Second Regular Session Seventy-fourth General Assembly STATE OF COLORADO

ENGROSSED

LLS NO. R24-0898.01 Katelyn Guderian x3205

SJR24-003

SENATE SPONSORSHIP

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Senate Committees

House Committees

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 24-003	
	CONCERNING THE DESIGNATION OF JANUARY 22 AS "ROE V. WAL
	Anniversary Day".
	WHEREAS, On January 22, 1973, the Supreme Court of the
	United States found in Roe v. Wade, 410 U.S. 113 (1973), that the United
	States Constitution protects the right to abortion; and
	WHEREAS, On June 24, 2022, the Supreme Court of the United
	States overturned the precedent established by Roe v. Wade (1973) and
	Planned Parenthood of Southeastern Pa. v. Casey, 505 U.S. 833 (1992),
	ruling in Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization, 142 S. Ct.
	2228 (2022) that the United States Constitution "does not confer a right
	to abortion" and that "the authority to regulate abortion is returned to the
	people and their elected representatives"; and

WHEREAS, Justices Breyer, Sotomayor, and Kagan issued dissenting opinion in <i>Dobbs</i> , stating, "Whatever the exact scope of the coming laws, one result of today's decision is certain: the curtailment of women's rights, and of their status as free and equal citizens"; and
WHEREAS, The surest protection against that curtailment of rights is now offered only by state legislatures and within state constitutions; and
WHEREAS, Upon the <i>Dobbs</i> decision and again on the following anniversary of the 1973 <i>Roe</i> ruling, tens of thousands of Coloradan across the political spectrum took to the streets throughout the state to express their disappointment and rage; and
WHEREAS, Overturning <i>Roe</i> has resulted in significant physical and mental trauma to, as well as significant financial burden on, people no longer able to access abortion care where they live and who must seel care elsewhere; and
WHEREAS, Marginalized groups have been systemically denied equal access to abortion even before <i>Roe</i> was overturned, especially Black, Latine, and Indigenous people of color; people with lower incomes; and people in remote, rural, or underserved areas; and
WHEREAS, On April 4, 2022, to secure the statutory right to abortion free from government interference in the face of the pending <i>Dobbs</i> decision, Governor Polis signed into law House Bill 22-1279 passed by the Colorado General Assembly, titled the "Reproductive Health Equity Act" or "RHEA"; and
WHEREAS, On April 14, 2023, Governor Polis signed into law the package of three bills passed by the Colorado General Assembly titled the "Safe Access to Protected Health Care Package" or "SAPHO Package", which included Senate Bills 23-188, 23-189, and 23-190; and
WHEREAS, Senate Bill 23-188 codified protections for Colorado's patients, providers, and helpers of abortion and gender-affirming care against out-of-state prosecutions, civil lawsuits investigations, and extradition claims; and
WHEREAS, Senate Bill 23-189 mandated that abortion be covered service without deductibles, copays, or coinsurance under private

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1 2	health insurance plans, which protects Coloradans on private plans but not the hundreds of thousands of Coloradans on publicly funded
3	insurance plans; and
4	WHEREAS, Senate Bill 23-190 categorized the deliberate false
5	advertising of abortion services as a deceptive trade practice; and
6	WHEREAS, The right to abortion is still not currently an explicit
7 8	constitutional right in Colorado and has therefore been challenged 49 times since 2010 in the state legislature; and
9	WHEREAS, Colorado voters defeated fetal personhood
10	amendments, which are total abortion bans, by 30% (Amendment 67) in
11	2014, by 41% (Amendment 62) in 2010, and by 46% (Amendment 48) in
12	2008; and
13	WHEREAS, In 2020, Colorado voters defeated Proposition 115,
14	a 22-week abortion ban, by 18%, with more votes cast opposing it than
15	President Biden received on the same ballot; and
16	WHEREAS, Amendment 3 of the Colorado Constitution, adopted
17	in 1984 by a margin of fewer than 10,000 votes, forbids the use of public
18	funds by state and local government to cover abortion; and
19	WHEREAS, While Amendment 3 passed by less than 1% of the
20	vote in 1984, in 2022, exit polling during Colorado's midterm elections
21	found 63% of voter respondents agreed that Colorado's constitution
22	should be amended to protect abortion; and
23	WHEREAS, Polling has consistently shown that a significant
24	majority of Colorado voters support an amendment making abortion a
25	constitutional right and repealing the prohibition on health insurance
26	coverage for abortion; and
27	WHEREAS, For the past four decades, as a direct result of
28	Amendment 3, Colorado state and local government employees and
29	Coloradans enrolled in state insurance programs have been denied
30	insurance coverage for abortion for themselves and their families,
31	resulting in discriminatory and harmful effects on those impacted; and
32	WHEREAS, Colorado was the first state in the nation to legalize
33	abortion and Colorado has since led the nation, at the ballot box and in

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1 2	the legislature, and should continue to lead the nation in protecting abortion access without restriction; and
3 4	WHEREAS, In 2024, Coloradans will be asked to vote on the general election ballot on a constitutional amendment protecting abortion,
5	thus repealing the earlier, discriminatory Amendment 3 of the Colorado
6	Constitution from 1984; now, therefore,
7	Be It Resolved by the Senate of the Seventy-fourth General
8	Assembly of the State of Colorado, the House of Representatives
9	concurring herein:
10	That we, the members of the Colorado General Assembly:
11	(1) Recommend voters amend the Colorado Constitution to
12	enshrine in it the right to abortion and prohibit Colorado state and local
13	governments from denying or discriminating against the exercise of that
14	right; and
15	(2) Hereby designate January 22 of each year as "Roe v. Wade
16	Anniversary Day".

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