First Regular Session - 2015

## IN THE SENATE

## SENATE BILL NO. 1102

## BY HEALTH AND WELFARE COMMITTEE

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1	AN ACI
2	RELATING TO ABORTION; AMENDING SECTION 18-604, IDAHO CODE, TO DEFINE TERMS;
3	AMENDING SECTION 18-608, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE THAT ABORTIONS SHALL
4	ONLY BE LAWFUL WHEN PERFORMED BY A PHYSICIAN WITH ADMITTING PRIVILEGES
5	AT A HOSPITAL WITHIN THIRTY MILES OF WHERE THE PHYSICIAN PERFORMS SUR-
6	GICAL ABORTIONS AND TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS; AMENDING SECTION
7	18-608A, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE THAT A PHYSICIAN WHO PERFORMS ABORTIONS
8	MUST HAVE ADMITTING PRIVILEGES AT A HOSPITAL WITHIN THIRTY MILES OF
9	WHERE THE PHYSICIAN PERFORMS SURGICAL ABORTIONS; AND PROVIDING SEVER-
10	ABILITY.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho:

SECTION 1. That Section 18-604, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

## 18-604. DEFINITIONS. As used in this act:

- (1) "Abortion" means the use of any means to intentionally terminate the clinically diagnosable pregnancy of a woman with knowledge that the termination by those means will, with reasonable likelihood, cause the death of the unborn child except that, for the purposes of this chapter, abortion shall not mean the use of an intrauterine device or birth control pill to inhibit or prevent ovulations, fertilization or the implantation of a fertilized ovum within the uterus.
- (2) "Admitting privileges" means the right of a physician, by virtue of membership as a hospital's medical staff, to admit patients to a particular hospital for providing specific diagnostic or therapeutic services to such patient in that hospital.
  - (3) "Department" means the Idaho department of health and welfare.
- $(3\underline{4})$  "Emancipated" means any minor who has been married or is in active military service.
- (45) "Fetus" and "unborn child." Each term means an individual organism of the species homo sapiens from fertilization until live birth.
- (56) "First trimester of pregnancy" means the first thirteen (13) weeks of a pregnancy.
- (67) "Hospital" means an acute care, general hospital in this state, licensed as provided in chapter 13, title 39, Idaho Code.
- (78) "Informed consent" means a voluntary and knowing decision to undergo a specific procedure or treatment. To be voluntary, the decision must be made freely after sufficient time for contemplation and without coercion by any person. To be knowing, the decision must be based on the physician's accurate and substantially complete explanation of:
  - (a) A description of any proposed treatment or procedure;

- (b) Any reasonably foreseeable complications and risks to the patient from such procedure, including those related to reproductive health; and
- (c) The manner in which such procedure and its foreseeable complications and risks compare with those of each readily available alternative to such procedure, including childbirth and adoption.

The physician must provide the information in terms which can be understood by the person making the decision, with consideration of age, level of maturity and intellectual capability.

- (89) "Medical emergency" means a condition which, on the basis of the physician's good faith clinical judgment, so complicates the medical condition of a pregnant woman as to necessitate the immediate abortion 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.
  - (910) "Minor" means a woman less than eighteen (18) years of age.
- $(1\overline{\theta}\overline{1})$  "Pregnant" and "pregnancy." Each term shall mean the reproductive condition of having a developing fetus in the body and commences with fertilization.
- $(1\pm2)$  "Physician" means a person licensed to practice medicine and surgery or osteopathic medicine and surgery in this state as provided in chapter 18, title 54, Idaho Code.
- (123) "Second trimester of pregnancy" means that portion of a pregnancy following the thirteenth week and preceding the point in time when the fetus becomes viable, and there is hereby created a legal presumption that the second trimester does not end before the commencement of the twenty-fifth week of pregnancy, upon which presumption any licensed physician may proceed in lawfully aborting a patient pursuant to section 18-608, Idaho Code, in which case the same shall be conclusive and unrebuttable in all civil or criminal proceedings.
- (14) "Surgical abortion" means the use of a surgical instrument or a machine to terminate the clinically diagnosable pregnancy of a woman with knowledge that the termination by those means will cause, with reasonable likelihood, the death of the unborn child. Surgical abortion does not include the use of any means to increase the probability of a live birth, to preserve the life or health of the child after a live birth, to terminate an ectopic pregnancy or to remove a dead fetus. Surgical abortion does not include patient care incidental to the procedure.
- (135) "Third trimester of pregnancy" means that portion of a pregnancy from and after the point in time when the fetus becomes viable.
- $(14\underline{6})$  Any reference to a viable fetus shall be construed to mean a fetus potentially able to live outside the mother's womb, albeit with artificial aid.
- SECTION 2. That Section 18-608, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 18-608. CERTAIN ABORTIONS PERMITTED -- CONDITIONS AND GUIDELINES. The provisions of sections 18-605 and 18-606, Idaho Code, shall not apply to and neither this act, nor other controlling rule of Idaho law, shall be deemed to make unlawful an abortion performed by a physician if:

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- When performed upon a woman who is in the first trimester of pregnancy, the same is performed following the attending physician's consultation with the pregnant patient and a determination by the physician that such abortion is appropriate in consideration of such factors as in his medical judgment he deems pertinent, including, but not limited to, physical, emotional, psychological and/or familial factors, that the child would be born with some physical or mental defect, that the pregnancy resulted from rape, incest or other felonious intercourse, and a legal presumption is hereby created that all illicit intercourse with a girl below the age of sixteen (16) years shall be deemed felonious for purposes of this section, the patient's age and any other consideration relevant to her well-being or directly or otherwise bearing on her health and, in addition to medically diagnosable matters, including, but not limited to, such factors as the potential stigma of unwed motherhood, the imminence of psychological harm or stress upon the mental and physical health of the patient, the potential stress upon all concerned of an unwanted child or a child brought into a family already unable, psychologically or otherwise, to care for it, and/or the opinion of the patient that maternity or additional offspring probably will force upon her a distressful life and future; the emotional or psychological consequences of not allowing the pregnancy to continue, and the aid and assistance available to the pregnant patient if the pregnancy is allowed to continue; provided, in consideration of all such factors, the physician may rely upon the statements of and the positions taken by the pregnant patient, and the physician shall not be deemed to have held himself out as possessing special expertise in such matters nor shall he be held liable, civilly or otherwise, on account of his good faith exercise of his medical judgment, whether or not influenced by any such nonmedical factors. Abortions permitted by this subsection shall only be lawful if and when performed in a hospital or in a physician's regular office or a clinic which office or clinic is properly staffed and equipped for the performance of such procedures and respecting which the responsible physician or physicians have made satisfactory arrangements admitting privileges with one (1) or more acute care hospitals within reasonable proximity thereof thirty (30) miles of where the physician performs surgical abortions providing for the prompt availability of hospital care as may be required due to complications or emergencies that might arise.
- (2) When performed upon a woman who is in the second trimester of pregnancy, the same is performed in a hospital and is, in the judgment of the attending physician, in the best medical interest of such pregnant woman, considering those factors enumerated in subsection (1) of this section and such other factors as the physician deems pertinent.
- (3) When performed upon a woman who is in the third trimester of pregnancy the same is performed in a hospital and, in the judgment of the attending physician, corroborated by a like opinion of a consulting physician concurring therewith, either is necessary for the preservation of the life of such woman or, if not performed, such pregnancy would terminate in birth or delivery of a fetus unable to survive. Third trimester abortions undertaken for preservation of the life of a pregnant patient, as permitted by this subsection, shall, consistent with accepted medical practice and with the well-being and safety of such patient, be performed in a manner consis-

tent with preservation of any reasonable potential for survival of a viable fetus.

SECTION 3. That Section 18-608A, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

18-608A. PERSONS AUTHORIZED TO PERFORM ABORTIONS. It is unlawful for any person to perform a surgical abortion other than a physician to cause or perform an who has admitting privileges at a hospital within thirty (30) miles of where the physician performs a surgical abortion.

SECTION 4. SEVERABILITY. The provisions of this act are hereby declared to be severable and if any provision of this act or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance is declared invalid for any reason, such declaration shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this act.