

**A BILL TO BE ENTITLED
“AN ACT TO PROHIBIT AN ABORTION”**

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

SECTION 1. G.S. 14-44 reads as rewritten:

“§ 14-44. Using drugs or instruments to destroy unborn child.

(a) If any person shall willfully provide, supply, or administer to any woman, either pregnant or quick with child, or prescribe for any such woman, or advise or procure any such woman to take any medicine, drug or other substance whatever, or shall use or employ any instrument or other means whatever with intent thereby to procure the miscarriage of such woman or destroy such child, he shall be punished as a Class ~~H~~ A felony.

(b) The offenses set forth in subsection (a) of this section do not include:

- (1) Administration of medicine, drug, or other substance, or performance of a procedure that is medically necessary to assist a pregnant woman who has suffered a miscarriage to expel, remove, or complete the expulsion or removal of her dead, unborn child from her body.
- (2) Administration of medicine, drug, or other substance, or performance of a procedure that is medically necessary to assist a pregnant woman who has suffered a stillbirth to expel, remove, or complete the expulsion or removal of her dead, unborn child from her body.”

SECTION 2. G.S. 14-44.1 reads as rewritten:

“§ 14-44.1. Providing or advertising abortion-inducing drugs to pregnant woman.

(a) Offense. – All of the following are unlawful:

- (1) For any individual within the State, including a physician, an employee or contractor of a physician's office or clinic, or other abortion provider, or organization within the State, including a physician's office or clinic or other abortion provider, to mail, provide, or supply an abortion-inducing drug ~~directly~~ to a pregnant woman ~~in violation of G.S. 90-21.83A(b)(2)a~~. Lack of knowledge or intent that the abortion-inducing drug will be administered outside the physical presence of a physician shall not be a defense to a violation of this subdivision.
- (2) For any manufacturer or supplier of an abortion-inducing drug to ship or cause to be shipped any abortion-inducing drug ~~directly~~ to a pregnant woman ~~in violation of G.S. 90-21.83A(b)(2)a~~. Lack of knowledge or intent that the abortion-inducing drug will be administered outside the physical presence of a physician shall not be a defense to a violation of this subdivision.
- (3) For any individual or organization to purchase or otherwise procure an advertisement, host or maintain an internet website, or provide an internet service ~~purposefully~~ directed to a pregnant woman who is a resident of this State when the individual or organization knows that the purpose of the advertisement, website, or internet service is ~~solely~~ to promote the sale of an abortion-inducing drug to be administered to a woman ~~in violation of G.S. 90-21.83A(b)(2)a~~.

(4) For any individual or organization to write, compose, or publish a notice or advertisement of any medication or means for producing or facilitating an abortion, or offer services by a notice, advertisement or otherwise, to assist in the accomplishment of any such purpose.

(b) The offenses set forth in subsection (a) of this section do not include:

(1) Administration of medicine, drug, or other substance, or performance of a procedure that is medically necessary to assist a pregnant woman who has suffered a miscarriage to expel, remove, or complete the expulsion or removal of her dead, unborn child from her body.

(2) Administration of medicine, drug, or other substance, or performance of a procedure that is medically necessary to assist a pregnant woman who has suffered a stillbirth to expel, remove, or complete the expulsion or removal of her dead, unborn child from her body.”

(c) Punishment. – An individual or organization who violates this section commits an infraction as defined in G.S. 14-3.1 and is subject to a fine of ~~five~~ one hundred thousand dollars (\$~~5~~100,000) per violation.

(d) Definitions. – The following definitions apply in this section:

(1) Abortion-inducing drug. – As defined in G.S. 90-21.81(1a).

(2) Organization. – As defined in G.S. 15A-773(c).

(3) Medical separation as defined in G.S. 90-21.81(5) is not an abortion.”

SECTION 3. G.S. 14-45 reads as rewritten:

“§ 14-45. Using drugs or instruments to produce abortion, miscarriage, or injure pregnant woman.

(a) If any person shall administer to any pregnant woman, or prescribe for any such woman, or advise and procure such woman to take any medicine, drug or anything whatsoever, with intent thereby to procure the abortion, miscarriage of such woman, or to injure or destroy such woman, or shall use any instrument or application for any of the above purposes, he shall be punished as a Class ~~I~~ A felony.”

(b) The offenses set forth in subsection (a) of this section do not include:

(1) Administration of medicine, drug, or other substance, or performance of a procedure that is medically necessary to assist a pregnant woman who has suffered a miscarriage to expel, remove, or complete the expulsion or removal of her dead, unborn child from her body.

(2) Administration of medicine, drug, or other substance, or performance of a procedure that is medically necessary to assist a pregnant woman who has suffered a stillbirth to expel, remove, or complete the expulsion or removal of her dead, unborn child from her body.”

SECTION 4. G.S. 14-46.1 reads as rewritten:

“§ 14-46.1. Prohibit sale of the remains of an unborn child resulting from an abortion, ~~or~~ miscarriage, stillbirth, pregnancy, or medical separation.”

(a) No person shall sell the remains of an unborn child resulting from an abortion, ~~or~~ a miscarriage, pregnancy, or medical separation, or any aborted, ~~or~~ miscarried, stillbirth, pregnancy, or medical separation material.

(b) For purposes of this section, the term “sell” shall mean the transfer from one person to another in exchange for any consideration whatsoever. The term shall not include payment for ~~incineration, burial or cremation as permitted by G.S. 14-46.3 and G.S. 90-21.86, or any services performed pursuant to G.S. 130A-131.10(f).~~

(c) “Remains” from an unborn child resulting from pregnancy, miscarriage, abortion, medical separation, or stillbirth include cells, human germ line cells, human cell lines, tissues, organs, and any other body part.

(d) A person convicted of a violation of this section is guilty of a Class ~~F~~ A felony.”

SECTION 5. G.S. 14-46.2 shall be added to read as follows:

“§ 14-46.2. Abortion; sex and race selection; genetic abnormality; injunctive and civil relief; failure to report.”

(a) Offense. – A person who knowingly does any of the following shall be punished as a Class ~~F~~ A felony:

- (1) Performs an abortion knowing that the abortion is sought based on the sex or race of the child or the race of a parent of that child.
- (2) Performs an abortion knowing that the abortion is sought based on a genetic abnormality of the child.
- (3) Uses force or the threat of force to intentionally injure or intimidate any person for the purpose of coercing a sex-selection or race-selection abortion, or an abortion because of a genetic abnormality of the child.
- (4) Solicits or accepts monies to finance a sex-selection or race-selection abortion, or an abortion because of a genetic abnormality of the child.

(b) The attorney general or the county attorney may bring an action in superior court to enjoin the activity described in subsection (a) of this section.

(c) The father of the unborn child who is married to the mother at the time she receives a sex-selection or race-selection abortion, an abortion because of a genetic abnormality of the child, or if the mother has not attained eighteen years of age at the time of the abortion, a maternal grandparent of the unborn child, may bring a civil action on behalf of the unborn child to obtain appropriate relief with respect to a violation of subsection (a) of this section. The court may award reasonable attorney fees as part of the costs in an action brought pursuant to this subsection. For the purposes of this subsection, “appropriate relief” includes monetary damages for all injuries, whether psychological, physical or financial, including loss of companionship and support, resulting from the violation of subsection (a) of this section.

(d) A physician, physician's assistant, nurse, counselor or other medical or mental health professional or organization who knowingly does not report known violations of subsection (a) of this section to appropriate law enforcement authorities shall be subject to a civil fine of not more than \$100,000."

SECTION 5. G.S. 14-46.3 shall be added to read as follows:

"§ 14-46.3. Prohibited uses of human cell lines, human germ line cells, human ovum, fertilized human ovum, and human embryos

(a) Definitions

- (1) "Fertilized human ovum" is the result of a union of human ovum and human sperm.
- (2) "Human germ line cells" are cells that form human ovum and human sperm.
- (3) "Human cell cloning" is the generation of a colony from a single cell from a human ovum, a human sperm, an unborn child, a stillborn child, or remains; a subculture of such a colony would give rise to a human cell line.
- (4) "Human cell lines" are established by culturing cells from an unborn child or stillborn child in such a way that they continue to grow and multiply ex utero. A human cell line may be finite (survives for a fixed number of doublings) or continuous (indefinite lifespan).
- (5) "Human embryo" denotes the earliest stages following fertilization of human ovum by human sperm.
- (6) "Human ovum" is the human female reproductive cell.
- (7) "Human sperm" is the human male reproductive cell.
- (8) "Remains" from an unborn child resulting from pregnancy, miscarriage, abortion, medical separation, or stillbirth include cells, human germ line cells, human cell lines, tissues, organs, and any other body part.
- (9) "Research" includes in utero (inside the uterus) and ex utero (outside the uterus).
- (10) "Unborn child" includes all prenatal stages.

(b) "Offense. – A person who knowingly does any of the following in the State of North Carolina shall be punished as a Class A felony:

- (1) Attempts, creates, develops, uses, sells, solicits, acquires, accepts as a donation, receives, manufacturers, tests, researches, experiments, distributes, transfers, or transplants human ovum or fertilized human ovum for any purpose other than the support and contribution of the complete development of human embryo in utero implantation.
- (2) Attempts, creates, develops, uses, sells, solicits, acquires, accepts as a donation, receives, manufacturers, tests, researches, experiments, distributes, transfers, or transplants the remains.
- (3) Attempts, creates, develops, uses, sells, solicits, acquires, accepts as a donation, receives, manufacturers, tests, researches, transfers, or distributes fertilized human ovum, human embryo, or the remains in vaccines, pharmaceuticals, therapeutics, cosmetics, and any other product.
- (4) Attempts, creates a human cell clone, stockpiles, or otherwise engages in development, use, sale, solicitation, acquisition, acceptance as a donation, receipt, manufacture, test, research, experiment, distribution, transfer, or transplant of or with any product derived from human cell cloning.

- (5) Subjects human ovum, fertilized human ovum, or human embryo to substantial risk of death or injury.
- (6) Attempts to, transfers, or brings about the penetration of a human ovum by a human sperm cell for any purpose other than the support and contribution of the complete development of human embryo in utero implantation in the woman from whom the human ovum originated.
- (7) Attempts to, within one treatment cycle, to transfer more than three human embryo into a woman;
- (8) Attempts to, within one treatment cycle, by gamete intrafallopian transfer, to fertilize more than three human ovum.
- (9) Attempts to fertilize more human ovum from a woman than may be transferred to her in one treatment cycle.
- (10) Attempts, creates, or brings about, or otherwise engages in alteration of genetic information of a human germ line cell.
- (11) Attempts, creates a human cell clone, stockpiles, or otherwise engages in development, use, sale, solicitation, acquisition, acceptance as a donation, receipt, manufacture, test, research, experiment, distribution, transfer, or transplant of or with any product derived from human cell cloning.
- (12) Attempts, creates, develops, uses, sells, solicits, acquires, accepts as a donation, receives, manufacturers, tests, researches, experiments, distributes, transfers, or transplants a human germ line cell with altered genetic information.

(c) The offenses set forth in subsection (b) of this section do not include:

- (1) In utero or ex utero fertilization and accompanying transfer to a woman's body from whom the human ovum or fertilized human ovum originated.
- (2) Support and contribution of the complete development of human embryo in utero implantation in the pregnant woman.
- (3) Diagnostic test or remedial procedure the purpose of which is to determine the life or health of the unborn child, or to preserve the life or health of the unborn child or pregnant woman.
- (4) Radiation, chemotherapeutic, or other gene altering treatment not designed as an immunizing agent against infecting pathogens, by which an alteration of the genetic information of a human germ line cell, human ovum, human sperm, or human embryo may or does occur.

(d) The attorney general or the county attorney may bring an action in superior court to enjoin the activity described in subsection (b) of this section, and to prosecute persons, firms, corporations, and officers, directors, trustees, agents, employees, or affiliates of such violation.

(e) A person or organization that knowingly does not report known violations of subsection (b) of this section to appropriate law enforcement authorities shall be subject to a civil fine of not more than \$100,000.

(f) The superior court, on complaint by any person that subsection (b) is being violated, may issue an injunction against such violation and may fine all persons, firms, corporations, and officers, directors, trustees, agents, employees, or affiliates of such up to \$100,000 per person for such violation. In event of a disregard of such injunction or other court order, the superior court shall hold such parties in contempt and prescribe such further penalties as the court in its discretion shall so determine.

(g) All fertilized human ovum, human embryo, the remains of an unborn child resulting from pregnancy, miscarriage, abortion, medical separation, or stillbirth in vaccines, pharmaceuticals, therapeutics, cosmetics, and any other product, human cell lines, human cell clone, and any other product derived therefrom in existence when this act becomes law shall be buried or cremated humanely and with dignity at a facility selected by the attorney general, under the direction of the attorney general, on a date set no less than 90 days in advance of written notice given to the public such that any and all interested persons shall attend the burial or cremation.”

SECTION 6. G.S. 14-46.4 shall be added to read as follows:

“§ 14-46.4. Formation of chimera and hybrids

(a) A person who knowingly does any of the following in the State of North Carolina shall be punished as a Class A felony

- (1) Attempts to, brings about, or unites a human embryo or an animal embryo with different genetic material to a cell conglomerate.
- (2) Attempts to, brings about, or joins a human embryo with a cell that contains genetic information different from the human embryo cells, and induces them further to develop.
- (3) Attempts to, brings about, or fertilizes human ovum with the sperm of an animal or by fertilization of an animal’s egg cell with human sperm to generate an embryo capable of development;
- (4) Transfers an embryo arising out of a procedure described in (1), (2), or (3) to a woman or an animal;
- (5) Transfers a human embryo into an animal.
- (6) Transfer to an animal of cells, human germ line cells, human cell lines, tissues, organs, and any other body part of an unborn child resulting from pregnancy, miscarriage, abortion, medical separation, or stillbirth.”

SECTION 7. G.S. 90-21.7 Parental consent required is deleted in its entirety.

SECTION 8. G.S. 90-21.9 Medical emergency exception is deleted in its entirety, and replaced with the following:

“§ 90-21.9. Parental consent to medical separation.

(a) When the circumstances compel a medical separation, the physician shall inform the unemancipated minor and one of the persons listed in subsections (1) through (4) below, before the medical separation if possible, of the medical indications supporting the physician’s good faith judgment that a medical separation is necessary to avert her death or that a 72-hour delay will create a serious risk of substantial and irreversible impairment of a major bodily function, and obtain her informed consent and the informed consent of one of the persons listed in subsections (1) through (4) below to a medical separation in accordance with North Carolina law.

- (1) A parent with custody of the minor; or
- (2) The legal guardian or legal custodian of the minor; or
- (3) A parent with whom the minor is living; or
- (4) A grandparent with whom the minor has been living for at least six months immediately preceding the date of the minor's written consent.

(b) Medical separation is performed in the good faith medical judgment that provides the best opportunity for the unborn child to survive while also preserving the life or major bodily function of the pregnant unemancipated minor.

(c) The circumstances that compel a medical separation shall not include psychological or emotional conditions of the pregnant unemancipated minor.

(d) As soon as feasible, the physician shall document in writing the medical indications upon which the physician relied and shall cause the original of the writing to be maintained in the unemancipated minor medical records and a copy given to one of the following persons:

- (1) A parent with custody of the minor; or
- (2) The legal guardian or legal custodian of the minor; or
- (3) A parent with whom the minor is living; or
- (4) A grandparent with whom the minor has been living for at least six months immediately preceding the date of the minor's written consent.”

SECTION 9. G.S. 90-21.81 reads as rewritten:

“§ 90-21.81. Definitions.

The following definitions apply in this Article:

(1) **Abortion.** – A surgical abortion or a medical abortion, as those terms are defined in this section, respectively. Medical separation is not an abortion.

...

~~(4e) **Incest.**—The criminally injurious conduct in the nature of the conduct described in G.S. 14-178.~~

~~(4d) **Life-limiting anomaly.**—The diagnosis by a qualified physician of a physical or genetic condition that (i) is defined as a life-limiting disorder by current medical evidence and (ii) is uniformly diagnosable.~~

(4e) **Medical abortion.** – The use of any medicine, drug, or other substance intentionally to terminate the pregnancy of a woman known to be pregnant with an intention other than to do any of the following, none of which is an abortion:

- a. Increase the probability of a live birth.
- b. Preserve the life or health of the unborn child.
- c. Remove a dead, unborn child who died as a result of (i) natural causes in utero, (ii) accidental trauma, or (iii) a criminal assault of the pregnant woman or her unborn child which causes the premature termination of the pregnancy.
- d. Remove an ectopic pregnancy.
- e. Administration of medicine, drug, or other substance, or performance of a procedure that is medically necessary to assist a pregnant woman who has suffered a miscarriage to expel, remove, or complete the expulsion or removal of her dead, unborn child from her body.

- f. Administration of medicine, drug, or other substance, or performance of a procedure that is medically necessary to assist a pregnant woman who has suffered a stillbirth to expel, remove, or complete the expulsion or removal of her dead, unborn child from her body.”
- (5) Medical emergency separation. – A medical or surgical procedure to separate from the pregnant woman her unborn child may be performed during a woman’s pregnancy if in the good faith medical judgment of a qualified physician, the procedure is immediately necessary to avert the death of the pregnant woman or for which a 72-hour delay will create serious risk of substantial and irreversible physical impairment of a major bodily function of the pregnant woman.

For purposes of this definition:

- a. Medical separation is performed in the good faith medical judgment that provides the best opportunity for the unborn child to survive while also preserving the life or major bodily function of the pregnant woman.
- b. No psychological or emotional condition shall be deemed a medical condition for which a medical separation may be performed.
- c. No condition shall be deemed a medical condition for which a medical separation may be performed if based on a claim or diagnosis that the woman will engage in conduct which would result in her death or in substantial and irreversible physical impairment of a major bodily function.
- (5a) Partial-birth abortion. – As defined in 18 U.S.C. § 1531(b)(1) as it exists on January 1, 2023. An abortion in which the person performing the abortion does both of the following:
- a. Deliberately and intentionally vaginally delivers an unborn child until, in the case of a headfirst presentation, the entire unborn child’s head is outside the body of the mother or, in the case of breech presentation, any part of the unborn child’s trunk past the naval is outside the body of the mother for the purpose of performing an overt act that the person knows will kill the partially delivered living unborn child.
- b. Performs the overt act, other than completion of delivery that kills the partially delivered unborn child.
- (9a) Rape.— The criminally injurious conduct in the nature of the conduct described in G.S. 14-27.21, 14-27.22, 14-27.23, 14-27.24, and 14-27.25.
- (9b) Stillbirth. - The death or loss of an unborn child before or during delivery. Miscarriage and stillbirth both describe pregnancy loss, and differ according to when the loss occurs. Miscarriage is loss before the 20th week of pregnancy. Stillbirth is loss at or after 20 weeks of pregnancy.

- (9bc) Surgical abortion. – The use or prescription of any instrument or device intentionally to terminate the pregnancy of a woman known to be pregnant with an intention other than to do any of the following, none of which is an abortion:
- a. Increase the probability of a live birth.
 - b. Preserve the life or health of the child.
 - c. Remove a dead, unborn child who died as the result of (i) natural causes in utero, (ii) accidental trauma, or (iii) a criminal assault on the pregnant woman or her unborn child which causes the premature termination of the pregnancy.
 - d. Remove an ectopic pregnancy.”

SECTION 10. G.S. 90.21.81A reads as rewritten:

“§ 90-21.81A. Abortion.

(a) Abortion Prohibited. – It shall be unlawful ~~after the twelfth week of a woman's pregnancy~~ to procure or cause a miscarriage or abortion in the State of North Carolina.

(b) Partial-Birth Abortion Prohibited. – It shall be unlawful for a qualified physician, any health care provider, or any person to perform a partial-birth abortion at any time.”

SECTION 11. G.S. 90-21.81B When abortion is lawful is deleted in its entirety.

SECTION 12. G.S. 90-21.81C Abortion reporting, objecting, and inspection requirements is deleted in its entirety.

SECTION 13. G.S. 90-21.81D Life-limiting anomaly procedure; informed consent is deleted in its entirety.

SECTION 14. G.S. 90-21.82 Informed consent to surgical abortion is deleted in its entirety.

SECTION 15. G.S. 90-21.82A Suitable facilities for the performance of surgical abortions is deleted in its entirety.

SECTION 16. G.S. 90.21.83 Printed information required is deleted in its entirety.

SECTION 17. G.S. 90.21.83A Informed consent to medical abortion is deleted in its entirety.

SECTION 18. G.S. 90.21.83B Distribution of abortion-inducing drugs and duties of physician is deleted in its entirety.

SECTION 19. G.S. 90-21.83C Additional information provided to the pregnant woman is deleted in its entirety.

SECTION 20. G.S. 90-21.84 Internet website is deleted in its entirety.

SECTION 21. G.S. 90-21.85 Display of real-time view requirement is deleted in its entirety.

SECTION 22. G.S. 90.21.86 Procedure in case of medical emergency is deleted in its entirety, and replaced with the following.

“§ 90-21.86. Procedure in case of medical separation.

(a) When the circumstances compel a medical separation, the physician shall inform the pregnant woman, before the medical separation if possible, of the medical indications supporting the physician’s judgment that a medical separation is necessary to avert her death or that a 72-hour delay will create a serious risk of substantial and irreversible impairment of a major bodily function, and obtain her informed consent to a medical separation in accordance with North Carolina law.

(b) The circumstances that compel a medical separation shall not include psychological or emotional conditions of the pregnant woman.

(c) As soon as feasible, the physician shall document in writing the medical indications upon which the physician relied and shall cause the original of the writing to be maintained in the woman's medical records and a copy given to her.

(d) In the event that a medical separation results in a live birth, a qualified physician shall make available to the parent or parents information and referrals for neonatal and perinatal palliative care consultation, and options for medical stabilization, evaluation, and possible treatments to support the child after birth.

(e) In the case of a live birth, any health care practitioner in attendance shall exercise the same degree of professional skill, care, and diligence to preserve the life and health of the child as a reasonably diligent and conscientious health care practitioner would render to any other child born alive at the same gestational age.

(f) Any unborn child who does not or cannot survive the medical separation shall be treated humanely and with dignity, and the parent or parents offered grief and bereavement services, and the opportunity to make arrangements for burial or cremation at the parent’s or parents’ determination. Should the parent or parents not make such arrangements, the burial or cremation shall be conducted humanely and with dignity at a facility selected by the attorney general, under the direction of the attorney general, on a date set no less than 90 days in advance of written notice given to the public such that any and all interested persons shall attend the burial or cremation.”

SECTION 23. G.S. 90-21.87 Informed consent for a minor is deleted in its entirety.

SECTION 24. G.S. 90-21.89 Protection of privacy in court proceedings. is deleted in its entirety.

SECTION 25. G.S. 90-21.90 Assurance of informed consent is deleted in its entirety.

SECTION 26. G.S. 90-21.91 Assurance that consent is freely given is deleted in its entirety.

SECTION 27. G.S. 90.21.93 reads as rewritten:

“§ 90-21.93 Reporting Requirements

- (a) Report. – After a ~~surgical or medical abortion~~ medical separation is performed, the physician or health care provider that conducted the ~~surgical or medical abortion~~ medical separation shall complete and transmit a report to the Department of Health and Human Services in compliance with the requirements of this section. The report shall be completed by either the hospital, clinic, or health care provider in which the ~~surgical or medical abortion~~ medical separation was completed and signed by the physician who ~~dispensed, administered, prescribed, or otherwise provided the abortion-inducing drug or performed the procedure or treatment to the woman~~ medical separation. Any physician or health care provider shall make reasonable efforts to include all of the required information in this section in the report without violating the privacy of the woman. The report shall be transmitted to the Department of Health and Human Services within 15 days after either the (i) date of the follow-up appointment following a ~~medical abortion~~ medical separation, (ii) date of the last patient encounter for treatment directly related to a ~~surgical abortion~~ medical separation, or (iii) end of the month in which the last scheduled appointment occurred, whichever is later. A report completed under this section for a minor shall be sent to the Department of Health and Human Services the ~~surgical or medical abortion~~ medical separation.
- (b) Contents. – Each report completed in accordance with this section shall contain, at a minimum, all of the following:
- (1) Identifying information of the (i) physician who ~~provided the abortion-inducing drug or performed the surgical abortion~~ medical separation and (ii) referring physician, agency, or service, if applicable.
 - (2) The location, date, and type of the ~~surgical abortion~~ medical separation, ~~or the location of where any abortion-inducing drug was administered or dispensed, including any health care provider facility, at the home of the pregnant woman, or other location.~~
 - (3) The woman's county, state, and country of residence; age; and race.
 - (4) The woman's number of live births, previous pregnancies, and number of previous ~~abortions~~ medical separations.
 - (5) The woman's preexisting medical conditions, which could complicate her pregnancy.
 - (6) The probable gestational age of the unborn child, as determined by both patient history and ultrasound, and the date of the ultrasound used to estimate gestational age.
 - (7) ~~The abortion-inducing drugs used, and the date in which the abortion-inducing drugs were dispensed, administered, and used.~~
 - (8) Whether the woman returned for the scheduled follow-up appointment or examination to determine the completion of the ~~abortion procedure~~ medical separation and to assess bleeding, the results of the follow-up appointment or examination, and the date of any follow-up appointment or examination of the ~~abortion procedure~~ medical separation.
 - (9) The reasonable efforts of the physician to encourage the woman to attend the follow-up appointment or examination if the woman did not attend.

- (109) Any specific complications the woman suffered from the ~~abortion procedure~~ medical separation.
- (110) The amount of money billed to cover the treatment for specific complications, including whether the treatment was billed to Medicaid, private insurance, private pay, or any other method, including ICD-10 diagnosis codes reported, any other codes reported, any charges for hospitals, emergency departments, physicians, prescriptions or other drugs, laboratory tests, and any other costs for treatment.
- ~~(c) Adverse Event from Abortion-Inducing Drug Report. — If a woman has an adverse event related to the administration, dispensing, or prescription of an abortion-inducing drug for the purpose of inducing an abortion, the physician who provided the abortion-inducing drug or the physician who diagnosed or treated the woman for the adverse event shall provide a written report of the adverse event within three days of the adverse event to the Food and Drug Administration through the MedWatch Reporting System and to the Department.~~
- ~~(d) Adverse Event or Complication from Abortion Procedure Medical Separation Report. — If a woman has an adverse event or complication related to a ~~surgical abortion or abortion procedure~~ medical separation, the physician or health care provider who performed the ~~surgical abortion or abortion procedure~~ medical separation or the physician who diagnosed or treated the woman for the adverse event or complication shall make a report of the adverse event or complication, including the diagnosis or treatment that was provided. A report under this subsection shall be transmitted to the Department of Health and Human Services within 15 days of the end of the month that the adverse event or complication occurred.~~
- ~~(e) Additional Report Contents. — In addition to the information in subsection (b) of this section, a report made under subsection (c) or (d) of this section shall contain all of the following information:~~
- ~~(1) The date the woman presented for treatment of the adverse event or complication.~~
 - ~~(2) The specific complication that led to the treatment, including any physical or psychological conditions, which, in the reasonable medical judgment of a physician or health care provider, arose as a primary or secondary result of an ~~induced abortion~~ medical separation.~~
 - ~~(3) Whether the woman obtained abortion-inducing drugs as a mail order or from an internet website, and, if so, information identifying the name of the source, website or URL address, and telemedicine provider.~~
- ~~(f) Departmental Reports. — The Department of Health and Human Services shall prepare a comprehensive annual statistical report based upon the data gathered from reports under this Article. The report shall be made available to the public in a downloadable format. On or before October 1, 2023, and each October 1 thereafter, the Department of Health and Human Services shall submit the report to the Joint Legislative Oversight Committee on Health and Human Services. The Department of Health and Human Services shall also submit data and the annual report to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for inclusion in the annual Vital Statistics Report. Original copies of reports shall be made available to the North Carolina Medical Board, the North Carolina Board of Pharmacy, State law enforcement offices, and the Division of Social Services for official use.~~

- (~~gf~~) Identifying Information. – A report completed under this section shall not contain the woman’s name, any common identifiers of the woman, or any other information that would make it possible to identify the woman subject to a report under this section, including the woman's social security number or driver’s license identification number. The Department of Health and Human Services and any State agency or any contractor thereof shall not maintain statistical information that may reveal the identity of a woman obtaining or seeking to obtain a ~~surgical or medical abortion~~ medical separation. Absent a court order, the Department of Health and Human Services and any State agency or any contractor thereof shall not compare data concerning ~~surgical or medical abortions~~ medical separation or resulting complications maintained in an electronic or other information system file or format with data in any other format or information system in an effort to identify a woman obtaining or seeking to obtain a ~~drug-induced abortion~~ medical separation.
- (~~hg~~) Communication of Information. – The Department of Health and Human Services shall communicate the reporting requirements of this Article to all medical professional organizations, licensed physicians, hospitals, emergency departments, ~~clinics certified to perform abortion services under this Article~~, other clinics and facilities that provide health care services, and any other health care facility in this State.”

SECTION 28. G.S. 90-21.121 Eugenic abortions prohibited is deleted in its entirety.

SECTION 29. G.S. 130A-13.10 Manner of disposition of remains of pregnancies is deleted in its entirety.

SECTION 30. Part 4A. Abortion Clinic Licensure of Article 6 of Chapter 131E of the General Statutes is deleted in its entirety.

SECTION 31. G.S. 131E-272 reads as rewritten:
"§ 131E-272. Initial licensure fees for new facilities.
~~Abortion Clinics – \$750.00~~ \$850.00 \$”

SECTION 32. Except as otherwise provided, this act is effective when it becomes law.