830024

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate House

Comm: WD 10/19/2011

The Committee on Health Regulation (Garcia) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Delete everything after the enacting clause and insert:

Section 1. Subsection (5) of section 383.50, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

383.50 Treatment of surrendered newborn infant.

(5) (a) Except when there is actual or suspected child abuse or neglect, any parent who leaves a newborn infant 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

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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.

- (b) When an infant is born in a hospital and the mother expresses intent to leave the infant and not return: $_{\tau}$
- 1. Upon the mother's request, the hospital or registrar shall complete the infant's birth certificate without naming the mother thereon.
- 2. If the mother considers applying for eligibility for the Medicaid program through the hospital as a qualified Medicaid provider, the hospital shall notify the mother that the act of applying for Medicaid will cause her personal information included on the Medicaid application to be submitted to the Department of Children and Family Services and that she will be contacted by the department or the Medicaid program, or both, about her Medicaid-eligibility status. The hospital shall confirm that the mother wishes to apply for Medicaid and understands this notification by obtaining her signature on a written acknowledgment.
- 3. If the mother has no creditable coverage as defined in s. 627.6561 and chooses not to apply for Medicaid under subparagraph 2. or is denied Medicaid eligibility, the hospital may seek compensation from Medicaid for care provided to the surrendered newborn infant and to the mother related to labor and delivery of the infant if the infant is determined by the Department of Children and Family Services to be eligible for Medicaid, as applicable. For care that is not reimbursable under Medicaid, the hospital may seek to classify the care as charity

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care under s. 409.911(1)(c). The hospital may not seek payment for such care from the mother or from any individual who is financially responsible for the mother.

Section 2. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 409.911, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

409.911 Disproportionate share program.—Subject to specific allocations established within the General Appropriations Act and any limitations established pursuant to chapter 216, the agency shall distribute, pursuant to this section, moneys to hospitals providing a disproportionate share of Medicaid or charity care services by making quarterly Medicaid payments as required. Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 409.915, counties are exempt from contributing toward the cost of this special reimbursement for hospitals serving a disproportionate share of low-income patients.

- (1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, s. 409.9112, and the Florida Hospital Uniform Reporting System manual:
- (c) "Charity care" or "uncompensated charity care" means that portion of hospital charges reported to the Agency for Health Care Administration for which there is no compensation, other than restricted or unrestricted revenues provided to a hospital by local governments or tax districts regardless of the method of payment, for:
- 1. Care provided to a patient whose family income for the 12 months preceding the determination is less than or equal to 200 percent of the federal poverty level, unless the amount of hospital charges due from the patient exceeds 25 percent of the annual family income; or
 - 2. Care provided under conditions described in s.



383.50(5)(b).

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However, in no case shall the Hospital charges for a patient whose family income exceeds four times the federal poverty level for a family of four may not be considered charity, except for care provided under conditions described in s. 383.50(5)(b).

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Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2011.

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

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Delete everything before the enacting clause and insert:

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A bill to be entitled

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93 94 An act relating to surrendered newborn infants; amending s. 383.50, F.S.; providing for the mother of a newborn infant who surrenders her infant at a hospital to apply for Medicaid through the hospital as a qualified Medicaid provider; authorizing the hospital to seek compensation from Medicaid for care provided to the surrendered newborn infant and the mother if the mother has no creditable coverage; authorizing the hospital to classify the unreimbursed medical care as charity care; prohibiting the hospital from seeking payment for such care from the mother or

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an individual who is financially responsible for the 97 mother; amending s. 409.911, F.S.; redefining the term

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"charity care" to include unreimbursed care provided to a surrendered newborn infant and the mother under



100 certain circumstances; providing an effective date.