1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to surrendered newborn infants;
3	amending s. 383.50, F.S.; revising and providing
4	definitions; authorizing certain hospitals, emergency
5	medical services stations, and fire stations to use
6	newborn infant safety devices to accept surrendered
7	newborn infants if the device meets specified
8	criteria; requiring such hospitals, emergency medical
9	services stations, or fire stations to physically
10	check and test the devices at specified intervals;
11	authorizing a parent to leave a newborn infant with
12	medical staff or a licensed healthcare professional at
13	a hospital after the delivery of the newborn infant
14	under certain circumstances; providing additional
15	locations to which the prohibition on the initiation
16	of criminal investigations based solely on the
17	surrendering of a newborn infant applies; authorizing
18	a parent to surrender a newborn infant by calling 911
19	and requesting an emergency medical services provider
20	to meet at a specified location to retrieve the
21	newborn infant; requiring the parent to stay with the
22	newborn infant until the emergency medical services
23	provider arrives; amending s. 63.0423, F.S.;
24	conforming a cross-reference; making conforming
25	changes; providing an effective date.
	Dage 1 of 11

# Page 1 of 11

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27	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
28	
29	Section 1. Section 383.50, Florida Statutes, is amended to
30	read:
31	383.50 Treatment of surrendered newborn infant
32	(1) As used in this section, the term <u>:</u>
33	(a) "Newborn infant" means a child who a licensed
34	physician reasonably believes is approximately <u>30</u> 7 days old or
35	younger at the time the child is surrendered under this section
36	left at a hospital, emergency medical services station, or fire
37	station.
38	(b) "Newborn infant safety device" means a device which is
39	installed in a supporting wall of a hospital, an emergency
40	medical services station, or a fire station and which has an
41	exterior point of access that allows an individual to place a
42	newborn infant inside and an interior point of access that
43	allows individuals inside the building to safely retrieve the
44	<u>newborn infant.</u>
45	(2) There is a presumption that the parent who leaves the
46	newborn infant in accordance with this section intended to leave
47	the newborn infant and consented to termination of parental
48	rights.
49	(3)(a) A hospital, an emergency medical services station,
50	or a fire station that is staffed 24 hours per day may use a
	Page 2 of 11

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51	newborn infant safety device to accept surrendered newborn
52	infants under this section if the device is:
53	1. Physically part of the hospital, emergency medical
54	services station, or fire station.
55	2. Temperature-controlled and ventilated for the safety of
56	newborns.
57	3. Equipped with an alarm system connected to the physical
58	location of the device which automatically triggers an alarm
59	inside the building when a newborn infant is placed in the
60	device.
61	4. Equipped with a surveillance system that allows
62	employees of the hospital, emergency medical services station,
63	or fire station to monitor the inside of the device 24 hours per
64	day.
65	5. Located such that the interior point of access is in an
66	area that is conspicuous and visible to the employees of the
67	hospital, emergency medical services station, or fire station.
68	(b) A hospital, an emergency medical services station, or
69	a fire station that uses a newborn infant safety device to
70	accept surrendered newborn infants must use the device's
71	surveillance system to monitor the inside of the newborn infant
72	safety device 24 hours per day and shall physically check the
73	device at least twice daily and test the device at least weekly
74	to ensure that the alarm system is in working order. A fire
75	station that is staffed 24 hours per day except when all
	Page 3 of 11

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76 firefighter first responders are dispatched from the fire 77 station for an emergency must use the dual alarm system of the 78 newborn infant safety device to immediately dispatch the nearest 79 first responder to retrieve any newborn infant left in the 80 newborn infant safety device. (4) (4) (3) Each emergency medical services station or fire 81 82 station that is staffed with full-time firefighters, emergency 83 medical technicians, or paramedics shall accept any newborn 84 infant left with a firefighter, an emergency medical technician, or a paramedic or in a newborn infant safety device. The 85 firefighter, emergency medical technician, or paramedic shall 86 consider these actions as implied consent to and shall: 87 Provide emergency medical services to the newborn 88 (a) 89 infant to the extent that he or she is trained to provide those 90 services, and 91 (b) Arrange for the immediate transportation of the 92 newborn infant to the nearest hospital having emergency 93 services.

95 A licensee as defined in s. 401.23, a fire department, or an 96 employee or agent of a licensee or fire department may treat and 97 transport a newborn infant pursuant to this section. If a 98 newborn infant is placed in the physical custody of an employee 99 or agent of a licensee or fire department <u>or is placed in a</u> 100 <u>newborn infant safety device at an emergency medical services</u>

### Page 4 of 11

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101 <u>station or a fire station</u>, such placement <u>is shall be</u> considered 102 implied consent for treatment and transport. A licensee, a fire 103 department, or an employee or agent of a licensee or fire 104 department is immune from criminal or civil liability for acting 105 in good faith pursuant to this section. Nothing in this 106 subsection limits liability for negligence.

107 (5) (a) A newborn infant may be left with medical staff or 108 a licensed health care professional after the delivery in a 109 hospital when the parent of the newborn infant notifies medical 110 staff or a licensed health care professional that the parent is 111 voluntarily surrendering the infant and does not intend to 112 return.

(b) (4) Each hospital of this state subject to s. 395.1041 113 114 shall, and any other hospital may, admit and provide all 115 necessary emergency services and care, as defined in s. 116 395.002(9), to any newborn infant left with the hospital in 117 accordance with this section. The hospital or any of its 118 licensed health care professionals shall consider these actions as implied consent for treatment, and a hospital accepting 119 120 physical custody of a newborn infant has implied consent to 121 perform all necessary emergency services and care. The hospital or any of its licensed health care professionals is immune from 122 123 criminal or civil liability for acting in good faith in 124 accordance with this section. Nothing in this subsection limits 125 liability for negligence.

# Page 5 of 11

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126 (6) (5) Except when there is actual or suspected child 127 abuse or neglect, any parent who leaves a newborn infant in 128 accordance with this section with a firefighter, emergency 129 medical technician, or paramedic at a fire station or emergency 130 medical services station, or brings a newborn infant to an 131 emergency room of a hospital and expresses an intent to leave 132 the newborn infant and not return, has the absolute right to 133 remain anonymous and to leave at any time and may not be pursued 134 or followed unless the parent seeks to reclaim the newborn 135 infant. When an infant is born in a hospital and the mother 136 expresses intent to leave the infant and not return, upon the 137 mother's request, the hospital or registrar shall complete the 138 infant's birth certificate without naming the mother thereon.

139 (7) (6) A parent of a newborn infant left in accordance 140 with at a hospital, emergency medical services station, or fire 141 station under this section may claim his or her newborn infant 142 up until the court enters a judgment terminating his or her 143 parental rights. A claim to the newborn infant must be made to 144 the entity having physical or legal custody of the newborn 145 infant or to the circuit court before whom proceedings involving 146 the newborn infant are pending.

147 <u>(8)(7)</u> Upon admitting a newborn infant under this section, 148 the hospital shall immediately contact a local licensed child-149 placing agency or alternatively contact the statewide central 150 abuse hotline for the name of a licensed child-placing agency

# Page 6 of 11

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151 for purposes of transferring physical custody of the newborn 152 infant. The hospital shall notify the licensed child-placing 153 agency that a newborn infant has been left with the hospital and 154 approximately when the licensed child-placing agency can take 155 physical custody of the child. In cases where there is actual or 156 suspected child abuse or neglect, the hospital or any of its 157 licensed health care professionals shall report the actual or 158 suspected child abuse or neglect in accordance with ss. 39.201 159 and 395.1023 in lieu of contacting a licensed child-placing 160 agency.

161 <u>(9)(8)</u> Any newborn infant admitted to a hospital in 162 accordance with this section is presumed eligible for coverage 163 under Medicaid, subject to federal rules.

164 <u>(10)(9)</u> A newborn infant left at a hospital, emergency 165 medical services station, or fire station in accordance with 166 this section shall not be deemed abandoned and subject to 167 reporting and investigation requirements under s. 39.201 unless 168 there is actual or suspected child abuse or until the Department 169 of Health takes physical custody of the child.

170 (11) If the parent of a newborn infant is unable to 171 surrender the newborn infant in accordance with this section, 172 the parent may dial 911 to request that an emergency medical 173 services provider meet the surrendering parent at a specified 174 location. The surrendering parent must stay with the newborn 175 infant until the emergency medical services provider arrives to

## Page 7 of 11

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#### take custody of the infant.

177 <u>(12) (10)</u> A criminal investigation <u>may shall</u> not be 178 initiated solely because a newborn infant is left <u>in accordance</u> 179 <u>with at a hospital under</u> this section unless there is actual or 180 suspected child abuse or neglect.

 181
 Section 2.
 Subsections (1), (4), (7), (9), and (10) of

 182
 section 63.0423, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

183

63.0423 Procedures with respect to surrendered infants.-

184 Upon entry of final judgment terminating parental (1)185 rights, a licensed child-placing agency that takes physical 186 custody of an infant surrendered at a hospital, emergency 187 medical services station, or fire station pursuant to s. 383.50 assumes responsibility for the medical and other costs 188 189 associated with the emergency services and care of the 190 surrendered infant from the time the licensed child-placing 191 agency takes physical custody of the surrendered infant.

192 The parent who surrenders the infant in accordance (4) 193 with s. 383.50 is presumed to have consented to termination of 194 parental rights, and express consent is not required. Except 195 when there is actual or suspected child abuse or neglect, the 196 licensed child-placing agency may shall not attempt to pursue, 197 search for, or notify that parent as provided in s. 63.088 and 198 chapter 49. For purposes of s. 383.50 and this section, an 199 infant who tests positive for illegal drugs, narcotic prescription drugs, alcohol, or other substances, but shows no 200

# Page 8 of 11

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201 other signs of child abuse or neglect, shall be placed in the 202 custody of a licensed child-placing agency. Such a placement 203 does not eliminate the reporting requirement under s. 383.50(8) 204 s. 383.50(7). When the department is contacted regarding an 205 infant properly surrendered under this section and s. 383.50, 206 the department shall provide instruction to contact a licensed 207 child-placing agency and may not take custody of the infant 208 unless reasonable efforts to contact a licensed child-placing 209 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 guardian ad litem for the surrendered infant and order whatever investigation, home evaluation, 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 <u>surrendered</u> <del>left</del> the infant <del>at a</del>
hospital, emergency medical services station, or fire station in

## Page 9 of 11

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226 accordance with s. 383.50.

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

229 (9)(a) A judgment terminating parental rights to a 230 surrendered infant pending adoption is voidable, and any later 231 judgment of adoption of that child minor is voidable, if, upon 232 the motion of a parent, the court finds that a person knowingly 233 gave false information that prevented the parent from timely 234 making known his or her desire to assume parental 235 responsibilities toward the child minor or from exercising his 236 or her parental rights. A motion under this subsection must be 237 filed with the court originally entering the judgment. The 238 motion must be filed within a reasonable time but not later than 239 1 year after the entry of the judgment terminating parental 240 rights.

241 (b) No later than 30 days after the filing of a motion 242 under this subsection, the court shall conduct a preliminary 243 hearing to determine what contact, if any, will be allowed 244 permitted between a parent and the child pending resolution of 245 the motion. Such contact may be allowed only if it is requested 246 by a parent who has appeared at the hearing and the court 247 determines that it is in the best interests of the child. If the 248 court orders contact between a parent and the child, the order 249 must be issued in writing as expeditiously as possible and must state with specificity any provisions regarding contact with 250

### Page 10 of 11

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251 persons other than those with whom the child resides. 252 The court may not order scientific testing to (C) 253 determine the paternity or maternity of the child minor until 254 such time as the court determines that a previously entered 255 judgment terminating the parental rights of that parent is 256 voidable pursuant to paragraph (a), unless all parties agree 257 that such testing is in the best interests of the child. Upon 258 the filing of test results establishing that person's maternity 259 or paternity of the surrendered infant, the court may order 260 visitation only if it appears to be in the best interests of the 261 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 <u>infant surrendered</u> <del>left at a hospital,</del> <del>emergency medical services station, or fire station</del> in accordance with s. 383.50 shall be conducted pursuant to this chapter.

273

Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2023.

Page 11 of 11

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