1	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES - FLOOR VERSION
2	STATE OF OKLAHOMA
3	2nd Session of the 58th Legislature (2022)
4	COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE
5	FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 4327 By: Stearman and Roberts (Sean)
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9	COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE
10	An Act relating to abortion; defining terms;
11	prohibition certain abortions; creating an exception; enabling a private cause of action against abortion
12	providers; creating requirements; creating defenses to action; specifying damages; prohibiting official
13	state claims; providing for codification; and providing an effective date.
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16	BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA:
17	SECTION 1. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified
18	in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 1-758 of Title 63, unless there
19	is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:
20	A. As used in this section:
21	1. "Gestational age" means the amount of time that has elapsed
22	from the first day of a woman's last menstrual period;
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2. "Gestational sac" means the structure comprising the
 extraembryonic membranes that envelop the unborn child and that is
 typically visible by ultrasound after the fourth week of pregnancy;

3. "Physician" means an individual licensed to practice
medicine in this state, including a medical doctor and a doctor of
osteopathic medicine;

7 4. "Pregnancy" means the human female reproductive condition 8 that:

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a. begins with fertilization,

b. occurs when the woman is carrying the developing human
offspring, and

12 c. is calculated from the first day of the woman's last
13 menstrual period;

14 5. "Standard medical practice" means the degree of skill, care, 15 and diligence that an obstetrician of ordinary judgment, learning, 16 and skill would employ in like circumstances; and

17 6. "Unborn child" means a human fetus or embryo in any stage of18 gestation from fertilization until birth.

B. A physician may not knowingly perform or induce an abortion
on a pregnant woman, unless such abortion is performed to save the
life of the mother.

C. This act shall be enforced exclusively through private civilactions.

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D. Any person, other than an officer or employee of a state or local governmental entity in this state, may bring a civil action against any person who:

Performs or induces an abortion in violation of this act; 4 1. 5 2. Knowingly engages in conduct that aids or abets the performance or inducement of an abortion, including paying for or 6 7 reimbursing the costs of an abortion through insurance or otherwise, if the abortion is performed or induced in violation of this act, 8 9 regardless of whether the person knew or should have known that the 10 abortion would be performed or induced in violation of this act; or 11 3. Intends to engage in the conduct described by this act.

12 E. If a claimant prevails in an action brought under this13 section, the court shall award:

Injunctive relief sufficient to prevent the defendant from
 violating this act or engaging in acts that aid or abet violations
 of this act;

17 2. Statutory damages in an amount of not less than Ten Thousand 18 Dollars (\$10,000.00) for each abortion that the defendant performed 19 or induced in violation of this act, and for each abortion performed 20 or induced in violation of this act that the defendant aided or 21 abetted; and

22 3. Costs and attorney's fees.

A court may not award relief under this section in response to a violation of this act if the defendant demonstrates that the defendant previously paid the full amount of statutory damages in a previous action for that particular abortion performed or induced in violation of this act, or for the particular conduct that aided or abetted an abortion performed or induced in violation of this act. Additionally, a court may not award relief under this section where the abortion in question was performed to save the life of the mother.

F. A person may bring an action under this section not later
than the fourth anniversary of the date the cause of action accrues.
G. The following are not a defense to an action brought under
this act:

12 1. Ignorance or mistake of law;

13 2. A defendant's belief that the requirements of this act are 14 unconstitutional or were unconstitutional;

A defendant's reliance on any court decision that has been overruled on appeal or by a subsequent court, even if that court decision had not been overruled when the defendant engaged in conduct that violates this act;

4. A defendant's reliance on any state or federal court
decision that is not binding on the court in which the action has
been brought;

5. Nonmutual issue preclusion or nonmutual claim preclusion;
6. The consent of the unborn child's mother to the abortion; or

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7. Any claim that the enforcement of this act or the imposition
 of civil liability against the defendant will violate the
 constitutional rights of third parties.

H. It shall be an affirmative defense if:

1. A person sued under this act reasonably believed, after
conducting a reasonable investigation, that the physician performing
or inducing the abortion had complied or would comply with this act;
or

9 2. A person sued under this act reasonably believed, after
10 conducting a reasonable investigation, that the physician performing
11 or inducing the abortion will comply with this act;

12 The defendant shall have the burden of proving an affirmative 13 defense by a preponderance of the evidence.

I. Notwithstanding any other law, this state, a state official, or a district may not intervene in an action brought under this section. This subsection does not prohibit a person described by this subsection from filing an amicus curiae brief in the action.

J. A court shall not award costs or attorney's fees to adefendant in an action brought under this act.

K. A civil action under this section may not be brought by a
person who impregnated the abortion patient through an act of rape,
sexual assault, or incest.

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L. A defendant against whom an action is brought under this act
 does not have standing to assert the rights of women seeking an
 abortion as a defense to liability under that section unless:

The United States Supreme Court holds that the courts of
 this state must confer standing on that defendant to assert the
 third-party rights of women seeking an abortion in state court as a
 matter of federal constitutional law; or

8 2. The defendant has standing to assert the rights of women
9 seeking an abortion under the tests for third-party standing
10 established by the United States Supreme Court.

The defense under this subsection of this section is not available if the United States Supreme Court overrules Roe v. Wade 410 U.S. 113 (1973) or Planned Parenthood v. Casey, 505 U.S. 833 (1992), regardless of whether the conduct on which the cause of action is based occurred before the Supreme Court overruled either of those decisions.

SECTION 2. This act shall become effective November 1, 2022.

19 COMMITTEE REPORT BY: COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH, dated 03/02/2022 - DO PASS, As Amended and Coauthored.

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HB4327 HFLR BOLD FACE denotes Committee Amendments.