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By Representatives Sindler, Murman, Casey, Arnold, Brooks, Healey and Wise

A bill to be entitled An act relating to termination of pregnancies; providing a short title; providing legislative findings and intent; amending s. 390.011, F.S.; revising definitions; defining additional terms; amending s. 390.0111, F.S.; revising provisions relating to terminations of pregnancies; prohibiting the coercion of a minor to have a termination of pregnancy performed; providing a penalty for violation; prohibiting the performing or inducement of a termination of pregnancy upon an unemancipated minor or an incompetent person without specified notice; providing a penalty for violation; providing notice requirements; providing exceptions; providing procedure for judicial waiver of notice; providing for confidentiality of proceedings; providing for issuance of a court order authorizing consent to a termination of pregnancy without notification; providing for dismissal of petition; requiring the issuance of written findings of fact and legal conclusions; providing for expedited confidential appeal; providing for waiver of filing fees; providing a penalty for unauthorized receipt and signature of notice; providing for prima facie evidence in civil actions; providing for construction; amending s. 390.0112, F.S.; providing reporting requirements with respect to terminations of pregnancies for which notice must be given under s. 390.0111, F.S.;

providing for confidentiality of such reports;

providing a fine for failure to meet reporting
requirements; providing severability; providing
an effective date.

WHEREAS, the Legislature finds that immature minors often lack the ability to make fully informed choices that take into account both immediate and long-range consequences, and

WHEREAS, the medical, emotional, and psychological consequences of abortion are sometimes serious and can be lasting, particularly when the patient is immature, and

WHEREAS, the capacity to become pregnant and the capacity for mature judgment concerning the wisdom of an abortion are not necessarily related, and

WHEREAS, parents ordinarily possess information essential to a physician's exercise of his or her best medical judgment concerning the child, and

WHEREAS, parents who are aware that their minor daughter has had an abortion may better ensure that she receives adequate medical attention after her abortion, and

WHEREAS, parental consultation is usually desirable and in the best interests of the minor, and

WHEREAS, the Legislature's purpose in enacting parental notice legislation is to further the important and compelling state interests of protecting minors against their own immaturity, fostering family unity and preserving the family as a viable social unit, protecting the constitutional rights of parents to rear children who are members of their

household, and reducing teenage pregnancy and unnecessary abortion, NOW, THEREFORE, 2 3 4 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 5 6 Section 1. SHORT TITLE. -- This act may be cited as the 7 "Parental Notice of Abortion Act." Section 2. Section 390.011, Florida Statutes, is 8 9 amended to read: 10 390.011 Definitions.--As used in this chapter, the 11 term: 12 (1)"Abortion" means the use or prescription of any 13 instrument, medicine, drug, or any other substance or device to terminate the pregnancy of a woman known by the person 14 15 performing or inducing the termination of pregnancy to be pregnant. Such use or prescription is not an abortion if done 16 17 with the intent to: termination of human pregnancy with an 18 intention other than to produce a live birth or to remove a 19 dead fetus. 20 (a) Save the life or preserve the health of an unborn 21 child; 22 (b) Remove a dead unborn child; or 23 (c) Deliver an unborn child prematurely in order to 24 preserve the health of both the pregnant woman and her unborn 25 child. 26 (2) "Abortion clinic" or "clinic" means any facility 27 in which abortions are performed. The term does not include: 28 (a) A hospital; or 29 (b) A physician's office, provided that the office is 30 not used primarily for the performance of abortions.

1	(3) "Actual notice" means the giving of notice
2	directly, in person, or by telephone.
3	$\overline{(4)}$ "Agency" means the Agency for Health Care
4	Administration.
5	(5) "Coercion" means restraining or dominating the
6	choice of a minor female by force, threat of force, or
7	deprivation of food and shelter.
8	(6) "Constructive notice" means notice by certified
9	mail to the last known address of the parent or legal guardian
10	of a minor or, in the case of an incompetent person, the
11	court-appointed guardian, with delivery deemed to have
12	occurred 48 hours after the certified notice is mailed.
13	$\frac{(7)}{(4)}$ "Department" means the Department of Health.
14	(8) "Emancipated minor" means any person under 18
15	years of age who is or has been married or who has been
16	emancipated.
17	(9) (5) "Hospital" means a facility licensed under
18	chapter 395.
19	(10) "Incompetent person" means any person who has
20	been adjudicated an incapacitated person according to the
21	provisions of s. 744.331, or similar laws of any other state.
22	(11) "Medical emergency" means a condition that, on
23	the basis of a physician's good faith clinical judgment, so
24	complicates the medical condition of a pregnant woman as to
25	necessitate the immediate termination of her pregnancy to
26	avert her death, or for which a delay in the termination of
27	her pregnancy will create serious risk of substantial and
28	irreversible impairment of a major bodily function.
29	(12) "Neglect" means the failure of a parent to supply
30	a child with necessary food, clothing, shelter, or medical
31	care when reasonably able to do so, or the failure to protect

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a child from conditions or actions that imminently and seriously endanger the child's physical or mental health when reasonably able to do so.

- (13) "Physical abuse" means the intentional infliction of any physical injury upon a child by a parent or legal guardian of the child.
- (14)(6) "Physician" means a physician licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459 or a physician practicing medicine or osteopathic medicine in the employment of the United States.
- (15) "Sexual abuse" shall have the same meaning as defined in s. 415.503(15) and, as used in this chapter, shall refer to the commission of acts set forth in s. 415.503(15) against a minor by a family member as defined in s. 440.13(1)(b).
- $(16)\frac{(7)}{(7)}$ "Third trimester" means the weeks of pregnancy after the 24th week of pregnancy.
- Section 3. Section 390.0111, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 390.0111 Termination of pregnancies.--
- (1) TERMINATION IN THIRD TRIMESTER; WHEN ALLOWED. -- No termination of pregnancy shall be performed on any human being in the third trimester of pregnancy unless:
- (a) Two physicians certify in writing to the fact that, to a reasonable degree of medical probability, the termination of pregnancy is necessary to save the life or preserve the health of the pregnant woman; or
- (b) The physician certifies in writing to the medical necessity for legitimate emergency medical procedures for termination of pregnancy in the last trimester, and another 31 physician is not available for consultation.

- (2) PERFORMANCE BY PHYSICIAN REQUIRED. -- No termination of pregnancy shall be performed at any time except by a physician.
- (3) COERCION PROHIBITED. -- No parent, guardian, or any other person shall coerce a minor to have a termination of pregnancy performed or induced. If a minor is denied financial support by the minor's parents, guardian, or custodian due to the minor's refusal to have a termination of pregnancy performed or induced, the minor shall be deemed emancipated for the purposes of eligibility for public-assistance benefits, except that such benefits may not be used to obtain a termination of pregnancy.
- (4)(3) CONSENTS REQUIRED.--A termination of pregnancy may not be performed or induced except with the voluntary and informed written consent of the pregnant woman or, in the case of an a mental incompetent person, fulfillment of the notification requirements in subsection (5) and the voluntary and informed written consent of her court-appointed guardian.
- (a) Except in the case of a medical emergency, consent to a termination of pregnancy is voluntary and informed only if:
- 1. The physician who is to perform the procedure, or the referring physician, has, at a minimum, orally, in person, informed the woman of:
- a. The nature and risks of undergoing or not undergoing the proposed procedure that a reasonable patient would consider material to making a knowing and willful decision of whether to terminate a pregnancy.
- b. The probable gestational age of the fetus at the time the termination of pregnancy is to be performed.

1 c. The medical risks to the woman and fetus of 2 carrying the pregnancy to term.

- 2. Printed materials prepared and provided by the department have been provided to the pregnant woman, if she chooses to view these materials, including:
 - a. A description of the fetus.
- b. A list of agencies that offer alternatives to terminating the pregnancy.
- c. Detailed information on the availability of medical assistance benefits for prenatal care, childbirth, and neonatal care.
- 3. The woman acknowledges in writing, before the termination of pregnancy, that the information required to be provided under this subsection has been provided.

Nothing in this paragraph is intended to prohibit a physician from providing any additional information which the physician deems material to the woman's informed decision to terminate her pregnancy.

(b) In the event a medical emergency exists and a physician cannot comply with the requirements for informed consent, a physician may terminate a pregnancy if he or she has obtained at least one corroborative medical opinion attesting to the medical necessity for emergency medical procedures and to the fact that to a reasonable degree of medical certainty the continuation of the pregnancy would threaten the life of the pregnant woman. In the event no second physician is available for a corroborating opinion, the physician may proceed but shall document reasons for the medical necessity in the patient's medical records.

(c) Violation of this subsection by a physician constitutes grounds for disciplinary action under s. 458.331 or s. 459.015. Substantial compliance or reasonable belief that complying with the requirements of informed consent would threaten the life or health of the patient is a defense to any action brought under this paragraph.

(5) NOTIFICATION REQUIRED. --

- (a) A termination of pregnancy may not be performed or induced upon an unemancipated minor or upon an incompetent person unless the person performing or inducing the termination of pregnancy has given at least 48 hours actual notice, in the case of an emancipated minor, to one parent or to the legal guardian of the pregnant minor or, in the case of an incompetent person, to the court-appointed guardian of the incompetent person, of his or her intention to perform or induce the termination of pregnancy. The notice may be given by a referring physician. The person who performs the termination of pregnancy must receive the written statement of the referring physician certifying that the referring physician has given notice. If actual notice is not possible after a reasonable effort, the person or his or her agent must give 48 hours constructive notice.
- (b) If a minor patient declares in a signed written statement that she is a victim of sexual abuse, neglect, or physical abuse by either of her parents or her legal guardian, then the attending physician shall give the notice required by paragraph (a) to a brother or sister of the minor who is over 21 years of age, or to a stepparent or grandparent specified by the minor. The doctor who intends to perform the termination of pregnancy must certify in the patient's medical record that he or she has received the written declaration of

abuse or neglect. Any physician relying in good faith on a written statement under this paragraph shall not be civilly or criminally liable under any provisions of this section for failure to give notice.

- 1. A medical emergency exists and there is insufficient time for the attending physician to comply with the notification requirements. In the event a medical emergency exists, the physician may terminate the pregnancy if he or she has obtained at least one corroborative medical opinion attesting to the medical necessity for emergency medical procedures and to the fact that to a reasonable degree of medical certainty the continuation of the pregnancy would threaten the life of the pregnant woman. In the event no second physician is available for a corroborating opinion, the physician may proceed but shall document reasons for the medical necessity in the patient's medical records;
- 2. Notice is waived in writing by the person who is entitled to notice; or
- 3. Notice is waived under the provisions of subsection (6).
 - (6) PROCEDURE FOR JUDICIAL WAIVER OF NOTICE. --
- (a) A minor or an incompetent person may petition any circuit court for a waiver of the notice requirements of subsection (5) and may participate in proceedings on her own behalf. The petition shall include a statement that the complainant is pregnant and is unemancipated. The court may appoint a guardian ad litem for her. Any guardian ad litem appointed under this subsection shall act to maintain the confidentiality of the proceedings. The circuit court shall

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advise the minor or incompetent person that she has a right to court-appointed counsel and shall provide her with counsel upon her request.

- (b) Court proceedings under this section shall be confidential and shall ensure the anonymity of the minor or incompetent person. All court proceedings under this section shall be sealed. The minor or incompetent person shall have the right to file her petition in the circuit court using a pseudonym or using solely her initials. All documents related to this petition shall be confidential and shall not be available to the public. Court proceedings under this section shall be given precedence over other pending matters to the extent necessary to ensure that the court reaches a decision promptly. The court shall rule, and issue written findings of fact and conclusions of law, within 48 hours of the time that the petition was filed, except that the 48-hour limitation may be extended at the request of the minor or incompetent person. If the court fails to rule within the 48-hour period and an extension was not requested, then the petition shall be deemed to have been granted, and the notice requirement shall be waived.
- evidence, that the minor is sufficiently mature to decide whether to terminate her pregnancy, the court shall issue an order authorizing the minor to consent to the performance or inducement of a termination of pregnancy without the notification of a parent or guardian. If the court does not make the finding specified in this paragraph or paragraph (d), it shall dismiss the petition.
- (d) If the court finds, by clear and convincing evidence, that there is a pattern of physical, sexual, or

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emotional abuse of the complainant by one or both of her 1 parents, her guardian, or her custodian, or that the 2 notification of a parent or guardian is not in the best interest of the complainant, the court shall issue an order 4 authorizing the minor to consent to the performance or inducement of a termination of pregnancy without the notification of a parent or guardian. If the court does not make the finding specified in this paragraph or paragraph (c), it shall dismiss the petition.

- (e) A court that conducts proceedings under this section shall issue written and specific factual findings and legal conclusions supporting its decision and shall order that a confidential record of the evidence and the judge's findings and conclusions be maintained. At the hearing, the court shall hear evidence relating to the emotional development, maturity, intellect and understanding of the minor.
- (f) An expedited confidential appeal shall be available, as the Supreme Court provides by rule, to any minor or incompetent person to whom the circuit court denies a waiver of notice. An order authorizing a termination of pregnancy without notice shall not be subject to appeal.
- (g) No filing fees shall be required of any pregnant minor who petitions a court for a waiver of parental notification under this subsection at either the trial or the appellate level.

27 The requirements and procedures under this subsection are 28 available to minors and incompetent persons whether or not they are residents of this state. 29

(7) (4) STANDARD OF MEDICAL CARE TO BE USED DURING VIABILITY. -- If a termination of pregnancy is performed during

viability, no person who performs or induces the termination of pregnancy shall fail to use that degree of professional skill, care, and diligence to preserve the life and health of the fetus which such person would be required to exercise in order to preserve the life and health of any fetus intended to be born and not aborted. "Viability" means that stage of fetal development when the life of the unborn child may with a reasonable degree of medical probability be continued indefinitely outside the womb. Notwithstanding the provisions of this subsection, the woman's life and health shall constitute an overriding and superior consideration to the concern for the life and health of the fetus when such concerns are in conflict.

(8)(5) EXPERIMENTATION ON FETUS PROHIBITED; EXCEPTION.—No person shall use any live fetus or live, premature infant for any type of scientific, research, laboratory, or other kind of experimentation either prior to or subsequent to any termination of pregnancy procedure except as necessary to protect or preserve the life and health of such fetus or premature infant.

(9)(6) FETAL REMAINS.--Fetal remains shall be disposed of in a sanitary and appropriate manner and in accordance with standard health practices, as provided by rule of the department. Failure to dispose of fetal remains in accordance with department rules is a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(10) (7) REFUSAL TO PARTICIPATE IN TERMINATION PROCEDURE.—Nothing in this section shall require any hospital or any person to participate in the termination of a pregnancy, nor shall any hospital or any person be liable for such refusal. No person who is a member of, or associated

with, the staff of a hospital, nor any employee of a hospital or physician in which or by whom the termination of a pregnancy has been authorized or performed, who shall state an objection to such procedure on moral or religious grounds shall be required to participate in the procedure which will result in the termination of pregnancy. The refusal of any such person or employee to participate shall not form the basis for any disciplinary or other recriminatory action against such person.

(11)(8) EXCEPTION. -- The provisions of this section shall not apply to the performance of a procedure which terminates a pregnancy in order to deliver a live child.

 $\underline{(12)(9)}$ PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION.--Except as provided in subsections(4)(3)and(9)(6):

- (a) Any person who willfully performs, or actively participates in, a termination of a pregnancy procedure in violation of the requirements of this section commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (b) Any person who performs, or actively participates in, a termination of a pregnancy procedure in violation of the provisions of this section which results in the death of the woman commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (c) Any person who intentionally performs or induces a termination of pregnancy with knowledge that, or with reckless disregard as to whether, the person upon whom the termination of pregnancy is to be performed or induced is an unemancipated minor or an incompetent person without providing the required notice commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

1 (d) Any person not authorized to receive notice under 2 this subsection who signs a waiver of notice under subsection (5)(c) commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as 3 provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. 4 5 (e) Any person who coerces a minor to undergo a 6 termination of pregnancy commits a felony of the third degree, 7 punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 8 775.084. 9 (13) PRIMA FACIE EVIDENCE; CIVIL ACTIONS; CONSTRUCTION. -- Failure to provide persons with the notice 10 required under this section is prima facie evidence of failure 11 to provide notice and of interference with family relations in 12 13 appropriate civil actions. Such prima facie evidence shall not apply to any issue other than failure to inform the parents or 14 15 guardian and interference with family relations in appropriate civil actions. The civil action may be based on a claim that 16 17 the act was a result of simple negligence, gross negligence, 18 wantonness, willfulness, intention, or other legal standard of 19 care. The law of this state shall not be construed to preclude the award of exemplary damages in any appropriate civil action 20 relevant to violations of this section. Nothing in this 21 22 section shall be construed to limit the common law rights of 23 parents. (14) PROCEEDINGS. -- The Supreme Court is requested to 24 adopt rules to ensure that proceedings under this section are 25 26 handled in an expeditious and confidential manner and in a 27 manner which will satisfy the requirements of federal courts. 28 Section 4. Section 390.0112, Florida Statutes, is 29 amended to read: 30 390.0112 Termination of pregnancies; reporting.--

- (1) The director of any medical facility in which any pregnancy is terminated shall submit a monthly report which contains the number of procedures performed, the reason for same, and the period of gestation at the time such procedures were performed to the department. The department shall be responsible for keeping such reports in a central place from which statistical data and analysis can be made.
- (2) If the termination of pregnancy is not performed in a medical facility, the physician performing the procedure shall be responsible for reporting such information as required in subsection (1).
- issued under s. 390.0111, the number of times in which exceptions were made to the notice requirement under s. 390.0111, the type of exception, the minor's age, and the number of prior pregnancies and prior terminations of pregnancies of the minor shall be filed with the Department of Health on forms prescribed by the department. No patient names shall be used on the forms.
- (4)(3) Reports submitted pursuant to this section shall be confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and shall not be revealed except upon the order of a court of competent jurisdiction in a civil or criminal proceeding. This exemption is subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act in accordance with s. 119.14.
- (5)(4) Any person required under this section to file a report or keep any records who willfully fails to file such report or keep such records may be subject to a \$200 fine for each violation. The department shall be required to impose such fines when reports or records required under this section have not been timely received. For purposes of this section,

timely received is defined as 30 days following the preceding month. Section 5. If any provision of this act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of the act which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this act are declared severable. Section 6. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

HOUSE SUMMARY Revises various provisions of chapter 390, Florida Statutes, relating to termination of pregnancies, to create the "Parental Notice of Abortion Act." Revises definitions and provides additional definitions for purposes of the act. Prohibits the coercion of a minor to have a termination of pregnancy performed. Provides a third degree felony penalty for violation. Prohibits the performing or inducement of a termination of pregnancy upon an unemancipated minor or an incompetent person without 48 hours notice to one parent or to the legal guardian of a pregnant minor, or to the court-appointed guardian of an incompetent person, of the intention to perform the termination of pregnancy. Provides a third degree felony penalty for violation. Provides notice requirements and exceptions. Provides procedure for judicial waiver of notice. Provides for confidentiality of proceedings. Provides for issuance of a court order authorizing consent to a termination of pregnancy without notification if the court finds, by clear and convincing evidence, that the minor is sufficiently mature to decide to have her pregnancy terminated or if there is a pattern of physical, sexual, or emotional abuse of the complainant by one or both parents, her guardian, or her custodian, and that notification is not in her best interests. Provides a third degree felony penalty for unauthorized receipt and signature of notice of a termination of pregnancy. Provides reporting requirements with respect to terminations of pregnancies for which notice must be given. Provides for confidentiality of such reports. Provides a \$200 fine for failure to meet reporting requirements. 2.6