

	L.D. 1400
2	DATE: June 27, 1995 (Filing No. S- 350)
4	
6	JUDICIARY
8	Reported by: Senator MILLS of Somerset for the Committee.
10	Reproduced and distributed under the direction of the Secretary of the Senate.
12	
14	STATE OF MAINE SENATE 117TH LEGISLATURE
16	FIRST REGULAR SESSION
18	COMMITTEE AMENDMENT "A" to S.P. 515, L.D. 1400, Bill, "An
20	Act to Amend the Adoption Laws"
22	Amend the bill by striking out everything after the title and before the statement of fact and inserting in its place the
24	following:
26	'Emergency preamble. Whereas, Acts of the Legislature do not become effective until 90 days after adjournment unless enacted
28	as emergencies; and
30	Whereas, many adoptions have been unnecessarily delayed because of differing interpretations of the effect of Public Law
32	1993, chapter 686; and
34	Whereas, some adoptions will be not finalized until the meaning of the laws is clarified through legislation; and
36	Whereas, in the judgment of the Legislature, these facts
38	create an emergency within the meaning of the Constitution of Maine and require the following legislation as immediately
40	necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health and safety; now, therefore,
42	Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:
44	Sec. 1. 19 MRSA §1102, sub-§4, as enacted by PL 1993, c. 686,
46	§5 and affected by §13, is amended to read:

Page 1-LR1566(2)

A's.

Cot S.

Birth parent; biological parent. "Birth parent" or 4. 2 "biological parent" means a person who is the biological parent of a child. 4 A. "Birth father" means the male birth parent of a child. 6 B. "Birth mother" means the female birth parent of a child. 8 Sec. 2. 19 MRSA §1102, sub-§8-A is enacted to read: 10 8-A. Parent. "Parent" means the legal parent or the legal guardian when no legal parent exists. 12 Sec. 3. 19 MRSA §1103, sub-§2, as enacted by PL 1993, c. 686, 14 \$5 and affected by \$13, is amended to read: 16 Ζ. District Court. The District Court has jurisdiction to 18 conduct hearings pursuant to section 1104,-subsection-4 1115. Sec. 4. 19 MRSA §1104, sub-§2, as enacted by PL 1993, c. 686, 20 \$5 and affected by \$13, is amended to read: 22 Independent adoption. If the adoptee is not placed by a 2. licensed child placing agency or the department, the petition for 24 adoption must be filed in the county where the adoptee resides, 26 where the petitioners reside or where the consent has been filed. Sec. 5. 19 MRSA §1104, sub-§4, as enacted by PL 1993, c. 686, 28 §5 and affected by §13, is repealed. 30 Sec. 6. 19 MRSA §§1107 and 1108 are enacted to read: 32 §1107. Indian Child Welfare Act 34 The Indian Child Welfare Act, United States Code, Title 25, Section 1901 et seq. governs all proceedings under this chapter 36 that pertain to an Indian child as defined in that Act. 38 §1108. Application of prior laws 40 The laws in effect on July 31, 1994 apply to proceedings for which any of the following occurred before August 1, 1994: 42 44 1. Consent. The filing of a consent; 2. Surrender and release. The filing of a surrender and 46 release; 48 3. Waiver of notice. The filing of a waiver of notice by a father or putative father under former section 532-C; 50

Page 2-LR1566(2)

4. Termination of parental rights. The issuance of an order terminating parental rights; or

4

26

28

42

44

2

5. Adoption petition. The filing of an adoption petition.

Sec. 7. 19 MRSA §1111, sub-§2, as enacted by PL 1993, c. 686, §5 and affected by §13, is amended to read:

Notification. If the judge finds from the affidavit of 10 2. the birth mother that the putative father's whereabouts are known, the judge shall order that notice of the mother's intent 12 to consent to adoption or to execute a surrender and release, or 14 the mother's actual consent or surrender and release, for the purpose of adoption of the child, be served upon the putative If the judge finds that the putative 16 father of the child. father's whereabouts are unknown, then the court shall order notice by publication in accordance with the Maine Rules of Civil 18 Procedure. If the birth mother does not know or refuses to tell the court who the birth father is, the court may order 20 publication in accordance with the Maine Rules of Civil Procedure in a newspaper of general circulation in the area where the 22 petition is filed, where the birth mother became pregnant or 24 where the putative father is most likely to be located. The notice must specify the names of the birth mother and the child.

Sec. 8. 19 MRSA §1111, sub-§2-A is enacted to read:

2-A. Waiver of notice by putative father or legal father 30 who is not the biological father. A putative father or a legal father who is not the biological father may waive his right to 32 notice in a document acknowledged before a notary public or a judge of probate. The document must indicate that the putative 34 father or legal father understands the consequences of the waiver of notice. The legal father must attach to the waiver of notice document an affidavit stating that, although he is the legal 36 father, he is not the biological father. The notary public may not be an attorney who represents either the mother or any person 38 who is likely to become the legal guardian, custodian or parent 40 of the child.

Sec. 9. 19 MRSA §1111, sub-§6, as enacted by PL 1993, c. 686, $\S5$ and affected by $\S13$, is amended to read:

6. Notice. Notice of the hearing must be given to the
putative father, the birth mother, the attorney for the child and
any other parties the judge determines appropriate. Notice need
not be given to a putative father or a legal father who is not
the biological father and who has waived his right to notice as
provided in subsection 2-A.

Page 3-LR1566(2)

RKS

2

4.

6

8

10

16

24

28

30

32

34

36

38

40

42

44

46

48

50

. •

Sec. 10. 19 MRSA 1112, sub-1, as enacted by PL 1993, c. 686, 5 and affected by 13, is amended to read:

1. Surrender and release or consent to adopt. With the approval of the judge of probate of any county within the State and after a determination by the judge that a surrender and release or a consent is in the best interests interest of all parties the child, the parents or surviving parent of a child may:

A. Surrender and release all parental rights to the child
 and the custody and control of the child to a licensed child
 placing agency or the department to enable the licensed
 child placing agency or the department to have the child
 adopted by some suitable person; or

B. Consent to have the child adopted by a specified 18 petitioner.

20 The parents or surviving parent must execute the surrender and release or consent in the presence of the judge. The waiver of 22 notice by the father or putative father is governed by section 1111, subsection 2-A.

Sec. 11. 19 MRSA §1112, sub-§2, as enacted by PL 1993, c. 686, 5 and affected by §13, is amended to read:

2. Conditions. The court may approve a consent or a surrender and release only if the following conditions are met:

A. A licensed child placing agency or the department certifies to the court that counseling was provided or was offered and refused. This requirement does not apply if:

(1) One of the petitioners is a blood relative; or

(2) The adoptee is an adult;

B. The court has, -at-least-3-days-prior-to-receiving-the parent's--signature, explained the individual's parental rights and responsibilities and, the effects of the consent or the surrender and release, that the individual has the right to revoke the consent or surrender and release within 3 days and the existence of the adoption registry and the services available under Title 22, section 2706-A; and

C. The court determines that the consent or the surrender and release has been duly executed and was given freely after the parent was informed of the parent's rights.<u>; and</u>

Page 4-LR1566(2)

2

4

6

8

10

24

26

28

30

32

40

42

D. At least 3 days have elapsed since the parents or parent executed the surrender and release or consent and the parents or parent did not withdraw or revoke the consent or surrender and release before the judge or, if the judge was not available, before the register.

Sec. 12. 19 MRSA §1112, sub-§3, as enacted by PL 1993, c. 686, §5 and affected by §13, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:

3. Records. The consent or surrender and release must be 12 executed in duplicate. One original consent or surrender and release must be filed in the Probate Court where the consent or the surrender and release is executed. The other original 14 consent or the surrender and release must be filed in the Probate Court in which the petition is filed. The court in which the 16 consent or surrender and release is executed shall provide an 18 attested copy to each consenting or surrendering party and 2 attested copies to the transferee agency, attorney or adoptive 20 parents. The copy given to the consenting or surrendering party must contain a statement explaining the importance of keeping the 22 court informed of a current name and address.

Sec. 13. 19 MRSA §1112, sub-§4, as enacted by PL 1993, c. 686, §5 and affected by §13, is amended to read:

4. Validity. To-be-valid, -a <u>A</u> consent or a surrender and release executed-in-this-State-must-be-in-accordance-with-this chapter is not valid until 3 days after it has been executed.

Sec. 14. 19 MRSA §1112, sub-§8 is enacted to read:

8. Reciprocity. The court shall accept a consent or
34 surrender and release by a court of comparable jurisdiction in
another state if that court has complied with the requirements of
36 that state. The court shall accept a waiver of notice by a
putative father or a legal father who is not the biological
38 father that was executed in another state and in compliance with
that state's requirements.

Sec. 15. 19 MRSA §1114, sub-§3, $\P A$, as enacted by PL 1993, c. 686, §5 and affected by §13, is amended to read:

A. The court shall may appoint a guardian ad litem for the child. The court shall pay reasonable costs and expenses
for the guardian ad litem. The appointment must be made as soon as possible after the petition for termination of
parental rights is initiated.

Page 5-LR1566(2)

a d S.

2

20

26

30

42

Sec. 16. 19 MRSA 1115, sub-2, as enacted by PL 1993, c. 686, 5 and affected by 13, is amended to read:

2. Determinations. If the court determines that adoption is still a viable plan for the child, the court shall schedule
another judicial review within 2 years. If the court determines that adoption is no longer a viable plan, the court shall <u>attempt</u>
<u>to</u> notify the birth parents, who must be given an opportunity to present an acceptable plan for the child. If either or both
parents are able and willing to assume physical custody of the child, then the court shall declare the consent or the surrender
and release void.

14 If the birth parents are not notified or are unable or unwilling to assume physical custody of the child or if the court
16 determines that placement of the child with the birth parents would constitute jeopardy as defined by Title 22, section 4002,
18 subsection 6, then the case must be transferred to the District Court for a hearing pursuant to Title 22, section 4038-A.

Sec. 17. 19 MRSA §1122, sub-§2, ¶A, as enacted by PL 1993, c.
22 686, §5 and affected by §13, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:
24

A. A putative father or a legal father who is not the biological father:

- 28 (1) Who received notice and who failed to respond to the notice within the prescribed time period;
- (2) Who waived his right to notice under section 1111,
 32 subsection 2-A; or
- 34 (3) Who failed to meet the standards of section 1111, subsection 8;
 36

Sec. 18. 19 MRSA §1123, sub-§1, ¶E, as enacted by PL 1993, c. 38 686, §5 and affected by §13, is repealed.

40 Sec. 19. 19 MRSA §1124, as enacted by PL 1993, c. 686, §5 and affected by §13, is repealed.

Sec. 20. 19 MRSA §1125, sub-§1, as enacted by PL 1993, c.686, 44 §5 and affected by §13, is amended to read:

1. Adoption study; investigation. Upon the filing of a petition for adoption of a minor child, unless-one-of-the petitioners-is-a-blood-relative-of-the-child-or-the-petitioners have-received-the-child-from-the-department-or-from-a-licensed child-placing-agency, the court shall notify the department or a

Page 6-LR1566(2)

licensed child placing agency, which shall, -either-through-its ewn-workers-or-through-a-licensed-adoption-agency, investigate the conditions and antecedents of the child to determine whether the child is a proper subject for adoption and whether the proposed home is suitable for the child. The department or agency shall submit the report to the court. The court may order an adoption study, investigation and home study if one of the petitioners is a blood relative.

10 Sec. 21. 19 MRSA §1127, sub-§1, as enacted by PL 1993, c. 686, §5 and affected by §13, is amended to read:

- Allowable payments. Only Except when one of the petitioners is a blood relative or the adoptee is an adult, only the following expenses may be paid by or on behalf of a petitioner in any proceeding under this chapter:
- 18 A. The actual cost of legal services related to the consent or the surrender and release and to the adoption
 20 process;
- B. Prenatal and postnatal counseling expenses for the birth mother;
 - C. Prenatal, birthing and other related medical expenses for the birth mother;
 - 28 D. Necessary transportation expenses to obtain the services listed in paragraphs A, B and C;

E. Foster care expenses for the child;

12

24

30

32

42

- F. Necessary living expenses for the birth mother and the 34 child; and
- 36 G. For the birth father, legal and counseling expenses related to the consent, the surrender and release and the adoption process; and
- 40 <u>H. Fees to a licensed child placing agency providing</u> services in connection with the pending adoption.

Sec. 22. 19 MRSA §1127, sub-§2, as enacted by PL 1993, c. 686, 44 §5 and affected by §13, is amended to read:

Accounting. Prior to the dispositional hearing pursuant to section 1129, the petitioner shall file a full accounting of all disbursements of anything of value made or agreed to be made by or on behalf of the petitioner in connection with the adoption. The accounting report must be signed under penalty of

Page 7-LR1566(2)

perjury and must be submitted to the court on or before the final 2 decree is granted. The accounting report must be itemized and show the services related to the adoption or to the placement of 4 the adoptee for adoption that were received by the adoptee's parents, by the adoptee, or on behalf of the petitioner. The 6 accounting must include the dates of each payment and the names and addresses of each attorney, physician, hospital, licensed 8 adoption agency or other person or organization who received any funds or anything of value from the petitioner in connection with 10 the adoption or the placement of the adoptee with the petitioner, or participated in any way in the handling of the funds, either 12 directly or indirectly. This subsection does not apply when one of the petitioners is a blood relative or the adoptee is an adult.

Sec. 23. 19 MRSA §1129, sub-§1, ¶C, as enacted by PL 1993, c. 686, §5 and affected by §13, is repealed.

Sec. 24. 19 MRSA §1129, sub-§2, \P B, as enacted by PL 1993, c. 686, §5 and affected by §13, is amended to read:

в. The capacity and disposition of the adopting person or 22 persons, the birth parent or birth parents or the putative father to educate and give the adoptee love, affection and 24 guidance and to-educate-and-create a miliou -that -fosters-the religion, - racial - identity - and -culture -of - the - adoptee to meet 26 the needs of the adoptee, taking into account the adoptee's cultural, ethnic or racial background. An adoption may not 28 be delayed or denied solely because the adoptive parent and the child do not share the same race, color or national origin; and 30

Sec. 25. 19 MRSA §1129, sub-§3, as enacted by PL 1993, c. 686, §5 and affected by §13, is amended to read:

Final decree. The court shall enter its findings in a
 written decree that includes the new name of the adoptee and-any other-name-by-which-the-adoptee has been-known. The final decree
 must further order that from the date of the decree the adoptee is the child of the petitioner and must be accorded the status
 set forth in section 1105. If the court determines that it is in the best interest of the child, the court may require that the
 names of the child and of the petitioners be kept confidential.

Sec. 26. 19 MRSA §1129, sub-§4, as enacted by PL 1993, c. 686, §5 and affected by §13, is amended to read:

4. Notice upon completion. Upon finalisation completion of an adoption proceeding, the birth parents who consented to an adoption or who executed a surrender and release must be notified of the finalisation completion by certified regular mail,

Page 8-LR1566(2)

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT

14

18

20

32

34

44

46

festrieted-delivery and return receipt requested, at their last known address. When the birth parents' rights have been terminated pursuant to Title 22, section 4055, the notice must be given to the department and the department shall notify the birth parents of the finalization completion by certified regular mail, restricted-delivery and return receipt requested, at their last known address. Actual receipt of the notice is not a precondition of finalization completion and does not affect the rights or responsibilities of adoptees or adoptive parents.

Sec. 27. 19 MRSA §1130, sub-§3, as enacted by PL 1993, c. 686, 12 §5 and affected by §13, is amended to read:

3. Representation. An attorney or guardian ad litem appointed to represent a party in an adoption proceeding in
 Probate Court continues to represent the interests of that elient party in any appeal unless otherwise ordered by the court.

Sec. 28. 19 MRSA §1131, as enacted by PL 1993, c. 686, §5 and 20 affected by §13, is amended to read:

22 **§1131.** Records confidential

R. 45

2

4

6

Я

10

18

24 All Notwithstanding any other provision of law, all Probate Court records relating to any adoption decreed on or after August 26 8, 1953 are deelared-to-be confidential. The Probate Court shall keep records of those adoptions segregated from all other court 28 records. The -- adoption -- records -- may -- be -- examined -- only -- upon authorisation-by-the-judge-of-the-Probate-Court---In-any-ease 30 where-it-ic-considered-proper-that-on-examination-be-authorized, the--judge-may-in-lieu-of-an-examination,-or-in-addition-to-an examination, -- grant -- authority -- to If a Probate Court Judge 32 determines that examination of records pertaining to a particular 34 adoption is proper, the judge may authorize that examination by specified persons. authorize the register of probate to disclose 36 to specified persons any information contained in the records by letter, certificate or copy of the record or authorize a 38 combination of both examination and disclosure.

Any medical or genetic information in the court records relating to an adoption must be made available to the adopted
 child upon reaching the age of 18, the adopted child's descendants, adoptive parents or legal guardian on petition of
 the court.

Sec. 29. 19 MRSA §1136, sub-§1, as enacted by PL 1993, c. 686,
 §5 and affected by §13, is repealed and the following enacted in
 its place:

Page 9-LR1566(2)

R . .

Grounds. A judge of probate may, on petition of 2 or 1. 2 more persons, after notice and hearing, reverse and annul a decree of the Probate Court for the following reasons: 4 A. The court finds that the adoption was obtained as a result of fraud, duress or illegal procedures; or 6 8 B. Other good cause shown consistent with the best interest of the child. 10 Sec. 30. 19 MRSA §1136, sub-§3 is enacted to read: 12 3. Certificate of annulment. After the Probate Court annuls a decree of adoption, the Register of Probate shall 14 transmit immediately a certified copy of the annulment to the 16 State Registrar of Vital Statistics. Sec. 31. Application. This Act applies to adoption petitions 18 filed on or after the effective date of this Act. The Probate Court shall apply either Public Law 1993, chapter 686 or this Act 20 to adoptions for which any of the documents listed in the Maine 22 Revised Statutes, Title 19, section 1108, were executed on or after August 1, 1994, but before the effective date of this Act, 24 whichever Act reduces delay in the adoption process for that particular adoption, consistent with the best interest of the 26 child. Sec. 32. Forms. The Advisory Committee on Probate Rules 28 shall adopt by rule a form that Maine Probate Courts will mail to a court of comparable jurisdiction in another jurisdiction to 30 provide to parents executing consents or surrender and releases when the adoption is anticipated to be completed in the State. 32 The form must provide an explanation of Maine adoption law and must provide a place for the parents to sign certifying that they 34 received the form. The court in the other jurisdiction shall send a copy of the executed form to the Maine Probate Court. 36 Emergency clause. 38 In view of the emergency cited in the preamble, this Act takes effect when approved.' 40 STATEMENT OF FACT 42 This amendment replaces the bill and incorporates certain 44 proposals included in L.D. 629 and L.D. 1182. 46 This amendment makes the following changes to the adoption 48 laws.

Page 10-LR1566(2)

R & 8.

8

12

16

48

The definition of "birth parent" is amended to clarify
 that birth parent or biological parent means the same thing.

2. The term "parent" is defined to include a guardian when no parent exists. A guardian is not authorized to execute a
consent or a surrender and release if one or both parents are alive and retain their legal rights as parents.

The number of places where the petition for adoption may
 be filed is expanded to included the county in which the petitioners reside.

4. The chapter is made consistent concerning the transfer
 14 to the District Court of cases in which the adoption is not finalized within a specific period of time.

5. A reference is added to the Indian Child Welfare Act to 18 state that the federal laws apply as defined.

6. An application section is added to the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 19, chapter 21 to cover the cases in which
preliminary steps toward adoption were taken before August 1, 1994, the effective date of Public Law 1993, chapter 686, but for
which an adoption petition was not filed until after that date.

7. The provisions concerning notice to a putative father by publication is amended to cover situations in which the mother
has already signed a consent or a surrender and release. It also requires that publication be made in accordance with the Maine
Rules of Civil Procedure.

32 A putative father or the legal father who is not the 8. biological father is given the opportunity to waive his right to 34 notice of the proceedings by executing a document before a notary public or judge. Once the waiver of notice document is executed and filed with the Probate Court, the putative father or the 36 legal father who is not the biological father will not be notified of further proceedings, and his consent will not be 38 required. The legal father must attach to the waiver of notice document a signed and sworn statement that although he is the 40 legal father, he is not the biological father. A man who is married to a woman at the time her child is conceived or born is 42 legally presumed to be the father. If the husband is not the 44 biological father of the child, these changes allow him to state under oath that he is not the biological father and waive the right to receive notice of proceedings. After doing so, his 46 consent or surrender and release is no longer required.

9. The law is clarified to require the consent or the 50 surrender and release to be executed in the presence of the

Page 11-LR1566(2)

judge. The judge can reject the consent or the surrender and release if it is not in the best interest of the child.

10. Current law requires that the birth parents receive counseling or provide a certificate showing they were offered and
refused counseling. This requirement is amended so that it does not apply to adoptions in which one of the petitioners is a blood
relative of the adoptee, such as stepparent adoptions, and adoptions in which the adoptee is an adult.

11. The Probate Judge must inform the parents signing the consent or the surrender and release that they have 3 days in which to revoke that consent or surrender and release.

12. The consent or surrender and release must be executed
in duplicate. The original stays with the court in which it was executed and the other is sent to the court in which the adoption
18 petition is filed. Attested copies will be available for all other uses.

The current law contains no reciprocity provision 13. authorizing acceptance of adoption proceedings in other states. 22 A new subsection is added to require the acceptance of consents, 24 surrender and releases and waivers executed in another state in accordance with that state's laws. An unallocated section is 26 added requiring the Advisory Committee on Probate Rules to develop a form that the Probate Court may use to send to other 28 jurisdictions to explain to birth parents the effect of Maine adoption law. This is important when the consent or surrender 30 and release is executed in another state and the adoption will be completed in Maine, so Maine law will govern the adoption and its 32 ' confidential nature.

14. Current law requires the appointment of a guardian ad litem. This amendment gives the court discretion to appoint one.

15. When a child is not adopted or an adoption is not
finalized after 18 months, the court is required to review the
case. If adoption is not a viable plan, the court is required to
notify the birth parents. This amendment requires the court to
attempt to notify the birth parents.

42

34

36

R. & S.

2

10

20

16. The requirement that the adoption petition contain a timetable for adoption is repealed.

17. The amendment repeals Title 19, section 1124, requiring service of notice of a petition to adopt. The requirement of
notice of finalization of an adoption is retained, although the terminology is revised to refer to the completion of the adoption.

Page 12-LR1566(2)

× 79

8

14

28

34

40

44

48

18. The language governing the investigation of the birth
parents, the child and the adoptive parents is revised to allow a child placing agency to provide the services directly rather than
through the Department of Human Services. The court is given discretion on whether to order an adoption study and
investigation or a home study if one of the petitioners is a blood relative.

19. The limits on expenses of the birth mother and the adoption that may be paid by the adoptive parents does not apply when one of the petitioners is a blood relative or if the adoptee
 is an adult. The list of allowable expenses is expanded to include fees to a licensed child placing agency.

20. The requirement that the petitioner file an accounting 16 of expenses paid does not apply to adoptions in which one of the petitioners is a blood relative or in which the adoptee is an 18 adult.

20 21. In determining whether the best interests of the adoptee will be served, the court is to consider the capacity and
22 disposition of the petitioners to provide an appropriate home consistent with the background of the child. This provision is
24 amended to be consistent with the federal Multiethnic Placement Act. It also prohibits the delay or denial of an adoption solely
26 because the adoptive parent and the child are not of the same race, color or national origin.

22. The final adoption decree is no longer required to 30 contain every name by which the adoptee was formerly known.

32 23. Completion of the adoption may be sent by regular mail, rather than certified mail, return receipt requested.

24. This amendment allows an attorney to continue to 36 represent a party through an appeal until otherwise notified.

38 25. The records confidentiality provisions are clarified to reiterate that the records are confidential.

26. The reasons for annulment of an adoption are revised to 42 remove "error" and to add "for other good cause shown consistent with the best interest of the child."

27. When an adoption is annulled, the Probate Court shall 46 issue a certificate of annulment and send a certified copy to the 5 State Registrar of Vital Statistics.

28. This amendment is made an "emergency" to take effect 50 immediately upon the Governor's signature.

Page 13-LR1566(2)

2 29. An application section is added. This Act applies to all adoption petitions filed on or after the effective date of
4 this Act with the following exception. The Probate Court Judge may apply the law effective on August 1, 1994, as enacted by
6 Public Law 1993, chapter 686, to adoptions for which the petition is filed on or after the effective date of this Act, but one or
8 more of the following has occurred under Public Law 1993, chapter 686:

10

12

14

R. d 9.

A. The filing of a consent;

B. The filing of a surrender and release;

C. The filing of a waiver of notice by a father or putative father; or

18 D. The issuance of an order terminating parental rights.

20 The judge must decide what law to apply by examining which law reduces delay in the adoption process for that particular 22 adoption, consistent with the best interest of the child.

Page 14-LR1566(2)