## SENATE FLOOR SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL 10

## 55TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2021

AN ACT

RELATING TO ABORTION; AMENDING DEFINITIONS IN SECTION 30-5-1 NMSA 1978 (BEING LAWS 1969, CHAPTER 67, SECTION 1); PROVIDING PROTECTIONS FOR HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS; REVISING A CRIME.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:

SECTION 1. Section 30-5-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 67, Section 1) is amended to read:

"30-5-1. DEFINITIONS.--As used in [this] Chapter 30, Article 5 NMSA 1978:

A. "pregnancy" means the implantation of an embryo in the uterus; and

[B. "accredited hospital" means one licensed by the health and social services department;

G.] B. "[justified] medical termination" means the intentional ending of the pregnancy of a woman no later than .219461.2

twenty weeks following gestation at the request of [said] the woman or if [said] the woman is under the age of eighteen years, then at the request of [said] the woman, [and] her then living parent or guardian or pursuant to a court order, by a physician licensed by the state of New Mexico using acceptable medical procedures [in an accredited hospital upon written certification by the members of a special hospital board that] if:

- (1) the continuation of the pregnancy, in [their] the physician's opinion, is likely to result in the death of the woman or the grave impairment of the physical or mental health of the woman; [or
- (2) the child probably will have a grave physical or mental defect; or
- (3) (2) the pregnancy resulted from rape [as defined in Sections 40A-9-2 through 40A-9-4 NMSA 1953. Under this paragraph, to justify a medical termination of the pregnancy, the woman must present to the special hospital board an affidavit that she has been raped and that the rape has been or will be reported to an appropriated law enforcement official); or
  - $[\frac{(4)}{(3)}]$  the pregnancy resulted from incest.
- [D. "special hospital board" means a committee of two licensed physicians or their appointed alternates who are members of the medical staff at the accredited hospital where

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the proposed justified medical termination would be performed, and who meet for the purpose of determining the question of medical justification in an individual case, and maintain a written record of the proceedings and deliberations of such board.]"

SECTION 2. Section 30-5-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 67, Section 2) is amended to read:

"30-5-2. PERSONS [AND INSTITUTIONS] EXEMPT FROM DISCIPLINE .-- [This Article does not require a hospital to admit any patient for the purposes of performing an abortion nor is any hospital required to create a special hospital board. A person who is a member of, or associated with, the staff of a hospital, or any employee of a hospital in which a justified medical termination has been authorized and who objects to the justified medical termination on moral or religious grounds shall not be required to participate in medical procedures which will result in the termination of pregnancy, and the refusal of any such person to participate shall not form the basis of any disciplinary or other recriminatory action against such person] A health care provider shall not be required to participate in medical termination of a pregnancy except to preserve the life of the woman, and the refusal of a health care provider to participate in a medical termination of a pregnancy shall not form the basis of a disciplinary or other recriminatory action against that health care provider."

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SECTION 3. Section 30-5-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 67, Section 3) is amended to read:

"30-5-3. CRIMINAL ABORTION.--

A. Criminal abortion consists of administering to any non-consenting pregnant woman any medicine, drug or other substance, or using any method or means whereby [an untimely] a medical termination of her pregnancy is produced, or attempted to be produced [with the intent to destroy the fetus, and the termination is not a justified medical termination].

B. Whoever commits criminal abortion is guilty of a fourth degree felony. Whoever commits criminal abortion [which] that results in the death of the woman is guilty of a second degree felony."

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