

113TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 447

To prohibit discrimination against the unborn on the basis of sex or race,
and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 1, 2013

Mr. FRANKS of Arizona (for himself, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. AMODEI, Mrs. BACHMANN, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. BENISHEK, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mrs. BLACK, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. BONNER, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. CARTER, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. COLE, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. DAINES, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mrs. ELLMERS, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. FINCHER, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. FLORES, Mr. FORBES, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. GARRETT, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. GOWDY, Mr. GRAVES of Georgia, Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, Mr. GRIMM, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. HALL, Mr. HARRIS, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. HUELSKAMP, Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, Mr. HULTGREN, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. JONES, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. KELLY, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. LATTA, Mr. LONG, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. MICA, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. MULVANEY, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. NUGENT, Mr. NUNNELEE, Mr. OLSON, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. PITTS, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. POMPEO, Mrs. ROBY, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. SALMON, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. STEWART, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, and Mr. YODER) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

A BILL

To prohibit discrimination against the unborn on the basis of sex or race, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Prenatal Non-
5 discrimination Act (PRENDA) of 2013”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY.**

7 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress makes the following
8 findings:

9 (1) SEX DISCRIMINATION FINDINGS.—

10 (A) Women are a vital part of American
11 society and culture and possess the same funda-
12 mental human rights and civil rights as men.

13 (B) United States law prohibits the dis-
14 similar treatment of males and females who are
15 similarly situated and prohibits sex discrimina-
16 tion in various contexts, including the provision
17 of employment, education, housing, health in-
18 surance coverage, and athletics.

19 (C) Sex is an immutable characteristic as-
20 certainable at the earliest stages of human de-
21 velopment through existing medical technology
22 and procedures commonly in use, including ma-

1 ternal-fetal bloodstream DNA sampling,
2 amniocentesis, chorionic villus sampling or
3 “CVS”, and obstetric ultrasound. In addition to
4 medically assisted sex determination, a growing
5 sex-determination niche industry has developed
6 and is marketing low-cost commercial products,
7 widely advertised and available, that aid in the
8 sex determination of an unborn child without
9 the aid of medical professionals. Experts have
10 demonstrated that the sex-selection industry is
11 on the rise and predict that sex selection will
12 continue to be a growing trend in the United
13 States. Sex determination is always a necessary
14 step to the procurement of a sex-selection abor-
15 tion.

16 (D) A “sex-selection abortion” is an abor-
17 tion undertaken for purposes of eliminating an
18 unborn child of an undesired sex. Sex-selection
19 abortion is barbaric, and described by scholars
20 and civil rights advocates as an act of sex-based
21 or gender-based violence, predicated on sex dis-
22 crimination. Sex-selection abortions are typi-
23 cally late-term abortions performed in the 2d or
24 3rd trimester of pregnancy, often after the un-
25 born child has developed sufficiently to feel

1 pain. Substantial medical evidence proves that
2 an unborn child can experience pain at 20
3 weeks after conception, and perhaps substan-
4 tially earlier. By definition, sex-selection abor-
5 tions do not implicate the health of the mother
6 of the unborn, but instead are elective proce-
7 dures motivated by sex or gender bias.

8 (E) The targeted victims of sex-selection
9 abortions performed in the United States and
10 worldwide are overwhelmingly female. The se-
11 lective abortion of females is female infanticide,
12 the intentional killing of unborn females, due to
13 the preference for male offspring or “son pref-
14 erence”. Son preference is reinforced by the low
15 value associated, by some segments of the world
16 community, with female offspring. Those seg-
17 ments tend to regard female offspring as finan-
18 cial burdens to a family over their lifetime due
19 to their perceived inability to earn or provide fi-
20 nancially for the family unit as can a male. In
21 addition, due to social and legal convention, fe-
22 male offspring are less likely to carry on the
23 family name. “Son preference” is one of the
24 most evident manifestations of sex or gender
25 discrimination in any society, undermining fe-

1 male equality, and fueling the elimination of fe-
2 males' right to exist in instances of sex-selection
3 abortion.

4 (F) Sex-selection abortions are not ex-
5 pressly prohibited by United States law or the
6 laws of 46 States. Sex-selection abortions are
7 performed in the United States. In a March
8 2008 report published in the Proceedings of the
9 National Academy of Sciences, Columbia Uni-
10 versity economists Douglas Almond and Lena
11 Edlund examined the sex ratio of United
12 States-born children and found "evidence of sex
13 selection, most likely at the prenatal stage".
14 The data revealed obvious "son preference" in
15 the form of unnatural sex-ratio imbalances
16 within certain segments of the United States
17 population, primarily those segments tracing
18 their origins to countries where sex-selection
19 abortion is prevalent. The evidence strongly
20 suggests that some Americans are exercising
21 sex-selection abortion practices within the
22 United States consistent with discriminatory
23 practices common to their country of origin, or
24 the country to which they trace their ancestry.
25 While sex-selection abortions are more common

1 outside the United States, the evidence reveals
2 that female feticide is also occurring in the
3 United States.

4 (G) The American public supports a prohi-
5 bition of sex-selection abortion. In a March
6 2006 Zogby International poll, 86 percent of
7 Americans agreed that sex-selection abortion
8 should be illegal, yet only four States proscribe
9 sex-selection abortion. In a 2012 poll conducted
10 by the Charlotte Lozier Institute, 80 percent of
11 Americans agreed that sex-selection abortion
12 should be illegal.

13 (H) Despite the failure of the United
14 States to proscribe sex-selection abortion, the
15 United States Congress has expressed repeat-
16 edly, through Congressional resolution, strong
17 condemnation of policies promoting sex-selec-
18 tion abortion in the “Communist Government
19 of China”. Likewise, at the 2007 United Na-
20 tion’s Annual Meeting of the Commission on
21 the Status of Women, 51st Session, the United
22 States delegation spearheaded a resolution call-
23 ing on countries to condemn sex-selective abor-
24 tion, a policy directly contradictory to the per-
25 missiveness of current United States law, which

1 places no restriction on the practice of sex-se-
2 lection abortion. The United Nations Commis-
3 sion on the Status of Women has urged govern-
4 ments of all nations “to take necessary meas-
5 ures to prevent . . . prenatal sex selection”.

6 (I) A 1990 report by Harvard University
7 economist Amartya Sen, estimated that more
8 than 100 million women were “demographically
9 missing” from the world as early as 1990 due
10 to sexist practices, including sex-selection abor-
11 tion. Many experts believe sex-selection abortion
12 is the primary cause. More recent estimates of
13 women missing from the world range in the
14 hundreds of millions.

15 (J) Countries with longstanding experience
16 with sex-selection abortion—such as the Repub-
17 lic of India, the United Kingdom, and the Peo-
18 ple’s Republic of China—have enacted restric-
19 tions on sex selection, and have steadily contin-
20 ued to strengthen prohibitions and penalties.
21 The United States, by contrast, has no law in
22 place to restrict sex-selection abortion, estab-
23 lishing the United States as affording less pro-
24 tection from sex-based feticide than the Repub-
25 lic of India or the People’s Republic of China,

1 whose recent practices of sex-selection abortion
2 were vehemently and repeatedly condemned by
3 United States congressional resolution and by
4 the United States Ambassador to the Commis-
5 sion on the Status of Women. Public state-
6 ments from within the medical community re-
7 veal that citizens of other countries come to the
8 United States for sex-selection procedures that
9 would be criminal in their country of origin. Be-
10 cause the United States permits abortion on the
11 basis of sex, the United States may effectively
12 function as a “safe haven” for those who seek
13 to have American physicians do what would
14 otherwise be criminal in their home countries—
15 a sex-selection abortion, most likely late-term.

16 (K) The American medical community op-
17 poses sex selection. The American Congress of
18 Obstetricians and Gynecologists (“ACOG”)
19 stated in its 2007 Ethics Committee Opinion,
20 Number 360, that sex selection is inappropriate
21 because it “ultimately supports sexist prac-
22 tices”. The American Society of Reproductive
23 Medicine (“ASRM”) published a 2004 Ethics
24 Committee Opinion, noting that central to the
25 controversy of sex selection in the use of as-

1 sisted reproductive technology (“ART”) is the
2 potential for “inherent gender discrimination”,
3 . . . the “risk of psychological harm to sex-se-
4 lected offspring (i.e., by placing on them expec-
5 tations that are too high),” . . . and “rein-
6 forcement of gender bias in society as a whole.”
7 Sex selection in ART remains “vulnerable to
8 the judgment that no matter what its basis,
9 [the method] identifies gender as a reason to
10 value one person over another, and it supports
11 socially constructed stereotypes of what gender
12 means.” In doing so, it not only “reinforces
13 possibilities of unfair discrimination, but may
14 trivialize human reproduction by making it de-
15 pend on the selection of nonessential features of
16 offspring.” The ASRM ethics opinion continues,
17 “ongoing problems with the status of women in
18 the United States make it necessary to take ac-
19 count of concerns for the impact of sex-selection
20 on goals of gender equality.” The American As-
21 sociation of Pro-Life Obstetricians and Gyne-
22 cologists, an organization with hundreds of
23 members—many of whom are former abortion-
24 ists—makes the following declaration: “Sex se-
25 lection abortions are more graphic examples of

1 the damage that abortion inflicts on women. In
2 addition to increasing premature labor in subse-
3 quent pregnancies, increasing suicide and major
4 depression, and increasing the risk of breast
5 cancer in teens who abort their first pregnancy
6 and delay childbearing, sex selection abortions
7 are often targeted at fetuses simply because the
8 fetus is female. As physicians who care for both
9 the mother and her unborn child, the American
10 Association of Pro-Life Obstetricians and Gyne-
11 cologists vigorously opposes aborting fetuses be-
12 cause of their gender.” The President’s Council
13 on Bioethics published a Working Paper stating
14 the council’s belief that society’s respect for re-
15 productive freedom does not prohibit the regu-
16 lation or prohibition of “sex control”, defined as
17 the use of various medical technologies to
18 choose the sex of one’s child. The publication
19 expresses concern that “sex control might lead
20 to . . . dehumanization and a new eugenics”.

21 (L)(i) Sex-selection abortions are often co-
22 coerced, and therefore, the opposite of “choice”.
23 Researchers at the University of California at
24 Berkeley and the University of California at
25 San Francisco completed a study of Indian-

1 American women who had undergone sex-selec-
2 tion abortions in the United States. The study
3 found that sex-selection abortions are often the
4 product of violent coercion.

5 (ii) Women who carried a female unborn
6 child to term said they were subject to varying
7 degrees of verbal and physical abuse, which
8 may be to the point of actually inducing a sex-
9 selection abortion. A woman may be denied
10 food, water, and rest to induce an abortion
11 where the family determines that the woman is
12 carrying a female unborn child. Some women
13 described being hit, pushed, choked and kicked
14 in the abdomen in a husband's attempt to fore-
15 ibly terminate a female unborn child. Preg-
16 nancy is already a vulnerable time for women;
17 the most common cause of death for pregnant
18 women in the United States is homicide, often
19 at the hands of the unborn child's father.

20 (iii) The study concluded that sex selection
21 can be the product of an abusive environment
22 created by marital partners, an extended fam-
23 ily, or both. One-third of the women in the
24 study reported that a history of family violence
25 exacerbated when they did not give birth to a

1 son. Notably, because the researchers had rea-
2 son to fear for the participants' exposure to
3 marital violence, all subjects received informa-
4 tion on local South Asian women's organiza-
5 tions offering assistance for victims of family vi-
6 olence. The failure to bear a son is a serious
7 matter; the birth of a daughter could result in
8 violence or a brutal death for the mother at the
9 hands of the father and mother-in-law. For ex-
10 ample, photojournalist Walter Astrada's re-
11 nowned documentary tells the story of an In-
12 dian woman who was tortured and abandoned
13 by her husband and mother-in-law for refusing
14 to abort twin girls. Sex-selection abortion has
15 long been considered a form of violence against
16 women, and the study proved that both the
17 women and the unborn daughter are victims of
18 violence where sex-selection abortion is legally
19 available but not sought by the mother. Forty
20 percent of the women had terminated prior
21 pregnancies when they learned that the unborn
22 child was female. Of the women who discovered
23 they were pregnant with a girl during the inter-
24 view period, 89 percent underwent a sex-selec-
25 tion abortion. Among those that did not abort

1 their unborn daughters, 100 percent expressed
2 ambivalence about prior sex-selection abortions.
3 Further, 100 percent cited physical and psycho-
4 logical trauma from the past abortions as rea-
5 sons for not seeking another. Most tragically,
6 100 percent expressed guilt, shame and sadness
7 over their inability to “save” the daughters they
8 had aborted.

9 (iv) Coercive sex-selection abortions are
10 suspected in other western countries as well.
11 Following a 2012 investigation of sex-selection
12 abortion in the United Kingdom, Dr. Tony Fal-
13 coner, President of the Royal College of Obstet-
14 rics and Gynaecology, raised the specter that
15 women may be experiencing violence and coer-
16 cion to force sex-selection abortions.

17 (v) A growing body of research documents
18 the relationship between intimate partner vio-
19 lence and reproductive coercion.

20 (M) Sex-selection abortion harms women.
21 Researchers at the University of California
22 found that women in the United States who un-
23 dergo sex-selection abortions are at increased
24 risk for psychological and physical morbidity,
25 documented by their descriptions of depression,

1 anxiety, chronic pain, physical abuse, closely
2 spaced pregnancies, and “forced abortions”.
3 Further, 100 percent of the study participants
4 who chose to carry unborn baby girls cited
5 physical and psychological trauma from past
6 abortions as reasons for not seeking another.
7 Similarly, Indian-Canadian counselor, Aruna
8 Papp, stated publicly that in her 30 years of ex-
9 perience treating Indian-Canadian women, she
10 has found that sex-selection abortion is the
11 leading cause of mental illness among women in
12 the Punjabi Health Services, Peel region, and
13 the leading cause of depression and attempted
14 suicide in the South Asian Settlement Services
15 in Scarborough. Some of Papp’s patients ob-
16 tained their sex-selection abortions in Michigan
17 and New York. Papp also reports “many other
18 physical ailments that are related to two, three,
19 or four abortions”.

20 (N) Sex-selection abortion results in an un-
21 natural sex-ratio imbalance. An unnatural sex-
22 ratio imbalance is undesirable, due to the in-
23 ability of the numerically predominant sex to
24 find mates. Experts worldwide document that a
25 significant sex-ratio imbalance in which males

1 numerically predominate can be a cause of in-
2 creased violence and militancy within a society.
3 Likewise, an unnatural sex-ratio imbalance
4 gives rise to the commoditization of humans in
5 the form of human trafficking, and a con-
6 sequent increase in kidnapping and other vio-
7 lent crime.

8 (O) Sex-selection abortions have the effect
9 of diminishing the representation of women in
10 the American population, and therefore, the
11 American electorate.

12 (P) Sex-selection abortion reinforces sex
13 discrimination and has no place in a civilized
14 society.

15 (2) RACIAL DISCRIMINATION FINDINGS.—

16 (A) Minorities are a vital part of American
17 society and culture and possess the same funda-
18 mental human rights and civil rights as the ma-
19 jority.

20 (B) United States law prohibits discrimi-
21 nation on the basis of race in various contexts,
22 including employment, education, housing,
23 health insurance coverage, and athletics.

24 (C) A “race-selection abortion” is an abor-
25 tion performed for purposes of eliminating an

1 unborn child because the child or a parent of
2 the child is of an undesired race. Race-selection
3 abortion is barbaric, and described by civil
4 rights advocates as an act of race-based vio-
5 lence, predicated on race discrimination. By
6 definition, race-selection abortions do not impli-
7 cate the health of mother of the unborn, but in-
8 stead are elective procedures motivated by race
9 bias.

10 (D) A thorough review of the history of the
11 American population control movement and its
12 close affiliation with the American Eugenics So-
13 ciety reveals a history of targeting certain racial
14 or ethnic groups for “family planning”. This
15 history likely contributes to the current statistic
16 that a Black baby is five times as likely to be
17 aborted as a White baby, often in a federally
18 subsidized clinic.

19 (E) Abortion is the leading cause of death
20 in the Black community. With approximately
21 450,000 Black abortions per year, more Black
22 Americans lose their lives each year to abortion
23 than to cancer, heart disease, diabetes, AIDS,
24 and violence combined. These statistics are de-
25 rived by comparing the abortion statistics of the

1 Alan Guttmacher Institute (formerly the re-
2 search arm of Planned Parenthood) to the Na-
3 tional Vital Statistics annual reports showing
4 the number of deaths by cause and race. The
5 numbers for each of these variables have re-
6 mained relatively constant from year to year,
7 since 2005.

8 (F) Only one State, Arizona, has enacted
9 law to proscribe the performance of race-selec-
10 tion abortions.

11 (G) Race-selection abortions have the ef-
12 fect of diminishing the number of minorities in
13 the American population and therefore, the
14 American electorate.

15 (H) Race-selection abortion reinforces ra-
16 cial discrimination and has no place in a civ-
17 ilized society.

18 (3) GENERAL FINDINGS.—

19 (A) The history of the United States in-
20 cludes examples of both sex discrimination and
21 race discrimination. The people of the United
22 States ultimately responded in the strongest
23 possible legal terms by enacting constitutional
24 amendments correcting elements of such dis-
25 crimination. Women, once subjected to sex dis-

1 crimination that denied them the right to vote,
2 now have suffrage guaranteed by the 19th
3 Amendment. African-Americans, once subjected
4 to race discrimination through slavery that de-
5 nied them equal protection of the laws, now
6 have that right guaranteed by the 14th Amend-
7 ment. The elimination of discriminatory prac-
8 tices has been and is among the highest prior-
9 ities and greatest achievements of American
10 history.

11 (B) Implicitly approving the discriminatory
12 practices of sex-selection abortion and race-se-
13 lection abortion by choosing not to prohibit
14 them will reinforce these inherently discrimina-
15 tory practices, and evidence a failure to protect
16 a segment of certain unborn Americans because
17 those unborn are of a sex or racial makeup that
18 is disfavored. Sex-selection and race-selection
19 abortions trivialize the value of the unborn on
20 the basis of sex or race, reinforcing sex and
21 race discrimination, and coarsening society to
22 the humanity of all vulnerable and innocent
23 human life, making it increasingly difficult to
24 protect such life. Thus, Congress has a compell-
25 ing interest in acting—indeed it must act—to

1 prohibit sex-selection abortion and race-selec-
2 tion abortion.

3 (b) CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY.—In accordance
4 with the above findings, Congress enacts the following
5 pursuant to Congress’ power under—

6 (1) the Commerce Clause;

7 (2) section 2 of the 13th Amendment;

8 (3) section 5 of the 14th Amendment, including
9 the power to enforce the prohibition on government
10 action denying equal protection of the laws; and

11 (4) section 8 of article I to make all laws nec-
12 essary and proper for the carrying into execution of
13 powers vested by the Constitution in the Govern-
14 ment of the United States.

15 **SEC. 3. DISCRIMINATION AGAINST THE UNBORN ON THE**
16 **BASIS OF RACE OR SEX.**

17 (a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 13 of title 18, United
18 States Code, is amended by adding at the end the fol-
19 lowing:

20 **“§ 250. Discrimination against the unborn on the**
21 **basis of race or sex**

22 “(a) IN GENERAL.—Whoever knowingly—

23 “(1) performs an abortion knowing that such
24 abortion is sought based on the sex, gender, color or

1 race of the child, or the race of a parent of that
2 child;

3 “(2) uses force or the threat of force to inten-
4 tionally injure or intimidate any person for the pur-
5 pose of coercing a sex-selection or race-selection
6 abortion;

7 “(3) solicits or accepts funds for the perform-
8 ance of a sex-selection abortion or a race-selection
9 abortion; or

10 “(4) transports a woman into the United States
11 or across a State line for the purpose of obtaining
12 a sex-selection abortion or race-selection abortion;
13 or attempts to do so, shall be fined under this title or im-
14 prisoned not more than 5 years, or both.

15 “(b) CIVIL REMEDIES.—

16 “(1) CIVIL ACTION BY WOMAN ON WHOM ABOR-
17 TION IS PERFORMED.—A woman upon whom an
18 abortion has been performed or attempted in viola-
19 tion of subsection (a)(2) may in a civil action
20 against any person who engaged in a violation of
21 subsection (a) obtain appropriate relief.

22 “(2) CIVIL ACTION BY RELATIVES.—The father
23 of an unborn child who is the subject of an abortion
24 performed or attempted in violation of subsection
25 (a), or a maternal grandparent of the unborn child

1 if the pregnant woman is an unemancipated minor,
2 may in a civil action against any person who en-
3 gaged in the violation, obtain appropriate relief, un-
4 less the pregnancy or abortion resulted from the
5 plaintiff's criminal conduct or the plaintiff consented
6 to the abortion.

7 “(3) APPROPRIATE RELIEF.—Appropriate relief
8 in a civil action under this subsection includes—

9 “(A) objectively verifiable money damages
10 for all injuries, psychological and physical, in-
11 cluding loss of companionship and support, oc-
12 casioned by the violation of this section; and

13 “(B) punitive damages.

14 “(4) INJUNCTIVE RELIEF.—

15 “(A) IN GENERAL.—A qualified plaintiff
16 may in a civil action obtain injunctive relief to
17 prevent an abortion provider from performing
18 or attempting further abortions in violation of
19 this section.

20 “(B) DEFINITION.—In this paragraph the
21 term ‘qualified plaintiff’ means—

22 “(i) a woman upon whom an abortion
23 is performed or attempted in violation of
24 this section;

1 “(ii) a maternal grandparent of the
2 unborn child if the woman upon whom an
3 abortion is performed or attempted in vio-
4 lation of this section is an unemancipated
5 minor;

6 “(iii) the father of an unborn child
7 who is the subject of an abortion per-
8 formed or attempted in violation of sub-
9 section (a); or

10 “(iv) the Attorney General.

11 “(5) ATTORNEYS FEES FOR PLAINTIFF.—The
12 court shall award a reasonable attorney’s fee as part
13 of the costs to a prevailing plaintiff in a civil action
14 under this subsection.

15 “(c) EXCEPTION.—A woman upon whom a sex-selec-
16 tion or race-selection abortion is performed may not be
17 prosecuted or held civilly liable for any violation of this
18 section, or for a conspiracy to violate this section.

19 “(d) LOSS OF FEDERAL FUNDING.—A violation of
20 subsection (a) shall be deemed for the purposes of title
21 VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to be discrimination
22 prohibited by section 601 of that Act.

23 “(e) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—A physician, phy-
24 sician’s assistant, nurse, counselor, or other medical or
25 mental health professional shall report known or suspected

1 violations of any of this section to appropriate law enforce-
 2 ment authorities. Whoever violates this requirement shall
 3 be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 1
 4 year, or both.

5 “(f) EXPEDITED CONSIDERATION.—It shall be the
 6 duty of the United States district courts, United States
 7 courts of appeal, and the Supreme Court of the United
 8 States to advance on the docket and to expedite to the
 9 greatest possible extent the disposition of any matter
 10 brought under this section.

11 “(g) PROTECTION OF PRIVACY IN COURT PRO-
 12 CEEDINGS.—

13 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Except to the extent the
 14 Constitution or other similarly compelling reason re-
 15 quires, in every civil or criminal action under this
 16 section, the court shall make such orders as are nec-
 17 essary to protect the anonymity of any woman upon
 18 whom an abortion has been performed or attempted
 19 if she does not give her written consent to such dis-
 20 closure. Such orders may be made upon motion, but
 21 shall be made sua sponte if not otherwise sought by
 22 a party.

23 “(2) ORDERS TO PARTIES, WITNESSES, AND
 24 COUNSEL.—The court shall issue appropriate orders
 25 to the parties, witnesses, and counsel and shall di-

1 rect the sealing of the record and exclusion of indi-
2 viduals from courtrooms or hearing rooms to the ex-
3 tent necessary to safeguard the identity of the
4 woman described in paragraph (1) from public dis-
5 closure.

6 “(3) PSEUDONYM REQUIRED.—In the absence
7 of written consent of the woman upon whom an
8 abortion has been performed or attempted, any
9 party, other than a public official, who brings an ac-
10 tion under this section shall do so under a pseu-
11 donym.

12 “(4) LIMITATION.—This subsection shall not be
13 construed to conceal the identity of the plaintiff or
14 of witnesses from the defendant or from attorneys
15 for the defendant.

16 “(h) DEFINITION.—In this section—

17 “(1) the term ‘abortion’ means the act of using
18 or prescribing any instrument, medicine, drug, or
19 any other substance, device, or means with the in-
20 tent to terminate the clinically diagnosable preg-
21 nancy of a woman, with knowledge that the termi-
22 nation by those means will with reasonable likelihood
23 cause the death of the unborn child, unless the act
24 is done with the intent to—

1 “(A) save the life or preserve the health of
2 the unborn child;

3 “(B) remove a dead unborn child caused
4 by spontaneous abortion; or

5 “(C) remove an ectopic pregnancy;

6 “(2) the term ‘sex-selection abortion’ means an
7 abortion undertaken for purposes of eliminating an
8 unborn child of an undesired sex; and

9 “(3) the term ‘race-selection abortion’ means an
10 abortion performed for purposes of eliminating an
11 unborn child because the child or a parent of the
12 child is of an undesired race.”.

13 (b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections
14 at the beginning of chapter 13 of title 18, United States
15 Code, is amended by adding after the item relating to sec-
16 tion 249 the following new item:

“250. Discrimination against the unborn on the basis of race or sex.”.

17 **SEC. 4. SEVERABILITY.**

18 If any portion of this Act or the application thereof
19 to any person or circumstance is held invalid, such inva-
20 lidity shall not affect the portions or applications of this
21 Act which can be given effect without the invalid portion
22 or application.

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