By Senator Stargel

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22-01293B-19 20191774

A bill to be entitled An act relating to parental consent for abortion; creating s. 390.01117, F.S.; providing a short title; defining terms; prohibiting a physician from performing an abortion on a minor unless the physician has been presented with consent from the minor's parent or guardian, as appropriate; providing an exception for a medical emergency; requiring a monthly report to be filed by certain physicians with the Department of Health on a form adopted by department rule; requiring the department to compile data collected from such forms and make it available on its website; authorizing a minor to petition any circuit court in which the minor resides for a waiver of consent required to obtain an abortion; requiring a specified statement to be included in the petition; providing for court-appointed counsel and confidentiality; requiring the court to give preference to waiver of consent proceedings and requiring a court to rule within a specified timeframe; providing for an extension of time at the request of the minor; authorizing a minor to petition for a hearing upon the expiration of the time allowed and requiring the chief judge of the circuit to ensure that a hearing is held and that an order is entered within specified timeframes; providing for appeals within a specified timeframe; requiring the court to dismiss the petition if it does not make specified findings; requiring the court to consider undue

influence on the minor's decision and specified factors; requiring the court to report any findings of evidence of child abuse or sexual abuse of the petitioner; requiring a court to provide for a written transcript of waiver of consent proceedings and include certain findings and conclusions in its order; prohibiting filing fees or costs for a minor who petitions the court for a waiver of consent; specifying that a county is not required to pay the salaries, costs, or expenses of certain courtappointed counsel; requesting the Supreme Court to adopt certain rules and forms relating to waiver of consent proceedings; providing criminal penalties and disciplinary action; providing construction and severability; providing an effective date.

WHEREAS, the United States Supreme Court has consistently recognized that a state statute requiring parental consent to a minor's abortion is constitutional if it provides a judicial alternative in which the consent is waived if the minor is mature enough to make the decision to obtain an abortion or if the abortion is in the minor's best interest, and

WHEREAS, the medical, emotional, and psychological consequences associated with having an abortion are serious and can be long-lasting, particularly when a patient is immature, and

WHEREAS, the status of minors under the law is unique because of their need for parental guidance and decisionmaking, and

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WHEREAS, minors' disability of nonage defaults to a legal disability to contract which only the Legislature can remove, and such legislative removals of disability of nonage are codified in chapter 743, Florida Statutes, and

WHEREAS, while the laws of this state allow minors who are mothers to make life and death decisions for their children, there is a distinction between making day-to-day decisions for a child and deciding to abort a child, and

WHEREAS, the only circumstance in which medical decisions for a minor are not made by the minor's parents is when the minor is pregnant, and

WHEREAS, section 743.065, Florida Statutes, allows unwed pregnant minors to make medical decisions relating to their pregnancies and allows them to consent to the performance of medical or surgical care of services for their children, except for decisions to terminate pregnancies, and

WHEREAS, the United States Supreme Court has determined that the constitutional rights of minors are not equal to the rights of adults because children are vulnerable and unable to make informed critical decisions and because of the unique role of parents in childrearing, and

WHEREAS, requiring parental consent for a minor to obtain an abortion will serve the interests of this state by protecting immature minors, preserving the family unit, and guarding the fundamental right of parents to raise their children, and

WHEREAS, the inclusion of provisions for a medical emergency exception to the consent requirement; the judicial waiver of consent process; the appointment of counsel for indigent minors; and procedural safeguards, including guidelines

relating to admissible evidence and a required hearing within an extendable 3-day period after the filing of a petition for a judicial waiver of consent, are necessary to further the interests of this state, but accomplish this purpose by imposing the least restrictive means, NOW, THEREFORE,

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

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Section 1. Section 390.01117, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

390.01117 Parental consent for abortion.-

- (1) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the "Parental Consent for Abortion Act."
 - (2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Consent" means a notarized written statement signed by a minor and either her mother, her father, or her legal guardian declaring that the minor is pregnant, intends to seek an abortion, and that her mother, father, or legal guardian, as applicable, consents to the abortion because the abortion is in the best interest of the minor.
 - (b) "Minor" means a person under the age of 18 years.
- (3) CONSENT OF ONE PARENT OR GUARDIAN REQUIRED.—A physician may not perform an abortion on a minor unless the physician has been presented with consent as defined in this section.
- (4) EXCEPTIONS.—Consent is not required under subsection
 (3) if the attending physician certifies in the minor's medical record that a medical emergency, as defined in s.
- 390.01114(2)(d), exists and there is insufficient time to obtain consent or if consent is waived under subsection (6).

(5) REPORTS.-

- (a) A physician who has performed an abortion on a minor in the past calendar month shall submit a monthly report to the department which must include the following information for each minor upon whom an abortion was performed:
 - 1. If the abortion was performed with consent;
- 2. If the abortion was performed during a medical emergency that excepted the minor from the consent requirement, and the nature of the medical emergency;
- 3. If the abortion was performed with a judicial waiver of consent;
 - 4. Her age; and
- 5. The number of times she has been pregnant and the number of abortions that have been performed on her.
- (b) The department shall adopt by rule a form to be used for such monthly reports. Patient names may not be included on the forms. The department shall prepare an annual compilation of the data reported and make it available to the public on the department website.
 - (6) PROCEDURE FOR JUDICIAL WAIVER OF CONSENT.-
- (a) A minor may petition any circuit court in which the minor resides for a waiver of the consent required to obtain an abortion and may participate in proceedings on her own behalf.

 The petition must include a statement that the minor is pregnant and is unemancipated, that consent from a parent or the legal guardian of the minor has not been obtained, and that the minor wishes to obtain an abortion without first obtaining consent.

 The circuit court shall advise the minor that she has a right to court-appointed counsel and shall provide her with counsel upon

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her request. The court also may appoint a guardian ad litem for the minor. A guardian ad litem appointed under this subsection must maintain the confidentiality of the minor's identity.

- (b) Court proceedings under this subsection shall be confidential and must ensure the anonymity of the minor. All court proceedings under this section shall be sealed. The minor may file her petition in the court using a pseudonym or using solely her initials. All documents related to this petition shall be confidential and may not be made available to the public. These proceedings 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 3 business days after the petition is filed, except that the 3-business-day limitation may be extended at the request of the minor.
- 1. If the court fails to rule within the 3-business-day period and an extension has not been requested, the minor may immediately petition for a hearing upon the expiration of the 3-business-day period to the chief judge of the circuit, who must ensure that a hearing is held within 48 hours after receipt of the minor's petition and that an order is entered within 24 hours after the hearing.
- 2. If the circuit court does not grant a judicial waiver of consent, the minor has the right to an appeal. An appellate court must rule within 7 days after receipt of the appeal, but a ruling may be remanded with further instruction, in which case a ruling must be made within 3 business days after the remand. The reason for overturning a ruling on appeal must be based on abuse

of discretion by the 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 obtain an abortion without the consent 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. The court shall consider whether there may be any undue influence by another on the minor's decision to have an abortion and all of the following factors concerning the minor:
 - 1. Age.

- 2. Overall intelligence.
- 3. Emotional development and stability.
- 4. Credibility and demeanor as a witness.
- 5. Ability to accept responsibility.
- 6. Ability to assess both the immediate and long-range consequences of her choices.
- 7. Ability to understand and explain the medical risks of terminating her pregnancy and to apply that understanding to her decision.
- (d) If the court finds, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the petitioner is the victim of child abuse or sexual abuse, as those terms are defined in s. 390.01114(2), inflicted by one or both of her parents or her guardian, or finds, by clear and convincing evidence, that requiring the consent of a parent or guardian is not in the best interest of the petitioner, the court shall issue an order authorizing the minor

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to obtain an abortion without the consent of a parent or guardian. The best-interest standard does not include financial best interest or financial considerations or the potential financial impact on the minor or her family if she does not terminate the pregnancy. If the court finds evidence of child abuse or sexual abuse of the petitioner by any person, the court shall report the 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:
- 1. Provide for a written transcript of all testimony and proceedings;
- 2. Issue a final written order containing factual findings and legal conclusions supporting its decision, including factual findings and legal conclusions relating to the maturity of the minor as provided under paragraph (c); and
 - 3. Order that a confidential record be maintained.
- (f) All hearings under this section, including appeals, shall remain confidential and closed to the public, as provided by court rule.
- (g) An expedited appeal shall be made available, as the Supreme Court provides by rule, to any minor to whom the circuit court denies a waiver of consent. An order authorizing an abortion without consent is not subject to appeal.
- (h) Filing fees or court costs may not be required of any minor who petitions a court for a waiver of consent under this subsection at either the trial or the appellate level.

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(i) A county is not required to pay the salaries, costs, or expenses of any counsel appointed by the court under this subsection.

- (7) RULEMAKING.—The Supreme Court is requested to adopt rules and forms for petitions to ensure that proceedings under subsection (6) are handled expeditiously and in a manner consistent with this section. The Supreme Court is also requested to adopt rules to ensure that the hearings protect the confidentiality of the minor's identity and the confidentiality of the proceedings.
 - (8) CRIMINAL PENALTIES AND CIVIL REMEDIES. -
- (a) Any person who willfully and intentionally performs an abortion with knowledge that or with reckless disregard as to whether the minor upon whom the abortion is to be performed is unemancipated without obtaining the required consent commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. It is a defense to prosecution under this section that the minor falsely represented her age or identity to the physician to be at least 18 years of age by displaying an apparently valid governmental record of identification such that a careful and prudent person under similar circumstances would have relied on the representation. The defense does not apply if the physician is shown to have had independent knowledge of the minor's actual age or identity or failed to use due diligence in determining her age or identity.
- (b) Any person not authorized to provide consent under this section who provides consent commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
 - (c) Failure to obtain consent from a person from whom

262 consent is required under this section is prima facie evidence 263 of failure to obtain consent and of interference with family relations in appropriate civil actions. Such prima facie 264 265 evidence does not apply to any issue other than failure to 266 obtain consent from the parent or legal guardian and 267 interference with family relations in appropriate civil actions. 268 The civil action may be based on a claim that the act was a result of negligence, gross negligence, wantonness, willfulness, 269 270 intention, or other legal standard of care. Exemplary damages 271 may be awarded in appropriate civil actions relevant to 272 violations of this section.

- (d) Failure to comply with the requirements of this section constitutes grounds for disciplinary action under each respective practice act and under s. 456.072.
 - (9) CONSTRUCTION. -

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- (a) This section may not be construed to create or recognize a right to abortion.
- (b) This section may not be construed to limit the common law rights of parents or legal guardians.
- (c) By enacting this section, the Legislature does not intend to make lawful an abortion that is currently unlawful.
- invalid or unenforceable by its terms, or as applied to any person or circumstance, shall be construed so as to give it the maximum effect permitted by law, unless such holding is one of utter invalidity or unenforceability, in which event such provision shall be deemed severable and may not affect the remainder hereof or the application of such provision to other persons not similarly situated or to other, dissimilar

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