- 1 HB493
- 2 158666-1
- 3 By Representative Wallace
- 4 RFD: Health
- 5 First Read: 13-FEB-14

1	158666-1:n:02/13/2014:MCS*/tj LRS2014-827	
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8	SYNOPSIS:	This bill would prohibit abortions based on
9		a lethal fetal anomaly unless a woman is made aware
10		of the option of perinatal hospice services. The
11		bill would prescribe civil sanctions and criminal
12		penalties for violations.
13		Amendment 621 of the Constitution of Alabama
14		of 1901, now appearing as Section 111.05 of the
15		Official Recompilation of the Constitution of
16		Alabama of 1901, as amended, prohibits a general
17		law whose purpose or effect would be to require a
18		new or increased expenditure of local funds from
19		becoming effective with regard to a local
20		governmental entity without enactment by a 2/3 vote
21		unless: it comes within one of a number of
22		specified exceptions; it is approved by the
23		affected entity; or the Legislature appropriates
24		funds, or provides a local source of revenue, to
25		the entity for the purpose.
26		The purpose or effect of this bill would be
27		to require a new or increased expenditure of local

1	funds within the meaning of the amendment. However,		
2	the bill does not require approval of a local		
3	governmental entity or enactment by a 2/3 vote to		
4	become effective because it comes within one of the		
5	specified exceptions contained in the amendment.		
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7	A BILL		
8	TO BE ENTITLED		
9	AN ACT		
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11	To provide for the Perinatal Hospice Information		
12	Act; to require that a pregnant woman may not receive an		
13	abortion based on a lethal fetal anomaly unless she is made		
14	aware of the option of perinatal hospice services; to		
15	prescribe civil sanctions and criminal penalties for		
16	violations of the act; and in connection therewith would have		
17	as its purpose or effect the requirement of a new or increased		
18	expenditure of local funds within the meaning of Amendment 621		
19	of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, now appearing as		
20	Section 111.05 of the Official Recompilation of the		
21	Constitution of Alabama of 1901, as amended.		
22	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:		
23	Section 1. This act may be known as the "Perinatal		
24	Hospice Information Act."		
25	Section 2. (a) The Legislature hereby finds the		
26	following:		

1 (1) As prenatal diagnoses improve, increasingly more 2 lethal fetal anomalies are diagnosed earlier in pregnancy.

- (2) Currently, parents are often given minimal options, to terminate the pregnancy or simply to wait for the child to die. The majority of parents choose to terminate the pregnancy. Only 20 percent of parents decide to continue the pregnancy.
- (3) Studies indicate that choosing to terminate the pregnancy can pose severe, long-term psychological risks for the woman, including the chance of posttraumatic stress, depression, and anxiety. On the other hand, parents who choose to continue the pregnancy in the supportive, compassionate care of a perinatal hospice team report being emotionally and spiritually prepared for the death of their child.
- (4) Studies reveal that when given the option, at least 80 to 87 percent of parents choose to continue the pregnancy in the supportive environment of perinatal hospice care.
- (b) Based on the findings in subsection (a), it is the purpose of this act to:
- (1) Guarantee that women considering abortion after the diagnosis of a lethal fetal anomaly are presented with information on the option of perinatal hospice care.
- (2) Ensure that any abortion-related choice made by a woman whose unborn child has been diagnosed with a lethal fetal anomaly has been fully informed.

Section 3. As used in this act, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

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- (1) ABORTION. The use or prescription of any instrument, medicine, drug, or any other substance or device with the intent to terminate the pregnancy of a woman known to be pregnant with knowledge that the termination by those means will with reasonable likelihood cause the death of the unborn child. Such use or prescription is not an abortion if done with the intent to save the life or preserve the health of an unborn child, remove a dead unborn child, or to deliver the unborn child prematurely in order to preserve the health of both the pregnant woman and her unborn child. The term abortion, as used in this act, does not include a procedure or act to terminate the pregnancy of a woman with an ectopic pregnancy. As used herein, the term ectopic pregnancy means any pregnancy resulting from a fertilized egg that has implanted or attached outside the uterus. The term ectopic pregnancy also includes a pregnancy resulting from a fertilized egg implanted inside the cornu of the uterus.
 - (2) DEPARTMENT. The Department of Public Health of the State of Alabama.
- (3) LETHAL FETAL ANOMALY. A fetal condition diagnosed before birth that, with reasonable certainty, will result in the death of the unborn child within three months after birth.
- (4) MEDICAL EMERGENCY. A condition which, on the basis of a physician's good faith clinical judgment, so

complicates the medical condition of a pregnant woman as to
necessitate the immediate termination of her pregnancy to
avert her death or for which a delay will create serious risk
of substantial and irreversible impairment of a major bodily
function.

- provided to a pregnant woman who has an unborn child that has been diagnosed with a lethal fetal anomaly, as well as to such woman's family, that includes support from the time of diagnosis through the time of birth and death of the infant and through the postpartum period. Supportive care may include, but is not limited to, counseling and medical care by maternal-fetal medical specialists, obstetricians, neonatologists, anesthesia specialists, clergy, social workers, and specialty nurses focused on alleviating fear and ensuring that the woman and her family experience the life and death of their child in a comfortable and supportive environment.
- (6) PHYSICIAN. Any person licensed to practice medicine in this state. The term includes medical doctors and doctors of osteopathy.

Section 4. (a) No abortion shall be performed or induced, or attempted to be performed or induced, without the voluntary and informed consent of the woman upon whom the abortion is to be performed or induced. Except in the case of a medical emergency, consent to an abortion is voluntary and

informed if, and only if, at least 48 hours before the abortion:

- (1) In the case of a woman seeking an abortion of her unborn child diagnosed with a lethal fetal anomaly, the physician who is to perform the abortion or the referring physician has informed the woman, orally and in-person, that perinatal hospice services are available and has offered this care as an alternative to abortion.
- (2) In the case of a woman seeking an abortion of her unborn child diagnosed with a lethal fetal anomaly, the woman is provided, at no cost, a list of perinatal hospice programs available both in this state and nationally, prepared by the department and organized geographically by location, and the woman is also informed that such materials are available on the department's website.
- (b) If perinatal hospice services are declined in favor of abortion, the woman must certify in writing both her decision to forgo such services and proceed with the abortion and that she received the materials listed in subdivision (2) of subsection (a).

Section 5. The department shall cause to be published the printed materials described in Section 4 within 60 days after this act becomes law. The department shall also publish the printed materials described in Section 4 on the department's website within 60 days after this act becomes law. Such materials shall include, but not be limited to, a comprehensive list of the perinatal hospice agencies

available, a description of the services such agencies offer, and a description of the manner in which such agencies may be contacted.

Section 6. The department may adopt rules and procedures as necessary to implement the provisions and directives of this act.

Section 7. (a) Any person who intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly violates or attempts to violate this act shall be guilty on a first offense of a Class B misdemeanor, on a second offense of a Class A misdemeanor, and on a third or subsequent offense of a Class C felony. No penalty under this act may be assessed against the female upon whom the abortion is performed or attempted to be performed.

- (b) In addition to whatever remedies are available under the common or statutory law of this state, failure to comply with the requirements of this chapter shall:
- (1) Provide a basis for a civil action for compensatory and punitive damages. Any conviction under this act shall be admissible in a civil suit as prima facie evidence of a failure to obtain an informed consent. The civil action may be based on a claim that the act was a result of simple negligence, gross negligence, wantonness, willfulness, intention, or other legal standard of care.
- (2) Provide a basis for professional disciplinary action under any applicable statutory or regulatory procedure for the suspension or revocation of any license for physicians or other applicable regulated persons. A conviction of any

person for any failure to comply with the requirements of this act which constitutes a second offense of the provisions of this act shall result in the automatic suspension of his or her license for a period of at least one year and shall be reinstated after that time only on such conditions as the appropriate regulatory or licensing body shall require to insure compliance with this act.

(3) If a civil judgment is rendered in favor of a plaintiff in any action described in this act, the court shall award reasonable attorney's fees in favor of the plaintiff. If a civil judgment is rendered in favor of the defendant in any action described in this act, the court shall, upon a determination that the plaintiff's suit was frivolous and brought in bad faith, award reasonable attorney's fees in favor of the defendant.

Section 8. The provisions of this act are severable. If any part of this act is declared invalid or unconstitutional, that declaration shall not effect the part which remains.

Section 9. Although this bill would have as its purpose or effect the requirement of a new or increased expenditure of local funds, the bill is excluded from further requirements and application under Amendment 621 because the bill defines a new crime or amends the definition of an existing crime.

Section 10. This act shall become effective on the first day of the third month following its passage and signing by the Governor, or its otherwise becoming law.