

Texas Parental Notification Rules and Forms
effective date January 1, 2016 [~~March 1, 2007~~]

Explanatory Statement

Chapter 33 of the Texas Family Code, adopted by Act of May 25, 1999, 76th Leg., R.S., ch. 395, 1999 Tex. Gen. Laws 2466 (S.B. 30), provides for judicial authorization of an unemancipated minor to consent to an abortion in Texas without notice to her parents, managing conservator, or guardian. Section 2 of the Act states: "The Supreme Court of Texas shall issue promptly such rules as may be necessary in order that the process established by Sections 33.003 and 33.004, Family Code, as added by this Act, may be conducted in a manner that will ensure confidentiality and sufficient precedence over all other pending matters to ensure promptness of disposition." *See also* Tex. Fam. Code §§ 33.003(l), 33.004(c). Section 6 of the Act adds: "The clerk of the Supreme Court of Texas shall adopt the application form and notice of appeal form to be used under Sections 33.003 and 33.004, Family Code, as added by this Act, not later than December 15, 1999." *See also* Tex. Fam. Code §§ 33.003(m), 33.004(d).

The following rules and forms are promulgated as directed by the Act without any determination that the Act or any part of it comports with the United States Constitution or the Texas Constitution. During the public hearings and debates on the rules and forms, questions were raised concerning the constitutionality of Chapter 33, among which were whether the statute can make court rulings secret, and whether the statute can require courts to act within the specified, short deadlines it imposes. Because such issues should not be resolved outside an adversarial proceeding with full briefing and argument, the rules and forms merely track statutory requirements of the Legislature. Adoption of these rules does not, of course, imply that abortion is or is not permitted in any specific situation. *See, e.g., Roe v. Wade*, 410 U.S. 113 (1973); Tex. Rev. Civ. Stat. Ann. art. 4495b, § 4.011 (restrictions on third trimester abortions of viable fetuses).

In 2005, and again in 2015, the Legislature amended the Texas Occupations Code to prohibit a physician from performing an abortion on an unemancipated minor without the written consent of the child's parent, managing conservator, or legal guardian or without a court order, as provided by Section 33.003 or 33.004, Family Code, authorizing the minor to consent to the abortion, unless there exists a life-threatening physical condition aggravated by, caused by, or arising from a pregnancy that, as certified by the physician, places the woman in danger of death or a serious risk of substantial impairment of a major bodily function unless an abortion is performed [~~the physician concludes that on the basis of the physician's good faith clinical judgment, a condition exists that complicates the medical condition of the pregnant minor and necessitates the immediate abortion of her pregnancy to avert her death or to avoid a serious risk of substantial impairment of a major bodily function and that there is insufficient time to obtain the consent of the child's parent, managing conservator, or legal guardian~~].

Act of May 27, 2005, 79th Leg., R.S., ch. 269, §1.42, 2005 Tex. Gen. Laws 734 (S.B. 419) (codified at Tex. Occ. Code §164.052(a)(19)). Act of June 1, 2015, 84th Leg., R.S., ch. 463 (H.B. 3994)(amending the definition of medical emergency). The parental consent law does not direct the Supreme Court to provide procedural rules implementing its provisions but instead

expressly references the judicial bypass provisions in the parental notification law as providing an exception to the parental consent requirement. The procedures governing application for a judicial bypass to the parental notification requirement are set forth in the existing Parental Notification Rules. In addition, the parental consent law requires the Texas Medical Board to adopt the forms necessary for physicians to obtain the consent required by law to perform an abortion upon an unemancipated minor. *See id.* (codified at Tex. Occ. Code §164.052(c)). Those forms are published at 22 Tex. Admin. Code §165.6(f) and are available on the Texas Medical Board's website, at www.tmb.state.tx.us/rules/docs/Current%20Rules%20-%20%201-4-07.doc.

In 2015, the Legislature made substantive amendments to Chapter 33, Family Code. These changes include venue restrictions, a heightened burden of proof, an expanded list of considerations for the court, extended deadlines, as well as other changes, both procedural and substantive. These rules required substantial amendments to the rules and forms which had been promulgated by the Supreme Court. Act of June 1, 2015, 84th Leg., R.S., ch. 463 (HB 3994).

The notes and comments appended to the rules are intended to inform their construction and application by courts and practitioners.

RULE 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1.1 Applicability of These Rules. These rules govern proceedings for obtaining a court order authorizing a minor to consent to an abortion without notice to either of her parents or a managing conservator or guardian under Chapter 33, Family Code (or as amended). All references in these rules to "minor" refer to the minor applicant. Other Texas court rules -- including the Rules of Civil Procedure, Rules of Evidence, Rules of Appellate Procedure, Rules of Judicial Administration, and local rules approved by the Supreme Court -- also apply, but when the application of another rule would be inconsistent with the general framework or policy of Chapter 33, Family Code, or these rules, these rules control.

1.2 Expedition Required.

(a) *Proceedings.* A court must give proceedings under these rules precedence over all other pending matters to the extent necessary to assure that applications and appeals are adjudicated as soon as possible and within the time required by Rules 2.4(a), 2.5(d), and 3.3(c).

(b) *Prompt actual notice required.* Without compromising the confidentiality [~~and anonymity~~] required by statute and these rules, courts and clerks must serve orders, decisions, findings, and notices required under these rules in a manner designed to give prompt actual notice in order that the deadlines imposed by Chapter 33, Family Code, can be met.

(c) *Instanter.* "Instanter" means immediately, without delay. An action required by these rules to be taken instanter should be done at the first possible time and with the most expeditious means available.

1.3 Confidentiality [~~Anonymity~~] of Minor Protected.

(a) *Generally*. Proceedings under these rules must be conducted in a way that protects the confidentiality of the identity [~~anonymity~~] of the minor.

(b) *No reference to minor's identity in proceeding*. With the exception of the verification page required under Rule 2.1(c)(2) and the communications required under Rule 2.2(e), no reference may be made in any order, decision, finding, or notice, or on the record, to the name of the minor, her address, or other information by which she might be identified by persons not participating in the proceedings. Instead, the minor must be referred to as "Jane Doe" in a numbered cause.

(c) *Notice*. With the exception of orders and rulings released under Rule 1.4(b), all service and communications from the court to the minor must be directed to the minor's attorney with a copy to the guardian ad litem. A minor's attorney must serve on the guardian ad litem instant a copy of any document filed with the court. These requirements take effect when an attorney appears for the minor, or when the clerk has notified the minor of the appointment of an attorney or guardian ad litem.

1.4 Confidentiality of Proceedings Required; Exceptions.

(a) *Generally*. All officials and court personnel involved in the proceedings must ensure that the minor's contact with the clerk and court is confidential and expeditious. Except as permitted by law, no officials or court personnel involved in the proceedings may ever disclose to anyone outside the proceedings -- including the minor's parent, managing conservator, or legal guardian -- that the minor is or has ever been pregnant, or that she wants or has ever wanted an abortion.

(b) *Documents and information pertaining to the proceeding*. As required by Chapter 33, Family Code, the application and all other court documents and information pertaining to the proceedings are confidential and privileged and are not subject to disclosure under Chapter 552, Government Code, or to discovery, subpoena, or other legal process. But documents and information may be disclosed when expressly authorized by these rules, and an order, ruling, opinion, or clerk's certificate may be released to:

- (1) the minor;
 - (2) the minor's guardian ad litem;
 - (3) the minor's attorney;
 - (4) a person designated in writing by the minor to receive the order, ruling, opinion, or certificate;
 - (5) a governmental agency or governmental attorney, in connection with a criminal or administrative action seeking to assert or protect the minor's interests;
- or
- (6) another court, judge, or clerk in the same or related proceedings.

(c) Minor's access to records. The record for the minor's case, including confidential and privileged documents pertaining to Section 33.003, Family Code, may be disclosed to the minor.

(d) Physician who is to perform the abortion. An order of the court may be released to the physician who is to perform the abortion.

(e) Filing of court reporter's notes permitted. To assure confidentiality, court reporter notes, in whatever form, may be filed with other court documents in the proceeding.

(f) Duty to report possible sexual abuse. A court, guardian ad litem, or attorney ad litem who reasonably believes, based on information obtained in the proceeding, that a violation of Section 22.011, 22.021, or 25.02, Penal Code, has occurred must report the information to the appropriate officials or agencies as required by Section 33.009, Family Code. A judge or justice who, as a result of court proceedings conducted under Section 33.003 or 33.004, has reason to believe that a minor has been or may be physically or sexually abused shall immediately report the suspected abuse and the name of the abuser to the Department of Family and Protective Services and to a local law enforcement agency and refer the minor to the department for services or intervention that may be in the best interest of the minor.

(g) Department of Protective and Regulatory Services and Law Enforcement to disclose certain information in proceeding. The Department of Protective and Regulatory Services or local law enforcement agency may disclose to the court, the attorney ad litem, and the guardian ad litem any information obtained under Section 33.008, Family Code, without being ordered to do so. The trial court may order the Department to disclose such information to such persons, and the Department must comply.

1.5 Electronic Filing Prohibited; Electronic Transmission of Documents; [Hearings Conducted By Remote Electronic Means;] Electronic Record Allowed When Necessary.

(a) Electronic filing. Documents may not be filed by facsimile or other electronic data transmission [~~If the sender communicates directly with the clerk the time at which the transmission will occur, the clerk must take all reasonable steps to assure that the confidentiality of the received transmission will be maintained.~~].

(b) Electronic transmission by court and clerk. The court and clerk may transmit orders, rulings, notices, and other documents by facsimile or other electronic data transmission. But before the transmission is initiated, the sender must take all reasonable steps to assure that the confidentiality of the received transmission will be maintained. The time and date of a transmission by the court is the time and date when it was initiated.

(c) Participation in [H]hearings by electronic means. Consistent with the [~~anonymity and~~] confidentiality requirements of these rules, with the court's permission, the attorney ad litem, the guardian ad litem, and any witnesses may participate in hearings under these rules by video conferencing, telephone, or other remote electronic means. The minor must appear before the court in person [~~unless the court determines that the minor's~~]

~~appearance by video conferencing will allow the court to view the minor during the hearing sufficiently well to assess her credibility and demeanor].~~

(d) *Record of hearing made by electronic means if necessary.* If the court determines that a court reporter is unavailable for a hearing, the court may have a record of the hearing made by audio recording or other electronic means. If a notice of appeal is filed, the court must have the recording transcribed if possible. The person transcribing the recording must certify to the accuracy of the transcription. The court must transmit both the recording and the transcription to the court of appeals.

1.6 Disqualification, Recusal, or Objection to a Judge.

(a) *Time for filing and ruling.* An objection to a trial judge, or a motion to recuse or disqualify a trial judge, must be filed before 10:00 a.m. of the first business day after an application is filed or promptly after the assignment of a judge to hear the case is made known to the minor or her attorney, whichever is later. An objection to an appellate judge, or a motion to recuse or disqualify an appellate judge must be filed before 10 a.m. of the first business day after a notice of appeal is filed. A judge who chooses to recuse voluntarily must do so instanter. An objection to a judge or a motion to disqualify or recuse does not extend the deadline for ruling on the minor's application.

(b) *Voluntary disqualification or recusal, or objection.* A judge to whom objection is made under Chapter 74, Government Code, or a judge or justice who voluntarily does not sit, must notify instanter the appropriate authority for assigning another judge by local rules or by statute. That authority must instanter assign a judge or justice to the proceeding.

(c) *Involuntary disqualification or recusal.* A judge or justice who refuses to remove himself or herself voluntarily from a proceeding in response to a motion must instanter refer the motion to the appropriate judge or justice, pursuant to local rule, rule, or statute, for determination. The judge or justice to whom the motion is referred must rule on it as soon as possible and may do so with or without a hearing. If the motion is granted, the judge or justice to whom the motion was referred must instanter assign a judge or justice to the proceeding.

(d) *Only one objection or motion to recuse permitted.* A minor who objects to a judge assigned to the proceeding may not thereafter file a motion to recuse or disqualify, and a minor who files a motion to recuse or disqualify a judge may not thereafter object to a judge assigned to the proceeding.

(e) *Issues on appeal.* Any error in the denial of a motion to recuse or disqualify, or any error in the disallowance of an objection, or any challenge to a judge that a minor is precluded from making by subsections (a) or (d), may be raised only on appeal from the court's denial of the application.

1.7 Rules and Forms to be Made Available. A copy of these rules, and a copy of the attached forms in English and Spanish, must be made available to any person without charge in the clerk's offices of all courts in which applications or appeals may be filed under these rules, on the Texas Judiciary Internet site at www.courts.state.tx.us, and by the Office of Court Administration upon request. A copy of a court's local rules relating to proceedings under Chapter 33, Family Code, must be made available to any person without charge in the office of the clerk for that court where applications may be filed. Rules and forms may be copied.

1.8 Duties of Attorneys Ad Litem. An attorney ad litem must represent the minor in the trial court in the proceeding in which the attorney is assigned, and in any appeal under these rules to the court of appeals or the Supreme Court. But an attorney ad litem is not required to represent the minor in any other court or any other proceeding. The minor's attorney ad litem may not serve as the minor's guardian ad litem.

(a) An attorney retained by the minor to assist her in filing an application under this section shall fully inform himself or herself of the minor's prior application history, including the representations made by the minor in the application regarding her address, proper venue in the county in which the application is filed, and whether a prior application has been filed and initiated.

(b) If an attorney assists the minor in the application process in any way, with or without payment, the attorney representing the minor must attest to the truth of the minor's claims regarding the venue and prior applications in a sworn statement.

(c) An attorney has a duty to disclose to the tribunal any unprivileged facts which the lawyer reasonably believes should be known by that entity for it to make an informed decision.

1.9 Fees and Costs.

(a) *No fees or costs charged to minor.* No filing fee or court cost may be assessed against a minor for any proceeding in a trial or appellate court.

(b) *State ordered to pay fees and costs.*

(1) Fees and costs that may be paid. The State may be ordered to pay the reasonable and necessary fees and expenses of the attorney ad litem, the reasonable and necessary fees and expenses of the guardian ad litem, the court reporter's fee as certified by the court reporter, and trial court filing fees and costs as certified by the clerk. Court costs include the expenses of an interpreter (Form 2H) or an evaluation by a licensed mental health counselor but do not include the fees or expenses of a witness. Court costs do not include fees which must be remitted to the state treasury.

(2) To whom order directed and sent. The order must be directed to the Comptroller of Public Accounts but should be sent by the clerk to the Director, Fiscal Division, of the Texas Department of Health.

(3) Form and contents of the order. The order must state the amounts to be awarded the attorney ad litem and the guardian ad litem. The order must be separate from any other order in the proceeding and must not address any subject other than the assessment of costs. A trial court may use Forms 2F and 2G, but it is not required to do so.

(4) Time for signing and sending order. To be valid, the order must be signed by the judge and sent by the clerk to the Department of Health not later than the ninetieth day after the date of the final ruling in a proceeding, whether the application is granted, deemed granted, or denied, or the proceeding is dismissed or nonsuited.

(c) *Motion to reconsider; time for filing.* Within thirty days of actual receipt of the order, the Comptroller or any other person adversely affected by the order may file a motion in the trial court to reconsider the assessment of costs. The trial court retains jurisdiction of the case to hear and determine any timely filed motion to reconsider.

(d) *Appeal.* The Comptroller or any other person adversely affected by the order may appeal from the trial court's ruling on the motion to reconsider as from any other final judgment of the court.

(e) *Report to the Office of Court Administration.* The Department of Health must transmit to the Office of Court Administration a copy of every order assessing costs in a proceeding under Chapter 33, Family Code. Such orders are not subject to the Amended Order of the Supreme Court of Texas, dated September 21, 1994, in Misc. Docket No. 94-9143, regarding mandatory reports of judicial appointments and fees.

(f) *Confidentiality.* When transmitting an order awarding costs to the Department of Health, the clerk must take reasonable steps to preserve its confidentiality. The confidentiality of an order awarding costs -- as prescribed by Chapter 33, Family Code -- is not affected by its transmission to the Comptroller, Texas Department of Health, or the Office of Court Administration, nor is the order subject to public disclosure in response to a request under any statute, rule, or other law. But these rules do not preclude the Comptroller, Texas Department of Health, and the Office of Court Administration from disclosing summary information from orders assessing costs for statistical or other such purposes.

1.10 Amicus Briefs. Amicus briefs may be submitted and received by a court - but not filed - under either of the following procedures.

(a) *Confidential, Case-Specific Briefs.* A non-party who is authorized to attend or participate in a particular proceeding under Chapter 33, Family Code may submit an

amicus brief addressing matters, including confidential matters, specific to the proceeding. The brief and the manner in which it is submitted must comply with Rules 1.3 and 1.4 and be directed to the court in which the proceeding is pending. The person must submit the original brief and the same number of copies required for other submissions to the court, and must serve a copy of the brief on the minor's attorney and guardian ad litem. The court to which the brief is submitted must maintain the brief as part of the confidential case file in accordance with Rule 1.4.

- (b) *Public or General Briefs.* Any person may submit a brief addressing any matter relating to proceedings under Chapter 33, Family Code. Such a brief must not contain any information in violation of Rules 1.3 and 1.4. The person must submit the original brief and the same number of copies required for other submissions to the court. If the brief is submitted to a court of appeals, the original and eleven copies of the brief, plus a computer disk containing an electronic copy of the brief, must also be submitted to the Supreme Court of Texas. When an appeal of a proceeding is filed, the clerk of the court of appeals or the Supreme Court must notify the minor's attorney and guardian ad litem of the existence of any brief submitted under this subsection and must make the brief available for inspection and copying. Upon receipt of an electronic copy of an amicus brief submitted under this subsection, the Clerk of the Supreme Court must, as soon as practicable, have the brief posted on the Texas Judiciary Internet site and make it available to the public for inspection and copying.

Notes and Comments

1. Rule 1.1 contemplates that other court rules of procedure and administration remain as a "default" governing matters not addressed in these rules. Thus, for example, these rules do not state a deadline for filing notices of appeal, so the ordinary 30-day deadline controls, *see* Tex. R. App. P. 26.1, but these filing notices of appeal, so the ordinary 30-day deadline controls, *see* Tex. R. App. P. 26.1, but these rules control over inconsistent provisions in the appellate rules governing the docketing statement, the record, and briefing.
2. Rule 1.1 also contemplates that individual jurisdictions may enact local rules pursuant to Tex. R. Civ. P. 3a, Tex. R. App. P. 1.2, or Tex. R. Jud. Admin. 10, to the extent consistent with Chapter 33, Family Code, and with these rules, to tailor the implementation of the statute and these rules to local needs and preferences. Local rules may address, for example, the specific location or office where applications are to be filed, how applications are to be assigned for hearing, and whether an appellate court will permit or require briefing or oral argument. *See also* Rule 2, Comment 1.
3. Any judge involved in a proceeding, whether as the judge assigned to hear and decide the application, the judge assigned to hear and decide any disqualification, recusal or objection, a judge authorized to transfer the application or assign another judge to it, or an appellate judge, may have access to all information (including the verification page) in the proceeding or any related proceeding, such as a prior filing by the minor. Similarly, a

minor's attorney and guardian ad litem must, of course, have access to the case file to the extent necessary to perform their respective duties.

4. Section 33.008, Family Code, requires a physician or a physician's agent who suspects that a minor has been physically or sexually abused [~~by a person responsible for the minor's care~~] to immediately report the matter to the Texas Department of Protective and Regulatory Services and to a local law enforcement agency. [~~That section also requires the Department to investigate and to assist the minor in making an application, if appropriate.~~] Section 33.010 makes confidential -- "[n]otwithstanding any other law" -- all information obtained by the Department under Section 33.008 except to the extent necessary to prove certain criminal conduct. Rule 1.4(e) construes Section 33.010 in harmony with Section 33.008. [~~If Section 33.010 precluded the Department from disclosing information obtained under Section 33.008 to the court, the attorney ad litem, and the guardian ad litem in proceedings under section 33.003, the Department's statutorily mandated role in such proceedings would be seriously impaired. The Department could be required by Section 33.008 to assist a minor in filing an application but prohibited by Section 33.010 from providing the court with information supporting the application. The disclosure permitted and required by Rule 1.4(e) avoids this result.~~]
5. Rule 1.5(a) constitutes the approval required by Section 51.803, Government Code, for electronic filing of documents in proceedings under these rules. To facilitate expedition of proceedings, restrictions imposed on electronic filing in other cases are not imposed here. However, electronic filing is only permitted, not required, and Rule 1.5(a) does not necessitate the provision of means for electronic filing. A person filing by electronic means cannot, of course, expect that the document will be treated confidentiality upon receipt unless the recipient has been told the time the transmission will occur.
6. Rule 1.6 controls to the extent that it conflicts with other provisions regarding the disqualification or recusal of judges, such as Tex. R. Civ. P. 18a, Tex. R. App. P. 16, and Tex. Gov't Code 25.00255. But the rule incorporates the referral and reassignment processes otherwise applicable by local rule, rule, or statute.
7. The archival requirements relating to proceedings under Chapter 33, Family Code, and these rules is governed by Sections 441.158 and 441.185, Government Code, and the schedules promulgated by the Texas State Library and Archives Commission pursuant to those authorities.
8. Rule 1.8(b) requires an attorney to "attest to the truth of the minor's claims regarding the venue and prior applications in a sworn statement." In doing so, an attorney must use due diligence to apprise himself of the veracity of the minor's claims as to her residence and application history. If an attorney at any point learns or has reason to believe that the minor has falsified her application or otherwise misrepresented her circumstances, the attorney must promptly notify the court.

9[8]. Because orders awarding costs contain information made confidential by Chapter 33, Family Code, that confidentiality should not be affected by the transmission to the Texas

Department of Health and the Comptroller, which is necessary to effectuate payment, or to the Office of Court Administration, which is necessary to oversee the costs associated with the proceedings. Rule 1.9(f) does not preclude either the Comptroller, Texas Department of Health, or the Office of Court Administration from disclosing total amounts paid for all proceedings, or average amount per proceeding, or other such statistical summaries or analyses which do not impair the confidentiality of the proceedings.

10[9]. Rule 1.10 adds a procedure for filing amicus curiae briefs uniquely designed for the expedited and confidential nature of parental notification cases.

RULE 2. PROCEEDINGS IN THE TRIAL COURT

2.1 Where to File an Application; Court Assignment and Transfer; Application Form; Exceptions.

(a) *Counties in which an application may be filed.* An application for an order under Section 33.003, Family Code, must be filed in the minor's county of residence [~~may be filed in any county, regardless of the minor's residence or where the abortion sought is to be performed~~].

(1) Exceptions:

(i) Counties with a population of less than 10,000. If a minor resides in a county with a population of less than 10,000 residents according to the most recent U.S. Census, an application may be filed in the minor's county of residence, or a county contiguous to the minor's county of residence, or the county in which the facility at which the minor intends to obtain the abortion is located.

(ii) Minor's parent is a presiding judge. If the minor's parent, managing conservator, or guardian is a presiding judge of a court described by subsection (a), an application may be filed in the minor's county of residence, or a county contiguous to the minor's county of residence, or the county in which the facility at which the minor intends to obtain the abortion is located.

(b) *Courts in which an application may be filed; assignment and transfer.*

(1) *Courts with jurisdiction.* An application may be filed in a district court (including a family district court), a county court-at-law, or a court having probate jurisdiction.

(2) *Application filed with district or county clerk.* An application must be filed with either the district clerk or the county clerk, who will assign the application to a court as provided by local rule or these rules. The clerk to whom the application

is tendered cannot refuse to accept it because of any local rule or other rule or law that provides for filing and assignment of such applications but must accept the application and transfer it instant to the proper clerk, advising the person tendering the application where it is being transferred.

(3) *Court assignment and transfer by local rule.* The courts in a county that have jurisdiction to hear applications may determine by local rule how applications will be assigned between or among them. A local rule must be approved by the Supreme Court under Rule 3a, Texas Rules of Civil Procedure.

(4) *Initial court assignment if no local rule.* Absent a local rule, the clerk that files an application -- whether the district clerk or the county clerk -- must assign it as follows:

(i) to a district court, if the active judge of the court, or a judge assigned to it, is then present in the county;

(ii) if the application cannot be assigned under (i), then to a statutory county or probate court, if the active judge of the court, or a judge assigned to it, is then present in the county;

(iii) if the application cannot be assigned under (i) or (ii), then to the constitutional county court, if it has probate jurisdiction, and if the active judge of the court, or a judge assigned to it, is then present in the county;

(iv) if the application cannot be assigned under (i), (ii), or (iii), then to the district court.

(5) *Judges who may hear and determine applications.* An application may be heard and determined (i) by the active judge of the court to which the application is assigned, or (ii) by any judge authorized to sit for the active judge, or (iii) by any judge who may be assigned to the court in which the application is pending. An application may not be heard or determined, or any proceedings under these rules conducted, by a master or magistrate.

(c) *Application form.* An application consists of two pages: a cover page and a separate verification page.

(1) *Cover page.* The cover page may be submitted on Form 2A, but use of the form is not required. The cover page must be styled "In re Jane Doe" and must not disclose the name of the minor or any information from which the minor's identity could be derived. The cover page must state:

(A) that the minor is pregnant;

(B) that the minor is unmarried, is under 18 years of age, and has not had her disabilities removed under Chapter 31, Family Code;

(C) that the minor wishes to have an abortion without notifying either of her parents or a managing conservator or guardian, and the statutory ground or grounds on which she relies;

(D) whether the minor has retained an attorney, and if so, the attorney's name, address, and telephone number;

(E) whether the minor requests the court to appoint a particular person as her guardian ad litem; and

(F) whether, concerning her current pregnancy, the minor has previously filed an application that was denied, and if so, where the application was filed.

(2) *Verification page.* The verification page may be submitted on Form 2B, but use of the form is not required. The verification page must be separate from the cover page, must be signed under oath by the person completing the application, and must state:

(A) the minor's full name and date of birth;

(B) the name, address, telephone number, and relationship to the minor of any person the minor requests the court to appoint as her guardian ad litem;

(C) the minor's current residence, including the minor's physical address, mailing address, and telephone number;

(D)~~(C)~~ a telephone or pager number -- whether that of the minor or someone else (such as a physician, friend, or relative) -- at which the minor may be contacted immediately and confidentially until an attorney is appointed to represent her; and

(E)~~(D)~~ that all information contained in the application, including both the cover page and the verification page, is true.

(d) *Time of filing.* An application is filed when it is actually received by the district or county clerk.

(e) *Non-suiting by Minor.* A minor who has filed an application under this section may not withdraw or otherwise non-suit her application without the permission of the court.

(f) *Prior determination considered res judicata.* A minor who has filed an application and has obtained a determination by the court as described by Sec. 33.003(i), Family Code, may not initiate a new application proceeding, and the prior proceeding is res

judicata of the issue relating to the determination of whether the minor may or may not be authorized to consent to the performance of an abortion without notification to and consent of a parent, managing conservator, or guardian. Except that a minor whose application is denied may subsequently submit an application to the court that denied the application if the minor shows that there has been a material change in circumstances since the time the court denied the application.

2.2 Clerk's Duties.

(a) *Assistance in filing.* The clerk must give prompt assistance -- in a manner designed to protect the minor's confidentiality [~~and anonymity~~] -- to persons seeking to file an application. If requested, the clerk must administer the oath required for the verification page or provide a person authorized to do so. The clerk should also redact from the cover page any information identifying the minor. The clerk should ensure that both the cover page and the separate verification page are completed in full.

(b) *Filing procedure.* The clerk must assign the application a cause number and affix it to both the cover page and the verification page. The clerk must then provide a certified copy of the verification page to the person filing the application. The clerk must file the verification page under seal in a secure place where access is limited to essential court personnel.

(c) *Distribution.* When an application is filed, the clerk must distribute the cover page and verification page, or a copy of them, to the appropriate court instanter. If appointment of a specific person as guardian ad litem has been requested, the clerk must also communicate the information to the appropriate court instanter.

(d) *If judge of assigned court not present in county.* The clerk must determine instanter whether the judge of the court to which the application is assigned is present in the county. If that judge is not present in the county, the clerk must instanter notify the local administrative judge or judges and the presiding judge of the administrative judicial region and must send them any information requested, including the cover page and verification page.

(e) *Notice of hearing and appointments.* When the clerk is advised by the court of a time for hearing or an appointment of a guardian ad litem or at ad litem, the clerk must instanter give notice -- as directed in the verification page and to each appointee -- of the hearing time or appointment. A court coordinator or other court personnel may give notice instead of the clerk.

(f) *Orders.* The clerk must provide the minor's attorney and the guardian ad litem with copies of all court orders, including findings of fact and conclusions of law.

~~[(g) *Certificate of court's failure to rule within time prescribed by statute.* If the court fails to rule on an application within the time required by Section 33.002(g) and (h), Family Code, upon the minor's request, the clerk must instanter issue a certificate to that~~

~~effect, stating that the application is deemed by statute to be granted. The clerk may use Form 2E but is not required to do so.]~~

2.3 Court's Duties. Upon receipt of an application from the clerk, the court must promptly:

- (a) appoint a qualified person to serve as guardian ad litem for the minor applicant;
- (b) appoint an attorney for the minor, who may not be the same person appointed guardian ad litem [~~if that person is an attorney admitted to practice law in Texas and there is no conflict of interest in the same person serving as attorney ad litem and guardian ad litem~~];
- (c) set a hearing on the application in accordance with Rule 2.4(a); and
- (d) advise the clerk of the [~~appointment or~~] appointments and the hearing time.

2.4 Hearing.

- (a) *Time*. The court must conduct a hearing in time to rule on the application as required by Rule 2.5(d). But the minor may postpone the hearing by written request to the clerk when the application is filed or thereafter. The request may be submitted on Form 2C, but use of the form is not required. The request must either specify a date on which the minor will be ready for the hearing, or state that the minor will later provide a date on which she will be ready for the hearing. Once the minor determines when she will be ready for the hearing, she must notify the clerk of that time in writing. The postponed hearing must be conducted in time for the court to rule on the application as required by Rule 2.5(d).
- (b) *Place*. The hearing should be held in a location, such as a judge's chambers, that will assure confidentiality. The hearing may be held away from the courthouse.
- (c) *Persons attending*. Hearings must be closed to the public. Only the judge, the court reporter and any other essential court personnel, the minor, her attorney, her guardian ad litem, and witnesses on the minor's behalf may be present.
- (d) *Record*. The court, the minor's attorney, or the guardian ad litem may request that the record – the clerk's record and reporter's record -- be prepared. A request by the minor's attorney or guardian ad litem must be in writing and may be, but is not required to be, on Form 2I (if an appeal will be taken) or 2J (if an appeal will not be taken). The court reporter must provide an original and two copies of the reporter's record to the clerk. When the record has been prepared, the clerk must contact the minor's attorney and the guardian ad litem at the telephone numbers shown on Form 2I or 2J and make it available to them. The record must be prepared and made available instanter if it has been requested for appeal or if a belief that there is evidence of past or potential abuse of the minor is stated on the record or submitted to the court in writing. When a notice of appeal is filed, the clerk must forward the record to the court of appeals in accordance with Rule 3.2(b).

(e) *Hearing to be informal.* The court should attempt to rule on the application without regard to technical defects in the application or the evidence. Affidavits of persons other than applicants are admissible. Statements in the application cannot be offered as evidence to support the application. If necessary, the court may assist the minor in remedying technical defects in the application and in presenting relevant and material facts.

2.5 Ruling.

(a) *Form of ruling.* The court's ruling on the application must include a signed order and written findings of fact and conclusions of law. The findings and conclusions may be included in the order. The court may use Form 2D, but it is not required to do so.

(b) *Grounds for granting application.* The court must grant the application if the minor establishes, by clear and convincing [~~a preponderance of the~~] evidence, that:

(1) the minor is mature and sufficiently well informed to make the decision to have an abortion performed without notifying either of the minor's parents, the minor's managing conservator, or the minor's legal guardian, as the case may be;
or

(2) notifying either of the minor's parents, the minor's managing conservator, or the minor's legal guardian, as the case may be, would not be in the minor's best interest; [∅]

~~[(3) notifying either of the minor's parents, the minor's managing conservator, or the minor's legal guardian, as the case may be, may lead to physical, sexual, or emotional abuse of the minor.]~~

(c) Court inquiries as to the whether the minor is mature and sufficiently well informed. In determining whether the minor is mature and sufficiently well-informed, the court shall consider the experience, perspective, and judgment of the minor. In doing so, the court may inquire about and consider all relevant factors, including:

(1) the minor's age,

(2) the minor's life experiences, such as working, traveling independently, or managing her own financial affairs,

(3) steps taken by the minor to explore her options and the consequences of those options.

(4) the minor's reasons for seeking an abortion.

(5) the degree to which the minor is informed about the state-published informational materials described by Chapter 171, Health and Safety Code.

(d) Mental health evaluation. In making a determination as to whether the minor is mature and sufficiently well-informed, the court may require the minor to be evaluated by a licensed mental health counselor. The counselor's evaluation shall become a part of the court record.

(e) Court inquiries as to the best interest of the minor. In determining whether the notification and the attempt to obtain consent would not be in the best interest of the minor, the court may make relevant inquiries, including the following:

(1) the minor's reasons for not wanting to notify and obtain consent from a parent, managing conservator, or guardian;

(2) whether notification or the attempt to obtain consent may lead to physical or sexual abuse;

(3) whether the pregnancy was the result of sexual abuse by a parent, managing conservator, or guardian; and

(4) any history of physical or sexual abuse from a parent, managing conservator, or guardian.

(f[e]) Grounds for denying application. If the minor can establish neither ~~[none]~~ of the grounds in Rule 2.5(b) by clear and convincing ~~[a preponderance of the]~~ evidence the court must deny the application. If the court, the guardian ad litem, or the attorney ad litem are unable to contact the minor before the hearing despite diligent attempts to do so, or if the minor does not attend the hearing, the court must deny the application ~~[without prejudice]~~.

(g[d]) Time for ruling. The court must rule on an application ~~[as soon as possible after it is filed]~~, subject to any postponement requested by the minor~~[-, and immediately after the hearing is concluded]~~. Section 33.003(h), Family Code, states that a court must rule on an application by 5:00 p.m. on the fifth ~~[second]~~ business day after the day the application is filed, or if the minor requests a postponement, after the date the minor states she is ready for the hearing~~[-, and that if the court does not rule within this time, the application is deemed to be granted]~~.

(h[g]) Notification of right to appeal. If the court denies the application, it must inform the minor of her right to appeal under Rule 3 and furnish her with the notice of appeal form, Form 3A.

Notes and Comments

1. Section 33.003(b), Family Code, permits an application to be filed in "a county court at law, court having probate jurisdiction, or district court, including a family district court in

the minor's county of residence [~~any county court at law, court having probate jurisdiction, or district court, including a family district court, in this state~~]." The initial assignment of an application to a specific court in a county is made by the clerk with whom the application is filed (not by the minor). Given the diversity of needs and circumstances among Texas courts, these rules allow the courts in each county to tailor the procedures for filing, handling, and assigning applications prescribed by these rules to best meet those needs and circumstances. Chapter 74, Subchapter C, Government Code, affords the presiding judge of an administrative judicial region broad discretion to assign active judges within the region, as well as visiting judges, to hear matters pending in courts within the region. *See* Tex. Govt. Code §§ 74.054, 74.056; *see also id.*, § 74.056(b) (presiding judges may request judges from other judicial regions for assignment); § 74.057 (Chief Justice may assign judges from one judicial region to another). Section 25.0022, Government Code, provides for assignment of probate judges. Furthermore, Chapter 74, Subchapter D, Government Code, authorizes district and statutory county court judges within a county to hear matters pending in any district or statutory county court in the county. *Id.*, § 74.094(a). Finally, Section 74.121, Government Code, permits courts within a county to transfer cases among courts having jurisdiction over the case. If no local rule governs assignments, then Rule 2.1(b)(4) controls. (2001 change)

2. Because an application is considered filed when it is actually received by the clerk, the timing provisions relating to filing by mail of Tex. R. Civ. P. 21a are inapplicable.
3. Section 33.003(f), Family Code, provides that a guardian ad litem may be (1) a person who may consent to treatment for the minor under Sections 32.001(a)(1)-(3), Family Code; (2) a psychiatrist or an individual licensed or certified as a psychologist under the Psychologist's Licensing Act, Article 4512c, Vernon's Texas Civil Statutes; (3) an appropriate employee of the Department of Protective or Regulatory Services; (4) a member of the clergy; or (5) another appropriate person selected by the court. The trial court may also consider appointing a qualified person requested by the minor. Although not directly applicable to these proceedings, the standards embodied in Chapter 107, Family Code, reflect legislative intent that competent and qualified persons be appointed to serve as ad litem and may provide general guidance concerning the nature of those qualifications. Appointment of an employee of the Department of Protective and Regulatory Services to serve as guardian ad litem may give rise to a conflict of interest not immediately apparent at the time since the Department may be involved with the minor's family due to an abuse or neglect investigation, or may be party to a suit affecting the parent-child relationship, or may already be serving as the child's managing conservator.
4. The duties of guardians ad litem are not susceptible of precise definition. Generally, a guardian ad litem should interview the minor and conduct any investigation the guardian believes to be appropriate, without violating Rules 1.3 and 1.4, to assist the court in arriving at an opinion whether the minor is mature and sufficiently well informed to make the decision to have an abortion performed without notification to either of her parents or a managing conservator or guardian, whether notification would not be in the best interest

of the minor, or whether notification may lead to physical, sexual, or emotional abuse of the minor. In making these determinations, the following factors have been considered in other jurisdictions with similar parental notification statutes:

- Whether the minor has been examined by a doctor of medicine, doctor of osteopathy, or registered nurse -- who is licensed to practice in Texas -- and has given that health care provider an accurate and complete statement of her medical history.
- Whether the minor has been provided with information or counseling bearing on her decision to have an abortion.
- Whether the minor desires further counseling.
- Whether, based on the information or counseling provided to the minor, she is able to give informed consent.
- Whether the minor is attending school, or is or has been employed.
- Whether the minor has previously filed an application that was denied.
- Whether the minor lives with her parents.
- Whether the minor desires an abortion or has been threatened, intimidated or coerced into having an abortion.
- Whether the pregnancy resulted from sexual assault, sexual abuse, or incest.
- Whether there is a history or pattern of family violence.
- Whether the minor fears for her safety.

These considerations may not be relevant in every case, are not exclusive, and may not be sufficient to discharge the guardian ad litem's responsibilities in every case. Use of these factors as a basis for civil liability or as a statement of the standard of care is contrary to their intended purpose. Nothing in this comment alters existing standards of conduct under the Texas Disciplinary Rules of Professional Conduct, the Texas Rules of Disciplinary Procedure, or the Code of Judicial Conduct.

In addition to these general guidelines, Chapter 107, Family Code, sets forth duties of guardians and attorneys ad litem appointed in suits affecting the parent-child relationship. These duties are not directly applicable to proceedings under Chapter 33, Family Code, and may be incompatible with the nature of such proceedings, but they reflect general legislative intent concerning the responsibilities of ad litem.

5. Under Rule 2.5(b), once a court concludes that an application should be granted on a single ground, it need not address other grounds. But in addressing any ground, the court should attempt to ascertain, among other factors, whether the pregnancy resulted from sexual assault, sexual abuse, or incest. The legislative history of Chapter 33, Family Code, indicates that one of the principal purposes of the statute was to screen for sexual crimes and abuse of minors so as to protect them against further victimization.
6. Section 33.003(i), Family Code, sets forth a list of considerations a judge must make in determining whether a minor is mature and sufficiently well informed enough. The judge must consider the minor's life experience, perspective and judgement. In doing so, the judge may consider all relevant factors. Rules 2.5(c) and (d) provide a list of factors which may be considered, but this is not an exhaustive list. If a court is to require a

mental health evaluation, it must not prevent the court from complying with Section 33.004(b), which requires the court to make a ruling by 5 p.m. on the fifth business day after the application is received.

7. Section 33.003(i), Family Code, sets forth a list of inquiries the judge may make in determining whether the notification and the attempt to obtain consent would not be in the best interest of the minor. Rule 2.5(e) is intended to give the judge guidance, but is not intended to be an exhaustive list of inquiries.

Rule 3. THE COURT CLERK AND OFFICE OF COURT ADMINISTRATION.

3.1 Duties of the court clerk. At intervals prescribed by the Office of Court Administration of the Texas Judicial System, but at least quarterly, the clerk of the court shall submit a report to the office.

(a) Contents of the Report. The report sent by the clerk of the court must include the following information for each case filed:

- (1) the case number and style;
- (2) the applicant's county of residence;
- (3) the court of appeals district in which the proceeding occurred;
- (4) the date of the filing;
- (5) the date of disposition; and
- (6) the disposition of the case.

(b) Report to be confidential. The report sent from the court clerk to the Office of Court Administration is confidential and privileged and is not subject to disclosure under Chapter 552, Government Code, or to discovery, subpoena, or other legal process

3.2 Duties of the Office of Court Administration. The Office of Court Administration shall annually compile and publish a report.

(a) Content of the Report. The report of the Office of Court Administration must include data on the court of appeals district in which the proceeding occurred and the disposition of the case.

(b) Confidentiality of Report. The report of the Office of Court Administration must protect the confidentiality of the identity of all minors and judges who are the subject of the report as well as the case numbers and styles.

RULE 4[3]. APPEAL FROM DENIAL OF APPLICATION

4[3].1 How to Appeal. To appeal the denial of an application, the minor must simultaneously file a notice of appeal with the clerk of the court that denied the application, file a copy of the notice of appeal with the clerk of the court of appeals to which an appeal is to be taken, and advise the clerk of the court of appeals by telephone that an appeal is being taken under Chapter 33, Family Code. The minor may use Form 3A but is not required to do so. The notice of appeal must:

- (a) be styled "In re Jane Doe";
- (b) state the number of the cause in the trial court;
- (c) be addressed to a court of appeals with jurisdiction in the county in which the application was filed;
- (d) state an intention to appeal; and
- (e) be signed by the minor's attorney or attorney ad litem appointed by the trial court.

4[3].2 Clerk's Duties.

- (a) *Assistance in filing.* The trial court clerk must give prompt assistance -- in a manner designed to protect the minor's confidentiality -- to persons seeking to file an appeal. Such assistance must include assuring that the notice of appeal is addressed to the proper court of appeals and that the minor's name and identifying information are not disclosed.
- (b) *Forwarding record to court of appeals.* Upon receipt of a notice of appeal, the trial court clerk must instantly forward to the clerk of the court of appeals the notice of appeal, the clerk's record (original papers or copies) excluding the verification page, and the reporter's record. The trial court clerk must not send the record to the clerk of the court of appeals by mail but must, if feasible, deliver it by hand or transmit it by facsimile or other electronic means. If neither of these methods is feasible, then the record may be sent by overnight delivery.
- (b) *Certificate of court's failure to rule within time prescribed by statute.* If the court of appeals fails to rule on an application within the time required by Section 33.004(b), Family Code, upon the minor's request, the clerk of the court of appeals must instantly issue a certificate to that effect, stating that the trial court's order is reversed and judgment is rendered that the application is deemed by statute to be granted. The clerk may use Form 3D but is not required to do so.

4[3].3 Proceedings in the Court of Appeals.

- (a) *Briefing and argument.* A minor may request to be allowed to submit a brief and to present oral argument, but the Court may decide to rule without a brief or oral argument.

(b) *Ruling.* The court of appeals -- sitting in a three-judge panel -- must issue a judgment affirming or reversing the trial court's order denying the application. The court may use Form 3C but is not required to do so.

(c) *Time for ruling.* The court of appeals must rule on an appeal [~~as soon as possible~~], subject to any postponement requested by the minor. Section 33.004(b), Family Code, states that a court must rule on an appeal by 5:00 p.m. on the fifth [~~second~~] business day after the notice of appeal is filed with the court that denied the application, or if the minor requests a postponement, after the date the minor states she is ready to proceed[, ~~and that if the court does not rule within this time, the appeal is deemed to be granted~~].

(d) *Postponement by minor.* The minor may postpone the time of ruling by written request filed either with the trial court clerk at the time she files the notice of appeal or thereafter with the court of appeals clerk. The request may be submitted on Form 3B, but use of the form is not required. The request must either specify a date on which the minor will be ready to proceed to ruling, or state that the minor will later provide a date on which she will be ready to proceed to ruling. Once the minor determines when she will be ready to proceed to ruling, she must notify the court of appeals clerk of that date in writing.

(e) *Opinion.*

(1) *Opinion optional.* A court of appeals may issue and/or publish an opinion explaining its ruling, but it is not required to do so.

(2) *Time.* Any opinion must issue not later than:

(A) ten business days after the day on which a notice of appeal is filed in the Supreme Court, if an appeal is taken to the Supreme Court; or

(B) sixty days after the day on which the court of appeals issued its judgment, if no appeal is taken to the Supreme Court.

(3) *Confidentiality of minor.* Any opinion published must be written in a way to preserve the confidentiality of the identity of the pregnant minor [~~*Confidential transmission to Supreme Court.* When the court of appeals issues an opinion, the clerk must confidentially transmit it instant to the Supreme Court and to the trial court~~].

Notes and Comments

1. Chapter 33, Family Code, provides for no appeal from an order granting an application.
2. A request to postpone the ruling of the court of appeals may be used in conjunction with a request for oral argument or to submit briefing.

3. Neither Chapter 33, Family Code, nor these rules prescribes the appellate standard of review.
4. Although publication of appellate court opinions is prohibited by statute, the Supreme Court may amend these rules to address issues arising from their application and interpretation.

RULE 5[4]. APPEAL TO THE SUPREME COURT

5[4].1 How to Appeal to the Supreme Court. To appeal from the court of appeals to the Supreme Court, the minor must simultaneously file a notice of appeal with the Clerk of the Supreme Court, file a copy of the notice of appeal with the clerk of the court of appeals, and advise the clerk of each court by telephone that an appeal is being taken under Chapter 33, Family Code. The minor may use Form 4A but is not required to do so. The notice of appeal must:

- (a) be styled "In re Jane Doe";
- (b) state the number of the cause in the court of appeals;
- (c) state an intention to appeal; and
- (d) be signed by the minor's attorney or attorney ad litem appointed by the trial court.

5[4].2 Clerk's Duties.

- (a) *Assistance in filing.* The Clerk of the Supreme Court must give prompt assistance -- in a manner designed to protect the minor's confidentiality -- to persons seeking to file an appeal. Such assistance must include assuring that the notice of appeal is addressed to the Supreme Court and that the minor's name and identifying information are not disclosed.
- (b) *Forwarding record to Supreme Court.* Upon receipt of a notice of appeal to the Supreme Court, the clerks of the court of appeals and Supreme Court must instanter have forwarded to the Supreme Court the record that was before the court of appeals.

5[4].3 Proceedings in the Supreme Court. A minor may request to be allowed to submit a brief and to present oral argument, but the Court may decide to rule without a brief or oral argument. The Court must rule as soon as possible.