Initiative #46 Application of the Term Person

Amendment	proposes amendin	g the Colorado	Constitution to:
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- apply the term person to a human being at any stage of development
 regardless of the method of creation;
- prohibit the intentional killing of any innocent person, including one
 created through rape or incest; and
 - prohibit the use of birth control and assisted reproduction that kills a person.

Summary and Analysis

Right to life. Both the U.S. Constitution and the Colorado Constitution recognize the right to life. The U.S. Constitution states that no person "shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law." Similarly, the Colorado Constitution states that "all persons have certain natural, essential and inalienable rights, among which may be reckoned the right of enjoying and defending their lives and liberties; of acquiring, possessing and protecting property; and of seeking and obtaining their safety and happiness."

Amendment _ specifies that the right to life applies equally to all innocent persons. The measure applies the term person to a human being at any stage of development regardless of the method of creation. Neither Colorado law nor the measure defines the term innocent.

Prohibition of killing an innocent person. The measure prohibits the intentional killing of any innocent person, including any innocent person created through rape or incest. The U.S. Supreme Court decision that legalized abortion in the United States found that the unborn were not included in the word "person" as used in the U.S. Constitution. If the measure is adopted, each human being, at any stage of development, will be recognized as a person under the Colorado Constitution. As a result, the measure conflicts with federal law.

The measure prohibits the use of birth control and assisted reproduction that kills a person. According to the Center for Disease Control, assisted reproduction includes all fertility treatments in which both eggs and sperm are handled. The most common method of assisted reproduction, known as in vitro fertilization, involves surgically removing eggs from a woman's ovaries, combining them with sperm in a

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1 laboratory, and returning them to the woman's body or donating them to another 2 woman. Assisted reproduction does not include intrauterine or artificial insemination 3 (treatments in which only sperm are handled), or procedures in which a woman takes 4 medicine only to stimulate egg production. 5 Exceptions. The measure does not apply to medical treatment for 6 life-threatening medical conditions when the treatment is intended to preserve life. 7 Such medical treatments include, but are not limited to, treatments for: 8 cancer; 9 ectopic pregnancy, also known as a tubal pregnancy, a potentially 10 life-threatening form of pregnancy in which implantation of the 11 fertilized egg occurs outside the uterus; molar pregnancy, when tissue that normally becomes a fetus 12 13 instead becomes an abnormal growth in the uterus; 14 twin-to-twin transfusion syndrome, a rare condition where blood 15 moves from one twin to the other and affects the development of 16 both twins and may result in the death of a twin; and 17 placenta previa, when the placenta forms low in the uterus and 18 covers all or part of the cervix. Placenta previa can cause medical 19 problems, including early delivery, severe bleeding, and birth 20 defects. 21 Additionally, the measure does not apply to a spontaneous miscarriage, which 22 is defined in the measure as the unintentional termination of a pregnancy. 23 **Arguments For** 24 1) Amendment establishes in the Colorado Constitution that all human 25 beings at any stage of development are afforded the right to life, including those created through rape, incest, and assisted reproduction. It prohibits the killing of an 26 27 innocent person and establishes Colorado's intent to protect the unborn by ending the 28 practice of abortion in Colorado. 29 2) Amendment provides clarity and directs the courts and the legislature to 30 apply the term person to human beings at any stage of development regardless of the 31 method of creation. Because the Colorado Constitution does not currently contain a 32 definition of the term "person," interpretation of the term is subjective, which leads to 33 the courts and the legislature inconsistently applying the right to life and other rights. 34 **Arguments Against** 35 1) Amendment allows government intrusion into the private, personal 36 decisions of individuals, families, and doctors. The measure restricts the availability of 37 all abortions, even for victims of rape or incest. The measure also creates confusion

for women and their doctors in determining what types of birth control and fertility

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- treatments remain legal. Additionally, miscarriages may have to be reported and investigated to determine whether the miscarriage was unintentional.
- 2) The repercussions of extending a right to life to the unborn are unclear. The measure does not provide sufficient guidance for health care providers regarding acceptable medical treatments, leaving doctors and nurses open to potential legal action for providing care to women of child-bearing age. In addition, the measure may affect a wide variety of laws, including property rights and criminal laws. Adoption of the measure could lead to lawsuits being filed on behalf of eggs used for assisted reproduction and embryonic stem-cell research.

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