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

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to safe haven protection for surrendered newborn infants; amending s. 39.01, F.S.; revising definitions to conform to changes made by the act; amending s. 39.201, F.S.; conforming terminology to changes made by the act; amending s. 63.0423, F.S.; deleting the requirement for a licensed child-placing agency to conduct a diligent search for the parent and obtain consent for the termination of parental rights; amending s. 383.50, F.S.; redefining the term "newborn infant" to raise the age at which an infant may be left anonymously from 3 to 7 days old; requiring that if a surrendered child is born in a hospital, the mother's name be left off the birth certificate upon the mother's request; providing an effective date.

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

- Section 1. Subsection (1) and paragraph (e) of subsection (31) of section 39.01, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
 39.01 Definitions.--When used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:
- (1) "Abandoned" means a situation in which the parent or legal custodian of a child or, in the absence of a parent or legal custodian, the caregiver responsible for the child's welfare, while being able, makes no provision for the child's support and makes no effort to communicate with the child, which situation is sufficient to evince a willful rejection of parental obligations. If the efforts of the parent or legal custodian, or

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caregiver primarily responsible for the child's welfare, to support and communicate with the child are, in the opinion of the court, only marginal efforts that do not evince a settled purpose to assume all parental duties, the court may declare the child to be abandoned. The term "abandoned" does not include a surrendered an abandoned newborn infant as described 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 chapter 984. The incarceration of a parent, legal custodian, or caregiver responsible for a child's welfare may support a finding of abandonment.

- (31) "Harm" to a child's health or welfare can occur when any person:
- (e) Abandons the child. Within the context of the definition of "harm," the term "abandons the child" means that the parent or legal custodian of a child or, in the absence of a parent or legal custodian, the person responsible for the child's welfare, while being able, makes no provision for the child's support and makes no effort to communicate with the child, which situation is sufficient to evince a willful rejection of parental obligation. If the efforts of the parent or legal custodian or person primarily responsible for the child's welfare to support and communicate with the child are only marginal efforts that do not evince a settled purpose to assume all parental duties, the child may be determined to be have been abandoned. The term "abandoned" does not include a surrendered an abandoned newborn infant as described in s. 383.50.
- Section 2. Paragraph (g) of subsection (2) of section 39.201, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 39.201 Mandatory reports of child abuse, abandonment, or

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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.
- 1. If the report is of a surrendered an abandoned newborn infant as described in s. 383.50 and there is no indication of abuse, neglect, or abandonment other than that necessarily entailed in the infant having been left at a hospital, emergency medical services station, or fire station, the department shall provide to the caller the name of a licensed child-placing agency on a rotating basis from a list of licensed child-placing agencies eligible and required to accept physical custody of and to place newborn infants left at a hospital, emergency medical services station, or fire station. The report shall not be considered a report of abuse, neglect, or abandonment solely because the infant has been left at a hospital, emergency medical 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 is shall be subject to the requirements of s. 39.395 and all other relevant provisions of this chapter, notwithstanding any provisions of chapter 383.

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

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

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(1) A licensed child-placing agency that takes physical custody of an infant <u>surrendered abandoned</u> at a hospital, emergency medical services station, or fire station pursuant to s. 383.50_{7} shall assume responsibility for all medical costs and all other costs associated with the emergency services and care of the <u>surrendered abandoned</u> infant from the time the licensed child-placing agency takes physical custody of the <u>abandoned</u> infant.

- The licensed child-placing agency shall immediately seek an order from the circuit court for emergency custody of the surrendered abandoned infant. The emergency custody order shall remain in effect until the court orders preliminary approval of placement of the surrendered abandoned infant in the prospective home, at which time the prospective adoptive parents become guardians pending termination of parental rights and finalization of adoption or until the court orders otherwise. The guardianship of the prospective adoptive parents shall remain subject to the right of the licensed child-placing agency to remove the surrendered abandoned infant from the placement during the pendency of the proceedings if such removal is deemed by the licensed child-placing agency to be in the best interest of the child. The licensed child-placing agency may immediately seek to place the surrendered abandoned infant in a prospective adoptive 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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Missing and Exploited Children, and any other national and state resources, whether or not the <u>surrendered</u> abandoned infant is a missing child.

- with s. 383.50 is presumed to have consented to termination of parental rights, and express consent is not required. Except where there is actual or suspected child abuse or neglect, the licensed child-placing agency shall not attempt to search for or notify the parent as required under s. 63.088. Within 7 days after accepting physical custody of the abandoned infant, the licensed child-placing agency shall initiate a diligent search to notify and to obtain consent from a parent whose identity is known but whose location is unknown. The diligent search must include, at a minimum, inquiries as provided for in s. 63.088. Constructive notice must also be provided pursuant to chapter 49 in the county where the infant was abandoned. If a parent is identified and located, notice of the hearing on the petition for termination of parental rights 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 infant was <u>surrendered</u> abandoned in accordance with s. 383.50. A petition for termination of parental rights may not be granted until consent to adoption or an affidavit of nonpaternity has been executed by a parent of the abandoned infant as set forth in s. 63.062, a parent has failed to reclaim or claim the abandoned infant within the time period specified in s. 383.50, or the consent of a parent is otherwise waived by the court.
- (6) A claim of parental rights to the surrendered of the abandoned infant must be made before the court enters a judgment

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terminating parental rights to the <u>licensed child-placing agency</u> entity having legal custody of the <u>abandoned</u> infant or to the circuit court before <u>which</u> whom proceedings involving the <u>abandoned</u> infant are pending. A claim of parental rights of the <u>abandoned infant</u> may not be made after the judgment to terminate parental rights is entered, except as otherwise provided <u>in by</u> 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 <u>surrendered</u> abandoned infant and order whatever investigation, home evaluation, and psychological evaluation are necessary to determine what is in the best interest of the <u>abandoned</u> 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 findings of 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

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175 mailing.

- (9) (a) A judgment terminating parental rights pending adoption is voidable, and any later judgment of adoption of that minor is voidable, if, upon the motion of a birth parent, the court finds that a person knowingly gave false information that prevented the birth parent from timely making known his or her desire to assume parental responsibilities toward the minor or from exercising his or her parental rights. A motion under this subsection must be filed with the court originally entering the judgment. The motion must be filed within a reasonable time, but not later than 1 year after the entry of the judgment terminating parental rights.
- 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 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.
- (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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Upon the filing of test results establishing that person's maternity or paternity of the <u>surrendered</u> abandoned infant, the court may order visitation as it deems appropriate and in the 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.
- Section 4. Section 383.50, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 383.50 Treatment of surrendered abandoned newborn infant.--
- (1) As used in this section, the term "newborn infant" means a child who that a licensed physician reasonably believes is to be approximately $\frac{7}{3}$ 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 newborn infant to the nearest hospital having emergency services.

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

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

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

- (5) Except when where there is actual or suspected child abuse or neglect, any parent who surrenders leaves a newborn infant in accordance with this section with a firefighter, emergency medical technician, or paramedic at a fire station or emergency medical services station, or brings a newborn infant to an emergency room of a hospital and expresses an intent to leave the newborn infant and not return, has the absolute right to remain anonymous and to leave at any time and may not be pursued or followed unless the parent seeks to reclaim the newborn infant. If the newborn infant is born in a hospital and the mother expresses intent to leave the infant and not return, upon the mother's request, the hospital or registrar shall complete 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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a newborn infant has been left with the hospital and approximately when the licensed child-placing agency can take physical custody of the child. If In cases where there is actual or suspected child abuse or neglect, the hospital or any of its licensed health care professionals shall report the actual or suspected child abuse or neglect in accordance with ss. 39.201 and 395.1023 in lieu of contacting a licensed child-placing 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.
 - Section 5. This act shall take effect July 1, 2008.