CHAMBER ACTION

The Justice Council recommends the following:

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Council/Committee Substitute

Remove the entire bill and insert:

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to parental notification of termination of a minor's pregnancy; amending s. 390.01114, F.S.; amending a definition; providing procedural requirements for actual notice given by telephone; providing procedural requirements for certain waivers of notice; revising the procedures for judicial waiver of notice; revising evidentiary standards for a court determining judicial waiver of notice; providing factors with which a court determines whether a minor is sufficiently mature; revising the best interest standard; requiring the Supreme Court to include in reports reasons for judicial waiver of notice; providing for the application of mandatory child abuse reporting provisions; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Section 390.01114, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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390.01114 Parental Notice of Abortion Act.--

- (1) SHORT TITLE.--This section may be cited as the "Parental Notice of Abortion Act."
 - (2) DEFINITIONS.--As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Actual notice" means notice that is given directly, in person or by telephone, to a parent or legal guardian of a minor, by a physician, at least 48 hours before the inducement or performance of a termination of pregnancy, and documented in the minor's files.
 - (b) "Child abuse" has the same meaning as s. 39.0015(3).
- (c) "Constructive notice" means notice that is given in writing, signed by the physician, and mailed at least 72 hours before the inducement or performance of the termination of pregnancy, to the last known address of the parent or legal guardian of the minor, by regular mail and by certified mail, return receipt requested, and delivery restricted to the parent or legal guardian. After the 72 hours have passed, delivery is deemed to have occurred.
- (d) "Medical emergency" means a condition that, on the basis of a physician's good faith clinical judgment, so complicates the medical condition of a pregnant woman as to necessitate the immediate termination of her pregnancy to avert her death, or for which a delay in the termination of her pregnancy will create serious risk of substantial and irreversible impairment of a major bodily function.
 - (e) "Sexual abuse" has the meaning ascribed in s. 39.01.
 - (f) "Minor" means a person under the age of 18 years.
 - (3) NOTIFICATION REQUIRED. --

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Actual notice shall be provided by the physician performing or inducing the termination of pregnancy before the performance or inducement of the termination of the pregnancy of a minor. The notice may be given by a referring physician. The physician who performs or induces 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 has been made, the physician performing or inducing the termination of pregnancy or the referring physician must give constructive notice. Notice given under this subsection by the physician performing or inducing the termination of pregnancy must include the name and address of the facility providing the termination of pregnancy, the name of the physician providing notice. Notice given under this subsection by a referring physician must include the name and address of the facility where he or she is referring the minor and the name of the physician providing notice. If actual notice is provided by telephone, the physician must actually speak with the parent or quardian, and must record in the minor's medical file the name of the parent or guardian provided notice, the phone number dialed, and the date and time of the call. If constructive notice is given, the physician must document that notice by placing copies of any document related to the constructive notice, including, but not limited to, a copy of the letter and the return receipt, in the minor's medical file. Actual notice given by telephone shall be confirmed in writing, signed by the physician, and mailed to the last known address of the parent or legal guardian of the minor,

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by regular mail and by certified mail, return receipt requested, and delivery restricted to the parent or legal guardian.

(b) Notice is not required if:

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- In the physician's good faith clinical judgment, a medical emergency exists and there is insufficient time for the attending physician to comply with the notification requirements. If a medical emergency exists, the physician should make reasonable attempts, whenever possible without endangering the minor, to contact the parent or legal guardian. The physician may proceed without prior notice but must document reasons for the medical necessity in the patient's medical records and must provide notice directly, in person, or by telephone to the parent or legal quardian, with details of the medical emergency and any additional risks to the minor. If the parent or legal guardian has not been notified within 24 hours of the termination of the pregnancy, the physician must provide notice in writing including details of the medical emergency and any additional risks to the minor, signed by the physician, to the last known address of the parent or legal guardian of the minor, by regular mail and by certified mail, return receipt requested, and delivery restricted to the parent or legal guardian;
- 2. Notice is waived in writing by the person who is entitled to notice and such waiver is notarized, dated not more than 30 days before the termination of pregnancy, and contains a specific waiver of the right of the parent or legal guardian to notice of the minor's termination of pregnancy;

3. Notice is waived by the minor who is or has been married or has had the disability of nonage removed under s. 743.015 or a similar statute of another state;

- 4. Notice is waived by the patient because the patient has a minor child dependent on her; or
 - 5. Notice is waived under subsection (4).

- (c) Violation of this subsection by a physician constitutes grounds for disciplinary action under s. 458.331 or s. 459.015.
 - (4) PROCEDURE FOR JUDICIAL WAIVER OF NOTICE. --
- (a) A minor may petition any circuit court in the a judicial circuit within the jurisdiction of the District Court of Appeal in which she resides for a waiver of the notice requirements of subsection (3) and may participate in proceedings on her own behalf. The petition may be filed under a pseudonym or through the use of initials, as provided by court rule. The petition must include a statement that the petitioner is pregnant and notice has not been waived. The court shall advise the minor that she has a right to court-appointed counsel and shall provide her with counsel upon her request at no cost to the minor.
- (b) 1. Court proceedings under this subsection must 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 $\frac{5 \text{ days}}{48 \text{ hours}}$ after the petition is filed, except that the $\frac{5-\text{day}}{48 \text{ hour}}$ limitation may be extended at the request of the minor. If the court fails to rule within Page 5 of 9

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 the <u>5-day</u> <u>48-hour</u> period and an extension has not been requested, the petition is <u>not</u> granted, and the notice requirement is <u>not</u> waived. <u>The minor may then immediately petition for a hearing upon the expiration of the 5-day period to the chief judge of the circuit, who must ensure a hearing is held within 48 hours after receipt of the minor's petition and an order entered within 24 hours after the hearing.</u>

- 2. A court's ruling need not be a final order if the court deems it needs more information, but a final order must be entered within 14 days after the petition is filed. If the circuit court does not grant judicial waiver of notice, the minor has the right to appeal. An appellate court must rule within 7 days after receipt of appeal, but a ruling may be remanded with further instruction for a ruling within 7 days after the remand. The reason for overturning a ruling on appeal must be based on abuse of discretion by the circuit court and may not be based on the weight of the evidence presented to the circuit court since the proceeding is a nonadversarial proceeding.
- (c) If the court finds, by clear and convincing 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 must dismiss the petition. Factors a court shall consider when

determining whether a minor is sufficiently mature include, but are not limited to:

- 1. The minor's:
- 165 a. Age.

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- b. Overall intelligence.
- c. Emotional stability.
- d. Credibility and demeanor as a witness.
- e. Ability to accept responsibility.
- f. Ability to assess the future impact of her present choices.
 - g. Ability to understand and explain the medical consequences of abortion and apply that understanding to her decision.
 - 2. Whether there has been any undue influence by another on the minor's decision to have an abortion.
 - (d) If the court finds, by a preponderance of the evidence, that there is evidence of child abuse or sexual abuse of the petitioner by one or both of her parents or her guardian, or by clear and convincing evidence that the notification of a parent or guardian is not in the best interest of the petitioner, 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. The best interest standard must not include financial best interest or considerations, or the potential financial impact on the minor or her family if she does not terminate her pregnancy. If the court finds evidence of child abuse or sexual abuse of the minor petitioner by any person, the court shall report the Page 7 of 9

evidence of child abuse or sexual abuse of the petitioner, as provided in s. 39.201. If the court does not make the finding specified in this paragraph or paragraph (c), it must dismiss the petition.

- (e) A court that conducts proceedings under this section shall provide for a written transcript of all testimony and proceedings and issue written and specific factual findings and legal conclusions supporting its decision and shall order that a confidential record be maintained, as required under s. 390.01116. At the hearing, the court shall hear evidence relating to the emotional development, maturity, intellect, and understanding of the minor, and all other relevant evidence. All hearings under this section, including appeals, shall remain confidential and closed to the public, as provided by court rule.
- (f) An expedited appeal shall be available, as the Supreme Court provides by rule, to any minor to whom the circuit court denies a waiver of notice. An order authorizing a termination of pregnancy without notice is not subject to appeal.
- (g) No filing fees or court costs 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.
- (h) No county shall be obligated to pay the salaries, costs, or expenses of any counsel appointed by the court under this subsection.
- (5) PROCEEDINGS.--The Supreme Court is requested to adopt rules and forms for petitions to ensure that proceedings under Page $8\ of\ 9$

subsection (4) are handled expeditiously and in a manner consistent with this act. The Supreme Court is also requested to adopt rules to ensure that the hearings protect the minor's confidentiality and the confidentiality of the proceedings.

- (6) REPORT.--The Supreme Court, through the Office of the State Courts Administrator, shall report by February 1 of each year to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives on the number of petitions filed under subsection (4) for the preceding year, and the timing and manner of disposal of such petitions by each circuit court. For each petition resulting in a waiver of notice, the reason for the waiver shall be reported.
- (7) MANDATORY CHILD ABUSE REPORTING.--The requirements of s. 39.201 relating to mandatory reports of child abuse apply to this section.
 - Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2006.