- 1 SB12
- 2 133133-1
- 3 By Senator Scofield
- 4 RFD: Health
- 5 First Read: 07-FEB-12
- 6 PFD: 06/15/2011

1	133133-1:n:06/15/2011:LCG/th LRS2011-3848	
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8	SYNOPSIS:	This bill would establish the Right to Know
9		and See Act.
10		This bill would require a physician to
11		perform an ultrasound, provide verbal explanation
12		of the ultrasound, and display the images to the
13		pregnant woman before performing an abortion.
14		This bill would not apply to an abortion
15		performed in the case of a medical emergency.
16		This bill would provide criminal penalties
17		and civil remedies for violations.
18		This bill would provide for anonymity for
19		women in court proceedings.
20		Amendment 621 of the Constitution of Alabama
21		of 1901, now appearing as Section 111.05 of the
22		Official Recompilation of the Constitution of
23		Alabama of 1901, as amended, prohibits a general
24		law whose purpose or effect would be to require a
25		new or increased expenditure of local funds from
26		becoming effective with regard to a local
27		governmental entity without enactment by a 2/3 vote

unless: it comes within one of a number of specified exceptions; it is approved by the affected entity; or the Legislature appropriates funds, or provides a local source of revenue, to the entity for the purpose.

The purpose or effect of this bill would be to require a new or increased expenditure of local funds within the meaning of the amendment. However, the bill does not require approval of a local governmental entity or enactment by a 2/3 vote to become effective because it comes within one of the specified exceptions contained in the amendment.

## 14 A BILL

## TO BE ENTITLED

16 AN ACT

To establish the Right to Know and See Act; to define terms; to require a physician to perform an ultrasound and display the images to the pregnant woman before performing an abortion; to exclude an abortion in a medical emergency; to provide criminal penalties and civil remedies for violations; to provide anonymity for women in court proceedings; and in connection therewith would have as its purpose or effect the requirement of a new or increased expenditure of local funds within the meaning of Amendment 621 of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, now appearing as Section 111.05 of the

- Official Recompilation of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, as amended.
- 3 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:

- Section 1. This act shall be known and may be cited as the "Right to Know and See Act."
  - Section 2. For the purpose of this act, the following words and phrases shall have the following meanings:
  - (1) ABORTION. The intentional use or prescription of any instrument, medicine, drug, or any other substance or devise or method to terminate the life of an unborn child, to terminate the pregnancy of a woman known to be pregnant with an intention other than to produce a live birth and preserve the life and health of the child after live birth, to remove an ectopic pregnancy, or to remove a dead unborn child who died as the result of natural causes, accidental trauma, or a criminal assault on the pregnant woman or her unborn child.
  - (2) ATTEMPT TO PERFORM AN ABORTION. An act, or an omission of a statutorily required act, that, under the circumstances as the actor believes them to be, constitutes a substantial step in a course of conduct planned to culminate in the performance of an abortion in Alabama in violation of this act.
  - (3) QUALIFIED TECHNICIAN. A Registered Diagnostic Medical Sonographer who is certified in obstetrics and gynecology by the American Registry for Diagnostic Medical Sonography (ARDMS) or a Nurse Midwife or Advance Practice

Nurse Practitioner in Obstetrics with certification in obstetrical ultrasonography.

- 3 (4) UNBORN CHILD and UNBORN CHILDREN. A member or
  4 members of the species homo sapiens at any stage of
  5 development before birth.
  - (5) WOMAN. A female human being whether or not she has reached the age of majority.

Section 3. (a) Any abortion provider who knowingly performs any abortion shall comply with the requirements of this act.

- (b) Prior to a woman giving informed consent to having any part of an abortion performed or induced, and prior to the administration of any anesthesia or medication in preparation for the abortion on the woman, the physician who is to perform the abortion or a qualified technician shall:
- (1) Perform an obstetric ultrasound on the pregnant woman, using either a vaginal transducer or an abdominal transducer, whichever would display the embryo or fetus more clearly.
- (2) Provide a simultaneous verbal explanation of what the ultrasound is depicting, which shall include the presence and location of the unborn child within the uterus and the number of unborn children depicted. If the ultrasound image indicates that fetal demise has occurred, a woman shall be informed of that fact.
- (3) Display the ultrasound images so that the pregnant woman may view them.

1 (4) Provide a medical description of the ultrasound 2 images, which shall include the dimensions of the embryo or 3 fetus and the presence of external members and internal 4 organs, if present and viewable.

- (c) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent a pregnant woman from averting her eyes from the ultrasound images required to be provided to and reviewed with her. Neither the physician nor the pregnant woman shall be subject to any penalty if she declines to look at the presented ultrasound images.
- Section 4. (a) The provisions of Section 3 shall not apply to an abortion provider or facility in the case of a medical emergency.
- (b) For purposes of this section, the following terms shall have the following meanings:
- (1) MEDICAL EMERGENCY. A condition which, in reasonable medical judgment, so complicates the medical condition of the 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 physical impairment of a major bodily function, not including psychological or emotional conditions. No condition shall be deemed a medical emergency if 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.

1 (2) REASONABLE MEDICAL JUDGMENT. A medical judgment
2 that would be made by a reasonably prudent physician
3 knowledgeable about the case and the treatment possibilities
4 with respect to the medical conditions involved.

- (c) (1) Upon a determination by an abortion provider that a medical emergency exists with respect to a pregnant woman, the provider shall certify the specific medical conditions that constitute the emergency.
- (2) An abortion provider who willfully falsifies a certification shall be subject to all the penalties provided for under this act.

Section 5. Any person who knowingly or recklessly performs or attempts to perform an abortion in violation of this act shall be guilty of a Class C felony. No penalty may be assessed against the female upon whom the abortion is performed or attempted to be performed.

Section 6. (a) Any person upon whom an abortion has been performed without compliance with this act, the father of the unborn child who was the subject of the abortion, or the grandparent of an unborn child may maintain an action against the person who performed the abortion in knowing or reckless violation of this act for actual and punitive damages. Any person upon whom an abortion has been attempted without compliance with this act may maintain an action against the person who attempted to perform the abortion in knowing or reckless violation of this act for actual and punitive damages.

(b) If judgment is rendered in favor of the plaintiff in an action described in this section, the court shall also render judgment for a reasonable attorney's fee in favor of the plaintiff against the defendant. If judgment is rendered in favor of the defendant and the court finds that the plaintiff's suit was frivolous and brought in bad faith, the court shall also render judgment for a reasonable attorney's fee in favor of the defendant against the plaintiff.

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Section 7. In every civil or criminal proceeding or action brought under this act, the court shall rule whether the anonymity of any female upon whom an abortion has been performed or attempted to be performed shall be preserved from public disclosure if she does not give her consent to such disclosure. The court, upon motion or sua sponte, shall make such a 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 shall be accompanied by specific written findings explaining why the anonymity of the female should be preserved from public disclosure, why the order is essential to that end, how the order is narrowly tailored to serve that interest, and why no reasonable less restrictive alternative exists. In the absence of written consent of the female upon whom an abortion has been performed or attempted

to be performed, anyone, other than a public official, who

brings an action under this act 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.

Section 8. If any one or more provision, section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, or word of this act 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 act shall remain effective notwithstanding such unconstitutionality. The Legislature hereby declares that it would have passed this act, and each provision, section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, or word thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more provision, section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, or word be declared unconstitutional.

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, now appearing as Section 111.05 of the Official Recompilation of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, as amended, 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 approval by the Governor, or its otherwise becoming law.