



GOV. MSG. NO. 1062

EXECUTIVE CHAMBERS
HONOLULU

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

July 10, 2007

The Honorable Colleen Hanabusa, President
and Members of the Senate
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature
State Capitol, Room 409
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Madam President and Members of the Senate:

I am transmitting herewith HB1830 HD2 SD2 CD1, without my approval, and with the statement of objections relating to the measure.

HB1830 HD2 SD2 CD1

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO CHILD
PROTECTION.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Linda Lingle".

LINDA LINGLE

P R O C L A M A T I O N

WHEREAS, under Section 16 of Article III of the Constitution of the State of Hawaii, the Governor is required to give notice, by a proclamation, of the Governor's plan to return with the Governor's objections any bill presented to the Governor less than ten days before adjournment sine die or presented to the Governor after adjournment sine die of the Legislature; and

WHEREAS, House Bill No. 1830, entitled "A Bill for an Act Relating to Child Protection," passed by the Legislature, was presented to the Governor within the aforementioned period; and

WHEREAS, House Bill No. 1830 is unacceptable to the Governor of the State of Hawaii;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LINDA LINGLE, Governor of the State of Hawaii, do hereby issue this proclamation, pursuant to the provisions of Section 16 of Article III of the Constitution of the State of Hawaii, giving notice of my plan to return House Bill No. 1830 with my objections thereon to the Legislature as provided by said Section 16 of Article III of the Constitution.

DONE at the State Capitol, Honolulu,
State of Hawaii, this 25th
day of June, 2007.



LINDA LINGLE
Governor of Hawaii

EXECUTIVE CHAMBERS

HONOLULU

July 10, 2007

STATEMENT OF OBJECTIONS TO HOUSE BILL NO. 1830

Honorable Members
Twenty-Fourth Legislature
State of Hawaii

Pursuant to Section 16 of Article III of the Constitution of the State of Hawaii, I am returning herewith, without my approval, House Bill No. 1830, entitled "A Bill for an Act Relating to Child Protection."

The purpose of this bill is to provide full immunity from prosecution for any person who abandons an infant at a hospital, fire or police station, or with emergency medical services personnel as long as the infant is left within 72 hours of birth and is left in unharmed condition.

My Administration shares the goal of ensuring that every child in Hawaii has a safe and secure home. However, this bill has consequences that could adversely impact the very children it is attempting to help.

Under this bill, persons abandoning an infant would not be required to identify themselves or to demonstrate their relationship to the infant. As such, it would be impossible to determine if the person leaving the infant was lawfully in possession of the infant at the time of abandonment. In this regard, House Bill 1830 provides no safeguards to protect the rights of both parents to seek

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custody of their child. Similarly, there are no safeguards to allow extended family members, especially grandparents, to assert their interests in caring for the infant.

The infant would be prevented from learning about its medical and genealogical history, which could have health implications for the infant, particularly later in life.

Unlike other states, Hawaii provides a number of programs that provide benefits based on one's ancestral roots. Enactment of this bill would preclude abandoned children of Hawaiian ancestry from knowing of, or being able to prove, their blood quantum to qualify for housing, schooling, or other benefits.

Enactment of H.B. No. 1830 may lead some women, who would ordinarily relinquish their child via adoption proceedings, to take the more expedient route of abandoning their infant.

Adoption is the preferable approach for parents to surrender their parental rights because adoption proceedings provide a mechanism by which the medical history and the genealogical history of the infant may be determined and verified. In addition, adoption procedures provide a mechanism to safeguard the rights of the infant's father and to ascertain if the father or members of the parents' extended families are willing and able to adopt the infant.

Programs such as Project Cuddle focus on the pregnant girl or woman and work with frightened prospective mothers to find safe,

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legal options for their newborns and are a more constructive approach to this problem.

This Administration remains committed to protecting the welfare of all children and will continue its comprehensive efforts to provide the full array of supportive services and nurturing environments that young mothers and their newborns deserve.

For the foregoing reasons, I am returning House Bill No. 1830 without my approval.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Linda Lingle", written in a cursive style.

LINDA LINGLE
Governor of Hawaii

VETO

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
TWENTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE, 2007
STATE OF HAWAII

H.B. NO. 1830
H.D. 2
S.D. 2
C.D. 1

A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO CHILD PROTECTION.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:

1 SECTION 1. The legislature finds that as of April 2007,
2 forty-seven states have passed safe-surrender laws to protect
3 newborn infants who might otherwise be abandoned in an unsafe
4 environment. The enactment of laws establishing a safe haven
5 for newborn infants in Hawaii is long overdue.

6 Current law allows for the prosecution of parents who
7 abandon their newborn infants. These parents are often young
8 mothers who are unable to deal with the harsh reality of
9 parenthood. Their solution is leaving the newborn in a
10 populated area with the hope that someone will find and care for
11 the child. Although the possibility of prosecution was intended
12 to deter mothers from taking such a careless approach, newborn
13 infants have suffered and died as the result of abandonment in
14 life-threatening situations.

15 "Safe-surrender" laws take a different approach by making
16 the child's needs the immediate concern, rather than focusing on
17 the mother's liability. The goal of these laws is to create a
18 system where parents can leave their newborns in a place of

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1 safety without fear of being prosecuted for child abandonment.
2 Anonymity, confidentiality, and freedom from prosecution for
3 parents may encourage them to leave a newborn infant at a
4 suitably safe place and thus save the newborn infant's life.
5 While established adoption procedures may be preferable, safe-
6 surrender laws provide an alternative that saves the lives of
7 newborns.

8 The purpose of this Act is to establish a safe haven for
9 newborns and provide for their future health and safety by:

- 10 (1) Providing immunity from prosecution for persons
11 leaving an unharmed newborn at a hospital, fire
12 station, or police station, or with emergency medical
13 services personnel;
- 14 (2) Providing immunity from liability to the hospital,
15 fire station, police station, or personnel who receive
16 the newborn; and
- 17 (3) Requiring personnel to make a reasonable effort to
18 obtain certain information pertaining to the child,
19 including the family's medical history, from the
20 person leaving the child.



1 SECTION 2. The Hawaii Revised Statutes is amended by
2 adding a new chapter to be appropriately designated and to read
3 as follows:

4 "CHAPTER

5 SAFE PLACE FOR NEWBORNS

6 § -1 Definitions. As used in this chapter, unless the
7 context otherwise requires:

8 "Department" means the department of human services.

9 "Emergency services personnel" shall have the same meaning
10 as defined in section 78-52.

11 "Fire station" means a building for fire equipment and
12 firefighters.

13 "Firefighter" means a member of a fire department whose
14 principal duties are to prevent and fight fires.

15 "Health care provider" means an individual licensed,
16 certified, or otherwise authorized or permitted by law to
17 provide health care in the ordinary course of business or
18 practice of a profession.

19 "Hospital" means a facility licensed as a hospital by the
20 department of health and accredited by the Joint Commission on
21 Accreditation of Health Care Organizations.



1 "Police officer" means any public servant, whether employed
2 by the State or any county, or by the United States, vested by
3 law with a duty to maintain public order, to make arrests for
4 offenses, or to enforce the criminal laws, whether that duty
5 extends to all offenses or is limited to a specific class of
6 offenses.

7 "Police station" means a facility where police officers
8 report for assignments, paperwork, and other police business.

9 "Unharmed condition" means no evidence of injury to a
10 newborn child's physical or psychological health or welfare, as
11 evidenced in any case where:

12 (1) The newborn child is alive and exhibits no:

13 (A) Substantial or multiple skin bruising or any
14 other internal bleeding;

15 (B) Injury to skin causing substantial bleeding;

16 (C) Malnutrition;

17 (D) Failure to thrive;

18 (E) Burn or burns;

19 (F) Poisoning;

20 (G) Fracture of any bone;

21 (H) Subdural hematoma;

22 (I) Soft tissue swelling;



- 1 (J) Extreme pain;
- 2 (K) Extreme mental distress; or
- 3 (L) Gross degradation;
- 4 (2) The newborn child has not been the victim of:
 - 5 (A) Sexual contact or conduct, including rape,
 - 6 sodomy, molestation, sexual fondling, or incest;
 - 7 (B) Obscene or pornographic photographing, filming,
 - 8 or depiction; or
 - 9 (C) Other similar forms of sexual exploitation;
- 10 (3) Injury does not exist to the psychological capacity of
- 11 a child as evidenced by a substantial impairment in
- 12 the child's ability to function;
- 13 (4) The child has been provided in a timely manner with
- 14 adequate food, clothing, shelter, psychological care,
- 15 physical care, medical care, and supervision; or
- 16 (5) The child has not been provided with dangerous,
- 17 harmful, or detrimental drugs, as defined by section
- 18 712-1240; except in cases where a child's family
- 19 provides the drugs to the child pursuant to the
- 20 direction or prescription of a practitioner, as
- 21 defined in section 712-1240.



1 § -2 Unharmed newborn children left at hospitals, fire
2 stations, or police stations, or with emergency services
3 personnel; avoidance of prosecution. A person may leave a
4 newborn child with the personnel of a hospital, fire station, or
5 police station or emergency services personnel without being
6 subject to prosecution for abandonment of a child pursuant to
7 section 709-902; provided that:

8 (1) The newborn child was born within seventy-two hours of
9 being left at the hospital, fire station, or police
10 station, or with emergency services personnel as
11 determined within a reasonable degree of medical
12 certainty; and

13 (2) The newborn child is left in an unharmed condition.

14 § -3 Safe place for newborns. (a) The personnel of a
15 hospital, fire station, or police station, or emergency services
16 personnel may receive a newborn child; provided that the newborn
17 child was born within seventy-two hours of being left at the
18 hospital, fire station, or police station, or with emergency
19 services personnel as determined within a reasonable degree of
20 medical certainty.



1 (b) When a person leaves a newborn child with the
2 personnel of the hospital, fire station, or police station, or
3 emergency services personnel, the personnel:

4 (1) Shall make every reasonable effort to solicit the
5 following information from the person leaving the
6 newborn child:

7 (A) The name of the newborn child;

8 (B) The name and address of the parent or person
9 dropping off the newborn child;

10 (C) The location where the newborn child was born;

11 (D) Information pertaining to the newborn child's
12 medical history;

13 (E) The newborn child's biological family's medical
14 history, including major illnesses and diseases;
15 and

16 (F) Any other information that might reasonably
17 assist the department in determining the best
18 interests of the newborn child, including whether
19 the parents plan on returning to seek custody of
20 the child in the future;



1 provided that refusal of the person leaving the
2 newborn child to provide such information shall not
3 prevent personnel from accepting the newborn child;

4 (2) May provide the person leaving the newborn child with
5 information on how to contact relevant social service
6 agencies; and

7 (3) Shall notify appropriate law enforcement agencies that
8 a newborn child was received, for purposes of matching
9 the child with missing children reports.

10 (c) If a hospital, fire station, or police station, or
11 emergency services personnel receives a newborn child pursuant
12 to subsection (a), any health care provider, firefighter, police
13 officer, or emergency services personnel receiving the newborn
14 child shall perform any act necessary, in accordance with
15 generally accepted standards of their respective professional
16 practice, to protect, preserve, and aid the physical health and
17 safety of the newborn child during the temporary physical
18 custody.

19 § -4 Reporting. Within twenty-four hours of receiving
20 an unharmed newborn child under section -3, the personnel of
21 the hospital, fire station, or police station, or emergency
22 services personnel shall inform the department that a newborn



1 child has been left at the premises; provided that the
2 department shall not be informed until the person leaving the
3 newborn child has left the premises. If the newborn child is
4 received in a harmed condition, the hospital, fire station,
5 police station, or emergency services personnel shall notify
6 appropriate law enforcement agencies, regardless of whether the
7 person or persons leaving the newborn child has left the
8 premises.

9 § -5 Immunity. (a) A hospital with responsibility for
10 performing duties under this chapter, any health care provider,
11 or hospital personnel working at the hospital, a fire station
12 and any firefighter or fire personnel, a police station and any
13 police officer or police personnel, and emergency services
14 personnel acting in good faith in receiving a newborn child
15 shall be immune from:

16 (1) Any criminal liability that otherwise might result
17 from their actions; and

18 (2) Any civil liability that otherwise might result from
19 merely receiving a newborn child.

20 (b) A hospital performing duties under this chapter and
21 any health care provider or hospital personnel working at the
22 hospital, a fire station and any firefighter or fire personnel,



1 a police station and any police officer or police personnel, and
2 any emergency services personnel who are mandated reporters
3 under section 350-1.1 shall be immune from any criminal or civil
4 liability that otherwise might result from the failure to make a
5 report under section 350-1.1 if the person is acting in good
6 faith in complying with this chapter.

7 § -6 Authority to reunite; placement. (a) Upon
8 receiving custody of a newborn child who has been discharged
9 from a hospital that received the newborn child pursuant to
10 section -3, the department may reunite the newborn child with
11 the newborn's parents.

12 (b) The department may:

13 (1) Search for relatives of the newborn child as a
14 placement or permanency option; or

15 (2) Implement other placement requirements that give a
16 preference to relatives;

17 provided that the department has information as to the identity
18 of the newborn child, the newborn child's mother, or the newborn
19 child's father.

20 § -7 Status of child. For purposes of proceedings
21 under this chapter and adoption proceedings, a newborn child
22 left at a hospital, fire station, or police station or with



1 emergency services personnel under section -2 shall be
2 considered an abandoned child."

3 SECTION 3. Section 709-902, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
4 amended to read as follows:

5 "**§709-902 Abandonment of a child.** (1) A person commits
6 the offense of abandonment of a child if, being a parent,
7 guardian, or other person legally charged with the care or
8 custody of a child less than fourteen years old, the person
9 deserts the child in any place with intent to abandon it.

10 (2) Leaving a newborn child at a hospital, fire station,
11 or police station or with emergency services personnel pursuant
12 to section -2 shall not constitute a violation of this
13 section.

14 [~~2~~] (3) Abandonment of a child is a misdemeanor."

15 SECTION 4. This Act does not affect rights and duties that
16 matured, penalties that were incurred, and proceedings that were
17 begun before its effective date.

18 SECTION 5. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed
19 and stricken. New statutory material is underscored.

20 SECTION 6. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 2007.

