

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA
NORTHERN DIVISION**

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DEBRA P. HACKETT, CLK
U.S. DISTRICT COURT
MIDDLE DISTRICT ALA

YASHICA ROBINSON, M.D.,
ALABAMA WOMEN'S CENTER,
PLANNED PARENTHOOD
SOUTHEAST INC.,
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH
SERVICES, and WEST ALABAMA
WOMEN'S CENTER, on behalf of
themselves, their patients, physicians,
clinic administrators, and staff,

Plaintiffs,

v.

STEVEN MARSHALL, in his official
capacity as Alabama Attorney General,
ROBERT L. BROUSSARD in his
official capacity as District Attorney for
Madison County, DANNY CARR in
his official capacity as District Attorney
for Jefferson County, ASHLEY RICH
in her official capacity as District
Attorney for Mobile County, DARYL
D. BAILEY, in his official capacity as
District Attorney for Montgomery
County, HAYS WEBB, in his official
capacity as District Attorney for
Tuscaloosa County, SCOTT HARRIS,
M.D., in his official capacity as the
State Health Office at the Alabama
State Department of Public Health,
MARK H. LEQUIRE, M.D., in his
official capacity as Chairman of the
Alabama Board of Medical Examiners,
and JAMES H. WALBURN, M.D., in

CIVIL ACTION NO. _____

his official capacity as Chairman of the
Medical Licensure Commission of
Alabama,

Defendants.

**VERIFIED COMPLAINT FOR
DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF**

Plaintiffs, by and through their attorneys, bring this Complaint against the above-named Defendants, their employees, agents, and successors in office, and in support thereof state the following:

INTRODUCTION

1. This is a constitutional challenge, under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, to House Bill 314 (hereinafter “H.B. 314” or “the Ban”), attached hereto as Exhibit A, which bans nearly all abortions in Alabama.

2. People seek abortions for a multitude of diverse, complex, and interrelated factors that are intimately linked to their values and beliefs, culture and religion, health status and reproductive history, familial situation, educational and/or career goals, and resources and economic stability.

3. For over forty-six years—since the Supreme Court decided *Roe v. Wade*, 410 U.S. 113 (1973)—U.S. law has recognized the fundamental federal constitutional right to make the profoundly important and personal decision whether or not to terminate a pregnancy. The U.S. Supreme Court has repeatedly recognized that this right is central to obtaining equality and respecting the dignity,

autonomy, and bodily integrity of all individuals.

4. By criminalizing the performance of an abortion (or attempted performance of an abortion) at all points in pregnancy, H.B. 314 directly conflicts with *Roe* and more than four decades of Supreme Court precedent affirming its central holding.

5. Indeed, H.B. 314 was drafted by Eric Johnston of the Alabama Pro-Life Coalition, who said that he fully “expect[s] . . . holdings of unconstitutionality in the trial court and in the appellate court.”¹ The Ban’s sponsor in the Alabama House of Representatives, Republican State Representative Terri Collins, has likewise admitted that H.B. 314 is “unconstitutional” and that “all our pro-life bills are unconstitutional right now.”²

6. Even Governor Kay Ivey acknowledged, upon signing H.B. 314 into law, that Alabama’s pre-1973 criminal abortion ban “has been rendered unenforceable as a result of the U.S. Supreme Court decision in *Roe v. Wade*” and

¹ *All Things Considered: Author of Alabama Restrictive Abortion Bill Wants to Revisit Roe v. Wade Decision* (National Public Radio broadcast May 16, 2019) (transcript available at <https://www.npr.org/2019/05/16/724089804/author-of-alabama-restrictive-abortion-bill-wants-to-revisit-roe-v-wade-decision>).

² Jenny Jarvie, *Conservative states enact abortion bans in hope of overturning Roe vs. Wade*, LOS ANGELES TIMES, May 11, 2019, <https://www.latimes.com/nation/la-na-abortion-bans-states-roe-wade-supreme-court-20190511-story.html>.

that H.B. 314 “may similarly be unenforceable.”³

7. Absent an order from this Court, H.B. 314 is scheduled to take effect on November 15, 2019, at which point Plaintiffs will be forced to stop providing and/or referring for abortions. Enforcement of the Ban will thereby inflict immediate and irreparable harm on Plaintiffs’ patients by violating their constitutional rights, threatening their health and well-being, and forcing them to continue their pregnancies to term against their will.

8. Accordingly, Plaintiffs request this Court declare H.B. 314 unconstitutional under more than four decades of binding Supreme Court precedent and enjoin its enforcement.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

9. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over Plaintiffs’ federal claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1343.

10. Plaintiffs’ action for declaratory and injunctive relief is authorized by 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202, Rules 57 and 65 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and the general legal and equitable powers of this Court.

11. Venue is proper in this Court under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) because a

³ *Governor Ivey Issues Statement After Signing the Alabama Human Life Protection Act*, Office of the Governor, May 15, 2019, <https://governor.alabama.gov/statements/governor-ivey-issues-statement-after-signing-the-alabama-human-life-protection-act/>.

substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to Plaintiffs' claims occur in this judicial district and because Defendants Marshall, Bailey, Harris, Lequire, and Walburn, who are sued in their official capacities, carry out their official duties at offices located in this district.

PLAINTIFFS

12. Plaintiff Yashica Robinson, M.D., is a highly experienced, board-certified OB-GYN and abortion provider, and is the Medical Director of the Alabama Women's Center ("AWC") in Huntsville, Alabama. Dr. Robinson provides abortions, which would be banned by H.B. 314, at AWC. Dr. Robinson sues on her own behalf and on behalf of her patients.

13. Plaintiff AWC has provided safe and legal abortions in Huntsville, Alabama, for nearly twenty years. In addition to providing abortions, which would be banned by H.B. 314, AWC also provides a range of high-quality reproductive health services, including contraceptive counseling and care, testing and treatment for sexually transmitted infections, pregnancy testing and options counseling, and referrals for prenatal care and adoption services. Plaintiff AWC is the sole abortion clinic in Huntsville. AWC sues on its own behalf and on behalf of its patients, clinic administrator, physicians, and staff.

14. Plaintiff Planned Parenthood Southeast, Inc. ("PPSE") is a not-for-profit corporation, organized under the laws of Georgia. PPSE, which operates

seven health centers in Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi, provides comprehensive reproductive health care, including family planning services, testing and treatment for sexually transmitted infections, cancer screening and treatment, pregnancy testing and all options counseling, and, at four health centers in Georgia, medication abortion. Through a corporate predecessor, PPSE has provided care in Alabama since 1930. PPSE operates two health centers in Alabama, in Birmingham and Mobile. It is currently building a new facility in Birmingham where it will relocate, and renovating its Mobile health center. PPSE has provided abortions in Alabama in the past, and intends to provide abortions again in the near future, before the end of the year. In the meantime, PPSE refers its Alabama patients seeking abortions to other providers, including the other Plaintiffs. PPSE sues on its own behalf and on behalf of its patients, clinic administrators, physicians, and staff.

15. Plaintiff Reproductive Health Services (“RHS”) has provided safe and legal abortion services in Montgomery, Alabama, for nearly four decades. In addition to providing abortions, which would be banned by H.B. 314, RHS provides a range of high-quality reproductive health care services, including routine pap smears and well-woman exams; testing for sexually transmitted infections; contraceptive counseling and care, including Depo Provera shots; pregnancy testing and all options counseling; and referrals for pre-natal care and/or

adoption services. RHS is the only abortion clinic in Montgomery. RHS sues on its own behalf and on behalf of its patients, clinic administrator, physicians, and staff.

16. Plaintiffs West Alabama Women’s Center (“WAWC”) has provided safe and legal abortions in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, for more than two decades. In addition to providing abortions, which would be banned by H.B. 314, WAWC also provides a range of high-quality reproductive health services, including contraceptive counseling and care, testing and treatment for sexually transmitted infections, pregnancy testing and options counseling, and referrals for prenatal care and adoption services. WAWC is the sole abortion facility in Tuscaloosa. WAWC sues on its own behalf and on behalf of its patients, clinic administrator, physicians, and staff.

DEFENDANTS

17. Defendant Steve Marshall is the Attorney General of the State of Alabama, located at 501 Washington Avenue, Montgomery, Alabama. The Attorney General may, at “any time he [] deems proper, . . . superintend and direct the prosecution of any criminal case in any of the courts of this state,” Ala. Code § 36-15-14, and may also “direct any district attorney to aid and assist in the investigation or prosecution of any case in which the state is interested,” *id.* at § 36-15-15. As such, Defendant Marshall is responsible for criminal enforcement of H.B. 314 and Ala. Code § 26-23E-12(c). Defendant Marshall is sued in his official

capacity.

18. Defendant Robert L. Broussard is District Attorney for Madison County, located at 100 North Side Square, Huntsville, Alabama. District attorneys have the power to “draw up all indictments and to prosecute all indictable offenses” within their jurisdiction. Ala. Code § 12-17-184(2). As such, Defendant Broussard is responsible for criminal enforcement of, *inter alia*, H.B. 314 and Ala. Code § 26-23E-12(c), in Huntsville. Defendant Broussard is sued in his official capacity.

19. Defendant Danny Carr is District Attorney for Jefferson County, located at 801 Richard Arrington Jr. Blvd. N., Birmingham, Alabama. District attorneys have the power to “draw up all indictments and to prosecute all indictable offenses” within their jurisdiction. Ala. Code § 12-17-184(2). As such, Defendant Carr is responsible for criminal enforcement of, *inter alia*, H.B. 314 and Ala. Code § 26-23E-12(c), in Birmingham. Defendant Carr is sued in his official capacity.

20. Defendant Ashley Rich is District Attorney for Mobile County, located at 205 Government Street, Mobile, Alabama. District attorneys have the power to “draw up all indictments and to prosecute all indictable offenses” within their jurisdiction. Ala. Code § 12-17-184(2). As such, Defendant Rich is responsible for criminal enforcement of, *inter alia*, H.B. 314 and Ala. Code § 26-23E-12(c), in Mobile. Defendant Rich is sued in her official capacity.

21. Defendant Daryl D. Bailey is District Attorney for Montgomery County, located at 251 South Lawrence Street, Montgomery, Alabama. District attorneys have the power to “draw up all indictments and to prosecute all indictable offenses” within their jurisdiction. Ala. Code § 12-17-184(2). As such, Defendant Bailey is responsible for criminal enforcement of, *inter alia*, H.B. 314 and Ala. Code § 26-23E-12(c), in Montgomery. Defendant Bailey is sued in his official capacity.

22. Defendant Hays Webb is District Attorney for Tuscaloosa County, located at 714 Greensboro Avenue, Suite 410, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. District attorneys have the power to “draw up all indictments and to prosecute all indictable offenses” within their jurisdiction. Ala. Code § 12-17-184(2). As such, Defendant Webb is responsible for criminal enforcement of, *inter alia*, H.B. 314 and Ala. Code § 26-23E-12(c), in Tuscaloosa. Defendant Webb is sued in his official capacity.

23. Defendant Scott Harris, M.D., is the State Health Officer at the Alabama State Department of Public Health (“ADPH”), located at 201 Monroe Street, Montgomery, Alabama. Among other things, he is responsible for supervising and directing all activities of ADPH, pursuant to Ala. Code § 22-2-2 *et seq.*, including the licensing, inspecting, and disciplining of abortion or reproductive health care centers, *see id.* at § 22-21-20 *et seq.*; Ala. Admin. Code r.

420-5-1-.01 *et seq.* As such, Defendant Harris is responsible for ensuring that patient care at abortion clinics is “rendered in accordance with all applicable . . . state . . . laws,” Ala. Admin. Code r. 420-5-1-.03(1), including H.B. 314.

Defendant Harris is sued in his official capacity.

24. Defendant Mark H. Lequire, M.D., is the Chairman of the Alabama Board of Medical Examiners (“ALBME”), located at 848 Washington Avenue, Montgomery, Alabama. The Board of Medical Examiners may, on its own motion, investigate any evidence which appears to show that a physician is or may be guilty of any of the acts, offenses, or conditions set forth in Ala. Code § 34-24-360, which includes, *inter alia*, conviction of a felony and “unprofessional conduct,” as defined in the Alabama Administrative Code, and recommend or request that the Medical Licensure Commission of Alabama suspend or revoke the license of a physician. *See id.* at § 34-24-361; Ala. Admin. Code r. 540-X-1-.07. As such, Defendant Lequire is responsible for initiating actions that could result in penalties or other adverse actions taken against physicians’ licenses relating to violations of H.B. 314. Defendant Lequire is sued in his official capacity.

25. Defendant James H. Walburn, M.D., is the Chairman of the Medical Licensure Commission of Alabama (“MLCA”), located at 848 Washington Avenue, Montgomery, Alabama. The MLCA shall have the power and duty to suspend, revoke, or restrict any license to practice medicine or osteopathy in the

State of Alabama or place on probation or fine any licensee whenever the licensee shall be found guilty on the basis of substantial evidence of, *inter alia*, conviction of a felony or “unprofessional conduct,” as defined in the Alabama Administrative Code. *See* Ala. Code § 34-24-360; Ala. Admin. Code r. 545-X-1-.06; Ala. Admin. Code r. 545-X-4-.06. In addition, the MLCA is authorized to “call upon the attorney general, district attorney, or other prosecuting attorneys of this state to assist in any request.” Ala. Admin. Code r. 545-X-1-.06(5). As such, Defendant Walburn is responsible for imposing penalties or taking other adverse actions against physicians’ licenses relating to violations of H.B. 314. Defendant Walburn is sued in his official capacity.

STATUTORY FRAMEWORK

26. The Ban makes it a crime “for any person to intentionally perform or attempt to perform an abortion” at any stage in pregnancy, except to avert death or “serious health risk.” H.B. 314 § 4.

27. The Ban’s exception for “serious health risk[s]” is extremely limited and would be difficult, if not impossible, to comply with. For example, the exception requires sign-off from a second, and in some cases third, physician, *see id.* at §§ 3(6), 4(b); it requires certain abortions be performed in a hospital, *see id.* at § 3(6); and because the definitions are nearly identical, it provides no guidance for physicians to distinguish between a “serious health risk,” *see id.* at § 3(6), and a “medical

emergency,” *see id.* at § 3(4).

28. In addition to the foregoing exceedingly narrow exception, the Ban excludes from the definition of abortion a procedure to terminate the pregnancy in cases where the fetus “would die after birth or shortly thereafter or be stillborn.”

H.B. 314 § 3(1), (3).

29. Performance of an abortion in violation of the Ban constitutes a Class A felony, which is punishable by imprisonment for 10-99 years. H.B. 314 § 6(a); Ala. Code § 13A-5-6(a)(1).

30. Attempted performance of an abortion in violation of the Ban constitutes a Class C felony, which is punishable by imprisonment for 1-10 years. H.B. 314 § 6(b); Ala. Code § 13A-5-6(a)(3).

31. Anyone who refers a person for an abortion performed in violation of H.B. 314 may be subject to liability for criminal solicitation or conspiracy, which are Class B felonies punishable by imprisonment for 2-20 years, Ala. Code § 13A-4-1, *id.* at § 13A-4-3, *id.* at § 13A-5-6, or as an accomplice or for aiding and abetting the performance of an abortion, which carries the same penalties as performing the abortion directly in violation of H.B. 314—a class A felony punishable by imprisonment for 10-99 years, Ala. Code § 13A-2-23, *id.* at § 13A-5-6.

32. Any physician who performs or attempts to perform, or refers for, an

abortion in violation of the Ban may also be subject to medical license probation, suspension, revocation, or restriction and/or fines or other disciplinary action. *See* Ala. Code § 34-24-360; Ala. Admin. Code r. 545-X-1-.06; Ala. Admin. Code r. 545-X-4-.06; Ala. Code § 34-24-53; Ala. Code § 34-24-361; Ala. Admin. Code r. 540-X-1-.07.

33. Any administrator of a licensed abortion clinic who “knowingly and willfully permits” a physician to perform or attempt to perform, or refer for, abortions in violation of H.B. 314 shall be guilty of a Class C felony, which is punishable by imprisonment for 1-10 years. *See* Ala. Code § 26-23E-12; Ala. Code § 26-23E-6; Ala. Code § 13A-5-6(a)(3).

34. The Ban is set to take effect on November 15, 2019, which is six months from the date of the Governor’s signature. H.B. 314 § 10. Upon that date, the Plaintiffs will face, *inter alia*, severe criminal penalties and the risk of adverse licensure and/or disciplinary action, if they continue to perform and/or refer for abortions.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

Abortion in Alabama

35. There are only three outpatient clinics currently providing abortions in the state of Alabama—Plaintiff AWC in Huntsville; Plaintiff RHS in Montgomery; and Plaintiff WAWC in Tuscaloosa. While Plaintiff PPSE is not currently providing

abortions in Alabama, it has done so in the past, and intends to provide them again in the near future.

36. According to published statistics, less than 0.001% of abortions performed in the entire state were provided in Alabama hospitals in 2017.⁴

37. Abortion is one of the safest medical procedures in the United States and is substantially safer than continuing a pregnancy through to childbirth.

38. Abortion is also extremely common; approximately one in four women in this country will have an abortion by age forty-five.⁵

39. Some people have abortions because they conclude that it is not the right time to become a parent given their age, desire to pursue their education and/or career, or because they feel they lack the necessary financial resources or level of partner or familial support or stability. Many are already mothers; indeed, a majority of women having abortions (59%) already have at least one child.⁶

⁴ Ala. Dep't of Health, Ala. Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics, *Induced Terminations of Pregnancy, Residents of Alabama, 2017*, http://www.alabamapublichealth.gov/healthstats/assets/ITOP_2017AL%20.pdf.

⁵ See Guttmacher Institute, *Abortion Is a Common Experience for U.S. Women, Despite Dramatic Declines in Rates*, (Oct. 19, 2017), <https://www.guttmacher.org/news-release/2017/abortion-common-experience-us-women-despite-dramatic-declines-rates>. Although abortion bans, like H.B. 314, have a disparate impact on women—in particular, women of color, low-income women, and young women—these bans also inflict irreparable constitutional and dignitary harm on members of transgender and gender non-binary communities who likewise need access to abortion services.

⁶ See Guttmacher Institute, *Characteristics of U.S. Abortion Patients in 2014 and Changes Since 2008*, (May 2016), <https://www.guttmacher.org/report/characteristics-us-abortion-patients-2014>.

40. Some people seek abortions to preserve their life or health; some because they have become pregnant as a result of rape; and others because they decide not to have children at all.

41. Some people who have suffered trauma, such as sexual assault or domestic violence, may be concerned that pregnancy, childbirth, and/or an additional child may exacerbate already extremely difficult and dangerous situations for them and put them at risk of greater sexual or physical violence or worse.

42. Some people decide to have an abortion because of an indication or diagnosis of a fetal medical condition or anomaly. Some families do not feel they have the resources—financial, medical, educational, or emotional—to care for a child with special needs or to simultaneously provide for the children they already have.

43. Ultimately, the decision to terminate a pregnancy for any reason is motivated by a combination of diverse, complex, and interrelated factors that are intimately related to the individual's values and beliefs, culture and religion, health status and reproductive history, familial situation, and resources and economic stability.

Alabama's Targeted Campaign Against Abortion

44. H.B. 314 is the culmination of a near-decade long campaign by the

Alabama legislature to eliminate legal abortion in Alabama.

45. Since 2011, the Alabama legislature has enacted a multitude of laws aimed at restricting and ultimately outlawing abortion in the state. This campaign has contributed to, as this Court has recognized, “a climate of extreme hostility” for “abortion providers and women seeking abortions in Alabama today.” *Planned Parenthood Se., Inc. v. Strange*, 33 F. Supp. 3d 1330, 1334 (M.D. Ala. 2014) (Thompson, J).

46. In 2011, the Legislature banned abortions starting at 20 weeks, with exceptions only for abortions necessary to avert death or “serious risk of substantial and irreversible physical impairment of a major bodily function.” Ala. Code § 26-23B-5.

47. In 2013, the Legislature imposed burdensome building requirements on abortion clinics, *see* Ala. Code § 26-23E-9, that forced multiple Alabama abortion clinics to undergo extensive and expensive renovations, and even purchase and relocate to entirely new properties.

48. Also in 2013, the Legislature required all physicians performing abortions in Alabama to hold staff privileges at a hospital within the same statistical metropolitan area as the clinic. *See* Ala. Code § 26-23E-4(c). That requirement was found unconstitutional by this Court, *see, e.g., Strange*, 33 F. Supp. 3d 1330; *Planned Parenthood Se., Inc. v. Strange*, 172 F. Supp. 3d 1275

(M.D. Ala. 2016) (Thompson, J.) (determining appropriate relief), and, after the Supreme Court in *Whole Woman's Health v. Hellerstedt*, 136 S. Ct. 2292 (2016), struck a virtually identical law, the Attorney General dismissed his appeal stating “there is now no good faith argument that the law is constitutional under controlling precedent.” Mot. to Dismiss Appeal, *Planned Parenthood Se., Inc. v. Strange*, No. 16-11867 (11th Cir. July 15, 2016). Cf. *W. Alabama Women's Ctr. v. Williamson*, 120 F. Supp. 3d 1296, 1317 (M.D. Ala. 2015) (enjoining as unconstitutional regulation requiring clinics to contract with physician with admitting privileges).

49. In 2014, the Legislature increased the mandatory wait period between when physicians must provide state-mandated information to patients and when patients can lawfully obtain an abortion from 24 hours to 48 hours. See Ala. Code § 26-23A-4 .

50. Also in 2014, the Legislature altered the judicial bypass process through which a minor may seek a court order waiving the State's requirement she obtain parental consent prior to an abortion. See Ala. Code §§ 26-21-1, *et seq.* “Appl[ying] 38 years of Supreme Court authority on the subject, as all lower federal courts are bound to do,” this Court declared the revisions violated “a pregnant minor's long-established constitutional right[s].” *Reprod. Health Servs. v. Marshall*, 268 F. Supp. 3d 1261, 1295 (M.D. Ala. 2017) (Walker, M.J.), *appeal*

pending, No. 17-13561 (11th Cir.).

51. In 2016, the Legislature prohibited the ADPH from issuing or renewing licenses for abortion clinics located within 2,000 feet of a K-8 public school, which would have had the effect of closing two of the state's then-five clinics and the only clinics in the state providing abortions in the second trimester. Ala. Code § 22-21-35(b). This Court held that law unconstitutional and enjoined its enforcement. *W. Alabama Women's Ctr. v. Miller*, 299 F. Supp. 3d 1244, 1280–81 (M.D. Ala. 2017), *aff'd sub nom. W. Alabama Women's Ctr. v. Williamson*, 900 F.3d 1310 (11th Cir. 2018), *pet. for cert. pending Harris v. W. Alabama Women's Ctr.*, No. 18-837 (2019).

52. Also in 2016, Alabama banned the most common method of second-trimester abortion and the only method available in the outpatient setting, effectively banning abortion throughout the state starting at 15 weeks. Once again, this Court issued a permanent injunction against the ban, finding that, were the law to stand, “Alabama women w[ould] be altogether unable to access a safe abortion at or after 15 weeks of pregnancy.” *Id.* at 1244.

The Ban's Impact on Plaintiffs' Patients

53. If allowed to take effect, the Ban will essentially eliminate legal abortion in Alabama.

54. The impact of the Ban will fall disproportionately on Black women and people who are low-income.

55. Statistics show that in 2017, Black people made up less than 30% of Alabama's population,⁷ but over 60% of people who obtained abortions in Alabama.⁸

56. The majority of Plaintiffs' patients are low-income.

57. Being forced to continue a pregnancy against one's will can pose a risk to a person's physical, mental, and emotional health, and even their life, as well as to the stability and well-being of their family, including existing children.

58. Even for someone who is otherwise healthy and has an uncomplicated pregnancy, carrying that pregnancy to term and giving birth poses serious medical risk and can have long-term medical and physical consequences. For someone with a medical condition caused or exacerbated by pregnancy, these risks are increased.

59. Forced pregnancy poses a heightened risk in Alabama, and to Black women, in particular.

⁷ See U.S. Census Bureau, American FactFinder, ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Alabama, 2017, https://factfinder.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/17_5YR/DP05/0400000US0.

⁸ Ala. Dep't of Health, Ala. Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics, *Induced Terminations of Pregnancy, Residents of Alabama, 2017*, http://www.alabamapublichealth.gov/healthstats/assets/ITOP_2017AL%20.pdf.

60. According to ADPH, nearly two-thirds of Alabama counties lack hospitals that offer obstetrical care.⁹

61. Moreover, while the number of reported pregnancy-related deaths across the country has steadily increased from 7.2 deaths per 100,000 live births in 1987, to 18.0 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2014,¹⁰ in Alabama, Black women are nearly five times more likely to die from pregnancy-related causes than White women.¹¹

62. In addition, Alabama is among the five states with the highest infant mortality rate in the country.¹²

Injunctive Relief

63. If the Ban is allowed to take effect, Plaintiffs' patients will be subject to significant and irreparable harm to their constitutional rights for which no

⁹ Jessica Ravitz, *Alabama says it wants to protect life. How does that claim stack up outside the womb?*, CNN, May 16, 2019, <https://www.cnn.com/2019/05/16/health/alabama-treatment-of-living/index.html>.

¹⁰ National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Division of Reproductive Health, *Pregnancy Mortality Surveillance System*, Aug. 7, 2018, https://www.cdc.gov/reproductivehealth/maternalinfanthealth/pregnancy-mortality-surveillance-system.htm?CDC_AA_refVal=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.cdc.gov%2Freproductivehealth%2Fmaternalinfanthealth%2Fpmss.html.

¹¹ Society for Maternal-Fetal Medicine, *Maternal Mortality Facts & Figures: Alabama*, Dec. 4, 2018, https://s3.amazonaws.com/cdn.smfm.org/mortality_records/2-:state_slug.pdf (accessed via <https://www.smfm.org/data/mortality-map>).

¹² Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, *Infant Mortality Rates by State: 2017*, last updated Jan. 15, 2019, https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/pressroom/sosmap/infant_mortality_rates/infant_mortality.htm.

adequate remedy at law exists. By preventing Plaintiffs' patients from obtaining an abortion in Alabama, the Ban will also inflict significant and irreparable medical, emotional, dignitary, and other harms for which no adequate remedy at law exists.

64. Enforcement of the Ban will cause irreparable harm by threatening Plaintiffs and their physicians, clinic administrators, and other staff with substantial criminal and/or licensure penalties for providing abortion services and referring for abortion services.

CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Substantive Due Process – Plaintiffs' Patients' Right to Privacy)

65. Plaintiffs repeat the factual allegations set forth above as fully set forth herein.

66. By prohibiting an individual from making the ultimate decision whether to terminate a pregnancy prior to viability, H.B. 314 violates the rights to liberty and privacy secured to Plaintiffs' patients by the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

REQUEST FOR RELIEF

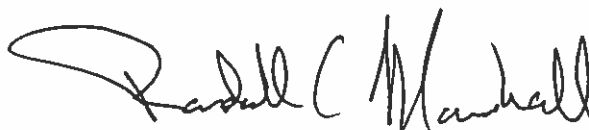
WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully request this Court:

A. Enter a judgment declaring H.B. 314 violates the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution and a preliminary and permanent injunction, restraining Defendants, their employees, agents, and successors in office from enforcing H.B. 314;

B. To award Plaintiffs their costs and expenses, including reasonable attorneys' fees pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988; and

C. To grant any additional relief as may be just and proper.

Respectfully submitted this 24th day of May, 2019.



Randall C. Marshall

Randall C. Marshall
ASB-3023-A56M
Brock Boone
ASB-2864-L11E
ACLU OF ALABAMA
P.O. Box 6179
Montgomery, AL 36106-0179
(334) 420-1741
(334) 420-1747
rmarshall@aclualabama.org
bboone@aclualabama.org

Attorneys for Plaintiffs

Alexa Kolbi-Molinas*
New York State Bar No. 4477519

Meagan Burrows*
New York State Bar No. 5341904
AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
FOUNDATION
125 Broad Street, 18th Floor
New York, NY 10004
akolbi-molinas@aclu.org
mburrows@aclu.org
(212) 549-2633

*Attorneys for Plaintiffs Robinson, AWC,
RHS, and WAWC.*

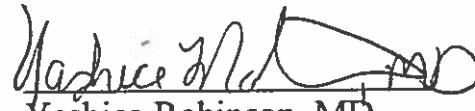
Carrie Y. Flaxman*
District of Columbia Bar #458681
Planned Parenthood Federation of America
1110 Vermont Avenue, NW, Suite 300
Washington, D.C. 20005
carrie.flaxman@ppfa.org
(202) 973-4830

*Attorney for Plaintiff Planned Parenthood
Southeast, Inc.*

**Pro hac vice motions forthcoming*

DECLARATION

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the statements contained in the Complaint are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.


Yashica Robinson, MD
Medical Director
Alabama Women's Center

Executed on: 5/22/19

DECLARATION

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the statements contained in the Complaint are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.



Dalton Johnson,
Owner and Administrator
Alabama Women's Center

Executed on: 5/22/19

DECLARATION

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the statements contained in the Complaint are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.



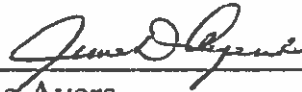
Staci L. Fox

President and Chief Executive Officer
Planned Parenthood Southeast, Inc.

Executed on: May 22, 2019

DECLARATION

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the statements contained in the Complaint are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

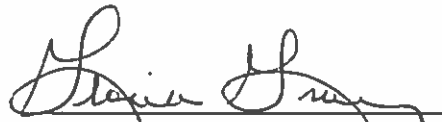


June Ayers
Owner and Administrator
Reproductive Health Services

Executed on: 5/21/19

DECLARATION

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the statements contained in the Complaint are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.



Gloria Gray
Owner and Administrator
West Alabama Women's Center

Executed on: 5/21/2019

EXHIBIT A

1 HB314
2 198038-3
3 By Representatives Collins, Rowe, Mooney, Wilcox, Estes,
4 Lipscomb, Isbell, Ellis, Lee, Allen, Faust, Brown (K), Pettus,
5 Greer, Kiel, Nordgren, Reynolds, Drake, Wood (R), Ball, Fridy,
6 Rich, Ingram, Shiver, Wood (D), Simpson, Kitchens, Marques,
7 Weaver, South, Faulkner, Shaver, Holmes, McMillan, Whorton,
8 Farley, Hurst, Standridge, Crawford, Sorrell, Brown (C),
9 Robertson, Whitt, Moore (P), Wheeler, Carns, Oliver, Garrett,
10 Sullivan, Gaston, Blackshear, Fincher, Wingo, Hill, Ledbetter,
11 Baker, Dismukes, Stadthagen, Poole, Clouse, McCutcheon, Shedd,
12 Sorrells, Pringle, Harbison, Hanes and Easterbrook
13 RFD: Judiciary
14 First Read: 02-APR-19

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ENROLLED, An Act,

Relating to abortion; to make abortion and attempted abortion felony offenses except in cases where abortion is necessary in order to prevent a serious health risk to the unborn child's mother; to provide that a woman who receives an abortion will not be held criminally culpable or civilly liable for receiving the abortion; and in connection therewith would have as its purpose or effect the requirement of a new or increased expenditure of local funds within the meaning of Amendment 621 of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, now appearing as Section 111.05 of the Official Recompilation of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, as amended.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:

Section 1. This act shall be known as The Alabama Human Life Protection Act.

Section 2. Legislative Findings.

(a) This state's statute criminalizing abortion, Section 13A-13-7, Code of Alabama 1975, has never been repealed. It has remained unenforceable as a result of the U.S. Supreme Court decision in Roe v. Wade, 410 U.S. 113 (1973) and its progeny, which struck down as unconstitutional a Texas statute criminalizing abortion and which effectively repealed by implication and made unenforceable all other state statutes criminalizing abortion.

1 (b) On November 6, 2018, electors in this state
2 approved by a majority vote a constitutional amendment to the
3 Constitution of Alabama of 1901 declaring and affirming the
4 public policy of the state to recognize and support the
5 sanctity of unborn life and the rights of unborn children. The
6 amendment made it clear that the Constitution of Alabama of
7 1901 does not include a right to an abortion or require the
8 funding of abortions using public funds.

9 (c) In present state law, Section 13A-6-1, Code of
10 Alabama 1975, defines a person for homicide purposes to
11 include an unborn child in utero at any stage of development,
12 regardless of viability.

13 (d) In the United States Declaration of
14 Independence, the principle of natural law that "all men are
15 created equal" was articulated. The self-evident truth found
16 in natural law, that all human beings are equal from creation,
17 was at least one of the bases for the anti-slavery movement,
18 the women's suffrage movement, the Nuremberg war crimes
19 trials, and the American civil rights movement. If those
20 movements had not been able to appeal to the truth of
21 universal human equality, they could not have been successful.

22 (e) Abortion advocates speak to women's rights, but
23 they ignore the unborn child, while medical science has
24 increasingly recognized the humanity of the unborn child.

1 (f) Recent medical advances prove a baby's heart
2 starts to beat at around six weeks. At about eight weeks, the
3 heartbeat can be heard through an ultrasound examination. A
4 fetal Doppler can detect a fetal heartbeat as early as 10
5 weeks.

6 (g) Ultrasound imaging shows the developing child in
7 utero.

8 (h) As early as six weeks after fertilization, fetal
9 photography shows the clear development of a human being. The
10 Alabama Department of Public Health publication "Did You Know
11 . . ." demonstrates through actual pictures at two-week
12 intervals throughout the entire pregnancy the clear images of
13 a developing human being.

14 (i) It is estimated that 6,000,000 Jewish people
15 were murdered in German concentration camps during World War
16 II; 3,000,000 people were executed by Joseph Stalin's regime
17 in Soviet gulags; 2,500,000 people were murdered during the
18 Chinese "Great Leap Forward" in 1958; 1,500,000 to 3,000,000
19 people were murdered by the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia during the
20 1970s; and approximately 1,000,000 people were murdered during
21 the Rwandan genocide in 1994. All of these are widely
22 acknowledged to have been crimes against humanity. By
23 comparison, more than 50 million babies have been aborted in
24 the United States since the Roe decision in 1973, more than
25 three times the number who were killed in German death camps,

1 Chinese purges, Stalin's gulags, Cambodian killing fields, and
2 the Rwandan genocide combined.

3 (j) The cases of Roe v. Wade and its progeny have
4 engendered much civil litigation and legislative attempts to
5 reign in so called abortion rights. Roe v. Wade attempted to
6 define when abortion of an unborn child would be legal. Judges
7 and legal scholars have disagreed and dissented with its
8 finding.

9 Section 3. As used in this act, the following terms
10 shall have the following meanings:

11 (1) ABORTION. The use or prescription of any
12 instrument, medicine, drug, or any other substance or device
13 with the intent to terminate the pregnancy of a woman known to
14 be pregnant with knowledge that the termination by those means
15 will with reasonable likelihood cause the death of the unborn
16 child. The term does not include these activities if done with
17 the intent to save the life or preserve the health of an
18 unborn child, remove a dead unborn child, to deliver the
19 unborn child prematurely to avoid a serious health risk to the
20 unborn child's mother, or to preserve the health of her unborn
21 child. The term does not include a procedure or act to
22 terminate the pregnancy of a woman with an ectopic pregnancy,
23 nor does it include the procedure or act to terminate the
24 pregnancy of a woman when the unborn child has a lethal
25 anomaly.

1 (2) ECTOPIC PREGNANCY. Any pregnancy resulting from
2 either a fertilized egg that has implanted or attached outside
3 the uterus or a fertilized egg implanted inside the cornu of
4 the uterus.

5 (3) LETHAL ANOMALY. A condition from which an unborn
6 child would die after birth or shortly thereafter or be
7 stillborn.

8 (4) MEDICAL EMERGENCY. A condition which, in
9 reasonable medical judgment, so complicates the medical
10 condition of the pregnant woman that her pregnancy must be
11 terminated to avoid a serious health risk as defined in this
12 act.

13 (5) PHYSICIAN. A person licensed to practice
14 medicine and surgery or osteopathic medicine and surgery in
15 Alabama.

16 (6) SERIOUS HEALTH RISK TO THE UNBORN CHILD'S
17 MOTHER. In reasonable medical judgment, the child's mother has
18 a condition that so complicates her medical condition that it
19 necessitates the termination of her pregnancy to avert her
20 death or to avert serious risk of substantial physical
21 impairment of a major bodily function. This term does not
22 include a condition based on a claim that the woman is
23 suffering from an emotional condition or a mental illness
24 which will cause her to engage in conduct that intends to
25 result in her death or the death of her unborn child. However,

1 the condition may exist if a second physician who is licensed
2 in Alabama as a psychiatrist, with a minimum of three years of
3 clinical experience, examines the woman and documents that the
4 woman has a diagnosed serious mental illness and because of
5 it, there is reasonable medical judgment that she will engage
6 in conduct that could result in her death or the death of her
7 unborn child. If the mental health diagnosis and likelihood of
8 conduct is confirmed as provided in this act, and it is
9 determined that a termination of her pregnancy is medically
10 necessary to avoid the conduct, the termination may be
11 performed and shall be only performed by a physician licensed
12 in Alabama in a hospital as defined in the Alabama
13 Administrative Code and to which he or she has admitting
14 privileges.

15 (7) UNBORN CHILD, CHILD or PERSON. A human being,
16 specifically including an unborn child in utero at any stage
17 of development, regardless of viability.

18 (8) WOMAN. A female human being, whether or not she
19 has reached the age of majority.

20 Section 4. (a) It shall be unlawful for any person
21 to intentionally perform or attempt to perform an abortion
22 except as provided for by subsection (b).

23 (b) An abortion shall be permitted if an attending
24 physician licensed in Alabama determines that an abortion is
25 necessary in order to prevent a serious health risk to the

1 unborn child's mother. Except in the case of a medical
 2 emergency as defined herein, the physician's determination
 3 shall be confirmed in writing by a second physician licensed
 4 in Alabama. The confirmation shall occur within 180 days after
 5 the abortion is completed and shall be prima facie evidence
 6 for a permitted abortion.

7 Section 5. No woman upon whom an abortion is
 8 performed or attempted to be performed shall be criminally or
 9 civilly liable. Furthermore, no physician confirming the
 10 serious health risk to the child's mother shall be criminally
 11 or civilly liable for those actions.

12 Section 6. (a) An abortion performed in violation of
 13 this act is a Class A felony.

14 (b) An attempted abortion performed in violation of
 15 this act is a Class C felony.

16 Section 7. This act shall not apply to a physician
 17 licensed in Alabama performing a termination of a pregnancy or
 18 assisting in performing a termination of a pregnancy due to a
 19 medical emergency as defined by this act.

20 Section 8. The construction of existing statutes and
 21 regulations that regulate or recognize abortion in Alabama
 22 that are in conflict with or antagonistic to this act shall be
 23 repealed as null and void and shall recognize the prohibition
 24 of abortion as provided in this act. If this act is challenged
 25 and enjoined pending a final judicial decision, the existing

1 statutes and regulations that regulate or recognize abortion
2 shall remain in effect during that time.

3 Section 9. Although this bill would have as its
4 purpose or effect the requirement of a new or increased
5 expenditure of local funds, the bill is excluded from further
6 requirements and application under Amendment 621, now
7 appearing as Section 111.05 of the Official Recompilation of
8 the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, as amended, because the
9 bill defines a new crime or amends the definition of an
10 existing crime.

11 Section 10. This act shall become effective six
12 months following its passage and approval by the Governor, or
13 its otherwise becoming law.

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Speaker of the House of Representatives

President and Presiding Officer of the Senate

House of Representatives

I hereby certify that the within Act originated in
and was passed by the House 30-APR-19.

Jeff Woodard
Clerk

Senate

14-MAY-19

Passed