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# 52ND LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - SECOND SESSION, 2016

INTRODUCED BY

William E. Sharer

AN ACT

RELATING TO ABORTION; AMENDING THE PARTIAL-BIRTH ABORTION BAN ACT TO CHANGE THE TITLE TO THE "LATE-TERM AND PARTIAL-BIRTH ABORTION BAN ACT"; PROHIBITING LATE-TERM ABORTION; PROVIDING EXCEPTIONS UNDER WHICH LATE-TERM ABORTION MAY BE PERFORMED; PROVIDING PENALTIES; REPEALING THE CRIMINAL ABORTION STATUTE; DECLARING AN EMERGENCY.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:

SECTION 1. Section 30-5A-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2000, Chapter 55, Section 1) is amended to read:

"30-5A-1. SHORT TITLE.--[This act] Chapter 30, Article 5A

NMSA 1978 may be cited as the "Late-Term and Partial-Birth

Abortion Ban Act"."

SECTION 2. Section 30-5A-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2000, Chapter 55, Section 2) is amended to read:

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"30-5A-2	. DEFINI	TIONS	SAs	used	in	the	Late-Term	and
Partial-Birth	Abortion	Ban	Act:					

- "abortion" means the intentional termination of the pregnancy of a female by a person who knows the female is pregnant;
- "fetus" means the biological offspring of human parents;
- "partial-birth abortion" means a procedure in which any person, including a physician or other health care professional, intentionally extracts an independently viable fetus from the uterus into the vagina and mechanically extracts the cranial contents of the fetus in order to induce death; [and]
- "physician" means a person licensed to practice D. in the state as a licensed physician pursuant to the Medical Practice Act or an osteopathic physician licensed pursuant to Chapter 61, Article 10 NMSA 1978;
- E. "reasonable medical judgment" means a medical judgment that would be made by a reasonably prudent physician knowledgeable about the case and the treatment possibilities with respect to the medical conditions involved; and
- F. "viable" means the state of fetal development when, in reasonable medical judgment, there is a likelihood that the life of the fetus can be sustained outside the woman's uterus with or without artificial support."

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SECTION 3. Section 30-5A-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2000, Chapter 55, Section 4) is amended to read:

### "30-5A-4. CIVIL REMEDIES.--

- A. Except as provided in Subsection B of this section, the following persons may bring a civil action to obtain relief pursuant to this section against a person who has violated the provisions of Section [3 of the Partial-Birth Abortion Ban Act] 30-5A-3 NMSA 1978:
- (1) the person on whom a partial-birth abortion was performed;
- (2) the biological father of the fetus that was the subject of the partial-birth abortion; and
- (3) the parents of the person on whom the partial-birth abortion was performed if that person had not reached the age of majority at the time of the abortion.
- B. The persons named as having a right of action in Subsection A of this section are barred from bringing a civil action pursuant to this section if:
- (1) the pregnancy of the person on whom the partial-birth abortion was performed resulted from criminal conduct of the person seeking to bring the action; or
- (2) the partial-birth abortion was consented to by the person seeking to bring the action.
- C. A person authorized to bring a civil action pursuant to this section may recover compensatory damages for .203298.1

loss caused by violation of Section [3 of the Partial-Birth Abortion Ban Act] 30-5A-3 NMSA 1978."

SECTION 4. Section 30-5A-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2000, Chapter 55, Section 5) is amended to read:

#### "30-5A-5. CRIMINAL PENALTY--EXCEPTION.--

- A. Except as provided in Subsections B, C, D and E of this section, a person who violates Section [3 of the Partial-Birth Abortion Ban Act] 30-5A-3 NMSA 1978 is guilty of a fourth degree felony and shall be sentenced pursuant to Section 31-18-15 NMSA 1978.
- B. The provisions of [the Partial-Birth Abortion Ban Act] this section shall apply only to the exact procedure specified in [that act] Subsection C of Section 30-5A-2 NMSA 1978.
- C. The provisions of [the Partial-Birth Abortion

  Ban Act] this section are not intended to criminalize any other method of terminating a woman's pregnancy.
- D. The provisions of [the Partial-Birth Abortion]

  Ban Act] this section are not intended to subject a woman, upon whom [the procedure specified in that act] an abortion is performed, to criminal culpability as an accomplice, aider, abettor, solicitor or conspirator.
- E. The provisions of [the Partial-Birth Abortion

  Ban Act] this section are not intended to subject any person to

  criminal culpability pursuant to laws governing attempt,

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solicitation or conspiracy to commit a crime."

SECTION 5. A new section of the Late-Term and Partial-Birth Abortion Ban Act, Section 30-5A-6 NMSA 1978, is enacted to read:

[NEW MATERIAL] PROHIBITION OF LATE-TERM "30-5A-6. ABORTION. --

- Late-term abortion consists of knowingly and willfully administering to any pregnant woman any medicine, drug or other substance, or using any method or means whereby an untimely termination of her pregnancy is produced, or attempted to be produced, with the intent to destroy a viable fetus of twenty or more weeks gestational age.
- Only a physician may perform an abortion. the physician determines that the fetus is twenty or more weeks gestational age and viable, the physician shall not perform or induce a late-term abortion unless:
- the physician has determined that, in the physician's reasonable medical judgement, the late-term abortion is necessary to preserve the life or physical health of the pregnant woman; provided, however, that the physician shall take all reasonable steps to preserve the life and health of the fetus; or
- (2) the pregnant woman asserts that the pregnancy resulted from sexual abuse, rape or incest.
- Before a physician performs an abortion on a .203298.1

woman that the physician has reason to believe is carrying a fetus of twenty or more weeks gestational age, the physician shall first determine, in a manner consistent with accepted obstetrical and neonatal practices and standards, if the fetus is viable. The physician shall use and exercise that degree of care, skill and proficiency commonly exercised by the ordinarily skillful, careful and prudent physician engaged in similar practice under the same or similar conditions. In making this determination of viability, the physician shall perform or cause to be performed such medical examinations and tests as are necessary to make a finding of the gestational age, weight and lung maturity of the fetus and shall enter such findings and determination of viability in the medical record of the woman."

SECTION 6. A new section of the Late-Term and Partial-Birth Abortion Ban Act, Section 30-5A-7 NMSA 1978, is enacted to read:

### "30-5A-7. [NEW MATERIAL] CIVIL PENALTY.--

- A. A physician found to have knowingly and willfully violated Section 30-5A-6 NMSA 1978 shall:
- (1) be subject to a civil penalty of not less than five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for each violation; and
- (2) have the physician's license to practice medicine revoked or suspended for no less than one year.
- B. The New Mexico medical board shall enforce the .203298.1

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provisions of this section with respect to any violation by a
physician licensed pursuant to the Medical Practice Act, and
the board of osteopathic medical examiners shall enforce the
provisions of this section with respect to any violation by a
physician licensed pursuant to Chapter 61, Article 10 NMSA
1978."

SECTION 7. Section 30-5-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 67, Section 1) is amended to read:

"30-5-1. DEFINITIONS.--As used in [this] Chapter 30, Article 5 NMSA 1978:

A. "abortion" means the intentional termination of the pregnancy of a female by a person who knows the female is pregnant;

B. "physician" means a person licensed to practice in the state of New Mexico as a physician pursuant to the Medical Practice Act or an osteopathic physician pursuant to Chapter 61, Article 10 NMSA 1978; and

[A.] C. "pregnancy" means the implantation of [an] a developing embryo in the uterus.

[B. "accredited hospital" means one licensed by the health and social services department;

C. "justified medical termination" means the intentional ending of the pregnancy of a woman at the request of said woman or if said woman is under the age of eighteen years, then at the request of said woman and her then living .203298.1

<del>parent or guardian, by a physician licensed by the state of New</del>
Mexico using acceptable medical procedures in an accredited
hospital upon written certification by the members of a special
hospital board that:

(1) the continuation of the pregnancy, in their opinion, is likely to result in the death of the woman or the grave impairment of the physical or mental health of the woman; or

(2) the child probably will have a grave physical or mental defect; or

(3) the pregnancy resulted from rape, as defined in Sections 40A-9-2 through 40A-9-4 NMSA 1953. Under this paragraph, to justify a medical termination of the pregnancy, the woman must present to the special hospital board an affidavit that she has been raped and that the rape has been or will be reported to an appropriated law enforcement official; or

(4) the pregnancy resulted from incest.

D. "special hospital board" means a committee of two licensed physicians or their appointed alternates who are members of the medical staff at the accredited hospital where the proposed justified medical termination would be performed, and who meet for the purpose of determining the question of medical justification in an individual ease, and maintain a written record of the proceedings and deliberations of such

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SECTION 8. Section 30-5-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 67, Section 2) is amended to read:

"30-5-2. ABORTION--PERSONS AND INSTITUTIONS EXEMPT.--[This article does not require] A hospital or medical facility shall not be required to admit any patient for the purposes of performing an abortion [nor is any hospital required to create a special hospital board]. A person who is a member of, or associated with, the staff of a hospital or any medical facility; any person under the direction of a physician; or any employee of a hospital or any medical facility in which [a justified medical termination has been authorized and] an abortion will be performed who objects to the [justified medical termination abortion on moral or religious grounds shall not be required to participate in medical procedures, [which] including the dispensing of medication, that will result in the termination of pregnancy. [and] The refusal of [any such] the person to participate shall not form the basis of any disciplinary or other recriminatory action against [such] the person."

SECTION 9. REPEAL.--Section 30-5-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 67, Section 3) is repealed.

SECTION 10. SEVERABILITY.--If any part or application of the Late-Term and Partial-Birth Abortion Ban Act is held invalid, the remainder or its application to other situations .203298.1

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or persons shall not be affected.

SECTION 11. EMERGENCY.--It is necessary for the public peace, health and safety that this act take effect immediately.

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