HLS 25RS-907 REENGROSSED

2025 Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 575

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BY REPRESENTATIVES VENTRELLA, EMERSON, AMEDEE, BUTLER, CARRIER, DEVILLIER, DESHOTEL, DEWITT, DICKERSON, EDMONSTON, EGAN, FIRMENT, HORTON, MACK, MCCORMICK, OWEN, SCHAMERHORN, THOMPSON, AND WILDER

Prefiled pursuant to Article III, Section 2(A)(4)(b)(i) of the Constitution of Louisiana.

ABORTION: Provides relative to liability for the unlawful termination of a pregnancy

AN ACT

2	To amend and reenact R.S. 9:2800.12, relative to abortion; to provide a cause of action; to
3	provide damages; to provide definitions; to provide exceptions; and to provide for
4	related matters.
5	Be it enacted by the Legislature of Louisiana:
6	Section 1. R.S. 9:2800.12 is hereby amended and reenacted to read as follows:
7	§2800.12. Liability for <u>unlawful</u> termination of a pregnancy
8	A.(1) Any person or entity who performs, causes, or substantially facilitates
9	an abortion is liable to the mother of the unborn child and those persons defined in
10	Paragraph (2) of this Subsection, regardless of whether the abortion resulted in the
11	death of the unborn child. for any damage occasioned or precipitated by the abortion,
12	which An action under this Section survives shall survive for a period of three five
13	years from the date of discovery of the damage with a peremptive period of ten years
14	from the date of the abortion.
15	(2) In addition to the mother of the unborn child, any of the following
16	persons may bring an action for damages under this Section:

1	(a) The natural or biological father of the unborn child except when the
2	father impregnated the mother of the unborn child through an act of rape, sexual
3	assault, or incest.
4	(b) The maternal and paternal grandparents of the unborn child.
5	(c) The legal custodian of the mother of the unborn child if the mother was
6	a minor at the time the abortion was caused, performed, or attempted.
7	B. For purposes of this Section:
8	(1) "Abortion" means the deliberate termination of an intrauterine human
9	pregnancy after fertilization of a female ovum, by any person, including the pregnant
10	woman herself, with an intention other than to produce a live birth or to remove a
11	dead unborn child shall have the same meaning as provided by R.S. 14:87.1.
12	(2) "Damage" includes all special and general damages which are
13	recoverable in an intentional tort, negligence, survival, or wrongful death action for
14	injuries suffered or damages occasioned by the unborn child or mother.
15	"Substantially facilitates" means administering, prescribing, dispensing, distributing,
16	marketing, advertising, promoting, or selling an abortion-inducing drug.
17	(3) "Unborn child" means the unborn offspring of human beings from the
18	moment of conception through pregnancy and until termination of the pregnancy.
19	C.(1) The signing of a consent form by the mother prior to the abortion does
20	not negate this cause of action, but rather reduces the recovery of damages to the
21	extent that the content of the consent form informed the mother of the risk of the
22	type of injuries or loss for which she is seeking to recover.
23	(2) The laws governing medical malpractice or limitations of liability thereof
24	provided in Title 40 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950 are not applicable to
25	this Section.
26	D. A person entitled to bring an action under this Section may recover all of
27	the following damages:
28	(1) Statutory damages in the amount of not less than one hundred thousand
29	dollars if the defendant is not licensed to practice medicine in this state, is an entity

1	not licensed to dispense pharmaceutical drugs in this state, or is a foreign
2	corporation, limited liability company, partnership, or other business entity.
3	(2) Special and general damages upon proof of injuries including but not
4	limited to loss of consortium and emotional distress.
5	(3) Exemplary damages upon proof that injuries were caused by a wanton
6	and reckless disregard for the safety of others through acts that cause or attempt to
7	cause an abortion as defined by R.S. 14:87.1, regardless of whether the defendant
8	was prosecuted for the actions.
9	(4) Exemplary damages when the woman upon whom the abortion was
10	performed, caused, or attempted was a minor, regardless of whether the defendant
11	knew or should have known of the minor's age.
12	(5) Court costs and attorney fees.
13	E. The courts shall have personal jurisdiction over any defendant sued under
14	this Section in accordance with R.S. 13:3201.
15	F. Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, an action under this
16	Section may not be brought against the following:
17	(1) The woman upon whom an abortion was performed, caused, or
18	attempted.
19	(2) A healthcare provider licensed to practice medicine in this state for the
20	provision of healthcare that is not defined as abortion under R.S. 14:87.1.
21	(3) A pharmacist or pharmacy licensed in this state for actions related to
22	filling a prescription for a drug, medicine, or other substance prescribed for a bona
23	fide medical reason.
24	(4) A mental health professional or advocate for sexual assault survivors who
25	provides counseling or support services in a manner that does not include the
26	promotion of or referral to abortion resources.
27	G. When requested, the court shall allow an individual bringing an action
28	under this Section to proceed using the initials or pseudonym of the mother of the
29	unborn child and may close any proceedings in the case or enter other protective

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- orders to preserve the privacy of the woman upon whom the abortion was performed,

 attempted, or caused.

 H. This Section shall be known and may be cited as the "Justice for Victims"
 - of Abortion Drug Dealers Act".

DIGEST

The digest printed below was prepared by House Legislative Services. It constitutes no part of the legislative instrument. The keyword, one-liner, abstract, and digest do not constitute part of the law or proof or indicia of legislative intent. [R.S. 1:13(B) and 24:177(E)]

HB 575 Reengrossed

2025 Regular Session

Ventrella

Abstract: Provides relative to causes of action for an unlawful termination of a pregnancy.

<u>Present law</u> (R.S. 9:2800.12(A)) provides that any person who performs an abortion is liable to the mother of the unborn child for any damages. The action survives a period of three years from the date of discovery of the damage with a peremptive period of 10 years from the date of the abortion.

<u>Proposed law</u> changes <u>present law</u> by increasing the prescriptive period <u>from</u> three years from the date of discovery of the damage to five years.

<u>Proposed law</u> also expands <u>present law</u> by including any person or entity who causes or substantially facilitates an abortion. Those persons could be held liable for damages to the following people:

- (1) The natural or biological father of the unborn child except when the father impregnated the mother of the unborn child through act of rape, sexual assault, or incest.
- (2) The maternal and paternal grandparents of the unborn child.
- (3) The legal custodian of the mother of the unborn child if the mother was a minor at the time the abortion was caused, performed, or attempted.

Present law (R.S. 9:2800.12(B)) defines "abortion", "damage", and "unborn child".

<u>Proposed law</u> retains the definition of "unborn child", removes the definition of "damage", and adds the definition of "substantially facilitates". It changes the definition of "abortion" to have the same meaning as provided by R.S. 14:87.1.

<u>Present law</u> (R.S. 9:2800.12(C)(1)) provides that the signing of a consent form by the mother prior to the abortion does not negate a cause of action but reduces the recovery of damages to the extent that the content of the consent form informed the mother of the risk of the type of injuries or loss for which she is seeking to recover. It also provides that medical malpractice or limitations of liability provided in <u>present law</u> do not apply to <u>present law</u>.

<u>Proposed law</u> removes the provision that provides that the signing of a consent form by the mother prior to the abortion does not negate a cause of action but reduces the recovery of damages to the extent that the content of the consent form informed the mother of the risk of the type of injuries or loss for which she is seeking to recover.

CODING: Words in struck through type are deletions from existing law; words <u>underscored</u> are additions.

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<u>Proposed law</u> provides that a person bringing an action under <u>proposed law</u> may recover statutory damages, special damages, general damages, exemplary damages, court costs, and attorney fees.

<u>Proposed law</u> provides that courts shall have personal jurisdiction over any defendant sued under proposed law.

<u>Proposed law</u> provides the following list of persons who are exempt from liability for the provisions of proposed law:

- (1) The woman upon whom an abortion was performed, caused, or attempted.
- (2) A healthcare provider licensed to practice medicine in this state for the provision of healthcare that is not defined as abortion under R.S. 14:87.1.
- (3) A pharmacist or pharmacy licensed in this state for actions related to filling a prescription for a drug, medicine, or other substance prescribed for a bona fide medical reason.
- (4) A mental health professional or advocate for sexual assault survivors who provides counseling or support services in a manner that does not include the promotion of or referral to abortion resources.

<u>Proposed law</u> requires the court, if requested, to allow an individual bringing an action under <u>proposed law</u> to use initials or a pseudonym of the mother of the unborn child. The court may also close any proceedings in the case or enter other protective orders to preserve the privacy of the woman upon whom the abortion was performed, attempted, or caused.

<u>Proposed law</u> provides that it may be known and cited as the "Justice for Victims of Abortion Drug Dealers Act".

(Amends R.S. 9:2800.12)

Summary of Amendments Adopted by House

The Committee Amendments Proposed by <u>House Committee on Civil Law and</u> Procedure to the original bill:

- 1. Make technical changes.
- 2. Define "substantially facilitates".
- 3. Add an exemption to liability for any mental health professional or advocate in certain circumstances.

The House Floor Amendments to the engrossed bill:

- 1. Make technical changes.
- 2. Remove manufacturing from the definition of "substantially facilitates".