## SECOND REGULAR SESSION

## **HOUSE BILL NO. 2402**

## **100TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

INTRODUCED BY REPRESENTATIVE KELLY (141).

5313H.01I

DANA RADEMAN MILLER, Chief Clerk

## **AN ACT**

To repeal sections 188.027, 188.036, and 188.047, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof five new sections relating to abortion, with penalty provisions.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Missouri, as follows:

Section A. Sections 188.027, 188.036, and 188.047, RSMo, are repealed and five new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 188.027, 188.036, 188.047, 188.049,

- and 188.165, to read as follows:
  - 188.027. 1. Except in cases of medical emergency, no abortion shall be performed or
- induced on a woman without her voluntary and informed consent, given freely and without
- coercion. Consent to an abortion is voluntary and informed and given freely and without 3
- coercion if, and only if, at least seventy-two hours prior to the abortion: 4
- 5 (1) The physician who is to perform or induce the abortion, a qualified professional, or
- the referring physician has informed the woman orally, reduced to writing, and in person, of the 7 following:

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- (a) The name of the physician who will perform or induce the abortion;
- 9 (b) Medically accurate information that a reasonable patient would consider material to 10 the decision of whether or not to undergo the abortion, including:
  - a. A description of the proposed abortion method;
- 12 b. The immediate and long-term medical risks to the woman associated with the
- 13 proposed abortion method including, but not limited to, infection, hemorrhage, cervical tear or
- uterine perforation, harm to subsequent pregnancies or the ability to carry a subsequent child to 14
- 15 term, and possible adverse psychological effects associated with the abortion; and

EXPLANATION — Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted from the law. Matter in **bold-face** type in the above bill is proposed language.

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c. The immediate and long-term medical risks to the woman, in light of the anesthesia and medication that is to be administered, the unborn child's gestational age, and the woman's medical history and medical condition;

- (c) Alternatives to the abortion which shall include making the woman aware that information and materials shall be provided to her detailing such alternatives to the abortion;
- (d) A statement that the physician performing or inducing the abortion is available for any questions concerning the abortion, together with the telephone number that the physician may be later reached to answer any questions that the woman may have;
- (e) The location of the hospital that offers obstetrical or gynecological care located within thirty miles of the location where the abortion is performed or induced and at which the physician performing or inducing the abortion has clinical privileges and where the woman may receive follow-up care by the physician if complications arise;
- (f) The gestational age of the unborn child at the time the abortion is to be performed or induced; and
- (g) The anatomical and physiological characteristics of the unborn child at the time the abortion is to be performed or induced;
- (2) The physician who is to perform or induce the abortion or a qualified professional has presented the woman, in person, printed materials provided by the department, which describe the probable anatomical and physiological characteristics of the unborn child at two-week gestational increments from conception to full term, including color photographs or images of the developing unborn child at two-week gestational increments. Such descriptions shall include information about brain and heart functions, the presence of external members and internal organs during the applicable stages of development and information on when the unborn child is viable. The printed materials shall prominently display the following statement: "The life of each human being begins at conception. Abortion will terminate the life of a separate, unique, living human being.";
- (3) The physician who is to perform or induce the abortion, a qualified professional, or the referring physician has presented the woman, in person, printed materials provided by the department, which describe the various surgical and drug-induced methods of abortion relevant to the stage of pregnancy, as well as the immediate and long-term medical risks commonly associated with each abortion method including, but not limited to, infection, hemorrhage, cervical tear or uterine perforation, harm to subsequent pregnancies or the ability to carry a subsequent child to term, and the possible adverse psychological effects associated with an abortion;
- (4) The physician who is to perform or induce the abortion or a qualified professional shall provide the woman with the opportunity to view at least seventy-two hours prior to the

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52 abortion an active ultrasound of the unborn child and hear the heartbeat of the unborn child if 53 the heartbeat is audible. The woman shall be provided with a geographically indexed list 54 maintained by the department of health care providers, facilities, and clinics that perform 55 ultrasounds, including those that offer ultrasound services free of charge. Such materials shall provide contact information for each provider, facility, or clinic including telephone numbers 56 57 and, if available, website addresses. Should the woman decide to obtain an ultrasound from a 58 provider, facility, or clinic other than the abortion facility, the woman shall be offered a reasonable time to obtain the ultrasound examination before the date and time set for performing 60 or inducing an abortion. The person conducting the ultrasound shall ensure that the active ultrasound image is of a quality consistent with standard medical practice in the community, 61 62 contains the dimensions of the unborn child, and accurately portrays the presence of external 63 members and internal organs, if present or viewable, of the unborn child. The auscultation of fetal heart tone must also be of a quality consistent with standard medical practice in the 65 community. If the woman chooses to view the ultrasound or hear the heartbeat or both at the abortion facility, the viewing or hearing or both shall be provided to her at the abortion facility 66 67 at least seventy-two hours prior to the abortion being performed or induced;

- (5) The printed materials provided by the department shall include information on the possibility of an abortion causing pain in the unborn child. This information shall include, but need not be limited to, the following:
- (a) Unborn children as early as eight weeks gestational age start to show spontaneous movements and unborn children at this stage in pregnancy show reflex responses to touch;
- (b) In the unborn child, the area around his or her mouth and lips is the first part of the unborn child's body to respond to touch and by fourteen weeks gestational age most of the unborn child's body is responsive to touch;
- (c) Pain receptors on the unborn child's skin develop around his or her mouth at around seven to eight weeks gestational age, around the palms of his or her hands at ten to ten and a half weeks, on the abdominal wall at fifteen weeks, and over all of his or her body at sixteen weeks gestational age;
- (d) Beginning at sixteen weeks gestational age and later, it is possible for pain to be transmitted from receptors to the cortex of the unborn child's brain, where thinking and perceiving occur;
- (e) When a physician performs a life-saving surgery, he or she provides anesthesia to unborn children as young as sixteen weeks gestational age in order to alleviate the unborn child's pain; and
- 86 (f) A description of the actual steps in the abortion procedure to be performed or induced 87 and at which steps the abortion procedure could be painful to the unborn child;

(6) The physician who is to perform or induce the abortion or a qualified professional has presented the woman, in person, printed materials provided by the department explaining to the woman alternatives to abortion she may wish to consider. Such materials shall:

- (a) Identify on a geographical basis public and private agencies available to assist a woman in carrying her unborn child to term, and to assist her in caring for her dependent child or placing her child for adoption, including agencies commonly known and generally referred to as pregnancy resource centers, crisis pregnancy centers, maternity homes, and adoption agencies. Such materials shall provide a comprehensive list by geographical area of the agencies, a description of the services they offer, and the telephone numbers and addresses of the agencies; provided that such materials shall not include any programs, services, organizations, or affiliates of organizations that perform or induce, or assist in the performing or inducing of, abortions or that refer for abortions;
- (b) Explain the Missouri alternatives to abortion services program under section 188.325, and any other programs and services available to pregnant women and mothers of newborn children offered by public or private agencies which assist a woman in carrying her unborn child to term and assist her in caring for her dependent child or placing her child for adoption, including but not limited to prenatal care; maternal health care; newborn or infant care; mental health services; professional counseling services; housing programs; utility assistance; transportation services; food, clothing, and supplies related to pregnancy; parenting skills; educational programs; job training and placement services; drug and alcohol testing and treatment; and adoption assistance;
- (c) Identify the state website for the Missouri alternatives to abortion services program under section 188.325, and any toll-free number established by the state operated in conjunction with the program;
- (d) Prominently display the statement: "There are public and private agencies willing and able to help you carry your child to term, and to assist you and your child after your child is born, whether you choose to keep your child or place him or her for adoption. The state of Missouri encourages you to contact those agencies before making a final decision about abortion. State law requires that your physician or a qualified professional give you the opportunity to call agencies like these before you undergo an abortion.";
- (7) The physician who is to perform or induce the abortion or a qualified professional has presented the woman, in person, printed materials provided by the department explaining that the father of the unborn child is liable to assist in the support of the child, even in instances where he has offered to pay for the abortion. Such materials shall include information on the legal duties and support obligations of the father of a child, including, but not limited to, child support payments, and the fact that paternity may be established by the father's name on a birth

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certificate or statement of paternity, or by court action. Such printed materials shall also state that more information concerning paternity establishment and child support services and enforcement may be obtained by calling the family support division within the Missouri department of social services; [and]

- (8) The physician who is to perform or induce the abortion or a qualified professional shall inform the woman that she is free to withhold or withdraw her consent to the abortion at any time without affecting her right to future care or treatment and without the loss of any state or federally funded benefits to which she might otherwise be entitled; and
- (9) The physician who is to perform or induce the abortion or a qualified professional has presented the woman, in person, printed materials developed and provided by the department or by the state board of embalmers and funeral directors, or both, to help her decide prior to the abortion on the final disposition of the remains of her unborn child, as provided in section 188.049. The physician or the qualified professional shall notify her that the cost of final disposition shall be included in the payment for the abortion, and that there shall be no difference in cost based on her choice of final disposition. The physician or the qualified professional shall also notify her that if the abortion is completed outside of the hospital or abortion facility where the abortion procedure was initiated, she may bring the remains of her deceased unborn child to the hospital or abortion facility for final disposition at no additional cost to her. Prior to the abortion, she shall notify the physician or the qualified professional whether she wants to have the remains of her deceased unborn child returned to her or have the remains transferred to the licensed funeral establishment of her choice for final disposition, and shall notify the physician or the qualified professional of the name of the licensed funeral establishment, as well as her choice of individual or group burial or individual or simultaneous cremation.
- 2. All information required to be provided to a woman considering abortion by subsection 1 of this section shall be presented to the woman individually, in the physical presence of the woman and in a private room, to protect her privacy, to maintain the confidentiality of her decision, to ensure that the information focuses on her individual circumstances, to ensure she has an adequate opportunity to ask questions, and to ensure that she is not a victim of coerced abortion. Should a woman be unable to read materials provided to her, they shall be read to her. Should a woman need an interpreter to understand the information presented in the written materials, an interpreter shall be provided to her. Should a woman ask questions concerning any of the information or materials, answers shall be provided in a language she can understand.

3. No abortion shall be performed or induced unless and until the woman upon whom the abortion is to be performed or induced certifies in writing on a checklist form provided by the department that she has been presented all the information required in subsection 1 of this section, that she has been provided the opportunity to view an active ultrasound image of the unborn child and hear the heartbeat of the unborn child if it is audible, and that she further certifies that she gives her voluntary and informed consent, freely and without coercion, to the abortion procedure.

- 4. No physician shall perform or induce an abortion unless and until the physician has obtained from the woman her voluntary and informed consent given freely and without coercion. If the physician has reason to believe that the woman is being coerced into having an abortion, the physician or qualified professional shall inform the woman that services are available for her and shall provide her with private access to a telephone and information about such services, including but not limited to the following:
  - (1) Rape crisis centers, as defined in section 455.003;
  - (2) Shelters for victims of domestic violence, as defined in section 455.200; and
  - (3) Orders of protection, pursuant to chapter 455.
- 5. The physician who is to perform or induce the abortion shall, at least seventy-two hours prior to such procedure, inform the woman orally and in person of:
- (1) The immediate and long-term medical risks to the woman associated with the proposed abortion method including, but not limited to, infection, hemorrhage, cervical tear or uterine perforation, harm to subsequent pregnancies or the ability to carry a subsequent child to term, and possible adverse psychological effects associated with the abortion; and
- (2) The immediate and long-term medical risks to the woman, in light of the anesthesia and medication that is to be administered, the unborn child's gestational age, and the woman's medical history and medical conditions.
- 6. No physician shall perform or induce an abortion unless and until the physician has received and signed a copy of the form prescribed in subsection 3 of this section. The physician shall retain a copy of the form in the patient's medical record.
- 7. In the event of a medical emergency, the physician who performed or induced the abortion shall clearly certify in writing the nature and circumstances of the medical emergency. This certification shall be signed by the physician who performed or induced the abortion, and shall be maintained under section 188.060.
- 8. No person or entity shall require, obtain, or accept payment for an abortion or for preoperative or preparatory care or treatment prior to an abortion, including, but not limited to, a pregnancy test, ultrasound, counseling, or medical examination, from or on behalf of a patient until at least seventy-two hours have passed since the time that the

information required by subsection 1 of this section has been provided to the patient. Nothing in this subsection shall prohibit a person or entity from notifying the patient that payment for the abortion will be required after the seventy-two-hour period has expired if she voluntarily chooses to have the abortion.

- 9. The term "qualified professional" as used in this section shall refer to a physician, physician assistant, registered nurse, licensed practical nurse, psychologist, licensed professional counselor, or licensed social worker, licensed or registered under chapter 334, 335, or 337, acting under the supervision of the physician performing or inducing the abortion, and acting within the course and scope of his or her authority provided by law. The provisions of this section shall not be construed to in any way expand the authority otherwise provided by law relating to the licensure, registration, or scope of practice of any such qualified professional.
- 10. By November 30, 2010, the department shall produce the written materials and forms described in this section. Any written materials produced shall be printed in a typeface large enough to be clearly legible. All information shall be presented in an objective, unbiased manner designed to convey only accurate scientific and medical information. The department shall furnish the written materials and forms at no cost and in sufficient quantity to any person who performs or induces abortions, or to any hospital or facility that provides abortions. The department shall make all information required by subsection 1 of this section available to the public through its department website. The department shall maintain a toll-free, twenty-four-hour hotline telephone number where a caller can obtain information on a regional basis concerning the agencies and services described in subsection 1 of this section. No identifying information regarding persons who use the website shall be collected or maintained. The department shall monitor the website on a regular basis to prevent tampering and correct any operational deficiencies.
- 11. In order to preserve the compelling interest of the state to ensure that the choice to consent to an abortion is voluntary and informed, and given freely and without coercion, the department shall use the procedures for adoption of emergency rules under section 536.025 in order to promulgate all necessary rules, forms, and other necessary material to implement this section by November 30, 2010.
- 12. If the provisions in subsections 1 and 8 of this section requiring a seventy-two-hour waiting period for an abortion are ever temporarily or permanently restrained or enjoined by judicial order, then the waiting period for an abortion shall be twenty-four hours; provided, however, that if such temporary or permanent restraining order or injunction is stayed or dissolved, or otherwise ceases to have effect, the waiting period for an abortion shall be seventy-two hours.

188.036. 1. No physician shall perform an abortion on a woman if the physician knows that the woman conceived the unborn child for the purpose of providing fetal organs or tissue for medical transplantation to herself or another, and the physician knows that the woman intends to procure the abortion to utilize those organs or tissue for such use for herself or another.

- 2. No person shall utilize the fetal organs or tissue resulting from an abortion for medical transplantation, if the person knows that the abortion was procured for the purpose of utilizing those organs or tissue for such use.
- 3. No person shall offer any inducement, monetary or otherwise, to a woman or a prospective father of an unborn child for the purpose of conceiving an unborn child for the medical, scientific, experimental or therapeutic use of the fetal organs or tissue.
- 4. No person shall offer any inducement, monetary or otherwise, to the mother or father of an unborn child for the purpose of procuring an abortion for the medical, scientific, experimental or therapeutic use of the fetal organs or tissue.
- 5. No person shall knowingly offer or receive any valuable consideration for the fetal organs or tissue resulting from an abortion, provided that nothing in this subsection shall prohibit payment for burial or other final disposition of the fetal remains, or payment for a pathological examination, autopsy or postmortem examination of the fetal remains.
- 6. [If any provision in this section or the application thereof to any person, circumstance or period of gestation is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect the provisions or applications which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this section are declared severable.] No person shall knowingly donate or make an anatomical gift of the fetal organs or tissue resulting from an abortion to any person or entity for medical, scientific, experimental, therapeutic, or any other use.
- 7. Nothing in this section shall prohibit the utilization of fetal organs or tissue to determine the cause or causes of any anomaly, illness, death, or genetic condition of the unborn child, the paternity of the unborn child, or for law enforcement purposes.
- 8. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, any person who knowingly violates any provision of this section shall be guilty of a class E felony, as well as subject to suspension or revocation of his or her professional license by his or her professional licensing board.

188.047. 1. All tissue, except that tissue needed for purposes described in subsection 5 of this section, removed at the time of abortion shall be submitted within five days to a board-eligible or certified pathologist for gross and histopathological examination. The pathologist shall file a copy of the tissue report with the [state] department [of health and senior services], and shall provide within seventy-two hours a copy of the report to the abortion facility or hospital in which the abortion was performed or induced. The pathologist's report shall be

made a part of the patient's permanent record. If the pathological examination fails to identify evidence of a completed abortion, the pathologist shall notify the abortion facility or hospital within twenty-four hours.

- 2. The department shall reconcile each notice of abortion with its corresponding tissue report. If the department does not receive the notice of abortion or the tissue report, the department shall make an inquiry of the abortion facility or hospital. After such inquiry, if the hospital or abortion facility has not satisfactorily responded to said inquiry and the department finds that the abortion facility or hospital where the abortion was performed or induced was not in compliance with the provisions of this section, the department shall consider such noncompliance a deficiency requiring an unscheduled inspection of the facility to ensure the deficiency is remedied, subject to the provisions of chapter 197 regarding license suspensions, reviews, and appeals.
- 3. Beginning January 1, 2018, the department shall make an annual report to the general assembly. The report shall include the number of any deficiencies and inquiries by the department of each abortion facility in the calendar year and whether any deficiencies were remedied and, for each abortion facility, aggregated de-identified data about the total number of abortions performed at the facility, the [termination] abortion procedures used, the number and type of complications reported for each type of [termination] abortion procedure, whether the department received the tissue report for each abortion, and the existence and nature, if any, of any inconsistencies or concerns between the abortion reports submitted under section 188.052 and the tissue report submitted under this section. The report shall not contain any personal patient information the disclosure of which is prohibited by state or federal law.
- 4. All reports provided by the department to the general assembly under this section shall maintain confidentiality of all personal information of patients, facility personnel, and facility physicians.
- 5. Nothing in this section shall prohibit the utilization of fetal organs or tissue [resulting from an abortion for medical or scientific purposes] to determine the cause or causes of any anomaly, illness, death, or genetic condition of the [fetus] unborn child, the paternity of the [fetus] unborn child, or for law enforcement purposes.
- 6. The department may adopt rules, regulations, and standards governing the reports required under this section. In doing so, the department shall ensure that these reports contain all information necessary to ensure compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, that is created under the authority delegated in this section shall become effective only if it complies with and is subject to all of the provisions of chapter 536 and, if applicable, section 536.028. This section and chapter 536 are nonseverable and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant

43 to chapter 536 to review, to delay the effective date, or to disapprove and annul a rule are

- 44 subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking authority and any rule proposed
- 45 or adopted after October 24, 2017, shall be invalid and void.
- 188.049. 1. This section and sections 188.027, 188.036, 188.047, and 188.165 shall
  be known and may be cited as the "Safeguarding All Children's Remains to Ensure
  Dignity Act" or the "SACRED Act". It is the intent of the general assembly of this state
  to:
  - (1) Regulate the custody, control, and disposition of deceased human remains, including the remains of deceased unborn children resulting from abortions;
  - (2) Inhibit the commodification of human body parts, including the remains of deceased unborn children resulting from abortions, by controlling their sale, purchase, or trade;
  - (3) Support family members of deceased children, born and unborn, so they can properly mourn their deaths, especially since the loss of a child may be followed by more intense and long-lasting grief;
  - (4) Preserve long-established legal and cultural traditions on the proper disposition of human remains as a sign of respect for and a duty owed to the deceased;
  - (5) Recognize and uphold the dignity and humanity of each individual child, born and unborn, because each is unique and valuable;
  - (6) Protect public sensibilities and maintain the dignity of patients and the medical profession, including by distinguishing human remains from and treating human remains differently than medical waste so as to counteract the coarsening and dehumanizing effects of abortion practice;
  - (7) Ensure that so grave a choice to undergo an abortion is well informed, so that a mother may not come to regret her choice after the abortion, and to express the state's value judgment favoring childbirth over abortion to encourage more women to carry their unborn children to term; and
  - (8) Prevent the discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any remains of deceased unborn children resulting from abortions into or on any land or body of water so that such remains, or any constituent thereof, shall not enter the environment or be emitted into the air or be discharged into the waters, including groundwaters.
  - 2. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 194.119 to the contrary, the mother of an unborn child shall have the sole right of sepulcher for the remains of her deceased unborn child resulting from an abortion performed or induced upon her. The mother may

assign the right of sepulcher to any next of kin, as defined in section 194.119, except that the mother shall not assign the right of sepulcher to:

- (1) The person who will perform or induce the abortion upon her;
- (2) An employee or agent of the hospital, as defined in section 197.020, or abortion facility where the abortion is to be performed or induced; or
- (3) The pathologist or his or her employee or agent to whom the remains are to be submitted under section 188.047.
- 3. When giving her informed consent to the abortion under section 188.027, the mother shall decide on the final disposition of the remains of her deceased unborn child. She shall direct that the remains of the unborn child, upon completion of the pathological examination under section 188.047, be:
- (1) Returned, within fourteen days after the remains were submitted to the pathologist, to her or the next of kin assigned the right of sepulcher for final disposition; or
- (2) Transferred, within fourteen days after the remains were submitted to the pathologist, to a licensed funeral establishment, as defined in section 333.011, chosen by the mother, for:
  - a. Individual burial of the remains in a burial space, as defined in section 214.270;
- b. Group burial of the remains with the remains of other deceased unborn or newborn children, whether death was caused by abortion, stillbirth, miscarriage, sudden infant death syndrome, or otherwise, in a burial space; provided, that consent for group burial is first obtained from those persons with the right of sepulcher for such other remains;
- c. Individual cremation of the remains, with disposition of the cremated remains in accordance with subdivision (4) of section 194.350; or
- d. Simultaneous cremation of the remains with the remains of other deceased unborn or newborn children, whether death was caused by abortion, stillbirth, miscarriage, sudden infant death syndrome, or otherwise, with disposition of the cremated remains in accordance with subdivision (4) of section 194.350; provided, however, that consent for simultaneous cremation is first obtained from those persons with the right of sepulcher for such other remains.
- 4. Notwithstanding the provisions of this section to the contrary, any remains of a deceased unborn child resulting from an abortion that are used to determine the cause or causes of any anomaly, illness, death, or genetic condition of the unborn child, the paternity of the unborn child, or for law enforcement purposes under section 188.036 or

HB 2402 12

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188.047, shall not be required to be returned or transferred within fourteen days to the mother, the next of kin assigned the right of sepulcher, or a licensed funeral establishment.

- 5. A hospital or abortion facility that, or pathologist who, does not have possession of the remains of a deceased unborn child resulting from an abortion that such hospital or abortion facility performed or induced upon a woman shall not be required to assist such woman or the next of kin assigned the right of sepulcher in the final disposition of the remains; provided, that if the abortion is completed outside of such hospital or abortion facility where such abortion was initiated, and the remains of the deceased unborn child are brought to such hospital or abortion facility, such hospital or abortion facility shall be required to comply with the provisions of this section regarding final disposition.
- 6. In order to give the mother of a deceased unborn child freedom of choice in the final disposition of the remains of her deceased unborn child as provided in this section, the hospital or abortion facility shall:
- (1) Include in the required payment for the abortion, the average cost for final disposition;
- 83 (2) Not adjust the price of the abortion based on her choice for final disposition; 84 and
- (3) Not incite, compel, coerce, or unduly influence her to direct that final disposition 86 be by less-costly means.
  - 7. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, nothing in this section shall require public disclosure of the identity of:
    - (1) The woman upon whom the abortion was performed or induced;
    - (2) Any next of kin to whom the mother may have assigned the right of sepulcher;
    - (3) The person who performed or induced the abortion;
- 92 (4) The hospital or abortion facility where the abortion was performed or induced; 93 or
  - (5) The licensed funeral establishment that handled the remains of the deceased unborn child for final disposition.
  - 8. The department, in cooperation with the state board of embalmers and funeral directors, shall adopt rules, regulations, and standards governing the provisions of this section. The department and the state board of embalmers and funeral directors may promulgate joint rules. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, that is created under the authority delegated in this section shall become effective only if it complies with and is subject to all of the provisions of chapter 536 and, if applicable, section 536.028. This section and chapter 536 are nonseverable and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536 to review, to delay

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the effective date, or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 2020, shall be invalid and void.

188.165. 1. A person commits the offense of hoarding of aborted human remains
if he or she knowingly possesses, outside of a hospital or abortion facility licensed under
chapter 197, five or more bodies of unborn children, or the arms, legs, fingers, toes, heads,
trunks, limbs, appendages, or organs of five or more unborn children, which were obtained
after he or she had performed or induced abortions upon other persons.

- 2. The offense of hoarding of aborted human remains is a class D felony.
- 3. The court shall order a person who has been found guilty of or pleaded guilty or nolo contendere to the offense of hoarding of aborted human remains to undergo a psychological or psychiatric evaluation and to undergo such treatment that the court determines to be appropriate after due consideration of the evaluation.

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