GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2007

S SENATE BILL 90*

Short Title:	Post-Adoption Contacts.	(Public)
Sponsors:	Senators Kinnaird; Allran, Atwater, Bingham, Dorsett, and Weins	tein.
Referred to:	Judiciary 1 (Civil).	
February 12, 2007		
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO ALLOW AN ADOPTIVE PARENT AND A BIRTH RELATIVE TO ENTER INTO A WRITTEN AGREEMENT TO PROVIDE FOR		
	DOPTION CONTACT AND COMMUNICATION AS RECOMM	
	E JOINT LEGISLATIVE STUDY COMMISSION ON CHILDRE AND TO MAKE OTHER CONFORMING STATUTORY CHANG	
The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:		
SECTION 1. Chapter 48 of the General Statutes is amended by adding a		
new Article to read:		
"Article 11.		
" <u>Post-Adoption Contacts.</u> "§ 48-11-100. Definitions.		
For purposes of this Article, the following definitions apply:		
<u>1 01 puip</u> (1		or any
7.1	other member of an adoptee's biological family related to the	-
	by blood or marriage.	<u> </u>
<u>(2</u>		reement
	that allows specifically described post-adoption contact.	
<u>(3</u>	<u> </u>	<u>ıy other</u>
	contact or conveyance of information regarding an adoptee.	
"§ 48-11-101. Post-adoption contacts agreement; terms; conditions.		
	prospective adoptive parent and a birth relative may enter	
post-adoption contacts agreement before or at the time a decree of adoption is granted.		
A biological parent who has not reached 18 years of age shall have legal capacity to		
enter into a nost-adoption contacts agreement and shall be as fully bound by the		

A post-adoption contacts agreement may include the following provisions:

Visitation between the adoptee and a birth relative.

agreement as if the biological parent had attained 18 years of age.

(b)

<u>(1)</u>

Communication, including the exchange of letters and telephone 1 (2) 2 contact between the adoptee and a birth relative. 3 **(3)** The sharing of information about the adoptee or the birth relative by 4 parties to the agreement. 5 A post-adoption contacts agreement shall include the following in bold type: (c) 6 (1) The failure of an adoptive parent, birth relative, or the adoptee to 7 follow the terms of this agreement or modifications to the agreement 8 shall not be grounds for setting aside a final order of adoption. 9 **(2)** A disagreement between the parties or litigation brought to enforce, 10 modify, or terminate this agreement shall not affect the validity of the 11 adoption or serve as a basis for orders affecting the custody of the 12 adoptee. 13 (3) The parties agree, in good faith, to participate in mediation or other 14 appropriate dispute resolution proceedings to resolve any dispute that 15 may arise relating to the agreement. 16 (4) A court will not act on a motion to modify, enforce, or terminate this 17 agreement unless the petitioner has participated or attempted to 18 participate in good faith in mediation or other appropriate dispute 19 resolution proceedings to resolve any dispute. 20 A post-adoption contacts agreement is enforceable only if it is approved by a (d) 21 district court judge and incorporated in a court order signed by a district court judge. 22 In approving a post-adoption contacts agreement, the court shall make each of 23 the following findings of fact: 24 The parties to the agreement have appeared before the court (1) 25 personally, unless the court, for good cause, waives the requirement 26 that the parties appear personally. 27 Each adoptive parent has consented to the granting of post-adoption <u>(2)</u> 28 contact. 29 The birth relative has acknowledged in writing that the birth relative <u>(3)</u> 30 understands that the final order of adoption is irrevocable regardless of 31 whether the adoptive parent fails to abide by the post-adoption 32 contacts agreement. 33 The adoptive parent has acknowledged in writing that the adoptive <u>(4)</u> 34 parent understands that the post-adoption contacts agreement, when 35 approved by the court, grants the birth relative the right to seek 36 enforcement in court of the post-adoption contacts specified in the 37 agreement. 38 The court has determined that the adoptee's best interests would be <u>(5)</u> 39 served by approving the post-adoption contacts agreement. 40 The court may approve a post-adoption contacts agreement after considering 41 the following conditions and making findings of fact regarding each condition: 42 Whether there is a significant emotional attachment between the (1) adoptee and the birth relative to whom the agreement gives 43 44 post-adoption contacts or that the adoptee is part of a sibling group to

- whom post-adoption contacts are being granted and it is in the adoptee's best interests to be treated similarly to his or her siblings.
 - (2) Whether the adoptee, if the adoptee is 12 years of age or older, consents to the post-adoption contacts agreement.
 - (3) Whether the county department of social services or the licensed child-placing agency that placed the adoptee for adoption, or in the case of a direct placement adoption, the agency making the report to the court under G.S. 48-2-501, has reviewed the post-adoption contacts agreement and either recommended approval of the agreement or stated in writing its reasons for not recommending approval.
 - Whether the adoptee is represented by a court-appointed guardian ad litem who has reviewed the post-adoption contacts agreement and either recommended approval of the agreement or stated in writing the guardian ad litem's reasons for not recommending approval.
 - (g) The Administrative Office of the Courts may adopt rules and shall prescribe and supply forms for establishing a civil action pursuant to this section.
 - (h) The entire record of a proceeding involving approval, modification, enforcement, or termination of a post-adoption contacts agreement under this Article shall not be a matter of public record. The clerk of court shall maintain the record of the proceeding separately from other records and withhold the record from public inspection. The record may be examined only by order of the court, by the parties to the post-adoption contacts agreement, or by their attorneys or guardians ad litem.

"§ 48-11-102. Modification, enforcement, and termination.

- (a) A party to a post-adoption contacts agreement may file a new civil action in district court for the purpose of modifying, enforcing, or terminating a post-adoption contacts agreement after the party has participated or attempted to participate in good faith in mediation or other appropriate dispute resolution proceedings to resolve any dispute.
- (b) In a proceeding under this section, the court may modify a post-adoption contacts agreement if the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence either of the following:
 - (1) There has been a substantial change of circumstances and the modification is necessary to serve the best interests of the adoptee, and the modification would not enlarge, expand, or increase the amount of contact permitted by the post-adoption contacts agreement, place new obligations on the adoptive parent, or undermine the adoptive parent's authority.
 - (2) The parties to the agreement, including the adoptee, if the adoptee is 12 years of age or older, have agreed to the modification.
- (c) The court may enforce a post-adoption contacts agreement in a proceeding under this section if the court finds by clear, cogent, and convincing evidence that enforcement of the post-adoption contacts agreement is in the best interests of the adoptee and enforcement would not enlarge, expand, or increase the amount of contact

permitted by the post-adoption contacts agreement, place new obligations on the adoptive parent, or undermine the adoptive parent's authority.

- (d) The court may terminate a post-adoption contacts agreement in a proceeding under this section if the court finds by clear, cogent, and convincing evidence that termination of the post-adoption privileges agreement is in the best interests of the adoptee or the parties to the agreement, including the adoptee if the adoptee is 12 years of age or older, have agreed to terminate the agreement.
- (e) In any proceeding under this section to modify, enforce, or terminate a post-adoption contacts agreement, the court may receive documentary evidence or written reports to support modification, enforcement, or termination of the agreement. No testimony or evidentiary hearing shall be required unless the court finds after review of the documentary evidence or written reports that a hearing is necessary to determine the issues raised in the motion before the court. The court shall not order further investigation or evaluation by any public or private agency or individual absent a finding by clear, cogent, and convincing evidence that the best interests of the adoptee may be protected or advanced only by the inquiry and that the inquiry would not disturb the stability of the adoptee's home to the detriment of the adoptee.
- (f) The court shall not award monetary damages. However, the court may award attorneys' fees and costs to the prevailing party if the court, in its discretion, determines that it would prevent frivolous or harassing litigation.

"§ 48-11-103. Effect of failure to comply.

The court shall not set aside a decree of adoption, revoke a written consent to an adoption, rescind a relinquishment, or modify an order to terminate parental rights or any other prior court order for failure of a birth relative, an adoptive parent, or an adoptee to comply with any or all of the original terms of or subsequent modifications to the post-adoption privileges agreement."

SECTION 2. G.S. 48-1-100 reads as rewritten:

"§ 48-1-100. Legislative findings and intent; construction of Chapter.

- (a) The General Assembly finds that it is in the public interest to establish a clear judicial process for adoptions, to promote the integrity and finality of adoptions, to encourage prompt, conclusive disposition of adoption proceedings, and to structure services to adopted children, biological parents, and adoptive parents that will provide for the needs and protect the interests of all parties to an adoption, particularly adopted minors.
- (b) With special regard for the adoption of minors, the General Assembly declares as a matter of legislative policy that:
 - (1) The primary purpose of this Chapter is to advance the welfare of minors by (i) protecting minors from unnecessary separation from their original parents, (ii) facilitating the adoption of minors in need of adoptive placement by persons who can give them love, care, security, and support, (iii) protecting minors from placement with adoptive parents unfit to have responsibility for their care and rearing, and (iv) assuring the finality of the adoption; and

- (2) Secondary purposes of this Chapter are (i) to protect biological parents from ill-advised decisions to relinquish a child or consent to the child's adoption, (ii) to protect adoptive parents from assuming responsibility for a child about whose heredity or mental or physical condition they know nothing, (iii) to protect the privacy of the parties to the adoption, and (iv) to discourage unlawful trafficking in minors and other unlawful placement activities.
- (c) In construing this Chapter, the needs, interests, and rights of minor adoptees are primary. Any conflict between the interests of a minor adoptee and those of an adult shall be resolved in favor of the minor.
- (d) This Chapter shall be liberally construed and applied to promote its underlying purposes and policies.
- (e) Nothing in this Chapter shall be construed to prevent an adoptive parent and a birth relative from entering into a post-adoption contacts agreement as provided in Article 11 of this Chapter."

SECTION 3. G.S. 7B-1100 reads as rewritten:

"§ 7B-1100. Legislative intent; construction of Article.

- (a) The General Assembly hereby declares as a matter of legislative policy with respect to termination of parental rights:
 - (1) The general purpose of this Article is to provide judicial procedures for terminating the legal relationship between a juvenile and the juvenile's biological or legal parents when the parents have demonstrated that they will not provide the degree of care which promotes the healthy and orderly physical and emotional well-being of the juvenile.
 - (2) It is the further purpose of this Article to recognize the necessity for any juvenile to have a permanent plan of care at the earliest possible age, while at the same time recognizing the need to protect all juveniles from the unnecessary severance of a relationship with biological or legal parents.
 - (3) Action which is in the best interests of the juvenile should be taken in all cases where the interests of the juvenile and those of the juvenile's parents or other persons are in conflict.
 - (4) This Article shall not be used to circumvent the provisions of Chapter 50A of the General Statutes, the Uniform Child-Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act.
- (b) Nothing in this Article shall be construed to prevent the court in a proceeding under this Article for termination of parental rights from approving a post-adoption contacts agreement as provided in Article 11 of Chapter 48 of the General Statutes."

SECTION 4. G.S. 7B-1110(a) is amended by adding a new subdivision to read:

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(5a) Whether or not the prospective adoptive parent and the birth relative, and the adoptee if the adoptee is 12 years of age or older, intend to enter into a post-adoption contacts agreement and the impact of that

agreement on the best interests of the child regarding termination of parental rights of the parent. For purposes of this subdivision, the term 'birth relative' shall have the same meaning as defined in G.S. 48-11-100(1)."

SECTION 5. G.S. 7B-1112 reads as rewritten:

"§ 7B-1112. Effects of termination order.

- (a) An order terminating the parental rights completely and permanently terminates all rights and obligations of the parent to the juvenile and of the juvenile to the parent arising from the parental relationship, except that the juvenile's right of inheritance from the juvenile's parent shall not terminate until a final order of adoption is issued. The parent is not thereafter entitled to notice of proceedings to adopt the juvenile and may not object thereto or otherwise participate therein:
 - (1) If the juvenile had been placed in the custody of or released for adoption by one parent to a county department of social services or licensed child-placing agency and is in the custody of the agency at the time of the filing of the petition or motion, including a petition or motion filed pursuant to G.S. 7B-1103(6), that agency shall, upon entry of the order terminating parental rights, acquire all of the rights for placement of the juvenile as the agency would have acquired had the parent whose rights are terminated released the juvenile to that agency pursuant to the provisions of Part 7 of Article 3 of Chapter 48 of the General Statutes, including the right to consent to the adoption of the juvenile.
 - (2) Except as provided in subdivision (1) above, upon entering an order terminating the parental rights of one or both parents, the court may place the juvenile in the custody of the petitioner or movant, or some other suitable person, or in the custody of the department of social services or licensed child-placing agency, as may appear to be in the best interests of the juvenile.
- (b) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the parent and the prospective adoptive parent from entering into a post-adoption contacts agreement in accordance with Article 11 of Chapter 48 of the General Statutes."

SECTION 6. G.S. 1-301.2(b) reads as rewritten:

"(b) Transfer. – Except as provided in subsections (g) and (h) of this section, when an issue of fact, an equitable defense, or a request for equitable relief is raised in a pleading in a special proceeding or in a pleading or written motion in an adoption proceeding, the clerk shall transfer the proceeding to the appropriate court.court; provided that, when an issue of fact, an equitable defense, or a request for equitable relief is raised in a pleading or written motion in an approval of a post-adoption contacts agreement under Article 11 of Chapter 48 of the General Statutes, the clerk shall transfer the proceeding to domestic court, and the court shall ensure that the identity of the parties to the agreement and the proceeding are confidential. In court, the proceeding is subject to the provisions in the General Statutes and to the rules that apply to actions initially filed in that court."

1 **SECTION 7.** This act is effective when it becomes law.