House	Amendment NO
Offered By	
AMEND House Committee Substitute for Ser inserting after all of said section and line the f	nate Bill No. 850, Page 1, Section A, Line 4, by Collowing:
child shall be performed or induced once the trabortion is necessary to preserve the life of the physical disorder, physical illness, or physical condition caused by or arising from the pregnation create a serious risk of substantial and irrevers of the pregnant woman. For purposes of this slimited to, functions of the immune system, noneurological, brain, respiratory, circulatory, ere 2. Except in the case of a medical emorphism or inducing an electromism of the gestational age attempt to detect consistent with accepted obstetrical and neonal determination, the physician shall make such it to be performed such medical examinations, in physician, knowledgeable about the medical find involved, would consider necessary to possible to gestational age attempt to detect the physician determines that the or more, prior to performing or inducing an alif the unborn child is viable by using and exercommonly exercised by a skillful, careful, and viability, the physician shall perform or cause as are necessary to make a finding of the gestational age are necessary to make a finding of the gestational age are necessary to make a finding of the gestational age are necessary to make a finding of the gestational age are necessary to make a finding of the gestational age are necessary to make a finding of the gestational age are necessary to make a finding of the gestational age are necessary to make a finding of the gestational age are necessary to make a finding of the gestational age are necessary to make a finding of the gestational age are necessary to make a finding of the gestational age are necessary to make a finding of the gestational age are necessary to make a finding of the gestational age are necessary to make a finding of the gestational age are necessary to make a finding of the gestational age are necessary to make a finding of the gestational age are necessary to make a finding of the gestational age are necessary to make a finding of the gestational age are necessary to make a finding of the gestational age	ancy itself, or when continuation of the pregnancy will sible physical impairment of a major bodily function section, "major bodily function" includes, but is not ormal cell growth, digestive, bowel, bladder, adocrine, and reproductive functions. ergency: In abortion upon a woman, the physician shall sect the heartbeat of the unborn child in a manner atal practices and standards. In making such inquiries of the pregnant woman and perform or cause maging studies, and tests as a reasonably prudent facts and conditions of both the woman and the unborn erform and consider in making an [accurate diagnosis
(3) If the physician determines that the or more, and further determines that the unborned that the un	e gestational age of the unborn child is twenty weeks en child is not viable and performs or induces an
reasons for such determinations to the health of	report such findings and determinations and the care facility in which the abortion is performed and to arts, and shall enter such findings and determinations e individual abortion report submitted to the
Action Taken	Date

(4)] (a) If the physician determines that the unborn child [is viable] has a detectable heartbeat, the physician shall not perform or induce an abortion upon the woman unless the abortion is necessary to preserve the life of the pregnant woman or that a continuation of the pregnancy will create a serious risk of substantial and irreversible physical impairment of a major bodily function of the woman.

- (b) Before a physician may proceed with performing or inducing an abortion upon a woman when it has been determined that the unborn child [is viable] has a detectable heartbeat, the physician shall first certify in writing the medical threat posed to the life of the pregnant woman, or the medical reasons that continuation of the pregnancy would cause a serious risk of substantial and irreversible physical impairment of a major bodily function of the pregnant woman. Upon completion of the abortion, the physician shall report the reasons and determinations for the abortion of [a viable] an unborn child with a detectable heartbeat to the health care facility in which the abortion is performed and to the state board of registration for the healing arts, and shall enter such findings and determinations in the medical record of the woman and in the individual abortion report submitted to the department under section 188.052.
- (c) Before a physician may proceed with performing or inducing an abortion upon a woman when it has been determined that the unborn child [is-viable] has a detectable heartbeat, the physician who is to perform the abortion shall obtain the agreement of a second physician with knowledge of accepted obstetrical and neonatal practices and standards who shall concur that the abortion is necessary to preserve the life of the pregnant woman, or that continuation of the pregnancy would cause a serious risk of substantial and irreversible physical impairment of a major bodily function of the pregnant woman. This second physician shall also report such reasons and determinations to the health care facility in which the abortion is to be performed and to the state board of registration for the healing arts, and shall enter such findings and determinations in the medical record of the woman and the individual abortion report submitted to the department under section 188.052. The second physician shall not have any legal or financial affiliation or relationship with the physician performing or inducing the abortion, except that such prohibition shall not apply to physicians whose legal or financial affiliation or relationship is a result of being employed by or having staff privileges at the same hospital as the term "hospital" is defined in section 197.020.
- (d) Any physician who performs or induces an abortion upon a woman when it has been determined that the unborn child [is viable] has a detectable heartbeat shall utilize the available method or technique of abortion most likely to preserve the life or health of the unborn child. In cases where the method or technique of abortion most likely to preserve the life or health of the unborn child would present a greater risk to the life or health of the woman than another legally permitted and available method or technique, the physician may utilize such other method or technique. In all cases where the physician performs an abortion upon [a viable] an unborn child with a detectable heartbeat, the physician shall certify in writing the available method or techniques considered and the reasons for choosing the method or technique employed.
- (e) No physician shall perform or induce an abortion upon a woman when it has been determined that the unborn child [is viable] has a detectable heartbeat unless there is in attendance a physician other than the physician performing or inducing the abortion who shall take control of and provide immediate medical care for a child born as a result of the abortion. During the performance of the abortion, the physician performing it, and subsequent to the abortion, the physician required to be in attendance, shall take all reasonable steps in keeping with good medical practice, consistent with the procedure used, to preserve the life or health of the [viable] unborn child; provided that it does not pose an increased risk to the life of the woman or does not pose an increased risk of substantial and irreversible physical impairment of a major bodily function of the woman.

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3. Any person who knowingly performs or induces an abortion of an unborn child in violation of the provisions of this section is guilty of a class D felony, and, upon a finding of guilt or plea of guilty, shall be imprisoned for a term of not less than one year, and, notwithstanding the provisions of section 558.002, shall be fined not less than ten thousand nor more than fifty thousand dollars.

- 4. Any physician who pleads guilty to or is found guilty of performing or inducing an abortion of an unborn child in violation of this section shall be subject to suspension or revocation of his or her license to practice medicine in the state of Missouri by the state board of registration for the healing arts under the provisions of sections 334.100 and 334.103.
- 5. Any hospital licensed in the state of Missouri that knowingly allows an abortion of an unborn child to be performed or induced in violation of this section may be subject to suspension or revocation of its license under the provisions of section 197.070.
- 6. Any abortion facility licensed in the state of Missouri that knowingly allows an abortion of an unborn child to be performed or induced in violation of this section may be subject to suspension or revocation of its license under the provisions of section 197.220.
- 7. A woman upon whom an abortion is performed or induced in violation of this section shall not be prosecuted for a conspiracy to violate the provisions of this section.
- 8. Nothing in this section shall be construed as creating or recognizing a right to abortion, nor is it the intention of this section to make lawful any abortion that is currently unlawful.
- 9. It is the intent of the legislature that this section be severable as noted in section 1.140. In the event that any section, subsection, subdivision, paragraph, sentence, or clause of this section be declared invalid under the Constitution of the United States or the Constitution of the State of Missouri, it is the intent of the legislature that the remaining provisions of this section remain in force and effect as far as capable of being carried into execution as intended by the legislature.
- 10. The general assembly may, by concurrent resolution, appoint one or more of its members who sponsored or co-sponsored this act in his or her official capacity to intervene as a matter of right in any case in which the constitutionality of this law is challenged."; and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

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