

**Department of Legislative Services**  
**Maryland General Assembly**  
**2006 Session**

**FISCAL AND POLICY NOTE**

House Bill 958 (Delegate Bohanan, *et al.*)  
 Health and Government Operations

---

**Public Health - Abortion - Parental Notice**

---

This bill expands the current parental notification requirement for a physician when a minor seeks an abortion. The bill includes conditions for a circuit court to grant waivers for parental notification and sets forth appeal procedures for denied waiver petitions. It also requires the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene to develop and provide a fact sheet on the notification procedures to physicians, agencies, and family planning service facilities for free distribution to unmarried pregnant minors who seek abortion services. Violators of any provision of the bill are guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a maximum fine of \$1,000.

---

**Fiscal Summary**

**State Effect:** General fund expenditures could increase by \$8,700 in FY 2007 for DHMH to prepare and distribute a fact sheet. Future year expenditures reflect fewer fact sheets printed and distributed as well as inflation. General fund expenditures for the Judiciary could increase beginning in FY 2007. Minimal increase in general fund revenues due to the bill's penalty provision.

(in dollars)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
GF Revenue	-	-	-	-	-
GF Expenditure	8,700	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100
Net Effect	(\$8,700)	(\$2,100)	(\$2,100)	(\$2,100)	(\$2,100)

*Note:() = decrease; GF = general funds; FF = federal funds; SF = special funds; - = indeterminate effect*

**Local Effect:** None.

**Small Business Effect:** Minimal.

---

## Analysis

**Bill Summary:** A physician is prohibited from performing an abortion on an unmarried minor until actual notice has been given, or 48 hours have passed since the physician gave constructive notice of the pending procedure to the parent of the minor. “Actual notice” means a parent has accompanied the minor to a physician consultation during which the abortion decision is considered and notice is given directly to the parent from the physician. “Constructive notice” is defined as notice that has been sent by certified mail to the last known address of a parent with return receipt requested and restricted delivery to the addressee. The 48-hour period begins at noon on the next regular mail delivery day after the day the notice is postmarked by the U.S. Postal Service.

A physician may perform the procedure without giving notice to a parent if: (1) the physician receives a written statement from the parent that was notarized within the past 30 days that the parent is aware of the pending procedure; (2) the physician certifies in the minor’s medical record that a medical emergency exists and there is not enough time to provide the required notice; or (3) notice is waived by a circuit court judge.

A minor may seek waiver of parental notification from a circuit court. Upon the minor’s request, the court must appoint counsel or allow the minor to represent herself. The court is prohibited from charging the minor a filing fee or costs for the proceeding. Such a court proceeding is to be confidential and take precedence over other pending matters of the court.

The court must make written factual findings within 48 hours of the filing of the motion for waiver of parental notification. If the court fails to rule within 48 hours, the petition is granted and the notice requirement is waived. The court must authorize a waiver of parental notification if the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that: (1) there is evidence of a pattern of physical, sexual, or emotional abuse of the minor by the parent; (2) the minor is sufficiently mature to decide whether to have an abortion; or (3) the parental notification is not in the best interests of the minor. If such a finding is not made by the court, the petition for waiver must be dismissed and parental notification must be given.

The bill requires that an expedited confidential appeal be available to a minor denied a notification waiver.

DHMH must prepare a fact sheet for distribution to unmarried pregnant minors who seek abortion services. The fact sheet must contain an explanation of: (1) the option to seek waiver of parental notification; (2) the rights of the minor to participate in the proceedings; (3) the right to court-appointed counsel; (4) petitioning procedures; and (5) when the court’s decision must be reached. DHMH is required to distribute the fact

sheet, at no charge, to specified medical facilities, agencies, and physician's offices. The physician who is responsible for providing parental notification must provide a copy of this fact sheet to the minor when the minor initially requests abortion services.

A physician may not be held liable if the physician establishes by written evidence that the physician made every effort, with reasonable diligence, to deliver notice, but was unable to do so.

A person who violates any provision of this bill is guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of up to \$1,000.

The bill redefines parent to mean a natural or adoptive parent whose rights have not been terminated, or a legal guardian.

**Current Law:** A physician may not perform an abortion on an unmarried minor unless the physician first gives notice to a parent or guardian of the minor. The physician may perform the abortion without notice to a parent or guardian if the minor does not live with the parent or guardian and a reasonable effort to give notice to the parent or guardian is unsuccessful. A certified mail postal receipt showing the parent or guardian's last known address attached to a copy of the notice letter is conclusive evidence of notice or a reasonable effort to give notice.

The physician may perform the abortion, without notifying the parent or guardian, if, in the physician's professional judgment: (1) notice may lead to physical or emotional abuse of the minor; (2) the minor is mature and capable of giving informed consent to an abortion; or (3) notification would not be in the minor's best interest. The physician is not liable for civil damages or subject to a criminal penalty for a decision not to give notice.

A physician may not provide notice to the parent or guardian if the minor decides not to have an abortion.

**Background:** Twenty-one states have laws in effect that require a minor to obtain a parent's consent before having an abortion: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Mississippi and North Dakota require the consent of both parents. Most of the states' laws allow a minor to petition a court to receive an abortion without parental consent and include an exception for medical emergencies.

Four states – Alaska, California, Idaho, and New Mexico – have laws requiring parental consent to a minor's abortion, but those laws are not in effect. Enforcement is

permanently enjoined in Alaska, California, and New Mexico. In Idaho, enforcement is temporarily blocked by court order.

Thirteen states require parental notification before a minor may obtain an abortion: Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Utah, and West Virginia. Minnesota requires both parents to be notified. Most of the states' laws allow a minor to petition the court to receive an abortion without parental notification and include an exception for medical emergencies.

Courts in six states have enjoined parental notification laws – Illinois, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and Oklahoma.

### **State Fiscal Effect:**

*DHMH:* General fund expenditures could increase by \$8,700 in fiscal 2007 to prepare a fact booklet for distribution to unmarried pregnant minors who seek abortion services. This estimate reflects the bill's October 1, 2006 effective date and includes a one-time cost for translating materials from English into Spanish and two other languages, printing costs, and postage. Fiscal 2008 expenditures reflect \$650 in printing costs and \$1,400 for mailing costs. Future year expenditures reflect inflation.

*Judiciary (Administrative Office of the Courts):* Expenditures for the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) could increase beginning in fiscal 2007. There are insufficient data at this time to reliably estimate the number of minors who would seek a waiver of the parental notification requirement in the circuit court. The cost for child counsel would vary by jurisdiction. On average, the cost would be approximately \$150 per hour for 10 hours per case, for a total of \$1,500 per case for child counsel. AOC would be required to forgo \$100 filing fees in each case and would incur additional costs in attorney's fees for providing counsel to the minor.

---

## **Additional Information**

**Prior Introductions:** An identical bill, HB 742 of 2005, had a hearing in the House Health and Government Operations Committee but no further action was taken.

**Cross File:** None.

**Information Source(s):** Department of Health and Mental Hygiene; Maryland Insurance Administration; Office of the Attorney General; *Parental Involvement in Minor's Abortions*, Guttmacher Institute, March 1, 2006; Department of Legislative Services

**Fiscal Note History:** First Reader - March 15, 2006  
nas/jr

---

Analysis by: Lisa A. Daigle

Direct Inquiries to:  
(410) 946-5510  
(301) 970-5510