First Regular Session Seventieth General Assembly STATE OF COLORADO

INTRODUCED

LLS NO. 15-0201.01 Michael Dohr x4347

HOUSE BILL 15-1162

HOUSE SPONSORSHIP

Nordberg, Priola, Humphrey, Van Winkle, Carver, Saine, Lundeen, Szabo, Buck, Everett, Joshi, Neville P.

SENATE SPONSORSHIP

(None),

House Committees

Senate Committees

State, Veterans, & Military Affairs

A BILL FOR AN ACT

101 CONCERNING THE PRENATAL SEX NONDISCRIMINATION ACT.

Bill Summary

(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced and does not reflect any amendments that may be subsequently adopted. If this bill passes third reading in the house of introduction, a bill summary that applies to the reengrossed version of this bill will be available at http://www.leg.state.co.us/billsummaries.)

The bill outlaws:

- ! The performance of an abortion for the purposes of sex selection:
- ! Coercion of an abortion for the purposes of sex selection;
- ! Solicitation or acceptance of funds for the performance of an abortion for the purposes of sex selection; or
- ! Transporting a woman into Colorado so the woman can receive an abortion for the purposes of sex selection.

1	Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:
2	SECTION 1. In Colorado Revised Statutes, add part 2 to article
3	3.5 of title 18 as follows:
4	PART 2
5	PRENATAL DISCRIMINATION
6	18-3.5-201. Short title. This part 2 shall be known and may
7	BE CITED AS THE "PRENATAL SEX NONDISCRIMINATION ACT OF 2015".
8	18-3.5-202. Legislative declaration. (1) The General
9	ASSEMBLY MAKES THE FOLLOWING FINDINGS:
10	(a) Sex discrimination findings. (I) Women are a vital part
11	OF AMERICAN SOCIETY AND CULTURE AND POSSESS THE SAME
12	FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS AND CIVIL RIGHTS AS MEN;
13	(II) United States and Colorado Law prohibit the unequal
14	TREATMENT OF MALES AND FEMALES WHO ARE SIMILARLY SITUATED AND
15	PROHIBIT SEX DISCRIMINATION IN VARIOUS CONTEXTS, INCLUDING THE
16	PROVISION OF EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION, HOUSING, HEALTH INSURANCE
17	COVERAGE, AND ATHLETICS;
18	(III) SEX IS AN IMMUTABLE CHARACTERISTIC ASCERTAINABLE AT
19	THE EARLIEST STAGES OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT THROUGH EXISTING
20	MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY AND PROCEDURES COMMONLY IN USE, INCLUDING
21	MATERNAL-FETAL BLOODSTREAM DNA SAMPLING, AMNIOCENTESIS,
22	CHORIONIC VILLUS SAMPLING OR "CVS", AND OBSTETRIC ULTRASOUND.
23	IN ADDITION TO MEDICALLY ASSISTED SEX DETERMINATION, A GROWING
24	SEX-DETERMINATION NICHE INDUSTRY HAS DEVELOPED AND IS
25	MARKETING LOW-COST COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS, WIDELY ADVERTISED
26	AND AVAILABLE, THAT AID IN THE SEX DETERMINATION OF AN UNBORN

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1	CHILD WITHOUT THE AID OF MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS. EXPERTS HAVE
2	DEMONSTRATED THAT THE SEX-DETERMINATION INDUSTRY IS ON THE RISE
3	AND PREDICT THAT IT WILL CONTINUE TO BE A GROWING TREND IN THE
4	UNITED STATES. SEX DETERMINATION IS ALWAYS A NECESSARY STEP TO
5	THE PROCUREMENT OF A SEX-SELECTION ABORTION.
6	(IV) A "SEX-SELECTION ABORTION" IS AN ABORTION UNDERTAKEN
7	FOR PURPOSES OF ELIMINATING AN UNBORN CHILD OF AN UNDESIRED SEX.
8	SEX-SELECTION ABORTION IS BARBARIC AND DESCRIBED BY SCHOLARS
9	AND CIVIL RIGHTS ADVOCATES AS AN ACT OF SEX-BASED OR
10	GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE, PREDICATED ON SEX DISCRIMINATION.
11	SEX-SELECTION ABORTIONS ARE TYPICALLY LATE-TERM ABORTIONS
12	PERFORMED IN THE SECOND OR THIRD TRIMESTER OF PREGNANCY, AFTER
13	THE UNBORN CHILD HAS DEVELOPED SUFFICIENTLY TO FEEL PAIN.
14	SUBSTANTIAL MEDICAL EVIDENCE PROVES THAT AN UNBORN CHILD CAN
15	EXPERIENCE PAIN AT TWENTY WEEKS AFTER CONCEPTION AND PERHAPS
16	SUBSTANTIALLY EARLIER. BY DEFINITION, SEX-SELECTION ABORTIONS DO
17	NOT IMPLICATE THE HEALTH OF THE MOTHER OF THE UNBORN CHILD BUT
18	INSTEADAREELECTIVEPROCEDURESMOTIVATEDBYSEXORGENDERBIAS.
19	(V) THE TARGETED VICTIMS OF SEX-SELECTION ABORTIONS
20	PERFORMED IN THE UNITED STATES AND WORLDWIDE ARE
21	OVERWHELMINGLY FEMALE. THE SELECTIVE ABORTION OF FEMALES IS
22	FEMALE INFANTICIDE, THE INTENTIONAL KILLING OF UNBORN FEMALES,
23	DUE TO THE PREFERENCE FOR MALE OFFSPRING OR "SON PREFERENCE".
24	SON PREFERENCE IS REINFORCED BY THE LOW VALUE ASSOCIATED, BY
25	SOME SEGMENTS OF THE WORLD COMMUNITY, WITH FEMALE OFFSPRING.
26	THOSE SEGMENTS TEND TO REGARD FEMALE OFFSPRING AS FINANCIAL
27	BURDENS TO A FAMILY OVER THEIR LIFETIME DUE TO THEIR PERCEIVED

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1	INABILITY TO EARN OR PROVIDE FINANCIALLY FOR THE FAMILY UNIT
2	COMPARED TO MALE OFFSPRING. IN ADDITION, DUE TO SOCIAL AND LEGAL
3	CONVENTION, FEMALE OFFSPRING ARE LESS LIKELY TO CARRY ON THE
4	FAMILY NAME. SON PREFERENCE IS ONE OF THE MOST EVIDENT
5	MANIFESTATIONS OF SEX OR GENDER DISCRIMINATION IN ANY SOCIETY,
6	UNDERMINING FEMALE EQUALITY AND FUELING THE ELIMINATION OF
7	FEMALES' RIGHT TO EXIST IN INSTANCES OF SEX-SELECTION ABORTION.
8	(VI) Sex-selection abortions are not expressly prohibited
9	BY UNITED STATES LAW OR THE LAWS OF FORTY-FOUR STATES, AND
10	EVIDENCE SHOWS SEX-SELECTION ABORTIONS ARE PERFORMED IN THE
11	United States. In a March 2008 report published in the
12	PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, COLUMBIA
13	UNIVERSITY ECONOMISTS DOUGLAS ALMOND AND LENA EDLUND
14	EXAMINED THE SEX RATIO OF CHILDREN BORN IN THE UNITED STATES AND
15	FOUND "EVIDENCE OF SEX SELECTION, MOST LIKELY AT THE PRENATAL
16	STAGE". THE DATA REVEALED OBVIOUS SON PREFERENCE IN THE FORM OF
17	UNNATURAL SEX-RATIO IMBALANCES WITHIN CERTAIN SEGMENTS OF THE
18	UNITED STATES POPULATION, PRIMARILY THOSE SEGMENTS TRACING
19	THEIR ETHNIC OR CULTURAL ORIGINS TO COUNTRIES WHERE
20	SEX-SELECTION ABORTION IS PREVALENT. THE EVIDENCE STRONGLY
21	SUGGESTS THAT SOME AMERICANS ARE EXERCISING SEX-SELECTION
22	ABORTION PRACTICES WITHIN THE UNITED STATES CONSISTENT WITH
23	DISCRIMINATORY PRACTICES COMMON TO THEIR COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN OR
24	THE COUNTRY TO WHICH THEY TRACE THEIR ANCESTRY. WHILE
25	SEX-SELECTION ABORTIONS ARE MORE COMMON OUTSIDE THE UNITED
26	STATES, THE EVIDENCE REVEALS THAT FEMALE FETICIDE IS ALSO
27	OCCURRING IN THE UNITED STATES.

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1	(VII) THE AMERICAN PUBLIC SUPPORTS A PROHIBITION OF
2	SEX-SELECTION ABORTION. IN A MARCH 2006 ZOGBY INTERNATIONAL
3	POLL, EIGHTY-SIX PERCENT OF AMERICANS AGREED THAT SEX-SELECTION
4	ABORTION SHOULD BE ILLEGAL, YET ONLY THREE STATES PROHIBIT
5	SEX-SELECTION ABORTION.
6	(VIII) DESPITE THE FAILURE OF THE UNITED ${f S}$ TATES TO PROSCRIBE
7	SEX-SELECTION ABORTION, THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS HAS
8	EXPRESSED REPEATEDLY, THROUGH CONGRESSIONAL RESOLUTION,
9	STRONG CONDEMNATION OF POLICIES PROMOTING SEX-SELECTION
10	ABORTION IN THE "COMMUNIST GOVERNMENT OF CHINA". LIKEWISE, AT
11	THE 2007 UNITED NATIONS' ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COMMISSION ON
12	THE STATUS OF WOMEN, FIFTY-FIRST SESSION, THE UNITED STATES
13	DELEGATION SPEARHEADED A RESOLUTION CALLING ON COUNTRIES TO
14	CONDEMN SEX-SELECTION ABORTION, A POLICY DIRECTLY
15	CONTRADICTORY TO THE PERMISSIVENESS OF CURRENT UNITED STATES
16	LAW, WHICH PLACES NO RESTRICTION ON THE PRACTICE OF SEX-SELECTION
17	ABORTION. THE UNITED NATIONS' COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN
18	HAS URGED GOVERNMENTS OF ALL NATIONS "TO TAKE NECESSARY
19	MEASURES TO PREVENT PRENATAL SEX SELECTION".
20	(IX) A 1990 REPORT BY HARVARD UNIVERSITY ECONOMIST
21	AMARTYA SEN ESTIMATED THAT MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED MILLION
22	WOMEN WERE "DEMOGRAPHICALLY MISSING" FROM THE WORLD AS EARLY
23	AS 1990 DUE TO SEXIST PRACTICES, INCLUDING SEX-SELECTION ABORTION.
24	MANY EXPERTS BELIEVE SEX-SELECTION ABORTION IS THE PRIMARY
25	CAUSE. CURRENT ESTIMATES OF WOMEN MISSING FROM THE WORLD RANGE
26	IN THE HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS.
27	(X) COUNTRIES WITH LONG-STANDING EXPERIENCE WITH

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1	SEX-SELECTION ABORTION, SUCH AS THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA, THE UNITED
2	KINGDOM, AND THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA, HAVE ENACTED
3	RESTRICTIONS ON SEX-SELECTION ABORTION AND HAVE STEADILY
4	CONTINUED TO STRENGTHEN PROHIBITIONS AND PENALTIES. THE UNITED
5	STATES, BY CONTRAST, HAS NO LAW IN PLACE TO RESTRICT
6	SEX-SELECTION ABORTION, ESTABLISHING THE UNITED STATES AS
7	AFFORDING LESS PROTECTION FROM SEX-BASED FETICIDE THAN THE
8	REPUBLIC OF INDIA OR THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA, WHOSE RECENT
9	PRACTICES OF SEX-SELECTION ABORTION WERE VEHEMENTLY AND
10	REPEATEDLY CONDEMNED BY UNITED STATES CONGRESSIONAL
11	RESOLUTIONS AND BY THE UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED
12	NATIONS' COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN. PUBLIC STATEMENTS
13	FROM WITHIN THE MEDICAL COMMUNITY REVEAL THAT CITIZENS OF OTHER
14	COUNTRIES COME TO THE UNITED STATES FOR SEX-SELECTION
15	PROCEDURES THAT WOULD BE CRIMINAL IN THEIR COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN
16	BECAUSE THE UNITED STATES PERMITS ABORTION ON THE BASIS OF SEX
17	THE UNITED STATES MAY EFFECTIVELY FUNCTION AS A "SAFE HAVEN" FOR
18	THOSE WHO SEEK TO HAVE AMERICAN PHYSICIANS DO WHAT WOULD
19	OTHERWISE BE CRIMINAL IN THEIR HOME COUNTRIES A SEX-SELECTION
20	ABORTION, MOST LIKELY LATE-TERM.
21	(XI) THE AMERICAN MEDICAL COMMUNITY OPPOSES
22	SEX-SELECTION ABORTION. THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF OBSTETRICIANS
23	AND GYNECOLOGISTS, COMMONLY KNOWN AS ACOG, STATED IN ITS
24	FEBRUARY 2007 ETHICS COMMITTEE OPINION, NUMBER 360, THAT SEX
25	SELECTION IS INAPPROPRIATE FOR FAMILY-PLANNING PURPOSES BECAUSE
26	SEX SELECTION "ULTIMATELY SUPPORTS SEXIST PRACTICES". LIKEWISE.
27	THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE HAS OPINED THAT

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1	SEX SELECTION FOR FAMILY-PLANNING PURPOSES IS ETHICALLY
2	PROBLEMATIC, INAPPROPRIATE, AND SHOULD BE DISCOURAGED.
3	(XII) SEX-SELECTION ABORTION RESULTS IN AN UNNATURAL
4	SEX-RATIO IMBALANCE. AN UNNATURAL SEX-RATIO IMBALANCE IS
5	UNDESIRABLE, DUE TO THE INABILITY OF THE NUMERICALLY
6	PREDOMINANT SEX TO FIND MATES. EXPERTS WORLDWIDE DOCUMENT
7	THAT A SIGNIFICANT SEX-RATIO IMBALANCE IN WHICH MALES
8	NUMERICALLY PREDOMINATE CAN CAUSE INCREASED VIOLENCE AND
9	MILITANCY WITHIN A SOCIETY. LIKEWISE, AN UNNATURAL SEX-RATIO
10	IMBALANCE GIVES RISE TO THE COMMODIFICATION OF HUMANS IN THE
11	FORM OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING, AND A CONSEQUENT INCREASE IN
12	KIDNAPPING AND OTHER VIOLENT CRIME.
13	(XIII) SEX-SELECTION ABORTIONS DIMINISH THE REPRESENTATION
14	OF WOMEN IN THE AMERICAN POPULATION AND, THEREFORE, THE
15	AMERICAN ELECTORATE; AND
16	(XIV) SEX-SELECTION ABORTION REINFORCES SEX
17	DISCRIMINATION AND HAS NO PLACE IN A CIVILIZED SOCIETY.
18	(b) General findings. (I) The history of the United States
19	INCLUDES EXAMPLES OF SEX DISCRIMINATION. THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED
20	STATES ULTIMATELY RESPONDED IN THE STRONGEST POSSIBLE LEGAL
21	TERMS BY ENACTING CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS CORRECTING
22	ELEMENTS OF SUCH DISCRIMINATION. WOMEN, ONCE SUBJECTED TO SEX
23	DISCRIMINATION THAT DENIED THEM THE RIGHT TO VOTE, NOW HAVE
24	SUFFRAGE GUARANTEED BY THE NINETEENTH AMENDMENT. THE
25	ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATORY PRACTICES HAS BEEN AND IS AMONG
26	THE HIGHEST PRIORITIES AND GREATEST ACHIEVEMENTS OF AMERICAN
27	HISTORY; AND

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1	(II) IMPLICITLY APPROVING THE DISCRIMINATORY PRACTICES OF
2	SEX-SELECTION ABORTION BY CHOOSING NOT TO PROHIBIT THEM WILL
3	REINFORCE THESE INHERENTLY DISCRIMINATORY PRACTICES AND
4	EVIDENCE A FAILURE TO PROTECT A SEGMENT OF CERTAIN UNBORN
5	AMERICANS BECAUSE THOSE UNBORN ARE OF A SEX THAT IS DISFAVORED.
6	SEX-SELECTION ABORTIONS TRIVIALIZE THE VALUE OF THE UNBORN ON
7	THE BASIS OF SEX, REINFORCING SEX DISCRIMINATION, AND COARSENING
8	SOCIETY TO THE HUMANITY OF ALL VULNERABLE AND INNOCENT HUMAN
9	LIFE, MAKING IT INCREASINGLY DIFFICULT TO PROTECT SUCH LIFE. THUS,
10	COLORADO HAS A COMPELLING INTEREST IN ACTING INDEED IT MUST
11	ACT TO PROHIBIT SEX-SELECTION ABORTION.
12	18-3.5-203. Discrimination against the unborn on the basis of
13	sex - definitions. (1) A PERSON SHALL NOT KNOWINGLY:
14	(a) PERFORM AN ABORTION KNOWING THAT THE ABORTION IS
15	SOUGHT BASED ON THE SEX OF THE CHILD;
16	(b) Use force or the threat of force to intentionally
17	INJURE OR INTIMIDATE A PERSON FOR THE PURPOSE OF COERCING A
18	SEX-SELECTION ABORTION;
19	(c) SOLICIT OR ACCEPT FUNDS FOR THE PERFORMANCE OF A
20	SEX-SELECTION ABORTION; OR
21	(d) Transport a woman into Colorado for the purpose of
22	OBTAINING A SEX-SELECTION ABORTION.
23	(2) A PERSON WHO VIOLATES SUBSECTION (1) OF THIS SECTION
24	COMMITS A CLASS 2 FELONY, AND THE COURT SHALL SENTENCE THE
25	DEFENDANT BETWEEN THE MINIMUM AND TWICE THE MAXIMUM OF THE
26	PRESUMPTIVE RANGE FOR A CLASS 2 FELONY.
27	(3) FOR PURPOSES OF THIS PART 2, UNLESS THE CONTEXT

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1	OTHERWISE REQUIRES:
2	(a) "ABORTION" MEANS THE ACT OF USING OR PRESCRIBING ANY
3	INSTRUMENT, MEDICINE, DRUG, OR ANY OTHER SUBSTANCE, DEVICE, OR
4	MEANS WITH THE INTENT TO TERMINATE THE CLINICALLY DIAGNOSABLE
5	PREGNANCY OF A WOMAN, WITH KNOWLEDGE THAT THE TERMINATION BY
6	THOSE MEANS WILL, WITH REASONABLE LIKELIHOOD, CAUSE THE DEATH
7	OF THE UNBORN CHILD, UNLESS THE ACT IS DONE WITH THE INTENT TO:
8	(I) SAVE THE LIFE OR PRESERVE THE HEALTH OF THE MOTHER;
9	(II) REMOVE A DEAD, UNBORN CHILD CAUSED BY SPONTANEOUS
10	ABORTION; OR
11	(III) REMOVE AN ECTOPIC PREGNANCY.
12	(b) "Sex-selection abortion" is an abortion undertaken
13	SOLELY FOR PURPOSES OF ELIMINATING AN UNBORN CHILD OF AN
14	UNDESIRED SEX.
15	SECTION 2. Potential appropriation. Pursuant to section
16	2-2-703, Colorado Revised Statutes, any bill that results in a net increase
17	in periods of imprisonment in the state correctional facilities must include
18	an appropriation of moneys that is sufficient to cover any increased
19	capital construction and operational costs for the first five fiscal years in
20	which there is a fiscal impact. Because this act may increase periods of
21	imprisonment, this act may require a five-year appropriation.
22	SECTION 3. Safety clause. The general assembly hereby finds,
23	determines, and declares that this act is necessary for the immediate
24	preservation of the public peace, health, and safety.

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