SLS 25RS-256 ENGROSSED

2025 Regular Session

SENATE BILL NO. 156

BY SENATOR PRESSLY

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

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT. Provides for in vitro fertilization. (8/1/25)

2 To amend and reenact R.S. 9:121 through 124 and 126 through 133 and to repeal R.S. 9:125, relative to in vitro fertilized human embryos; to provide for definitions; to provide 3 for uses of an in vitro fertilized human embryo; to provide for legal rights of an in 4 5 vitro fertilized human embryo; to provide for ownership of an in vitro fertilized 6 human embryo; to provide for qualification to perform in vitro fertilization 7 procedures; to provide for destruction of an invitro fertilized human embryo; to 8 provide for judicial standards; to provide for liability; to provide for inheritance 9 rights; and to provide for related matters. 10 Be it enacted by the Legislature of Louisiana: 11 Section 1. R.S. 9:121 through 124 and 126 through 133 are hereby amended and

AN ACT

CHAPTER 3. **IN VITRO FERTILIZED** HUMAN EMBRYOS

§121. Human embryo; in vitro fertilization; definition

reenacted to read as follows:

A "human embryo" for the purposes of this Chapter is an in vitro fertilized human ovum, with certain rights granted by law, composed of one or more living human cells and human genetic material so unified and organized that it will develop

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Coding: Words which are struck through are deletions from existing law; words in **boldface type and underscored** are additions.

1	in utero into an unborn child.
2	Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary and for the purposes of
3	this Chapter all of the following definitions shall apply:
4	(1) "Human embryo" means a fertilized human ovum that is biologically
5	human, with certain rights granted by law, composed of one or more living
6	human cells and human genetic material.
7	(2) "In vitro fertilized human embryo" means a human embryo created
8	through the in vitro fertilization process that has certain rights granted by law
9	and is composed of one or more living human cells and human genetic material
10	so unified and organized that it may develop in utero into an unborn child.
11	(3) "Nonviable in vitro fertilized human embryo" means an in vitro
12	fertilized human embryo that does not continue to progress through necessary
13	developmental milestones during the in vitro development. Viability of an in
14	vitro fertilized human embryo is presumed unless it is deemed nonviable.
15	§122. Uses of an in vitro fertilized human embryo in vitro
16	The use of a human ovum embryo fertilized in vitro is solely for the support
17	and contribution of the complete development of human in utero implantation. No
18	in vitro fertilized human ovum embryo will be farmed or cultured solely for research
19	purposes or any other purposes. The sale of a human ovum, fertilized human ovum
20	embryo, or human embryo is expressly prohibited.
21	§123. Capacity
22	$\underline{\mathbf{A}}$. An in vitro fertilized human $\underline{\mathbf{ovum}}$ $\underline{\mathbf{embryo}}$ exists as a juridical person
23	until it is either: such time as the in vitro fertilized ovum is implanted in the womb;
24	or at any other time when rights attach to an unborn child in accordance with law.
25	(1) Deemed nonviable as provided in R.S. 9:121; or
26	(2) Implanted in the womb, at which time rights attach as otherwise
27	allowed by law.
28	B. As a juridical person, the in vitro fertilized human embryo shall:
29	(1) Have the capacity to sue or be sued; and

1 (2) Be recognized as a separate entity apart from the medical facility or 2 clinic where it is housed or stored. 3 §124. Legal status Identification and confidentiality 4 As a juridical person, the in vitro fertilized human ovum embryo shall be given an identification by the medical facility for use within the medical facility 5 which entitles such ovum to sue or be sued. The confidentiality of the in vitro 6 fertilization fertilized human embryo and the patient from which it came shall be 7 8 maintained. 9 10 §126. Ownership; control and decision making authority 11 An in vitro fertilized human ovum is a biological human being which 12 A. An in vitro fertilized human embryo is not susceptible of ownership, 13 and is not the property of the physician which acts as an agent of fertilization, or the 14 facility which employs him the physician, or the donors of the sperm and ovum. If 15 the in vitro fertilization patients express their identity, then their rights as parents as 16 provided under the Louisiana Civil Code will be preserved. If the in vitro fertilization patients fail to express their identity, then the physician shall be deemed to be 17 18 temporary guardian of the in vitro fertilized human ovum until adoptive implantation 19 can occur. A court in the parish where the in vitro fertilized ovum is located may 20 appoint a curator, upon motion of the in vitro fertilization patients, their heirs, or 21 physicians who caused in vitro fertilization to be performed, to protect the in vitro 22 fertilized human ovum's rights. 23 B. Neither the facility nor the physician acting as an agent of fertilization shall have decision-making authority over a viable in vitro fertilized human 24 25 embryo. C. The intended parent or parents shall have control and decision-26 making authority over a viable in vitro fertilized human embryo. 27

§127. Responsibility

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Any physician or medical facility who causes in vitro fertilization of a human

1 ovum embryo in vitro will be directly responsible for the in vitro safekeeping of the 2 fertilized ovum human embryo. §128. Qualifications 3 Only medical facilities meeting the standards of the American Fertility 4 5 Society and the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists and directed by a medical doctor licensed to practice medicine in this state and possessing 6 7 specialized training and skill in in vitro fertilization also in conformity with the 8 standards established by the American Fertility Society or the American College of 9 Obstetricians and Gynecologists shall cause the in vitro fertilization of a human 10 ovum to occur. No person shall engage in in vitro fertilization procedures unless 11 qualified as provided in this Section. 12 No person shall engage in in vitro fertilization procedures unless the 13 following criteria is met: (1) The procedure is performed at a medical facility that meets the 14 standards of the American Society for Reproductive Medicine and the 15 American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. 16 (2) The medical facility is directed by a medical doctor who: 17 (a) Is licensed to practice medicine in this state; 18 19 (b) Possesses specialized training and skill in in vitro fertilization that is 20 in conformity with the standards established by the American Society for 21 Reproductive Medicine and the American College of Obstetricians and 22 Gynecologists; and (c) Is double board certified or eligible to practice by the American 23 24 Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology in both obstetrics and gynecology as well as reproductive endocrinology and infertility. 25 §129. Destruction 26 27 A viable in vitro fertilized human ovum embryo is a juridical person which shall not be intentionally destroyed by any natural or other juridical person or 28

through the actions of any other such person. An in vitro fertilized human ovum that

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fails to develop further over a thirty-six hour period except when the embryo is in a state of cryopreservation, is considered non-viable and is not considered a juridical person.

§130. Duties of donors Donation of an in vitro fertilized human embryo

An in vitro fertilized human ovum is a juridical person which cannot be owned by the in vitro fertilization patients who owe it a high duty of care and prudent administration. If the in vitro fertilization patients renounce, by notarial act, their parental rights for in utero implantation, then the in vitro fertilized human ovum embryo shall be available for adoptive implantation donation in accordance with written procedures of the facility where it is housed or stored. The in vitro fertilization patients, who owe a high duty of care and prudent administration to the in vitro fertilized human embryo, may renounce their parental rights in favor of another married couple person, but only if the other couple person is willing and able to receive assume the direction and control of the in vitro fertilized ovum embryo. No compensation shall be paid or received by either couple person to renounce parental rights. Constructive fulfillment of the statutory provisions for adoption in this state shall occur when a married couple executes a notarial act of adoption of the in vitro fertilized ovum and birth occurs.

§131. Judicial standard

In disputes arising between any parties regarding the in vitro fertilized ovum human embryo, the judicial standard for resolving such disputes is to be dispute shall be resolved in accordance with the terms and provisions of the in vitro fertilization agreement by the parties. If no such agreement exists, then disputes shall be determined by a court of competent jurisdiction and in the best interest of the in vitro fertilized ovum human embryo. Any provision in an in vitro fertilization agreement that directs or provides for the intentional destruction of an embryo shall be deemed null and void.

§132. Liability

Strict liability or liability of any kind including actions relating to succession

rights and inheritance shall not be applicable to any physician, hospital, in vitro fertilization clinic, or their agent who acts in good faith in the screening, collection, conservation, preparation, transfer, or cryopreservation of the human ovum fertilized in vitro for transfer to the human uterus. Any immunity granted by this Section is applicable only to an action brought on behalf of the in vitro fertilized human ovum as a juridical person.

A. No physician, healthcare provider, hospital, in vitro fertilization clinic, laboratory personnel, provider of services, or their agent who participates in the screening, collection, preparation, transfer, analysis, storage, transportation, fertilization, culture, cryopreservation, or any other act typically performed during the in vitro fertilization process of the human embryo fertilized in vitro for transfer to the human uterus shall be subject to criminal prosecution except in cases where acts were made with criminal negligence as defined in R.S. 14:12, or specific or general criminal intent as defined in R.S. 14:10.

B. All civil matters brought against any qualified healthcare provider shall be brought in accordance with the procedures provided by the Louisiana Medical Malpractice Act. Any civil matter brought against a nonqualified healthcare provider shall be subjected to civil liability based upon the applicable standard of care.

§133. Inheritance rights

Inheritance rights will not flow to the in vitro fertilized ovum human embryo as a juridical person, unless the in vitro fertilized ovum human embryo develops into an unborn child that is born in a live birth, or at any other time when rights attach to an unborn child in accordance with law. As a juridical person, the embryo or child born as a result of in vitro fertilization and in vitro fertilized ovum human embryo donation to another couple person does not retain its inheritance rights from the in vitro fertilization patients or a donor of gametes used in the in vitro fertilization process, unless the donor is a person from whom the child could

1 otherwise inherit under laws of succession notwithstanding the in vitro fertilization

2 process.

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Section 2. R.S. 9:125 is hereby repealed.

The original instrument and the following digest, which constitutes no part of the legislative instrument, were prepared by Senate Legislative Services. The keyword, summary, 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)]

DIGEST

SB 156 Engrossed

2025 Regular Session

Pressly

<u>Present law</u> establishes certain rights for an in vitro fertilized human embryo.

<u>Proposed law</u> changes references in <u>present law</u> from "human embryo" and "in vitro fertilized human ovum" to "in vitro fertilized human embryo".

<u>Proposed law</u> defines "in vitro fertilized human embryo" and "nonviable in vitro fertilized human embryo and provides that an in vitro fertilized human embryo is deemed viable unless it is determined to be nonviable.

Proposed law reorganizes provisions of present law.

Present law establishes criteria for persons engaging in in vitro fertilization procedures.

<u>Proposed law</u> provides additional criteria for persons engaging in in vitro fertilization procedures.

<u>Present law</u> provides that if the in vitro fertilization patients renounce their parental rights for in utero implantation, the in vitro fertilized human ovum shall be available for adoptive implantation. The in vitro fertilization patients may renounce their parental rights in favor of another married couple.

<u>Proposed law</u> removes the terms "parental", "married", "couple", and "adoptive implantation" and instead provides for donation to a person upon a patient renouncing their rights for in utero implantation.

<u>Present law</u> provides that in disputes arising between any parties regarding the in vitro fertilized ovum, the judicial standard for resolving such disputes is to be in the best interest of the in vitro fertilized ovum.

<u>Proposed law</u> provides that if an in vitro fertilization agreement exists, parties in dispute shall resolve in accordance with the terms and provisions of the agreement before utilizing the courts.

<u>Present law</u> provides that any physician, hospital, in vitro fertilization clinic, or their agent who acts in good faith shall not be held strictly liable or liable in any action relating to succession rights and inheritance for the screening, collection, conservation, preparation, transfer, or cryopreservation of the human ovum fertilized in vitro for transfer to the human uterus

<u>Proposed law</u> provides criminal immunity from liability and extends the protection to additional providers of services and acts related to in vitro fertilization.

Proposed law requires all civil matters brought against a qualified healthcare provider to be

brought in accordance with the La. Medical Malpractice Act.

<u>Proposed law</u> provides that any civil matter brought against a nonqualified healthcare provider shall be subjected to civil liability based upon the applicable standard of care.

Effective August 1, 2025.

(Amends R.S. 9:121-124 and 126-133; repeals R.S. 9:125)

Summary of Amendments Adopted by Senate

Committee Amendments Proposed by Senate Committee on Judiciary A to the original bill

- 1. Provides for the definition of "human embryo".
- 2. Provides for conditions in which an in vitro fertilized human embryo ceases to exist as a juridical person.
- 3. Provides that an in vitro fertilized human embryo is not susceptible of ownership.
- 4. Provides that intended parents, not a facility nor the physician acting as an agent of fertilization, shall have control and decision-making authority over a viable in vitro fertilized human embryo.
- 5. Provides that in vitro fertilization patients owe a high duty of care and prudent administration to an in vitro fertilized human embryo.
- 6. Provides that any provision in an in vitro fertilization agreement directing or providing for the intentional destruction of an embryo shall be deemed null and void.
- 7. Provides with regard to criminal negligence on the part of certain medical professionals or facilities.
- 8. Makes technical changes.