

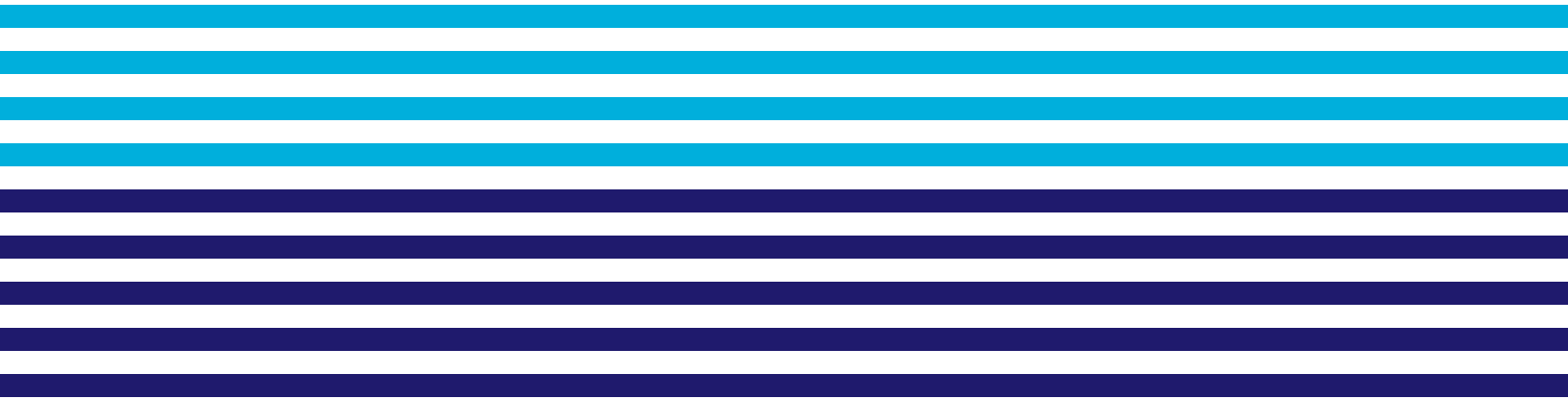


NARAL Pro-Choice America

NARAL Pro-Choice America Foundation

Who Decides?®

The Status of
Women's Reproductive Rights
in the United States



2014

REPORT CARD

ON WOMEN'S REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS

NATIONWIDE
GRADE:

D

	RANK	GRADE
ALABAMA	35	F
ALASKA	14	B+
ARIZONA	26	F
ARKANSAS	38	F
CALIFORNIA	1	A+
COLORADO	22	C+
CONNECTICUT	3	A
DELAWARE	21	C+
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	NO RANK	NO GRADE
FLORIDA	28	F
GEORGIA	30	F
HAWAII	4	A
IDAHO	42	F
ILLINOIS	17	B-
INDIANA	33	F
IOWA	19	C+
KANSAS	46	F
KENTUCKY	40	F
LOUISIANA	49	F
MAINE	7	A
MARYLAND	5	A
MASSACHUSETTS	15	B-
MICHIGAN	32	F
MINNESOTA	18	C+
MISSISSIPPI	48	F
MISSOURI	45	F

	RANK	GRADE
MONTANA	13	B+
NEBRASKA	44	F
NEVADA	12	A-
NEW HAMPSHIRE	20	C+
NEW JERSEY	9	A-
NEW MEXICO	11	A-
NEW YORK	10	A-
NORTH CAROLINA	29	F
NORTH DAKOTA	50	F
OHIO	41	F
OKLAHOMA	36	F
OREGON	6	A
PENNSYLVANIA	34	F
RHODE ISLAND	24	D+
SOUTH CAROLINA	31	F
SOUTH DAKOTA	47	F
TENNESSEE	27	F
TEXAS	37	F
UTAH	43	F
VERMONT	8	A
VIRGINIA	39	F
WASHINGTON	2	A+
WEST VIRGINIA	16	B-
WISCONSIN	25	D+
WYOMING	23	D+



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DEDICATION

NARAL Pro-Choice America and NARAL Pro-Choice America Foundation dedicate the 2014 edition of ***Who Decides? The Status of Women's Reproductive Rights in the United States*** to the state legislators fighting every day to protect choice.

In the face of relentless attacks on women's reproductive rights, legislators in state houses across the country are pushing back. They stand firm in the belief that each woman can and should be trusted to make personal, private decisions about health-care issues in consultation with their families, their doctors, and their faith—not politicians. Just three of the many pro-choice champions across the states include:

- Texas State Sen. Wendy Davis, whose 13-hour filibuster of an extreme, anti-choice omnibus bill captivated the nation;
- North Carolina Rep. Alma Adams, who has spent nearly three decades fighting for women and families and was a leader in the fight against the now-infamous "motorcycle safety" anti-abortion bill; and
- California Asm. Toni Atkins, who authored a 2013 law that expands access to safe abortion care in the Golden State.

NARAL Pro-Choice America and NARAL Pro-Choice America Foundation also proudly dedicate the 2014 edition of ***Who Decides? The Status of Women's Reproductive Rights in the United States*** to the courageous activists who are on the front lines of the fight to protect reproductive choice. By the end of Sen. Davis' filibuster, those watching were sending out 5,776 tweets per minute and the YouTube channel streaming the scene on the Texas senate floor had more than 180,000 viewers. In North Carolina, 7,350 activists rallied against legislators' actions attacking a number of progressive values, including reproductive freedom. Dedicated activists across the country make up the core of support for these amazing pro-choice legislators. All told, more than 916,431 times in 2013, NARAL Pro-Choice America activists spoke out in favor of protecting a woman's right to choose, and are the ones who are the foundation to the work we do at NARAL Pro-Choice America and NARAL Pro-Choice America Foundation.

FROM THE PRESIDENT



Ilyse Hogue
President

In 2013, once again, we saw a litany of attacks against reproductive freedom in state legislatures across the country. There were high-profile battles in Ohio, North Carolina, Texas, and other states where lawmakers passed bills that closed clinics, put new obstacles in the way of women seeking abortion care, and outright banned abortion after 20, 12, or as early as six weeks.

Passing these unpopular restrictions meant breaking their own rules, sometimes passing them literally under cover of darkness. In Ohio, they jammed restrictions into the budget. In North Carolina, it was a motorcycle safety bill. When they couldn't pass a draconian anti-choice bill in Texas, anti-choice lawmakers called a special session with new rules. When a state senator named Wendy Davis stopped them, they called another.

In an environment of constant attacks on reproductive freedom, we play a lot of defense. After all, the fundamental right to choose is enshrined in the Constitution, and our opponents are constantly developing innovative new strategies to chip away at that right. But a permanent defensive posture is a losing strategy. You win some battles, you lose others, but you're only ever ceding ground.

That's why we were so proud to be a part of the fight in California to expand abortion access by letting qualified medical professionals like midwives and nurse practitioners provide early abortion care. California's new measure should be a model for the rest of the country; making abortion more accessible means making it safer. More important, it should be a model for the entire pro-choice movement. We should be working every day to make it easier and safer for women to obtain abortion care.

I have been so honored to be chosen to lead NARAL Pro-Choice America. I'm so proud of this organization and our network of affiliates who together share such a rich history and powerful legacy of standing up for the freedom of women to make our own choices.

One thing I learned very quickly is how valuable *Who Decides?* is to the entire pro-choice community. This year, we've added a new section on anti-choice crisis pregnancy centers. Having a full accounting of the pro- and anti-choice landscape in every state right at your fingertips is a powerful advantage. It is a critical part of our work, and one that I plan not just to continue, but to expand and improve.

The anti-choice War on Women did not slow down in 2013. You can be sure it will only ramp up further in 2014 as the mid-term elections approach. As opponents of a woman's right to choose continue to chip away at our freedoms piece by piece, we'll be there to fight them every step of the way and reveal the shadowy organizations supporting them. But we'll work just as hard to expand our freedoms, so that every woman has not just the right, but the opportunity to make whatever choice is right for her.

I'm so proud to be a part of this movement.

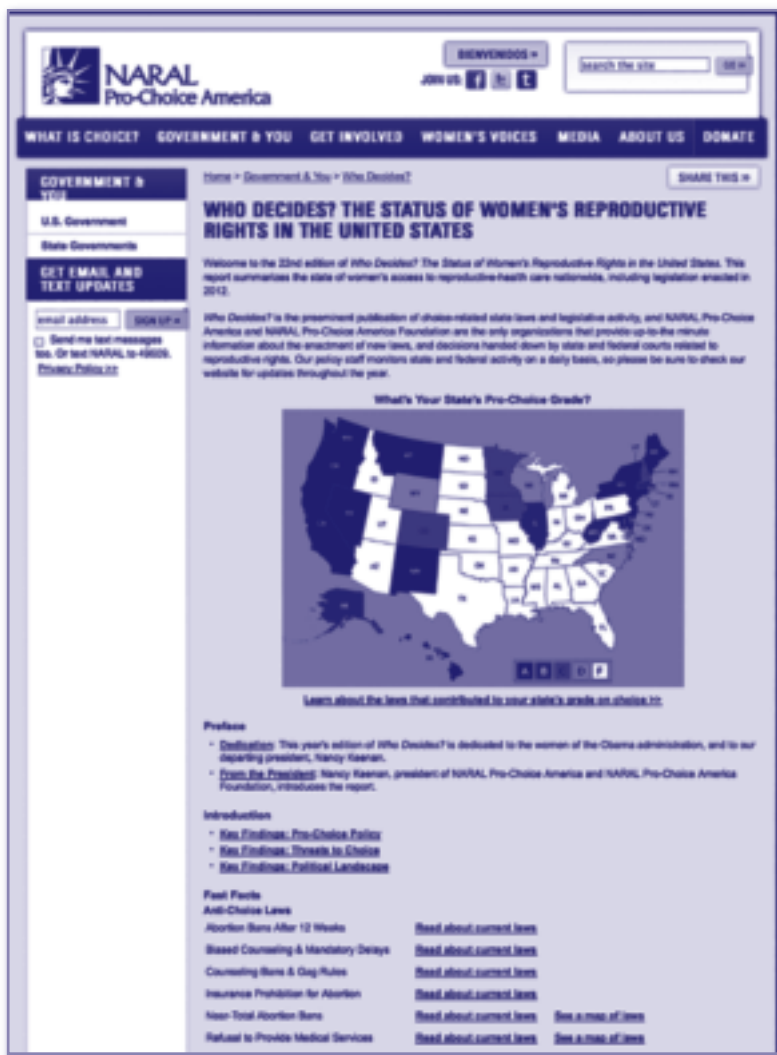
A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Ilyse Hogue". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Ilyse" and last name "Hogue" clearly visible.

Sincerely,

Ilyse Hogue
President

VISIT THE WEB

www.WhoDecides.org



You can visit *Who Decides?* online to dig into our frequently updated state-by-state analysis of the status of women's reproductive rights, browse the stats for the year in choice, and download a complete PDF of the guide.

WHO DECIDES? ONLINE FEATURES:

- Summaries of measures across the country affecting reproductive rights—including detailed descriptions, citations, and information on relevant court cases.
- Updates to our Fast Facts pages, statute summaries, maps and charts, and other features as new laws are enacted and court cases are decided.
- Infographics highlighting the dangerous trends and new threats posed by anti-choice measures around the country.
- Opportunities to take action to protect choice in your state.

The background of the slide is a dark blue, stylized graphic of the Statue of Liberty's head and crown. The crown's spikes radiate outwards, and the face is shown in profile, looking slightly upwards and to the right. The overall style is minimalist and modern.

INTRODUCTION

KEY FINDINGS: Pro-Choice Policy

NARAL Pro-Choice America and NARAL Pro-Choice America Foundation support a wide range of pro-choice policies that help protect every woman's right to make reproductive choices, including preventing unintended pregnancy, bearing healthy children, and choosing safe, legal abortion.

As a continuing consequence of the 2010 election, we have seen a dwindling number of states enact pro-choice measures. But, as the effects of anti-choice policies are seen and felt by women and families across the country, public outrage has emboldened some state elected officials to push back. In 2013, hopefully we are witnessing the beginning of a shift, in that twice as many pro-choice measures were enacted this year than last.

TOTAL PRO-CHOICE STATE MEASURES ENACTED IN 2013¹:

- 10 states enacted 16 pro-choice measures in 2013.
- California enacted more pro-choice legislation than any other state in 2013, with 4 laws.
- Hawaii enacted a law to guarantee emergency contraception in the emergency room for sexual-assault survivors, making it the third way in which the state ensures broad access to this important medication.

KEY PRO-CHOICE VICTORIES IN 2013:

- California enacted a law that allows nurse practitioners, certified nurse-midwives, and physician assistants to provide early abortion care. The law gives women in areas where there are few physician providers the ability to get care from someone they know and trust, near where they live.
- California also enacted a law making permanent an existing clinic-violence law, which, among other important provisions, requires law-enforcement personnel to be trained in responding to incidents of anti-choice violence at health centers.

- Colorado enacted a law to fund comprehensive sex-education programs that include medically accurate information about pregnancy prevention and sexually transmitted infections.
- Illinois enacted a law replacing the state's "abstinence-only" program with a sex-education curriculum that ensures students are given comprehensive, medically accurate information about birth control and prevention of sexually transmitted infections.
- New Hampshire enacted a law that is the first step in permanently expanding low-income women's access to family-planning services.
- Vermont enacted another law that promotes healthy childbearing.

LOCAL PRO-CHOICE MEASURES:

In recent years, local elected officials have taken a number of steps to defend against anti-choice attacks. These include measures to protect reproductive-health centers against clinic harassment and violence, to protect providers who are harassed at their own homes, and ensure women in local communities have access to accurate reproductive-health information.

Local elected officials also have paid special attention to the serious threat crisis pregnancy centers (CPCs) pose to women's health. While every woman has the right to select the health-care provider of her choice, CPCs frequently obscure their anti-choice mission and mislead women into thinking they are comprehensive health-care clinics. Local measures enacted before 2013 to address this problem include:

- A San Francisco, CA ordinance that holds CPCs accountable for false or misleading advertising practices.
- Ordinances in Austin, TX, Baltimore, MD, Montgomery County, MD, and New York, NY that require CPCs to post signs disclosing the limited nature of their services.

¹ This report uses "laws" to refer to statutes adopted by the legislature or enacted by ballot measure. "Measures" is a broader term that includes the following: constitutional provisions, statutes, court decisions, ballot measures, opinions of state attorneys general, state policies, and other governmental action with statewide effect.

PRO-CHOICE LOCAL MEASURES ENACTED IN 2013:

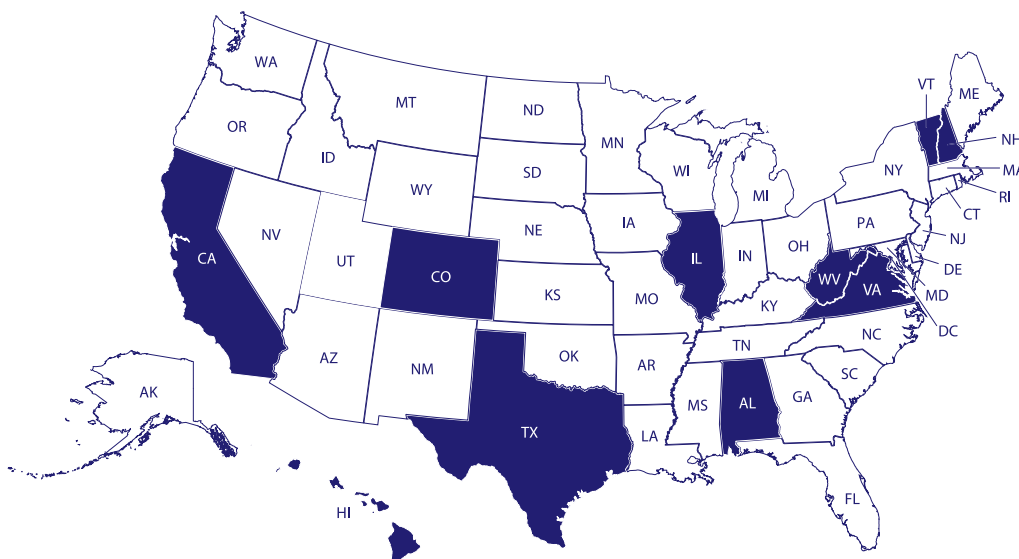
- Bernalillo County, NM enacted a measure to protect individuals' homes from picketing, aiming to protect the safety of abortion providers.
- Portland, ME approved a proposal that puts into place a buffer zone around an abortion provider in that city.
- Dane County, WI passed an ordinance requiring all organizations that contract with the county for reproductive-health services to provide comprehensive and non-directive reproductive-health-care information. This measure will ensure that anti-choice crisis pregnancy centers cannot get county contracts if they lie to or mislead women.

CUMULATIVE NUMBER OF PRO-CHOICE MEASURES ENACTED SINCE 2004*

* Note: Chart includes only state measures—not local ordinances.



STATES THAT ENACTED PRO-CHOICE MEASURES IN 2013



KEY FINDINGS: Threats to Choice

In the 2010 elections, anti-choice politicians seized control of many state legislatures, vowing to focus on the nation's economic challenges. Once elected, however, these same lawmakers abandoned their promise and instead launched a War on Women. Now, for the third straight year, women have paid the price for this bait-and-switch strategy as anti-choice lawmakers took every opportunity to restrict further the right to choose.

Among the 52 anti-choice state measures enacted in 2013, the most prominent trends were: bans on abortion care after 20 weeks; measures prohibiting insurance coverage of abortion; and laws subjecting abortion providers to burdensome restrictions not applied to other medical professionals. Laws that single out abortion providers particularly threaten access to abortion care because they reduce further the already declining number of providers. Already, 87 percent of U.S. counties have no abortion provider, according to the Guttmacher Institute.

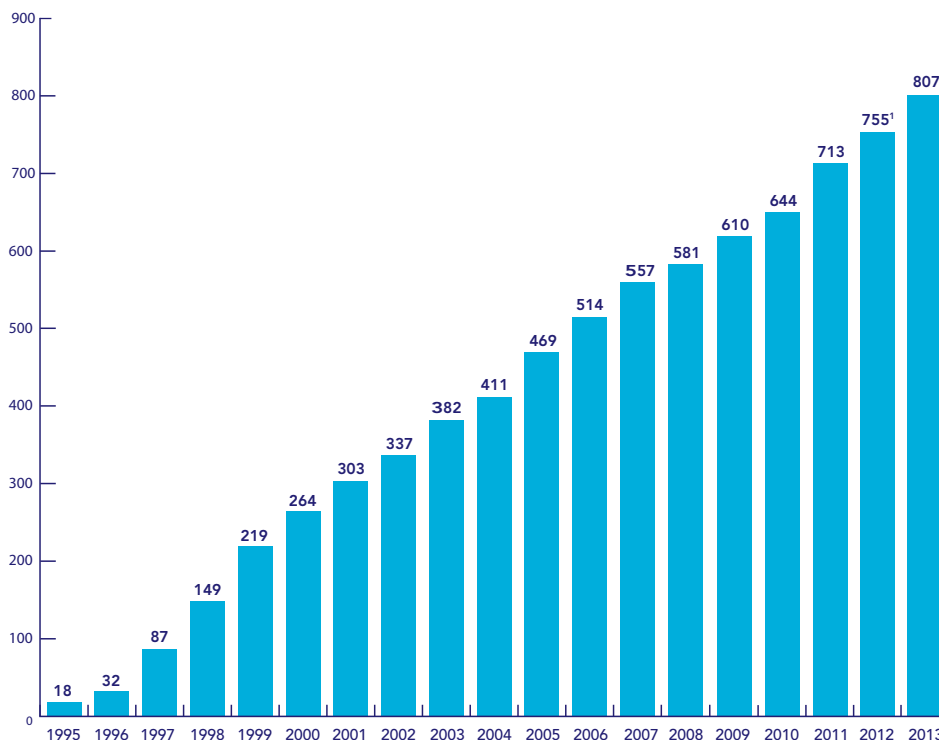
TOTAL ANTI-CHOICE STATE MEASURES ENACTED IN 2013:

- 24 states enacted 52 anti-choice measures in 2013.
- Arkansas enacted the most anti-choice legislation in 2013, with 8 laws. Oklahoma enacted 5 anti-choice laws, and Missouri and North Dakota enacted 4 anti-choice laws.
- Since 1995, states have enacted 807 anti-choice measures.

ANTI-CHOICE STATE MEASURES ENACTED IN 2013 INCLUDED:

- Arkansas, North Dakota, and Texas enacted bans on abortion care after 20 weeks.
- Arkansas went even further by enacting a ban on abortion care after 12 weeks, and North Dakota went the furthest by enacting a law to ban abortion as early as six weeks—before many women even know they are pregnant.

CUMULATIVE NUMBER OF STATEWIDE ANTI-CHOICE MEASURES ENACTED SINCE 1995*



* Note: Chart includes only state measures—not local ordinances.

¹ In late 2012, states enacted two additional measures that were not captured in last year's publication.

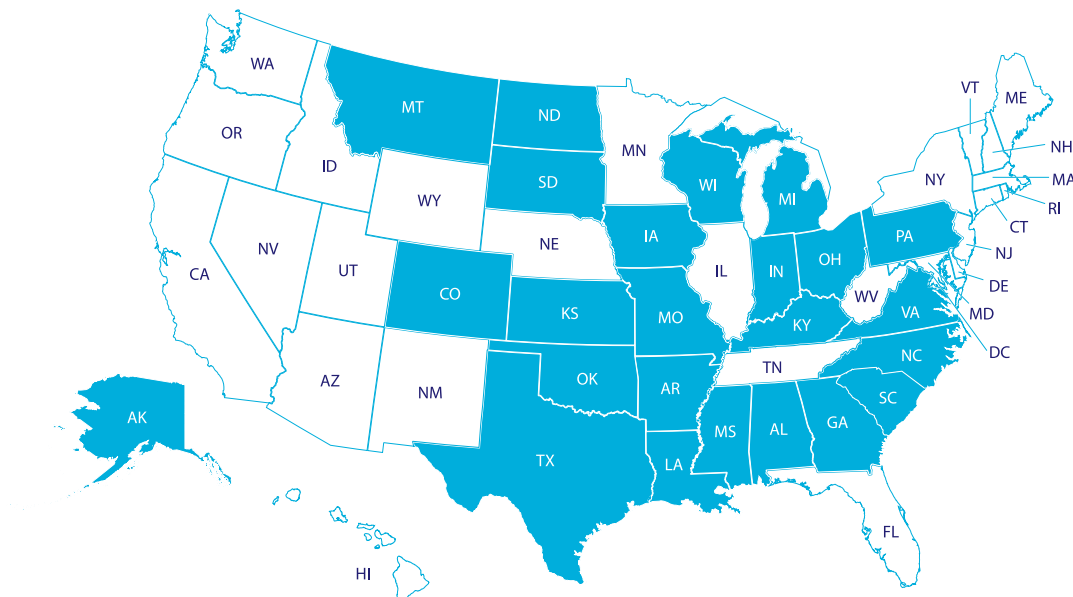
- Missouri enacted a law that allows pharmacies to refuse to stock contraceptives. North Carolina broadened its existing refusal law to allow more health-care providers to refuse to provide abortion services.
- Arkansas, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania passed measures that prohibit coverage of abortion in the states' health-insurance marketplaces.
- Georgia and North Carolina prohibited insurance coverage of abortion for government employees. Unable to restrict legislatively abortion coverage for public employees, the Georgia Department of Community Health selected a new insurance plan for the state's public employees that excludes coverage of abortion.
- Kansas and Oklahoma enacted laws restricting state funds from going to Planned Parenthood or to any health center that provides abortion care. These types of laws make it difficult for reproductive-health centers to provide birth control, prenatal care, and cancer screenings to low-income women who rely on those centers for their primary health-care needs.
- Arkansas, Indiana, Mississippi, Ohio, Texas, and Wisconsin enacted forced-ultrasound laws.
- Alabama, Indiana, Louisiana, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Texas, and Wisconsin imposed onerous restrictions on abortion providers that are intended to make abortion care all but unavailable to women in the state.
- South Dakota worsened its mandatory-delay law that already forces women to wait 72 hours before accessing abortion services now to define the 72-hour period as applying only to business days, excluding state and federal holidays.
- Iowa enacted a first-of-its-kind restriction on low-income women's access to abortion that requires the governor personally to approve each and every payment to a hospital or clinic that provides abortion services to a woman insured through the state's Medicaid program.

LOCAL ANTI-CHOICE MEASURES:

In recent years, anti-choice politicians and organizations have broadened their efforts beyond the federal and state levels and are attempting to impose their political agenda on local governments too. As just one example, anti-choice protestors across the country have reported rifling through local governments' financial records and then lobbying—successfully—those governments to cancel long-standing contracts with any comprehensive reproductive-health-care clinic identified in those records.

In 2013, anti-choice organizations grew even bolder and turned their focus to localities. In Albuquerque, NM voters rejected 55 percent to 45 percent a local ballot initiative to ban abortion at 20 weeks.

STATES THAT ENACTED ANTI-CHOICE MEASURES IN 2013



KEY FINDINGS: Political Landscape

CHOICE POSITIONS OF EXECUTIVES:

Federal Government

- President Barack Obama is pro-choice.
- Vice President Joe Biden is mixed-choice.

Governors

- 16 governors and the mayor of the District of Columbia are pro-choice: CA, CO, CT, DC, HI, IL, MD, MA, MN, MT, NH, NY, OR, RI, VT, VA, WA.
- 5 governors are mixed-choice: AR, DE, KY, MO, NV.
- 29 governors are anti-choice: AL, AK, AZ, FL, GA, ID, IN, IA, KS, LA, ME, MI, MS, NE, NJ, NM, NC, ND, OH, OK, PA, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, WV, WI, WY.

CHOICE POSITIONS OF LEGISLATURES:

U.S. Congress

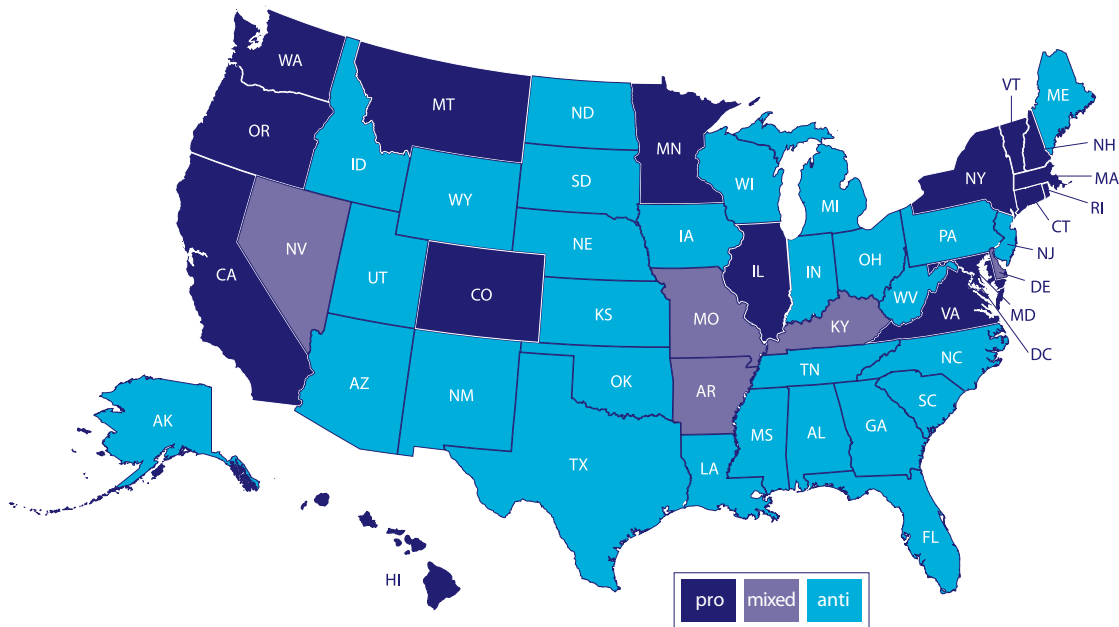
- The choice composition of the U.S. Senate is:
 - 42 pro-choice senators
 - 12 mixed-choice senators
 - 46 anti-choice senators

- The choice composition of the U.S. House is¹:
 - 173 pro-choice members
 - 22 mixed-choice members
 - 237 anti-choice members
 - 1 member’s choice position is unknown

CHOICE POSITIONS IN THE STATES			
	Pro-Choice	Mixed Choice	Anti-Choice
Governor	17*	5	29
Senate ²	14*	12	25
House	12	8	29

* Including the mayor and city council of the District of Columbia.

CHOICE POSITIONS OF GOVERNORS



¹ At the time this publication went to print, there were two vacancies in the U.S. House of Representatives.

² The terms “house” and “senate” include the equivalent bodies in states that have different titles for their state legislative bodies. Nebraska has a unicameral body that is counted as a senate, and the District of Columbia’s city council—for this purpose—is counted as a senate.

State Legislatures

- Legislatures that are anti-choice outnumber pro-choice legislatures:
 - 8 states and the District of Columbia have pro-choice legislatures (both the house and senate are pro-choice): CA, CO, CT, DC (city council), HI, MA, NJ, OR, VT.
 - 24 states have anti-choice legislatures (both the house and senate are anti-choice): AL, AK, AR, FL, GA, ID, IN, KS, KY, LA, MI, MS, MO, NE, NC, ND, OH, OK, SD, TN, TX, UT, WI.
- Choice composition of state senates:
 - 13 states and the District of Columbia have a pro-choice senate: CA, CO, CT, DC (city council), HI, IL, IA, MD, MA, MN, NJ, NM, OR, VT.
 - 12 states have a mixed-choice senate: DE, ME, MT, NH, NV, NY, PA, SC, VA, WA, WV, WY.
 - 25 states have an anti-choice senate: AL, AK, AZ, AR, FL, GA, ID, IN, KS, KY, LA, MI, MS, MO, NE, NC, ND, OH, OK, RI, SD, TN, TX, UT, WI.

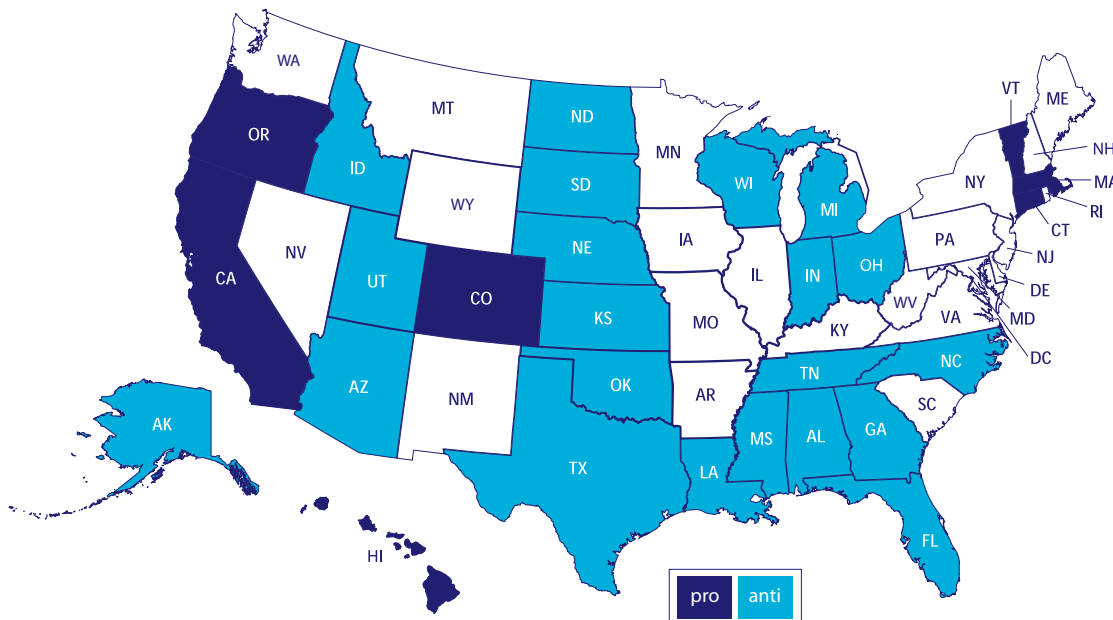
- Choice composition of state houses:

- 12 states have a pro-choice house: CA, CO, CT, HI, ME, MA, NH, NJ, NY, OR, VT, WA.
- 8 states have a mixed-choice house: DE, IL, MD, NV, NM, RI, WV, WY.
- 29 states have an anti-choice house: AL, AK, AZ, AR, FL, GA, ID, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, MI, MN, MS, MO, MT, NC, ND, OH, OK, PA, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, WI.

Choice Positions of State Governments

- There are 7 states and the District of Columbia with pro-choice governments (both a majority of the legislature and the governor are pro-choice): CA, CO, CT, DC (mayor and city council), HI, MA, OR, VT.
- There are 21 states with anti-choice governments (both a majority of the legislature and the governor are anti-choice): AL, AK, AZ, FL, GA, ID, IN, KS, LA, MI, MS, NE, NC, ND, OH, OK, SD, TN, TX, UT, WI.

PRO-CHOICE AND ANTI-CHOICE STATE GOVERNMENTS



www.ProChoiceAmerica.org

www.ProChoiceAmericaFDN.org



FAST FACTS ABOUT **ANTI-CHOICE LAWS**

Near-Total Abortion Bans

Q: Are politicians really trying to outlaw abortion care altogether?

A: **YES.** If *Roe v. Wade* were overturned, it would open the door for anti-choice lawmakers in state and federal governments to enact and enforce laws banning abortion. In fact, some states already have abortion bans on the books, either from before *Roe* or because they enacted laws after *Roe* hoping to prompt the Supreme Court to overturn it. Currently, these bans are unenforceable; however, if *Roe* were overturned they would become enforceable immediately. Still other states have anti-choice legislatures and governors likely to enact abortion bans if *Roe* were overturned.

Continuing the latest trend that began in 2010 of enacting laws that ban abortion earlier and earlier in pregnancy, in 2013, North Dakota went the furthest, enacting a “heartbeat” law that makes abortion illegal as early as six weeks. This law is a de facto near-total ban; it takes effect before many women even know they are pregnant.



CURRENT STATE MEASURES

14 states have unconstitutional and unenforceable near-total criminal bans on abortion: AL, AZ, AR, DE, LA, MA, MI, MS, ND, NM, OK, VT, WV, WI.

■ **2** of these bans were enacted after *Roe v. Wade*: LA, ND.

5 states have laws that would impose near-total criminal bans on abortion if the Supreme Court overturns *Roe v. Wade* (sometimes known as “trigger” bans): KS, LA, MS, ND, SD.



2013 ENACTED STATE MEASURES

1 state bans abortion before many women know they are pregnant: ND.

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For updated information, including summaries of all referenced measures, please visit www.WhoDecides.org.

Abortion Bans Throughout Pregnancy

Q: Have politicians succeeded in making abortion illegal in some cases?

A: **YES.** In 2007, the Supreme Court declared the Federal Abortion Ban constitutional in *Gonzales v. Carhart*. That ban outlaws certain safe, medically appropriate abortion care often necessary to protect a woman's health as early as the 12th week of pregnancy. While the Federal Abortion Ban applied nationwide, the court's decision also gave states the green light to enact further bans and other restrictions on abortion that disregard women's health.

Sadly, we have seen this exact scenario play out: in 2010 Nebraska enacted the very first ban on abortion after 20 weeks, with no exception to protect a woman's health; many other states quickly followed suit. Anti-choice politicians have since grown even bolder by banning abortion earlier and earlier in pregnancy (see also: Near-Total Abortion Bans). These bans are part of an alarming, coordinated effort to lure the Supreme Court into dismantling the protections established by *Roe v. Wade*.

ABORTION BANS BY WEEK:

Bans abortion at a certain week of pregnancy



CURRENT STATE MEASURES

12 states ban abortion after 20* weeks without an adequate health exception: AL, AZ, AR, GA, ID, IN, KS, LA, NE, ND, OK, TX.

**Note: Arizona's law is written in such a way that it could apply two weeks earlier than similar laws in other states.*

1 state bans abortion after 12* weeks without an adequate health exception: AR.

**Note: Arkansas' law is written in such a way that it could apply two weeks earlier than is written in the statute.*



2013 ENACTED STATE MEASURES

3 states enacted **3** bans on abortion after 20 weeks without an adequate health exception: AR, ND, TX.

1 state bans abortion after 12 weeks without an adequate health exception: AR.

ABORTION BANS BY PROCEDURE:

Bans a type of abortion procedure



CURRENT STATE MEASURES

20 states have unconstitutional and unenforceable procedure bans that could outlaw abortion as early as the 12th week of pregnancy, with no exception to protect a woman's health: AL, AK, FL, ID, IL, IN, IA, KY, MI, MS, NE, NJ, ND, OK, RI, SC, SD, TN, WV, WI.

9 states ban a safe abortion procedure with no health exception: AZ, AR, KS, LA, MI, MO, NH, UT, VA.

1 state bans a safe abortion procedure with only a narrow health exception: OH.

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For updated information, including summaries of all referenced measures, please visit www.WhoDecides.org.

Biased Counseling and Mandatory Delays

Q: What are *biased-counseling* and *mandatory-delay* laws, and how do they endanger women's health?

A: Biased-counseling and mandatory-delay laws prohibit women from receiving abortion care until they are subjected to a state-mandated lecture and/or materials, typically followed by a delay of at least 24 hours. Like any patient, a woman considering abortion should receive full and unbiased information from her doctor about her medical options. However, these laws require that women be provided with political propaganda and medically inaccurate information, such as the disproven claim that abortion causes breast cancer. Mandatory delays create additional burdens for women, especially women in rural areas who often have to travel for many hours to reach a health-care provider, and for women who do not have the resources to take extra time off work or pay for child care. Biased-counseling laws are insulting to women, implying they are not capable of making decisions for themselves, and insert politicians intrusively into the doctor-patient relationship.



CURRENT STATE MEASURES

33 states have laws that subject women seeking abortion services to biased-counseling requirements and/or mandatory delays: AL, AK, AZ, AR, DE, FL, GA, ID, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA, MI, MN, MS, MO, MT, NE, NC, ND, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, WV, WI.

■ **8** of these laws have been found fully or partially unconstitutional: AZ, DE, KY, MA, MI, MT, SD, TN.



2013 ENACTED STATE MEASURES

2 states enacted **2** measures related to biased counseling and/or mandatory delays: AR, SD.

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For updated information, including summaries of all referenced measures, please visit www.WhoDecides.org.

Counseling Bans and Gag Rules

Q: What are counseling bans and gag rules, and how do they impede women's access to health care?

A: To make informed health-care decisions, patients must have access to full, complete, and accurate information about their options. Women seeking reproductive-health care are no different. Counseling bans, also known as gag rules, typically prohibit organizations that receive state and/or federal funds from counseling or referring women for abortion services, hinder doctors from treating their patients responsibly, and severely limit women's ability to make informed choices.



CURRENT STATE MEASURES

21 states have laws that prohibit some or all state employees or organizations that receive state funds from providing, counseling, or referring women for abortion services: AL, AR, AZ, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MI, MN, MS, MO, NE, ND, OH, OK, PA, SC, TX, VA, WI.

■ **1** state prohibition has been held partially unconstitutional: ND.



2013 ENACTED STATE MEASURES

3 states enacted **5** measures that prohibit organizations receiving state funds from counseling or referring women for abortion services: AR, MI, OH.

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For updated information, including summaries of all referenced measures, please visit www.WhoDecides.org.

Insurance Prohibition for Abortion

Q: What are bans on insurance coverage for abortion, and how do they restrict women's privacy and choices?

A: Anti-choice state and federal legislators have enacted laws that prohibit insurance companies from covering abortion services or require women to purchase a separate policy and pay an extra premium to receive abortion coverage. Offering women the "option" to pay extra for supplemental abortion coverage, often known as a rider, is a false promise because no one plans for an unplanned pregnancy, and furthermore, there is no evidence that such separate abortion policies exist. These prohibitions can be especially damaging because their existence often isn't known until a woman needs coverage that she assumes is already included in her health plan.



CURRENT STATE MEASURES

28 states prohibit insurance plans from covering abortion services for all or some residents of the state: AL, AZ, AR, CO, FL, GA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA, MS, MO, NE, NC, ND, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, UT, VA, WI.

■ **9** states prohibit abortion coverage in the entire private insurance market: ID, KS, KY, MO, NE, ND, OK, RI, UT.

■ **21** states expressly prohibit abortion coverage in state insurance exchanges: AL, AZ, AR, FL, ID, IN, KS, LA, MS, MO, NE, NC, OH, OK, PA, SC, SD, TN, UT, VA, WI.

■ **16** states prohibit abortion coverage for public employees: AZ, AR, CO, IL, KS, KY, GA, MA, MS, NE, NC, OH, PA, RI, SC, VA.



2013 ENACTED STATE MEASURES

3 states enacted **3** laws prohibiting abortion coverage in state insurance exchanges: AR, NC, PA.

3 states enacted **3** measures prohibiting abortion coverage for public employees: GA, NC, SC.

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For updated information, including summaries of all referenced measures, please visit www.WhoDecides.org.

Refusal to Provide Medical Services

Q: Are health-care providers really allowed to refuse to provide medically necessary services?

A: **YES.** A number of state and federal laws include provisions known as “refusals,” which permit a broad range of individuals and institutions—including hospitals, health-care providers, pharmacists, employers, and insurance companies—to refuse to provide, pay for, counsel for, or even refer patients for medical treatment. Although carefully crafted refusal laws may be acceptable in some circumstances to protect individuals who oppose certain treatments, broad refusal laws deny women medically necessary information, referrals, and services. In addition, even if individual medical providers are protected, health-care corporations should not be allowed broadly to deny women access to necessary medical services and information.



CURRENT STATE MEASURES

47 states and the District of Columbia allow certain individuals or institutions to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals*: AK, AZ, AR, CA, CO, CT, DE, DC, FL, GA, HI, ID, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MS, MO, MT, NE, NV, NJ, NM, NY, NC, ND, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, WA, WV, WI, WY.



2013 ENACTED STATE MEASURES

4 states enacted **4** measures allowing certain laws that allow certain individuals or institutions to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals: KS, KY, MO, NC.

* Because some refusal laws do not mention explicitly the right to choose, the process of researching and documenting current measures is ongoing. For the most current list of refusal laws, please see the NARAL Pro-Choice America website, which will be updated as more measures are added.

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For updated information, including summaries of all referenced measures, please visit www.WhoDecides.org.

Restrictions on Low-Income Women's Access to Abortion

Q: How do restrictions on access to abortion care disproportionately affect low-income women?

A: All women should have access to reproductive-health care, regardless of their economic status; however, discriminatory restrictions on public funding make abortion services an unavailable choice for many low-income women. Banning public funding for certain services unfairly limits reproductive-health options for those who rely on the government for their health care. These policies put women's health in danger and allows politicians to discriminate against women who receive health insurance through the government.



CURRENT STATE MEASURES

34 states and the District of Columbia restrict low-income women's access to abortion: AL, AK, AR, CO, DC, DE, FL, GA, ID, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, ME, MI, MS, MO, NE, NV, NH, NC, ND, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, WI, WY.

■ **6** of these states fund abortion services for low-income women in extremely limited circumstances beyond federal restrictions: IN, IA, MS, UT, VA, WI.

■ **1** of these laws has been found unenforceable: AK.

17 states fund abortion services for low-income women beyond federal restrictions: AK, AZ, CA, CT, HI, IL, MD, MA, MN, MT, NJ, NM, NY, OR, VT, WA, WV.



2013 ENACTED STATE MEASURES

3 states enacted **4** laws restricting low-income women's access to abortion: AK, CO, IA.

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For updated information, including summaries of all referenced measures, please visit www.WhoDecides.org.

Restrictions on Young Women's Access to Abortion

Q: How are abortion restrictions dangerous to young women's safety?

A: Most young women talk with at least one parent when facing an unintended pregnancy. But some young women feel for various reasons—including abuse, rape, or incest—that they cannot. Further, placing restrictions on a young woman's access to abortion can delay her from seeking earlier, safer care, thus putting her health at risk. Of course, most parents hope their daughters will seek out their advice and support, but responsible parents want, above all, for their daughters to be safe.



CURRENT STATE MEASURES

44 states have parental-notice or -consent laws that restrict young women's access to abortion: AL, AK, AZ, AR, CA, CO, DE, FL, GA, ID, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MS, MO, MT, NE, NV, NH, NJ, NM, NC, ND, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, WV, WI, WY.

■ **25** states require parental consent: AL, AZ, AR, CA, ID, IN, KS, KY, LA, ME, MA, MI, MS, MO, MT, NE, NM, NC, ND, OH, PA, RI, SC, TN, WI.

■ **14** states require parental notice: AK, CO, DE, FL, GA, IL, IA, MD, MN, NV, NH, NJ, SD, WV.

■ **5** states require both parental notice and consent: OK, TX, UT, VA, WY.

■ **11** states that have parental-notice and/or -consent laws permit other trusted adults to stand in for a parent: AZ, CO, DE, IL, IA, ME, NC, PA, SC, VA, WI.

■ **4** of these laws have been found unconstitutional and unenforceable: CA, NV, NJ, NM.



2013 ENACTED STATE MEASURES

3 states enacted **3** measures restricting young women's access to abortion: AR, GA, MT.

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For updated information, including summaries of all referenced measures, please visit www.WhoDecides.org.

Support for Crisis Pregnancy Centers

Q: What are crisis pregnancy centers and why are they dangerous to women's health?

A: Crisis pregnancy centers (CPCs) are anti-choice organizations that often pose as comprehensive reproductive-health centers, but whose sole purpose is to block women from exercising their right to choose. CPCs use a variety of tactics, including manipulation, misinformation, false or misleading advertising, or promises of free services to lure women into their centers. While some CPCs are upfront about their anti-choice agenda and may even provide some support and information to women facing unintended pregnancies, many do not.

Unable to shut down legitimate health centers, the anti-choice movement built CPCs to operate on a parallel track. While they may seem harmless, CPCs do not operate alone—they are allied with powerful national anti-choice organizations and politicians. Many anti-choice legislatures funnel money to CPCs through “Choose Life” license-plate programs. Others have passed biased-counseling or forced-ultrasound laws requiring women seeking abortion care to receive state-maintained materials that refer them to these facilities. Some even fund CPCs directly with taxpayer dollars.

All patients deserve comprehensive, non-directive, and medically accurate information when seeking medical care. Women seeking pregnancy-related information are no different. Regardless of one's opinion on legal abortion, everyone should agree that no person seeking medical care or counseling should be manipulated, harassed, or lied to.



CURRENT STATE MEASURES

At least **23** states have laws supporting CPCs*: AZ, AR, FL, GA, KS, LA, MI, MN, MS, MO, NE, NC, ND, OH, OK, PA, SC, SD, TN, TX, VA, WV, WI.

- **9** states have “Choose Life” license-plate programs: AR, FL, GA, LA, NC, OH, OK, SC, TN.
 - **1** of these laws is unenforceable: NC.
- **20** states refer women to CPCs: AZ, AR, FL, GA, KS, LA, MN, MS, NE, NC, ND, OH, OK, PA, SC, SD, TX, VA, WV, WI.
- At least **10** states fund CPCs directly: KS, MI, MN, MO, NC, ND, OH, PA, TX, WI.
- **1** state has an unenforceable law that forces women to go to a CPC: SD.



2013 ENACTED STATE MEASURES

In 2013, at least **8** states enacted **10** measures that support CPCs*:

- At least **8** states enacted **8** measures that fund CPCs directly: KS, MI, MO, NC, OH, PA, TX, WI.
- **2** states enacted **2** measures that refer women to CPCs: OH, WI.

* Because this is a new issue area for the publication, the process of researching and documenting current measures is ongoing. For the most current list of CPC-related laws, please see the [NARAL Pro-Choice America website](http://NARALProChoiceAmerica.org), which will be updated as more measures are added.

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For updated information, including summaries of all referenced measures, please visit www.WhoDecides.org.

Targeted Regulation of Abortion Providers (TRAP)

Q: What are TRAP laws, and how do they impede women's access to health-care services?

A: The anti-choice movement has undertaken a campaign to impose unnecessary and burdensome regulations on abortion providers—but not other medical professionals—in an obvious attempt to drive doctors out of practice and make abortion care more expensive and difficult to obtain. Such proposals are known as TRAP laws: Targeted Regulation of Abortion Providers. Common TRAP regulations include those that limit the provision of care only to doctors, require doctors to convert their practices needlessly into mini-hospitals at great expense, limit abortion care to hospitals or other specialized facilities, rather than physicians' offices, an impossibility in many parts of the country, and/or require doctors to have admitting privileges at a local hospital with nothing requiring facilities to grant such privileges.



CURRENT STATE MEASURES

45 states and the District of Columbia have laws subjecting abortion providers to burdensome restrictions not imposed on other medical professionals: AL, AK, AZ, AR, CA, CO, CT, DE, DC, FL, GA, HI, ID, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MS, MO, NE, NV, NJ, NM, NY, NC, ND, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, WA, WI, WY.

- All of these states prohibit some qualified health-care professionals from providing abortion care.
- **25** of these states restrict the provision of abortion care—often even in the early stages of pregnancy — to hospitals or other specialized facilities: AK, AR, CT, GA, ID, IN, MA, MN, MS, MO, NV, NJ, NY, NC, ND, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, UT, VA, WI.
- **17** of these laws are at least partially unenforceable: AK, AZ, ID, IL, KS, LA, MA, MS, MO, NY, ND, OH, OK, PA, TN, UT, WI.



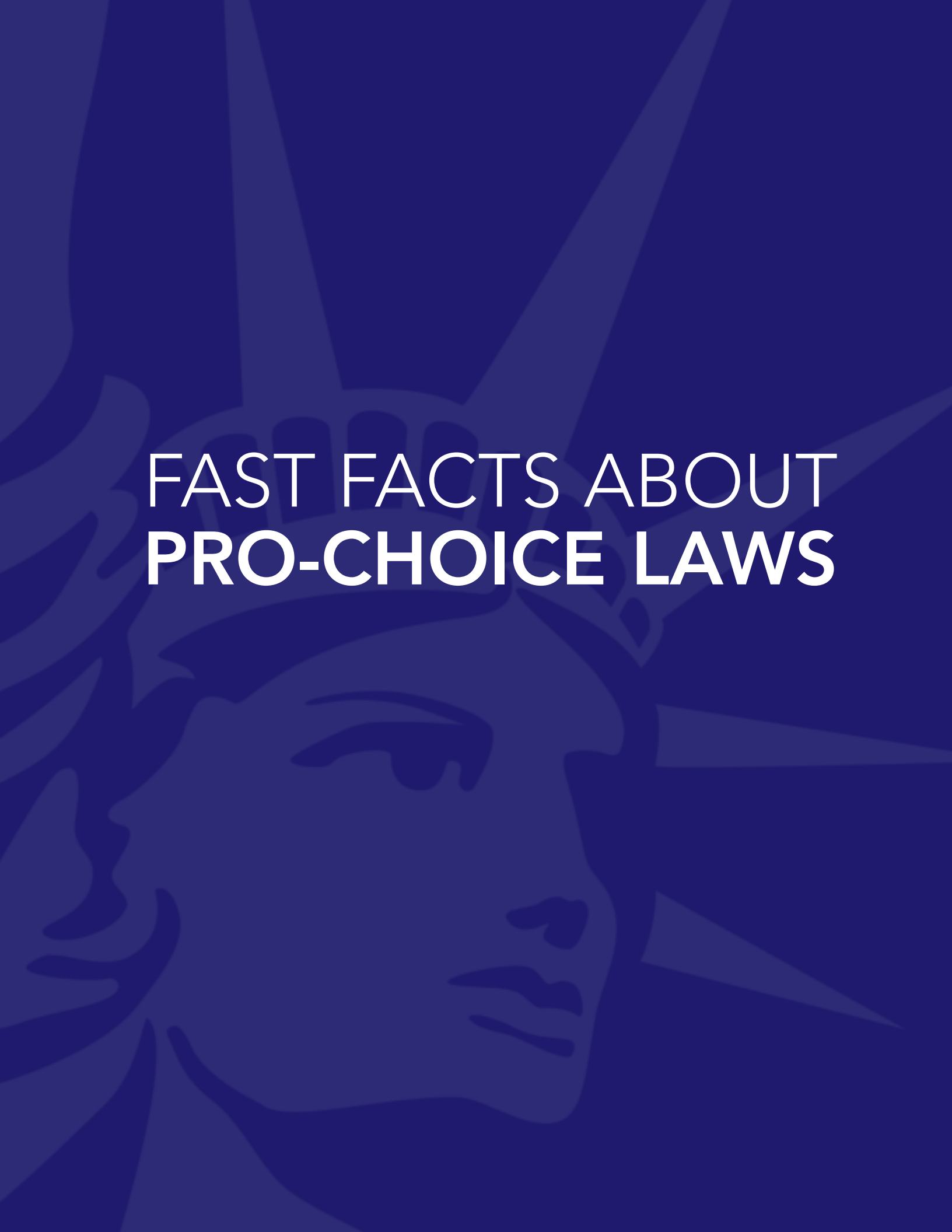
2013 ENACTED STATE MEASURES

8 states enacted **8** measures that subject abortion providers to burdensome restrictions not imposed on other medical professionals: AL, IN, LA, NC, ND, OH, TX, WI.

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For updated information, including summaries of all referenced measures, please visit www.WhoDecides.org.

www.ProChoiceAmerica.org

www.ProChoiceAmericaFDN.org



FAST FACTS ABOUT **PRO-CHOICE LAWS**

Contraceptive Equity

Q: Why is insurance coverage for contraception important to women's health?

A: Laws promoting insurance coverage for contraception are crucial to protecting and promoting women's reproductive health. By guaranteeing that insurers cover prescription contraception to the same extent as other medications, contraceptive-equity laws help ensure women's access to birth control and ultimately help prevent unintended pregnancies and reduce the need for abortion.

Fortunately, under the new federal health-care reform law, the Affordable Care Act (ACA), insurance plans must cover women's family-planning care, including all Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-approved contraceptive methods, without copayments or deductibles. The nationwide policy goes even further than state contraceptive-equity laws by eliminating cost-sharing requirements. While the policy is being fully implemented, these state laws are an important backstop to ensure more robust coverage of contraception.



CURRENT STATE MEASURES

28 states have laws or regulations ensuring equity in private insurance coverage for prescription contraception: AZ, AR, CA, CO, CT, DE, GA, HI, IL, IA, ME, MD, MA, MI, MO, MT, NV, NH, NJ, NM, NY, NC, OR, RI, VT, WA, WV, WI.

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For updated information, including summaries of all referenced measures, please visit www.WhoDecides.org.

Emergency Contraception (EC)

Q: What is emergency contraception, and why is it important to women's health?

A: Emergency contraception (EC), often referred to as the "morning-after" pill, is birth control that can reduce significantly a woman's chance of becoming pregnant if taken soon after sex. EC can prevent a pregnancy before it occurs; it has no effect on an existing pregnancy. (It is not the abortion pill commonly known as RU 486.) It may be used when other birth-control methods fail or in cases when birth control is not used, such as when a woman is sexually assaulted. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has approved certain EC medications for over-the-counter sale to individuals of all ages, and in 2010, approved a new emergency contraceptive, ella®, for prescription-only sale. Unfortunately, many women do not know about the benefits of EC, and anti-choice groups have fought efforts to improve access to it.



CURRENT STATE MEASURES

22 states and the District of Columbia have laws and/or policies that improve women's access to EC: AK, AR, CA, CO, CT, DC, HI, IL, ME, MD, MA, MN, NH, NJ, NM, NY, OR, PA, SC, UT, VT, WA, WI.

- **17** states and the District of Columbia have laws that improve sexual-assault survivors' access to EC or information about EC in hospitals: AR, CA, CO, CT, DC, HI, IL, MA, MN, NJ, NM, NY, OR, PA, SC, UT, WA, WI.
- **9** states allow specially trained pharmacists to provide EC to a woman of any age without a prescription: AK, CA, HI, ME, MA, NH, NM, VT, WA.
- **8** states provide Medicaid coverage of over-the-counter EC: HI, IL, MD, NJ, NM, NY, OR, WA.



2013 ENACTED STATE MEASURES

1 state enacted **1** law improving sexual-assault survivors' access to EC or information about EC in hospitals: HI.

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For updated information, including summaries of all referenced measures, please visit www.WhoDecides.org.

Freedom of Choice Acts (FOCA)

Q: What are Freedom of Choice Acts, and why do states need to codify Roe's protections?

A: In *Roe v. Wade*, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the Constitution guarantees a woman's right to choose. However, in subsequent decisions the Supreme Court sharply limited some of *Roe*'s protections and could someday eliminate them entirely.

A Freedom of Choice Act (FOCA) helps ensure that a woman's right to choose is preserved by making *Roe*'s protections a permanent part of state or federal law. Women in states with FOCA's—or women nationwide if Congress were to pass a federal version—would continue to have access to safe, legal abortion care, even if *Roe* is further eroded or overturned in the courts. However, if the Supreme Court overturned *Roe* without a FOCA in place, Congress would be able to pass legislation banning abortion nationwide, trumping state codifications of *Roe*'s protections.



CURRENT STATE MEASURES

7 states have codified a woman's right to choose, making the protections of *Roe v. Wade* part of state law: CA, CT, HI, ME, MD, NV, WA.

■ **3** states enacted these measures by ballot initiative: MD, NV, WA.

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For updated information, including summaries of all referenced measures, please visit www.WhoDecides.org.

Guaranteed Access to Prescriptions (GAP)

Q: *What can be done about pharmacists who refuse to fill women's prescriptions for birth control?*

A: Laws that guarantee women's access to prescriptions are becoming increasingly necessary to address the growing issue that some pharmacists refuse to fill women's legally prescribed birth control. Some pharmacists even go so far as to lecture women, humiliate them at the counter, or refuse to hand back a prescription. When a woman walks into a pharmacy with a birth-control prescription from her doctor, she should walk out with the medication—without intimidation, delay, or harassment.



CURRENT STATE MEASURES

7 states guarantee that women's birth-control prescriptions will be filled: CA, IL, ME, NV, NJ, WA, WI.

■ **2** states also require pharmacies to dispense over-the-counter emergency contraception: IL, WA.

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For updated information, including summaries of all referenced measures, please visit www.WhoDecides.org.

Low-Income Women's Access to Family Planning

Q: How can low-income women get affordable family-planning services?

A: All women should have access to basic reproductive-health care regardless of their income, but the high cost of health care and health insurance puts family-planning services financially out of reach for many. For these women, the Medicaid program is a vital safety net—but many who need Medicaid do not qualify for their state's program because of limited eligibility rules.

Traditionally, to try to remedy this problem, states apply for a waiver from the federal government to expand eligibility. Under the Affordable Care Act (ACA), now states may submit a State Plan Amendment (SPA) to expand access to their state's family-planning program under Medicaid permanently. This type of change, as opposed to a waiver subject to continuous review and modification, has the potential to streamline enrollment and reduce administrative costs, making it a better policy option for many states.



CURRENT STATE MEASURES

32 states, as of October 2013, provided expanded access to Medicaid coverage for family-planning services: AL, AZ, AR, CA, CT, DE, FL, GA, IA, IL, IN, LA, MD, MI, MN, MS, MO, MT, NC, NH, NM, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, VA, WA, WI, WY.

■ **22** states provided this coverage through a waiver obtained from the federal government: AL, AZ, AR, DE, FL, GA, IL, IA, LA, MD, MI, MN, MS, MO, MT, NC, NY, OR, PA, RI, WA, WY.

■ **10** states provided this coverage through a SPA: CA, CT, IN, NH, NM, OH, OK, SC, VA, WI.



2013 ENACTED STATE MEASURES

1 state enacted **1** law expanding access to family planning for low-income women and men: NH.

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For updated information, including summaries of all referenced measures, please visit www.WhoDecides.org.

Protection Against Clinic Violence

Q: Why are specific laws needed to address violence directed at reproductive-health providers and their patients?

A: Women and abortion providers' painful, real-world experiences have shown that general laws prohibiting violence and intimidation do not provide sufficient protection against the unlawful and often violent tactics used by some opponents of choice to harass the patients and staff at health centers. Laws protecting women and providers from violence and intimidation are critical to preserving the right to choose and ensuring that reproductive-health clinics remain operable.



CURRENT STATE MEASURES

16 states and the District of Columbia have laws that protect health-care facilities, providers, and/or patients from blockades, harassment, and/or other violence: CA, CO, CT, DC, KS, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MT, NV, NY, NC, OR, WA, WI.

■ **3** of these states have buffer zones that protect patients and clinic personnel from unwanted harassment within specified distances from clinics: CO, MA, MT.



2013 ENACTED STATE MEASURES

1 state enacted **1** law protecting health-care facilities, providers, and/or patients from blockades, harassment, and/or other violence: CA.

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For updated information, including summaries of all referenced measures, please visit www.WhoDecides.org.

State Constitutional Protection

Q:

Can a state constitution provide broader protection for the right to choose than the federal Constitution does?

A:

Yes. Women's freedom and privacy are protected by the U.S. Constitution, as interpreted by the U.S. Supreme Court in the historic *Roe v. Wade* decision and other cases. However, an increasingly hostile Supreme Court has allowed more and more restrictions on those rights, allowing politicians and others to infringe on private medical decisions in many ways. Fortunately, a number of state courts have ruled that their state constitutions provide stronger protections for the right to privacy and the right to choose than the U.S. Constitution does. If *Roe* were overturned, eliminating federal constitutional protection for choice, these states might be able to protect women's continued access to reproductive-health services unless Congress passed legislation banning abortion nationwide, trumping state constitutional protections.



CURRENT STATE MEASURES

16 states' constitutions provide greater protection of a woman's right to choose than does the federal Constitution: AK, AZ, CA, CT, FL, IL, IN, MA, MN, MT, NJ, NM, OR, TN, VT, WV.

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For updated information, including summaries of all referenced measures, please visit www.WhoDecides.org.



FEDERAL PROFILE

U.S. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

ACCESS FACT

87 percent of U.S. counties have no abortion provider

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

Political Information

EXECUTIVES

President Barack Obama (D) is *pro-choice*.

Vice President Joe Biden (D) is *mixed-choice*.

CONGRESS

The U.S. Senate is under *pro-choice* control.

The U.S. House of Representatives is under *anti-choice* control.

Laws in Brief

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For up-to-date information and detailed summaries, please visit the federal Who Decides? web page.

Anti-Choice Laws

ABORTION BAN

Federal law bans a safe abortion procedure.

RESTRICTIONS ON PRIVATE INSURANCE PROHIBITION FOR ABORTION

Federal law restricts insurance coverage of abortion for certain individuals.

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES

Federal law allows certain individuals or institutions to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

Pro-Choice Laws

CONTRACEPTIVE EQUITY

Federal law requires health-insurance plans in the Federal Employees Health Benefits program that cover prescription medication to provide the same coverage for contraception.

EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION

A federal regulation allows women of all ages to access certain brands of emergency contraception without a prescription.

LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING

Title X of the Public Health Service Act grants federal funds to family-planning clinics that provide comprehensive reproductive-health services to low-income women, uninsured women, and women who cannot qualify for Medicaid.

PROTECTION AGAINST CLINIC VIOLENCE

Federal law protects women seeking reproductive-health care and medical personnel from blockades and violence.



STATE PROFILES

ACCESS FACT

93 percent of Alabama counties have no abortion provider

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

ALABAMA

Political Information

EXECUTIVE

Governor Robert Bentley (R) is *anti-choice*.

LEGISLATURE

The Alabama Senate is *anti-choice*.

The Alabama House is *anti-choice*.

Laws in Brief

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For up-to-date information and detailed summaries, please visit Alabama's Who Decides? web page.

Anti-Choice Laws

ABORTION BANS

Alabama has criminal bans on abortion.

BIASED COUNSELING & MANDATORY DELAY

Alabama law subjects women seeking abortion services to biased-counseling requirements and mandatory delays.

COUNSELING BAN/GAG RULE

Alabama prohibits certain state employees and organizations receiving state funds from advocating for or promoting abortion services.

INSURANCE PROHIBITION FOR ABORTION

Alabama restricts insurance coverage of abortion for some individuals.

RESTRICTIONS ON LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Alabama restricts low-income women's access to abortion.

RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Alabama law restricts young women's access to abortion services by mandating parental consent.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)

Alabama subjects abortion providers to burdensome restrictions not applied to other medical professionals.

Pro-Choice Laws

LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING

Alabama provides certain low-income women increased coverage for Medicaid-funded family-planning services.

Other Related Laws

POST-VIABILITY ABORTION RESTRICTION

Alabama restricts post-viability abortion.

ALASKA

GRADE

B+

ACCESS FACT

82 percent of Alaska counties have no abortion provider

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

Political Information

EXECUTIVE

Governor Sean Parnell (R) is *anti-choice*.

LEGISLATURE

The Alaska Senate is *anti-choice*.

The Alaska House is *anti-choice*.

Laws in Brief

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For up-to-date information and detailed summaries, please visit Alaska's Who Decides? web page.

Anti-Choice Laws

ABORTION BAN

Alaska has an unconstitutional and unenforceable criminal ban on abortion.

BIASED COUNSELING

Alaska law subjects women seeking abortion services to biased-counseling requirements.

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES

Alaska allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Alaska restricts young women's access to abortion services by mandating parental notice.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)

Alaska law subjects abortion providers to burdensome restrictions not applied to other medical professionals.

Pro-Choice Laws

EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION

Alaska law improves women's access to emergency contraception (EC).

LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Alaska provides low-income women access to abortion.

STATE CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTION

Alaska's constitution provides greater protection for a woman's right to choose than the U.S. Constitution.

ACCESS FACT

73 percent of Arizona counties have no abortion provider

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

STATE AFFILIATE

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ARIZONA

Political Information

EXECUTIVE

Governor Jan Brewer (R) is *anti-choice*.

LEGISLATURE

The Arizona Senate is *anti-choice*.

The Arizona House is *anti-choice*.

Laws in Brief

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For up-to-date information and detailed summaries, please visit Arizona's Who Decides? web page.

Anti-Choice Laws

ABORTION BANS

Arizona has criminal bans on abortion.

BIASED COUNSELING & MANDATORY DELAY

Arizona has a partially unconstitutional and unenforceable law that subjects women seeking abortion services to biased-counseling requirements and mandatory delays.

CRISIS PREGNANCY CENTERS

Arizona refers women to CPCs.

COUNSELING BAN/GAG RULE

Arizona prohibits certain state employees and organizations receiving state funds from counseling or referring women for abortion services.

INSURANCE PROHIBITION FOR ABORTION

Arizona restricts insurance coverage of abortion for some individuals.

PUBLIC FACILITIES RESTRICTION

Arizona prohibits the use of some public facilities for abortion services.

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES

Arizona has a law that allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Arizona law restricts young women's access to abortion services by mandating parental consent.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)

Arizona subjects abortion providers to burdensome restrictions not applied to other medical professionals.

Pro-Choice Laws

CONTRACEPTIVE EQUITY

Arizona law requires health-insurance plans that cover prescription medication to provide the same coverage for contraception.

LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Arizona provides low-income women access to abortion.

LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING

Arizona provides certain low-income women increased coverage for Medicaid-funded family-planning services.

STATE CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTION

Arizona's constitution provides greater protection for a woman's right to choose than the U.S. Constitution.

Other Related Laws

POST-VIABILITY ABORTION RESTRICTION

Arizona restricts post-viability abortion.

ARKANSAS

GRADE

F

ACCESS FACT

97 percent of Arkansas counties have no abortion provider

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

Political Information

EXECUTIVE

Governor Mike Beebe (D) is *mixed-choice*.

LEGISLATURE

The Arkansas Senate is *anti-choice*.
The Arkansas House is *anti-choice*.

Laws in Brief

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For up-to-date information and detailed summaries, please visit Arkansas' Who Decides? web page.

Anti-Choice Laws

ABORTION BANS

Arkansas has criminal bans on abortion.

BIASED COUNSELING & MANDATORY DELAY

Arkansas law subjects women seeking abortion services to biased-counseling requirements and mandatory delays.

COUNSELING BAN/GAG RULE

Arkansas prohibits certain state employees and organizations receiving state funds from advocating for or promoting abortion services.

CRISIS PREGNANCY CENTERS

Arkansas has a "Choose Life" license-plate program and refers women to CPCs.

INSURANCE PROHIBITION FOR ABORTION

Arkansas restricts insurance coverage of abortion for some individuals.

OTHER ANTI-CHOICE LAW

Arkansas' constitution includes a strongly anti-choice policy statement.

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES

Arkansas allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

RESTRICTIONS ON LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Arkansas restricts low-income women's access to abortion.

RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Arkansas law restricts young women's access to abortion services by mandating parental consent.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)

Arkansas subjects abortion providers to burdensome restrictions not applied to other medical professionals.

Pro-Choice Laws

CONTRACEPTIVE EQUITY

Arkansas law requires health-insurance plans that cover prescription medication to provide the same coverage for contraception.

EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION

Arkansas law improves women's access to information about emergency contraception (EC).

LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING

Arkansas provides certain low-income women increased coverage for Medicaid-funded family-planning services.

Other Related Laws

POST-VIABILITY ABORTION RESTRICTION

Arkansas restricts post-viability abortion.

A+

ACCESS FACT

22 percent of California counties have no abortion provider

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

STATE AFFILIATE

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CALIFORNIA

Political Information

EXECUTIVE

Governor Jerry Brown (D) is *pro-choice*.

LEGISLATURE

The California Senate is *pro-choice*.

The California Assembly is *pro-choice*.

Laws in Brief

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For up-to-date information and detailed summaries, please visit California's Who Decides? web page.

Anti-Choice Laws

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES

California allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

California has an unconstitutional and unenforceable law that restricts young women's access to abortion services by mandating parental consent.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)

California prohibits certain qualified health-care professionals from providing abortion care.

Pro-Choice Laws

CONTRACEPTIVE EQUITY

California law requires health-insurance plans that cover prescription medication to provide the same coverage for contraception.

EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION

California law improves women's access to emergency contraception (EC).

FREEDOM OF CHOICE ACT

California has an affirmative right to choose in its state law.

GUARANTEED ACCESS TO PRESCRIPTIONS

California guarantees that women's birth-control prescriptions will be filled.

LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

California provides low-income women access to abortion.

LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING

California provides certain low-income women increased coverage for Medicaid-funded family-planning services.

PROTECTION AGAINST CLINIC VIOLENCE

California law protects women seeking reproductive-health care and medical personnel from blockades and violence.

STATE CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTION

California's constitution provides greater protection for a woman's right to choose than the U.S. Constitution.

Other Related Laws

INFORMED CONSENT

California has an abortion-specific informed-consent law.

POST-VIABILITY ABORTION RESTRICTION

California restricts post-viability abortion.

COLORADO

Political Information

EXECUTIVE

Governor John Hickenlooper (D) is *pro-choice*.

LEGISLATURE

The Colorado Senate is *pro-choice*.

The Colorado House is *pro-choice*.

Laws in Brief

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For up-to-date information and detailed summaries, please visit Colorado's Who Decides? web page.

Anti-Choice Laws

INSURANCE PROHIBITION FOR ABORTION

Colorado restricts insurance coverage of abortion for some individuals.

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES

Colorado allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

RESTRICTIONS ON LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Colorado restricts low-income women's access to abortion.

RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Colorado law restricts young women's access to abortion services by mandating parental notice.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)

Colorado prohibits certain qualified health-care professionals from providing abortion care.

Pro-Choice Laws

CONTRACEPTIVE EQUITY

Colorado law requires health-insurance plans that cover prescription medication to provide the same coverage for contraception.

EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION

Colorado law improves women's access to information about emergency contraception (EC).

PROTECTION AGAINST CLINIC VIOLENCE

Colorado law protects women seeking reproductive-health care and medical personnel from harassment, blockades, and violence.

GRADE

C+

ACCESS FACT

78 percent of Colorado counties have no abortion provider

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

STATE AFFILIATE

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@NARALColorado

ACCESS FACT

13 percent of Connecticut counties have no abortion provider

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

STATE AFFILIATE

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@ProChoiceCT

CONNECTICUT

Political Information

EXECUTIVE

Governor Dannel Malloy (D) is *pro-choice*.

LEGISLATURE

The Connecticut Senate is *pro-choice*.

The Connecticut House is *pro-choice*.

Laws in Brief

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For up-to-date information and detailed summaries, please visit Connecticut's Who Decides? web page.

Anti-Choice Laws

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES

Connecticut allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)

Connecticut subjects abortion providers to burdensome restrictions not applied to other medical professionals.

Pro-Choice Laws

CONTRACEPTIVE EQUITY

Connecticut law requires health-insurance plans that cover prescription medication to provide the same coverage for contraception.

EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION

Connecticut law improves women's access to emergency contraception (EC).

FREEDOM OF CHOICE ACT

Connecticut has an affirmative right to choose in its state law.

LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Connecticut provides low-income women access to abortion.

PROTECTION AGAINST CLINIC VIOLENCE

Connecticut law protects women seeking reproductive-health care and medical personnel from blockades and violence.

STATE CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTION

Connecticut's constitution provides greater protection for a woman's right to choose than the U.S. Constitution.

Other Related Laws

INFORMED CONSENT

Connecticut has an abortion-specific informed-consent law.

POST-VIABILITY ABORTION RESTRICTION

Connecticut restricts post-viability abortion.

YOUNG WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Connecticut requires young women to receive counseling prior to receiving an abortion.

DELAWARE

GRADE

C+

ACCESS FACT

33 percent of Delaware counties have no abortion provider

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

Political Information

EXECUTIVE

Governor Jack Markell (D) is *mixed-choice*.

LEGISLATURE

The Delaware Senate is *mixed-choice*.

The Delaware House is *mixed-choice*.

Laws in Brief

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For up-to-date information and detailed summaries, please visit Delaware's Who Decides? web page.

Anti-Choice Laws

ABORTION BAN

Delaware has an unconstitutional and unenforceable criminal ban on abortion.

BIASED COUNSELING & MANDATORY DELAY

Delaware has a partially unconstitutional and unenforceable law that subjects women seeking abortion services to biased-counseling requirements and mandatory delays.

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES

Delaware allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

RESTRICTIONS ON LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Delaware restricts low-income women's access to abortion.

RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Delaware law restricts young women's access to abortion services by mandating parental notice.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)

Delaware prohibits certain qualified health-care professionals from providing abortion care.

Pro-Choice Laws

CONTRACEPTIVE EQUITY

Delaware law requires health-insurance plans that cover prescription medication to provide the same coverage for contraception.

LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING

Delaware provides certain low-income women increased coverage for Medicaid-funded family-planning services.

Other Related Laws

POST-VIABILITY ABORTION RESTRICTION

Delaware has an unconstitutional and unenforceable law that restricts post-viability abortion.

The number of abortion providers in the District of Columbia fell by **33 percent** from 2005 to 2008

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA*

Political Information

EXECUTIVE

Mayor Vincent Gray (D) is *pro-choice*.

LEGISLATURE

The District of Columbia City Council is *pro-choice*.

Laws in Brief

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For up-to-date information and detailed summaries, please visit the District of Columbia's Who Decides? web page.

Anti-Choice Laws

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES

The District of Columbia allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

RESTRICTIONS ON LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

The District of Columbia restricts low-income women's access to abortion.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)

The District of Columbia prohibits certain qualified health-care professionals from providing abortion care.

Pro-Choice Laws

EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION

District of Columbia law improves women's access to emergency contraception (EC).

PROTECTION AGAINST CLINIC VIOLENCE

The District of Columbia protects women seeking reproductive-health care and medical personnel from blockades and violence.

* Because Congress routinely interferes with the District of Columbia's local abortion-related policy, no local grade is given.

FLORIDA

GRADE

F

ACCESS FACT

72 percent of Florida counties have no abortion provider

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

Political Information

EXECUTIVE

Governor Rick Scott (R) is *anti-choice*.

LEGISLATURE

The Florida Senate is *anti-choice*.

The Florida House is *anti-choice*.

Laws in Brief

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For up-to-date information and detailed summaries, please visit Florida's Who Decides? web page.

Anti-Choice Laws

ABORTION BANS

Florida has unconstitutional and unenforceable criminal bans on abortion.

BIASED COUNSELING

Florida law subjects women seeking abortion services to biased-counseling requirements.

INSURANCE PROHIBITION FOR ABORTION

Florida restricts insurance coverage of abortion for some individuals.

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES

Florida allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

RESTRICTIONS ON LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Florida restricts low-income women's access to abortion.

RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Florida law restricts young women's access to abortion services by mandating parental notice.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)

Florida subjects abortion providers to burdensome restrictions not applied to other medical professionals.

Pro-Choice Laws

LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING

Florida provides certain low-income women increased coverage for Medicaid-funded family-planning services.

STATE CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTION

Florida's constitution provides greater protection for a woman's right to choose than the U.S. Constitution.

Other Related Laws

POST-VIABILITY ABORTION RESTRICTION

Florida restricts post-viability abortion.

ACCESS FACT

94 percent of Georgia counties have no abortion provider

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

GEORGIA

Political Information

EXECUTIVE

Governor Nathan Deal (R) is *anti-choice*.

LEGISLATURE

The Georgia Senate is *anti-choice*.

The Georgia House is *anti-choice*.

Laws in Brief

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For up-to-date information and detailed summaries, please visit Georgia's Who Decides? web page.

Anti-Choice Laws

ABORTION BANS

Georgia has criminal bans on abortion.

BIASED COUNSELING & MANDATORY DELAY

Georgia law subjects women seeking abortion services to biased-counseling requirements and mandatory delays.

CRISIS PREGNANCY CENTERS

Georgia has a "Choose Life" license-plate program and refers women to CPCs.

INSURANCE PROHIBITION FOR ABORTION

Georgia restricts insurance coverage of abortion for some individuals.

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES

Georgia allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

RESTRICTIONS ON LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Georgia restricts low-income women's access to abortion.

RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Georgia restricts young women's access to abortion services by mandating parental notice.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)

Georgia subjects abortion providers to burdensome restrictions not applied to other medical professionals.

Pro-Choice Laws

CONTRACEPTIVE EQUITY

Georgia law requires health-insurance plans that cover prescription medication to provide the same coverage for contraception.

LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING

Georgia provides certain low-income women increased coverage for Medicaid-funded family-planning services.

Other Related Laws

POST-VIABILITY ABORTION RESTRICTION

Georgia restricts post-viability abortion.

HAWAII

Political Information

EXECUTIVE

Governor Neil Abercrombie (D) is *pro-choice*.

LEGISLATURE

The Hawaii Senate is *pro-choice*.

The Hawaii House is *pro-choice*.

Laws in Brief

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For up-to-date information and detailed summaries, please visit Hawaii's Who Decides? web page.

Anti-Choice Laws

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE

MEDICAL SERVICES

Hawaii allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)

Hawaii prohibits certain qualified health-care professionals from providing abortion care.

Pro-Choice Laws

CONTRACEPTIVE EQUITY

Hawaii law requires health-insurance plans to provide coverage for prescription contraception.

EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION

Hawaii law improves women's access to emergency contraception (EC).

FREEDOM OF CHOICE ACT

Hawaii has an affirmative right to choose in its state law.

LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Hawaii provides low-income women access to abortion.

GRADE

A

ACCESS FACT

20 percent of Hawaii counties have no abortion provider

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

ACCESS FACT

95 percent of Idaho counties have no abortion provider

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

IDAHO

Political Information**EXECUTIVE**

Governor Clement Leroy "Butch" Otter (R) is *anti-choice*.

LEGISLATURE

The Idaho Senate is *anti-choice*.

The Idaho House is *anti-choice*.

Laws in Brief

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For up-to-date information and detailed summaries, please visit Idaho's Who Decides? web page.

Anti-Choice Laws**ABORTION BANS**

Idaho has criminal bans on abortion.

BIASED COUNSELING & MANDATORY DELAY

Idaho law subjects women seeking abortion services to biased-counseling requirements and mandatory delays.

INSURANCE PROHIBITION FOR ABORTION

Idaho restricts insurance coverage of abortion for all individuals.

OTHER ANTI-CHOICE LAW

Idaho law includes a strongly anti-choice policy statement.

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES

Idaho allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

RESTRICTIONS ON LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Idaho restricts low-income women's access to abortion.

RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Idaho restricts young women's access to abortion services by mandating parental consent.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)

Idaho prohibits certain qualified health-care professionals from providing abortion care and has an unconstitutional and unenforceable law that subjects abortion providers to burdensome restrictions not applied to other medical professionals.

Other Related Laws**POST-VIABILITY ABORTION RESTRICTION**

Idaho has an unconstitutional and unenforceable law restricting post-viability abortion.

ILLINOIS

Political Information

EXECUTIVE

Governor Pat Quinn (D) is *pro-choice*.

LEGISLATURE

The Illinois Senate is *pro-choice*.
The Illinois House is *mixed-choice*.

Laws in Brief

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For up-to-date information and detailed summaries, please visit Illinois' Who Decides? web page.

Anti-Choice Laws

ABORTION BAN

Illinois has an unconstitutional and unenforceable criminal ban on abortion.

COUNSELING BAN/GAG RULE

Illinois prohibits certain state employees and organizations receiving state funds from counseling or referring women for abortion services.

INSURANCE PROHIBITION FOR ABORTION

Illinois restricts insurance coverage of abortion for some individuals.

OTHER ANTI-CHOICE LAW

Illinois law includes a strongly anti-choice policy statement.

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES

Illinois allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Illinois law restricts young women's access to abortion services by mandating parental notice.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)

Illinois subjects abortion providers to burdensome restrictions not applied to other medical professionals.

Pro-Choice Laws

CONTRACEPTIVE EQUITY

Illinois law requires health-insurance plans that cover prescription medication to provide the same coverage for contraception.

EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION

Illinois law improves women's access to emergency contraception (EC).

GUARANTEED ACCESS TO PRESCRIPTIONS

Illinois has a law that requires pharmacies to dispense women's birth control.

LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Illinois provides low-income women access to abortion.

LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING

Illinois provides certain low-income women increased coverage for Medicaid-funded family-planning services.

STATE CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTION

Illinois' constitution provides greater protection for a woman's right to choose than the U.S. Constitution.

Other Related Laws

POST-VIABILITY ABORTION RESTRICTION

Illinois restricts post-viability abortion.

GRADE

B-

ACCESS FACT

92 percent of Illinois counties have no abortion provider

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

STATE AFFILIATE

ILLINOIS CHOICE ACTION TEAM

Benita Ulisano
Co-Chair

Dennis Murphy
Co-Chair

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www.ilchoiceactionteam.org
@ICATIllinois

ACCESS FACT

95 percent of Indiana counties have no abortion provider

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

INDIANA

Political Information

EXECUTIVE

Governor Mike Pence (R) is *anti-choice*.

LEGISLATURE

The Indiana Senate is *anti-choice*.

The Indiana House is *anti-choice*.

Laws in Brief

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For up-to-date information and detailed summaries, please visit Indiana's Who Decides? web page.

Anti-Choice Laws

ABORTION BANS

Indiana has criminal bans on abortion.

BIASED COUNSELING & MANDATORY DELAY

Indiana law subjects women seeking abortion services to biased-counseling requirements and mandatory delays.

COUNSELING BAN/GAG RULE

Indiana prohibits certain state employees and organizations receiving state funds from advocating for or promoting abortion services.

INSURANCE PROHIBITION FOR ABORTION

Indiana restricts insurance coverage of abortion for some individuals.

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES

Indiana allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

RESTRICTIONS ON LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Indiana restricts low-income women's access to abortion.

RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Indiana law restricts young women's access to abortion services by mandating parental consent.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)

Indiana subjects abortion providers to burdensome restrictions not applied to other medical professionals.

Pro-Choice Laws

LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING

Indiana provides certain low-income women increased coverage for Medicaid-funded family-planning services.

STATE CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTION

Indiana's constitution provides greater protection for a woman's right to choose than the U.S. Constitution.

Other Related Laws

POST-VIABILITY ABORTION RESTRICTION

Indiana restricts post-viability abortion.

IOWA

GRADE

C+

ACCESS FACT

91 percent of
Iowa counties
have no abortion
provider

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

Political Information

EXECUTIVE

Governor Terry Branstad (R)
is *anti-choice*.

LEGISLATURE

The Iowa Senate is *pro-choice*.
The Iowa House is *anti-choice*.

Laws in Brief

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For up-to-date information and detailed summaries, please visit Iowa's Who Decides? web page.

Anti-Choice Laws

ABORTION BAN

Iowa has an unconstitutional and unenforceable criminal ban on abortion.

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES

Iowa allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

RESTRICTIONS ON LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Iowa restricts low-income women's access to abortion.

RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Iowa law restricts young women's access to abortion services by mandating parental notice.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)

Iowa prohibits certain qualified health-care professionals from providing abortion care.

Pro-Choice Laws

CONTRACEPTIVE EQUITY

Iowa law requires health-insurance plans that cover prescription medication to provide the same coverage for contraception.

LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING

Iowa provides certain low-income women increased coverage for Medicaid-funded family-planning services.

Other Related Laws

POST-VIABILITY ABORTION RESTRICTION

Iowa restricts post-viability abortion.

ACCESS FACT

97 percent of Kansas counties have no abortion provider

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

KANSAS

Political Information

EXECUTIVE

Governor Sam Brownback (R) is *anti-choice*.

LEGISLATURE

The Kansas Senate is *anti-choice*.

The Kansas House is *anti-choice*.

Laws in Brief

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For up-to-date information and detailed summaries, please visit Kansas' Who Decides? web page.

Anti-Choice Laws

ABORTION BANS

Kansas has criminal bans on abortion.

BIASED COUNSELING & MANDATORY DELAY

Kansas law subjects women seeking abortion services to biased-counseling requirements and mandatory delays.

COUNSELING BAN/GAG RULE

Kansas prohibits certain state employees and organizations receiving state funds from counseling or referring women for abortion services.

INSURANCE PROHIBITION FOR ABORTION

Kansas restricts insurance coverage of abortion for all individuals.

PUBLIC FACILITIES RESTRICTION

Kansas prohibits the use of all public funds and public employees for abortion services.

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES

Kansas allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

RESTRICTIONS ON LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Kansas restricts low-income women's access to abortion.

RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Kansas law restricts young women's access to abortion services by mandating parental notice to consent.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)

Kansas has an unenforceable regulatory scheme which imposes a variety of burdensome requirements on abortion providers that are not imposed on other health-care providers.

Pro-Choice Laws

PROTECTION AGAINST CLINIC VIOLENCE

Kansas law protects women seeking reproductive-health care and medical personnel from blockades and violence.

Other Related Laws

POST-VIABILITY ABORTION RESTRICTION

Kansas restricts post-viability abortion.

KENTUCKY

GRADE

F

ACCESS FACT

98 percent of Kentucky counties have no abortion provider

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

Political Information

EXECUTIVE

Governor Steve Beshear (D) is *mixed-choice*.

LEGISLATURE

The Kentucky Senate is *anti-choice*.

The Kentucky House is *anti-choice*.

Laws in Brief

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For up-to-date information and detailed summaries, please visit Kentucky's Who Decides? web page.

Anti-Choice Laws

ABORTION BAN

Kentucky has an unconstitutional and unenforceable criminal ban on abortion.

BIASED COUNSELING & MANDATORY DELAY

Kentucky has a partially unenforceable law that subjects women seeking abortion services to biased-counseling requirements and mandatory delays.

COUNSELING BAN/GAG RULE

Kentucky prohibits certain state employees and organizations receiving state funds from counseling or referring women for abortion services.

INSURANCE PROHIBITION FOR ABORTION

Kentucky restricts insurance coverage of abortion for all individuals.

OTHER ANTI-CHOICE LAW

Kentucky law includes a strongly anti-choice policy statement.

PUBLIC FACILITIES RESTRICTION

Kentucky prohibits the use of all public facilities for abortion services.

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES

Kentucky allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

RESTRICTIONS ON LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Kentucky restricts low-income women's access to abortion.

RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Kentucky law restricts young women's access to abortion services by mandating parental consent.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)

Kentucky subjects abortion providers to burdensome restrictions not applied to other medical professionals.

Other Related Laws

POST-VIABILITY ABORTION RESTRICTION

Kentucky restricts post-viability abortion.

ACCESS FACT

92 percent of Louisiana counties have no abortion provider

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

LOUISIANA

Political Information

EXECUTIVE

Governor Bobby Jindal (R) is *anti-choice*.

LEGISLATURE

The Louisiana Senate is *anti-choice*.

The Louisiana House is *anti-choice*.

Laws in Brief

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For up-to-date information and detailed summaries, please visit Louisiana's Who Decides? web page.

Anti-Choice Laws

ABORTION BANS

Louisiana has criminal bans on abortion.

BIASED COUNSELING & MANDATORY DELAY

Louisiana law subjects women seeking abortion services to biased-counseling requirements and mandatory delays.

COUNSELING BAN/GAG RULE

Louisiana prohibits certain state employees and organizations receiving state funds from referring for abortion services.

CRISIS PREGNANCY CENTERS

Louisiana has a "Choose Life" license-plate program and refers women to CPCs.

INSURANCE PROHIBITION FOR ABORTION

Louisiana restricts insurance coverage of abortion for some individuals.

OTHER ANTI-CHOICE LAW

Louisiana law includes a strongly anti-choice policy statement.

PUBLIC FACILITIES RESTRICTION

Louisiana prohibits the use of public facilities for abortion services.

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES

Louisiana allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

RESTRICTIONS ON LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Louisiana restricts low-income women's access to abortion.

RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Louisiana law restricts young women's access to abortion services by mandating parental consent.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)

Louisiana subjects abortion providers to burdensome restrictions not applied to other medical professionals.

Pro-Choice Laws

LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING

Louisiana provides certain low-income women increased coverage for Medicaid-funded family-planning services.

Other Related Laws

POST-VIABILITY ABORTION RESTRICTION

Louisiana restricts post-viability abortion.

MAINE

GRADE

A

ACCESS FACT

69 percent of
Maine counties
have no abortion
provider

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

Political Information

EXECUTIVE

Governor Paul LePage (R)
is *anti-choice*.

LEGISLATURE

The Maine Senate is *mixed-choice*.
The Maine House is *pro-choice*.

Laws in Brief

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For up-to-date information and detailed summaries, please visit Maine's Who Decides? web page.

Anti-Choice Laws

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES

Maine allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

RESTRICTIONS ON LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Maine restricts low-income women's access to abortion.

RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Maine restricts young women's access to abortion by requiring parental consent in some cases and mandating counseling before a young woman may obtain abortion care.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)

Maine prohibits certain qualified health-care professionals from providing abortion care.

Pro-Choice Laws

CONTRACEPTIVE EQUITY

Maine law requires health-insurance plans that cover prescription medication to provide the same coverage for contraception.

EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION

Maine law improves women's access to emergency contraception (EC).

FREEDOM OF CHOICE ACT

Maine has an affirmative right to choose in its state law.

GUARANTEED ACCESS TO PRESCRIPTIONS

Maine guarantees that women's birth-control prescriptions will be filled.

PROTECTION AGAINST CLINIC VIOLENCE

Maine law protects women seeking reproductive-health care and medical personnel from blockades and violence.

Other Related Laws

INFORMED CONSENT

Maine has an abortion-specific informed-consent law.

POST-VIABILITY ABORTION RESTRICTION

Maine restricts post-viability abortion.

ACCESS FACT

63 percent of Maryland counties have no abortion provider

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

STATE AFFILIATE

**NARAL PRO-CHOICE
MARYLAND**

Jodi Finkelstein
Executive Director

www.prochoicemaryland.org
@ProChoiceMD

MARYLAND

Political Information

EXECUTIVE

Governor Martin O'Malley (D) is *pro-choice*.

LEGISLATURE

The Maryland Senate is *pro-choice*.

The Maryland House is *mixed-choice*.

Laws in Brief

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For up-to-date information and detailed summaries, please visit Maryland's Who Decides? web page.

Anti-Choice Laws

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE

MEDICAL SERVICES

Maryland allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Maryland law restricts young women's access to abortion services by mandating parental notice.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)

Maryland prohibits certain qualified health-care professionals from providing abortion care.

Pro-Choice Laws

CONTRACEPTIVE EQUITY

Maryland law requires health-insurance plans that cover prescription medication to provide the same coverage for contraception.

EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION

Maryland law improves women's access to emergency contraception (EC).

FREEDOM OF CHOICE ACT

Maryland has an affirmative right to choose in its state law.

LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Maryland provides low-income women access to abortion.

LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING

Maryland provides certain low-income women increased coverage for Medicaid-funded family-planning services.

PROTECTION AGAINST CLINIC VIOLENCE

Maryland law protects women seeking reproductive-health care and medical personnel from blockades and violence.

Other Related Laws

POST-VIABILITY ABORTION RESTRICTION

Maryland restricts post-viability abortion.

MASSACHUSETTS

Political Information

EXECUTIVE

Governor Deval Patrick (D)
is *pro-choice*.

LEGISLATURE

The Massachusetts Senate is *pro-choice*.
The Massachusetts House is *pro-choice*.

Laws in Brief

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For up-to-date information and detailed summaries, please visit Massachusetts' Who Decides? web page.

Anti-Choice Laws

ABORTION BAN

Massachusetts has an unconstitutional and unenforceable criminal ban on abortion.

BIASED COUNSELING & MANDATORY DELAY

Massachusetts has a partially unconstitutional and unenforceable law that subjects women seeking abortion services to biased-counseling requirements and mandatory delays.

INSURANCE PROHIBITION FOR ABORTION

Massachusetts restricts insurance coverage of abortion for some individuals.

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES

Massachusetts allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Massachusetts law restricts young women's access to abortion services by mandating parental consent.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)

Massachusetts prohibits certain qualified health-care professionals from providing abortion care and has an unconstitutional and unenforceable law that subjects abortion providers to burdensome restrictions not applied to other medical professionals.

Pro-Choice Laws

CONTRACEPTIVE EQUITY

Massachusetts law requires health-insurance plans that cover prescription medication to provide the same coverage for contraception.

EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION

Massachusetts law improves women's access to emergency contraception (EC).

LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Massachusetts provides low-income women access to abortion.

PROTECTION AGAINST CLINIC VIOLENCE

Massachusetts law protects women seeking reproductive-health care and medical personnel from blockades and violence.

STATE CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTION

Massachusetts' constitution provides greater protection for a woman's right to choose than the U.S. Constitution.

Other Related Laws

POST-VIABILITY ABORTION RESTRICTION

Massachusetts restricts post-viability abortion.

GRADE

B-

ACCESS FACT

29 percent of Massachusetts counties have no abortion provider

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

STATE AFFILIATE

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ACCESS FACT

83 percent of Michigan counties have no abortion provider

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

MICHIGAN

Political Information

EXECUTIVE

Governor Rick Snyder (R) is *anti-choice*.

LEGISLATURE

The Michigan Senate is *anti-choice*.
The Michigan House is *anti-choice*.

Laws in Brief

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For up-to-date information and detailed summaries, please visit Michigan's Who Decides? web page.

Anti-Choice Laws

ABORTION BANS

Michigan has unconstitutional and unenforceable bans on abortion and bans a safe abortion procedure.

BIASED COUNSELING & MANDATORY DELAY

Michigan has a partially unconstitutional and unenforceable law that subjects women seeking abortion services to biased-counseling requirements and mandatory delays.

COUNSELING BAN/GAG RULE

Michigan prohibits certain state employees and organizations receiving state funds from counseling or referring women for abortion services.

CRISIS PREGNANCY CENTERS

Michigan funds CPCs directly.

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES

Michigan allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

RESTRICTIONS ON LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Michigan restricts low-income women's access to abortion.

RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Michigan law restricts young women's access to abortion services by mandating parental consent.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)

Michigan subjects abortion providers to burdensome restrictions not applied to other medical professionals.

Pro-Choice Laws

CONTRACEPTIVE EQUITY

Michigan law requires health-insurance plans that cover prescription medication to provide the same coverage for contraception.

LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING

Michigan provides certain low-income women increased coverage for Medicaid-funded family-planning services.

PROTECTION AGAINST CLINIC VIOLENCE

Michigan law protects women seeking reproductive-health care and medical personnel from blockades and violence.

Other Related Laws

POST-VIABILITY ABORTION RESTRICTION

Michigan restricts post-viability abortion.

MINNESOTA

Political Information

EXECUTIVE

Governor Mark Dayton (D) is *pro-choice*.

LEGISLATURE

The Minnesota Senate is *pro-choice*.
The Minnesota House is *anti-choice*.

Laws in Brief

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For up-to-date information and detailed summaries, please visit Minnesota's Who Decides? web page.

Anti-Choice Laws

BIASED COUNSELING & MANDATORY DELAY

Minnesota law subjects women seeking abortion services to biased-counseling requirements and mandatory delays.

COUNSELING BAN/GAG RULE

Minnesota prohibits certain state employees and organizations receiving state funds from counseling or referring women for abortion services.

CRISIS PREGNANCY CENTERS

Minnesota funds CPCs directly and refers women to CPCs.

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES

Minnesota allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Minnesota law restricts young women's access to abortion services by mandating parental notice.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)

Minnesota subjects abortion providers to burdensome restrictions not applied to other medical professionals.

Pro-Choice Laws

EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION

Minnesota law improves women's access to emergency contraception (EC).

LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Minnesota provides low-income women access to abortion.

LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING

Minnesota provides certain low-income women increased coverage for Medicaid-funded family-planning services.

PROTECTION AGAINST CLINIC VIOLENCE

Minnesota law protects women seeking reproductive-health care and medical personnel from blockades and violence.

STATE CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTION

Minnesota's constitution provides greater protection for a woman's right to choose than the U.S. Constitution.

Other Related Laws

POST-VIABILITY ABORTION RESTRICTION

Minnesota has an unconstitutional and unenforceable law restricting post-viability abortion.

GRADE

C+

ACCESS FACT

95 percent of Minnesota counties have no abortion provider

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

STATE AFFILIATE

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ACCESS FACT

99 percent of Mississippi counties have no abortion provider

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

MISSISSIPPI

Political Information

EXECUTIVE

Governor Phil Bryant (R) is *anti-choice*.

LEGISLATURE

The Mississippi Senate is *anti-choice*.

The Mississippi House is *anti-choice*.

Laws in Brief

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For up-to-date information and detailed summaries, please visit Mississippi's Who Decides? web page.

Anti-Choice Laws

ABORTION BANS

Mississippi has unconstitutional and unenforceable criminal bans on abortion and has a near-total criminal ban on abortion that would take effect if *Roe v. Wade* were overturned.

BIASED COUNSELING & MANDATORY DELAY

Mississippi law subjects women seeking abortion services to biased-counseling requirements and mandatory delays.

COUNSELING BAN/GAG RULE

Mississippi prohibits certain state employees and organizations receiving state funds from counseling or referring women for abortion services.

CRISIS PREGNANCY CENTERS

Mississippi refers women to CPCs.

INSURANCE PROHIBITION FOR ABORTION

Mississippi restricts insurance coverage of abortion for some individuals.

PUBLIC FACILITIES RESTRICTION

Mississippi prohibits the use of public facilities for abortion services.

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES

Mississippi allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

RESTRICTIONS ON LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Mississippi restricts low-income women's access to abortion.

RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Mississippi law restricts young women's access to abortion services by mandating parental consent.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)

Mississippi subjects abortion providers to burdensome restrictions not applied to other medical professionals.

Pro-Choice Laws

LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING

Mississippi provides certain low-income women increased coverage for Medicaid-funded family-planning services.

MISSOURI

Political Information

EXECUTIVE

Governor Jay Nixon (D)
is *mixed-choice*.

LEGISLATURE

The Missouri Senate is *anti-choice*.
The Missouri House is *anti-choice*.

Laws in Brief

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For up-to-date information and detailed summaries, please visit Missouri's Who Decides? web page.

Anti-Choice Laws

ABORTION BAN

Missouri bans a safe abortion procedure.

BIASED COUNSELING & MANDATORY DELAY

Missouri law subjects women seeking abortion services to biased-counseling requirements and mandatory delays.

COUNSELING BAN/GAG RULE

Missouri prohibits certain state employees and organizations receiving state funds from counseling or referring women for abortion services.

CRISIS PREGNANCY CENTERS

Missouri funds CPCs directly.

INSURANCE PROHIBITION FOR ABORTION

Missouri restricts insurance coverage of abortion for all individuals.

OTHER ANTI-CHOICE LAW

Missouri law includes a strongly anti-choice policy statement.

PUBLIC FACILITIES AND PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RESTRICTION

Missouri prohibits the use of all public facilities and public employees for abortion services.

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES

Missouri allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

RESTRICTIONS ON LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Missouri restricts low-income women's access to abortion.

RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Missouri law restricts young women's access to abortion services by mandating parental consent.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)

Missouri subjects abortion providers to burdensome restrictions not applied to other medical professionals.

Pro-Choice Laws

CONTRACEPTIVE EQUITY

Missouri law requires health-insurance plans that cover prescription medication to provide the same coverage for contraception.

LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING

Missouri provides certain low-income women increased coverage for Medicaid-funded family-planning services.

Other Related Laws

POST-VIABILITY ABORTION RESTRICTION

Missouri restricts post-viability abortion.

GRADE

F

ACCESS FACT

97 percent of Missouri counties have no abortion provider

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

STATE AFFILIATE

NARAL PRO-CHOICE MISSOURI

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B+

ACCESS FACT

91 percent of Montana counties have no abortion provider

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

STATE AFFILIATE

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MONTANA

Political Information

EXECUTIVE

Governor Steve Bullock (D) is *pro-choice*.

LEGISLATURE

The Montana Senate is *mixed-choice*.
The Montana House is *anti-choice*.

Laws in Brief

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For up-to-date information and detailed summaries, please visit Montana's Who Decides? web page.

Anti-Choice Laws

BIASED COUNSELING & MANDATORY DELAY

Montana has an unconstitutional and unenforceable law that subjects women seeking abortion services to biased-counseling requirements and mandatory delays.

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES

Montana allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Montana has an unconstitutional and unenforceable law that restricts young women's access to abortion services by mandating parental consent.

Pro-Choice Laws

CONTRACEPTIVE EQUITY

Montana law requires health-insurance plans that cover prescription medication to provide the same coverage for contraception.

LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Montana provides low-income women access to abortion.

LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING

Montana provides certain low-income women increased coverage for Medicaid-funded family-planning services.

PROTECTION AGAINST CLINIC VIOLENCE

Montana law protects women seeking reproductive-health care and medical personnel from blockades and violence.

STATE CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTION
Montana's constitution provides greater protection for a woman's right to choose than the U.S. Constitution.

Other Related Laws

POST-VIABILITY ABORTION RESTRICTION
Montana restricts post-viability abortion.

NEBRASKA

GRADE

F

ACCESS FACT

97 percent of Nebraska counties have no abortion provider

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

Political Information

EXECUTIVE

Governor Dave Heineman (R) is *anti-choice*.

LEGISLATURE

The Nebraska Legislature is *anti-choice*.

Laws in Brief

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For up-to-date information and detailed summaries, please visit Nebraska's Who Decides? web page.

Anti-Choice Laws

ABORTION BANS

Nebraska has criminal bans on abortion.

BIASED COUNSELING & MANDATORY DELAY

Nebraska law subjects women seeking abortion services to biased-counseling requirements and mandatory delays.

COUNSELING BAN/GAG RULE

Nebraska prohibits certain state employees and organizations receiving state funds from counseling or referring women for abortion services.

CRISIS PREGNANCY CENTERS

Nebraska refers women to CPCs.

INSURANCE PROHIBITION FOR ABORTION

Nebraska restricts insurance coverage of abortion for all individuals.

OTHER ANTI-CHOICE LAW

Nebraska law includes a strongly anti-choice policy statement.

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES

Nebraska allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

RESTRICTIONS ON LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Nebraska restricts low-income women's access to abortion.

RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Nebraska law restricts young women's access to abortion services by mandating parental notice.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)

Nebraska prohibits certain qualified health-care professionals from providing abortion care.

Other Related Laws

POST-VIABILITY ABORTION RESTRICTION

Nebraska restricts post-viability abortion.

A-

ACCESS FACT

76 percent of Nevada counties have no abortion provider

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

NEVADA

Political Information

EXECUTIVE

Governor Brian Sandoval (R) is *mixed-choice*.

LEGISLATURE

The Nevada Senate is *mixed-choice*.

The Nevada Assembly is *mixed-choice*.

Laws in Brief

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For up-to-date information and detailed summaries, please visit Nevada's Who Decides? web page.

Anti-Choice Laws

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES

Nevada allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

RESTRICTIONS ON LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Nevada restricts low-income women's access to abortion.

RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Nevada has an unconstitutional and unenforceable law that restricts young women's access to abortion services by mandating parental notice.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)

Nevada law subjects abortion providers to burdensome restrictions not applied to other medical professionals.

Pro-Choice Laws

CONTRACEPTIVE EQUITY

Nevada law requires health-insurance plans that cover prescription medication to provide the same coverage for contraception.

FREEDOM OF CHOICE ACT

Nevada has an affirmative right to choose in its state law.

GUARANTEED ACCESS TO PRESCRIPTIONS

Nevada guarantees that women's birth-control prescriptions will be filled.

PROTECTION AGAINST CLINIC VIOLENCE

Nevada law protects women seeking reproductive-health care and medical personnel from blockades and violence.

Other Related Laws

INFORMED CONSENT

Nevada has an abortion-specific informed-consent law.

POST-VIABILITY ABORTION RESTRICTION

Nevada restricts post-viability abortion.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Political Information

EXECUTIVE

Governor Maggie Hassan (D) is *pro-choice*.

LEGISLATURE

The New Hampshire Senate is *mixed-choice*.

The New Hampshire House is *pro-choice*.

Laws in Brief

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For up-to-date information and detailed summaries, please visit New Hampshire's Who Decides? web page.

Anti-Choice Laws

ABORTION BAN

New Hampshire bans a safe abortion procedure.

RESTRICTIONS ON LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

New Hampshire restricts low-income women's access to abortion.

RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

New Hampshire law restricts young women's access to abortion services by mandating parental notice.

Pro-Choice Laws

CONTRACEPTIVE EQUITY

New Hampshire law requires health-insurance plans that cover prescription medication to provide the same coverage for contraception.

EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION

New Hampshire law improves women's access to emergency contraception (EC).

LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING

New Hampshire provides certain low-income women increased coverage for Medicaid-funded family-planning services.

GRADE

C+

ACCESS FACT

50 percent of New Hampshire counties have no abortion provider

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

STATE AFFILIATE

NARAL PRO-CHOICE NEW HAMPSHIRE

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A-

ACCESS FACT

24 percent of New Jersey counties have no abortion provider

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

NEW JERSEY

Political Information

EXECUTIVE

Governor Chris Christie (R) is *anti-choice*.

LEGISLATURE

The New Jersey Senate is *pro-choice*.

The New Jersey Assembly is *pro-choice*.

Laws in Brief

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For up-to-date information and detailed summaries, please visit New Jersey's Who Decides? web page.

Anti-Choice Laws

ABORTION BAN

New Jersey has an unconstitutional and unenforceable criminal ban on abortion.

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES

New Jersey allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

New Jersey has an unconstitutional and unenforceable law that restricts young women's access to abortion services by mandating parental notice.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)

New Jersey law subjects abortion providers to burdensome restrictions not applied to other medical professionals.

Pro-Choice Laws

CONTRACEPTIVE EQUITY

New Jersey law requires health-insurance plans that cover prescription medication to provide the same coverage for contraception.

EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION

New Jersey law improves women's access to emergency contraception (EC).

GUARANTEED ACCESS TO PRESCRIPTIONS

New Jersey law guarantees that women's birth-control prescriptions will be filled.

LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

New Jersey provides low-income women access to abortion.

STATE CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTION

New Jersey's constitution provides greater protection for a woman's right to choose than the U.S. Constitution.

NEW MEXICO

Political Information

EXECUTIVE

Governor Susana Martinez (R) is *anti-choice*.

LEGISLATURE

The New Mexico Senate is *pro-choice*.

The New Mexico House is *mixed-choice*.

Laws in Brief

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For up-to-date information and detailed summaries, please visit New Mexico's Who Decides? web page.

Anti-Choice Laws

ABORTION BAN

New Mexico has an unconstitutional and unenforceable criminal ban on abortion.

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE

MEDICAL SERVICES

New Mexico allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

New Mexico has an unconstitutional and unenforceable law that restricts young women's access to abortion services by mandating parental consent.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)

New Mexico prohibits certain qualified health-care professionals from providing abortion care.

Pro-Choice Laws

CONTRACEPTIVE EQUITY

New Mexico law requires health-insurance plans that cover prescription medication to provide the same coverage for contraception.

EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION

New Mexico law improves women's access to emergency contraception (EC).

LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

New Mexico provides low-income women access to abortion.

LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING

New Mexico provides certain low-income women increased coverage for Medicaid-funded family-planning services.

STATE CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTION

New Mexico's constitution provides greater protection for a woman's right to choose than the U.S. Constitution.

Other Related Laws

POST-VIABILITY ABORTION RESTRICTION

New Mexico restricts post-viability abortion.

GRADE

A-

ACCESS FACT

91 percent of
New Mexico counties
have no abortion
provider

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

STATE AFFILIATE

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A-

ACCESS FACT

39 percent of New York counties have no abortion provider

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

STATE AFFILIATE

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NEW YORK

Political Information

EXECUTIVE

Governor Andrew Cuomo (D) is *pro-choice*.

LEGISLATURE

The New York Senate is *mixed-choice*.

The New York Assembly is *pro-choice*.

Laws in Brief

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For up-to-date information and detailed summaries, please visit New York's Who Decides? web page.

Anti-Choice Laws

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE

MEDICAL SERVICES

New York allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)

New York prohibits certain qualified health-care professionals from providing abortion care and has an unconstitutional and unenforceable law that subjects abortion providers to burdensome restrictions not applied to other medical professionals.

Pro-Choice Laws

CONTRACEPTIVE EQUITY

New York law requires health-insurance plans that cover prescription medication to provide the same coverage for contraception.

EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION

New York law improves women's access to emergency contraception (EC).

LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

New York provides low-income women access to abortion.

LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING

New York provides certain low-income women increased coverage for Medicaid-funded family-planning services.

PROTECTION AGAINST CLINIC VIOLENCE

New York law protects women seeking reproductive-health care and medical personnel from blockades and violence.

Other Related Laws

POST-VIABILITY ABORTION RESTRICTION

New York restricts post-viability abortion.

NORTH CAROLINA

Political Information

EXECUTIVE

Governor Patrick McCrory (R) is *anti-choice*.

LEGISLATURE

The North Carolina Senate is *anti-choice*.

The North Carolina House is *anti-choice*.

Laws in Brief

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For up-to-date information and detailed summaries, please visit North Carolina's Who Decides? web page.

Anti-Choice Laws

BIASED COUNSELING & MANDATORY DELAY

North Carolina law subjects women seeking abortion services to biased counseling requirements and mandatoty delays.

CRISIS PREGNANCY CENTERS

North Carolina has a "Choose Life" license-plate program, funds CPCs directly, and refers women to CPCs.

INSURANCE PROHIBITION FOR ABORTION

North Carolina restricts insurance coverage of abortion for some individuals.

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES

North Carolina allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

RESTRICTIONS ON LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

North Carolina restricts low-income women's access to abortion.

RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

North Carolina law restricts young women's access to abortion services by mandating parental consent.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)

North Carolina subjects abortion providers to burdensome restrictions not applied to other medical professionals.

Pro-Choice Laws

CONTRACEPTIVE EQUITY

North Carolina law requires health-insurance plans that cover prescription medication to provide the same coverage for contraception.

LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING

North Carolina provides certain low-income women increased coverage for Medicaid-funded family-planning services.

PROTECTION AGAINST CLINIC VIOLENCE

North Carolina law protects women seeking reproductive-health care and medical personnel from blockades and violence.

Other Related Laws

POST-VIABILITY ABORTION RESTRICTION

North Carolina restricts post-viability abortion.

GRADE

F

ACCESS FACT

86 percent of North Carolina counties have no abortion provider

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

STATE AFFILIATE

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ACCESS FACT

98 percent of North Dakota counties have no abortion provider

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

NORTH DAKOTA

Political Information

EXECUTIVE

Governor Jack Dalrymple (R) is *anti-choice*.

LEGISLATURE

The North Dakota Senate is *anti-choice*.
The North Dakota House is *anti-choice*.

Laws in Brief

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For up-to-date information and detailed summaries, please visit North Dakota's Who Decides? web page.

Anti-Choice Laws

ABORTION BANS

North Dakota has criminal bans on abortion and has a near-total criminal ban on abortion that would take effect if *Roe v. Wade* were overturned.

BIASED COUNSELING & MANDATORY DELAY

North Dakota law subjects women seeking abortion services to biased-counseling requirements and mandatory delays.

COUNSELING BAN/GAG RULE

North Dakota has a partially unconstitutional and unenforceable law that prohibits certain state employees and organizations receiving state funds from counseling or referring women for abortion services.

CRISIS PREGNANCY CENTERS

North Dakota funds CPCs directly and refers women to CPCs.

INSURANCE PROHIBITION FOR ABORTION

North Dakota restricts insurance coverage of abortion for all individuals.

OTHER ANTI-CHOICE LAW

North Dakota law includes a strongly anti-choice policy statement.

PUBLIC FACILITIES RESTRICTION

North Dakota prohibits the use of some public facilities for abortion services.

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES

North Dakota allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

RESTRICTIONS ON LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

North Dakota restricts low-income women's access to abortion.

RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

North Dakota law restricts young women's access to abortion services by mandating parental consent.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)

North Dakota subjects abortion providers to burdensome restrictions not applied to other medical professionals.

Other Related Laws

POST-VIABILITY ABORTION RESTRICTION

North Dakota restricts post-viability abortion.

OHIO

Political Information

EXECUTIVE

Governor John Kasich (R) is *anti-choice*.

LEGISLATURE

The Ohio Senate is *anti-choice*.

The Ohio House is *anti-choice*.

Laws in Brief

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For up-to-date information and detailed summaries, please visit Ohio's Who Decides? web page.

Anti-Choice Laws

ABORTION BAN

Ohio bans a safe abortion procedure.

BIASED COUNSELING & MANDATORY DELAY

Ohio law subjects women seeking abortion services to biased-counseling requirements and mandatory delays.

COUNSELING BAN/GAG RULE

Ohio prohibits certain state employees and organizations receiving state funds from counseling or referring women for abortion services.

INSURANCE PROHIBITION FOR ABORTION

Ohio restricts insurance coverage of abortion for some individuals.

OTHER ANTI-CHOICE LAW

Ohio has a law that restricts access to mifepristone.

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES

Ohio allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

RESTRICTIONS ON LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Ohio restricts low-income women's access to abortion.

RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Ohio law restricts young women's access to abortion services by mandating parental consent.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)

Ohio subjects abortion providers to burdensome restrictions not applied to other medical professionals.

Pro-Choice Laws

LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING

Ohio provides certain low-income women increased coverage for Medicaid-funded family-planning services.

Other Related Laws

POST-VIABILITY ABORTION RESTRICTION

Ohio restricts post-viability abortion.

GRADE

F

ACCESS FACT

91 percent of Ohio counties have no abortion provider

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

STATE AFFILIATE

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ACCESS FACT

96 percent of Oklahoma counties have no abortion provider

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

OKLAHOMA

Political Information

EXECUTIVE

Governor Mary Fallin (R) is *anti-choice*.

LEGISLATURE

The Oklahoma Senate is *anti-choice*.

The Oklahoma House is *anti-choice*.

Laws in Brief

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For up-to-date information and detailed summaries, please visit Oklahoma's Who Decides? web page.

Anti-Choice Laws

ABORTION BANS

Oklahoma has criminal bans on abortion.

BIASED COUNSELING & MANDATORY DELAY

Oklahoma law subjects women seeking abortion services to biased-counseling requirements and mandatory delays.

COUNSELING BAN/GAG RULE

Oklahoma prohibits certain state employees and organizations receiving state funds from counseling or referring women for abortion services.

CRISIS PREGNANCY CENTERS

Oklahoma has a "Choose Life" license-plate program and refers women to CPCs.

INSURANCE PROHIBITION FOR ABORTION

Oklahoma restricts insurance coverage of abortion for all individuals.

PUBLIC FACILITIES AND EMPLOYEES RESTRICTION

Oklahoma prohibits the use of all public facilities and public employees for abortion services.

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES

Oklahoma allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

RESTRICTIONS ON LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Oklahoma restricts low-income women's access to abortion.

RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Oklahoma law restricts young women's access to abortion services by mandating parental notice and consent.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)

Oklahoma prohibits certain qualified health-care professionals from providing abortion care and has an unconstitutional and unenforceable law that subjects abortion providers to burdensome restrictions not applied to other medical professionals.

Pro-Choice Laws

EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION

Oklahoma law improves women's access to emergency contraception (EC).

LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING

Oklahoma provides certain low-income women increased coverage for Medicaid-funded family-planning services.

Other Related Laws

POST-VIABILITY ABORTION RESTRICTION

Oklahoma restricts post-viability abortion.

OREGON

Political Information

EXECUTIVE

Governor John Kitzhaber (D)
is *pro-choice*.

LEGISLATURE

The Oregon Senate is *pro-choice*.
The Oregon House is *pro-choice*.

Laws in Brief

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For up-to-date information and detailed summaries, please visit Oregon's Who Decides? web page.

Anti-Choice Laws

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES

Oregon allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

Pro-Choice Laws

CONTRACEPTIVE EQUITY

Oregon law requires health-insurance plans that cover prescription medication to provide the same coverage for contraception.

EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION

Oregon law improves women's access to emergency contraception (EC).

LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Oregon provides low-income women access to abortion.

LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING

Oregon provides certain low-income women increased coverage for Medicaid-funded family-planning services.

OTHER PRO-CHOICE LAW

Oregon law includes a policy statement in support of the right to birth control.

PROTECTION AGAINST CLINIC VIOLENCE

Oregon law protects women seeking reproductive-health care and medical personnel from blockades and violence.

STATE CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTION

Oregon's constitution provides greater protection for a woman's right to choose than the U.S. Constitution.

GRADE

A

ACCESS FACT

75 percent of Oregon counties have no abortion provider

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

STATE AFFILIATE

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ACCESS FACT

82 percent of Pennsylvania counties have no abortion provider

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

PENNSYLVANIA

Political Information

EXECUTIVE

Governor Tom Corbett (R) is *anti-choice*.

LEGISLATURE

The Pennsylvania Senate is *mixed-choice*.
The Pennsylvania House is *anti-choice*.

PUBLIC FACILITIES RESTRICTION

Pennsylvania prohibits the use of some public facilities for abortion services.

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES

Pennsylvania allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

RESTRICTIONS ON LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Pennsylvania restricts low-income women's access to abortion.

RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Pennsylvania law restricts young women's access to abortion services by mandating parental consent.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)

Pennsylvania subjects abortion providers to burdensome restrictions not applied to other medical professionals.

Pro-Choice Laws

EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION

Pennsylvania law improves women's access to emergency contraception (EC).

LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING

Pennsylvania provides certain low-income women increased coverage for Medicaid-funded family-planning services.

Other Related Laws

POST-VIABILITY ABORTION RESTRICTION

Pennsylvania restricts post-viability abortion.

Laws in Brief

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For up-to-date information and detailed summaries, please visit Pennsylvania's Who Decides? web page.

Anti-Choice Laws

BIASED COUNSELING & MANDATORY DELAY

Pennsylvania law subjects women seeking abortion services to biased-counseling requirements and mandatory delays.

COUNSELING BAN/GAG RULE

Pennsylvania prohibits certain state employees and organizations receiving state funds from counseling or referring women for abortion services.

CRISIS PREGNANCY CENTERS

Pennsylvania funds CPCs directly and refers women to CPCs.

INSURANCE PROHIBITION FOR ABORTION

Pennsylvania restricts insurance coverage of abortion for some individuals.

OTHER ANTI-CHOICE LAW

Pennsylvania law includes a strongly anti-choice policy statement.

RHODE ISLAND

GRADE

D+

ACCESS FACT

80 percent of Rhode Island counties have no abortion provider

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

Political Information

EXECUTIVE

Governor Lincoln Chafee (I) is *pro-choice*.

LEGISLATURE

The Rhode Island Senate is *anti-choice*.
The Rhode Island House is *mixed-choice*.

Laws in Brief

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For up-to-date information and detailed summaries, please visit Rhode Island's Who Decides? web page.

Anti-Choice Laws

ABORTION BAN

Rhode Island has an unconstitutional and unenforceable criminal ban on abortion.

BIASED COUNSELING

Rhode Island law subjects women seeking abortion services to biased-counseling requirements.

INSURANCE PROHIBITION FOR ABORTION

Rhode Island restricts insurance coverage of abortion for some individuals and has an unconstitutional and unenforceable law that restricts insurance coverage of abortion for all individuals.

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES

Rhode Island allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

RESTRICTIONS ON LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Rhode Island restricts low-income women's access to abortion.

RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Rhode Island law restricts young women's access to abortion services by mandating parental consent.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)

Rhode Island subjects abortion providers to burdensome restrictions not applied to other medical professionals.

Pro-Choice Laws

CONTRACEPTIVE EQUITY

Rhode Island law requires health-insurance plans that cover prescription medication to provide the same coverage for contraception.

LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING

Rhode Island provides certain low-income women increased coverage for Medicaid-funded family-planning services.

Other Related Laws

POST-VIABILITY ABORTION RESTRICTION

Rhode Island restricts post-viability abortion.

ACCESS FACT

93 percent of South Carolina counties have no abortion provider

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

SOUTH CAROLINA

Political Information

EXECUTIVE

Governor Nikki Haley (R) is *anti-choice*.

LEGISLATURE

The South Carolina Senate is *mixed-choice*.
The South Carolina House is *anti-choice*.

Laws in Brief

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For up-to-date information and detailed summaries, please visit South Carolina's Who Decides? web page.

Anti-Choice Laws

ABORTION BAN

South Carolina has an unconstitutional and unenforceable criminal ban on abortion.

BIASED COUNSELING & MANDATORY DELAY

South Carolina law subjects women seeking abortion services to biased-counseling requirements and mandatory delays.

COUNSELING BAN/GAG RULE

South Carolina prohibits certain state employees and organizations receiving state funds from counseling or referring women for abortion services.

INSURANCE PROHIBITION FOR ABORTION

South Carolina restricts insurance coverage of abortion for some individuals.

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES

South Carolina allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

RESTRICTIONS ON LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

South Carolina restricts low-income women's access to abortion.

RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

South Carolina law restricts young women's access to abortion services by mandating parental consent.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)

South Carolina subjects abortion providers to burdensome restrictions not applied to other medical professionals.

Pro-Choice Laws

EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION

South Carolina law improves women's access to emergency contraception (EC).

LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING

South Carolina provides certain low-income women increased coverage for Medicaid-funded family-planning services.

Other Related Laws

POST-VIABILITY ABORTION RESTRICTION

South Carolina restricts post-viability abortion.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Political Information

EXECUTIVE

Governor Dennis Daugaard (R) is *anti-choice*.

LEGISLATURE

The South Dakota Senate is *anti-choice*.
The South Dakota House is *anti-choice*.

Laws in Brief

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For up-to-date information and detailed summaries, please visit South Dakota's Who Decides? web page.

Anti-Choice Laws

ABORTION BANS

South Dakota has unconstitutional and unenforceable criminal bans on abortion.

BIASED COUNSELING & MANDATORY DELAY

South Dakota has a partially unconstitutional and unenforceable law that subjects women seeking abortion services to biased-counseling requirements and mandatory delays.

CRISIS PREGNANCY CENTERS

South Carolina has a "Choose Life" license-plate program and refers women to CPCs.

INSURANCE PROHIBITION FOR ABORTION

South Dakota restricts insurance coverage of abortion for some individuals.

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES

South Dakota allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

RESTRICTIONS ON LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

South Dakota restricts low-income women's access to abortion.

RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

South Dakota law restricts young women's access to abortion services by mandating parental notice.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)

South Dakota subjects abortion providers to burdensome restrictions not applied to other medical professionals.

Other Related Laws

POST-VIABILITY ABORTION RESTRICTION

South Dakota restricts post-viability abortion.

GRADE

F

ACCESS FACT

98 percent of South Dakota counties have no abortion provider

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

STATE AFFILIATE

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ACCESS FACT

94 percent of Tennessee counties have no abortion provider

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

TENNESSEE

Political Information

EXECUTIVE

Governor Bill Haslam (R) is *anti-choice*.

LEGISLATURE

The Tennessee Senate is *anti-choice*.

The Tennessee House is *anti-choice*.

Laws in Brief

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For up-to-date information and detailed summaries, please visit Tennessee's Who Decides? web page.

Anti-Choice Laws

ABORTION BAN

Tennessee has an unconstitutional and unenforceable criminal ban on abortion.

BIASED COUNSELING & MANDATORY DELAY

Tennessee has an unconstitutional and unenforceable law that subjects women seeking abortion services to biased-counseling requirements and mandatory delays.

CRISIS PREGNANCY CENTERS

Tennessee has a "Choose Life" license-plate program.

INSURANCE PROHIBITION FOR ABORTION

Tennessee restricts insurance coverage of abortion for some individuals.

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES

Tennessee allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

RESTRICTIONS ON LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Tennessee restricts low-income women's access to abortion.

RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Tennessee law restricts young women's access to abortion services by mandating parental consent.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)

Tennessee prohibits certain qualified health-care professionals from providing abortion care and has an unconstitutional and unenforceable law that subjects abortion providers to burdensome restrictions not applied to other medical professionals.

Pro-Choice Laws

STATE CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTION

Tennessee's constitution provides greater protection for a woman's right to choose than the U.S. Constitution.

Other Related Laws

POST-VIABILITY ABORTION RESTRICTION

Tennessee restricts post-viability abortion.

TEXAS

Political Information

EXECUTIVE

Governor Rick Perry (R) is *anti-choice*.

LEGISLATURE

The Texas Senate is *anti-choice*.

The Texas House is *anti-choice*.

Laws in Brief

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For up-to-date information and detailed summaries, please visit Texas' Who Decides? web page.

Anti-Choice Laws

ABORTION BANS

Texas has criminal bans on abortion and bans a safe abortion procedure.

BIASED COUNSELING & MANDATORY DELAY

Texas law subjects women seeking abortion services to biased-counseling requirements and mandatory delays.

COUNSELING BAN/GAG RULE

Texas prohibits certain state employees and organizations receiving state funds from counseling or referring for abortion services.

PUBLIC FACILITIES AND EMPLOYEES RESTRICTION

Texas prohibits the use of public funds for the direct or indirect costs of most abortion services.

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES

Texas allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

RESTRICTIONS ON LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Texas restricts low-income women's access to abortion.

RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Texas law restricts young women's access to abortion services by mandating parental notice and consent.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)

Texas subjects abortion providers to burdensome restrictions not applied to other medical professionals.

Pro-Choice Laws

EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION

Texas law improves women's access to emergency contraception (EC).

LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING

Texas provides certain low-income women increased coverage for family-planning services.

Other Related Laws

POST-VIABILITY ABORTION RESTRICTION

Texas restricts post-viability abortion.

GRADE

F

ACCESS FACT

92 percent of Texas counties have no abortion provider

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

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ACCESS FACT

97 percent of Utah counties have no abortion provider

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

UTAH

Political Information

EXECUTIVE

Governor Gary Herbert (R) is *anti-choice*.

LEGISLATURE

The Utah Senate is *anti-choice*.

The Utah House is *anti-choice*.

Laws in Brief

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For up-to-date information and detailed summaries, please visit Utah's Who Decides? web page.

Anti-Choice Laws

ABORTION BAN

Utah bans a safe abortion procedure.

BIASED COUNSELING & MANDATORY DELAY

Utah law subjects women seeking abortion services to biased-counseling requirements and mandatory delays.

INSURANCE PROHIBITION FOR ABORTION

Utah restricts insurance coverage of abortion for all individuals.

OTHER ANTI-CHOICE LAW

Utah law includes a strongly anti-choice policy statement.

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES

Utah allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

RESTRICTIONS ON LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Utah restricts low-income women's access to abortion.

RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Utah law restricts young women's access to abortion services by mandating parental notice and consent.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)

Utah subjects abortion providers to burdensome restrictions not applied to other medical professionals.

Pro-Choice Laws

EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION

Utah law improves women's access to emergency contraception (EC).

Other Related Laws

POST-VIABILITY ABORTION RESTRICTION

Utah restricts post-viability abortion.

VERMONT

Political Information

EXECUTIVE

Governor Peter Shumlin (D) is *pro-choice*.

LEGISLATURE

The Vermont Senate is *pro-choice*.

The Vermont House is *pro-choice*.

Laws in Brief

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For up-to-date information and detailed summaries, please visit Vermont's Who Decides? web page.

Anti-Choice Laws

ABORTION BAN

Vermont has an unconstitutional and unenforceable criminal ban on abortion.

Pro-Choice Laws

CONTRACEPTIVE EQUITY

Vermont law requires health-insurance plans that cover prescription medication to provide the same coverage for contraception.

EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION

Vermont law improves women's access to emergency contraception (EC).

LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Vermont provides low-income women access to abortion.

STATE CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTION

Vermont's constitution provides greater protection for a woman's right to choose than the U.S. Constitution.

GRADE

A

ACCESS FACT

43 percent of Vermont counties have no abortion provider

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

ACCESS FACT

85 percent of Virginia counties have no abortion provider

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

STATE AFFILIATE

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VIRGINIA

Political Information

EXECUTIVE

Governor Terry McAuliffe (D) is *pro-choice*.

LEGISLATURE

The Virginia Senate is *mixed-choice*.

The Virginia House is *anti-choice*.

Laws in Brief

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For up-to-date information and detailed summaries, please visit Virginia's Who Decides? web page.

Anti-Choice Laws

ABORTION BAN

Virginia bans a safe abortion procedure.

BIASED COUNSELING & MANDATORY DELAY

Virginia law subjects women seeking abortion services to biased-counseling requirements and mandatory delays.

COUNSELING BAN/GAG RULE

Virginia prohibits certain state employees and organizations receiving state funds from referring women for abortion services.

CRISIS PREGNANCY CENTERS

Virginia refers women to CPCs.

INSURANCE PROHIBITION FOR ABORTION

Virginia restricts insurance coverage of abortion for some individuals.

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES

Virginia allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

RESTRICTIONS ON LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Virginia restricts low-income women's access to abortion.

RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Virginia law restricts young women's access to abortion services by mandating parental notice and consent.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)

Virginia law subjects abortion providers to burdensome restrictions not applied to other medical professionals.

Pro-Choice Laws

LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING

Virginia provides certain low-income women increased coverage for Medicaid-funded family-planning services.

Other Related Laws

POST-VIABILITY ABORTION RESTRICTION

Virginia restricts post-viability abortion.

WASHINGTON

Political Information

EXECUTIVE

Governor Jay Inslee (D)
is *pro-choice*.

LEGISLATURE

The Washington Senate is
mixed-choice.

The Washington House is *pro-choice*.

Laws in Brief

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For up-to-date information and detailed summaries, please visit Washington's Who Decides? web page.

Anti-Choice Laws

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES

Washington allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)

Washington prohibits certain qualified health-care professionals from providing abortion care.

Pro-Choice Laws

CONTRACEPTIVE EQUITY

Washington law requires health-insurance plans that cover prescription medication to provide the same coverage for contraception.

EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION

Washington law improves women's access to emergency contraception (EC).

FREEDOM OF CHOICE ACT

Washington has an affirmative right to choose in its state law.

GUARANTEED ACCESS TO PRESCRIPTIONS

Washington law requires pharmacies to dispense women's birth control.

LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Washington provides low-income women access to abortion.

LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING

Washington provides certain low-income women increased coverage for Medicaid-funded family-planning services.

PROTECTION AGAINST CLINIC VIOLENCE

Washington law protects women seeking reproductive-health care and medical personnel from blockades and violence.

Other Related Laws

POST-VIABILITY ABORTION RESTRICTION

Washington restricts post-viability abortion.

GRADE

A+

ACCESS FACT

56 percent of
Washington counties
have no abortion
provider

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

STATE AFFILIATE

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B-

ACCESS FACT

96 percent of West Virginia counties have no abortion provider

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

WEST VIRGINIA

Political Information

EXECUTIVE

Governor Earl Ray Tomblin (D) is *anti-choice*.

LEGISLATURE

The West Virginia Senate is *mixed-choice*.

The West Virginia House is *mixed-choice*.

Laws in Brief

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For up-to-date information and detailed summaries, please visit West Virginia's Who Decides? web page.

Anti-Choice Laws

ABORTION BANS

West Virginia has unconstitutional and unenforceable criminal bans on abortion.

BIASED COUNSELING & MANDATORY DELAY

West Virginia law subjects women seeking abortion services to biased-counseling requirements and mandatory delays.

CRISIS PREGNANCY CENTERS

West Virginia refers women to CPCs.

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES

West Virginia allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

West Virginia law restricts young women's access to abortion services by mandating parental notice.

Pro-Choice Laws

CONTRACEPTIVE EQUITY

West Virginia law requires health-insurance plans that cover prescription medication to provide the same coverage for contraception.

LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

West Virginia provides low-income women access to abortion.

STATE CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTION

West Virginia's constitution provides greater protection for a woman's right to choose than the U.S. Constitution.

WISCONSIN

Political Information

EXECUTIVE

Governor Scott Walker (R) is *anti-choice*.

LEGISLATURE

The Wisconsin Senate is *anti-choice*.

The Wisconsin Assembly is *anti-choice*.

Laws in Brief

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For up-to-date information and detailed summaries, please visit Wisconsin's Who Decides? web page.

Anti-Choice Laws

ABORTION BANS

Wisconsin has unconstitutional and unenforceable criminal bans on abortion.

BIASED COUNSELING & MANDATORY DELAY

Wisconsin law subjects women seeking abortion services to biased-counseling requirements and mandatory delays.

COUNSELING BAN/GAG RULE

Wisconsin prohibits certain state employees and organizations receiving state funds from counseling or referring women for abortion services.

CRISIS PREGNANCY CENTERS

Wisconsin funds CPCs directly and refers women to CPCs.

INSURANCE PROHIBITION FOR ABORTION

Wisconsin restricts insurance coverage of abortion for some individuals.

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES

Wisconsin allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

RESTRICTIONS ON LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Wisconsin restricts low-income women's access to abortion.

RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Wisconsin law restricts young women's access to abortion services by mandating parental consent.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)

Wisconsin subjects abortion providers to burdensome restrictions not applied to other medical professionals.

Pro-Choice Laws

CONTRACEPTIVE EQUITY

Wisconsin law requires health-insurance plans that cover prescription medication and employers that provide insurance coverage for prescription medication to provide the same coverage for contraception.

EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION

Wisconsin law improves women's access to emergency contraceptive (EC).

GUARANTEED ACCESS TO PRESCRIPTIONS

Wisconsin guarantees that women's birth-control prescriptions will be filled.

LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING

Wisconsin provides certain low-income women increased coverage for Medicaid-funded family-planning services.

PROTECTION AGAINST CLINIC VIOLENCE

Wisconsin law protects women seeking reproductive-health care and medical personnel from blockades and violence.

Other Related Laws

POST-VIABILITY ABORTION RESTRICTION

Wisconsin restricts post-viability abortion.

GRADE

D+

ACCESS FACT

93 percent of Wisconsin counties have no abortion provider

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

STATE AFFILIATE

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D+

ACCESS FACT

96 percent of Wyoming counties have no abortion provider

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

STATE AFFILIATE

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WYOMING

Political Information

EXECUTIVE

Governor Matt Mead (R) is *anti-choice*.

LEGISLATURE

The Wyoming Senate is *mixed-choice*.

The Wyoming House is *mixed-choice*.

Laws in Brief

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For up-to-date information and detailed summaries, please visit Wyoming's Who Decides? web page.

Anti-Choice Laws

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES

Wyoming allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

RESTRICTIONS ON LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Wyoming restricts low-income women's access to abortion.

RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Wyoming law restricts young women's access to abortion services by mandating parental notice and consent.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)

Wyoming prohibits certain qualified health-care professionals from providing abortion care.

Pro-Choice Laws

LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING

Wyoming provides certain low-income women increased coverage for Medicaid-funded family-planning services.

Other Related Laws

POST-VIABILITY ABORTION RESTRICTION

Wyoming restricts post-viability abortion.



CONCLUSION

METHODOLOGY

GENERAL METHODOLOGY

NARAL Pro-Choice America and NARAL Pro-Choice America Foundation have supporting documentation for statements of fact made in *Who Decides? The Status of Women's Reproductive Rights in the United States*. Copies of source documents are filed in NARAL Pro-Choice America and NARAL Pro-Choice America Foundation's offices.

ACCESS FACTS: The number of abortion providers and analysis of census data was supplied by the Guttmacher Institute (Jones RK and Kooistra K., *Abortion Incidence and Access to Services in the United States, 2008*, PERSPECTIVES ON SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH, 2011, 43(1):41-50).

STATE AND LOCAL LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION: This report uses "laws" to refer to statutes adopted by the legislature or enacted by ballot measure. "Measures" is a broader term that includes the following: constitutional provisions, statutes, regulations, court decisions, ballot measures, opinions of state attorneys general, state policies, and other governmental action with statewide effect. In addition to the types of measures that are highlighted on the "Fast Facts" pages of *Who Decides?*, the counts of anti-choice measures enacted provided on the "Key Findings" pages include but are not limited to measures that restrict state funds from going to any health center that provides abortion care; require a forced ultrasound as a condition of getting abortion care; and mandate "abstinence-only" programs. The pro-choice counts of measures enacted include but are not limited to measures that ameliorate anti-choice actions (e.g. require crisis pregnancy centers to disclose anti-choice bias); improve reproductive health; support healthy childbearing; and provide young people with comprehensive sex education. For further information, please contact the NARAL Policy Department.

REPORT CARD METHODOLOGY

Who Decides? reflects the legal state of women's access to reproductive-health services in the previous calendar year. Whereas, the political landscape piece is for the year. (Note: The Key Findings: Political Landscape data reflect the year ahead.)

For 16 years, *Who Decides?* has used a grading system to capture the cumulative burden each state imposes on access to reproductive-health care. Points are subtracted for anti-choice measures and added for pro-choice measures. Measures that impose the greatest burdens on women are weighted most heavily.

Likewise, demerits fall most heavily on measures that are in force, rather than measures that courts have declared invalid. For each issue area listed below, a state receives points in return if the measure is held unconstitutional or enjoined. A detailed analysis of the report-card methodology appears below. For the purposes of this publication's methodology, the term "exceptions" may include but is not limited to exceptions for the life or health of the woman; rape and incest; emergency situations; cases of fetal anomaly; situations of child abuse; private employers; and state employees. The nationwide grade reflects not only state restrictions on the right to choose, but also federal anti-choice measures.

ABORTION BAN(S)

(- up to 80 points)

Points were subtracted for each abortion ban based either on the point in pregnancy when the ban(s) begin, or on whether the statute bans a specific procedure. Points were added for certain exceptions included in the ban(s). Additional points were subtracted for any ban(s) whose effective date(s) would be triggered if the Supreme Court overturns *Roe v. Wade*.

BIASED COUNSELING & MANDATORY DELAYS

(- up to 25 points)

Points were allocated based on the length of the waiting period; whether multiple trips are required; whether a physician is required personally to provide specified information; whether the woman must receive

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state-prepared materials; and whether the woman must receive other material, oral or written, that contains biased information. No points were subtracted if a state has an abortion-specific informed-consent measure that does not require biased counseling or a mandatory delay.

CONTRACEPTIVE EQUITY

(+ up to 20 points)

Points were added if a state requires health-insurance plans to cover contraceptives to the same extent that they cover other prescription medication; fewer points were added if the measure has an overly broad refusal clause or requires an insurer only to offer and make available such coverage but not include it in every plan.

COUNSELING BANS/GAG RULES

(- up to 10 points)

Points were subtracted if the ban applies to counseling and/or referrals and if the ban applies to all or some public funds or employees. Points were added based on the exceptions included in the measure.

CRISIS PREGNANCY CENTERS

(- up to 15 points)

Points were subtracted for “Choose Life” license plates enacted by the legislature or executive (without a pro-choice plate enacted by the legislature or executive also in existence); if the woman must receive state-prepared materials that include referrals to CPCs or if a visit to a CPC is mandatory; and if states provide CPCs with direct taxpayer funding. Points were added if states disclosed the limited nature of a CPC’s services in any of their measures.

EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION

(+ up to 25 points)

Points were added if the state ensures that sexual-assault survivors receive counseling about and access to emergency contraception (EC) in emergency rooms; if the state’s Medicaid program covers over-the-counter EC; and if pharmacists are allowed to provide EC to a woman without a prescription through a measure specific to EC or one that permits collaborative-therapy agreements generally and includes EC. (These measures were in place before the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved Plan B

One-Step® for over-the-counter sales for women of all ages.)

FREEDOM OF CHOICE ACTS

(+ up to 55 points)

Points were added if a state has passed legislation to codify the protections of *Roe v. Wade* and provides an affirmative right to choose abortion prior to viability without government interference.

GUARANTEED ACCESS TO PRESCRIPTIONS

(+ up to 10 points)

Points were added if a state explicitly guarantees a woman’s right to have her birth-control prescription filled.

INSURANCE PROHIBITION FOR ABORTION

(- up to 35 points)

Points were subtracted if the measure prohibits insurance coverage of abortion in the private insurance market; if the measure prohibits insurance coverage of abortion in the state health-insurance exchange; if the measure prohibits insurance coverage of abortion for all or some state and/or municipal employees; and if the measure requires insurers to provide a policy alternative excluding abortion. Points were added based on the exceptions included in the measure.

LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION (AND RESTRICTIONS ON LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION)

(- up to 25 points)

Points were deducted based on the circumstances under which the state medical assistance program funds abortion services: only to preserve the woman’s life; only in cases of rape, incest, or life endangerment; or in cases of rape, incest, life endangerment, and limited health circumstances. If a state medical assistance program funds abortion care in all or most circumstances, no points were subtracted.

LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING

(+ up to 5 points)

Points were added if the state provides increased coverage for Medicaid-covered reproductive-health-care services through a federal Medicaid waiver or through a family-planning state plan amendment (SPA). A state that applies for and receives a waiver or SPA is generally allowed to

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increase eligibility for Medicaid family-planning services and/or improve the quality of those services for a specific period of time. The duration, eligibility requirements, and covered services provided by each state's expanded coverage program vary from state to state. While pursuant to the Affordable Care Act it is anticipated that Medicaid family-planning waivers may be phased out and replaced with SPAs, for the time being, NARAL Pro-Choice America and NARAL Pro-Choice America Foundation will continue to include Medicaid waivers as an indicator of states' commitment to providing essential family-planning care to low-income women.

POST-VIABILITY ABORTION RESTRICTION

(- up to 10 points)

If a post-viability abortion restriction has adequate life and health exceptions and does not define viability as occurring at a particular point in pregnancy, no points were subtracted. Points were subtracted for the lack or inadequacy of the health exception and if the state defines viability as occurring at a particular point in pregnancy.

PROTECTION AGAINST CLINIC VIOLENCE

(+ up to 15 points)

Points were added if the measure prohibits interference with entry or exit to a facility; physical invasion of the facility including trespass, property damage, arson, and bombing; excessive noise, odors, or telephone calls; and threats, including weapon possession at demonstrations. Points were also added if the measure creates a buffer zone, and/or permits injunctive relief.

PUBLIC FACILITIES AND PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RESTRICTION(S)

(- up to 10 points)

Points were subtracted if all or some public employees and/or facilities are prohibited from providing abortion services. Points were added based on the exceptions included in the measure.

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES

(- up to 20 points)

Points were subtracted for each area in which individuals or organizations are permitted to refuse to provide services: abortion, insurance coverage for contraception, family planning/birth control, sterilization, individual health-care instructions, or prescriptions.

RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

(- up to 25 points)

Points were subtracted based on whether consent or notice is required before a minor may obtain abortion services, whose consent or notice is required, whether there is a physician bypass, whether the judicial-bypass procedure is adequate, and whether there is a waiting period. Points were added based on the exceptions included in the measure.

STATE CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTION

(+ up to 20 points)

Points were added if a state constitution protects the right to choose beyond the U.S. Constitution, and to the degree that the state constitutional protection prevents imposition of restrictions on the right to choose.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)

(- up to 30 points)

Points were allocated based on the breadth and severity of all TRAP measures imposed. Additional points were subtracted if a state prohibits certain qualified health-care professionals from providing abortion care. (Because of the breadth of TRAP measures, we have included in the summaries only select examples that illustrate the burdens these measures impose on abortion providers.)

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DISCLAIMER

Who Decides? The Status of Women's Reproductive Rights in the United States is strictly for informational purposes and does not constitute legal services or representation. For legal advice, a practicing attorney who has a thorough knowledge of current law in the state or locality and who is informed about all relevant details of the situation should be consulted.

NARAL Pro-Choice America and NARAL Pro-Choice America Foundation do not guarantee the accuracy of the contents of this book. Laws change, often rapidly, and interpretations of statutes may vary. Legislation may have been acted upon, or cases decided, after the date this book went to press. Systematic bill- and case-tracking concluded on November 6, 2013.

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NARAL PRO-CHOICE AMERICA MISSION STATEMENT

To develop and sustain a constituency that uses the political process to guarantee every woman the right to make personal decisions regarding the full range of reproductive choices, including preventing unintended pregnancy, bearing healthy children, and choosing legal abortion.

NARAL PRO-CHOICE AMERICA FOUNDATION MISSION STATEMENT

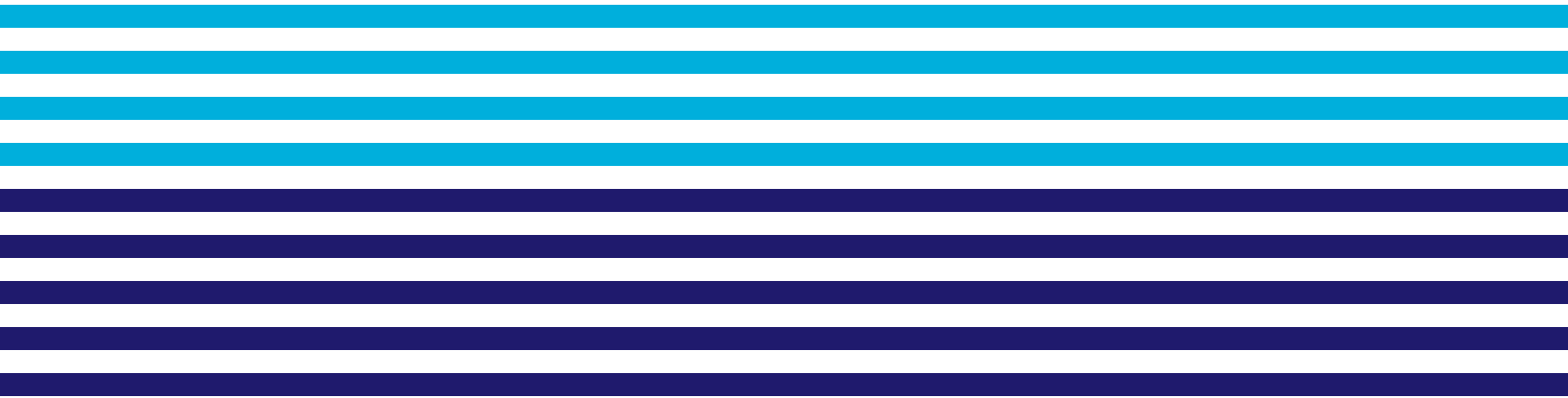
To support and protect, as a fundamental right and value, a woman's freedom to make personal decisions regarding the full range of reproductive choices through education, training, organizing, legal action, and public policy.

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