ENROLLED HB 7007

2008 Legislature

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; amending s. 39.201, F.S.; conforming
5	terminology to changes made by the act; amending s.
6	63.0423, F.S.; providing for presumption of consent to
7	termination of parental rights in cases of surrendered
8	infants; removing a requirement that the child-placing
9	agency conduct a search to identify a parent of a
10	surrendered infant; providing an exception; conforming
11	provisions relating to granting a petition for termination
12	of parental rights; amending s. 383.50, F.S.; increasing
13	the age at which an infant is considered a newborn infant
14	for purposes of treatment after surrender; providing for
15	anonymity of the infant's parents; providing an effective
16	date.
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18	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
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20	Section 1. Subsection (1) and paragraph (e) of subsection
21	(31) of section 39.01, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
22	39.01 DefinitionsWhen used in this chapter, unless the
23	context otherwise requires:
24	(1) "Abandoned" means a situation in which the parent or
25	legal custodian of a child or, in the absence of a parent or
26	legal custodian, the caregiver responsible for the child's
27	welfare, while being able, makes no provision for the child's
28	support and makes no effort to communicate with the child, which
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situation is sufficient to evince a willful rejection of 29 30 parental obligations. If the efforts of the parent or legal 31 custodian, or caregiver primarily responsible for the child's welfare, to support and communicate with the child are, in the 32 opinion of the court, only marginal efforts that do not evince a 33 settled purpose to assume all parental duties, the court may 34 35 declare the child to be abandoned. The term "abandoned" does not 36 include a surrendered an abandoned newborn infant as described 37 in s. 383.50, a "child in need of services" as defined in chapter 984, or a "family in need of services" as defined in 38 chapter 984. The incarceration of a parent, legal custodian, or 39 caregiver responsible for a child's welfare may support a 40 finding of abandonment. 41

42 (31) "Harm" to a child's health or welfare can occur when43 any person:

44 (e) Abandons the child. Within the context of the definition of "harm," the term "abandons the child" means that 45 the parent or legal custodian of a child or, in the absence of a 46 47 parent or legal custodian, the person responsible for the child's welfare, while being able, makes no provision for the 48 49 child's support and makes no effort to communicate with the 50 child, which situation is sufficient to evince a willful rejection of parental obligation. If the efforts of the parent 51 52 or legal custodian or person primarily responsible for the child's welfare to support and communicate with the child are 53 54 only marginal efforts that do not evince a settled purpose to assume all parental duties, the child may be determined to have 55 been abandoned. The term "abandoned" does not include a 56 Page 2 of 9

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57 <u>surrendered</u> an abandoned newborn infant as described in s.
58 383.50.

59 Section 2. Paragraph (g) of subsection (2) of section60 39.201, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

39.201 Mandatory reports of child abuse, abandonment, or
neglect; mandatory reports of death; central abuse hotline.-(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 67 1. infant as described in s. 383.50 and there is no indication of 68 abuse, neglect, or abandonment other than that necessarily 69 70 entailed in the infant having been left at a hospital, emergency medical services station, or fire station, the department shall 71 72 provide to the caller the name of a licensed child-placing agency on a rotating basis from a list of licensed child-placing 73 agencies eligible and required to accept physical custody of and 74 75 to place newborn infants left at a hospital, emergency medical services station, or fire station. The report shall not be 76 77 considered a report of abuse, neglect, or abandonment solely 78 because the infant has been left at a hospital, emergency medical services station, or fire station pursuant to s. 383.50. 79

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 shall be subject to the requirements Page 3 of 9

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of s. 39.395 and all other relevant provisions of this chapter,notwithstanding any provisions of chapter 383.

87 Section 3. Section 63.0423, Florida Statutes, is amended88 to read:

89 63.0423 Procedures with respect to <u>surrendered</u> abandoned 90 infants.--

91 (1) A licensed child-placing agency that takes physical custody of an infant surrendered abandoned at a hospital, 92 emergency medical services station, or fire station pursuant to 93 s. 383.50_{τ} shall assume responsibility for all medical costs and 94 all other costs associated with the emergency services and care 95 of the surrendered abandoned infant from the time the licensed 96 child-placing agency takes physical custody of the surrendered 97 98 abandoned infant.

99 The licensed child-placing agency shall immediately (2)100 seek an order from the circuit court for emergency custody of the surrendered abandoned infant. The emergency custody order 101 shall remain in effect until the court orders preliminary 102 103 approval of placement of the surrendered abandoned infant in the prospective home, at which time the prospective adoptive parents 104 105 become guardians pending termination of parental rights and 106 finalization of adoption or until the court orders otherwise. 107 The quardianship of the prospective adoptive parents shall remain subject to the right of the licensed child-placing agency 108 to remove the surrendered abandoned infant from the placement 109 during the pendency of the proceedings if such removal is deemed 110 by the licensed child-placing agency to be in the best interest 111 of the child. The licensed child-placing agency may immediately 112 Page 4 of 9

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113 seek to place the <u>surrendered</u> abandoned infant in a prospective 114 adoptive home.

The licensed child-placing agency that takes physical 115 (3) 116 custody of the surrendered abandoned infant shall, within 24 117 hours thereafter, request assistance from law enforcement officials to investigate and determine, through the Missing 118 119 Children Information Clearinghouse, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, and any other national and state 120 resources, whether or not the surrendered abandoned infant is a 121 122 missing child.

123 (4)The parent who surrenders the infant in accordance with s. 383.50 is presumed to have consented to termination of 124 125 parental rights, and express consent is not required. Except 126 when there is actual or suspected child abuse or neglect, the 127 licensed child-placing agency shall not attempt to pursue, 128 search for, or notify that parent as provided in s. 63.088 and 129 chapter 49. Within 7 days after accepting physical custody of the abandoned infant, the licensed child placing agency shall 130 131 initiate a diligent search to notify and to obtain consent from 132 a parent whose identity is known but whose location is unknown. 133 The diligent search must include, at a minimum, inquiries as provided for in s. 63.088. Constructive notice must also be 134 provided pursuant to chapter 49 in the county where the infant 135 136 was abandoned. If a parent is identified and located, notice of 137 the hearing on the petition for termination of parental rights 138 shall be provided.

(5) A petition for termination of parental rights under
 this section may not be filed until 30 days after the date the
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141 infant was surrendered abandoned in accordance with s. 383.50. A 142 petition for termination of parental rights may not be granted 143 until consent to adoption or an affidavit of nonpaternity has 144 been executed by a parent of the abandoned infant as set forth 145 in s. 63.062, a parent has failed to reclaim or claim the surrendered abandoned infant within the time period specified in 146 147 s. 383.50, or the consent of a parent is otherwise waived by the 148 court.

149 (6) A claim of parental rights of the surrendered abandoned infant must be made to the entity having legal custody 150 of the surrendered abandoned infant or to the circuit court 151 before which whom proceedings involving the surrendered 152 abandoned infant are pending. A claim of parental rights of the 153 154 surrendered abandoned infant may not be made after the judgment to terminate parental rights is entered, except as otherwise 155 156 provided by 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

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168 determine what is in the best interest of the <u>surrendered</u> 169 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.

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

181 (9) (a) A judgment terminating parental rights pending 182 adoption is voidable, and any later judgment of adoption of that 183 minor is voidable, if, upon the motion of a birth parent, the court finds that a person knowingly gave false information that 184 185 prevented the birth parent from timely making known his or her 186 desire to assume parental responsibilities toward the minor or from exercising his or her parental rights. A motion under this 187 188 subsection must be filed with the court originally entering the 189 judgment. The motion must be filed within a reasonable time, but 190 not later than 1 year after the entry of the judgment 191 terminating parental rights.

(b) No later than 30 days after the filing of a motion
under this subsection, the court shall conduct a preliminary
hearing to determine what contact, if any, will be permitted
between a birth parent and the child pending resolution of the

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motion. Such contact may be allowed only if it is requested by a parent who has appeared at the hearing and the court determines that it is in the best interest of the child. If the court orders contact between a birth parent and child, the order must be issued in writing as expeditiously as possible and must state with specificity any provisions regarding contact with persons other than those with whom the child resides.

203 At the preliminary hearing, the court, upon the motion (C) 204 of any party or upon its own motion, may order scientific testing to determine the paternity or maternity of the minor if 205 206 the person seeking to set aside the judgment is alleging to be the child's birth parent but has not previously been determined 207 by legal proceedings or scientific testing to be the birth 208 209 parent. Upon the filing of test results establishing that 210 person's maternity or paternity of the surrendered abandoned 211 infant, the court may order visitation as it deems appropriate and in the best interest of the child. 212

(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 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.

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Section 4. Subsections (1) and (5) of section 383.50,Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

225 383.50 Treatment of <u>surrendered</u> abandoned newborn 226 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 7 3 days old or younger at the time the child is left at a hospital, emergency medical services station, or fire station.

232 Except when where there is actual or suspected child (5) 233 abuse or neglect, any parent who leaves a newborn infant with a firefighter, emergency medical technician, or paramedic at a 234 fire station or emergency medical services station, or brings a 235 newborn infant to an emergency room of a hospital and expresses 236 an intent to leave the newborn infant and not return, has the 237 238 absolute right to remain anonymous and to leave at any time and may not be pursued or followed unless the parent seeks to 239 240 reclaim the newborn infant. When an infant is born in a hospital 241 and the mother expresses intent to leave the infant and not return, upon the mother's request, the hospital or registrar 242 243 shall complete the infant's birth certificate without naming the 244 mother thereon.

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

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