6lr3028 CF HB 603

# By: Senators Ready, Bates, Cassilly, DeGrange, Eckardt, Edwards, Hershey, Hough, Jennings, Norman, Reilly, Salling, Serafini, Simonaire, and Waugh Introduced and read first time: February 5, 2016

Assigned to: Finance

A BILL ENTITLED

1 AN ACT concerning

#### $\mathbf{2}$

## Pain-Capable Unborn Child Protection Act

3 FOR the purpose of prohibiting, except under certain circumstances, the performance or 4 inducement or attempted performance or inducement of an abortion of a pregnant  $\mathbf{5}$ woman unless a certain determination as to the probable age of the unborn child is 6 made by a certain physician; providing that the failure of a physician to perform 7 certain actions is deemed "unprofessional conduct"; prohibiting the performance or 8 inducement or attempted performance or inducement of an abortion of a pregnant 9 woman if the probable age of an unborn child is a certain number of weeks, except 10 under certain circumstances; requiring an abortion to be performed in a certain 11 manner under certain circumstances; requiring certain physicians to submit a 12certain report to the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene that includes certain 13 information; requiring the Department to issue a certain public report by a certain 14 date each year that includes certain information; requiring the Department to adopt 15certain regulations on or before a certain date: establishing certain civil and criminal 16penalties; authorizing certain persons to bring a civil action under certain 17circumstances; authorizing certain persons to apply to a certain court for permanent 18 or temporary injunctive relief against a certain person under certain circumstances; 19providing for the award of certain attorney's fees under certain circumstances; 20requiring a court to make a certain determination in a certain proceeding; requiring 21a court to issue certain orders under certain circumstances; requiring certain persons 22to use a pseudonym to bring a certain action in court under certain circumstances; 23providing for the construction of various provisions of this Act; stating certain 24findings of the General Assembly; defining certain terms; and generally relating to 25the Pain–Capable Unborn Child Protection Act.

26 BY adding to

- 27 Article Health General
- Section 20–217 through 20–225 to be under the new part "Part V. Pain–Capable
   Unborn Child Protection Act"

EXPLANATION: CAPITALS INDICATE MATTER ADDED TO EXISTING LAW. [Brackets] indicate matter deleted from existing law.



	2 SENATE BILL 749
$\frac{1}{2}$	Annotated Code of Maryland (2015 Replacement Volume)
$\frac{3}{4}$	SECTION 1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND, That the Laws of Maryland read as follows:
<b>5</b>	Article – Health – General
6	20–215. RESERVED.
7	20-216. RESERVED.
8	PART V. PAIN-CAPABLE UNBORN CHILD PROTECTION ACT.
9	20-217.
10	THE MARYLAND GENERAL ASSEMBLY FINDS THAT:
11 12 13	(1) PAIN RECEPTORS (NOCICEPTORS) ARE PRESENT THROUGHOUT AN UNBORN CHILD'S ENTIRE BODY AND NERVES LINK THESE RECEPTORS TO THE BRAIN'S THALAMUS AND SUBCORTICAL PLATE BY NO LATER THAN 20 WEEKS;
14 15 16	(2) BY 8 WEEKS AFTER FERTILIZATION, AN UNBORN CHILD REACTS TO TOUCH AND, AFTER 20 WEEKS, AN UNBORN CHILD REACTS TO STIMULI THAT WOULD BE RECOGNIZED AS PAINFUL IF APPLIED TO AN ADULT HUMAN;
17 18 19	(3) IN AN UNBORN CHILD, APPLICATION OF PAINFUL STIMULI IS ASSOCIATED WITH SIGNIFICANT INCREASES IN STRESS HORMONES KNOWN AS THE STRESS RESPONSE;
20 21 22 23	(4) SUBJECTION TO PAINFUL STIMULI IS ASSOCIATED WITH LONG-TERM HARMFUL NEURODEVELOPMENTAL EFFECTS, INCLUDING ALTERED PAIN SENSITIVITY AND, POSSIBLY, EMOTIONAL, BEHAVIORAL, AND LEARNING DISABILITIES LATER IN LIFE;
24 25 26 27	(5) FOR THE PURPOSES OF SURGERY ON UNBORN CHILDREN, FETAL ANESTHESIA IS ROUTINELY ADMINISTERED AND IS ASSOCIATED WITH A DECREASE IN STRESS HORMONES COMPARED TO THEIR LEVEL WHEN PAINFUL STIMULI ARE APPLIED WITHOUT FETAL ANESTHESIA;
28 29 30 31	(6) THE POSITION, ASSERTED BY SOME MEDICAL EXPERTS, THAT AN UNBORN CHILD IS INCAPABLE OF EXPERIENCING PAIN UNTIL A POINT LATER IN PREGNANCY THAN 20 WEEKS AFTER FERTILIZATION PREDOMINATELY RESTS ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT THE ABILITY TO EXPERIENCE PAIN DEPENDS ON THE

CEREBRAL CORTEX AND REQUIRES NERVE CONNECTIONS BETWEEN THE THALAMUS
 AND THE CORTEX, BUT RECENT MEDICAL RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS, ESPECIALLY
 SINCE 2007, PROVIDE STRONG EVIDENCE FOR THE CONCLUSION THAT A
 FUNCTIONING CORTEX IS NOT NECESSARY TO EXPERIENCE PAIN;

5 (7) SUBSTANTIAL EVIDENCE INDICATES THAT CHILDREN BORN 6 MISSING THE BULK OF THE CEREBRAL CORTEX, THOSE WITH HYDRANENCEPHALY, 7 NEVERTHELESS EXPERIENCE PAIN;

8 (8) IN ADULTS, STIMULATION OR ABLATION OF THE CEREBRAL 9 CORTEX DOES NOT ALTER PAIN PERCEPTION, WHILE STIMULATION OR ABLATION OF 10 THE THALAMUS DOES;

11 (9) SUBSTANTIAL EVIDENCE INDICATES THAT STRUCTURES USED 12 FOR PAIN PROCESSING IN EARLY DEVELOPMENT DIFFER FROM THOSE OF ADULTS, 13 USING DIFFERENT NEURAL ELEMENTS AVAILABLE AT SPECIFIC TIMES DURING 14 DEVELOPMENT, INCLUDING THE SUBCORTICAL PLATE, TO FULFILL THE ROLE OF 15 PAIN PROCESSING;

(10) THE POSITION, ASSERTED BY SOME MEDICAL EXPERTS, THAT AN
UNBORN CHILD REMAINS IN A COMA-LIKE SLEEP STATE THAT PRECLUDES AN
UNBORN CHILD EXPERIENCING PAIN IS INCONSISTENT WITH THE DOCUMENTED
REACTION OF UNBORN CHILDREN TO PAINFUL STIMULI AND WITH THE EXPERIENCE
OF FETAL SURGEONS WHO HAVE FOUND IT NECESSARY TO SEDATE AN UNBORN
CHILD WITH ANESTHESIA TO PREVENT THE UNBORN CHILD FROM THRASHING
ABOUT IN REACTION TO INVASIVE SURGERY;

(11) CONSEQUENTLY, THERE IS SUBSTANTIAL MEDICAL EVIDENCE
 THAT AN UNBORN CHILD IS CAPABLE OF EXPERIENCING PAIN BY 20 WEEKS AFTER
 FERTILIZATION;

(12) IT IS THE DUTY OF THE STATE TO ASSERT A COMPELLING STATE
 INTEREST IN PROTECTING THE LIVES OF UNBORN CHILDREN FROM THE STAGE AT
 WHICH SUBSTANTIAL MEDICAL EVIDENCE INDICATES THAT THEY ARE CAPABLE OF
 FEELING PAIN; AND

(13) THE STATE'S COMPELLING INTEREST IN PROTECTING THE LIVES
 OF UNBORN CHILDREN FROM THE STAGE AT WHICH SUBSTANTIAL MEDICAL
 EVIDENCE INDICATES THAT THEY ARE CAPABLE OF FEELING PAIN IS INTENDED TO
 BE SEPARATE FROM AND INDEPENDENT OF THE STATE'S COMPELLING INTEREST IN
 PROTECTING THE LIVES OF UNBORN CHILDREN FROM THE STAGE OF VIABILITY,
 AND NEITHER STATE INTEREST IS INTENDED TO REPLACE THE OTHER.

36 **20–218.** 

1 (A) IN THIS PART THE FOLLOWING WORDS HAVE THE MEANINGS 2 INDICATED.

3 (B) (1) "ABORTION" MEANS THE INTENTIONAL USE OF ANY INSTRUMENT,
4 MEDICINE, DRUG, OR ANY OTHER SUBSTANCE OR DEVICE TO TERMINATE THE
5 PREGNANCY OF A WOMAN KNOWN TO BE PREGNANT.

6 (2) "ABORTION" DOES NOT INCLUDE THE INTENTIONAL 7 TERMINATION OF A PREGNANCY FOR THE PURPOSE OF:

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(I) INCREASING THE PROBABILITY OF A LIVE BIRTH;

9 (II) PRESERVATION OF THE LIFE OR HEALTH OF THE CHILD 10 AFTER LIVE BIRTH; OR

(III) REMOVING A DEAD UNBORN CHILD WHO DIED IN UTERO AS
 THE RESULT OF NATURAL CAUSES, ACCIDENTAL TRAUMA, OR A CRIMINAL ASSAULT
 ON THE PREGNANT WOMAN OR HER UNBORN CHILD THAT CAUSES THE PREMATURE
 TERMINATION OF A PREGNANCY.

15 (C) "ATTEMPT TO PERFORM OR INDUCE AN ABORTION" MEANS AN ACT, OR 16 AN OMISSION OF A STATUTORILY REQUIRED ACT, THAT, UNDER THE 17 CIRCUMSTANCES AS THE ACTOR BELIEVES THEM TO BE, CONSTITUTES A 18 SUBSTANTIAL STEP IN A COURSE OF CONDUCT PLANNED TO CULMINATE IN THE 19 PERFORMANCE OR INDUCTION OF AN ABORTION.

20 (D) "FERTILIZATION" MEANS THE FUSION OF A HUMAN SPERMATOZOON 21 WITH A HUMAN OVUM.

22(1) "MEDICAL EMERGENCY" MEANS A CONDITION THAT, IN **(E)** REASONABLE MEDICAL JUDGMENT, SO COMPLICATES THE MEDICAL CONDITION OF 2324THE PREGNANT WOMAN THAT IT NECESSITATES THE IMMEDIATE ABORTION OF HER 25PREGNANCY WITHOUT FIRST DETERMINING POSTFERTILIZATION AGE TO AVERT 26THE WOMAN'S DEATH OR FOR WHICH THE DELAY NECESSARY TO DETERMINE 27POSTFERTILIZATION AGE WILL CREATE SERIOUS RISK OF SUBSTANTIAL AND 28IRREVERSIBLE PHYSICAL IMPAIRMENT OF A MAJOR BODILY FUNCTION, NOT 29INCLUDING PSYCHOLOGICAL OR EMOTIONAL CONDITIONS.

30 (2) "MEDICAL EMERGENCY" DOES NOT INCLUDE A CONDITION BASED
 31 ON A CLAIM OR DIAGNOSIS THAT THE WOMAN WILL ENGAGE IN CONDUCT THAT SHE
 32 INTENDS TO RESULT IN HER DEATH OR IN SUBSTANTIAL AND IRREVERSIBLE
 33 PHYSICAL IMPAIRMENT OF A MAJOR BODILY FUNCTION.

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1 (F) "PHYSICIAN" MEANS ANY INDIVIDUAL LICENSED BY THE STATE BOARD 2 OF PHYSICIANS TO PRACTICE MEDICINE IN THE STATE.

3 (G) "POSTFERTILIZATION AGE" MEANS THE AGE OF THE UNBORN CHILD AS 4 CALCULATED FROM THE FUSION OF A HUMAN SPERMATOZOON WITH A HUMAN 5 OVUM.

6 (H) "PROBABLE POSTFERTILIZATION AGE OF THE UNBORN CHILD" MEANS 7 THE AGE THAT, IN REASONABLE MEDICAL JUDGMENT, WILL WITH REASONABLE 8 PROBABILITY BE THE POSTFERTILIZATION AGE OF THE UNBORN CHILD AT THE TIME 9 THE ABORTION IS PLANNED TO BE PERFORMED OR INDUCED.

10 **(I)** "REASONABLE MEDICAL JUDGMENT" MEANS A MEDICAL JUDGMENT 11 THAT WOULD BE MADE BY A REASONABLY PRUDENT PHYSICIAN WHO IS 12 KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT THE CASE AND THE TREATMENT POSSIBILITIES WITH 13 RESPECT TO THE MEDICAL CONDITIONS INVOLVED.

14 (J) "UNBORN CHILD" OR "FETUS" MEANS AN INDIVIDUAL ORGANISM OF 15 THE SPECIES HOMO SAPIENS FROM FERTILIZATION UNTIL LIVE BIRTH.

16 **(K) "WOMAN" MEANS A FEMALE HUMAN BEING WHETHER OR NOT SHE HAS** 17 **REACHED THE AGE OF MAJORITY.** 

18 **20–219.** 

(A) (1) EXCEPT IN THE CASE OF A MEDICAL EMERGENCY, AN ABORTION
 MAY NOT BE PERFORMED OR INDUCED OR BE ATTEMPTED TO BE PERFORMED OR
 INDUCED UNLESS THE PHYSICIAN PERFORMING OR INDUCING THE ABORTION:

22 (I) HAS MADE A DETERMINATION OF THE PROBABLE 23 POSTFERTILIZATION AGE OF THE UNBORN CHILD; OR

24(II)Is relying on the determination of the probable25POSTFERTILIZATION AGE OF THE UNBORN CHILD MADE BY ANOTHER PHYSICIAN.

26 (2) IN MAKING A DETERMINATION UNDER PARAGRAPH (1) OF THIS 27 SUBSECTION, THE PHYSICIAN SHALL:

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(I) MAKE INQUIRIES OF THE PREGNANT WOMAN; AND

29(II) PERFORM OR CAUSE TO BE PERFORMED MEDICAL30EXAMINATIONS AND TESTS THAT A REASONABLY PRUDENT PHYSICIAN,31KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT THE CASE AND THE MEDICAL CONDITIONS INVOLVED,

WOULD CONSIDER NECESSARY TO PERFORM IN MAKING AN ACCURATE DIAGNOSIS
 OF THE POSTFERTILIZATION AGE.

3 (B) THE FAILURE OF A PHYSICIAN TO CONFORM TO THE PROVISIONS OF 4 SUBSECTION (A) OF THIS SECTION IS DEEMED "UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT" UNDER 5 § 14–404 OF THE HEALTH OCCUPATIONS ARTICLE.

6 **20–220.** 

7 (A) (1) EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN PARAGRAPH (2) OF THIS SUBSECTION, 8 AN INDIVIDUAL MAY NOT PERFORM OR INDUCE OR ATTEMPT TO PERFORM OR 9 INDUCE AN ABORTION ON A PREGNANT WOMAN IF THE PROBABLE 10 POSTFERTILIZATION AGE OF THE WOMAN'S UNBORN CHILD HAS BEEN DETERMINED 11 BY A PHYSICIAN TO BE 20 WEEKS OR MORE.

12 (2) IF, IN THE REASONABLE MEDICAL JUDGMENT OF A PHYSICIAN, 13 THE PREGNANT WOMAN HAS A MEDICAL EMERGENCY, A PHYSICIAN MAY PERFORM 14 OR INDUCE AN ABORTION ON A PREGNANT WOMAN WHOSE UNBORN CHILD HAS A 15 PROBABLE POSTFERTILIZATION AGE OF 20 WEEKS OR MORE AS DETERMINED BY A 16 PHYSICIAN.

17**(B)** (1) WHEN AN ABORTION IS PERFORMED OR INDUCED ON A PREGNANT WOMAN UNDER SUBSECTION (A)(2) OF THIS SECTION, THE PHYSICIAN SHALL 18 TERMINATE THE PREGNANCY IN THE MANNER THAT, IN THE PHYSICIAN'S 19 20REASONABLE MEDICAL JUDGMENT, PROVIDES THE BEST OPPORTUNITY FOR THE UNBORN CHILD TO SURVIVE, UNLESS USING THAT METHOD WOULD, IN THE 21PHYSICIAN'S REASONABLE MEDICAL JUDGMENT, POSE A GREATER RISK OF THE 22DEATH OR OF THE SUBSTANTIAL AND IRREVERSIBLE PHYSICAL IMPAIRMENT OF A 2324MAJOR BODILY FUNCTION OF THE PREGNANT WOMAN, NOT INCLUDING 25PSYCHOLOGICAL OR EMOTIONAL CONDITIONS.

(2) A MANNER OF ABORTION DOES NOT INCLUDE A GREATER RISK OF
DEATH OR SUBSTANTIAL AND IRREVERSIBLE PHYSICAL IMPAIRMENT OF A MAJOR
BODILY FUNCTION IF IT IS BASED ON A CLAIM OR DIAGNOSIS THAT THE WOMAN WILL
ENGAGE IN CONDUCT THAT SHE INTENDS TO RESULT IN HER DEATH OR IN
SUBSTANTIAL AND IRREVERSIBLE PHYSICAL IMPAIRMENT OF A MAJOR BODILY
FUNCTION.

32 **20–221.** 

(A) A PHYSICIAN WHO PERFORMS OR INDUCES OR ATTEMPTS TO PERFORM
 OR INDUCE AN ABORTION SHALL SUBMIT A REPORT TO THE DEPARTMENT THAT
 INCLUDES INFORMATION ON:

1 (1) THE POSTFERTILIZATION AGE OF THE UNBORN CHILD OF THE 2 PREGNANT WOMAN:

3 (I) IF A DETERMINATION OF PROBABLE POSTFERTILIZATION 4 AGE WAS MADE, WHETHER ULTRASOUND WAS EMPLOYED IN MAKING THE 5 DETERMINATION, AND THE WEEK OF PROBABLE POSTFERTILIZATION AGE 6 DETERMINED; AND

7 (II) IF A DETERMINATION OF PROBABLE POSTFERTILIZATION 8 AGE WAS NOT MADE, THE BASIS OF THE DETERMINATION THAT A MEDICAL 9 EMERGENCY EXISTED;

10 (2) THE METHOD OF ABORTION PERFORMED OR INDUCED, 11 INCLUDING:

12(I)MEDICATIONABORTION,INCLUDING13MIFEPRISTONE/MISOPROSTOL, METHOTREXATE/MISOPROSTOL, OR ANY OTHER14MEDICATION USED;

- 15 (II) MANUAL VACUUM ASPIRATION;
- 16 (III) ELECTRICAL VACUUM ASPIRATION;
- 17 (IV) DILATION AND EVACUATION;
- 18(V)COMBINED INDUCTION ABORTION AND DILATION AND19EVACUATION;
- 20 (VI) INDUCTION ABORTION WITH PROSTAGLANDINS;
- 21(VII) INDUCTIONABORTIONWITHINTRAAMNIOTIC22INSTILLATION, INCLUDING SALINE OR UREA;
- 23 (VIII) INDUCTION ABORTION;
- 24 (IX) INTACT DILATION AND EXTRACTION (PARTIAL–BIRTH); OR
- 25 (X) ANY OTHER METHOD USED;

26 (3) WHETHER AN INTRAFETAL INJECTION WAS USED IN AN ATTEMPT 27 TO INDUCE FETAL DEMISE, INCLUDING THE USE OF INTRAFETAL POTASSIUM 28 CHLORIDE OR DIGOXIN;

8 **SENATE BILL 749** (4) 1 THE AGE AND RACE OF THE PREGNANT WOMAN; AND  $\mathbf{2}$ (5) IF THE PROBABLE POSTFERTILIZATION AGE WAS DETERMINED TO 3 BE 20 OR MORE WEEKS: 4 THE BASIS OF THE PHYSICIAN'S DETERMINATION THAT THE **(I)**  $\mathbf{5}$ PREGNANT WOMAN HAD A CONDITION THAT SO COMPLICATED HER MEDICAL 6 CONDITION AS TO NECESSITATE THE ABORTION OF HER PREGNANCY TO AVERT HER 7 DEATH OR TO AVERT SERIOUS RISK OF SUBSTANTIAL AND IRREVERSIBLE PHYSICAL 8 IMPAIRMENT OF A MAJOR BODILY FUNCTION, NOT INCLUDING PSYCHOLOGICAL OR 9 **EMOTIONAL CONDITIONS; AND** 10 (II) WHETHER OR NOT THE METHOD OF ABORTION USED WAS ONE THAT, IN REASONABLE MEDICAL JUDGMENT, PROVIDED THE BEST 11 12OPPORTUNITY FOR THE UNBORN CHILD TO SURVIVE AND, IF SUCH A METHOD WAS 13NOT USED, THE BASIS OF THE DETERMINATION THAT TERMINATION OF THE PREGNANCY IN THAT MANNER WOULD POSE A GREATER RISK OF THE DEATH OF THE 1415 PREGNANT WOMAN OR OF THE SUBSTANTIAL AND IRREVERSIBLE PHYSICAL IMPAIRMENT OF A MAJOR BODILY FUNCTION, NOT INCLUDING PSYCHOLOGICAL OR 16 EMOTIONAL CONDITIONS, OF THE WOMAN THAN OTHER AVAILABLE METHODS OF 1718 ABORTION. (1) 19 **(B)** A REPORT REQUIRED UNDER SUBSECTION (A) OF THIS SECTION: 20**(I) MAY NOT INCLUDE:** 211. THE NAME OR THE ADDRESS OF THE WOMAN WHOSE 22PREGNANCY WAS TERMINATED; OR 2. 23ANY OTHER PERSONAL INFORMATION THAT COULD 24**IDENTIFY THE PREGNANT WOMAN; AND** 25SHALL INCLUDE A UNIQUE MEDICAL RECORD IDENTIFYING **(II)** 26NUMBER TO ENABLE MATCHING THE PHYSICIAN'S REPORT TO THE INDIVIDUAL'S 27MEDICAL RECORDS. (2) 28A REPORT REQUIRED UNDER SUBSECTION (A) OF THIS SECTION SHALL BE SUBMITTED ON THE FORMS AND ON A SCHEDULE REQUIRED BY THE 2930 **DEPARTMENT IN REGULATION.** 

(3) (I) EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN SUBPARAGRAPH (II) OF THIS
 PARAGRAPH, A REPORT REQUIRED UNDER SUBSECTION (A) OF THIS SECTION SHALL
 BE CONFIDENTIAL AND NOT AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION.

1(II)ON REQUEST, A REPORT REQUIRED UNDER SUBSECTION (A)2OF THIS SECTION SHALL BE MADE AVAILABLE:

31.TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OR A STATE'S4ATTORNEY PURSUANT TO A CRIMINAL OR CIVIL INVESTIGATION; OR

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2. ON A COURT ORDER.

6 (C) (1) ON OR BEFORE JUNE 30 OF EACH YEAR, THE DEPARTMENT SHALL 7 ISSUE A PUBLIC REPORT PROVIDING STATISTICS FOR THE PREVIOUS CALENDAR 8 YEAR COMPILED FROM ALL OF THE REPORTS COVERING THAT YEAR SUBMITTED IN 9 ACCORDANCE WITH SUBSECTION (A) OF THIS SECTION FOR EACH OF THE ITEMS 10 LISTED IN SUBSECTION (A) OF THIS SECTION.

11(2)THE REPORT SHALL INCLUDE THE STATISTICS FOR ALL PREVIOUS12CALENDAR YEARS, ADJUSTED TO REFLECT ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FROM13LATE OR CORRECTED REPORTS.

14 (3) THE REPORT MAY NOT INCLUDE PERSONAL IDENTIFYING 15 INFORMATION OF ANY PREGNANT WOMAN ON WHOM AN ABORTION WAS 16 PERFORMED, INDUCED, OR ATTEMPTED.

17 (D) (1) THE DEPARTMENT SHALL ADOPT REGULATIONS TO IMPLEMENT 18 THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SECTION ON OR BEFORE JANUARY 1, 2017.

(2) THE REGULATIONS SHALL REQUIRE THAT THE REPORT
REQUIRED UNDER SUBSECTION (A) OF THIS SECTION INCLUDE ALL ABORTIONS
PERFORMED OR INDUCED ON AND AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF THE FIRST CALENDAR
MONTH FOLLOWING THE DATE THE REGULATIONS ARE ADOPTED.

23 (E) (1) A PHYSICIAN MAY NOT KNOWINGLY FAIL TO FILE OR LATE FILE A 24 REPORT REQUIRED UNDER SUBSECTION (A) OF THIS SECTION.

(2) ANY PHYSICIAN WHO FAILS TO SUBMIT A REPORT REQUIRED
UNDER SUBSECTION (A) OF THIS SECTION WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER THE REPORTING
DEADLINE IN VIOLATION OF THIS SUBSECTION IS SUBJECT TO A CIVIL PENALTY OF
\$1,000 FOR EACH 30-DAY PERIOD OR PORTION OF A 30-DAY PERIOD THE REPORT IS
OVERDUE.

30(3)(1)A PHYSICIAN WHO FAILS TO FILE A REPORT OR KNOWINGLY31FILES AN INCOMPLETE REPORT MORE THAN 6 MONTHS AFTER JUNE 30 OF THE32REPORTING YEAR MAY, IN AN ACTION BROUGHT BY THE DEPARTMENT, BE

1 DIRECTED BY A COURT OF COMPETENT JURISDICTION TO SUBMIT A COMPLETE 2 REPORT WITHIN A PERIOD STATED BY COURT ORDER OR BE SUBJECT TO CIVIL 3 CONTEMPT.

4 (II) A WILLFUL FAILURE BY ANY PHYSICIAN TO CONFORM TO 5 ANY REQUIREMENT OF THIS SECTION, OTHER THAN LATE FILING OF A REPORT, 6 SHALL BE DEEMED "UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT" UNDER § 14–404 OF THE HEALTH 7 OCCUPATIONS ARTICLE.

8 (III) A WILLFUL FAILURE BY ANY PHYSICIAN TO SUBMIT A 9 COMPLETE REPORT IN ACCORDANCE WITH A COURT ORDER UNDER SUBPARAGRAPH 10 (I) OF THIS PARAGRAPH SHALL BE DEEMED "UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT" UNDER 11 § 14–404 OF THE HEALTH OCCUPATIONS ARTICLE.

12 (4) (I) A PHYSICIAN MAY NOT WILLFULLY FALSIFY A REPORT 13 REQUIRED UNDER THIS SECTION.

(II) A PHYSICIAN WHO VIOLATES THIS PARAGRAPH IS GUILTY
OF A MISDEMEANOR AND ON CONVICTION IS SUBJECT TO A FINE NOT EXCEEDING
\$1,000.

17 **20–222.** 

18 (A) (1) A WOMAN ON WHOM AN ABORTION IS PERFORMED OR INDUCED 19 OR THE FATHER OF THE UNBORN CHILD WHO WAS THE SUBJECT OF AN ABORTION 20 PERFORMED IN VIOLATION OF THIS PART MAY BRING A CIVIL ACTION AGAINST THE 21 PERSON WHO PERFORMED OR INDUCED THE ABORTION IN INTENTIONAL OR 22 RECKLESS VIOLATION OF THIS PART FOR COMPENSATORY AND PUNITIVE DAMAGES.

(2) A WOMAN ON WHOM AN ABORTION WAS ATTEMPTED IN VIOLATION
 OF THIS PART MAY BRING A CIVIL ACTION AGAINST THE PERSON WHO ATTEMPTED
 TO PERFORM OR INDUCE THE ABORTION IN INTENTIONAL OR RECKLESS VIOLATION
 OF THIS PART FOR COMPENSATORY AND PUNITIVE DAMAGES.

27**(B)** A WOMAN ON WHOM AN ABORTION WAS PERFORMED OR INDUCED OR ATTEMPTED TO BE PERFORMED OR INDUCED IN VIOLATION OF THIS PART, THE 28WOMAN'S SPOUSE, PARENT, GUARDIAN, OR SIBLING, OR THE WOMAN'S CURRENT OR 2930 FORMER LICENSED HEALTH CARE PROVIDER, THE DEPARTMENT, THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, OR THE STATE'S ATTORNEY FOR THE COUNTY WHERE THE ABORTION 3132 WAS PERFORMED MAY APPLY TO THE APPROPRIATE COURT FOR A TEMPORARY OR 33 PERMANENT INJUNCTION TO RESTRAIN THE PERSON THAT PERFORMED OR 34INDUCED THE ABORTION OR ATTEMPTED TO PERFORM OR INDUCE AN ABORTION ON 35 THE WOMAN FOR VIOLATING THIS PART:

1 (1) WHETHER OR NOT AN ADEQUATE REMEDY AT LAW EXISTS;  $\mathbf{2}$ (2) IN ADDITION TO OTHER REMEDIES PROVIDED BY LAW; AND 3 (3) NOTWITHSTANDING ANY OTHER LAW. 4 **(C)** (1) IF A JUDGMENT IS RENDERED IN FAVOR OF THE PLAINTIFF IN AN  $\mathbf{5}$ ACTION TAKEN UNDER THIS SECTION, THE COURT ALSO SHALL RENDER JUDGMENT FOR REASONABLE ATTORNEY'S FEES IN FAVOR OF THE PLAINTIFF AGAINST THE 6 7 DEFENDANT. 8 (2) IF JUDGMENT IS RENDERED IN FAVOR OF THE DEFENDANT AND THE COURT FINDS THAT THE PLAINTIFF'S ACTION WAS FRIVOLOUS AND BROUGHT 9 10 IN BAD FAITH, THE COURT SHALL RENDER JUDGMENT FOR REASONABLE ATTORNEY'S FEES IN FAVOR OF THE DEFENDANT AGAINST THE PLAINTIFF. 11 12**(**D**)** NO DAMAGES OR ATTORNEY'S FEES MAY BE ASSESSED AGAINST THE 13 WOMAN ON WHOM AN ABORTION WAS PERFORMED OR INDUCED OR ATTEMPTED TO BE PERFORMED OR INDUCED EXCEPT UNDER SUBSECTION (C)(2) OF THIS SECTION. 1420 - 223.1516 (A) IN A CIVIL ACTION OR CRIMINAL PROCEEDING BROUGHT UNDER THIS 17PART, THE COURT SHALL DETERMINE WHETHER THE ANONYMITY OF A WOMAN ON 18 WHOM AN ABORTION HAS BEEN PERFORMED OR INDUCED OR ATTEMPTED TO BE 19 PERFORMED OR INDUCED SHALL BE PRESERVED FROM PUBLIC DISCLOSURE IF SHE 20DOES NOT GIVE HER CONSENT TO DISCLOSURE. 21(1) IF A COURT FINDS THAT A WOMAN'S ANONYMITY SHOULD BE **(B)** 22PRESERVED UNDER SUBSECTION (A) OF THIS SECTION, THE COURT SHALL: 23**(I)** ISSUE A GAG ORDER TO THE PARTIES, WITNESSES, AND 24COUNSEL; 25SEAL THE RECORD; AND **(II)** 26(III) EXCLUDE UNAUTHORIZED FROM INDIVIDUALS 27COURTROOMS OR HEARING ROOMS TO THE EXTENT NECESSARY TO SAFEGUARD THE 28WOMAN'S IDENTITY FROM PUBLIC DISCLOSURE. 29(2) EACH ORDER ISSUED UNDER PARAGRAPH (1) OF THIS SUBSECTION SHALL BE ACCOMPANIED BY A SPECIFIC WRITTEN FINDING 30 31**EXPLAINING:** 

1 (I) WHY THE ANONYMITY OF THE WOMAN SHOULD BE 2 PRESERVED FROM PUBLIC DISCLOSURE;

3 (II) WHY THE ORDER IS ESSENTIAL TO PRESERVING THE 4 WOMAN'S ANONYMITY;

5 (III) HOW THE ORDER IS NARROWLY TAILORED TO SERVE THE 6 WOMAN'S INTERESTS; AND

7 (IV) WHY NO REASONABLE LESS RESTRICTIVE ALTERNATIVE 8 EXISTS.

9 (C) IF A WOMAN ON WHOM AN ABORTION HAS BEEN PERFORMED OR 10 INDUCED OR ATTEMPTED TO BE PERFORMED OR INDUCED REFUSES TO CONSENT TO 11 DISCLOSURE OF HER NAME IN A COURT PROCEEDING UNDER SUBSECTION (A) OF 12 THIS SECTION, ANY PERSON LISTED IN § 20–222 OF THIS PART, OTHER THAN A 13 PUBLIC OFFICIAL, WHO BRINGS AN ACTION UNDER THIS PART SHALL USE A 14 PSEUDONYM.

15 **(D)** THIS SECTION MAY NOT BE CONSTRUED TO AUTHORIZE THE 16 CONCEALMENT OF THE IDENTITY OF THE PLAINTIFF OR OF A WITNESS FROM THE 17 DEFENDANT OR FROM AN ATTORNEY FOR THE DEFENDANT.

18 **20–224.** 

19 (A) THIS PART MAY NOT BE CONSTRUED TO REPEAL § 20–209 OF THIS 20 SUBTITLE OR ANY OTHER APPLICABLE PROVISION OF STATE LAW REGULATING OR 21 RESTRICTING ABORTION.

(B) (1) AN ABORTION THAT COMPLIES WITH THE PROVISIONS OF
§§ 20-219 AND 20-220 OF THIS PART BUT VIOLATES THE PROVISIONS OF
§ 20-209(B)(1) OF THIS SUBTITLE OR ANY OTHER APPLICABLE PROVISION OF LAW
SHALL BE DEEMED UNLAWFUL AS PROVIDED IN THE APPLICABLE PROVISION OF
LAW.

27 (2) AN ABORTION THAT COMPLIES WITH THE PROVISIONS OF 28 § 20–209(B)(1) OF THIS SUBTITLE OR ANY OTHER APPLICABLE PROVISION OF LAW 29 REGULATING OR RESTRICTING ABORTION BUT VIOLATES THE PROVISIONS OF THIS 30 PART SHALL BE DEEMED UNLAWFUL.

(3) IF SOME OR ALL OF THE PROVISIONS OF THIS PART ARE
 TEMPORARILY OR PERMANENTLY RESTRAINED OR ENJOINED BY JUDICIAL ORDER,
 ALL OTHER PROVISIONS OF LAW REGULATING OR RESTRICTING ABORTION SHALL

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1 BE ENFORCED AS THOUGH THE RESTRAINED OR ENJOINED PROVISIONS HAD NOT 2 BEEN ADOPTED, EXCEPT THAT WHENEVER THE TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT 3 RESTRAINING ORDER OR INJUNCTION IS STAYED OR DISSOLVED, OR OTHERWISE 4 CEASES TO HAVE EFFECT, THE AFFECTED PROVISIONS SHALL HAVE FULL FORCE 5 AND EFFECT.

6 **20–225.** 

## 7 THIS PART MAY BE CITED AS THE MARYLAND PAIN–CAPABLE UNBORN CHILD 8 PROTECTION ACT.

9 SECTION 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That this Act shall take effect 10 October 1, 2016.