WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE

2016 MAR 15 P 4: 29

2016 REGULAR SESSION FROE WEST VIRGINA

SECRETARY OF STATE

Enrolled

Committee Substitute

for

Senate Bill 10

By Senators Sypolt, Ferns, Gaunch, Karnes, LEONHARDT, TRUMP, WALTERS, BOLEY, BOSO, TAKUBO AND BLAIR, original sponsors

[Passed February 29, 2016; in effect 90 days from passage]

Certified Copy

Stephen J. Harrison

Clerk of the House of Delegates

and Keeper of the Rolls of the Legislature

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AN ACT to amend the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, by adding thereto a new article, designated §16-20-1, relating to prohibiting certain abortions; defining terms; prohibiting dismemberment abortions; deeming violations by physicians and other licensed medical practitioners to be a breach of the standard of care and outside the scope of practice that is permitted by law; providing an exception; allowing for discipline from the applicable licensure board for that conduct, including, but not limited to, loss of professional license to practice for violation; constituting violations for nonphysician and nonlicensed medical practitioners as unauthorized practice of medicine and subject to criminal penalties; preserving existing legal remedies for violations; clarifying that no penalty may be assessed against a patient; and providing for certain construction of this section.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

That the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, be amended by adding thereto a new article, designated §16-2O-1, to read as follows:

ARTICLE 20. UNBORN CHILD PROTECTION FROM DISMEMBERMENT ABORTION ACT.

§16-20-1. Unborn Child Protection from Dismemberment Abortion Act.

- (a) Definitions. For purposes of this section:
- 2 (1) "Abortion" means the same as that term is defined in section two, article two-f, chapter 3 sixteen of this code.
 - (2) "Attempt to perform an abortion" means the same as that term is defined in section two, article two-m, chapter sixteen of this code.
 - (3) "Dismemberment abortion" means, 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 a portion of the unborn

child's body to cut or rip it off. The term "dismemberment abortion" includes an abortion in which a dismemberment abortion is performed to cause the death of an unborn child but suction is subsequently used to extract fetal parts after the death of the unborn child. The term "dismemberment abortion" does not include an abortion which uses suction to dismember the body of the unborn child by sucking fetal parts into a collection container, an abortion following fetal demise which uses a suction curette, suction curettage or forceps to dismember the body of a dead unborn child, or when forceps are used following an induced fetal demise by other means.

- (4) "Medical emergency" means the same as that term is defined in section two, article two-m, chapter sixteen of this code.
- (5) "Physician" means the same as that term is defined in section two, article two-m, chapter sixteen of this code.
- (6) "Reasonable medical judgement" means the same as that term is defined in section two, article two-M, chapter sixteen of this code.
- (7) "Woman" means a female human being whether or not she has reached the age of majority.

(b) *Prohibition*. —

No person may perform, or attempt to perform, a dismemberment abortion as defined in this section, unless in reasonable medical judgment the woman has a condition that, on the basis of reasonable medical judgment, 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 condition may 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.

(c) Enforcement. —

(1) Any physician or other licensed medical practitioner who intentionally or recklessly
performs or induces an abortion in violation of this article is considered to have acted outside the
scope of practice permitted by law or otherwise in breach of the standard of care owed to patients,
and is subject to discipline from the applicable licensure board for that conduct, including, but not
limited to, loss of professional license to practice.

- (2) Any person, not subject to subdivision (1) of this subsection, who intentionally or recklessly performs or induces an abortion in violation of this article is considered to have engaged in the unauthorized practice of medicine in violation of section thirteen, article three, chapter thirty of this code, and, upon conviction, subject to the penalties contained in that section.
- (3) In addition to the penalties set forth in subdivisions (1) and (2) of this section, a patient may seek any remedy otherwise available to such patient by applicable law.
- (4) No penalty may be assessed against any patient upon whom an abortion is performed or induced or attempted to be performed or induced.
 - (d) Miscellaneous Provisions. —
- (1) This section does not prevent an abortion by any other method for any reason including rape and incest.
- (2) Nothing in this section may be construed as creating or recognizing a right to abortion, nor a right to a particular method of abortion.

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The Joint Committee on Enrolled Bill correctly enrolled.	s hereby certifies that the foregoing bill is
Chairman, Senate Committee	
Chairman, House Con	 nmittee
Originated in the Senate.	
In effect 90 days from passage.	
Clerk of the Senate	
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ر <i>ب</i> ر	peaker of the House of Delegates
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Day of	, 2016
	Paul Rou Sombles

PRESENTED TO THE GOVERNOR

MAR 03 2016

Time 9:26 am

In accordance with Section 14, Article VII of the Constitution of West Virginia, the Senate repassed, without amendment, Enrolled Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 10, by a majority of those elected to the Senate, to take effect ninety days from passage, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor.

The Clerk of the Senate to the House of Delegates.

C. Barre
Clerk of the Senate

March 10, 2016

In accordance with Section 14, Article VII of the Constitution, the House of Delegates reconsidered and again passed Enrolled Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 10, by a majority of those elected to the House, to take effect ninety days from passage, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor.

The Clerk of the House to the Senate.

Stephen J. Harrison

Clerk of the House of Delegates

March 10, 2016

I, Stephen J. Harrison, Clerk of the House of Delegates, and as such Clerk, Keeper of the Rolls of the Legislature of West Virginia, hereby certify that the foregoing bill, Enrolled Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 10, disapproved by the Governor on the 9th Day of March, 2016, was subsequently repassed by the Legislature, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor, on the 10th day of March, 2016.

Stephen J. Harrison

Clerk of the House of Delegates

and Keeper of the Rolls of the Legislature



STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

1900 Kanawha Boulevard, East Charleston, WV 25305 (304) 558-2000

EARL RAY TOMBLIN
GOVERNOR

March 9, 2016

VIA HAND DELIVERY

The Honorable William P. Cole III President, West Virginia Senate Room 229M, Building 1 State Capitol Charleston, West Virginia 25305

Re: Enrolled Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 10

Dear President Cole:

Pursuant to the provisions of section fourteen, article VII of the Constitution of West Virginia, I hereby disapprove and return the Enrolled Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 10.

I am advised this bill is overbroad and unduly burdens a woman's fundamental constitutional right to privacy. See Planned Parenthood of Southeastern Pennsylvania v. Casey, 505 U.S. 833, 879 (1992) (holding a state "may not prohibit any woman from making the ultimate decision to terminate her pregnancy before viability"). Among the bill's prohibitions is a leading pre-viability medical procedure (the "dilation & evacuation" method) that, for reasons of patient safety, is preferred by physicians. The Supreme Court of the United States and the United States District Court for the Southern District of West Virginia previously struck down similarly overbroad laws that unduly burdened a woman's right to choose this procedure. See Stenberg v. Carhart, 530 U.S. 914 (2000); Daniel v. Underwood, 102 F.Supp.2d 680 (S. D. W. Va. 2000) (declaring sections of WV's Women's Access to Health Care Act to be unconstitutional; ban at issue encompassed the common "dilation & evacuation" method and thus unduly burdened a woman's constitutional right of privacy). In these circumstances, a veto is appropriate.

Since e r ly,

Earl Ray Tomblin

mobile "

Governor

Office of the Governor

President Cole March 9, 2016 Page 2

cc: The Hon. Tim Armstead
Speaker of the House of Delegates

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The Hon. Natalie E. Tennant Secretary of State