

## **SUBJECT: Fiscal Impact Initiative 129 – Right to Life from Conception (Right to be Born)**

**Summary.** The measure will have a positive fiscal impact on state and local governments, as it applies current statutes to protect all children in the Colorado constitution, providing relief to taxpayers by removing taxpayer funding of abortion all nine months of pregnancy, provides no tax increase to the taxpayer, provides opportunity for local fees and fines should the law be disregarded, and over the long term will increase revenue to state and local governments from future wage earners and entrepreneurs. The measure will result in a more prosperous state economy and growth in local economies without additional cost to the taxpayer.

**Implementation.** The measure may be implemented by one of several avenues: businesses choose to comply; local county commissioners and city councils pull permits; and individual citizens may report non-compliance to the local permitting agencies, local law enforcement, or through civil action. There are approximately twenty death facilities that will close statewide.<sup>1</sup>

**Assumptions.** The analysis should assume a high rate of compliance with the law. It must be assumed that most law-abiding citizens will obey the law. As such, economic impact and state expenditures should reflect high compliance and not focus primarily on those few choosing to break the law once the measure is passed.

**State Revenue.** Of the more than **10,000** estimated children who would lose their lives to abortion in a year in Colorado,<sup>2</sup> if 10,000 children are allowed to continue living and be born, and continue to live in the state of Colorado, the increase to the state in revenue would be as follows. Based on an average annual income of **\$36,983** per year,<sup>3</sup> a person in their lifetime will make a little over **\$1.6 million**. With an income tax rate of 4.4%,<sup>4</sup> there is an estimated tax revenue of **\$1,627.25** per year per person. (This does not include sales tax.) With the average salary in Colorado currently at **\$36,983** per year,<sup>5</sup> each person has a capability of increasing revenue to the state of **\$73,226.25** by paying taxes of \$1,627.25 per year for 45-years. In one year of earning, the total tax revenue to Colorado of 10,000 children entering adulthood and the workforce would result in **\$16,272,520** per year. According to insurance actuaries, in forty-five (45) years of wage earning of 10,000 children whose lives are saved each year, Colorado would increase its revenue by **\$16,842,058,200 (\$16.8 billion)** over forty-five years without any tax increase, an average of **\$374,267,960 (\$374 million)** per year. The economic impact will continue well beyond the 45-year mark, as each year, additional children reach adulthood, enter the workforce, and contribute to state revenue. [See Appendix A]

**State Expenditures.** It must be assumed that most law-abiding citizens will obey the law. As such, economic impact and state expenditures should *not* focus primarily on a few who may choose to break the law once the law is passed. The expected increased workload to try and hear cases is expected to be minimal with court costs covered by the defendant and some court appointed attorneys. The appointment of an attorney by the state for those who cannot afford one will apply to those individuals who allegedly break the law if the District Attorney pursues litigation and does not take a plea bargain. There may be an increase in litigation of those caught in child and human sex trafficking and subsequently less sex trafficking in the state. This initiative will save the state money, as the government will not have to pay for abortions, reducing cost to taxpayers. Tax funds spent to take away the lives of children may also be redirected to provide *non-violent* medical or social services that help women and children thrive.

Currently, most pregnancies are covered in the state of Colorado for mothers making less than \$75,000 per year, including prenatal care, labor and delivery, and may include a child's medical visits up to a full year; the program is free for the mother to enroll online.<sup>6</sup> The state receives 65% of these funds for eligible pregnant mothers from the federal government and 50% for children during the first year if there is an emergency.<sup>7</sup> Pregnant and young mothers are able to access services at no cost to her, or to the state, through the more than fifty (50) non-profit pregnancy care centers in Colorado supported through private funding.<sup>8</sup> Churches also provide help to mothers and families without any assistance from the state, as do modern adoption agencies where costs are covered by adoptive families.<sup>9</sup>

**Local Government Impact.** Similar to the state, it is expected that any workload or cost increase for district attorneys to prosecute offenses under the measure will be temporary, and minimal once the fewer than twenty businesses that mutilate and kill children are closed and hospitals comply with saving lives rather than intentionally destroying lives. District Attorneys offices funded by counties will not see additional workload if death facilities are compliant with the law in closing, and a minimal increase in workload if a clinic in the county tries to operate illegally. No new staff will be required. No data collection is needed. The measure will have no fiscal impact to local governments except the possibility of increasing revenue. Once clinics that were in business to mutilate and kill children are closed, there should be minimal local government expense and the potential for an increase in revenue from fees and fines imposed on anyone brought to court for attempting to break the law. Anyone convicted in court of intentionally breaking the law to kill a child would cost the same as any other criminal in the system.

**Economic Impacts.** Doctors with medical licenses who profit from taking the lives of children can put their medical licenses to work saving lives rather than intentionally taking lives. Non-medical personnel hired by clinics whose sole purpose is to take away the lives of children will be able to find meaningful employment within the medical or non-medical sectors of society that are less destructive, and thus better contributing to society.

Due to the shortage of babies in the United States available for adoptive parents to adopt – there are as many as 36 families waiting to adopt for every one baby available to adopt (36:1) - many of the more than 2 million couples<sup>9</sup> currently waiting to adopt in the United States will have the opportunity, making the cost of adoption for adoptive parents potentially more affordable. The adoption process is not supplemented by state funds, though funding for aborting children could be diverted to help adoptive parents afford adopting children. This should not affect the foster care system, as foster care primarily affects parents who do not want to give up their parental rights but are suspected of abuse or neglect. The actual occurrence of abuse and neglect should decrease over time, as the value for the lives of children increases and children are no longer seen as disposable.

Because of the unnecessary nature of killing healthy children who would live and be productive in society if allowed to continue to live, the state of Colorado would no longer lose the most valuable natural resource we have, our people. Protecting and saving children will not only save the lives of future taxpayers, military, teachers, doctors, and other professionals and contributors in the workforce, it will save the state in mental health costs and prescriptions, as 81% of women participating in the elective loss of a child experience psychological issues following an abortion,

including higher rates of depression (37%), anxiety (34%), chemical dependence (110% alcohol and 230% marijuana), and increased risk for suicide (155%). Women who have experienced an abortion have 138% higher risk of mental health problems than women who have given birth. Less measurable but observable are higher instances of relational dysfunction and rage.<sup>10</sup>

The physical side-effects of losing a child can include hospitalization and surgery for complications, sterility, hemorrhage, infection, and death for women. Studies show one in seven women use emergency room services following the induced loss of a child through abortion chemicals and surgeries.<sup>11</sup> More than one in ten women experience complications following the abortion pill.<sup>12</sup> One in twenty-five women visited an emergency room in a smaller sampling in California.<sup>13</sup> This initiative will lessen emergency room visits, thus lowering medical costs and the unnecessary burden that abortions of prenatal children place on medical services. Based on the mental health statistics, this law will lessen the number of adults dependent on pharmaceuticals and in need of mental health services, also lowering medical and insurance costs across the state as well as the state's cost in providing emergency, medical, and mental health services.

Of all children killed in the United States, 36% are black. In the nearest state reporting (New Mexico) children tortured to death by dismemberment, scalding, poisoning, or starvation by demographic are 56% Hispanic, 10% black, 28% white, and 6% other races. This causes a disproportionate economic deficit for minorities in the workplace. We will see more minority workers entering the workplace when children are allowed to continue living to be born and mature into adulthood.<sup>14</sup>

Labor market decrease for parents or caregivers is temporary, at most, as investments are made in future generations of wage earners and will be outweighed when children come of age and enter the workplace. Over the long term, population growth will increase economic activity, production, output, and overall economic growth within the state. We will have a healthier population of more robust families, communities, and economic prosperity.

---

1 Abortion Finder, Abortion in Colorado, August 7, 2025.

2 Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment, 2008 -2016.

3 The Administration for Children and Families (acf.gov), August 12, 2025.

4 Tax Foundation, Taxes in Colorado, Colorado Tax Rates, Collections, and Burdens, August 7, 2025.

5 Colorado Department of Revenue - Tax Division (Colorado.gov), August 12, 2025.

6 Colorado Program for Pregnant People, Department of Health Care Policy and Financing, Child Health Plan Plus, August 7, 2025.

7 Colorado Department of Health Care Policy and Financing, Cover All Coloradans: Health Benefits for Children and Pregnant Persons, Cover All Frequently Asked Questions, How is Cover All Coloradans funded?, August 7, 2025.

8 Colorado Newslite, Zoe Schacht, August 12, 2022.

9 American Adoptions, [www.americanadoptions.com](http://www.americanadoptions.com), April 2024.

10 Abortion and mental health: quantitative synthesis and analysis of research 1995–2009, Cambridge University Press: 02 January 2018.

11 The Abortion Pill Harms Women: Insurance Data Reveals One in Ten Patients Experiences a Serious Adverse Event, Jamie Bryn Hall and Ryan T. Anderson, Ethics and Public Policy Center, April 28, 2025.

12 A Longitudinal Cohort Study of Emergency Room Utilization Following Mifepristone Chemical and Surgical Abortions, 1999–2015, National Library of Medicine, November 9, 2021.

13 Incidence of Emergency Department Visits and Complications After Abortion, citing reported billing to Medicaid of California 2009-2010, ACOG, January 2015.

14 Abortion Surveillance - United States, 2019. Table 2. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, Vol 70(No. SS-9):1–29., CDC, November 26, 2021.

## APPENDIX A

Alexander Insurance Inc. - Actuarial calculation - 2025-08-12

Total median income for a single Colorado person in 2024 is \$36,983.00 annually. <sup>1</sup> Basis of calculations is for an individual working from age 20 to age 65. Life expectancy total income earned is \$1,664,235 in 45 years of earnings.

Income tax based on an average of 4.4% is \$1,627.25 per person annually. (Note: this considers no tax increase or decrease in the 45-year period. Compounding is based on 0% interest.)<sup>2</sup>

1st individuals would pay \$73,226 in tax in a life of paying 45 years.  
2nd year individuals would pay \$71,599 in a life of paying 44 years.  
3rd year individuals would pay \$69,971 in a life of paying 43 years  
4th year individuals would pay \$68,345 in a life of paying 42 years.  
Etc.

Based on the increase of adding 10,000 persons every year, and continuing with compounding calculations for a total of 45 years, the total gross revenue would be \$16,842,058,200 (\$16.842 billion).

1 The Administration for Children and Families (acf.gov), August 12, 2025.

[https://acf.gov/sites/default/files/documents/ocs/COMM\\_LIHWAP\\_Att1SMITable\\_FY2023.pdf](https://acf.gov/sites/default/files/documents/ocs/COMM_LIHWAP_Att1SMITable_FY2023.pdf)

2 Colorado Department of Revenue - Tax Division (Colorado.gov), August 12, 2025.

<https://tax.colorado.gov/individual-income-tax-filing-requirements>

###

Faye Barnhart, LAS  
Co-Proponent, Colorado Life Initiative  
PO Box 3  
Brush, CO 80723