Florida Senate - 2008

By the Committee on Children, Families, and Elder Affairs; and Senators Storms and Peaden

586-05371A-08

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1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to safe haven protection for surrendered
3	newborn infants; amending s. 39.01, F.S.; revising
4	definitions to conform to changes made by the act;
5	amending s. 39.201, F.S.; conforming terminology to
6	changes made by the act; amending s. 63.0423, F.S.;
7	deleting the requirement for a licensed child-placing
8	agency to conduct a diligent search for the parent and
9	obtain consent for the termination of parental rights;
10	amending s. 383.50, F.S.; redefining the term "newborn
11	infant" to raise the age at which an infant may be left
12	anonymously from 3 to 7 days old; requiring that if a
13	surrendered child is born in a hospital, the mother's name
14	be left off the birth certificate upon the mother's
15	request; providing an effective date.
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17	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
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19	Section 1. Subsection (1) and paragraph (e) of subsection
20	(31) of section 39.01, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
21	39.01 DefinitionsWhen used in this chapter, unless the
22	context otherwise requires:
23	(1) "Abandoned" means a situation in which the parent or
24	legal custodian of a child or, in the absence of a parent or
25	legal custodian, the caregiver responsible for the child's
26	welfare, while being able, makes no provision for the child's
27	support and makes no effort to communicate with the child, which
28	situation is sufficient to evince a willful rejection of parental
29	obligations. If the efforts of the parent or legal custodian, or

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30 caregiver primarily responsible for the child's welfare, to 31 support and communicate with the child are, in the opinion of the 32 court, only marginal efforts that do not evince a settled purpose 33 to assume all parental duties, the court may declare the child to 34 be abandoned. The term "abandoned" does not include a surrendered 35 an abandoned newborn infant as described in s. 383.50, a "child 36 in need of services" as defined in chapter 984, or a "family in 37 need of services" as defined in chapter 984. The incarceration of 38 a parent, legal custodian, or caregiver responsible for a child's 39 welfare may support a finding of abandonment.

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(31)"Harm" to a child's health or welfare can occur when 41 any person:

42 Abandons the child. Within the context of the (e) 43 definition of "harm," the term "abandons the child" means that 44 the parent or legal custodian of a child or, in the absence of a 45 parent or legal custodian, the person responsible for the child's welfare, while being able, makes no provision for the child's 46 47 support and makes no effort to communicate with the child, which 48 situation is sufficient to evince a willful rejection of parental 49 obligation. If the efforts of the parent or legal custodian or 50 person primarily responsible for the child's welfare to support 51 and communicate with the child are only marginal efforts that do 52 not evince a settled purpose to assume all parental duties, the 53 child may be determined to be have been abandoned. The term 54 "abandoned" does not include a surrendered an abandoned newborn 55 infant as described in s. 383.50.

56 Section 2. Paragraph (g) of subsection (2) of section 57 39.201, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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39.201 Mandatory reports of child abuse, abandonment, or

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59 neglect; mandatory reports of death; central abuse hotline.-60 (2)

(g) Reports involving <u>surrendered</u> abandoned newborn infants
as described in s. 383.50 shall be made and received by the
department.

If the report is of a surrendered an abandoned newborn 64 1. 65 infant as described in s. 383.50 and there is no indication of 66 abuse, neglect, or abandonment other than that necessarily 67 entailed in the infant having been left at a hospital, emergency 68 medical services station, or fire station, the department shall 69 provide to the caller the name of a licensed child-placing agency 70 on a rotating basis from a list of licensed child-placing 71 agencies eligible and required to accept physical custody of and 72 to place newborn infants left at a hospital, emergency medical 73 services station, or fire station. The report shall not be 74 considered a report of abuse, neglect, or abandonment solely 75 because the infant has been left at a hospital, emergency medical 76 services station, or fire station pursuant to s. 383.50.

2. If the caller reports indications of abuse or neglect beyond that necessarily entailed in the infant having been left at a hospital, emergency medical services station, or fire station, the report shall be considered as a report of abuse, neglect, or abandonment and <u>is shall be</u> subject to the requirements of s. 39.395 and all other relevant provisions of this chapter, notwithstanding any provisions of chapter 383.

84 Section 3. Section 63.0423, Florida Statutes, is amended to 85 read:

86 63.0423 Procedures with respect to surrendered abandoned 87 infants.--

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A licensed child-placing agency that takes physical 88 (1) 89 custody of an infant surrendered abandoned at a hospital, 90 emergency medical services station, or fire station pursuant to s. 383.50_{τ} shall assume responsibility for all medical costs and 91 92 all other costs associated with the emergency services and care 93 of the surrendered abandoned infant from the time the licensed 94 child-placing agency takes physical custody of the abandoned 95 infant.

96 (2)The licensed child-placing agency shall immediately 97 seek an order from the circuit court for emergency custody of the surrendered abandoned infant. The emergency custody order shall 98 99 remain in effect until the court orders preliminary approval of 100 placement of the surrendered abandoned infant in the prospective home, at which time the prospective adoptive parents become 101 102 guardians pending termination of parental rights and finalization 103 of adoption or until the court orders otherwise. The guardianship 104 of the prospective adoptive parents shall remain subject to the 105 right of the licensed child-placing agency to remove the 106 surrendered abandoned infant from the placement during the 107 pendency of the proceedings if such removal is deemed by the 108 licensed child-placing agency to be in the best interest of the 109 child. The licensed child-placing agency may immediately seek to 110 place the surrendered abandoned infant in a prospective adoptive 111 home.

(3) The licensed child-placing agency that takes physical custody of the <u>surrendered</u> abandoned infant shall, within 24 hours thereafter, request assistance from law enforcement officials to investigate and determine, through the Missing Children Information Clearinghouse, the National Center for

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117 Missing and Exploited Children, and any other national and state 118 resources, whether or not the <u>surrendered</u> abandoned infant is a 119 missing child.

A parent who surrenders a newborn infant in accordance 120 (4) 121 with s. 383.50 is presumed to have consented to termination of 122 parental rights, and express consent is not required. Except 123 where there is actual or suspected child abuse or neglect, the 124 licensed child-placing agency shall not attempt to search for or 125 notify the parent as required under s. 63.088. Within 7 days 126 after accepting physical custody of the abandoned infant, the licensed child-placing agency shall initiate a diligent search to 127 128 notify and to obtain consent from a parent whose identity is 129 known but whose location is unknown. The diligent search must 130 include, at a minimum, inquiries as provided for in s. 63.088. 131 Constructive notice must also be provided pursuant to chapter 49 132 in the county where the infant was abandoned. If a parent is 133 identified and located, notice of the hearing on the petition for 1.34 termination of parental rights shall be provided.

135 A petition for termination of parental rights under (5) 136 this section may not be filed until 30 days after the date the 137 infant was surrendered abandoned in accordance with s. 383.50. A 138 petition for termination of parental rights may not be granted 139 until consent to adoption or an affidavit of nonpaternity has 140 been executed by a parent of the abandoned infant as set forth in 141 s. 63.062, a parent has failed to reclaim or claim the abandoned 142 infant within the time period specified in s. 383.50, or the 143 consent of a parent is otherwise waived by the court.

144 (6) A claim of parental rights to the surrendered of the
 145 abandoned infant must be made before the court enters a judgment

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146 <u>terminating parental rights</u> to the <u>licensed child-placing agency</u> 147 entity having legal custody of the abandoned infant or to the 148 circuit court before <u>which</u> whom proceedings involving the 149 abandoned infant are pending. A claim of parental rights of the 150 abandoned infant may not be made after the judgment to terminate 151 parental rights is entered, except as otherwise provided <u>in</u> by 152 subsection (9).

(7) If a claim of parental rights of <u>a surrendered</u> an
abandoned infant is made before the judgment to terminate
parental rights is entered, the circuit court may hold the action
for termination of parental rights pending subsequent adoption in
abeyance for a period of time not to exceed 60 days.

(a) The court may order scientific testing to determine
maternity or paternity at the expense of the parent claiming
parental rights.

(b) The court shall appoint a guardian ad litem for the
surrendered abandoned infant and order whatever investigation,
home evaluation, and psychological evaluation are necessary to
determine what is in the best interest of the abandoned infant.

(c) The court may not terminate parental rights solely on the basis that the parent left the infant at a hospital, emergency medical services station, or fire station in accordance with s. 383.50.

(d) The court shall enter a judgment with written findingsof fact and conclusions of law.

171 (8) Within 7 business days after recording the judgment, 172 the clerk of the court shall mail a copy of the judgment to the 173 department, the petitioner, and the persons whose consent were 174 required, if known. The clerk shall execute a certificate of each

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175 mailing.

176 (9) (a) A judgment terminating parental rights pending 177 adoption is voidable, and any later judgment of adoption of that minor is voidable, if, upon the motion of a birth parent, the 178 179 court finds that a person knowingly gave false information that 180 prevented the birth parent from timely making known his or her desire to assume parental responsibilities toward the minor or 181 182 from exercising his or her parental rights. A motion under this 183 subsection must be filed with the court originally entering the 184 judgment. The motion must be filed within a reasonable time τ but 185 not later than 1 year after the entry of the judgment terminating 186 parental rights.

187 Within No later than 30 days after the filing of a (b) 188 motion under this subsection, the court shall conduct a 189 preliminary hearing to determine what contact, if any, will be 190 permitted between a birth parent and the child pending resolution 191 of the motion. Such contact may be allowed only if it is 192 requested by a parent who has appeared at the hearing and the 193 court determines that it is in the best interest of the child. If 194 the court orders contact between a birth parent and child, the 195 order must be issued in writing as expeditiously as possible and 196 must state with specificity any provisions regarding contact with 197 persons other than those with whom the child resides.

(c) At the preliminary hearing, the court, upon the motion of any party or upon its own motion, may order scientific testing to determine the paternity or maternity of the minor if the person seeking to set aside the judgment is alleging to be the child's birth parent but has not previously been determined by legal proceedings or scientific testing to be the birth parent.

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204 Upon the filing of test results establishing that person's 205 maternity or paternity of the <u>surrendered</u> abandoned infant, the 206 court may order visitation as it deems appropriate and in the 207 best interest of the child.

(d) Within 45 days after the preliminary hearing, the court shall conduct a final hearing on the motion to set aside the judgment and shall enter its written order as expeditiously as possible thereafter.

(10) Except <u>as</u> to the extent expressly provided in this section, proceedings initiated by a licensed child-placing agency for the termination of parental rights and subsequent adoption of a newborn left at a hospital, emergency medical services station, or fire station in accordance with s. 383.50 shall be conducted pursuant to this chapter.

218 Section 4. Section 383.50, Florida Statutes, is amended to 219 read:

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383.50 Treatment of <u>surrendered</u> abandoned newborn infant.--

(1) As used in this section, the term "newborn infant" means a child who that a licensed physician reasonably believes $\frac{1}{10}$ to be approximately $\frac{7}{2}$ days old or younger at the time the child is left at a hospital, emergency medical services station, or fire station.

(2) There is a presumption that the parent who <u>surrenders a</u>
 leaves the newborn infant in accordance with this section
 intended to leave the newborn infant and consented to termination
 of parental rights.

(3) Each emergency medical services station or fire station
staffed with full-time firefighters, emergency medical
technicians, or paramedics shall accept any newborn infant left

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with a firefighter, emergency medical technician, or paramedic.
The firefighter, emergency medical technician, or paramedic shall
consider these actions as implied consent to and shall:

(a) Provide emergency medical services to the newborn
infant to the extent he or she is trained to provide those
services, and

(b) Arrange for the immediate transportation of the newborninfant to the nearest hospital having emergency services.

242 A licensee as defined in s. 401.23, a fire department, or an 243 employee or agent of a licensee or fire department may treat and 244 transport a newborn infant pursuant to this section. If a newborn 245 infant is placed in the physical custody of an employee or agent of a licensee or fire department, such placement shall be 246 247 considered implied consent for treatment and transport. A 248 licensee, a fire department, or an employee or agent of a 249 licensee or fire department is immune from criminal or civil 250 liability for acting in good faith pursuant to this section. 251 Nothing in this subsection limits liability for negligence.

252 (4) Each hospital of this state subject to s. 395.1041 253 shall, and any other hospital may, admit and provide all 254 necessary emergency services and care, as defined in s. 255 395.002(9), to any newborn infant left with the hospital in 256 accordance with this section. The hospital or any of its licensed 257 health care professionals shall consider these actions as implied 258 consent for treatment, and a hospital accepting physical custody 259 of a newborn infant may has implied consent to perform all 260 necessary emergency services and care. The hospital or any of its 261 licensed health care professionals is immune from criminal or

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262 civil liability for acting in good faith in accordance with this 263 section. Nothing in this subsection limits liability for 264 negligence.

265 Except when where there is actual or suspected child (5) 266 abuse or neglect, any parent who surrenders leaves a newborn 267 infant in accordance with this section with a firefighter, 268 emergency medical technician, or paramedic at a fire station or 269 emergency medical services station, or brings a newborn infant to 270 an emergency room of a hospital and expresses an intent to leave 271 the newborn infant and not return, has the absolute right to 272 remain anonymous and to leave at any time and may not be pursued 273 or followed unless the parent seeks to reclaim the newborn 274 infant. If the newborn infant is born in a hospital and the 275 mother expresses intent to leave the infant and not return, upon 276 the mother's request, the hospital or registrar shall complete 277 the birth certificate without naming the mother.

(6) A parent of a newborn infant left at a hospital, emergency medical services station, or fire station under this section may claim his or her newborn infant up until the court enters a judgment terminating his or her parental rights. A claim to the newborn infant must be made to the entity having physical or legal custody of the newborn infant or to the circuit court before whom proceedings involving the newborn infant are pending.

(7) Upon admitting a newborn infant under this section, the hospital shall immediately contact a local licensed child-placing agency or alternatively contact the statewide central abuse hotline for the name of a licensed child-placing agency for purposes of transferring physical custody of the newborn infant. The hospital shall notify the licensed child-placing agency that

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291 a newborn infant has been left with the hospital and 292 approximately when the licensed child-placing agency can take 293 physical custody of the child. If In cases where there is actual 294 or suspected child abuse or neglect, the hospital or any of its 295 licensed health care professionals shall report the actual or 296 suspected child abuse or neglect in accordance with ss. 39.201 297 and 395.1023 in lieu of contacting a licensed child-placing 298 agency.

(8) Any newborn infant admitted to a hospital in accordance
with this section is presumed eligible for coverage under
Medicaid, subject to federal rules.

(9) A newborn infant left at a hospital, emergency medical services station, or fire station in accordance with this section shall not be deemed abandoned and subject to reporting and investigation requirements under s. 39.201 unless there is actual or suspected child abuse or until the department takes physical custody of the child.

(10) A criminal investigation shall not be initiated solely because a newborn infant is left at a hospital under this section unless there is actual or suspected child abuse or neglect.

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Section 5. This act shall take effect July 1, 2008.

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