House Bill 4108

Sponsored by Representative LEVY B, Senator SMITH DB, Representative OWENS; Representatives BOICE, BREESE-IVERSON, CRAMER, DIEHL, ELMER, GOODWIN, HELFRICH, HIEB, JAVADI, LEWIS, MANNIX, MCINTIRE, OSBORNE, RESCHKE, SCHARF, STOUT, WRIGHT, YUNKER, Senators ANDERSON, BONHAM, GIROD, HANSELL, KNOPP, LINTHICUM, THATCHER, WEBER (Presession filed.)

SUMMARY

The following summary is not prepared by the sponsors of the measure and is not a part of the body thereof subject to consideration by the Legislative Assembly. It is an editor's brief statement of the essential features of the measure **as introduced.** The statement includes a measure digest written in compliance with applicable readability standards.

Digest: Requires a health care worker who is present when a child is born alive after an abortion to give the same level of care as if the child was born alive after a normal birth. Makes it a crime if a health care worker knowingly or recklessly does not do so. Allows the person who had an abortion to sue a health care worker for knowingly or recklessly not giving the required care to a child born alive after an abortion. Allows the court to protect the private information of the person who had an abortion. (Flesch Readability Score: 62.6).

Requires a health care practitioner to exercise the proper degree of care to preserve the health and life of a child born alive after an abortion or an attempted abortion. Requires a health care practitioner to ensure that a child born alive is transported to a hospital. Creates crime for failure to exercise proper standard of care, punishable by maximum of five years' imprisonment, \$125,000 fine, or both.

Allows specified person to bring civil action for damages and equitable relief against a health care practitioner for failing to exercise proper standard of care. Directs the court to award attorney fees to a prevailing plaintiff.

Allows the court to order that the identity or personally identifiable information of specified persons is protected from disclosure.

A BILL FOR AN ACT

2 Relating to abortion.

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- Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:
- 4 <u>SECTION 1.</u> Sections 1 to 7 of this 2024 Act shall be known and may be cited as the 5 Born-Alive Infants Protection Act.
 - SECTION 2. As used in sections 1 to 7 of this 2024 Act:
 - (1) "Abortion" means the use or prescription of a drug, medicine, instrument or other substance or device in order to:
 - (a) Intentionally kill the unborn child of a pregnant person; or
 - (b) Terminate a person's pregnancy with a purpose other than:
- 11 (A) After viability, to produce a live birth and preserve the life and health of the child;
 - (B) To remove a dead unborn child.
 - (2) "Born alive" means the complete expulsion or extraction of a child from a person at any stage of the child's development and after the expulsion or extraction, the child is breathing or has a beating heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether the umbilical cord has been severed or not. Expulsion or extraction may occur by natural or induced labor, cesarean section or induced abortion.
 - (3) "Health care practitioner" means a person who is authorized by a health professional regulatory agency in this state to engage in the practice of a health care discipline.
 - SECTION 3. In determining the meaning of any statute, rule, regulation or interpretation

thereof by an agency of this state, "person," "human being," "child" and "individual," in addition to any other definition, means an infant member of the species homo sapiens who is born alive at any stage of the member's development.

<u>SECTION 4.</u> (1) When an abortion or attempted abortion results in a child born alive, any health care practitioner who is present at the time the child is born alive shall:

- (a) Exercise the same degree of professional skill, care and diligence to preserve the life and health of the child that a reasonably diligent and conscientious health care practitioner would render to any other child born alive at the same gestational age; and
- (b) Following the exercise of skill, care and diligence required under paragraph (a) of this subsection, if the child was not born alive in a hospital, ensure that the child born alive is immediately transported and admitted to a hospital. If the child was born alive at a hospital, the health care practitioner shall continue to exercise the skill, care and diligence required under paragraph (a) of this subsection.
- (2) A health care practitioner or an employee of a health care clinic where an abortion or attempted abortion results in a child born alive and who has knowledge of a violation of subsection (1) of this section shall immediately report the violation to a state law enforcement agency.
- <u>SECTION 5.</u> Nothing in sections 1 to 7 of this 2024 Act shall be construed to affirm, deny, expand or limit any legal status or legal right of a member of the species homo sapiens at any point prior to being born alive.
- SECTION 6. A person who knowingly or recklessly violates section 4 of this 2024 Act shall be guilty of a Class C felony, except that the person upon whom the abortion was performed or attempted to be performed may not be prosecuted for a violation of section 4 of this 2024 Act.
- <u>SECTION 7.</u> (1) A person upon whom an abortion was performed or attempted to be performed may maintain a civil action against a person who knowingly or recklessly violates section 4 of this 2024 Act for damages and equitable relief.
- (2)(a) A court shall award attorney fees to a plaintiff who prevails in an action described in subsection (1) of this section.
- (b) A court shall award attorney fees to a defendant against whom an action described in subsection (1) of this section is brought if the action is not successful and the court determines that the action is frivolous or was brought in bad faith.
- (3) A civil action for violation of section 4 of this 2024 Act may not be maintained against a person upon whom an abortion was performed or attempted to be performed.
- SECTION 8. (1) In an action brought under sections 1 to 7 of this 2024 Act, the court shall rule, either by the court's own motion or that of a party, whether the identity or any personally identifiable information of the person upon whom an abortion was performed or attempted to be performed in violation of section 4 of this 2024 Act should be exempt from disclosure, unless the person consents in a signed writing to the disclosure of the person's identity or personally identifiable information.
- (2) If the court determines, under subsection (1) of this section, that the person's identity or any personally identifiable information should be exempt from disclosure, the court shall issue orders to the parties, witnesses and counsel regarding the exemption from disclosure and shall direct that the court record be sealed and that the proceedings be closed to the public to the extent necessary to protect from disclosure the person's identity or personally

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- (3) An order issued under this section must include written findings explaining:
- (a) Why the person's identity or personally identifiable information should be exempted from disclosure;
- (b) Why the order is necessary to protect the person's identity or personally identifiable information from disclosure;
 - (c) How the order is narrowly tailored to achieve protection from disclosure; and
- (d) Why no reasonable less restrictive alternative means exist to ensure protection from disclosure.
- (4) This section may not be construed to prevent the disclosure to the defendant of the identity of the plaintiff or of witnesses.

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