

SUBSTITUTE FOR
SENATE BILL NO. 160

A bill to amend 1931 PA 328, entitled
"The Michigan penal code,"
(MCL 750.1 to 750.568) by adding section 90h.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

1 SEC. 90H. (1) THIS SECTION SHALL BE KNOWN AND MAY BE CITED AS
2 THE "PARTIAL-BIRTH ABORTION BAN ACT".

3 (2) EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN SUBSECTION (3), A PHYSICIAN, AN
4 INDIVIDUAL PERFORMING AN ACT, TASK, OR FUNCTION UNDER THE
5 DELEGATORY AUTHORITY OF A PHYSICIAN, OR ANY OTHER INDIVIDUAL WHO IS
6 NOT A PHYSICIAN OR NOT OTHERWISE LEGALLY AUTHORIZED TO PERFORM AN
7 ABORTION WHO KNOWINGLY PERFORMS A PARTIAL-BIRTH ABORTION AND KILLS
8 A HUMAN FETUS IS GUILTY OF A FELONY PUNISHABLE BY IMPRISONMENT FOR
9 NOT MORE THAN 2 YEARS OR A FINE OF NOT MORE THAN \$50,000.00, OR
10 BOTH.

1 (3) IT IS NOT A VIOLATION OF SUBSECTION (2) IF IN THE
2 PHYSICIAN'S REASONABLE MEDICAL JUDGMENT A PARTIAL-BIRTH ABORTION IS
3 NECESSARY TO SAVE THE LIFE OF A MOTHER WHOSE LIFE IS ENDANGERED BY
4 A PHYSICAL DISORDER, PHYSICAL ILLNESS, OR PHYSICAL INJURY.

5 (4) THE SPOUSE OF THE MOTHER AT THE TIME OF THE PARTIAL-BIRTH
6 ABORTION OR EITHER PARENT OF THE MOTHER IF THE MOTHER HAD NOT
7 ATTAINED THE AGE OF 18 AT THE TIME OF THE PARTIAL-BIRTH ABORTION
8 MAY FILE A CIVIL ACTION AGAINST THE PHYSICIAN OR INDIVIDUAL
9 DESCRIBED IN SUBSECTION (2) FOR A VIOLATION OF THIS SECTION UNLESS
10 THE PREGNANCY IS A RESULT OF THE PLAINTIFF'S CRIMINAL CONDUCT OR
11 THE PLAINTIFF CONSENTED TO THE PARTIAL-BIRTH ABORTION. A PLAINTIFF
12 WHO PREVAILS IN A CIVIL ACTION BROUGHT UNDER THIS SECTION MAY
13 RECOVER BOTH OF THE FOLLOWING:

14 (A) ACTUAL DAMAGES, INCLUDING DAMAGES FOR EMOTIONAL DISTRESS.

15 (B) TREBLE DAMAGES FOR THE COST OF THE PARTIAL-BIRTH ABORTION.

16 (5) A WOMAN WHO OBTAINS OR SEEKS TO OBTAIN A PARTIAL-BIRTH
17 ABORTION IS NOT A CONSPIRATOR TO COMMIT A VIOLATION OF THIS
18 SECTION.

19 (6) AS USED IN THIS SECTION:

20 (A) "PARTIAL-BIRTH ABORTION" MEANS AN ABORTION IN WHICH THE
21 PHYSICIAN, AN INDIVIDUAL ACTING UNDER THE DELEGATORY AUTHORITY OF
22 THE PHYSICIAN, OR ANY OTHER INDIVIDUAL PERFORMING THE ABORTION
23 DELIBERATELY AND INTENTIONALLY VAGINALLY DELIVERS A LIVING FETUS
24 UNTIL, IN THE CASE OF A HEADFIRST PRESENTATION, THE ENTIRE FETAL
25 HEAD IS OUTSIDE THE BODY OF THE MOTHER, OR IN THE CASE OF BREECH
26 PRESENTATION, ANY PART OF THE FETAL TRUNK PAST THE NAVAL IS OUTSIDE
27 THE BODY OF THE MOTHER, FOR THE PURPOSE OF PERFORMING AN OVERT ACT

1 THAT THE PERSON KNOWS WILL KILL THE PARTIALLY DELIVERED LIVING
2 FETUS, AND PERFORMS THE OVERT ACT, OTHER THAN COMPLETION OF
3 DELIVERY, THAT KILLS THE PARTIALLY DELIVERED LIVING FETUS.

4 (B) "PHYSICIAN" MEANS AN INDIVIDUAL LICENSED BY THIS STATE TO
5 ENGAGE IN THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE OR THE PRACTICE OF OSTEOPATHIC
6 MEDICINE AND SURGERY UNDER ARTICLE 15 OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH CODE,
7 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.16101 TO 333.18838.

8 Enacting section 1. This amendatory act takes effect January
9 1, 2012.

10 Enacting section 2. (1) Every provision in this amendatory act
11 and every application of the provisions in this amendatory act are
12 severable from each other. If any application of a provision in
13 this amendatory act to any person or group of persons or
14 circumstances is found by a court to be invalid, the remainder of
15 this amendatory act and the application of the amendatory act's
16 provisions to all other persons and circumstances may not be
17 affected. All constitutionally valid applications of this
18 amendatory act shall be severed from any applications that a court
19 finds to be invalid, leaving the valid applications in force,
20 because it is the legislature's intent and priority that the valid
21 applications be allowed to stand alone. Even if a reviewing court
22 finds a provision of this amendatory act invalid in a large or
23 substantial fraction of relevant cases, the remaining valid
24 applications shall be severed and allowed to remain in force.

25 (2) The provisions of this amendatory act shall be construed,
26 as a matter of state law, to be enforceable up to but no further
27 than the maximum possible extent consistent with federal

1 constitutional requirements, even if that construction is not
2 readily apparent, as such constructions are authorized only to the
3 extent necessary to save the amendatory act from judicial
4 invalidation. If any court determines that any provisions of this
5 amendatory act are unconstitutionally vague, it shall interpret
6 this amendatory act, as a matter of state law, in a manner that
7 avoids the vagueness problem while enforcing the amendatory act
8 provision to the maximum possible extent consistent with federal
9 constitutional requirements.