By Senator Sobel

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to domestic partners; amending s. 28.24, F.S.; requiring the clerk of the circuit court to collect a filing fee for domestic partner registrations; amending s. 382.009, F.S.; requiring notification of a patient's domestic partner in the event of the brain death of the patient; amending s. 394.459, F.S.; requiring a facility providing mental health services to authorize access to a patient by his or her domestic partner; amending s. 400.022, F.S.; requiring that nursing homes allow a domestic partner access to his or her partner who is a resident and requiring that the domestic partner be allowed to meet with the families of other residents; amending s. 406.50, F.S.; including a domestic partner as a legally authorized person who may object to the use of unclaimed remains for medical education or research; requiring a person or entity in charge or in control of the remains of a deceased person to contact the decedent's domestic partner under certain circumstances; authorizing a funeral director to assume responsibility as the legally authorized person if a relative or domestic partner does not exist or is not available; amending s. 408.051, F.S.; adding the term "domestic partner" to the definition of the term "patient representative" as it relates to the Florida Electronic Health Records Exchange Act; amending s. 429.28, F.S.; requiring that assisted living

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facilities allow domestic partners to share a room

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under specified circumstances; amending s. 429.85, F.S.; requiring that adult family-care homes allow domestic partners to share a room under specified circumstances; amending s. 446.50, F.S.; providing for the deposit of moneys generated from the fee charged for a Declaration of Domestic Partnership into the Displaced Homemaker Trust Fund; amending s. 497.005, F.S.; including a domestic partner as a legally authorized person who may make funeral arrangements for a decedent; amending s. 497.152, F.S.; adding the domestic partner to the list of persons whose written authorization must be obtained before the entombment, interment, disinterment, disentombment, or disinurnment of a person's remains; adding the domestic partner to the list of persons who may file a complaint with the licensee; amending s. 741.01, F.S.; requiring that funds generated from the Declaration of Domestic Partnership fee be deposited in and disbursed from the Domestic Violence Trust Fund; deleting a provision requiring funds to be appropriated to the Department of Children and Families for a specified purpose; creating s. 741.501, F.S.; providing legislative findings; creating s. 741.502, F.S.; defining terms; creating s. 741.503, F.S.; requiring the Department of Health to adopt forms; creating s. 741.504, F.S.; establishing requirements for domestic partnership; providing criminal penalties for providing false information; creating s. 741.505, F.S.; specifying prohibitions to forming domestic

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partnerships under certain circumstances; creating s. 741.506, F.S.; identifying rights afforded to domestic partners; providing for the enforcement of such rights; creating s. 741.507, F.S.; providing fees for establishing and terminating a domestic partnership; creating s. 741.508, F.S.; providing methods to prove the existence of a domestic partnership under certain circumstances; creating s. 741.509, F.S.; providing for termination of a domestic partnership; creating s. 741.510, F.S.; providing that the act does not preempt the authority of a county or municipality to enact a domestic partnership ordinance that does not conflict with the act; amending s. 765.105, F.S.; including a patient's domestic partner as one of several specified persons who may seek judicial intervention to question the surrogate's or proxy's health care decisions; amending s. 765.401, F.S.; providing that a domestic partner may serve as a health care proxy; amending s. 765.512, F.S.; providing that the domestic partner may make an anatomical gift on behalf of a decedent under certain circumstances; amending s. 765.517, F.S.; adding a domestic partner to the list of people who may receive the remainder of body parts after an anatomical gift; amending s. 872.04, F.S.; authorizing a domestic partner to provide written consent for an autopsy to be performed on his or her deceased partner if a health care surrogate has not been designated; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Subsection (29) is added to section 28.24, Florida Statutes, to read:

28.24 Service charges.—The clerk of the circuit court shall charge for services rendered manually or electronically by the clerk's office in recording documents and instruments and in performing other specified duties. These charges may not exceed those specified in this section, except as provided in s. 28.345.

Charges

Section 2. Subsection (3) of section 382.009, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

382.009 Recognition of brain death under certain circumstances.—

(3) The next of kin of the patient, including the domestic partner, shall be notified as soon as practicable of the procedures to determine death under this section. The medical records <u>must shall</u> reflect such notice; if such notice has not been given, the medical records <u>must shall</u> reflect the attempts to identify and notify the next of kin, including the domestic partner.

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Section 3. Paragraph (c) of subsection (5) of section 394.459, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.459 Rights of patients.-

- (5) COMMUNICATION, ABUSE REPORTING, AND VISITS.-
- (c) Each facility must permit immediate access to any patient, subject to the patient's right to deny or withdraw consent at any time, by the patient's family members, including the patient's domestic partner, guardian, guardian advocate, representative, Florida statewide or local advocacy council, or attorney, unless such access would be detrimental to the patient. If a patient's right to communicate or to receive visitors is restricted by the facility, written notice of such restriction and the reasons for the restriction shall be served on the patient, the patient's attorney, and the patient's guardian, guardian advocate, or representative; and such restriction shall be recorded on the patient's clinical record with the reasons therefor. The restriction of a patient's right to communicate or to receive visitors shall be reviewed at least every 7 days. The right to communicate or receive visitors may shall not be restricted as a means of punishment. Nothing in This paragraph does not shall be construed to limit the provisions of paragraph (d).

Section 4. Paragraphs (c) and (e) of subsection (1) of section 400.022, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

400.022 Residents' rights.-

(1) All licensees of nursing home facilities shall adopt and make public a statement of the rights and responsibilities of the residents of such facilities and shall treat such residents in accordance with the provisions of that statement.

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The statement shall assure each resident the following:

- (c) An Any entity or individual that provides health, social, legal, or other services to a resident has the right to have reasonable access to the resident. The resident has the right to deny or withdraw consent to access at any time by any entity or individual. Notwithstanding the visiting policy of the facility, the following individuals must be allowed permitted immediate access to the resident:
- 1. A Any representative of the federal or state government, including, but not limited to, representatives of the Department of Children and Families, the Department of Health, the Agency for Health Care Administration, the Office of the Attorney General, and the Department of Elderly Affairs; a any law enforcement officer; members of the state or local ombudsman council; and the resident's individual physician.
- 2. Subject to the resident's right to deny or withdraw consent, immediate family, including the resident's domestic partner, or other relatives of the resident.

The facility <u>shall</u> <u>must</u> allow representatives of the State Long-Term Care Ombudsman Council to examine a resident's clinical records with the permission of the resident or the resident's legal representative and consistent with state law.

- (e) The right to organize and participate in resident groups in the facility and the right to have the resident's family, including the resident's domestic partner, meet in the facility with the families of other residents.
- Section 5. Subsections (1), (2), and (3) of section 406.50, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

406.50 Unclaimed remains; disposition, procedure.

- (1) A person or entity that comes into possession, charge, or control of unclaimed remains that are required to be buried or cremated at public expense shall immediately notify the anatomical board, unless:
- (a) The unclaimed remains are decomposed or mutilated by wounds;
 - (b) An autopsy is performed on the remains;
 - (c) The remains contain a contagious disease;
- (d) A legally authorized person, including a domestic partner, objects to use of the remains for medical education or research; or
- (e) The deceased person was a veteran of the United States Armed Forces, United States Reserve Forces, or National Guard and is eligible for burial in a national cemetery or was the spouse or dependent child of a veteran eligible for burial in a national cemetery.
- (2) Before the final disposition of unclaimed remains, the person or entity in charge or control of the remains shall make a reasonable effort to:
- (a) Determine the identity of the deceased person and contact any relatives, including a domestic partner, of the deceased person.
- (b) Determine whether the deceased person is eligible under 38 C.F.R. s. 38.620 for burial in a national cemetery as a veteran of the Armed Forces of the United States and, if eligible, to cause the deceased person's remains or cremated remains to be delivered to a national cemetery.

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For purposes of this subsection, "a reasonable effort" includes contacting the National Cemetery Scheduling Office, the county veterans service office, or the regional office of the United States Department of Veterans Affairs.

(3) Unclaimed remains shall be delivered to the anatomical board as soon as possible after death. If a relative or a domestic partner does not exist When no family exists or is not available, a funeral director licensed under chapter 497 may assume the responsibility of a legally authorized person and may, after 24 hours or more after have clapsed since the time of death, authorize arterial embalming for the purposes of storage and delivery of unclaimed remains to the anatomical board. A funeral director licensed under chapter 497 is not liable for damages under this subsection.

Section 6. Paragraph (g) of subsection (2) of section 408.051, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

408.051 Florida Electronic Health Records Exchange Act. -

- (2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
- (g) "Patient representative" means a parent of a minor patient, a court-appointed guardian for the patient, a health care surrogate, or a person holding a power of attorney or notarized consent appropriately executed by the patient granting permission to a health care facility or health care provider to disclose the patient's health care information to that person. In the case of a deceased patient, the term also means the personal representative of the estate of the deceased patient; the deceased patient's surviving spouse, surviving domestic partner, surviving parent, or surviving adult child; the parent or quardian of a surviving minor child of the deceased patient;

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the attorney for the patient's surviving spouse, <u>surviving</u>
domestic partner, <u>surviving</u> parent, or <u>surviving</u> adult child; or
the attorney for the parent or guardian of a surviving minor
child.

Section 7. Paragraph (g) of subsection (1) of section 429.28, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

429.28 Resident bill of rights.-

- (1) No resident of a facility shall be deprived of any civil or legal rights, benefits, or privileges guaranteed by law, the Constitution of the State of Florida, or the Constitution of the United States as a resident of a facility. Every resident of a facility shall have the right to:
- (g) Share a room with his or her spouse <u>or domestic partner</u> if both are residents of the facility.

Section 8. Paragraph (g) of subsection (1) of section 429.85, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

429.85 Residents' bill of rights.-

- (1) A resident of an adult family-care home may not be deprived of any civil or legal rights, benefits, or privileges guaranteed by law, the State Constitution, or the Constitution of the United States solely by reason of status as a resident of the home. Each resident has the right to:
- (g) Share a room with the resident's spouse <u>or domestic</u> <u>partner</u> if both are residents of the home.

Section 9. Paragraph (b) of subsection (5) of section 446.50, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

446.50 Displaced homemakers; multiservice programs; report to the Legislature; Displaced Homemaker Trust Fund created.—

(5) DISPLACED HOMEMAKER TRUST FUND.-

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(b) The trust fund shall receive <u>funds generated from a fee</u> on a <u>Declaration of Domestic Partnership as specified in s.</u>

741.507 and funds generated from an additional fee on marriage license applications and dissolution of marriage filings as specified in ss. 741.01(3) and 28.101, respectively, and may receive funds from any other public or private source.

Section 10. Subsection (39) of section 497.005, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 497.005 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, the term:
- (39) "Legally authorized person" means, in the priority listed:
- (a) The decedent, when written inter vivos authorizations and directions are provided by the decedent;
- (b) The person designated by the decedent as authorized to direct disposition pursuant to Pub. L. No. 109-163, s. 564, as listed on the decedent's United States Department of Defense Record of Emergency Data, DD Form 93, or its successor form, if the decedent died while in military service as described in 10 U.S.C. s. 1481(a)(1)-(8) in any branch of the United States Armed Forces, United States Reserve Forces, or National Guard;
- (c) The surviving spouse <u>or domestic partner</u>, unless the spouse <u>or domestic partner</u> has been arrested for committing against the deceased an act of domestic violence as defined in s. 741.28 <u>which</u> that resulted in or contributed to the death of the deceased;
 - (d) A son or daughter who is 18 years of age or older;
 - (e) A parent;
 - (f) A brother or sister who is 18 years of age or older;
 - (g) A grandchild who is 18 years of age or older;

- (h) A grandparent; or
- (i) Any person in the next degree of kinship.

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In addition, the term may include, if there are no existing or available no family members, including a domestic partner member exists or is available, the guardian of the dead person at the time of death; the personal representative of the deceased; the attorney in fact of the dead person at the time of death; the health surrogate of the dead person at the time of death; a public health officer; the medical examiner, county commission, or administrator acting under part II of chapter 406 or other public administrator; a representative of a nursing home or other health care institution in charge of final disposition; or a friend or other person not listed in this subsection who is willing to assume the responsibility as the legally authorized person. If Where is a person in any priority class listed in this subsection, the funeral establishment shall rely upon the authorization of any one legally authorized person of that class if that person represents that she or he is not aware of any objection to the cremation of the deceased's human remains by others in the same class of the person making the representation or of any person in a higher priority class.

Section 11. Paragraph (e) of subsection (8) and paragraph (d) of subsection (14) of section 497.152, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

497.152 Disciplinary grounds.—This section sets forth conduct that is prohibited and that shall constitute grounds for denial of any application, imposition of discipline, or other enforcement action against the licensee or other person

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committing such conduct. For purposes of this section, the requirements of this chapter include the requirements of rules adopted under authority of this chapter. No subsection heading in this section shall be interpreted as limiting the applicability of any paragraph within the subsection.

- (8) TRANSPORT, CUSTODY, TREATMENT, OR DISINTERMENT OF HUMAN REMAINS.—
- (e) Failing to obtain written authorization from the family or next of kin of the deceased, including the deceased's domestic partner, before prior to entombment, interment, disinterment, disentombment, or disinurnment of the remains of any human being.
- (14) OBLIGATIONS REGARDING COMPLAINTS AND CLAIMS BY CUSTOMERS.—
- (d) Failing to maintain a complete copy of every complaint received by the licensee since the date of the last examination of the licensee by the department. For purposes of this subsection, the term "complaint" means any written communication primarily expressing a grievance and which communication is from:
- 1. A representative or family member, including the domestic partner, of a deceased person interred at the licensee's facilities or using the licensee's services, or which deceased's remains were the subject of any service provided by the licensee or licensee's business; or
- 2. A person, or such person's <u>representative or</u> family member, including such person's domestic partner or representative, who inquired of the licensee or licensee's business concerning the purchase of, or who purchased or

contracted to purchase, any funeral or burial merchandise or services from the licensee or licensee's business.

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For purposes of this subsection, the response of a customer recorded by the customer on a customer satisfaction questionnaire or survey form sent to the customer by the licensee, and returned by the customer to the licensee, shall not be deemed to be a complaint.

Section 12. Subsection (2) of section 741.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

741.01 County court judge or clerk of the circuit court to issue marriage license; fee.—

(2) The fee charged for each marriage license issued in the state shall be increased by the sum of \$25. This fee shall be collected upon receipt of the application for the issuance of a marriage license and remitted by the clerk to the Department of Revenue for deposit in the Domestic Violence Trust Fund. The Executive Office of the Governor shall establish a Domestic Violence Trust Fund for the purpose of collecting and disbursing funds generated from the increase in the marriage license fee and from the fee charged for each Declaration of Domestic Partnership as specified in s. 741.507. Such funds which are generated shall be directed to the Department of Children and Families for the specific purpose of funding domestic violence centers, and the funds shall be appropriated in a "grants-inaid" category to the Department of Children and Families for the purpose of funding domestic violence centers. From the proceeds of the surcharge deposited into the Domestic Violence Trust Fund as required under s. 938.08, the Executive Office of the

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Governor may spend up to \$500,000 each year for the purpose of administering a statewide public-awareness campaign regarding domestic violence.

Section 13. Section 741.501, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 741.501 Legislative findings.—The Legislature finds that:
- (1) There is a significant number of individuals in this state who live together in personally, emotionally, and economically committed and important relationships who are not married under state law. These familial relationships are often referred to as domestic partnerships. The United States

 Decennial Census of 2010 indicates that more than 12 percent of Americans identified themselves as living in a domestic partnership.
- (2) The state has a strong interest in promoting stable and lasting families and believes that all familial relationships, including domestic partnerships, should be provided with important legal protections.
- (3) The status of marriage in this state is limited by Art. I of the State Constitution to the union of one man and one woman, and the Legislature does not seek to alter the definition of marriage in any way. However, the Legislature also finds that recognition of domestic partnerships can provide an alternative mechanism for extending certain important rights and responsibilities to individuals who choose to form long-term, mutually supportive relationships. Such recognition will provide support to these familial relationships without affecting the definition of marriage, without creating or recognizing a legal relationship that is the substantial equivalent of marriage, and

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407 without affecting restrictions contained in federal law. The Legislature does not intend to alter, affect, or contravene any 409 municipal, county, state, or federal law that defines marriage or to recognize or treat a domestic partnership as a marriage.

(4) Because of the material and other support that domestic partnerships provide to their participants, these relationships should be formally recognized and made uniform by law. Recognition of domestic partnerships will also promote employee recruitment, employee retention, employee loyalty for employers within this state, and economic development by attracting to this state companies that value diversity and protections for their employees. Therefore, the Legislature declares that it is the policy of this state to define and establish the rights and responsibilities of domestic partners.

Section 14. Section 741.502, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

741.502 Definitions.—As used in ss. 741.501-741.510, the term:

- (1) "Correctional institution" means a penal, correctional, or detention facility operated by the state, one or more counties, a municipality, or a private corporation.
- (2) "Domestic partner" means an individual who enters into a domestic partnership.
- (3) "Domestic partnership" means a civil contract that meets the requirements of s. 741.504.
- (4) "Health care facility" means a facility licensed under chapter 395, chapter 400, or chapter 429 or defined in s. 394.455.
 - (5) "Mutual residence" means a residence that is shared,

33-00838-15 2015854 436 regardless of whether the individuals involved in a domestic 437 partnership have an individual or joint legal right of 438 possession to the property and regardless of whether either 439 resident also resides in another dwelling. 440 Section 15. Section 741.503, Florida Statutes, is created 441 to read: 442 741.503 Forms.—The Department of Health shall prepare and 443 adopt the following forms: 444 (1) Declaration of Domestic Partnership. 445 (2) Certificate of Domestic Partnership. 446 (3) Notice of Termination of Domestic Partnership. 447 (4) Certificate of Termination of Domestic Partnership. Section 16. Section 741.504, Florida Statutes, is created 448 449 to read: 450 741.504 Domestic partnership requirements.-451 (1) A domestic partnership may be formed by filing a 452 Declaration of Domestic Partnership form with a clerk of the 453 circuit court in any county. The declaration must include: 454 (a) A statement attesting that each party is 18 years of 455 age or older. The clerk may accept any reasonable proof of an 456 individual's age, but the clerk shall accept a driver license or 457 passport. 458 (b) A statement attesting that at least one of the parties 459 is a resident of this state. 460 (c) A statement attesting that the parties share a mutual 461 residence. 462 (d) A statement attesting that formation of the domestic 463 partnership is not prohibited under s. 741.505.

(e) A mailing address for each party.

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(f) The notarized signature of each party, along with a declaration that the representations made on the form are true and correct and contain no material omissions of fact to the best knowledge and belief of each party.

- (2) A person who intentionally provides materially false information on a Declaration of Domestic Partnership form commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (3) If the Declaration of Domestic Partnership satisfies the requirements of this section and if the fees under s.

 747.507 are paid, the clerk of the circuit court shall:
- (a) Record the Declaration of Domestic Partnership in the official records.
- (b) Issue a Certificate of Domestic Partnership to the partners in person or at the mailing addresses provided.
- Section 17. Section 741.505, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 741.505 Prohibitions to forming a domestic partnership.—A domestic partnership is prohibited if:
- (1) Either party is married to a different person and such marriage is recognized by this state.
- (2) Either party is a party to a domestic partnership with a different domestic partner and such domestic partnership is recognized by this state.
- (3) The parties are related by lineal consanguinity or are siblings or if one party is the niece or nephew of the other party.
- (4) Either party is incapable of making the civil contract or of consenting to the contract for want of legal age or

sufficient understanding.

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- (5) Consent by either party to formation of the domestic partnership is obtained by force, fraud, or duress.
- Section 18. Section 741.506, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
 - 741.506 Domestic partnership; rights; enforcement.-
- (1) A health care facility shall provide a domestic partner with the same right of visitation that the health care facility provides a spouse.
- (2) A correctional institution shall grant a domestic partner the same visitation privileges that the correctional institution grants a spouse.
- (3) A public or private entity that provides notice to a spouse or relative in the event of an emergency shall provide notice to a domestic partner.
- (4) Domestic partners may jointly own property by tenancy by the entirety, and all legal attributes thereof, as is afforded to spouses.
- (5) In the absence of a written designation of a health care surrogate, a domestic partner has the same right to serve as proxy, as defined in chapter 765, as a spouse.
- (6) A decedent's domestic partner may act as a representative of the decedent and:
- (a) Direct the disposition of the decedent's body as provided in chapters 382, 406, 497, 765, and 872;
- (b) Give or withhold consent for a health care provider to release or access the decedent's identifiable health record as provided in s. 408.051; and
 - (c) Have the decedent's records forwarded to the domestic

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partner as provided in s. 408.810.

(7) A violation of this section may be enforced by private cause of action filed in any court of competent jurisdiction for declaratory relief, injunctive relief, or both. The prevailing party is entitled to recover attorney fees.

Section 19. Section 741.507, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

741.507 Fees.-

- (1) Upon receipt of a Declaration of Domestic Partnership, the clerk of the circuit court shall collect:
- (a) A fee of \$30 for service charges, as provided in s. 28.24(29).
- (b) A fee of \$2 for receiving the Declaration of Domestic Partnership.
- (c) A fee of \$25 to be remitted to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the Domestic Violence Trust Fund.
- (d) A fee of \$25 to be remitted to the Department of Revenue for monthly deposit into the General Revenue Fund.
- (e) A fee of \$7.50 to be remitted to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the Displaced Homemaker Trust Fund.
- (2) An applicant for a Certificate of Domestic Partnership who cannot pay the fees required under subsection (1) in a lump sum may make payment in not more than three installments over a period of 90 days. The clerk shall accept installment payments upon receipt of an affidavit that the applicant cannot pay the fees in a lump-sum payment. Upon receipt of the third or final installment payment, the Declaration of Domestic Partnership shall be deemed filed, and the clerk shall issue the Certificate of Domestic Partnership and distribute the fees as provided in

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552 <u>subsection (1). If the fees are paid in installments, the clerk</u>
553 <u>shall retain \$1 from the fee imposed under paragraph (1) (b) as a</u>
554 processing fee.

(3) Upon receipt of a Notice of Termination of Domestic Partnership, as provided in s. 741.509, the clerk of the circuit court shall collect a fee of \$10.

Section 20. Section 741.508, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

741.508 Proof of domestic partnership if certificate is not available.—

- (1) If a Certificate of Domestic Partnership is not available, the domestic partnership may be proved by an affidavit before any officer authorized to administer oaths which is made by two competent witnesses who were present and witnessed the Declaration of Domestic Partnership executed. For purposes of this section, a Certificate of Domestic Partnership is not available if:
- (a) A Declaration of Domestic Partnership was executed in accordance with s. 741.504 but was not recorded;
 - (b) The certificate is lost; or
- (c) The certificate cannot be obtained by reason of death or other cause.
- (2) The clerk of the circuit court of the county in which the Declaration of Domestic Partnership originally was executed, or, if a Declaration of Domestic Partnership has not been executed, the clerk of the circuit court of any county in this state, shall file and record the affidavit and shall issue a new certificate, which has the same force and effect as the original.

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Section 21. Section 741.509, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

741.509 Termination of partnership.-

- (1) A party to a domestic partnership may terminate the partnership by filing a Notice of Termination of Domestic

 Partnership with the clerk of the circuit court and by paying the filing fee established under s. 741.507. The notice must be signed by at least one of the parties and notarized. If the notice is not signed by both parties, the party who seeks termination must also file with the clerk an affidavit stating that:
- (a) Notice has been served on the other party in the manner prescribed for the service of summons in a civil action; or
- (b) The party who seeks termination has not been able to find the other party after reasonable effort and that notice has been made pursuant to s. 50.011 by publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the domestic partners were last domiciled.
- (2) The domestic partnership is terminated effective 90 days after the date of filing the notice of termination and payment of the filing fee under s. 741.507.
- (3) Upon receipt of a signed, notarized notice of termination, affidavit, if required, and filing fee, the clerk of the circuit court shall file the Notice of Termination of Domestic Partnership and issue a Certificate of Termination of Domestic Partnership to each party in person or at the mailing address provided on the notice.
- (4) A domestic partnership is automatically terminated if, subsequent to the registration of the domestic partnership:

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(a) Either party or both parties enter into a marriage that is recognized as valid in this state, with each other or with another person; or

- (b) One party dies, except that the death of a domestic partner does not extinguish the surviving domestic partner's rights with respect to the medical record of, or information relating to, the decedent and with respect to the disposition of the decedent's body and the decedent's funeral arrangements.
- (5) If a domestic partnership is automatically terminated, at least one party must file a notice of termination with the clerk of the circuit court within 30 days after the event causing the automatic termination.

Section 22. Section 741.510, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

741.510 Preemption.—Sections 741.501-741.509 do not preempt the authority of a county or municipality to enact a domestic partnership ordinance that is not in conflict with these sections.

Section 23. Section 765.105, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

765.105 Review of surrogate or proxy's decision.—The patient's family, including the patient's domestic partner, the health care facility, or the attending physician, or any other interested person who may reasonably be expected to be directly affected by the surrogate or proxy's decision concerning any health care decision may seek expedited judicial intervention pursuant to rule 5.900 of the Florida Probate Rules, if that person believes:

(1) The surrogate or proxy's decision is not in accord with

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the patient's known desires or the provisions of this chapter;

- (2) The advance directive is ambiguous, or the patient has changed his or her mind after execution of the advance directive;
- (3) The surrogate or proxy was improperly designated or appointed, or the designation of the surrogate is no longer effective or has been revoked;
- (4) The surrogate or proxy has failed to discharge duties, or incapacity or illness renders the surrogate or proxy incapable of discharging duties;
 - (5) The surrogate or proxy has abused powers; or
- (6) The patient has sufficient capacity to make his or her own health care decisions.

Section 24. Subsection (1) of section 765.401, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

765.401 The proxy.-

- (1) If an incapacitated or developmentally disabled patient has not executed an advance directive, or designated a surrogate to execute an advance directive, or the designated or alternate surrogate is no longer available to make health care decisions, health care decisions may be made for the patient by any of the following individuals, in the following order of priority, if no individual in a prior class is reasonably available, willing, or competent to act:
- (a) The judicially appointed guardian of the patient or the guardian advocate of the person having a developmental disability as defined in s. 393.063, who has been authorized to consent to medical treatment, if such guardian has previously been appointed; however, this paragraph does shall not be

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construed to require such appointment before a treatment decision can be made under this subsection;

- (b) The patient's spouse or domestic partner;
- (c) An adult child of the patient, or if the patient has more than one adult child, a majority of the adult children who are reasonably available for consultation;
 - (d) A parent of the patient;
- (e) The adult sibling of the patient or, if the patient has more than one sibling, a majority of the adult siblings who are reasonably available for consultation;
- (f) An adult relative of the patient who has exhibited special care and concern for the patient and who has maintained regular contact with the patient and who is familiar with the patient's activities, health, and religious or moral beliefs; or
 - (g) A close friend of the patient; or-
- (h) A clinical social worker licensed <u>under pursuant to</u> chapter 491, or who is a graduate of a court-approved guardianship program. Such a proxy must be selected by The provider's bioethics committee <u>shall select such a proxy, who may and must</u> not be employed by the provider. If the provider does not have a bioethics committee, then such a proxy may be chosen through an arrangement with the bioethics committee of another provider. The proxy will be notified that, upon request, the provider shall make available a second physician, not involved in the patient's care to assist the proxy in evaluating treatment. Decisions to withhold or withdraw life-prolonging procedures will be reviewed by the facility's bioethics committee. Documentation of efforts to locate proxies from prior classes must be recorded in the patient record.

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Section 25. Subsections (1), (3), and (6) of section 765.512, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

765.512 Persons who may make an anatomical gift.-

- (1) Any person who may make a will may make an anatomical gift of his or her body.
- (a) If the decedent makes an anatomical gift by one of the methods listed in s. 765.514(1), and in the absence of actual notice of contrary indications by the decedent, the document or entry in the donor registry is legally sufficient evidence of the decedent's informed consent to donate an anatomical gift.
- (b) An anatomical gift made by a qualified donor and not revoked by the donor, as provided in s. 765.516, is irrevocable after the donor's death. A family member, including a domestic partner, guardian, representative ad litem, or health care surrogate may not modify, deny, or prevent a donor's wish or intent to make an anatomical gift after the donor's death.
- (3) If the decedent has not made an anatomical gift or designated a health surrogate, a member of one of the classes of persons listed in this subsection below, in the order of priority listed and in the absence of actual notice of contrary indications by the decedent or actual notice of opposition by a member of a prior class, may give all or any part of the decedent's body for any purpose specified in s. 765.513:
 - (a) The spouse or domestic partner of the decedent;
 - (b) An adult son or daughter of the decedent;
 - (c) Either parent of the decedent;
 - (d) An adult brother or sister of the decedent;
 - (e) An adult grandchild of the decedent;
 - (f) A grandparent of the decedent;

(q) A close personal friend, as defined in s. 765.101;

- (h) A guardian of the person of the decedent at the time of his or her death; or
- (i) A representative ad litem appointed by a court of competent jurisdiction upon a petition heard ex parte filed by any person, who shall ascertain that no person of higher priority exists who objects to the gift of all or any part of the decedent's body and that no evidence exists of the decedent's having made a communication expressing a desire that his or her body or body parts not be donated upon death.

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Those of higher priority who are reasonably available must be contacted and made aware of the proposed gift and a reasonable search must be conducted which shows that there would have been no objection to the gift by the decedent.

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(6) An anatomical gift authorizes:

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(a) Any examination necessary to assure medical acceptability of the gift for the purposes intended.

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(b) The decedent's medical provider, family, <u>including a</u> domestic partner, or a third party to furnish medical records requested concerning the decedent's medical and social history.

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Section 26. Subsection (1) of section 765.517, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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765.517 Rights and duties at death.-

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(1) The donee, pursuant to s. 765.515(2), may accept or reject an anatomical gift. If the donee accepts a gift to be used for research or education purposes, the donee may authorize embalming and the use of the body in funeral services, subject to the terms of the gift. If the gift is of a part of the body,

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the donee shall cause the part to be removed without unnecessary mutilation upon the death of the donor and before or after embalming. After removal of the body part, custody of the remainder of the body vests in the surviving spouse, <u>domestic partner</u>, next of kin, or other persons under obligation to dispose of the body.

Section 27. Subsection (2) of section 872.04, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

872.04 Autopsies; consent required, exception.-

(2) Unless otherwise authorized by statute, an no autopsy may not shall be performed without the written consent of by the health care surrogate, as provided in s. 765.202, if one has been designated. If a health care surrogate has not been designated, then written consent may be provided by the spouse, domestic partner, nearest relative, or, if no such next of kin can be found, the person who has assumed custody of the body for purposes of burial may provide written consent. When two or more persons assume custody of the body for such purposes, then the consent of any one of them is shall be sufficient to authorize the autopsy.

Section 28. This act shall take effect July 1, 2015.