## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## HOUSE BILL NO. 242

## BY STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

AN ACT RELATING TO ABORTION; AMENDING CHAPTER 6, TITLE 18, IDAHO CODE, BY THE AD-DITION OF A NEW SECTION 18-623, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE FOR THE CRIME OF ABORTION TRAFFICKING, TO PROVIDE FOR AN AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE, TO PROVIDE THAT IT SHALL NOT BE AN AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE THAT AN ABORTION PROVIDER IS LOCATED IN ANOTHER STATE, TO AUTHORIZE THE ATTORNEY GENERAL TO PROSECUTE CERTAIN PERSONS, AND TO PROVIDE A PENALTY; AMENDING SECTION 18-8807, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS AND RESTRICTIONS ON A CIVIL ACTION; PROVIDING SEVERABILITY; AND DECLARING AN EMERGENCY AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho:

SECTION 1. That Chapter 6, Title 18, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended by the addition thereto of a <u>NEW SECTION</u>, to be known and designated as Section 18-623, Idaho Code, and to read as follows:

- 18-623. ABORTION TRAFFICKING. (1) An adult who, with the intent to conceal an abortion from the parents or guardian of a pregnant, unemancipated minor, either procures an abortion, as described in section 18-604, Idaho Code, or obtains an abortion-inducing drug for the pregnant minor to use for an abortion by recruiting, harboring, or transporting the pregnant minor within this state commits the crime of abortion trafficking.
- (2) It shall be an affirmative defense to a prosecution under subsection (1) of this section that a parent or guardian of the pregnant minor consented to trafficking of the minor.
- (3) It shall not be an affirmative defense to a prosecution under subsection (1) of this section that the abortion provider or the abortion-inducing drug provider is located in another state.
- (4) The Idaho attorney general has the authority, at the attorney general's sole discretion, to prosecute a person for a criminal violation of this section or section 18-622, Idaho Code, if the prosecuting attorney authorized to prosecute criminal violations of this section or section 18-622, Idaho Code, refuses to prosecute violations of any of the provisions of this section or section 18-622, Idaho Code, by any person without regard to the facts or circumstances.
- (5) Any person who commits the crime of abortion trafficking, as provided in subsection (1) of this section, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for no less than two (2) years and no more than five (5) years.

SECTION 2. That Section 18-8807, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

18-8807. CIVIL CAUSES OF ACTION. (1) Any female upon whom an abortion has been attempted or performed, the father of the preborn child, a grandparent of the preborn child, a sibling of the preborn child, or an aunt or uncle of the preborn child may maintain an action for:

- (a) All damages from the medical professionals who knowingly or recklessly attempted, performed, or induced the abortion in violation of this chapter;
- (b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, statutory damages in an amount not less than twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) from the medical professionals who knowingly or recklessly attempted, performed, or induced an abortion in violation of this chapter; and
- (c) Costs and attorney's fees. [8803 8804]

- (2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a person may bring an action under this section not later than four (4) years following the date the cause of action accrues.
- (3) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a civil cause of action under this section may not be brought by a person who impregnated the mother through an act of rape or incest.
- (4) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, including chapter 1, title 12, Idaho Code, a court may not award costs or attorney's fees to a defendant in an action brought under this section unless the defendant has complied with the applicable requirements of sections 18-8803 and 18-8804, Idaho Code.
- (5) The civil causes of action provided for in this section exist independently of any criminal action commenced pursuant to this chapter. A civil cause of action may be pursued under the provisions of this chapter even if a criminal prosecution is not pursued.
- (6) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, including chapters 14, 17, and 18, title 54, Idaho Code, the requirements of this section shall be enforced exclusively through the private civil causes of action described. No enforcement of this section may be taken or threatened against any person by this state, a political subdivision of this state, a prosecuting attorney, or an executive or administrative officer or employee of this state or a political subdivision of this state.
- (7) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, this state, a state official, or a prosecuting attorney may not intervene in an action brought under this section. Nothing in this subsection shall prohibit a person described in this subsection from filing an amicus curiae brief in the action.
- (8) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect any familial rights or responsibilities or any proceedings conducted under Idaho law.
- (9) In an action brought under this section, a court may not award compensatory or punitive damages if a person demonstrates that the person paid, or has been ordered to pay, compensatory or punitive damages, respectively, in a previous civil action for that particular violation of this chapter.
- (10) Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, a damage award in an action brought under this section may not be:
  - (a) Paid for, or reimbursed by, an insurance policy, except to the extent that the person against whom the damage award is assessed has insufficient personal assets to pay the total damage award; and
  - (b) Subject to any limitations on medical malpractice awards.

- (11) Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, a civil action may not be brought under this section by a person who, through an act of rape, sexual assault, incest, or other criminal conduct, impregnated the pregnant woman seeking an abortion in violation of this chapter.
- (12) Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, the following shall not be defenses to an action brought under this section:
  - (a) That the pregnant woman or, if the pregnant woman is a minor, a parent or guardian consented to an unlawful abortion;
  - (b) Ignorance or mistake of law;
  - (c) A person's belief that any provision of this section is or was unconstitutional;
  - (d) A person's reliance on a state or federal court decision that is not binding on the court in which the action has been brought;
  - (e) Non-mutual issue preclusion or non-mutual claim preclusion;
  - (f) Contributory or comparative negligence;
  - (g) Assumption of risk; or

- (h) A claim that an action brought under the section will violate a constitutional right of a third party.
- (13) Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, a court may:
- (a) Not award attorney's fees or costs to a person subject to an action brought under this section unless the action is frivolous, without foundation, or brought in bad faith or for the sole reason for delay;
- (b) Not award attorney's fees or costs to a person who prevails in challenging the constitutionality of this section under state law, unless the defense of this section is frivolous, without foundation, or brought in bad faith or for the sole reason for delay; and
- (c) Award attorney's fees or costs to a person who prevails in defending the constitutionality of this section under state law, even though the challenge to the constitutionality of this section was not frivolous, without foundation, or brought in bad faith or for the sole reason for delay.
- (14) The provisions of this section shall not be construed to impose liability on speech or conduct protected by the first amendment of the United States constitution or by section 9, article I of the constitution of the state of Idaho.
- (15) Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, a person may bring an action not later than six (6) years after the date the action accrues.
- SECTION 3. SEVERABILITY. The provisions of this act are hereby declared to be severable and if any provision of this act or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance is declared invalid for any reason, such declaration shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this act.
- SECTION 4. An emergency existing therefor, which emergency is hereby declared to exist, this act shall be in full force and effect thirty days after its passage and approval.