House Bill 1

By: Representatives Franklin of the 43rd, Everson of the 106th, Scott of the 2nd, Loudermilk of the 14th, England of the 108th, and others

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

- 1 To amend Chapter 12 of Title 16 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, relating to
- 2 crimes against public health and morals, so as to make certain findings of fact; to define
- 3 certain terms; to provide that any abortion shall be unlawful; to provide a penalty; to provide
- 4 for severance; to provide an effective date; to repeal conflicting laws; and for other purposes.

5 BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF GEORGIA:

6 SECTION 1.

- 7 Chapter 12 of Title 16 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, relating to crimes against
- 8 public health and morals, is amended by revising Article 5, relating to abortion, in its entirety
- 9 as follows:

10 "ARTICLE 5

- 11 16-12-140.
- 12 (a) The State of Georgia has the duty to protect all innocent life from the moment of
- 13 conception until natural death. We know that life begins at conception. After three
- decades of legal human abortion, it is now abundantly clear that the practice has negatively
- impacted the people of this state in many ways, including economic, health, physical,
- psychological, emotional, and medical well-being. These, too, are areas of legitimate
- 17 concern and duty of the state. The General Assembly therefore makes the following
- 18 findings of fact:
- 19 (1) Justice Blackmun, writing for the majority in *Roe v. Wade*, 410 U.S. 113 (1973),
- wrote: 'when those trained in the respective disciplines of medicine, philosophy, and
- 21 theology are unable to arrive at any consensus, the judiciary, at this point in the
- development of man's knowledge, is not in a position to speculate as to the answer [to
- 23 the question of when life begins].' Now, 30 years later, the General Assembly knows the

answer to that difficult question, and that answer is life begins at the moment of conception;

2 (2) A fetus is a person for all purposes under the laws of this state from the moment of

- 3 conception;
- 4 (3) Even if the answer to the question of when life begins were unclear, the Georgia
- 5 Constitution, at Article I, Section I, Paragraph II, provides: 'Protection to person and
- 6 property is the paramount duty of government and shall be impartial and complete. No
- 7 person shall be denied the equal protection of the laws.' Because a fetus is a person,
- 8 constitutional protection attaches at the moment of conception. It is therefore the duty of
- 9 the General Assembly to protect the innocent life that is currently being taken;
- 10 (4) As a direct result of three decades of legalized abortion on demand, the nation has
- seen a dramatic rise in the incidence of child abuse and a dramatic weakening of family
- ties, with the infamous *Roe v. Wade* decision pitting mothers against their children and
- women against men;
- 14 (5) Studies of the three decades since *Roe v. Wade* have revealed that women have been
- deeply wounded psychologically, with one researcher reporting that 81 percent of the
- women who have had an abortion had a preoccupation with an aborted child, 54 percent
- had nightmares, 35 percent had perceived visitation with an aborted child, and 96 percent
- felt their abortion had taken a human life;
- 19 (6) Studies have shown that women who have had an abortion require psychological
- treatment of such symptoms as nervous disorders, sleep disturbances, and deep regrets,
- 21 with 25 percent of one test group of women who have had abortions visiting a
- 22 psychiatrist while only 3 percent of a control group did so;
- 23 (7) Another random study showed that at least 19 percent of women who have had an
- 24 abortion suffered from diagnosed post-traumatic stress disorder, with 50 percent suffering
- from many, but not all, symptoms of that disorder, and 20 to 40 percent of the women
- studied showed moderate to high levels of stress and avoidance behavior relative to their
- abortion experience;
- 28 (8) Approximately 60 percent of women who have had an abortion and who reported
- 29 post-abortion trauma also reported suicidal tendencies with 28 percent actually attempting
- suicide, of whom half attempted suicide two or more times;
- 31 (9) Abortion results in increased tobacco smoking, and women who have had an abortion
- are twice as likely to become heavy smokers and suffer the corresponding health
- problems as women who have never had an abortion;
- 34 (10) Abortion is linked to alcohol and drug abuse, with a two-fold increase in the risk of
- alcohol abuse among women who have had an abortion and a significant increase in drug
- 36 abuse;
- 37 (11) Most couples find abortion to be an event which shatters their relationship, causing
- 38 chronic marital troubles and divorce;

1 (12) Abortion exploits women, treating them and their children as mere property, and

abortion is contrary to feminist values, and the great suffragette Susan B. Anthony

- 3 referred to abortion as 'child murder';
- 4 (13) Thirty years of abortion on demand have resulted in an increase in breast cancer,
- 5 and a study has shown that women who had an abortion in the first trimester of pregnancy
- 6 before experiencing a full-term pregnancy may be at increased risk for breast cancer;
- 7 (14) The practice of abortion has had a profound detrimental effect on the health and
- 8 well-being of the citizens of this state as well as the health of the economy; and
- 9 (15) The practice of abortion has caused the citizens of this state an inestimable amount
- economically including, but not limited to, the costs and tax burden of having to care for
- individuals and their families for the conditions cited above, as well as a significant
- reduction of the tax base and of the availability of workers, entrepreneurs, teachers,
- employees, and employers that would have significantly contributed to the prosperity of
- this state.
- 15 (b) As used in this Code section, the term:
- 16 (1) 'Abortion' means the intentional termination of human pregnancy with an intention
- other than to produce a live birth or to remove a dead fetus; provided, however, that if a
- physician makes a medically justified effort to save the lives of both the mother and the
- 19 fetus and the fetus does not survive, such action shall not be an abortion. Such term does
- 20 not include a naturally occurring expulsion of a fetus known medically as a 'spontaneous
- abortion' and popularly as a 'miscarriage' so long as there is no human involvement
- whatsoever in the causation of such event.
- 23 (2) 'Fetus' means a person at any point of development from and including the moment
- of conception through the moment of birth. Such term includes all medical or popular
- designations of an unborn child from the moment of conception such as zygote, embryo,
- homunculus, and similar terms.
- 27 (c) The practice of abortion is contrary to the health and well-being of the citizens of this
- state and to the state itself and is illegal in this state in all instances.
- 29 (d) Any person performing an abortion in this state shall be guilty of a felony and, upon
- 30 conviction, shall be punished as provided in subsection (d) of Code Section 16-5-1. The
- 31 license of any physician indicted for an alleged violation of this Code section shall be
- 32 suspended until resolution of the matter. The license of any physician convicted of a
- violation of this Code section shall be permanently revoked. The provisions of this Code
- section shall be in addition to any other provisions relating to the killing of a fetus or any
- 35 other person."

36 SECTION 2.

1 If any portion of this Act is found to be unconstitutional by the courts, the remaining portions

2 of this Act shall remain in full force and effect.

3 SECTION 3.

- 4 This Act shall become effective upon its approval by the Governor or upon its becoming law
- 5 without such approval.

6 SECTION 4.

7 All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this Act are repealed.