MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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116th MAINE LEGISLATURE

FIRST REGULAR SESSION-1993

Legislative Document

No. 819

H.P. 604

House of Representatives, March 8, 1993

An Act to Ensure a Woman's Right to Know.

Received by the Clerk of the House on March 5, 1993. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary and 1200 ordered printed pursuant to Joint Rule 14.

OSEPH W. MAYO, Clerk

Presented by Representative COFFMAN of Old Town.
Cosponsored by Senator PARADIS of Aroostook and
Representatives: AHEARNE of Madawaska, BRUNO of Raymond, CLARK of Millinocket,
DEXTER of Kingfield, GOULD of Greenville, JOY of Island Falls, KUTASI of Bridgton,
MARSHALL of Eliot, MARTIN of Van Buren, MICHAUD of East Millinocket, MURPHY of
Berwick, NICKERSON of Turner, PINETTE of Fort Kent, POULIOT of Lewiston, REED of
Dexter, VIGUE of Winslow, Senator: CAREY of Kennebec.

Sec. 1. 22 MRSA 1598, as reallocated by PL 1979, c. 663, §133, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:
§1598. Abortions
1. Policy. It is the public policy of the State that an
abortion after viability may be performed only when it is
necessary to preserve the life or health of the pregnant woman.
It is also the public policy that abortions may only be performed
by a physician.
2. Definitions. As used in this section, unless the context
otherwise indicates, the following terms have the following
meanings.
A. "Abortion" means the intentional interruption of a
pregnancy by the application of external agents, whether
chemical or physical or by the ingestion of chemical agents
with an intention other than to produce a live birth or to
remove a dead fetus.
B. "Viability" means the state of fetal development when
the life of the fetus may be continued indefinitely outside
the womb by natural or artificial life-supportive systems.
3. Persons who may perform abortions; penalties. Abortions
may be performed or induced only as follows:
A. Only a person licensed under Title 32, chapter 36 or 48,
<u>to practice medicine in the State as a medical or</u>
osteopathic physician, may perform an abortion on a pregnant
woman.
B. Any person not so licensed who knowingly performs an
abortion on a pregnant woman or any person who knowingly
assists a nonlicensed person to perform an abortion on a
pregnant woman commits a Class C crime.
4. Abortions after viability; criminal liability. A person
who performs an abortion after viability commits a Class D crime
<u>if:</u>
A. That person knowingly disregards the viability of the
fetus; and
B. That person knows that the abortion is not necessary for
the preservation of the life or health of the pregnant woman.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:

2	§133, is repealed.
. 4	Sec. 3. 22 MRSA §1599-A and §1599-B is enacted to read:
6	§1599-A. Informed consent to abortion
8	An abortion may not be performed or induced except with the voluntary and informed consent of the pregnant woman upon whom
10	the abortion is to be performed or induced, obtained in accordance with this section.
12	1. Standards for consent. Except in the case of a medical
14	emergency, consent to an abortion is voluntary and informed only if before the consent is given, the physician who is to perform
16	the abortion or the referring physician, or a qualified physician assistant, health care practitioner or technician to whom the
18	responsibility has been delegated by either physician, orally informs the pregnant woman of the nature of the proposed
20	procedure or treatment and of those risks and alternatives to the procedure or treatment that a reasonable patient would consider
22	material to the decision whether to undergo the abortion, and the pregnant woman certifies in writing before the abortion that she
24	has been provided with that information. The elements of notice and consent required by this section are:
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28	A. At least 24 hours before the abortion, the physician who is to perform the abortion or the referring physician orally
30	informs the pregnant woman of:
32	(1) The nature of the proposed procedure or treatment and of those risks and alternatives to the procedure or treatment that a reasonable patient would consider
34	material to the decision of whether to undergo the abortion;
36	(2) The probable gestational age of the fetus at the
38	time the abortion is to be performed; and
40	(3) The medical risks associated with carrying the fetus to term.
42	B. At least 24 hours before the abortion, the physician who
44	is to perform the abortion or the referring physician, or a qualified physician assistant, health care practitioner,
46	technician or social worker to whom the responsibility has been delegated by either physician, informs the pregnant
48	woman that:
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Sec. 2. 22 MRSA §1599, as reallocated by PL 1979, c. 663,

(1) The Department of Human Services publishes printed materials that describe the fetus and list agencies 2 that offer alternatives to abortion, that she has a right to review the printed materials and that a copy will be provided to her free of charge if she chooses 6 to review them; 8 (2) Medical assistance benefits may be available for prenatal care, childbirth and neonatal care, and that 10 more detailed information on the availability of that assistance is contained in the printed materials published by the Department of Human Services; and 12 (3) The father of the fetus is liable to assist in the 14 support of her child, after birth even when he has 16 offered to pay for the abortion. In the case of rape, this information may be omitted. 18 A copy of the printed materials produced by the Department of Human Services pursuant to section 1599-B has 20 been provided to the pregnant woman if she chooses to view 22 them; and 24 D. The pregnant woman certifies in writing before the abortion that the information required to be provided under paragraphs A, B and C has been provided. 26 28 2. Violations; penalties. A physician who violates the provisions of this section commits unprofessional conduct and the physician's license to practice is subject to suspension or 30 revocation in accordance with procedures provided under Title 32, 32 chapter 36, subchapter V or Title 32, chapter 48, subchapter II. In addition, a physician who performs or induces an abortion 34 without first obtaining the certification required by subsection 1, paragraph D or with knowledge or reason to know that the 36 informed consent of the pregnant woman has not been obtained commits a Class E crime for the first offense and a Class D crime 38 for each subsequent offense. It is a defense to any action for violation of this section based on a failure to furnish the 40 information required by subsection 1, paragraphs A or B if the physician can demonstrate, by a preponderance of the evidence, 42 that the physician reasonably believed that furnishing the information would have resulted in a severely adverse effect on the physical or mental health of the pregnant woman. 44 46 \$1599-B. Printed information required

days of the effective date of this section the following printed

The department shall publish and make available within 60

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materials.

1. List of services. Geographically indexed materials designed to inform a pregnant woman of public and private agencies and services available to assist a woman through pregnancy, childbirth and while the child is dependent, including adoption agencies, which must include a comprehensive list of the agencies available, a description of the services those agencies offer and a description of the manner, including telephone numbers, in which the agencies may be contacted, or at the option of the department, printed materials including a toll-free, 24-hour telephone number that may be called to obtain such a list and a description of agencies in the locality of the caller and the services offered by those agencies. The materials must include the following statement.

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"There are many public and private agencies willing and able to help you to carry your child to term, and to assist you and your child after your child is born, whether you choose to keep your child or to place your child for adoption. The Maine Department of Human Services strongly urges you to contact the department before making a final decision about abortion."

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The materials must include information on the availability of medical assistance benefits for prenatal care, childbirth and neonatal care and state that it is unlawful for any individual to coerce a woman to undergo abortion, that any physician who performs an abortion without obtaining informed consent from that woman or without according a private medical consultation may be liable to her for damages in a civil action at law, that the father of a child is liable to assist in the support of that child even in instances when the father has offered to pay for an abortion and that the law permits adoptive parents to pay costs of prenatal care, childbirth and neonatal care.

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2. Characteristics of a fetus. Materials designed to inform a pregnant woman of the probable anatomical and physiological characteristics of a fetus at 2-week gestational increments from fertilization to full term, including pictures representing the development of a fetus at 2-week gestation increments and any relevant information on the possibility of the survival of the fetus. The pictures or drawings must contain the dimensions of the fetus and be realistic and appropriate for the woman's stage of pregnancy. The materials must be objective, nonjudgmental and designed to convey only accurate scientific information about the fetus at the various gestational ages. The material must also contain objective information describing the methods of abortion procedures commonly employed, the medical risks commonly associated with each procedure, the possible detrimental psychological effects of abortion and the medical risks commonly associated with each procedure and the medical risks commonly associated with carrying a fetus to term.

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STATEMENT OF FACT

This bill repeals and replaces 2 sections of law regulating abortions. The first section is repealed and replaced to make clear that the section has continuing vitality under current caselaw and is to be enforced. The 2nd section repeals existing standards for informed consent and replaces them with a provision modeled after the Pennsylvania statute held Constitutional in Planned Parenthood of Southeastern Pennsylvania v. Casey, _U.S.__, 112 S.Ct. 2791, 120 L.Ed.2d 674 (1992).