Amendment No. ____ (for drafter's use only)

	CHAMBER ACTION
	<u>Senate</u> <u>House</u>
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5	ORIGINAL STAMP BELOW
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11	The Committee on Health Care Services offered the following:
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13	Amendment (with title amendment)
14	Remove from the bill: Everything after the enacting clause
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16	and insert in lieu thereof:
17	Section 1. SHORT TITLEThis act may be cited as the
18	"Parental Notice of Abortion Act."
19	Section 2. Section 390.011, Florida Statutes, is
20	amended to read:
21	390.011 DefinitionsAs used in this chapter, the
22	term:
23	(1) "Abortion" means the termination of human
24	pregnancy with an intention other than to produce a live birth
25	or to remove a dead fetus.
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.
31	(3) "Actual notice" means the giving of notice

directly, in person, or by telephone. 1 2 (4) "Agency" means the Agency for Health Care 3 Administration. 4 (5) "Child abuse and neglect" shall have the same 5 meaning as defined in s. 415.503(3) and, as used in this chapter, shall refer to the commission of acts set forth in s. 6 7 415.503(3) against a minor by a family member as defined in s. 8 440.13(1)(b). (6) "Constructive notice" means notice by certified 9 10 mail to the last known address of the parent or legal guardian of a minor, with delivery deemed to have occurred 48 hours 11 12 after the certified notice is mailed. 13 (7) "Department" means the Department of Health. (8) "Hospital" means a facility licensed under 14 15 chapter 395. 16 (9) "Medical emergency" means a condition that, on the 17 basis of a physician's good faith clinical judgment, so 18 complicates the medical condition of a pregnant woman as to necessitate the immediate termination of her pregnancy to 19 avert her death, or for which a delay in the termination of 20 her pregnancy will create serious risk of substantial and 21 22 irreversible impairment of a major bodily function. (10)(6) "Physician" means a physician licensed under 23 24 chapter 458 or chapter 459 or a physician practicing medicine 25 or osteopathic medicine in the employment of the United States. 26 27 (11) "Sexual abuse" shall have the same meaning as defined in s. 415.503(15) and, as used in this chapter, shall 28 29 refer to the commission of acts set forth in s. 415.503(15) 30 against a minor by a family member as defined in s.

440.13(1)(b).

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 $\underline{\text{(13)}}$ "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 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) 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 a mental incompetent person, 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

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undergoing the proposed procedure that a reasonable patient would consider material to making a knowing and willful decision of whether to terminate a pregnancy.

- The probable gestational age of the fetus at the time the termination of pregnancy is to be performed.
- The medical risks to the woman and fetus of carrying the pregnancy to term.
- 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.
- 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

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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.
 - (4) NOTIFICATION REQUIRED. --
- (a) A termination of pregnancy may not be performed or induced upon a minor unless the person performing or inducing the termination of pregnancy has given at least 48 hours actual notice to one parent or to the legal guardian of the pregnant minor 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) Notice shall not be required if:
- 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. 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;
- 3. Notice is waived if the minor is or has been married or has the disability of nonage removed pursuant to s. 743.015, or similar statutes of other states; or
- 9 <u>4. Notice is waived under the provisions of subsection</u>
 10 (5).
 - (c) Violation of this subsection by a physician constitutes grounds for disciplinary action under s. 458.331 or s. 459.015.
 - (5) PROCEDURE FOR JUDICIAL WAIVER OF NOTICE.--
 - (a) A minor may petition any circuit court for a waiver of the notice requirements of subsection (4) and may participate in proceedings on her own behalf. The petition shall include a statement that the complainant is pregnant and notice has not been waived. 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 advise the minor 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. All court proceedings under this section shall be sealed. The minor 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

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. 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.

- (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 shall dismiss the petition.
- evidence, that there is evidence of child abuse or neglect, or sexual abuse of the complainant by one or both of her parents, her guardian, or her custodian, or that the notification of a parent or guardian is not in the best interest of the complainant, 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 (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 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.

The requirements and procedures under this subsection are available to minors whether or not they are residents of this state.

(6)(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.

(7)(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.

(8)(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.

(9)(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.

terminates a pregnancy in order to deliver a live child. 1 2 (11) (9) PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION. -- Except as provided 3 in subsections (3), (4), and (8) (6): 4 (a) Any person who willfully performs, or actively 5 participates in, a termination of a pregnancy procedure in violation of the requirements of this section commits a felony 6 7 of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. 8 (b) Any person who performs, or actively participates 9 10 in, a termination of a pregnancy procedure in violation of the provisions of this section which results in the death of the 11 12 woman commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. 13 (12) PROCEEDINGS.--The Supreme Court is requested to 14 15 adopt rules to ensure that proceedings under this section are handled in an expeditious and confidential manner and in a 16 17 manner which will satisfy the requirements of state and 18 federal courts. 19 Section 4. If any provision of this act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held 20 invalid, the invalidity shall not affect other provisions or 21 22 applications of the act which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the 23 24 provisions of this act are declared severable. 25 Section 5. This act shall take effect upon becoming a 26 law. 27 28 ======= T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ========= 29

On page 3, before the enacting clause

And the title is amended as follows:

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remove from the bill all lines: 1 2 3 and insert in lieu thereof: 4 A bill to be entitled 5 An act relating to termination of pregnancies; providing a short title; amending s. 390.011, 6 7 F.S.; defining additional terms; amending s. 8 390.0111, F.S.; revising provisions relating to terminations of pregnancies; prohibiting the 9 10 performing or inducement of a termination of pregnancy upon a minor without specified 11 12 notice; providing disciplinary action for 13 violation; providing notice requirements; providing exceptions; providing procedure for 14 15 judicial waiver of notice; providing for confidentiality of proceedings; providing for 16 17 issuance of a court order authorizing consent to a termination of pregnancy without 18 notification; providing for dismissal of 19 petition; requiring the issuance of written 20 findings of fact and legal conclusions; 21 providing for expedited confidential appeal; 22 providing for waiver of filing fees; requesting 23 24 the Supreme Court to adopt rules; providing for 25 severability; providing an effective date. 26 27 WHEREAS, the Legislature finds that immature minors 28 often lack the ability to make fully informed choices that 29 take into account both immediate and long-range consequences,

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and

WHEREAS, the medical, emotional, and psychological

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consequences of abortion are sometimes serious and can be 1 2 lasting, particularly when the patient is immature, and 3 WHEREAS, the capacity to become pregnant and the 4 capacity for mature judgment concerning the wisdom of an 5 abortion are not necessarily related, and 6 WHEREAS, parents ordinarily possess information 7 essential to a physician's exercise of his or her best medical 8 judgment concerning the child, and 9 WHEREAS, parents who are aware that their minor 10 daughter has had an abortion may better ensure that she receives adequate medical attention after her abortion, and 11 12 WHEREAS, parental consultation is usually desirable and 13 in the best interests of the minor, and WHEREAS, the Legislature's purpose in enacting parental 14 15 notice legislation is to further the important and compelling 16 state interests of protecting minors against their own 17 immaturity, fostering family unity and preserving the family 18 as a viable social unit, protecting the constitutional rights of parents to rear children who are members of their 19 20 household, and reducing teenage pregnancy and unnecessary 21 abortion, NOW, THEREFORE, 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

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