AN ACT

To amend and reenact the heading of R.S. 14:32.9 and (A) and the introductory paragraph of (D), the heading of 32.9.1 and (A) and the introductory paragraph of (D), 87.1, 87.2, and 87.5, R.S. 40:1061(A), (D), and (I), 1061.1(D) and (E), 1061.1.3(C), 1061.8, 1061.11(A), 1061.12, 1061.22, 1061.23, 1061.24, 1061.26, 1061.28, 1061.30, 2175.1, 2175.2, and 2175.3, to enact R.S. 1:18, R.S. 14:32.9(E), 87.1.1, 87.7, and 87.8, and R.S. 40:1061.1(H), 1061.11(I), 1061.10(F), 1061.11(G), 1061.11.1(G), 1061.13(D) and (E), 1061.14(E), 1061.14.1(C), 1061.15(E), 1061.16(F), 1061.17(J)(3), 1061.19(H), 1061.20(D), 1061.21(F), 1061.25(F), 2175.4(F), 2175.6(J), 2175.7(C), 2175.8, and 2175.9, and to repeal R.S. 14:32.9(B), 32.9.1(B), 32.10, 32.11(B), 87, 87.3(B) and R.S. 40:1061.1.1(B), 1061.1.2(A), 1061.1.3(B), 1061.9(1) through (11), 1061.12(A), 1061.27, and 1061.28(B), relative to abortion; to provide for legislative intent; to provide for the interpretation of multiple abortion statutes; to provide for the independent construction of each separate enactment of law related to abortion; to provide for the severability; to restrict certain ordinances enacted by local governing authorities; to provide with respect to the crime of abortion; to provide relative to a late term abortion; to provide with respect to partial birth abortion; to provide for penalties; to provide for definitions; to provide for effective dates; and to provide for related matters.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of Louisiana:

Section 1. R.S. 1:18 is hereby enacted to read as follows:

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Coding: Words which are struck through are deletions from existing law; words in **boldface type and underscored** are additions.
§18. Construction of laws relative to abortion

A. It is the intention of the Legislature of Louisiana to prohibit and restrict abortion and to thereby preserve the life of each unborn child to the fullest extent permitted by law.

B.(1) All laws or parts of laws prohibiting or restricting abortion shall not be negated or superseded by the laws regulating outpatient abortion facilities or regulating the practice of abortion, as provided in R.S. 40:1061.8.

(2) Laws regulating or prohibiting an abortion at a certain gestational age of the unborn child shall not be considered to be in conflict with other laws that regulate or prohibit abortion at a different gestational age of the unborn child.

C. No governing authority of a political subdivision shall enact any ordinance or regulation that authorizes or regulates abortion.

D. Unless otherwise specifically provided therein, the provisions of each act of the legislature prohibiting or regulating abortion are severable, whether or not a provision to that effect is included in the act. If any provision or item of an act prohibiting or regulating abortion, or the application thereof, is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions, items, or applications of the act which can be given effect without the invalid provision, item, or application.

E. This Section shall apply to acts of the legislature affecting general laws, and local and special laws, and statutes of the state, including the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, the Civil Code, the Code of Civil Procedure, the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Code of Evidence, and the Children’s Code.

Section 2. The heading of R.S. 14:32.9 and (A) and the introductory paragraph of (D), the heading of 32.9.1 and (A) and the introductory paragraph of (D), 87.1, 87.2, and 87.5 are hereby amended and reenacted and R.S. 14:32.9(E), 87.1.1, 87.7, and 87.8 are hereby enacted to read as follows:

§32.9. Criminal abortion Abortion by an unlicensed physician

Coding: Words which are struck through are deletions from existing law; words in boldface type and underscored are additions.
A. Criminal abortion The crime of abortion by an unlicensed physician is an abortion performed, with or without the consent of the pregnant woman or her legal guardian, that results in the death of an unborn child when the abortion is performed by any individual who is not a physician licensed by the state of Louisiana.

D. Statutory Construction. None of the following shall be construed to create the crime of criminal abortion by an unlicensed physician:

E. The provisions of R.S. 40:1061.8 shall apply to this Section.

§32.9.1. Aggravated criminal abortion by dismemberment

A. Aggravated criminal abortion by dismemberment is the commission of a criminal abortion, as defined in R.S. 14:32.9(A), when the unborn child is intentionally dismembered, whether the act of dismemberment was in the course of or following the death of the unborn child.

D. Exceptions. None of the following shall be construed to create the crime of criminal aggravated abortion by dismemberment:

§87.1. Definitions

Wherever used in this Subpart, unless a different meaning clearly appears in the context, the following terms, whether used in the singular or plural, shall have the following meanings:

(1)(a) "Abortion" or "induced abortion" means the performance of any act with the intent to terminate a clinically diagnosable pregnancy with knowledge that the termination by those means will, with reasonable likelihood, cause the death of the unborn child by one or more of the following means:

(i) Administering, prescribing, or providing any abortion-inducing drug, potion, medicine, or any other substance, device, or means to a pregnant female.
(ii) Using an instrument or external force on a pregnant female.

(b) Abortion shall not mean any one or more of the following acts, if performed by a physician:

(i) A medical procedure performed with the intention to save the life or preserve the health of an unborn child.

(ii) The removal of a dead unborn child or the inducement or delivery of the uterine contents in case of a positive diagnosis, certified in writing in the woman's medical record along with the results of an obstetric ultrasound test, that the pregnancy has ended or is in the unavoidable and untreatable process of ending due to spontaneous miscarriage, also known in medical terminology as spontaneous abortion, missed abortion, inevitable abortion, incomplete abortion, or septic abortion.

(iii) The removal of an ectopic pregnancy.

(iv) The use of methotrexate to treat an ectopic pregnancy.

(v) The performance of a medical procedure necessary in good faith medical judgment or reasonable medical judgment to prevent the death or substantial risk of death to the pregnant woman due to a physical condition, or to prevent the serious, permanent impairment of a life-sustaining organ of a pregnant woman. However, the physician shall make reasonable medical efforts under the circumstances to preserve both the life of the mother and the life of her unborn child in a manner consistent with reasonable medical practice.

(vi) The removal of an unborn child who is deemed to be medically futile. The diagnosis shall be a medical judgment certified by two qualified physicians and recorded in the woman's medical record. The medical procedure shall be performed in a licensed ambulatory surgical center or hospital. Upon the completion of the procedure, the physician shall submit an individual abortion report consistent with R.S. 40:1061.21 that includes appropriate evidence of the certified diagnosis.

(2)(a) "Abortion-inducing drug" means any drug or chemical, or any combination of drugs or chemicals, or any other substance when used with the
intent to cause an abortion, including but not limited to RU-486, the Mifeprex regimen, misoprostol (Cytotec), or methotrexate.

(b) Abortion-inducing drug shall not mean a contraceptive, an emergency contraceptive, or the use of methotrexate to treat an ectopic pregnancy.

(3) "Bona fide medical reason" means a medical condition which is recognized by any medical licensing board as a standard of care, except that "bona fide medical reason" shall not include abortion, as defined in Paragraph (1) of this Section.

(4) "Clinically diagnosable pregnancy" means a pregnancy that is capable of being verified by one of the following conventional medical testing methods, whether or not any testing was in fact performed by any person:

(a) A blood or urine test, whether used at-home or in a medical setting, that tests for the human pregnancy hormone known as human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG) that medically indicates that implantation has occurred.

(b) An ultrasound examination.

(5) "Conception" or "fertilization" means the fusion of a human spermatozoon with a human ovum.

(6) "Contraceptive" means any device, measure, drug, chemical, or product, including single-ingredient levonorgestrel, that has been approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration for the purpose of preventing pregnancy and is intended to be administered prior to the time when a clinically diagnosable pregnancy can be determined, provided that the contraceptive is sold, prescribed, or administered in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

(7) "Dismembered" or "dismemberment" means the use of a clamp, forceps, curette, suction cannula, or any other surgical tool or instrument with the intent to disarticulate the head or limbs from the body of the unborn child during an abortion, including but not limited to the common abortion methods known as suction curettage and dilation and evacuation.
(8) "Emergency contraceptive" means a drug, chemical, or product, including but not limited to single-ingredient levonorgestrel or ulipristal, that has been approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration designed or intended to be taken after sexual intercourse but prior to the time when a clinically diagnosable pregnancy can be determined, provided that the emergency contraceptive is sold, prescribed, or administered in accordance with manufacturer's instructions or is prescribed in accordance with the standard of care that generally accepted by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.

(9) "Fetal body part" means a cell, tissue, organ, or other part of an unborn child who is aborted by an induced abortion.

(10) "Fetal heartbeat" means cardiac activity or the steady and repetitive rhythmic contraction of the fetal heart within the gestational sac.

(11) "Fertilization" means the fusion of a human spermatozoon with a human ovum.

(12) "Gestational age" means the age of the unborn child as measured by the time elapsed since the first day of the last menstrual period as determined by a physician and confirmed through the use of an ultrasound test of a quality generally used in existing medical practice.

(13) "Genetic abnormality" means any defect, disease, or disorder that is inherited genetically. The term includes, without limitation, any physical disfigurement, scoliosis, dwarfism, Down syndrome, albinism, amelia, and any other type of physical, mental, or intellectual disability, abnormality, or disease.

(14) "Good faith medical judgment" or “reasonable medical judgment” means a physician's use of reasonable care and diligence, along with his best judgment, in the application of his skill. The standard of care required of every healthcare provider, in rendering professional services or health care to a patient, shall be to exercise that degree of skill ordinarily employed, under similar circumstances, by the members of his profession in good standing in the same community or locality.
(15) "Infant" means the offspring of human parents from the moment of live birth, regardless of the duration of gestation in the womb prior to live birth.

(16) "Late term abortion" means the performance of an abortion when the gestational age of the unborn child is fifteen weeks or more.

(17) "Live birth", "born alive", or "live born human being", means a member of the species homo sapiens that is expelled or extracted from its mother, at any stage of development, who after that expulsion or extraction breathes or shows signs of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached, and regardless of whether the expulsion or extraction occurs as a result of natural or induced labor, cesarean section, or induced abortion.

(18) "Medical emergency" means the existence of any physical condition, not including any emotional, psychological, or mental condition, within the reasonable medical judgment of a reasonably prudent physician, with knowledge of the case and treatment possibilities with respect to the medical conditions involved, would determine necessitates the immediate abortion of the pregnancy to avert the pregnant woman's death or to avert substantial and irreversible impairment of a major bodily function arising from continued pregnancy.

(19)(a) "Medically futile" means that, in reasonable medical judgment as certified by two physicians, the unborn child has a profound and irremediable congenital or chromosomal anomaly that is incompatible with sustaining life after birth.

(b) The Louisiana Department of Health shall promulgate, in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act, administrative rules establishing an exclusive list of anomalies, diseases, disorders, and other conditions which shall be deemed "medically futile" for purposes of this Subpart. The rules may also encompass diagnostic methods and standards by which a medically futile
condition may be diagnosed, including but not limited to tests that are appropriate to the developmental stage and the condition of the unborn child.

(20) "Miscarriage" or "stillbirth" means the spontaneous or accidental death of an unborn child, whether the death occurred in the womb or in the process of birth. Death of the unborn child is indicated by the lack of signs of breathing or any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles.

(21) "Partial birth abortion" means an abortion in which:

(a) The person performing the abortion deliberately and intentionally vaginally delivers a living fetus until, in the case of a head-first presentation, the entire fetal head is outside the body of the mother, or, in the case of breech presentation, any part of the fetal trunk past the navel is outside the body of the mother, for the purpose of performing an overt act that the person knows will kill the partially delivered living fetus.

(b) The person performing the abortion performs the overt act, other than completion of delivery, that kills the partially delivered living fetus.

(22) "Physician" means a person licensed to practice medicine in the state of Louisiana.

(23) "Pregnant" means that female reproductive condition of having a developing embryo or fetus in the uterus which commences at fertilization and implantation.

(24) "Receive a fetal organ" means acquiring any fetal organ or fetal body part, or the rights to any fetal organ or fetal body part, through an act of donation or sale via any transaction prohibited by this Subpart.

(25) "Serious bodily injury" shall have the same meaning as defined in R.S. 14:2. For the purposes of this Section, "serious bodily injury" that includes the loss of an organ shall include a hysterectomy.

(26) "Serious health risk to the unborn child's mother" means that in reasonable medical judgment the mother has a condition that so complicates her medical 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.

(27) "Unborn child", "unborn human being", or "fetus" shall have the
same meaning as "unborn child" as defined in R.S. 14:2.

(28) "Viable" or "viability" means that stage of fetal development when,
in the judgment of the physician based upon the particular facts of the case
before the physician, and in light of the most advanced medical technology and
information available to the physician, there is a reasonable likelihood of
sustained survival of the unborn child outside the body of his mother, with or
without artificial support.

(29) "Woman" or "mother" means a female human being, whether or
not she has reached the age of majority.

§87.1.1. Killing a child during delivery; penalties

A. Killing a child during delivery is the intentional destruction, during
parturition of the mother, of the vitality or life of a child in a state of being born and
before actual birth, which child would otherwise have been born alive; provided,
however, that the crime of killing a child during delivery shall not be construed to
include any case in which the death of a child results from the use by a physician of
a procedure during delivery which is necessary to save the life of the child or of the
mother and is used for the express purpose of and with the specific intent of saving
the life of the child or of the mother.

B. Whoever commits the crime of killing a child during delivery shall be
imprisoned at hard labor in the penitentiary for life.

§87.2. Human experimentation on an infant born alive

A. Human experimentation is the use of any live born human being infant
who is born alive, without consent of that live born human being, as hereinafter
defined; for any scientific or laboratory research or any other kind of
experimentation or study except to protect or preserve the life and health of the live
born human being, or the conduct, on a human embryo or fetus in utero, of any
experimentation or study except to preserve the life or to improve the health of the
human embryo or fetus.

B. A human being is live born, or there is a live birth, whenever there is the
complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a human embryo or fetus;
irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which after such separation, breathes or
shows any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the
umbilical cord, or movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord
has been cut or the placenta is attached.

C. Whoever commits the crime of human experimentation on an infant born
alive shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than five nor more than twenty
years, or fined not more than ten thousand dollars, or both.

§87.5. Intentional failure to sustain life and health of aborted viable infant

A. The intentional failure to sustain the life and health of an aborted viable
infant shall be a crime. The intentional failure to sustain the life and health of an
aborted viable infant is the intentional failure, by any physician or person performing
or inducing an abortion, to exercise that degree of professional care and diligence,
and to perform such measures as constitute good medical practice, necessary to
sustain the life and health of an aborted viable infant, when the death of the infant
results.

B. For purposes of this Section, "viable" means that stage of fetal
development when the life of the unborn child may be continued indefinitely outside
the womb by natural or artificial life-supporting systems. Any person who commits
the crime of intentional failure to sustain the life and health of an aborted viable
infant shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not more than twenty-one years.

§87.7. Abortion

A. It shall be unlawful for a physician or other person to perform an
abortion, with or without the consent of the pregnant female.

B. The terms used in this Section have the same meaning as the
C. Whoever commits the crime of abortion shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than one year nor more than ten years and shall be fined not less than ten thousand dollars nor more than one hundred thousand dollars.

D. This Section does not apply to a pregnant female upon whom an abortion is committed or performed in violation of this Section and the pregnant female shall not be held responsible for the criminal consequences of any violation of this Section.

E. This Section shall not apply to the sale, use, prescription, or administration of a contraceptive or an emergency contraceptive.

F. The provisions of this Section shall become effective immediately upon, and to the extent permitted, by the occurrence of any of the following circumstances:

(1) Any decision of the Supreme Court of the United States which overrules, in whole or in part, Roe v. Wade, 410 U.S. 113, 93 S.Ct. 705, 35 L.Ed. 2d 147 (1973), thereby restoring to the state of Louisiana the authority to prohibit or limit abortion.

(2) Adoption of an amendment to the United States Constitution which, in whole or in part, restores to the state of Louisiana the authority to prohibit or limit abortion.

(3) A decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Dobbs v. Jackson Women’s Health Organization, Docket No. 19-1392, which overrules, in whole or in part, Roe v. Wade, 410 U.S. 113, 93 S.Ct. 705, 35 L.Ed. 2d 147 (1973), thereby restoring to the state of Louisiana the authority to prohibit or limit abortion.

§87.8. Late term abortion

A. It shall be unlawful for a physician or other person to perform a late term abortion, with or without the consent of the pregnant female.

B. Whoever commits the crime of late term abortion shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than one year nor more than fifteen years and shall be
fined not less than twenty thousand dollars nor more than two hundred
thousand dollars.

C. This Section does not apply to a pregnant female upon whom an
abortion is committed or performed in violation of this Section and the
pregnant female shall not be held responsible for the criminal consequences of
any violation of this Section.

D. This Section shall not apply to the sale, use, prescription, or
administration of a contraceptive or an emergency contraceptive.

F. The provisions of this Section shall become effective immediately
upon, and to the extent permitted, by the occurrence of any of the following
circumstances:

(1) Any decision of the Supreme Court of the United States which
overrules, in whole or in part, Roe v. Wade, 410 U.S. 113, 93 S.Ct. 705, 35 L.Ed.
2d 147 (1973), thereby restoring to the state of Louisiana the authority to
prohibit, limit, or regulate abortion.

(2) Adoption of an amendment to the United States Constitution which,
in whole or in part, restores to the state of Louisiana the authority to prohibit
or limit abortion.

(3) A decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of
Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization, Docket No. 19-1392, which
overrules, in whole or in part, Roe v. Wade, 410 U.S. 113, 93 S.Ct. 705, 35 L.Ed.
2d 147 (1973), thereby restoring to the state of Louisiana the authority to
prohibit or limit abortion.

Section 3. R.S. 40:1061(A), (D), and (I), 1061.1(D) and (E), 1061.1.3(C), 1061.8,
1061.11(A), 1061.12, 1061.22, 1061.23, 1061.24, 1061.26, 1061.28, 1061.30, 2175.1,
2175.2, and 2175.3 are hereby amended and reenacted and R.S. 40:1061.1(H), 1061.1.1(I),
1061.10(F), 1061.11(G), 1061.11.1(G), 1061.13(D) and (E), 1061.14(E), 1061.14.1(C),
1061.15(E), 1061.16(F), 1061.17(J)(3), 1061.19(H), 1061.20(D), 1061.21(F), 1061.25(F),
2175.4(F), 2175.6(J), 2175.7(C), 2175.8, and 2175.9 are hereby enacted to read as follows:

§1061. Abortion; prohibition
A. The provisions of this Act shall become effective immediately upon, and to the extent permitted, by the occurrence of any of the following circumstances:

(1) Any decision of the Supreme Court of the United States which reverses or overrules Roe v. Wade, 410 U.S. 113, 93 S.Ct. 705, 35 L.Ed. 2d 147 (1973), thereby restoring to the state of Louisiana the authority to prohibit or limit abortion.

(2) Adoption of an amendment to the United States Constitution which, in whole or in part, restores to the state of Louisiana the authority to prohibit or limit abortion.

(3) A decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization, Docket No. 19-1392, which overrules, in whole or in part, Roe v. Wade, 410 U.S. 113, 93 S.Ct. 705, 35 L.Ed. 2d 147 (1973), thereby restoring to the state of Louisiana the authority to prohibit or limit abortion.

D. Any person in violation of this Section shall be prosecuted pursuant to the effective provisions of R.S. 14:87, and shall be subject to the penalties provided in R.S. 40:1061.29.

I. The following terms as used in this Section shall have the following meanings: same meaning as the definitions provided in R.S. 14:87.1.

(1) "Fertilization" means that point in time when a male human sperm penetrates the zona pellucida of a female human ovum.

(2) "Pregnant" means the human female reproductive condition, of having a living unborn human being within her body throughout the entire embryonic and fetal stages of the unborn child from fertilization to full gestation and childbirth.

(3) "Unborn human being" means an individual living member of the species, homo sapiens, throughout the entire embryonic and fetal stages of the unborn child from fertilization to full gestation and childbirth.
§1061.1. Pain-Capable Unborn Child Protection Act

* * *

D. Determination of postfertilization post fertilization age.

(1) Except in the case of a medical emergency or when a pregnancy is diagnosed as medically futile, no abortion shall be performed or induced or be attempted to be performed or induced unless the physician performing or inducing it has first made a determination of the probable postfertilization post fertilization age of the unborn child or relied upon such a determination made by another physician. In making such a determination, the physician shall make such inquiries of the woman and perform or cause to be performed such medical examinations and tests as a reasonably prudent physician, knowledgeable about the case and the medical conditions involved, would consider necessary to perform in making an accurate diagnosis with respect to postfertilization post fertilization age.

(2) Failure by any physician to conform to any requirement of this Section constitutes "unprofessional conduct" pursuant to R.S. 37:1261.

E. Abortion of unborn child of twenty or more weeks postfertilization post fertilization age prohibited.

(1) No person shall perform or induce or attempt to perform or induce an abortion upon a woman when it has been determined, by the physician performing or inducing or attempting to perform or induce the abortion or by another physician upon whose determination that physician relies, that the probable postfertilization post fertilization age of the woman's unborn child is twenty or more weeks, unless the pregnancy is diagnosed as medically futile or, in reasonable medical judgment, she has a condition which so complicates her medical condition as to necessitate 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 greater risk shall be deemed 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.
(2) When an abortion upon a woman whose unborn child has been determined to have a probable post fertilization of twenty or more weeks is not prohibited by Paragraph (1) of this Subsection, the physician shall terminate the pregnancy in the manner which, in reasonable medical judgment, provides the best opportunity for the unborn child to survive, unless, in reasonable medical judgment, termination of the pregnancy in that manner would pose a greater risk either of the death of the pregnant woman or of the substantial and irreversible physical impairment of a major bodily function, not including psychological or emotional conditions, of the woman than would other available methods. No such greater risk shall be deemed 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.

* * *

H. The provisions of R.S. 40:1061.8 shall apply to this Section.

§1061.1. Louisiana Unborn Child Protection from Dismemberment Abortion Act

* * *

I. The provisions of R.S. 40:1061.8 shall apply to this Section.

* * *

§1061.1.3. Abortion prohibited; detectable fetal heartbeat; ultrasound required

* * *

C. Whoever violates this Section shall be prosecuted pursuant to the effective provisions of R.S. 14:87 and shall be subject to the penalties provided in R.S. 40:1061.29.

* * *

§1061.8. Legislative intent, construction of abortion provisions law regulating abortion

A.(1) It is the intention of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana to regulate, prohibit, or restrict abortion to the fullest extent permitted by the decisions of the United States Supreme Court of the United States. The Legislature does solemnly declare, and find, and in reaffirmation of reaffirm the
longstanding public policy of this State; that the every unborn child is a human

being from the time moment of conception and is, therefore, a legal person for

purposes of the unborn child's right to life and is entitled to the right to life from

conception under the laws of this state and Constitution of this State Louisiana.

Further, the Legislature

(2) The legislature further finds and declares that the longstanding policy

of this state is to protect the right to life of the every unborn child from conception

by prohibiting abortion is impermissible only because of the decisions of the United States Supreme Court of the United States and that, therefore, if those decisions of the United States Supreme Court are ever reversed or modified or the United States Constitution is amended to allow protection of the unborn then the former public policy of this State to prohibit abortions shall be enforced.

B.(1) The provisions of this Chapter that regulate the practice of

abortion shall not be construed to repeal any other provision of law that

restricts or prohibits abortion.

(2) The provisions of this Chapter that regulate the practice of abortion

are enacted to provide for the health, safety, and welfare of women in outpatient

abortion facilities until such time and to the extent that the state of Louisiana

no longer regulates outpatient abortion facilities.

C. The provisions of this Chapter that regulate the practice of abortion

are subject to R.S. 40:2175.9.

§1061.9. Definitions

As used in R.S. 40:1061.8 through 1061.29, the following words have the following meanings: Wherever used in this Chapter, unless a different meaning clearly appears in the context, the terms, whether singular or plural, have the same meaning as the definitions provided in R.S. 14:87.1.

§1061.10. Abortion by physician; determination of viability; ultrasound test required; exceptions; penalties

* * *

F. The provisions of R.S. 40:1061.8 shall apply to this Section.
§1061.11. Drugs or chemicals used; penalties

A. When any drug or chemical is used for the purpose of inducing an abortion as defined in R.S. 40:1061.9, the physician who prescribed the drug or chemical shall be in the same room and in the physical presence of the pregnant woman when the drug or chemical is initially administered, dispensed, or otherwise provided to the pregnant woman.

*   *   *

G. The provisions of R.S. 40:1061.8 shall apply to this Section.

§1061.11.1. Chemically-induced abortion; required disclosure

*   *   *

G. The provisions of R.S. 40:1061.8 shall apply to this Section.

§1061.12. Born-Alive Infant Protection Act

A. In determining the meaning of any statute or of any rule, regulation, or interpretation of the various administrative agencies of this state, the words “person”, “human being”, “child”, and “individual” include every infant member of the species homo sapiens who is born alive at any stage of development.

B. An infant at any stage of development who has survived an abortion procedure resulting in his or her live birth shall be given reasonable and immediate medical care as provided in R.S. 40:1061.13(C), whether the abortion was considered legal or illegal under the law at the time that the abortion was performed.

B. The provisions of R.S. 40:1061.8 shall apply to this Section.

§1061.13. Abortion after viability; second attendant physician required; duties

*   *   *

D. The provisions of this Section shall apply to an infant born alive and the infant born alive shall be given immediate medical care regardless of whether the abortion was considered legal or illegal under the law at the time the abortion was performed.

E. The provisions of R.S. 40:1061.8 shall apply to this Section.

§1061.14. Minors
E. The provisions of R.S. 40:1061.8 shall apply to this Section.

§1061.14.1. Fraudulent interference with parental consent

C. The provisions of R.S. 40:1061.8 shall apply to this Section.

§1061.15. Prevention of forced abortion; signage in abortion facilities

E. The provisions of R.S. 40:1061.8 shall apply to this Section.

§1061.16. Information on psychological impacts, illegal coercion, abuse, and human trafficking required prior to abortion; task force on information resources

F. The provisions of R.S. 40:1061.8 shall apply to this Section.

§1061.17. Woman's right to know

J. Construction.

(3) The provisions of R.S. 40:1061.8 shall apply to this Section.

§1061.19. Records

H. The provisions of R.S. 40:1061.8 shall apply to this Section.

§1061.20. Conscience in health care protection; definitions

D. The provisions of R.S. 40:1061.8 shall apply to this Section.

§1061.21. Reports

F. The provisions of R.S. 40:1061.8 shall apply to this Section.

§1061.22. Forms
A. The Louisiana Department of Health shall make available to physicians performing abortions in this state the forms for preparing the records and reports required pursuant to the provisions of this Chapter.

B. The provisions of R.S. 40:1061.8 shall apply to this Section.

§1061.23. Emergency

The provisions of this Chapter shall not apply when a medical emergency compels the immediate performance of an abortion because the continuation of the pregnancy poses an immediate threat and grave risk to the life or permanent physical health of the pregnant woman, serious health risk to the unborn child’s mother.

Within twenty-four hours, the attending physician shall certify to the medical emergency need for the abortion and shall enter such certification in the medical record of the pregnant woman.

§1061.24. Experimentation

A. No person shall experiment on an unborn child or on a child born as the result of an abortion, whether the unborn child or child is alive or dead, unless the experimentation is therapeutic to the unborn child or child.

B. The provisions of R.S. 40:1061.8 shall apply to this Section.

§1061.25. Remains; disposal in accordance with applicable regulations; post-abortion harvesting of fetal organs prohibited; penalties

F. The provisions of R.S. 40:1061.8 shall apply to this Section.

§1061.26. Instructions to be provided subsequent to abortion

A. Any physician who shall perform or induce an abortion, shall subsequent to the abortion being performed or induced, provide his patient with specific oral and written medical instructions to be followed by that patient in order to insure her safe recovery from the abortion.

B. The provisions of R.S. 40:1061.8 shall apply to this Section.

§1061.28. Partial birth abortion, civil action against abortionist

A. No licensed physician or any other person shall perform a partial birth abortion on a female unless the procedure performed is necessary because of a
medical emergency or to save the life of the female mother, because her life is endangered by a physical disorder, physical illness or physical injury, including a life-endangering physical condition caused by or arising from the pregnancy itself.

* * *

§1061.30. Standing Suspension or revocation of license; grounds; action to close outpatient abortion clinic

A. In addition to any violation of this Chapter, the following acts shall subject licensed outpatient abortion facilities to the provisions of R.S. 40:2175.6 regarding license suspension or revocation:

(1) Systematically, intentionally, or deliberately falsifying or destroying patient files or records in violation of R.S. 40:1061.17.

(2) Completing in advance of an appointment with a woman seeking abortion any portion of patient records or forms required by R.S. 40:1061.17 to include patient-specific data or a physician's signature.

B. The provisions of R.S. 40:2175.6 and R.S. 40:2175.9 shall apply to this Chapter.

* * *

§2175.1. Short title

A. This Part may be cited as the "Outpatient Abortion Facility Licensing Law".

B. The provisions of R.S. 40:1061.8 shall apply to this Part.

§2175.2. Purpose

The purpose of this Part is to authorize the Louisiana Department of Health to promulgate and publish rules and regulations to provide for the health, safety, and welfare of women in outpatient abortion facilities and for the safe operation of such facilities. The rules shall be reasonably related to the purpose expressed in this Section and shall not impose a legally significant burden on a woman's freedom to decide whether to terminate her pregnancy, except when the provisions of R.S. 40:1061.8 apply.

§2175.3. Definitions
A. Except as provided in Subsection B of this Section, the terms used in this Part, unless a different meaning clearly appears in the context, whether singular or plural, have the same meaning as the definitions provided in R.S. 14:87.8.

B. For purposes of this Part, the following definitions apply:

1. “Abortion” shall have the meaning set forth in R.S. 40:1061.9.

2. “Abortion facility professional” or “outpatient abortion facility professional” means an individual who is a physician, surgeon, resident, intern, licensed nurse, nursing aide, emergency medical technician, or a paramedic who diagnoses, examines, or treats a female patient at an outpatient abortion facility.

3. “Abortion facility staff member” or “outpatient abortion facility staff member” means an individual who is not an abortion facility professional but who is employed by or contracts with an outpatient abortion facility to provide services and who has any contact with patients at the facility.

4. “First trimester” means the time period up to fourteen weeks after the first day of the last menstrual period.

5. “Licensee” means the person, partnership, corporation, association, organization, or professional entity on whom rests the ultimate responsibility and authority for the conduct of the outpatient abortion facility.

6. “Licensing agency” means the Louisiana Department of Health.

7. “Mandatory reporter to law enforcement” means any abortion facility staff member or any abortion facility professional.

8. “Outpatient abortion facility” means any outpatient facility, other than a hospital as defined in R.S. 40:2102 or an ambulatory surgical center as defined in R.S. 40:2133, in which any second trimester or five or more first trimester abortions per calendar year are performed.

9. “Second trimester” means the time period from fourteen to twenty-three weeks after the first day of the last menstrual period.

10. “Secretary” means the secretary of the Louisiana Department of Health.
§2175.4. License required

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F. The provisions of R.S. 40:1061.8 shall apply to this Part.

* * *

§2175.6. License issuance; application; on-site inspection

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J. The provisions of R.S. 40:1061.8 shall apply to this Part.

§2175.7. Mandatory reports to law enforcement; human trafficking awareness and prevention training

* * *

C. The provisions of R.S. 40:1061.8 shall apply to this Part.

§2175.8. Cease and desist order; due process rights; penalty for violation

A. In addition to the provisions of R.S. 40:2175.6(H), the secretary is empowered to issue a written cease and desist order to prevent or terminate an unsafe condition or an illegal practice or for a violation of this Chapter or Chapter 5 of this Title or a violation of any regulation or order of the department issued pursuant thereto whenever the secretary knows or has reasonable cause to believe that such unsafe condition or illegal practice exists or is likely to occur related to an outpatient abortion facility.

B.(1) An aggrieved party, who is licensed by this Part and who is affected by the secretary's decision or order, may seek an appeal in the same manner as provided for in R.S. 40:2175.6(H).

(2) An aggrieved party, who is not licensed by this Part, may seek a de novo review of the secretary's decision or order by filing a petition for review in the Nineteenth Judicial District Court for the parish of East Baton Rouge.

C. Any order issued pursuant to this Section shall become effective upon service thereof in person or by registered mail on the violator, and shall remain effective except to the extent modified, stayed, terminated, or set aside by action of the secretary or by Nineteenth Judicial District Court in parish of East Baton Rouge.
D. If no timely appeal is demanded by the aggrieved party pursuant to Subsection B of this Section, the cease and desist order shall become final.

E. If the violator subsequently engages in activities that violate a final cease and desist order, the secretary may seek the enforcement of such order by civil action filed in the Nineteenth Judicial District Court for the parish of East Baton Rouge.

F. Except as provided in R.S. 40:2175.9, any person who violates a cease and desist order of the secretary after it has become final and while such order is in effect shall, upon proof thereof to the satisfaction of the court, be ordered by the court to forfeit and pay to the attorney general a sum not less than five hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars per violation.

§2175.9. Procedure for closing outpatient abortion clinics in the event abortion is declared illegal

A. Except as provided in Subsection C of this Section, the secretary shall apply the provisions of R.S. 40:1061.8 and R.S. 40:2175.8 and based upon the final decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization, Docket No. 19-1392, the secretary shall issue whichever one of the applicable cease and desist orders apply, as follows:

(1) The outpatient abortion facility shall be ordered closed and the facility shall immediately cease and desist performing abortions because the Human Life Protection Act, R.S. 40:1061, or R.S. 14:87.7 has been enacted and the practice of abortion in Louisiana has been prohibited by law.

(2) The outpatient abortion facility shall be ordered to cease and desist performing late term abortions, as is prohibited in R.S. 14:87.8, because the Supreme Court of the United States has provided for the states to prohibit abortions when the gestational age of the unborn child is fifteen weeks or more.

B.(1) Any person who violates a cease and desist order of the secretary after it has become final and while such order is in effect shall, upon proof thereof to the satisfaction of the court, be ordered by the court to forfeit and pay to the attorney general a sum not less than ten thousand dollars nor more than
fifty thousand dollars per violation.

(2) Each abortion performed in violation of the cease and desist order issued pursuant to this Section shall constitute a separate violation.

C. The provisions of Subsection A and B of this Section shall not apply if the decision rendered by the United States Supreme Court in the case of Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization, Docket No. 19-1392, which overrules, in whole or in part, Roe v. Wade, 410 U.S. 113, 93 S.Ct. 705, 35 L.Ed. 2d 147 (1973), does not restore to the states the authority to prohibit or limit abortion.

Section 4. R.S. 14:32.9(B), 32.9.1(B), 32.10, 32.11(B), 87, 87.3(B), and R.S. 40:1061.1.1(B), 1061.1.2(A), 1061.1.3(B), 1061.9(1) through (11), 1061.12(A), 1061.27, and 1061.28(B) are hereby repealed.

Section 5. If the bill that originated as Senate Bill No. 388 of the 2022 Regular Session of the Legislature is enacted and becomes law, the provisions containing definitions in R.S. 14:87.9(B) in Section 1 of the Act which originated as Senate Bill No. 388 and R.S. 40:962.2(B) of Section 2 of the Act which originated as Senate Bill No. 388 shall be null and void.

Section 6. The Louisiana State Law Institute, pursuant to its statutory authority, is hereby authorized and directed to make the following technical changes:

(A) Redesignate the provisions of R.S. 14:32.9, 32.9.1, 32.11 and relocate the provisions to Subpart A.3. Abortion. of Part V of Title 14 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950.

(B) Redesignate R.S. 40:1061.8 (Legislative intent) and 1061.9 (Definitions) and relocate those same provisions of law to follow directly after R.S. 40:1061.1.

(C) Redesignate R.S. 40:1061.1 (Pain-capable Unborn Child Protection Act) and 1061.1.1 (Louisiana Unborn Child Protection from Dismemberment Abortion Act) and relocate those same provisions of law to follow directly after the provisions that have been redesignated and relocated pursuant to Subsection (B) of this Section.

(D) Make changes to any internal citation references in this Act to reflect the changes made pursuant to Subsections (B) and (C) of this Section.
(E) Arrange in alphabetical order and renumber the provisions of law, in particular
arrange in alphabetical order and renumber those provisions of law to reflect that the
provisions of law contained in Section 5 of this Act were repealed in favor of the
consolidated "Definitions" provisions of law in R.S. 14:87.1 in Section 1 of this Act and R.S.
40:1061.1 in Section 2 of this Act.

(F) Make changes to any references in the Codes or Louisiana Revised Statutes of
1950 to reflect the citation changes contained in this Act.

(G) If the provisions of Section 5 of this Act are in effect because the bill that
originated as Senate Bill No. 388 of the 2022 Regular Session of the Legislature is enacted
and becomes law, arrange in alphabetical order and renumber the Subsections of R.S.
14:87.9 and R.S. 40:962.2.

Section 7. The provisions of Section 1 of this Act shall become effective upon
signature by the governor or, if not signed by the governor, upon expiration of the time for
bills to become law without signature by the governor, as provided by Article III, Section
18 of the Constitution of Louisiana. If vetoed by the governor and subsequently approved
by the legislature, this Act shall become effective on the day following such approval.

________________________________________

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

________________________________________

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

________________________________________

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

APPROVED: ____________