By Senator Stewart

17-00719-23 2023854

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to release of adoption information; amending s. 63.162, F.S.; revising the information that may be disclosed from hearings and records in adoption proceedings without a court order; removing a required fee for certain services and expenses; revising a requirement regarding the release of identifying information of birth parents, adoptive parents, and adoptees; removing a requirement to appoint certain entities upon petition of an adult adoptee or birth parent in certain circumstances; amending s. 382.015, F.S.; authorizing the Department of Health to break the seal of specified birth records upon the request of certain persons under certain conditions; amending s. 63.085, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; providing an effective date.

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Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

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- Section 1. Subsections (4) through (7) of section 63.162, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 63.162 Hearings and records in adoption proceedings; confidential nature.—
- (4) (a) A person may disclose the following from the records without a court order:
- 1. The name and identity of the birth parent, if the birth parent authorizes in writing the release of his or her name and the adoptee is 18 years of age or older. If the adoptee is

17-00719-23 2023854

younger than 18 years of age, the adoptive parent must also provide written consent to disclose the birth parent's name;

- 2. The name and identity of the adoptee, if the adoptee is 18 years of age or older and authorizes in writing the release of his or her name; or, if the adoptee is younger than 18 years of age, written consent to disclose the adoptee's name is obtained from an adoptive parent; or
- 3. The name and identity of the adoptive parent, if the adoptive parent authorizes in writing the release of his or her name.
- (b) A person may disclose from the records without a court order the name and identity of a birth parent, an adoptive parent, or an adoptee under s. 382.015(4) upon order of the court for good cause shown. In determining whether good cause exists, the court shall give primary consideration to the best interests of the adoptee, but must also give due consideration to the interests of the adoptive and birth parents. Factors to be considered in determining whether good cause exists include, but are not limited to:
 - 1. The reason the information is sought;
- 2. The existence of means available to obtain the desired information without disclosing the identity of the birth parents, such as by having the court, a person appointed by the court, the department, or the licensed child-placing agency contact the birth parents and request specific information;
- 3. The desires, to the extent known, of the adoptee, the adoptive parents, and the birth parents;
- 4. The age, maturity, judgment, and expressed needs of the adoptee; and

17-00719-23 2023854

5. The recommendation of the department, licensed childplacing agency, or professional that prepared the preliminary
study and home investigation, or the department if no such study
was prepared, concerning the advisability of disclosure.

- (5) The adoptee or other person seeking information under this subsection shall pay the department or agency making reports or recommendations as required hereunder a reasonable fee for its services and expenses.
- (6) Subject to the provisions of subsection (4), identifying information regarding the birth parents, adoptive parents, and adoptee may not be disclosed unless a birth parent, adoptive parent, or adoptee has authorized in writing the release of such information concerning himself or herself. Specific names or identifying information must not be given in a family medical history. All nonidentifying information, including the family medical history and social history of the adoptee and the birth parents, when available, must be furnished to the adoptive parents before the adoption becomes final and to the adoptee, upon the adoptee's request, after he or she reaches majority. Upon the request of the adoptive parents, all nonidentifying information obtained before or after the adoption has become final must be furnished to the adoptive parents.
- (7) The court may, upon petition of an adult adoptee or birth parent, for good cause shown, appoint an intermediary or a licensed child-placing agency to contact a birth parent or adult adoptee, as applicable, who has not registered with the adoption registry pursuant to s. 63.165 and advise both of the availability of the intermediary or agency and that the birth parent or adult adoptee, as applicable, wishes to establish

17-00719-23 2023854

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Section 2. Subsection (4) of section 382.015, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

382.015 New certificates of live birth; duty of clerks of court and department.-The clerk of the court in which any proceeding for adoption, annulment of an adoption, affirmation of parental status, or determination of paternity is to be registered, shall within 30 days after the final disposition, forward to the department a certified copy of the court order, or a report of the proceedings upon a form to be furnished by the department, together with sufficient information to identify the original birth certificate and to enable the preparation of a new birth certificate. The clerk of the court shall implement a monitoring and quality control plan to ensure that all judicial determinations of paternity are reported to the department in compliance with this section. The department shall track paternity determinations reported monthly by county, monitor compliance with the 30-day timeframe, and report the data to the clerks of the court quarterly.

- (4) SUBSTITUTION OF NEW CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH FOR ORIGINAL.-
- (a) When a new certificate of birth is prepared, the department shall substitute the new certificate of birth for the original certificate on file. All copies of the original certificate of live birth in the custody of a local registrar or other state custodian of vital records <u>must shall</u> be forwarded to the State Registrar. Thereafter, when a certified copy of the certificate of birth or portion thereof is issued, it shall be a copy of the new certificate of birth or portion thereof, except when a court order requires issuance of a certified copy of the

17-00719-23 2023854

117 original certificate of birth.

(b) In an adoption, change in paternity, affirmation of parental status, undetermined parentage, or court-ordered substitution, the department shall place the original certificate of birth and all papers pertaining thereto under seal, which may not to be broken except by order of a court of competent jurisdiction or at the request of the person whose birth is the subject of the certificate of birth, provided that such person is 18 years of age or older, or as otherwise provided by law. However, before the seal may be broken and the record opened without a court order, the requesting person must first identify himself or herself to the satisfaction of the State Registrar.

Section 3. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 63.085, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 63.085 Disclosure by adoption entity.-
- (2) DISCLOSURE TO ADOPTIVE PARENTS.-
- (a) At the time that an adoption entity is responsible for selecting prospective adoptive parents for a born or unborn child whose parents are seeking to place the child for adoption or whose rights were terminated pursuant to chapter 39, the adoption entity must provide the prospective adoptive parents with information concerning the background of the child to the extent such information is disclosed to the adoption entity by the parents, legal custodian, or the department. This subsection applies only if the adoption entity identifies the prospective adoptive parents and supervises the placement of the child in the prospective adoptive parents' home. If any information cannot be disclosed because the records custodian failed or

17-00719-23 2023854

refused to produce the background information, the adoption entity has a duty to provide the information if it becomes available. An individual or entity contacted by an adoption entity to obtain the background information must release the requested information to the adoption entity without the necessity of a subpoena or a court order. In all cases, the prospective adoptive parents must receive all available information by the date of the final hearing on the petition for adoption. The information to be disclosed includes:

- 1. A family social and medical history form completed pursuant to s. 63.162(6).
- 2. The biological mother's medical records documenting her prenatal care and the birth and delivery of the child.
- 3. A complete set of the child's medical records documenting all medical treatment and care since the child's birth and before placement.
- 4. All mental health, psychological, and psychiatric records, reports, and evaluations concerning the child before placement.
- 5. The child's educational records, including all records concerning any special education needs of the child before placement.
- 6. Records documenting all incidents that required the department to provide services to the child, including all orders of adjudication of dependency or termination of parental rights issued pursuant to chapter 39, any case plans drafted to address the child's needs, all protective services investigations identifying the child as a victim, and all quardian ad litem reports filed with the court concerning the

2023854___ 17-00719-23 175 child. 7. Written information concerning the availability of 176 177 adoption subsidies for the child, if applicable. Section 4. This act shall take effect July 1, 2023. 178