1	SENATE BILL 239
2	50TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2011
3	INTRODUCED BY
4	William E. Sharer
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10	AN ACT
11	RELATING TO HEALTH CARE; AMENDING THE PARTIAL-BIRTH ABORTION
12	ACT TO PROHIBIT CERTAIN LATE-TERM ABORTIONS; PROVIDING FOR
13	CIVIL REMEDIES AND PENALTIES; REPEALING SECTION 30-5-3 NMSA
14	1978 (BEING LAWS 1969, CHAPTER 67, SECTION 3) RELATING TO
15	CRIMINAL ABORTION.
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17	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:
18	SECTION 1. Section 30-5A-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2000,
19	Chapter 55, Section 1) is amended to read:
20	"30-5A-1. SHORT TITLE[This act] <u>Chapter 30, Article 5A</u>
21	<u>NMSA 1978</u> may be cited as the "Late-Term Abortion and Partial-
22	Birth Abortion Ban Act"."
23	SECTION 2. Section 30-5A-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2000,
24	Chapter 55, Section 2) is amended to read:
25	"30-5A-2. DEFINITIONSAs used in the Late-Term Abortion
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and Partial-Birth Abortion Ban Act:

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

5 B. "fetus" means the biological offspring of human6 parents;

<u>C. "late-term abortion" means an abortion performed</u> after a physician has determined the fetus to be viable;

[G.] D. "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

D.] <u>E</u>. "physician" means a person licensed to practice 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; <u>and</u>

F. "viable" means able to survive outside the womb indefinitely by natural or artificial life-support systems."

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

"30-5A-3. PROHIBITION OF <u>LATE-TERM ABORTIONS AND</u> PARTIAL-BIRTH ABORTIONS.--No person shall perform a <u>late-term abortion</u> <u>or</u> partial-birth abortion except a physician who has determined .183473.2

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<u>underscored material = new</u> [bracketed material] = delete 1 that in [his] the physician's opinion the late-term abortion or 2 partial-birth abortion is necessary to save the life of a 3 pregnant female or prevent great bodily harm to a pregnant 4 female:

A. because her life is endangered or she is at risk of great bodily harm due to a physical disorder, illness or injury, including a condition caused by or arising from the pregnancy; and

9 B. no other medical procedure would suffice for the 10 purpose of saving her life or preventing great bodily harm to 11 her."

SECTION 4. 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 <u>Abortion Ban Act</u>] <u>30-5A-3 NMSA 1978</u>:

(1) the person on whom a <u>late-term abortion or</u>
partial-birth abortion was performed;

(2) the biological father of the fetus that was the subject of the <u>late-term abortion or</u> partial-birth abortion; and

(3) the parents of the person on whom the

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<u>late-term abortion or</u> 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:

7 (1) the pregnancy of the person on whom the
8 <u>late-term abortion or partial-birth abortion was performed</u>
9 resulted from criminal conduct of the person seeking to bring
10 the action; or

(2) the <u>late-term abortion or</u> 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 loss caused by violation of Section [3 of the Partial-Birth <u>Abortion Ban Act</u>] <u>30-5A-3 NMSA 1978</u>."

SECTION 5. 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] <u>30-5A-3 NMSA 1978</u> is guilty of a fourth degree felony and shall be sentenced pursuant to Section 31-18-15 NMSA 1978.

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B. The provisions of the <u>Late-Term Abortion and</u> Partial-Birth Abortion Ban Act shall apply only to the exact [procedure] procedures specified in that act.

C. The provisions of the <u>Late-Term Abortion and</u> Partial-Birth Abortion Ban Act are not intended to criminalize any other method of terminating a woman's pregnancy.

D. The provisions of the <u>Late-Term Abortion and</u> Partial-Birth Abortion Ban Act are not intended to subject a woman, upon whom [the] <u>a</u> procedure specified in that act is performed, to criminal culpability as an accomplice, aider, abettor, solicitor or conspirator.

E. The provisions of the <u>Late-Term Abortion and</u> Partial-Birth Abortion Ban Act are not intended to subject any person to criminal culpability pursuant to laws governing attempt, solicitation or conspiracy to commit a crime."

SECTION 6. [<u>NEW MATERIAL</u>] ABORTION--DETERMINATION OF VIABILITY--PENALTY.--

A. Before performing an abortion, a physician shall determine, to a reasonable degree of certainty, whether the fetus is viable.

B. A physician is guilty of a fourth degree felony if the physician fails to ascertain the viability of a fetus to a reasonable degree of certainty and the physician aborts the fetus.

C. As used in this section, "viable" means able to .183473.2

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	1	survive outside the womb indefinitely by natural or artificial
	2	life-support systems.
	3	SECTION 7. REPEALSection 30-5-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws
	4	1969, Chapter 67, Section 3) is repealed.
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