LEGISLATIVE ACTION Senate House Comm: RCS 03/20/2023

The Committee on Children, Families, and Elder Affairs (Burton) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

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Delete lines 132 - 321

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and insert:

or neglect, any parent who 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

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anonymous and to leave at any time and may not be pursued or followed unless the parent seeks to reclaim the newborn infant. When an 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 must shall complete the infant's birth certificate without naming the mother thereon.

(7) (6) A parent of a newborn infant surrendered 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.

(8) (8) (7) Upon admitting a newborn infant under this section, the hospital shall immediately contact a local licensed childplacing 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 a newborn infant has been left with the hospital and approximately when the licensed child-placing agency can take physical custody of the child. 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.

(9) (8) Any newborn infant admitted to a hospital in

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accordance with this section is presumed eligible for coverage under Medicaid, subject to federal rules.

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

(11) If the parent of a newborn infant is otherwise unable to surrender the newborn infant in accordance with this section, the parent may dial 911 to request that an emergency medical services provider meet the surrendering parent at a specified location. The surrendering parent must stay with the newborn infant until the emergency medical services provider arrives to take custody of the newborn infant.

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

Section 2. Subsections (1), (4), (7), (9), and (10) of section 63.0423, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

63.0423 Procedures with respect to surrendered infants.-

(1) Upon entry of final judgment terminating parental rights, a licensed child-placing agency that takes physical custody of an infant surrendered at a hospital, emergency medical services station, or fire station pursuant to s. 383.50 assumes responsibility for the medical and other costs associated with the emergency services and care of the surrendered infant from the time the licensed child-placing

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agency takes physical custody of the surrendered infant.

- (4) The parent who surrenders the infant in accordance with s. 383.50 is presumed to have consented to termination of parental rights, and express consent is not required. Except when there is actual or suspected child abuse or neglect, the licensed child-placing agency may shall not attempt to pursue, search for, or notify that parent as provided in s. 63.088 and chapter 49. For purposes of s. 383.50 and this section, an infant who tests positive for illegal drugs, narcotic prescription drugs, alcohol, or other substances, but shows no other signs of child abuse or neglect, shall be placed in the custody of a licensed child-placing agency. Such a placement does not eliminate the reporting requirement under s. 383.50(8) s. 383.50(7). When the department is contacted regarding an infant properly surrendered under this section and s. 383.50, the department shall provide instruction to contact a licensed child-placing agency and may not take custody of the infant unless reasonable efforts to contact a licensed child-placing agency to accept the infant have not been successful.
- (7) If a claim of parental rights of a surrendered infant is made before the judgment to terminate parental rights is entered, the circuit court may hold the action for termination of parental rights 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 quardian ad litem for the surrendered infant and order any whatever investigation, home

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evaluation, or and psychological evaluation are necessary to determine what is in the best interests of the surrendered infant.

- (c) The court may not terminate parental rights solely on the basis that the parent surrendered 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.
- (9) (a) A judgment terminating parental rights to a surrendered infant pending adoption is voidable, and any later judgment of adoption of that child minor is voidable, if, upon the motion of a parent, the court finds that a person knowingly gave false information that prevented the parent from timely making known his or her desire to assume parental responsibilities toward the child 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.
- (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 allowed permitted between a 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 interests of the child. If the court orders contact between a parent and the 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) The court may not order scientific testing to determine the paternity or maternity of the child minor until such time as the court determines that a previously entered judgment terminating the parental rights of that parent is voidable pursuant to paragraph (a), unless all parties agree that such testing is in the best interests of the child. Upon the filing of test results establishing that person's maternity or paternity of the surrendered infant, the court may order visitation only if it appears to be in the best interests 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 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 infant surrendered left at a hospital, emergency medical services station, or fire station in accordance with

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151 ======== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ========== 152 And the title is amended as follows:

Delete lines 19 - 31

154 and insert:

circumstances; conforming provisions to changes made



by the act; authorizing a parent to surrender a
newborn infant by calling 911 and requesting an
emergency medical services provider to meet at a
specified location to retrieve the newborn infant;
requiring the parent to stay with the newborn infant
until the emergency medical services provider arrives;
amending s. 63.0423, F.S.;