GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2017

S SENATE BILL 425

Sponsors: Senators Krawiec, Randleman, Ballard (Primary Sponsors); Barefoot, Brock, Cook, Curtis, Daniel, Harrington, Horner, Newton, Rabin, and Tucker.
Referred to: Rules and Operations of the Senate
March 29, 2017
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT ESTABLISHING THE NORTH CAROLINA UNBORN CHILD PROTECTION FROM DISMEMBERMENT ABORTION ACT. The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts: SECTION 1. Chapter 90 of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new Article to read:
"Article 1L.
"The Unborn Child Protection From Dismemberment Abortion Act.
"§ 90-21.130. Definitions.
(a) As used in this Article, the following definitions apply:
(1) Abortion. – As defined in G.S. 90-21.81.
(2) Attempt to perform an abortion. – As defined in G.S. 90-21.81.
(3) Dismemberment abortion. – With the purpose of causing the death of an
unborn child, purposely to dismember a living unborn child and extract him
or her one piece at a time from the uterus through use of clamps, grasping
forceps, tongs, scissors, or similar instruments that, through the convergence
of two rigid levers, slice, crush, or grasp, or a combination of these, a portion
of the unborn child's body to cut or rip it off. The term does not include an
abortion that uses suction to dismember the body of the unborn child by
sucking fetal parts into a collection container, but it does include an abortion
in which a dismemberment abortion is used to cause the death of an unborn
child but suction is subsequently used to extract fetal parts after the death of
the unborn child.
(4) Physician. – A person qualified to perform an abortion as described in G.S. 14-45.1.
(5) Purposely. – A person acts purposely with respect to a material element of
an offense when both of the following criteria are met:
a. If the element involves the nature of the person's conduct or a result
of his or her conduct, it is the person's conscious object to engage in
conduct of that nature or to cause such a result; and
b. If the element involves the attendant circumstances, the person is
aware of the existence of such circumstances or believes or has
reason to believe that they exist.
(6) Serious health risk to the unborn child's mother. – In reasonable medical



judgment, the mother has a condition that so complicates her medical

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condition that it necessitates the abortion of her pregnancy to avert her death or to avert serious risk of substantial and irreversible physical impairment of a major bodily function, not including psychological or emotional conditions. No such condition may be determined to exist if it is based on a claim or diagnosis that the woman will engage in conduct which she intends to result in her death or in substantial and irreversible physical impairment of a major bodily function.

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Woman. – A female human being whether or not she has reached the age of <u>(7)</u> majority.

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"§ 90-21.131. Dismemberment abortion unlawful.

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It shall be unlawful for any person to purposely perform a dismemberment abortion and thereby kill an unborn child or attempt to perform a dismemberment abortion unless necessary to prevent serious health risk to the unborn child's mother.

"§ 90-21.132. Role of North Carolina Medical Board.

Any physician accused in any proceeding of unlawful conduct under this Article may seek a hearing before the North Carolina Medical Board on whether the dismemberment abortion was necessary to prevent serious health risk to the unborn child's mother. The Board's findings are admissible on that issue at any trial in which such unlawful conduct is alleged. Upon a motion of the physician accused, the court shall delay the beginning of the trial for not more than 30 days to permit such a hearing to take place.

"§ 90-21.133. Immunity.

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All of the following individuals are immune from any civil or criminal liability for actions related to performing or attempting to perform a dismemberment abortion:

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(1) The woman upon whom a dismemberment abortion is performed or attempted to be performed.

(2) Any nurse, technician, secretary, receptionist, or other employee or agent who is not a physician but who acts at the direction of a physician.

(3) Any pharmacist or other individual who is not a physician but who fills a prescription or provides instruments or materials used in a dismemberment abortion at the direction of a physician.

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"<u>§ 90-21.134</u>. Rape and incest.

method.

This act does not prevent abortion for any reason, including rape and incest, by any other

"§ 90-21.135. Civil remedies.

more of the following:

Any person who violates any provision of this Article shall be liable for any one or Objectively verifiable money damage for all injuries, psychological and

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physical, occasioned by the dismemberment abortion. Statutory damages equal to three times the cost of the dismemberment (2) abortion or attempted dismemberment abortion.

(3)

<u>Punitive damages pursuant to Chapter 1D</u> of the General Statutes.

A claim for damages against any person who has violated a provision of this Article may be sought by (i) the woman upon whom a dismemberment abortion was performed in violation of this Article, (ii) any person who is the spouse or guardian of the woman upon whom a dismemberment abortion was performed in violation of this Article, or (iii) a parent of the woman upon whom a dismemberment abortion was performed in violation of this Article if the woman was a minor at the time the dismemberment abortion was performed.

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No damages may be awarded to a plaintiff if the pregnancy resulted from the plaintiff's criminal conduct.

'§ 90-21.136. Injunctive relief.

- (a) A claim for injunctive relief against any person who has violated a provision of this Article may be sought by (i) the woman upon whom a dismemberment abortion was performed in violation of this Article or (ii) a parent of the woman upon whom a dismemberment abortion was performed in violation of this Article if the woman was a minor at the time the dismemberment abortion was performed.
- (b) Any person who violates the terms of an injunction issued in accordance with this section shall be subject to contempt and shall be fined ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for the first violation, fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) for the second violation, and one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) for the third violation and each subsequent violation. Each performance or attempted performance of a dismemberment abortion in violation of the terms of an injunction is a separate violation. The fine shall be the exclusive penalty for contempt under this subsection. The fine under this subsection shall be cumulative. No fine shall be assessed against the woman upon whom a dismemberment abortion is performed or attempted.
- (c) The clear proceeds of any civil penalty assessed under this section shall be remitted to the Civil Penalty and Forfeiture Fund in accordance with G.S. 115C-457.2.
- (d) A cause of action may not be maintained by a plaintiff if the pregnancy resulted from the plaintiff's criminal conduct.

'§ 90-21.137. Criminal penalty.

Any person who violates G.S. 90-21.131 is guilty of a Class A1 misdemeanor.

"§ 90-21.138. Protection of privacy in court proceedings.

In every proceeding or action brought under this Article, the court shall rule whether the anonymity of any woman upon whom a dismemberment abortion has been performed or attempted shall be preserved from public disclosure if she does not give her consent to the disclosure. The court, upon motion or sua sponte, shall make the ruling and, upon determining that her anonymity should be preserved, shall issue orders to the parties, witnesses, and counsel and shall direct the sealing of the record and exclusion of individuals from courtrooms or hearing rooms to the extent necessary to safeguard her identity from public disclosure. Each order issued pursuant to this section shall be accompanied by specific written findings explaining (i) why the anonymity of the woman should be preserved from public disclosure, (ii) why the order is essential to that end, (iii) how the order is narrowly tailored to serve that interest, and (iv) why no reasonable less restrictive alternative exists. In the absence of written consent of the woman upon whom a dismemberment abortion has been performed or attempted, anyone who brings an action under G.S. 90-21.88(a) or (b) shall do so under a pseudonym. This section may not be construed to conceal the identity of the plaintiff or of witnesses from the defendant.

"§ 90-21.139. Construction of Article.

Nothing in this Article shall be construed to do either of the following:

- (1) Prevent an otherwise lawful abortion by any other method.
- (2) Create or recognize a right to abortion, nor a right to a particular method of abortion.

"§ 90-21.140. Severability.

If any one or more provisions, sections, subsections, sentences, clauses, phrases, or words of this Article or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is found to be unconstitutional, the same is hereby declared to be severable and the balance of this Article shall remain effective notwithstanding such unconstitutionality. The General Assembly hereby declares that it would have passed the remaining parts of each provision, section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, or word of this Article if it had known that such part or parts of this Article would be declared unconstitutional."

SECTION 2. This act becomes effective December 1, 2017, and applies to offenses committed on or after that date.