

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of New York:

SECTION 1. Necessary Definition of Terms and Procedures.

- **Woman**

- (a) means biological female.

- **Laparoscopic Procedures for Ectopic Pregnancies**

- (a) The medical procedures used to treat ectopic pregnancies are Laparoscopic which means they are done in the following ways, either through a salpingostomy or through salpingectomy.

- (i) In these procedures, a small incision is made in the abdomen, near or in the navel. Next, a doctor uses a thin tube equipped with a camera lens and light (laparoscope) to view the tubal area.

- (1) In a salpingostomy, the ectopic preborn person (a human baby) is removed and the tube left to heal on its own.

- (2) In a salpingectomy, the ectopic preborn person (a human baby) and the tube are both removed.

- (ii) Which procedure a woman has depends on the amount of bleeding and damage and whether the tube has ruptured.

- **Suction Abortion (Suction Aspiration)**

- (a) This procedure is used in 80 % of the abortions up to the 12th week of pregnancy. The mouth of the cervix is dilated. A hollow tube with a knifelike edged tip is inserted into the womb. A suction force 28 times stronger than a vacuum cleaner literally tears the developing baby to pieces and sucks the remains into a container.

- **Dilation and Curettage Abortion**

- (a) Dilation and Curettage (commonly known as D & C) is a procedure which involves dilating the cervix with a series of instruments to allow the insertion of a curette (a loop shaped knife) into the womb. The instrument

is used to scrape the placenta from the uterus and then cut the baby apart into pieces. The pieces are then drawn through the cervix. The baby's body must then be reassembled by an attending physician or nurse to make sure no baby parts remain in the mother because they would cause an infection if left in the womb.

- **Saline Injection Abortion**

(a) Saline Injection (known as "Salt-Poisoning"), is an abortion procedure which involves removing some of the amniotic fluid surrounding the baby and replacing it with a toxic, saline solution. The baby then breathes and swallows the solution. In one or two hours the preborn baby dies from salt poisoning, dehydration, and hemorrhaging. The mother goes into labor about 24 hours later and delivers a dead or still dying baby.

- **Hysterotomy Abortion**

(a) During the last 3 months of a pregnancy, abortions are performed by hysterotomy. This involves opening the womb surgically and removing the baby as in a Cesarean Section (C-Section). The purpose of this procedure is to murder the baby. Instead of being cared for the baby is wrapped in a blanket, set aside, and allowed to die.

- **Prostaglandin Abortion**

(a) Involves use of prostaglandin hormones, injected into the womb or released in a vaginal suppository which cause the uterus to contract, and deliver the child prematurely. This has the desired effect of premature birth whereby the baby is delivered before being viable outside the womb and either left to die or murdered at birth. Sometimes coupled with Saline Injection to expedite for a baby pre birth death process to make the killing process quicker upon delivery.

- **Chemical Abortion**

(a) Not limited to this way but typically occurs this way: In the chemical abortion process a woman typically takes two pills: mifepristone and misoprostol. Mifepristone blocks the uterus from receiving a critical hormone, progesterone, which is required to sustain a pregnancy. As a result of the progesterone inhibitor, the lining of the uterus deteriorates

and cannot transfer adequate nutrients to the developing unborn child, causing its death. Twenty-four to 48 hours after taking mifepristone, a woman takes the second part of the abortion pill regimen, Misoprostol, which causes uterine contractions to complete the abortion process and empty the uterus. Misoprostol's use in the abortion pill regimen is "off label," that is, it was not created to be used in the abortion process.

SECTION 2. Purpose.

Acknowledging the sanctity of innocent human life, created in the image of God, which should be equally protected from the beginning of biological development to natural death, the purpose of this act is:

- (A) To fully recognize the personhood of a living human preborn child from the beginning of biological development at the moment of fertilization upon the fusion of a human spermatozoon with a human ovum.
- (B) To ensure the right to life and equal protection of the laws to all preborn children by protecting them with the same homicide laws protecting all other human persons.
- (C) To recognize that the Constitution of the United States, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, are the supreme law of the land and they irrefutably declare that all persons have the right to life.
- (D) To treat as void and of no effect any and all federal statutes, regulations, treaties, orders, and court rulings which would deprive a preborn child of the right to life or prohibit the equal protection of such right under the law; and
- (E) Therefore, to entirely abolish abortion in this state.

SECTION 3. That section 125.00, section 125.05, 125.20, 125.27, 125.40, 125.45, 125.50, 125.55, and 125.60 of the NY Penal Law be rewritten or removed as follows:

- (A) This section may be cited as the "Abolition of Abortion in New York Act."

(a) Section 125.00-Homicide Defined

- (i) Homicide means conduct which causes the death of a person both born and preborn under circumstances constituting murder, manslaughter in the first degree, manslaughter in the second degree, criminally negligent homicide, abortion in the first degree or self-abortion in the first degree.

(b) Section 125.05- Homicide, abortion and related offenses; definitions of terms

- (i) "Person," when referring to the victim of a homicide, means both a born or a preborn human being.
- (ii) "Preborn Child" is defined as a living human being from the beginning of biological development at the moment of the fusion of a human spermatozoon with a human ovum.
- (iii) "Abortional Act" means an act committed upon or with respect to a biological female, whether by another person or herself, whether she is pregnant or not, whether directly upon her body or by the administering, taking or prescription of drugs or in any other manner, with intent to cause the death of the preborn child.

(c) Section 125.40-Abortion in the Second Degree

- (i) Remove 125.40 from NY penal law code.

(d) Section 125.45- Abortion in the First Degree

- (i) A person is guilty of Abortion in the First Degree when he/she commits upon a pregnant female or the pregnant female commits upon herself the killing of the preborn child through any means.
- (ii) Abortion in the First Degree is a class A felony.

(e) S 125.50- Self Abortion in the Second Degree

- (i) Remove 125.50 from NY penal law code

(f) Section 125.55- Self Abortion in The First Degree

- (i) Remove 125.55 from NY penal law code

(g) Section 125.60- Issuing Abortional Articles

- (i) A person guilty of issuing Abortional articles when he/she manufactures, sells, or delivers any instrument article, medicine, drug, or substance with intent that the same be used to bring about the death of the preborn child.
- (ii) Issuing Abortional articles is a class A Felony.

(B) Enforcement pursuant to the “Abolition of Abortion in New York Act” is subject to the same presumptions, defenses, justifications, immunities, and clemencies as would apply to the homicide or assault of a human being who had been born.

(a) Any federal statute, regulation, treaty, executive order, or court ruling that purports to supersede, stay, or overrule this section is in violation of the constitution of this state and the Constitution of the United States of America and is therefore void.

(b) This state, any political subdivision of this state, and any agent of this state or a political subdivision of this state that may disregard or defy any part or the whole of any federal court decision which purports to enjoin or void any provision of this section.

(C) This section is prospective only and shall not apply to crimes committed prior to the effective date of this act. For purposes of this section, a crime is committed before the effective date of this act if any element of the crime occurs before the effective date.

(D) The provisions of this section are non severable.

SECTION 4. Necessary Clarifications

(A) Whereas a Laparoscopy can be divided into two medical procedures named Salpingostomy and Salpingectomy and both are separate life saving medical

procedures not considered an elective surgical, chemical, or suction abortion. They are done in a qualified and rated medical center not an abortion clinic, to treat the tragedy of ectopic pregnancies.

- (a) This act in no way prevents Laparoscopic life saving emergency medical treatments that do not intentionally end the life of a living baby. This does not prevent premature birth as a natural result that may result in the death of the child.
- (b) As ectopic pregnancies, miscarriages, or stillbirths due to non medically assisted misscarriages are not dealt with by elective surgical abortions, suction abortions or chemical abortions they of course will not be considered as violations of this act.

SECTION 5. The enactment of Sections 3 of this act is hereby declared to be an emergency measure necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety.

- (A) The reason for such necessity is that an average of more than 200 preborn children are murdered via abortion in this state every day. Therefore, the enactment of Section 3 of this act shall go into immediate effect.