Bill No. HB 899 (2023)

Amendment No.

COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE	ACTION
ADOPTED	(Y/N)
ADOPTED AS AMENDED	(Y/N)
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION	(Y/N)
FAILED TO ADOPT	(Y/N)
WITHDRAWN	(Y/N)
OTHER	

Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Health & Human Services Committee

Representative Canady offered the following:

Amendment

Remove lines 126-318 and insert:

(6) (5) Except when there is actual or suspected child 8 abuse or neglect, any parent who leaves a newborn infant in 9 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 13 14 remain anonymous and to leave at any time and may not be pursued 15 or followed unless the parent seeks to reclaim the newborn infant. When an infant is born in a hospital and the mother 16 823221 - h899-line126.docx

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17 expresses intent to leave the infant and not return, upon the 18 mother's request, the hospital or registrar shall complete the 19 infant's birth certificate without naming the mother thereon.

(7) (6) A parent of a newborn infant left at a hospital, 20 21 emergency medical services station, or fire station under this 22 section may claim his or her newborn infant up until the court 23 enters a judgment terminating his or her parental rights. A 24 claim to the newborn infant must be made to the entity having 25 physical or legal custody of the newborn infant or to the 26 circuit court before whom proceedings involving the newborn 27 infant are pending.

(8) (7) Upon admitting a newborn infant under this section, 28 29 the hospital shall immediately contact a local licensed child-30 placing agency or alternatively contact the statewide central 31 abuse hotline for the name of a licensed child-placing agency 32 for purposes of transferring physical custody of the newborn 33 infant. The hospital shall notify the licensed child-placing 34 agency that a newborn infant has been left with the hospital and 35 approximately when the licensed child-placing agency can take 36 physical custody of the child. In cases where there is actual or suspected child abuse or neglect, the hospital or any of its 37 38 licensed health care professionals shall report the actual or 39 suspected child abuse or neglect in accordance with ss. 39.201 40 and 395.1023 in lieu of contacting a licensed child-placing 41 agency.

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42 (9) (8) Any newborn infant admitted to a hospital in
43 accordance with this section is presumed eligible for coverage
44 under Medicaid, subject to federal rules.

45 <u>(10)</u>(9) A newborn infant left at a hospital, emergency 46 medical services station, or fire station in accordance with 47 this section shall not be deemed abandoned and subject to 48 reporting and investigation requirements under s. 39.201 unless 49 there is actual or suspected child abuse or until the Department 50 <u>of Health</u> takes physical custody of the child.

51 (11) If the parent of a newborn infant is otherwise unable 52 to surrender the newborn infant in accordance with this section, 53 the parent may dial 911 to request that an emergency medical 54 services provider meet the surrendering parent at a specified 55 location. The surrendering parent must stay with the newborn 56 infant until the emergency medical services provider arrives to 57 take custody of the infant.

58 <u>(12)(10)</u> A criminal investigation may shall not be 59 initiated solely because a newborn infant is left at a hospital 60 under this section unless there is actual or suspected child 61 abuse or neglect.

62 Section 2. Subsections (1), (4), (7), (9) and (10) of 63 section 63.0423, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

64 63.0423 Procedures with respect to surrendered infants.65 (1) Upon entry of final judgment terminating parental
66 rights, a licensed child-placing agency that takes physical
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67 custody of an infant surrendered at a hospital, emergency 68 medical services station, or fire station pursuant to s. 383.50 69 assumes responsibility for the medical and other costs 70 associated with the emergency services and care of the 71 surrendered infant from the time the licensed child-placing 72 agency takes physical custody of the surrendered infant.

73 (4) The parent who surrenders the infant in accordance 74 with s. 383.50 is presumed to have consented to termination of 75 parental rights, and express consent is not required. Except 76 when there is actual or suspected child abuse or neglect, the 77 licensed child-placing agency may shall not attempt to pursue, 78 search for, or notify that parent as provided in s. 63.088 and 79 chapter 49. For purposes of s. 383.50 and this section, an 80 infant who tests positive for illegal drugs, narcotic 81 prescription drugs, alcohol, or other substances, but shows no 82 other signs of child abuse or neglect, shall be placed in the custody of a licensed child-placing agency. Such a placement 83 does not eliminate the reporting requirement under s. 383.50(8) 84 85 s. 383.50(7). When the department is contacted regarding an 86 infant properly surrendered under this section and s. 383.50, the department shall provide instruction to contact a licensed 87 child-placing agency and may not take custody of the infant 88 89 unless reasonable efforts to contact a licensed child-placing 90 agency to accept the infant have not been successful.

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91 (7) If a claim of parental rights of a surrendered infant 92 is made before the judgment to terminate parental rights is 93 entered, the circuit court may hold the action for termination 94 of parental rights in abeyance for a period of time not to 95 exceed 60 days.

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

99 (b) The court shall appoint a guardian ad litem for the 100 surrendered infant and order whatever investigation, home 101 evaluation, and psychological evaluation are necessary to 102 determine what is in the best interests of the surrendered 103 infant.

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

108 (d) The court shall enter a judgment with written findings109 of fact and conclusions of law.

(9) (a) A judgment terminating parental rights <u>to a</u> surrendered infant pending adoption is voidable, and any later judgment of adoption of that <u>child minor</u> 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

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116 responsibilities toward the <u>child minor</u> or from exercising his 117 or her parental rights. A motion under this subsection must be 118 filed with the court originally entering the judgment. The 119 motion must be filed within a reasonable time but not later than 120 1 year after the entry of the judgment terminating parental 121 rights.

122 (b) No later than 30 days after the filing of a motion 123 under this subsection, the court shall conduct a preliminary 124 hearing to determine what contact, if any, will be allowed 125 permitted between a parent and the child pending resolution of the motion. Such contact may be allowed only if it is requested 126 127 by a parent who has appeared at the hearing and the court 128 determines that it is in the best interests of the child. If the 129 court orders contact between a parent and the child, the order 130 must be issued in writing as expeditiously as possible and must 131 state with specificity any provisions regarding contact with 132 persons other than those with whom the child resides.

The court may not order scientific testing to 133 (C) 134 determine the paternity or maternity of the child minor until 135 such time as the court determines that a previously entered 136 judgment terminating the parental rights of that parent is 137 voidable pursuant to paragraph (a), unless all parties agree 138 that such testing is in the best interests of the child. Upon 139 the filing of test results establishing that person's maternity or paternity of the surrendered infant, the court may order 140

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141	visitation only if it appears to be in the best interests of the	
142	child.	
143	(10) Except to the extent expressly provided in this	
144	section, proceedings initiated by a licensed child-placing	
145	agency for the termination of parental rights and subsequent	
146	adoption of a newborn infant surrendered left at a hospital,	
147	emergency medical services station, or fire station in	
148	accordance with s. 383.50 shall be conducted pursuant to this	
149	chapter.	
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