

24th EDITION
JANUARY 2015



Who Decides?®

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

NARAL Pro-Choice America

NARAL Pro-Choice America Foundation

NATIONWIDE
GRADE:

D

2015

REPORT CARD

ON WOMEN'S REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS

	RANK	GRADE		RANK	GRADE
ALABAMA	39 (tie)	F	MONTANA	10 (tie)	A-
ALASKA	14	B+	NEBRASKA	38	F
ARIZONA	26	F	NEVADA	13	A-
ARKANSAS	41	F	NEW HAMPSHIRE	21	C+
CALIFORNIA	1	A+	NEW JERSEY	9	A-
COLORADO	19	C+	NEW MEXICO	12	A-
CONNECTICUT	3	A	NEW YORK	10 (tie)	A-
DELAWARE	22	C	NORTH CAROLINA	30	F
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	NO RANK	NO GRADE	NORTH DAKOTA	48	F
FLORIDA	27	F	OHIO	37	F
GEORGIA	29	F	OKLAHOMA	43	F
HAWAII	4	A	OREGON	6	A
IDAHO	32	F	PENNSYLVANIA	33	F
ILLINOIS	15	B	RHODE ISLAND	24	D+
INDIANA	36	F	SOUTH CAROLINA	31	F
IOWA	20	C+	SOUTH DAKOTA	47	F
KANSAS	46	F	TENNESSEE	28	F
KENTUCKY	34	F	TEXAS	39 (tie)	F
LOUISIANA	50	F	UTAH	35	F
MAINE	8	A	VERMONT	7	A
MARYLAND	5	A	VIRGINIA	42	F
MASSACHUSETTS	16	B-	WASHINGTON	2	A+
MICHIGAN	44	F	WEST VIRGINIA	17	B-
MINNESOTA	18	C+	WISCONSIN	25	D+
MISSISSIPPI	49	F	WYOMING	23	D+
MISSOURI	45	F			



NARAL
Pro-Choice America



NARAL
Pro-Choice America Foundation

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE

Dedication	ii
From the President	iii
Visit the Web	iv

INTRODUCTION

Key Findings: Pro-Choice Policy	2
Key Findings: Threats to Choice	4
Key Findings: Political Landscape	6

FAST FACTS

FAST FACTS ABOUT ANTI-CHOICE LAWS

Abortion Bans Throughout Pregnancy	10
Biased Counseling and Mandatory Delays	11
Counseling Bans and Gag Rules	12
Insurance Prohibition for Abortion	13
Near-Total Abortion Bans	14
Refusal to Provide Medical Services	15
Restrictions on Low-Income Women's Access to Abortion	16
Restrictions on Young Women's Access to Abortion	17
Support for Crisis Pregnancy Centers	18
Targeted Regulation of Abortion Providers (TRAP)	19

FAST FACTS ABOUT PRO-CHOICE LAWS

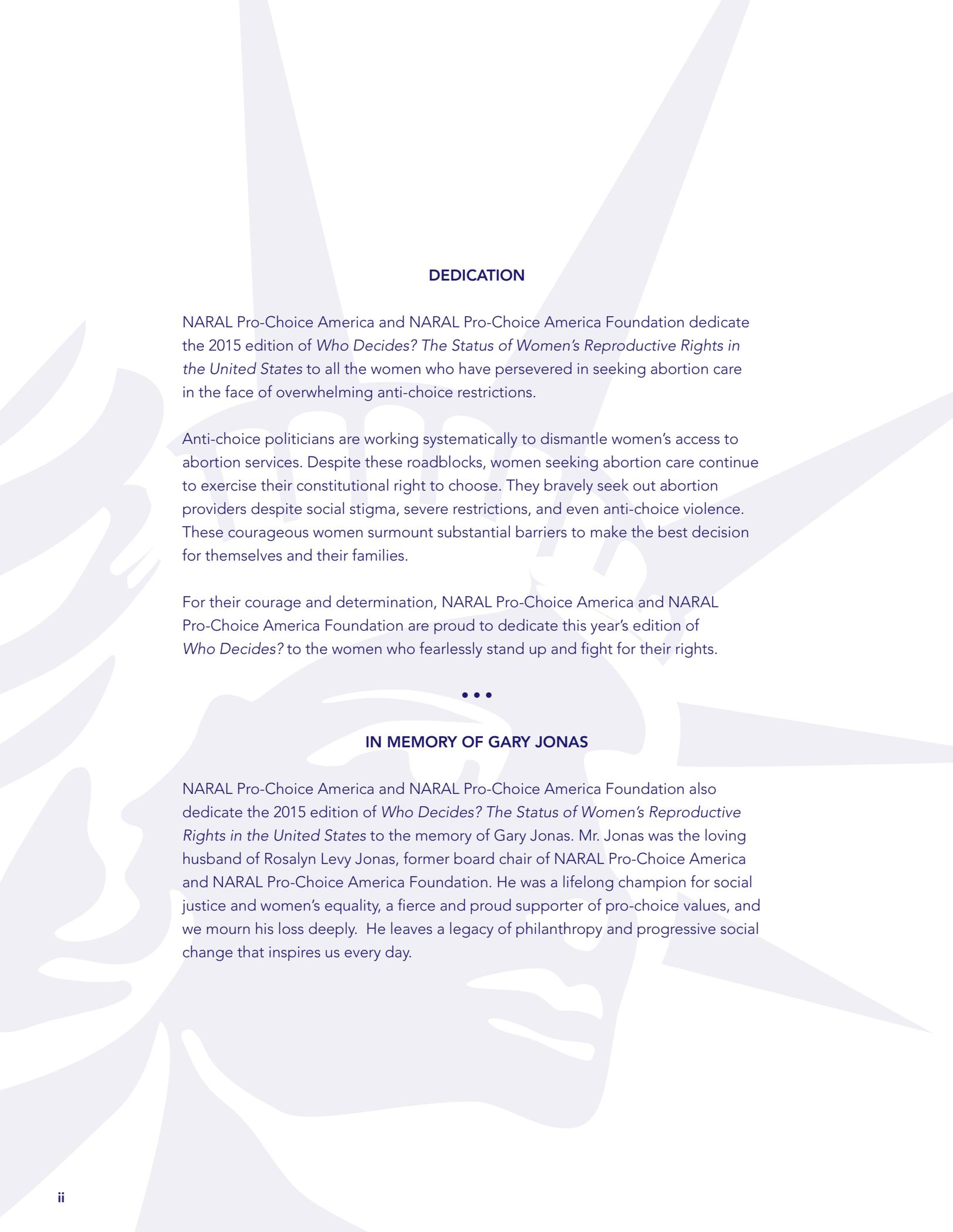
Emergency Contraception (EC)	22
Freedom of Choice Acts (FOCA)	23
Guaranteed Access to Prescriptions (GAP)	24
Insurance Coverage for Abortion	25
Insurance Coverage for Contraception	26
Low-Income Women's Access to Family Planning	27
Protection Against Clinic Violence	28
State Constitutional Protection	29

STATE PROFILES

31

CONCLUSION

Methodology	84
Acknowledgments and Disclaimer	87
NARAL Pro-Choice America State Affiliates	88
Mission Statements	90



DEDICATION

NARAL Pro-Choice America and NARAL Pro-Choice America Foundation dedicate the 2015 edition of *Who Decides? The Status of Women's Reproductive Rights in the United States* to all the women who have persevered in seeking abortion care in the face of overwhelming anti-choice restrictions.

Anti-choice politicians are working systematically to dismantle women's access to abortion services. Despite these roadblocks, women seeking abortion care continue to exercise their constitutional right to choose. They bravely seek out abortion providers despite social stigma, severe restrictions, and even anti-choice violence. These courageous women surmount substantial barriers to make the best decision for themselves and their families.

For their courage and determination, NARAL Pro-Choice America and NARAL Pro-Choice America Foundation are proud to dedicate this year's edition of *Who Decides?* to the women who fearlessly stand up and fight for their rights.

• • •

IN MEMORY OF GARY JONAS

NARAL Pro-Choice America and NARAL Pro-Choice America Foundation also dedicate the 2015 edition of *Who Decides? The Status of Women's Reproductive Rights in the United States* to the memory of Gary Jonas. Mr. Jonas was the loving husband of Rosalyn Levy Jonas, former board chair of NARAL Pro-Choice America and NARAL Pro-Choice America Foundation. He was a lifelong champion for social justice and women's equality, a fierce and proud supporter of pro-choice values, and we mourn his loss deeply. He leaves a legacy of philanthropy and progressive social change that inspires us every day.



Ilyse G. Hogue
President

FROM THE PRESIDENT

2014 was a monumental year for attacks on reproductive rights. Anti-choice state legislators led the pack, enacting 27 anti-choice measures—from outright abortion bans to mandatory waiting periods. But it wasn't just anti-choice-dominated state legislatures that worked actively to block reproductive freedom this year. Courts also continue to play a significant role in deciding the fates of women.

This year, the Supreme Court struck down a law protecting patients and health-care providers entering abortion clinics. The court also sided with corporations in saying their employees need their bosses' permission to get birth-control coverage in their insurance plans. All across the country, people are waking up to a new reality shaped by anti-choice politicians and ideologically motivated judges and justices who believe they know better than women, our families, and our doctors about what's best for us.

And across massive swaths of America, especially in the South, women's health clinics are closing as punitive, politically motivated laws targeting abortion facilities take effect. These TRAP (targeted regulation of abortion providers) laws, include requirements like dictating the size of a janitor's closet, the number of parking spaces, or whether there's grass outside the health center. For too many women, the reality of getting abortion services now includes traveling hundreds of miles, taking time off work, making multiple visits to a doctor, and finding child care, all while coming up with the money to cover transportation and lodging.

Laws requiring waiting periods, forced ultrasounds, and medically inaccurate lectures prior to receiving abortion services put more roadblocks between women and the care they need. What's more, they send a message to women that we are somehow incapable of making these decisions on our own and that we need politicians to tell us what to do with our own bodies.

While the overall picture for women may look bleak, there is a silver lining. One consequence of these anti-choice trends is a growing and vocal backlash against these assaults and the legislators who promote them. Polling consistently shows—including research NARAL Pro-Choice America conducted this summer—that seven out of 10 registered voters believe abortion should be legal. This number crosses generational, ethnic, geographic, and even partisan boundaries.

As the anti-choice movement tries to impose its agenda, we are starting to see a shift in the momentum. Just one indication includes political candidates across the ideological spectrum reassuring voters that they will protect women's rights—even when it contradicts their records. As this trend grows, we will see the results not just in elections but in law, including proactive legislation that not only protects a woman's right to legal abortion, but expands it.

As always, *Who Decides?* is a critical tool for anyone who wants to make a difference in the fight for our rights. I find in my own work as president that I constantly keep this book close at hand. I hope you will too, and that it helps you in our shared goal to ensure that women everywhere have both the rights and the resources to have the lives and families they choose.

Sincerely,

Ilyse G. 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 book.

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 and expand reproductive freedom in your state.

ProChoiceAmerica.org | ProChoiceAmericaFDN.org

The background of the page is a dark blue color. Overlaid on this background is a stylized, light blue graphic of the Statue of Liberty's head and crown. The graphic is composed of bold, geometric shapes that define the contours of the face, the crown's rays, and the texture of the hair. The word "INTRODUCTION" is centered horizontally and vertically over the graphic.

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.

In 2014, more pro-choice measures were enacted than any year since 2008. Policymakers are realizing what the public majority already knows: that protecting a woman's right to comprehensive reproductive-health care is the right thing to do.

TOTAL PRO-CHOICE STATE MEASURES ENACTED IN 2014¹:

- 17 states and the District of Columbia enacted 22 pro-choice measures in 2014.
- Once again, California enacted more pro-choice legislation than any other state in 2014, with three measures.
- Maryland and Massachusetts enacted the second-highest number of pro-choice measures in 2014, with two measures.

KEY PRO-CHOICE VICTORIES IN 2014:

- The California Department of Managed Health Care determined that any insurance plans that eliminate coverage, or place limits on coverage of abortion care, run afoul of state law and the California constitution, effectively requiring coverage of abortion by all plans in the state. This is the first such policy in the nation and stands in stark contrast to the 26 states that ban abortion coverage, either in their health-insurance exchange or in the entire statewide private insurance market.
- California also enacted a measure strengthening the Affordable Care Act's contraceptive-coverage policy, ensuring that health-insurance plans cover without copay all FDA-approved contraceptive products. This law marks another first-in-the-nation win for reproductive-health care.

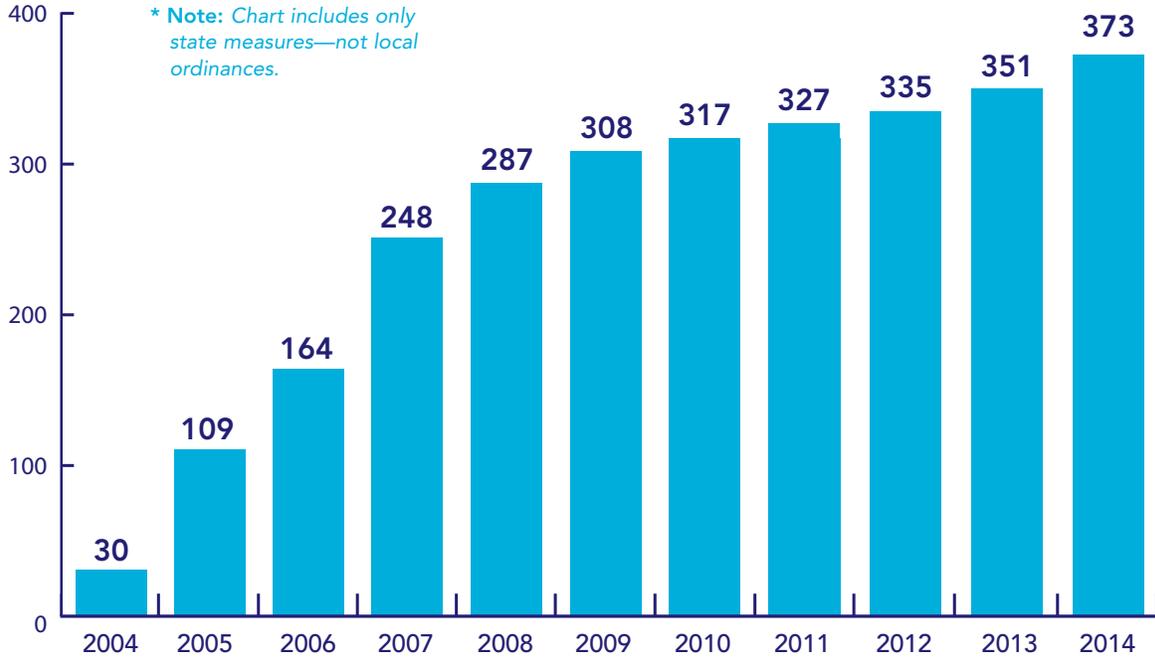
- Massachusetts enacted a new clinic-protection law limiting anti-choice harassment and violence outside reproductive-health clinics. The law was approved a month after the U.S. Supreme Court struck down Massachusetts' 35-foot clinic-buffer zone.
- New Hampshire lawmakers, also concerned with clinic violence, enacted a law that provides a buffer zone of up to 25 feet around reproductive-health clinics.
- Vermont repealed its unconstitutional and unenforceable pre-Roe ban on abortion care.
- Maryland and Massachusetts approved laws that prohibit shackling of incarcerated pregnant women.
- Minnesota enacted the Women's Economic Security Act which, among other things, promotes healthy childbearing, prohibits pregnancy- and childbirth-related discrimination, and improves pregnancy and parenting leave policies.
- Nine states enacted laws to improve workplace protections for pregnant women: California, Delaware, Illinois, Louisiana, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, West Virginia, and Washington.

PRO-CHOICE LOCAL MEASURES ENACTED IN 2014:

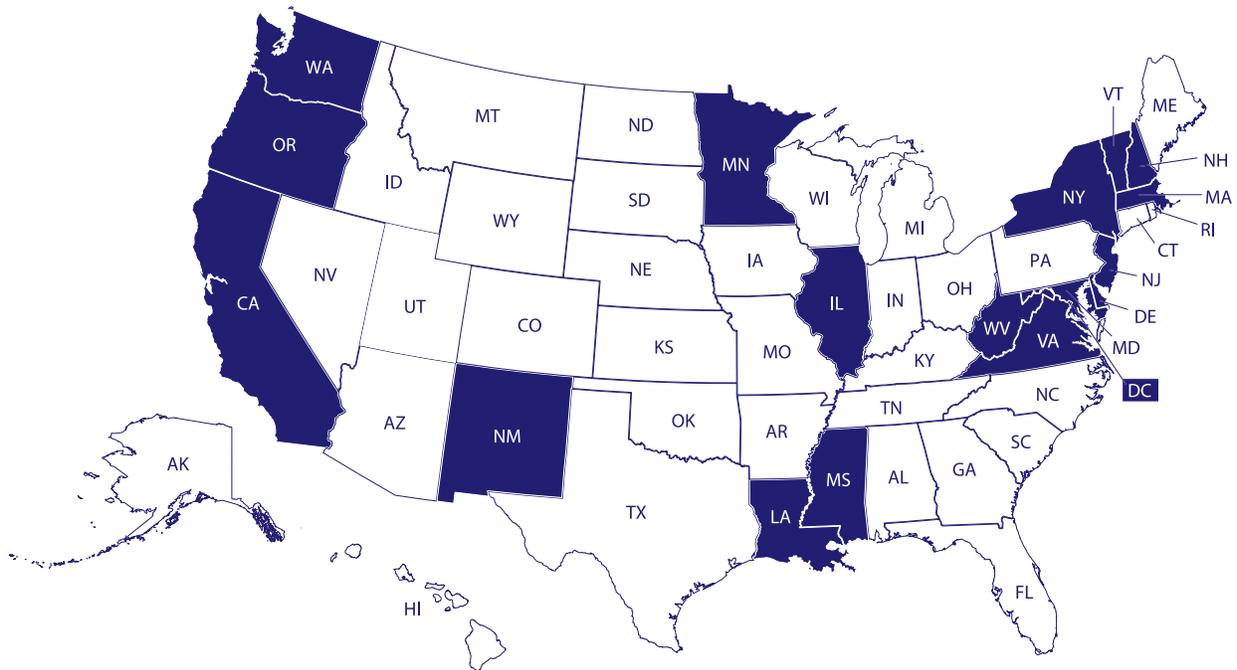
- The Seattle city council approved unanimously a resolution calling on Congress to lift all bans on abortion coverage, including the Hyde amendment, so that every woman, whatever her income level, can get affordable, safe abortion care.
- San Francisco updated and improved its clinic-protection law.

¹ This report uses "laws" to refer specifically 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 actions with statewide effect.

CUMULATIVE NUMBER OF STATEWIDE PRO-CHOICE MEASURES ENACTED SINCE 2004*



STATES THAT ENACTED PRO-CHOICE MEASURES IN 2014



TOTAL ANTI-CHOICE STATE MEASURES ENACTED IN 2014:

- 16 states enacted 27 anti-choice measures in 2014.
- Louisiana enacted the most anti-choice legislation in 2014, with four measures. Alabama, Florida, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Virginia each enacted two anti-choice measures.
- Since 1995, states have enacted 835 anti-choice measures.

ANTI-CHOICE STATE MEASURES ENACTED IN 2014 INCLUDED:

- Indiana, Louisiana, and Oklahoma imposed onerous regulations on abortion providers that are intended to force clinics out of practice. In addition to the extensive requirements to which providers are already subject, each of these states now requires that all physicians providing abortion services must have admitting privileges at a local hospital, a near impossibility when nothing in the law requires hospitals to grant such privileges.
- The Missouri legislature overrode the governor's veto and enacted a law forcing women to wait 72 hours before getting abortion services, worsening an already burdensome 24-hour mandatory delay. Similarly, Alabama extended its 24-hour mandatory-delay law to 48 hours. Mandatory delays create extreme burdens for many women, especially those in rural areas who must often travel long distances to reach a health-care provider, or women who simply do not have the resources to take extra time off work or pay for child care and out-of-town lodging.
- Two states—Indiana and Georgia—enacted abortion-coverage bans. Georgia's measure bans coverage of abortion in the state's health-insurance exchange and permanently blocks coverage for public employees, codifying a *de facto* prohibition on coverage in the state employee insurance plan. Indiana extended its existing ban on coverage within the state's exchange to apply statewide, banning coverage in the entire private market.
- Mississippi enacted a ban on abortion care after 20 weeks.
- South Dakota enacted a law banning abortion for sex-selection purposes, holding doctors criminally liable for knowing the reasons a woman chooses to end a pregnancy.

- Oklahoma enacted a forced-ultrasound law that requires a woman seeking abortion care first to undergo an ultrasound procedure that neither she wants nor her doctor recommends. Additionally, the law requires doctors to use an outdated regimen for non-surgical abortion care, forbidding them from prescribing the medication off-label, a widely used practice in other areas of medicine.
- Florida narrowed the health exception in its existing post-viability abortion ban.
- Missouri enacted a law expanding direct funding to crisis pregnancy centers, anti-choice organizations whose sole purpose is to block women from exercising their right to choose.
- Alaska enacted a law to restrict low-income women's access to abortion.
- Alabama enacted a law restricting young women's access to abortion.
- Voters in Tennessee approved a ballot measure that amends the state's constitution and allows elected officials to impose new restrictions on abortion rights. Amendment 1 makes it so that if *Roe v. Wade* were ever overturned, the Tennessee Supreme Court would have no authority to keep abortion legal in the state.

ANTI-CHOICE LOCAL MEASURES ENACTED IN 2014:

- Portland, ME repealed an ordinance that placed a buffer zone around an abortion provider in that city.
- Three municipalities—Burlington, VT, Madison, WI, and San Francisco—stopped enforcing their buffer-zone ordinances, citing the U.S. Supreme Court decision *McCullen v. Coakley*.

KEY FINDINGS: Political Landscape

CHOICE POSITIONS OF EXECUTIVES:

Federal Government

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

Governors¹

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

CHOICE POSITIONS OF LEGISLATURES:

U.S. Congress

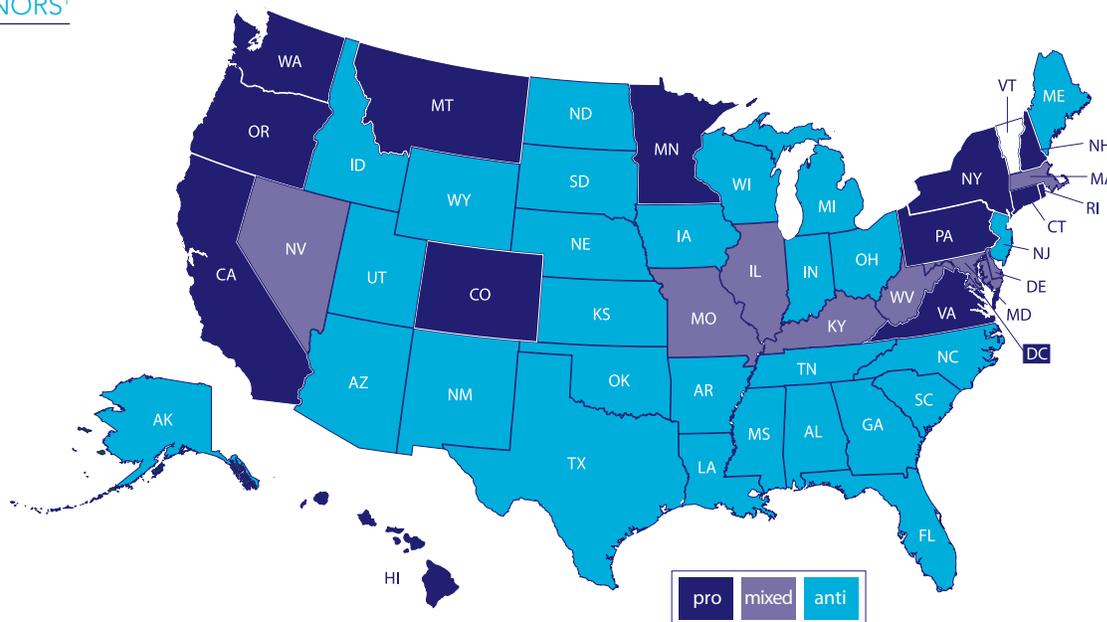
- The choice composition of the U.S. Senate is:
 - 37 pro-choice senators
 - 9 mixed-choice senators
 - 54 anti-choice senators

- The choice composition of the U.S. House is²:
 - 166 pro-choice members
 - 22 mixed-choice members
 - 246 anti-choice members

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, CT, DC (city council), HI, MD, MA, NJ, OR, VT.
 - 25 states have anti-choice legislatures (both the house and senate are anti-choice): AL, AK, AR, AZ, FL, ID, IN, KS, KY, LA, MI, MS, MO, NE, NC, ND, OH, OK, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, WV, WI.
- Choice composition of state senates³:
 - 12 states and the District of Columbia have a pro-choice senate: CA, CT, DC (city council), HI, IL, IA, MD, MA, MN, NJ, NM, OR, VT.

CHOICE POSITIONS OF GOVERNORS¹



¹ As of December 6, 2014, the final outcome was pending in 1 race for governor.

² As of December 6, 2014, the final outcome was pending in 1 race for the U.S. House of Representatives.

³ 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.

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

Choice Positions of State Governments

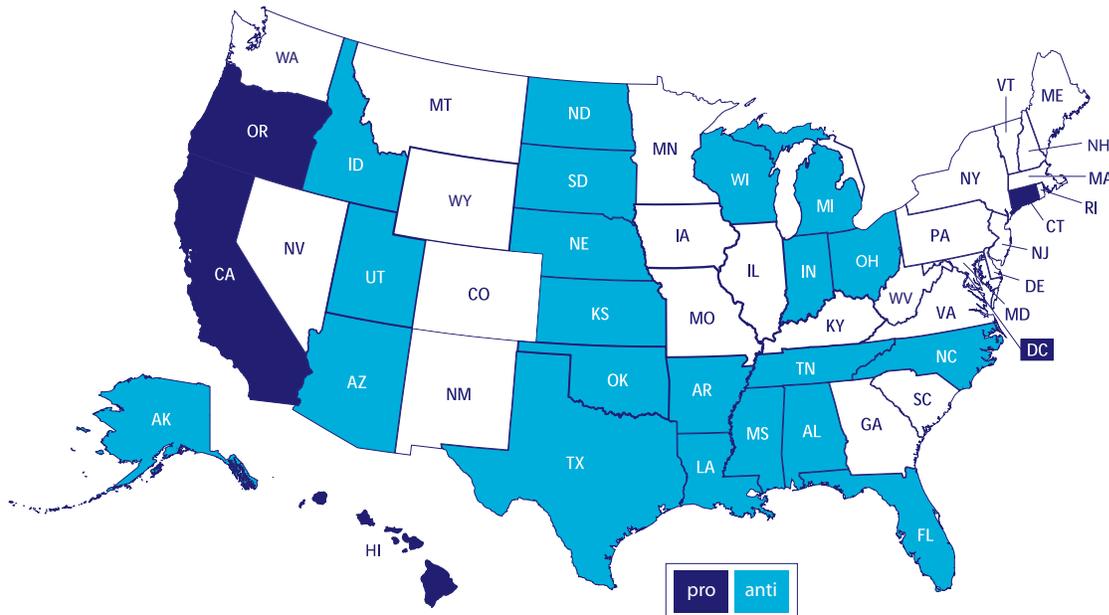
- 4 states and the District of Columbia have pro-choice governments (both a majority of the legislature and the governor are pro-choice): CA, CT, DC (mayor and city council), HI, OR.
- 21 states have anti-choice governments (both a majority of the legislature and the governor are anti-choice): AL, AK,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

CHOICE POSITIONS IN THE STATES

	Pro-Choice	Mixed Choice	Anti-Choice
Governor	14*	8	28
Senate ³	13*	10	28
House	12	7	30

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

PRO-CHOICE AND ANTI-CHOICE STATE GOVERNMENTS



www.ProChoiceAmerica.org

www.ProChoiceAmericaFDN.org



**FAST FACTS ABOUT
ANTI-CHOICE LAWS**

Abortion Bans Throughout Pregnancy

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

A: **YES.** In 2003, Congress passed and the president signed the Federal Abortion Ban, and the Supreme Court ruled it 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

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

1 state has an unconstitutional and unenforceable ban on abortion after 12 weeks without an adequate health exception: AR*.

** Note: Both Arizona's and Arkansas' law are written in such a way that they could apply two weeks earlier than is written in the statute.*



2014 ENACTED STATE MEASURES

1 state enacted **1** ban on abortion after 20 weeks without an adequate health exception: MS.

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 5, 2014. For updated information, including summaries of all referenced measures, please visit www.WhoDecides.org.

ProChoiceAmerica.org | ProChoiceAmericaFDN.org

Biased Counseling and Mandatory Delays

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

A: Biased-counseling and mandatory-delay measures 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 measures 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 women who do not have the resources to take extra time off work or pay for child care. Biased-counseling measures 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 measures 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.

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



2014 ENACTED STATE MEASURES

3 states enacted **3** measures related to biased counseling and/or mandatory delays: AL, LA, MO.

This information is current as of November 5, 2014. For updated information, including summaries of all referenced measures, please visit www.WhoDecides.org.

ProChoiceAmerica.org | ProChoiceAmericaFDN.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 measures that prohibit some or all state employees or organizations that receive state funds from providing, counseling, or referring women for abortion services: AL, AZ, AR, 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.



2014 ENACTED STATE MEASURES

1 state enacted **1** measure that prohibits organizations or individuals associated with abortion providers from offering any education or information to students at public or charter schools: LA.

This information is current as of November 5, 2014. For updated information, including summaries of all referenced measures, please visit www.WhoDecides.org.

ProChoiceAmerica.org | ProChoiceAmericaFDN.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 legislators have enacted measures 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

29 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, MI, MS, MO, NE, NC, ND, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, UT, VA, WI.

- **11** states prohibit abortion coverage in the entire private insurance market: ID, IN, KS, KY, MI, MO, NE, ND, OK, RI, UT.
- **23** states expressly prohibit abortion coverage in state insurance exchanges: AL, AZ, AR, FL, GA, ID, IN, KS, LA, MI, MS, MO, NE, NC, OH, OK, PA, SC, SD, TN, UT, VA, WI.
- **17** states prohibit abortion coverage for public employees: AZ, AR, CO, GA, IL, KS, KY, MA, MI, MS, NE, NC, OH, PA, RI, SC, VA.



2014 ENACTED STATE MEASURES

1 state enacted **1** measure prohibiting abortion coverage in the entire private insurance market: IN.

1 state enacted **1** measure prohibiting abortion coverage in its state insurance exchange: GA.

1 state enacted **1** measure prohibiting abortion coverage for public employees: GA.

This information is current as of November 5, 2014. For updated information, including summaries of all referenced measures, please visit www.WhoDecides.org.

ProChoiceAmerica.org | ProChoiceAmericaFDN.org

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.

Additionally, some states are 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: had it been allowed to take effect, it would have banned abortion before many women even know they are pregnant.



CURRENT STATE MEASURES

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

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

4 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): LA, MS, ND, SD.

This information is current as of November 5, 2014. For updated information, including summaries of all referenced measures, please visit www.WhoDecides.org.

ProChoiceAmerica.org | ProChoiceAmericaFDN.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. Unsurprisingly, in these measures, anti-choice lawmakers often target abortion care. Although carefully crafted refusal measures may be acceptable in some circumstances to protect individuals who oppose certain treatments, broad refusal measures 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.



2014 ENACTED STATE MEASURES

1 state enacted **2** measures allowing certain individuals or institutions to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals: VA.

* Because some refusal laws do not explicitly mention reproductive-health services, 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 5, 2014. For updated information, including summaries of all referenced measures, please visit www.WhoDecides.org.

ProChoiceAmerica.org | ProChoiceAmericaFDN.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 allow politicians to discriminate against women who receive health insurance through the government and create a two-tiered system of reproductive freedom, with one set of rights for wealthy women and another set for those with lesser means.



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 measures 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.



2014 ENACTED STATE MEASURES

1 state enacted **1** measure restricting low-income women's access to abortion: AK.

This information is current as of November 5, 2014. For updated information, including summaries of all referenced measures, please visit www.WhoDecides.org.

ProChoiceAmerica.org | ProChoiceAmericaFDN.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 measures 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.
 - **12** states have parental-notice and/or -consent measures that permit other trusted adults to stand in for a parent: AZ, CO, DE, IL, IA, ME, NC, NE, PA, SC, VA, WI.
 - **5** of these laws have been found unconstitutional and unenforceable: CA, MT, NV, NJ, NM.



2014 ENACTED STATE MEASURES

- 2** states enacted **2** measures restricting young women's access to abortion: AL, AZ.

This information is current as of November 5, 2014. For updated information, including summaries of all referenced measures, please visit www.WhoDecides.org.

ProChoiceAmerica.org | ProChoiceAmericaFDN.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 to lure women into their centers, including false or misleading advertising and promises of free services. Once inside, CPCs intentionally misinform and mislead women by making claims about the "consequences" of abortion, such as an increased risk of breast cancer and psychological damage. 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.

While they may seem harmless, CPCs do not operate alone—they are allied with powerful national anti-choice organizations and politicians. Several states fund CPCs directly. Many others refer women to CPCs or even require women to visit a CPC before they can get abortion care. Some anti-choice legislatures also funnel money to CPCs through "Choose Life" license-plate programs.

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

23 states have measures 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.

- **11** states fund CPCs directly*: KS, LA, MI, MN, MO, NC, ND, OH, PA, TX, WI.
- **1** state has **1** unenforceable measure that forces women to go to a CPC: SD.
- **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.
- **11** states have "Choose Life" license-plate programs*: AR, FL, GA, LA, MS, NC, OH, OK, SC, TN, TX.
 - **1** of these laws is unenforceable: NC.

2014 ENACTED STATE MEASURES

2 states enacted **2** measures that support CPCs: MO, SD.

- **1** state enacted **1** measure that funds CPCs directly: MO.
- **1** state enacted **1** measure that makes worse an existing law that forces women to go to a CPC: SD.

* Because this issue area is new to the publication (and the details of budget expenditures are not always publicly available), research is ongoing and additional measures appear here that were not newly enacted in 2014.

This information is current as of November 5, 2014. For updated information, including summaries of all referenced measures, please visit www.WhoDecides.org.

ProChoiceAmerica.org | ProChoiceAmericaFDN.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 physicians; force practices to convert needlessly into mini-hospitals at great expense; require abortion providers to get admitting privileges; and require facilities to have a transfer agreement with a local hospital (with nothing requiring hospitals to grant such privileges). Further, in many states abortion care is limited to hospitals or other specialized facilities, rather than physicians' offices. Anti-choice supporters of TRAP laws assert these are necessary requirements to ensure patient health and safety, but these claims are specious. Legal abortion is an extremely safe procedure. And all types of medical care—abortion included—are already subject to extensive health and safety laws and regulations.

While some TRAP laws have been found legally unenforceable, many TRAP laws have gone into effect and caused clinic closures in several states, severely limiting access to safe and legal abortion care for millions of women. It is clear: the anti-choice movement's goal is not to protect women's health; it is to regulate abortion clinics out of existence.

CURRENT STATE MEASURES

44 states and the District of Columbia have measures subjecting abortion providers to burdensome restrictions not imposed on other medical professionals: AL, AK, AZ, AR, CA, 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.
 - **6** states and the District of Columbia have expanded the scope of practice of advanced-practice clinicians to include medical and/or surgical abortion services: CA, CT, DC, IL, NY, RI, WA.
- **26** 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, TX, UT, VA, WI.
- **19** of these laws are at least partially unenforceable: AL, AK, AZ, ID, IL, IN, KS, LA, MA, MS, MO, NY, ND, OH, OK, PA, TN, TX, WI.

2014 ENACTED STATE MEASURES

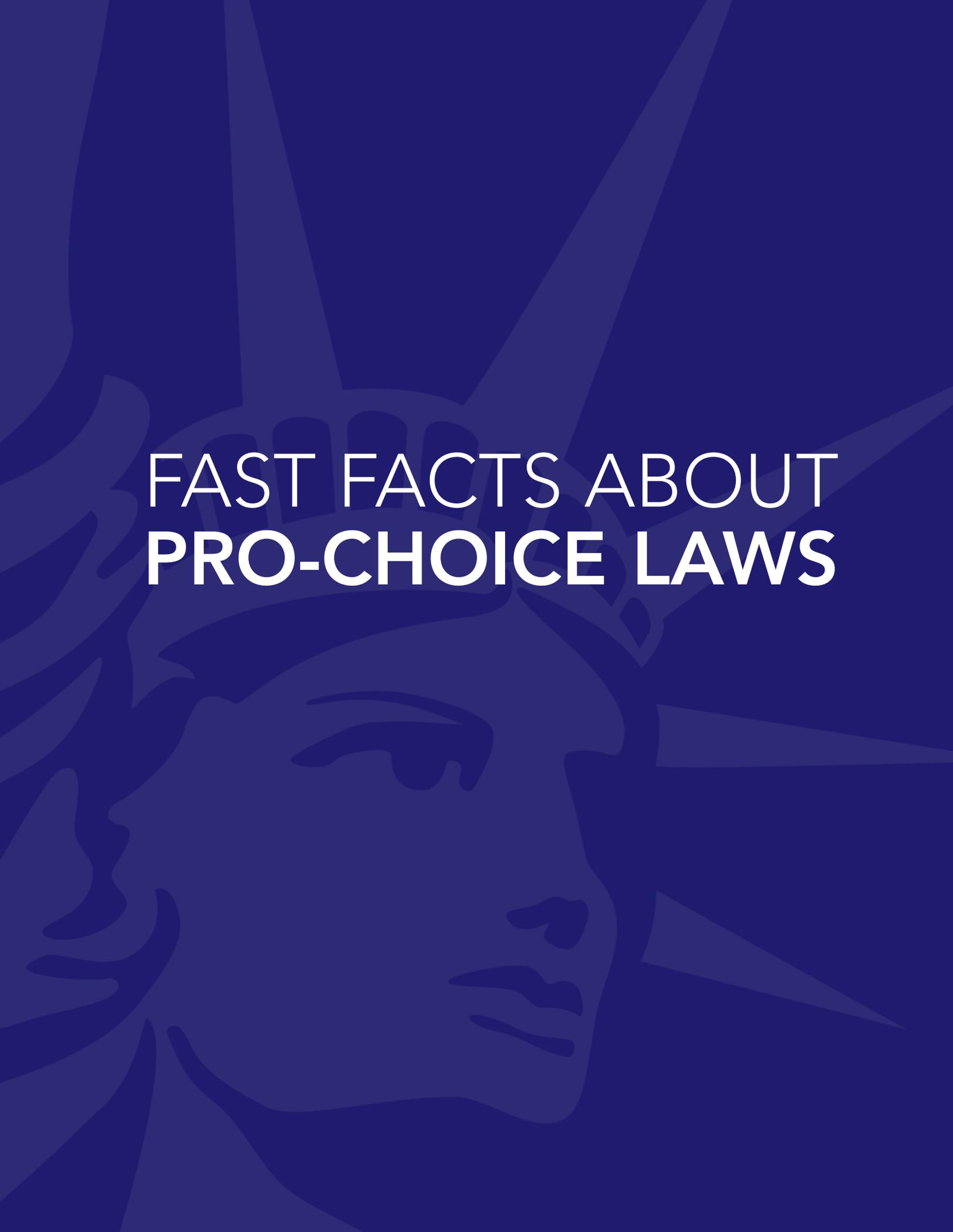
4 states enacted **4** measures that subject abortion providers to burdensome restrictions not imposed on other medical professionals: AZ, IN, LA, OK.

This information is current as of November 5, 2014. For updated information, including summaries of all referenced measures, please visit www.WhoDecides.org.

ProChoiceAmerica.org | ProChoiceAmericaFDN.org

www.ProChoiceAmerica.org

www.ProChoiceAmericaFDN.org



FAST FACTS ABOUT
PRO-CHOICE LAWS

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 significantly reduce 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 has approved certain EC medications for over-the-counter sales for individuals of all ages. 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

24 states and the District of Columbia have measures 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, RI, SC, TX, UT, VT, WA, WI.

■ **18** states and the District of Columbia have measures that improve sexual-assault survivors' access to EC in hospitals: AR, CA, CO, CT, DC, HI, IL, MA, MN, NJ, NM, NY, OR, PA, SC, TX, UT, WA, WI.

■ **9** states allow specially trained pharmacists to provide EC to a woman without a prescription: AK, CA, HI, ME, MA, NH, NM, VT, WA.

■ **6** states provide Medicaid coverage of over-the-counter EC: IL, MD, NM, OR, WA, WI.

This information is current as of November 5, 2014. For updated information, including summaries of all referenced measures, please visit www.WhoDecides.org.

ProChoiceAmerica.org | ProChoiceAmericaFDN.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 5, 2014. For updated information, including summaries of all referenced measures, please visit www.WhoDecides.org.

ProChoiceAmerica.org | ProChoiceAmericaFDN.org

Guaranteed Access to Prescriptions (GAP)

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

A: Measures 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 5, 2014. For updated information, including summaries of all referenced measures, please visit www.WhoDecides.org.

ProChoiceAmerica.org | ProChoiceAmericaFDN.org

Insurance Coverage for Abortion

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

A: All women should have access to abortion care regardless of their income, zip code, or health-insurance plan. However, some insurers object to, or are prohibited from, including coverage of abortion services in their health plans. Singling out abortion care for exclusion from health plans that cover other pregnancy-related care discriminates against women who exercise their right to choose and disproportionately impacts low-income women. Measures that guarantee coverage for abortion services are crucial to ensuring that women have access to safe, comprehensive care.



CURRENT STATE MEASURES

1 state has 1 measure guaranteeing insurance coverage for abortion services: CA.



2014 ENACTED STATE MEASURES

1 state enacted 1 measure guaranteeing insurance coverage for abortion services: CA.

This information is current as of November 5, 2014. For updated information, including summaries of all referenced measures, please visit www.WhoDecides.org.

ProChoiceAmerica.org | ProChoiceAmericaFDN.org

Insurance Coverage for Contraception

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

A: Measures promoting insurance coverage for contraception are crucial to women's reproductive health. One such policy is known as contraceptive equity: measures that guarantee insurers cover prescription contraception to the same extent as other medications.

Fortunately, under the 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-approved contraceptive methods, without copayments or deductibles. The nationwide policy goes even further than state contraceptive-equity measures by eliminating cost-sharing requirements. Some states are acting to build upon the federal birth-control policy by requiring that insurers cover an even broader range of contraceptives without cost-sharing. While the federal policy is being fully implemented, these state laws are an important backstop to ensure more robust coverage of contraception.



CURRENT STATE MEASURES

27 states have measures promoting insurance coverage for contraception.

- **27** states ensure equity in private insurance coverage for prescription contraception: AZ, AR, CA, CO, CT, DE, GA, HI, IL, IA, ME, MD, MA, MI, MT, NV, NH, NJ, NM, NY, NC, OR, RI, VT, WA, WV, WI.
- **1** state requires that health-insurance plans cover cost-free each unique contraceptive product: CA.



2014 ENACTED STATE MEASURES

1 state enacted **1** measure to require that health-insurance plans cover cost-free each unique contraceptive product: CA.

This information is current as of November 5, 2014. For updated information, including summaries of all referenced measures, please visit www.WhoDecides.org.

ProChoiceAmerica.org | ProChoiceAmericaFDN.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, 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

28 states, as of October 2014, provided expanded access to Medicaid coverage for family-planning services: AL, CA, CT, FL, GA, IL, IA, IN, LA, MD, MN, MS, MO, MT, NH, NM, NY, NC, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, VA, WA, WI, WY.

■ **15** states provided this coverage through a waiver obtained from the federal government: AL, FL, GA, IL, IA, MD, MN, MS, MO, MT, OR, PA, RI, WA, WY.

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

1 state provided expanded access to coverage for family-planning services through its own state-funded program: TX.



2014 ENACTED STATE MEASURES

3 states enacted **3** measures expanding access to family planning for low-income women and men: LA, NY, NC.

This information is current as of November 5, 2014. For updated information, including summaries of all referenced measures, please visit www.WhoDecides.org.

ProChoiceAmerica.org | ProChoiceAmericaFDN.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 measures 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. Measures 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

17 states and the District of Columbia have measures 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, NH, 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, MT, NH.

■ **1** state buffer zone is not currently enforced: NH.



2014 ENACTED STATE MEASURES

2 states enacted **2** measures protecting health-care facilities, providers, and/or patients from blockades, harassment, and/or other violence: MA, NH.

This information is current as of November 5, 2014. For updated information, including summaries of all referenced measures, please visit www.WhoDecides.org.

ProChoiceAmerica.org | ProChoiceAmericaFDN.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 affirmed 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

15 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, VT, WV.

This information is current as of November 5, 2014. For updated information, including summaries of all referenced measures, please visit www.WhoDecides.org.

ProChoiceAmerica.org | ProChoiceAmericaFDN.org

www.ProChoiceAmerica.org

www.ProChoiceAmericaFDN.org



STATE PROFILES

93 percent of Alabama counties have no abortion clinic

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 5, 2014. 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

90 percent of Alaska counties have no abortion clinic

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

Political Information

EXECUTIVE

Governor Bill Walker (I) 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 5, 2014. 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 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

67 percent of Arizona counties have no abortion clinic

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

STATE AFFILIATE

NARAL PRO-CHOICE ARIZONA

Kat Sabine
Executive Director

P.O. Box 16675
Phoenix, AZ 85011

www.prochoicearizona.org
[@ProChoiceAZ](https://twitter.com/ProChoiceAZ)

ARIZONA

Political Information

EXECUTIVE

Governor Doug Ducey (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 5, 2014. For up-to-date information and detailed summaries, please visit Arizona's Who Decides? web page.

Anti-Choice Laws

ABORTION BANS

Arizona bans a safe abortion procedure and has unconstitutional and unenforceable criminal bans on abortion.

BIASED COUNSELING & MANDATORY DELAY

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

COUNSELING BAN/GAG RULE

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

CRISIS PREGNANCY CENTERS

Arizona refers women to CPCs.

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

INSURANCE COVERAGE FOR CONTRACEPTION

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.

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 clinic

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

Political Information

EXECUTIVE

Governor Asa Hutchinson (R) is *anti-choice*.

LEGISLATURE

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

Laws in Brief

This information is current as of November 5, 2014. For up-to-date information and detailed summaries, please visit Arkansas' Who Decides? web page.

Anti-Choice Laws

ABORTION BANS

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

INSURANCE PROHIBITION FOR ABORTION

Arkansas restricts insurance coverage of abortion for some individuals.

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

EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION

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

INSURANCE COVERAGE FOR CONTRACEPTION

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

Other Related Laws

POST-VIABILITY ABORTION RESTRICTION

Arkansas restricts post-viability abortion.

GRADE

A+

ACCESS FACT

45 percent of California counties have no abortion clinic

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

STATE AFFILIATE

NARAL PRO-CHOICE CALIFORNIA

Amy Everitt
State Director

355 S. Van Ness Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94103
P: 415.890.1020

www.prochoicecalifornia.org
@ProChoiceCA

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 5, 2014. 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

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.

INSURANCE COVERAGE FOR ABORTION

California guarantees insurance coverage of abortion for some individuals.

INSURANCE COVERAGE FOR CONTRACEPTION

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

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

GRADE

C+

ACCESS FACT

78 percent of Colorado counties have no abortion clinic

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

STATE AFFILIATE

NARAL PRO-CHOICE COLORADO

Karen Middleton
Executive Director

1905 Sherman Street
Suite 800

Denver, CO 80203

P: 303.394.1973

www.prochoicecolorado.org
@NARALColorado

Political Information

EXECUTIVE

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

LEGISLATURE

The Colorado Senate is *mixed-choice*.

The Colorado House is *pro-choice*.

Laws in Brief

This information is current as of November 5, 2014. 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.

Pro-Choice Laws

EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION

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

INSURANCE COVERAGE FOR CONTRACEPTION

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

PROTECTION AGAINST CLINIC VIOLENCE

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

GRADE

A

ACCESS FACT

13 percent of Connecticut counties have no abortion clinic

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

STATE AFFILIATE

NARAL PRO-CHOICE CONNECTICUT

Christian Miron
Executive Director

56 Arbor Street
Suite 412
Hartford, CT 06106
P: 203.787.8763

www.prochoicect.org
@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*.

LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Connecticut provides low-income women access to abortion.

LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING

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

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.

Laws in Brief

This information is current as of November 5, 2014. 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

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.

INSURANCE COVERAGE FOR CONTRACEPTION

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

DELAWARE

GRADE

C

ACCESS FACT

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 5, 2014. 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 near-total 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

INSURANCE COVERAGE FOR CONTRACEPTION

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

Other Related Laws

POST-VIABILITY ABORTION RESTRICTION

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

33 percent of Delaware counties have no abortion clinic

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

The number of abortion clinics in the District of Columbia increased by **25 percent** from 2008 to 2011

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA*

Political Information

EXECUTIVE

Mayor Muriel Bowser (D) is *pro-choice*.

LEGISLATURE

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

Laws in Brief

This information is current as of November 5, 2014. 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

73 percent of Florida counties have no abortion clinic

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 5, 2014. 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.

CRISIS PREGNANCY CENTERS

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

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.

96 percent of Georgia counties have no abortion clinic

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 *mixed-choice*.

Laws in Brief

This information is current as of November 5, 2014. 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 refers women to CPCs and has a "Choose Life" license-plate program.

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

INSURANCE COVERAGE FOR CONTRACEPTION

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

GRADE

A

ACCESS FACT

Political Information

EXECUTIVE

Governor David Ige (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 5, 2014. 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

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.

INSURANCE COVERAGE FOR CONTRACEPTION

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

LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ABORTION

Hawaii provides low-income women access to abortion.

40 percent of Hawaii counties have no abortion clinic

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

95 percent of Idaho counties have no abortion clinic

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 5, 2014. 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.

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

GRADE

B

Political Information

EXECUTIVE

Governor Bruce Rauner (R) is *mixed-choice*.

LEGISLATURE

The Illinois Senate is *pro-choice*.

The Illinois House is *mixed-choice*.

Laws in Brief

This information is current as of November 5, 2014. For up-to-date information and detailed summaries, please visit Illinois' Who Decides? web page.

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.

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

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.

INSURANCE COVERAGE FOR CONTRACEPTION

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

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.

ACCESS FACT

92 percent of Illinois counties have no abortion clinic

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

STATE AFFILIATE

ILLINOIS CHOICE ACTION TEAM

Benita Ulisano
Co-Chair

Dennis Murphy
Co-Chair

559 W. Diversey Parkway
Unit 119
Chicago, IL 60614

www.ilchoiceactionteam.org
@ICATIllinois

93 percent of Indiana counties have no abortion clinic

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 5, 2014. 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 counseling or referring women for 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

85 percent of
Iowa counties
have no abortion
clinic

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 5, 2014. 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

INSURANCE COVERAGE FOR CONTRACEPTION

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.

98 percent of Kansas counties have no abortion clinic

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 5, 2014. 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.

CRISIS PREGNANCY CENTERS

Kansas funds CPCs directly and refers women to CPCs.

INSURANCE PROHIBITION FOR ABORTION

Kansas restricts insurance coverage of abortion for all individuals.

PUBLIC FACILITIES AND EMPLOYEES 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 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 clinic

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 5, 2014. 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.

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.

92 percent of Louisiana counties have no abortion clinic

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 5, 2014. 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 and has a near-total criminal ban on abortion that would take effect if *Roe v. Wade* were overturned.

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

INSURANCE PROHIBITION FOR ABORTION

Louisiana restricts insurance coverage of abortion for some individuals.

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

81 percent of
Maine counties
have no abortion
clinic

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 5, 2014. 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

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.

INSURANCE COVERAGE FOR CONTRACEPTION

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

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

67 percent of Maryland counties have no abortion clinic

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

STATE AFFILIATE

NARAL PRO-CHOICE MARYLAND

Jodi Finkelstein
Executive Director

8905 Fairview Road
Suite 401

Silver Spring, MD 20910
P: 301.565.4154

www.prochoicemaryland.org
@ProChoiceMD

MARYLAND

Political Information

EXECUTIVE

Governor Larry Hogan (R) is *mixed-choice*.

LEGISLATURE

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

Laws in Brief

This information is current as of November 5, 2014. 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

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.

INSURANCE COVERAGE FOR CONTRACEPTION

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

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

GRADE

B-

ACCESS FACT

36 percent of Massachusetts counties have no abortion clinic

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

STATE AFFILIATE

NARAL PRO-CHOICE MASSACHUSETTS

Megan Amundson
Executive Director

15 Court Square
Suite 900
Boston, MA 02108
P: 617.556.8800

www.prochoicemass.org
[@ProChoiceMass](https://twitter.com/ProChoiceMass)

Political Information

EXECUTIVE

Governor Charles Baker (R) is *mixed-choice*.

LEGISLATURE

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

Laws in Brief

This information is current as of November 5, 2014. 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

EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION

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

INSURANCE COVERAGE FOR CONTRACEPTION

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

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.

86 percent of Michigan counties have no abortion clinic

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 5, 2014. For up-to-date information and detailed summaries, please visit Michigan's Who Decides? web page.

Anti-Choice Laws

ABORTION BANS

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

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.

INSURANCE PROHIBITION FOR ABORTION

Michigan restricts insurance coverage of abortion for all individuals.

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

INSURANCE COVERAGE FOR CONTRACEPTION

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

GRADE

C+

ACCESS FACT

95 percent of Minnesota counties have no abortion clinic

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

STATE AFFILIATE

NARAL PRO-CHOICE MINNESOTA

Andrea Ledger
Executive Director

2300 Myrtle Avenue
Suite 120

Saint Paul, MN 55114
P: 651.602.7655

www.prochoiceminnesota.org
@ProChoiceMN

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 5, 2014. 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.

99 percent of Mississippi counties have no abortion clinic

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 5, 2014. For up-to-date information and detailed summaries, please visit Mississippi's Who Decides? web page.

Anti-Choice Laws

ABORTION BANS

Mississippi 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

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

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

GRADE

F

ACCESS FACT

97 percent of Missouri counties have no abortion clinic

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

STATE AFFILIATE

NARAL PRO-CHOICE MISSOURI

Pamela Sumners
Executive Director

1210 S. Vandeventer Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63110
P: 314.531.8616

www.prochoicemissouri.org
[@NARALMissouri](https://twitter.com/NARALMissouri)

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 5, 2014. 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.

PUBLIC FACILITIES AND EMPLOYEES RESTRICTIONS

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

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

A-

ACCESS FACT

89 percent of Montana counties have no abortion clinic

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

STATE AFFILIATE

NARAL PRO-CHOICE MONTANA

Maggie Moran
Executive Director

P.O. Box 279
Helena, MT 59624
P: 406.443.0276

www.prochoicemontana.org
@ProChoiceMT

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 5, 2014. 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

INSURANCE COVERAGE FOR CONTRACEPTION

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 clinic

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

Political Information

EXECUTIVE

Governor Pete Ricketts (R) is *anti-choice*.

LEGISLATURE

The Nebraska Legislature is *anti-choice*.

Laws in Brief

This information is current as of November 5, 2014. 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.

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 consent.

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.

88 percent of Nevada counties have no abortion clinic

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 5, 2014. 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

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.

INSURANCE COVERAGE FOR CONTRACEPTION

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

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

GRADE

C+

ACCESS FACT

50 percent of New Hampshire counties have no abortion clinic

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

STATE AFFILIATE

**NARAL PRO-CHOICE
NEW HAMPSHIRE**

Laura Thibault
Executive Director

18 Low Avenue
Concord, NH 03301
P: 603.228.1224

www.prochoicenewhampshire.org
@NARALNH

Political Information

EXECUTIVE

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

LEGISLATURE

The New Hampshire Senate is *mixed-choice*.

The New Hampshire House is *mixed-choice*.

Laws in Brief

This information is current as of November 5, 2014. 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

EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION

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

INSURANCE COVERAGE FOR CONTRACEPTION

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

LOW-INCOME WOMEN'S ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING

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

PROTECTION AGAINST CLINIC VIOLENCE

New Hampshire has an unenforceable law to protect women seeking reproductive-health care and medical personnel from harassment, blockades, and violence.

48 percent of New Jersey counties have no abortion clinic

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 5, 2014. 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

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.

INSURANCE COVERAGE FOR CONTRACEPTION

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

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

GRADE

A-

ACCESS FACT

94 percent of
New Mexico counties
have no abortion
clinic

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

STATE AFFILIATE

**NARAL PRO-CHOICE
NEW MEXICO**

Ann Piper
Foundation Board Chair
P.O. Box 97
Albuquerque, NM 87103
P: 505.259.0659

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 5, 2014. 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

EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION

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

INSURANCE COVERAGE FOR CONTRACEPTION

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

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

53 percent of New York counties have no abortion clinic

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

STATE AFFILIATE

NARAL PRO-CHOICE NEW YORK

Andrea Miller
President

470 Park Avenue S.
7th Floor S.
New York, NY 10016
P: 212.343.0114

www.prochoice.ny.org
@ProChoiceNY

NEW YORK

Political Information

EXECUTIVE

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

LEGISLATURE

The New York Senate is *anti-choice*.
The New York Assembly is *pro-choice*.

Laws in Brief

This information is current as of November 5, 2014. 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

EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION

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

INSURANCE COVERAGE FOR CONTRACEPTION

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

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

GRADE

F

ACCESS FACT

90 percent of
North Carolina
counties have no
abortion clinic

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

STATE AFFILIATE

**NARAL PRO-CHOICE
NORTH CAROLINA**

Suzanne Buckley
Executive Director

4711 Hope Valley Road
Suite 4F-509
Durham, NC 27707
P: 919.908.9321

www.ProChoiceNC.org
@NARALNC

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 5, 2014. 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 mandatory delays.

CRISIS PREGNANCY CENTERS

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

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

INSURANCE COVERAGE FOR CONTRACEPTION

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.

98 percent of North Dakota counties have no abortion clinic

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 5, 2014. 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.

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

GRADE

F

ACCESS FACT

91 percent of
Ohio counties
have no abortion
clinic*

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

STATE AFFILIATE

**NARAL PRO-CHOICE
OHIO**

Kellie Copeland
Executive Director

12000 Shaker Boulevard
Cleveland, OH 44120
P: 216.283.2180

www.prochoiceohio.org
@ProChoiceOH

* **Note:** Because the most recent published nationwide data are from 2011, and anti-choice restrictions in Ohio have gone into effect since, the current percentage of counties with no abortion clinic may be greater. As of the date of this publication, several media outlets have reported that only eight abortion clinics remain open in the state.

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 5, 2014. 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.

CRISIS PREGNANCY CENTERS

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

INSURANCE PROHIBITION FOR ABORTION

Ohio restricts insurance coverage of abortion for some individuals.

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.

96 percent of Oklahoma counties have no abortion clinic

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 5, 2014. 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 refers women to CPCs and has a "Choose Life" license-plate program.

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

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 5, 2014. 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

EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION

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

INSURANCE COVERAGE FOR CONTRACEPTION

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

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.

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

78 percent of Oregon counties have no abortion clinic

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

STATE AFFILIATE

NARAL PRO-CHOICE OREGON

Michele Stranger Hunter
Executive Director
P.O. Box 40472
Portland, OR 97240
P: 503.223.4510
www.prochoiceoregon.org
[@ProChoiceOregon](https://twitter.com/ProChoiceOregon)

87 percent of Pennsylvania counties have no abortion clinic

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

PENNSYLVANIA

Political Information

EXECUTIVE

Governor Tom Wolf (D) is *pro-choice*.

LEGISLATURE

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

Laws in Brief

This information is current as of November 5, 2014. 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.

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.

RHODE ISLAND

GRADE

D+

ACCESS FACT

Political Information

EXECUTIVE

Governor Gina Raimondo (D) 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 5, 2014. 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

INSURANCE COVERAGE FOR CONTRACEPTION

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.

80 percent of Rhode Island counties have no abortion clinic

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

93 percent of South Carolina counties have no abortion clinic

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 5, 2014. 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.

CRISIS PREGNANCY CENTERS

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

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

GRADE

F

ACCESS FACT

98 percent of
South Dakota counties
have no abortion
clinic

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

STATE AFFILIATE

**NARAL PRO-CHOICE
SOUTH DAKOTA**

Abbie Peterson
Executive Director

401 E. 8th Street
Suite 330G
Sioux Falls, SD 57103
P: 605.334.5065

www.prochoicesd.org
@NARALSD

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 5, 2014. 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 an unconstitutional and unenforceable criminal ban 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

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 Dakota has an unconstitutional and unenforceable law forcing women to go to a CPC 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.

96 percent of Tennessee counties have no abortion clinic

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 5, 2014. 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.

Other Related Laws

POST-VIABILITY ABORTION RESTRICTION

Tennessee restricts post-viability abortion.

TEXAS

GRADE

F

ACCESS FACT

93 percent of
Texas counties
have no abortion
clinic*

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

STATE AFFILIATE

**NARAL PRO-CHOICE
TEXAS**

Heather Busby
Executive Director

P.O. Box 684602
Austin, TX 78768
P: 512.462.1661

www.prochoicetexas.org
@NARALTX

* **Note:** Because the most recent published nationwide data are from 2011, and anti-choice restrictions in Texas have gone into effect since, the current percentage of counties with no abortion clinic may be greater. As of the date of this publication, the Texas Policy Evaluation Project has cited that only 20 abortion clinics remain open in the state.

Political Information

EXECUTIVE

Governor Greg Abbott (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 5, 2014. For up-to-date information and detailed summaries, please visit Texas' Who Decides? web page.

Anti-Choice Laws

ABORTION BAN

Texas has a criminal ban on abortion.

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.

CRISIS PREGNANCY CENTERS

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

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.

97 percent of Utah counties have no abortion clinic

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 5, 2014. 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.

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

GRADE

A

ACCESS FACT

Political Information

EXECUTIVE¹

LEGISLATURE

The Vermont Senate is *pro-choice*.

The Vermont House is *pro-choice*.

Laws in Brief

This information is current as of November 5, 2014. For up-to-date information and detailed summaries, please visit Vermont's Who Decides? web page.

Pro-Choice Laws

EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION

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

INSURANCE COVERAGE FOR CONTRACEPTION

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

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.

79 percent of Vermont counties have no abortion clinic

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

¹ At the time this publication went to print, the final outcome of the race for governor was pending.

ACCESS FACT

92 percent of Virginia counties have no abortion clinic

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

STATE AFFILIATE

NARAL PRO-CHOICE VIRGINIA

Tarina Keene
Executive Director

901 N. Washington Street
Suite 603

Alexandria, VA 22314

P: 571.970.2536

www.naralva.org

@NARALVirginia

VIRGINIA

Political Information

EXECUTIVE

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

LEGISLATURE

The Virginia Senate is *anti-choice*.

The Virginia House is *anti-choice*.

Laws in Brief

This information is current as of November 5, 2014. 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

GRADE

A+

ACCESS FACT

64 percent of Washington counties have no abortion clinic

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

STATE AFFILIATE

NARAL PRO-CHOICE WASHINGTON

Rachel Berkson
Executive Director

811 First Avenue
Suite 675
Seattle, WA 98104
P: 206.624.1990

www.prochoicewashington.org
@ProChoiceWA

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 5, 2014. 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

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.

INSURANCE COVERAGE FOR CONTRACEPTION

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

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.

98 percent of West Virginia counties have no abortion clinic

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

WEST VIRGINIA

Political Information

EXECUTIVE

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

LEGISLATURE

The West Virginia Senate is *anti-choice*.
The West Virginia House is *anti-choice*.

Laws in Brief

This information is current as of November 5, 2014. 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

INSURANCE COVERAGE FOR CONTRACEPTION

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

GRADE

D+

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 5, 2014. 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

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.

INSURANCE COVERAGE FOR CONTRACEPTION

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.

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.

96 percent of Wisconsin counties have no abortion clinic

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

STATE AFFILIATE

NARAL PRO-CHOICE WISCONSIN

Megin McDonell
Board Chair

612 W. Main Street
Suite 200
Madison, WI 53703
P: 608.287.0016

www.prochoicewisconsin.org
[@NARALWI](https://twitter.com/NARALWI)

GRADE

D+

ACCESS FACT

100 percent of Wyoming counties have no abortion clinic

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

STATE AFFILIATE

NARAL PRO-CHOICE WYOMING

Sharon Breitweiser
Executive Director

P.O. Box 271
Laramie, WY 82073
P: 307.742.9189

www.prochoicewyoming.org

WYOMING

Political Information

EXECUTIVE

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

LEGISLATURE

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

Laws in Brief

This information is current as of November 5, 2014. 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.

The background of the slide is a dark blue color with a stylized, lighter blue graphic of the Statue of Liberty's head and crown. The graphic is centered and occupies most of the frame. The word "CONCLUSION" is written in white, bold, uppercase letters across the middle of the image, overlapping the crown and forehead area of the statue.

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 (Rachel Jones and Jenna Jerman, *Abortion Incidence and Service Availability In the United States, 2011*, Perspectives on Sexual and Reproductive Health, Mar. 2014, 46(1)).

STATE AND LOCAL LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION:

This report uses "laws" to refer specifically 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 actions 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. (Note: The Key Findings: Political Landscape data reflect the year ahead.)

For 17 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.

State rankings and grades are based on a combination of factors, including enacted measures, level of legislative and regulatory activity, and a state's overall legislative and political landscape as it pertains to advancing or restricting reproductive rights.

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 dates would be triggered if the Supreme Court overturns *Roe v. Wade*.

METHODOLOGY

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 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.

COUNSELING BAN/GAG RULE

(- 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 if a state funds CPCs directly with taxpayer dollars or tax benefits; requires a woman to go to a CPC or refers women to CPCs; and/or has a "Choose Life" license-plate program (enacted by the legislature or executive) if there is no corresponding pro-choice option. There are multiple potential sources of direct funding for CPCs; while most states use state dollars, some states channel federal funds to CPCs. Points were added if states disclosed the limited nature of CPC 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 ACT

(+ 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.

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 COVERAGE FOR ABORTION

(+ up to 35 points)

Points were added if a state guarantees insurance coverage of abortion: in the private insurance market, the state health-insurance exchange, and for all or some state and/or municipal employees.

INSURANCE COVERAGE FOR CONTRACEPTION

(+ 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, and if a state limits strictly a health plan's ability to impose cost-sharing on certain forms of contraceptive products. 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 to include it in every plan.

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.

METHODOLOGY

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 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 may refuse to provide: abortion, contraception, or sterilization, and/or related counseling, referrals, insurance coverage, 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, the summaries include only select examples that illustrate the burdens these measures impose on abortion providers.)

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Policy Department at NARAL Pro-Choice America and NARAL Pro-Choice America Foundation researched and wrote this study. The Policy Department staff for the 2015 edition of *Who Decides? The Status of Women's Reproductive Rights in the United States* includes: Vice President for Policy Donna Crane; Deputy Policy Director/General Counsel Lissy Moskowitz; Deputy Policy Director Leslie McGorman; Senior Policy Representative Nick Wunder; Policy Representative Kate Ryan; Policy Aides Maggie Jo Buchanan and Emily Rohlffs; Policy Assistant Jennifer Lucas; and interns Katie Cullum and Dana Benyas.

President Ilyse Hogue, along with the boards of directors of NARAL Pro-Choice America and NARAL Pro-Choice America Foundation, provided support and encouragement. Our state affiliates and coalition partners, including the American Civil Liberties Union and affiliates, Planned Parenthood Federation of America and affiliates, the Family Planning Council of Iowa, Family Planning Association of Maine, South Carolina for Healthy Families, and the Illinois Choice Action Team, provided valuable information. Countless others, particularly in state Medicaid offices and courts across the country, patiently answered requests for documents and information. We also appreciate the continued fine work of our graphic designers, Do Good Design, and our printer, Mount Vernon Printing.



The generous financial support of the Robert Sterling Clark Foundation made this report possible. NARAL Pro-Choice America and NARAL Pro-Choice America Foundation assume sole responsibility for the content of the 24th edition of *Who Decides?*

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. Unless otherwise noted, bill- and case-tracking concluded on November 5, 2014.

NARAL Pro-Choice America and NARAL Pro-Choice America Foundation hereby specifically disclaim any liability for loss incurred as a consequence of the use of any material in this book.

NARAL Pro-Choice America and NARAL Pro-Choice America Foundation

Ilyse Hogue, President
1156 15th Street, NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005 202.973.3000
www.ProChoiceAmerica.org and www.ProChoiceAmericaFDN.org

Copyright © 2015 by NARAL Pro-Choice America and NARAL Pro-Choice America Foundation®. All rights reserved.

ProChoiceAmerica.org | ProChoiceAmericaFDN.org

NARAL PRO-CHOICE AMERICA STATE AFFILIATES

NARAL PRO-CHOICE ARIZONA

Kat Sabine
Executive Director

P.O. Box 16675
Phoenix, AZ 85011
www.prochoicearizona.org
@ProChoiceAZ

NARAL PRO-CHOICE CALIFORNIA

Amy Everitt
State Director

355 S. Van Ness Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94103
P: 415.890.1020
www.prochoicecalifornia.org
@ProChoiceCA

NARAL PRO-CHOICE COLORADO

Karen Middleton
Executive Director

1905 Sherman Street
Suite 800
Denver, CO 80203
P: 303.394.1973
www.prochoicecolorado.org
@NARALColorado

NARAL PRO-CHOICE CONNECTICUT

Christian Miron
Executive Director

56 Arbor Street
Suite 412
Hartford, CT 06106
P: 203.787.8763
www.prochoicect.org
@ProChoiceCT

ILLINOIS CHOICE ACTION TEAM

Benita Ulisano
Co-Chair

Dennis Murphy
Co-Chair
559 W. Diversey Parkway
Unit 119
Chicago, IL 60614
www.ilchoiceactionteam.org
@ICATIllinois

NARAL PRO-CHOICE MARYLAND

Jodi Finkelstein
Executive Director

8905 Fairview Road
Suite 401
Silver Spring, MD 20910
P: 301.565.4154
www.prochoicemaryland.org
@ProChoiceMD

NARAL PRO-CHOICE MASSACHUSETTS

Megan Amundson
Executive Director

15 Court Square
Suite 900
Boston, MA 02108
P: 617.556.8800
www.prochoicemass.org
@ProChoiceMass

NARAL PRO-CHOICE MINNESOTA

Andrea Ledger
Executive Director

2300 Myrtle Avenue
Suite 120
Saint Paul, MN 55114
P: 651.602.7655
www.prochoiceminnesota.org
@ProChoiceMN

NARAL PRO-CHOICE MISSOURI

Pamela Sumners
Executive Director

1210 S. Vandeventer Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63110
P: 314.531.8616
www.prochoicemissouri.org
@NARALMissouri

NARAL PRO-CHOICE MONTANA

Maggie Moran
Executive Director

P.O. Box 279
Helena, MT 59624
P: 406.443.0276
www.prochoicemontana.org
@ProChoiceMT

NARAL PRO-CHOICE NEW HAMPSHIRE

Laura Thibault
Executive Director

18 Low Avenue
Concord, NH 03301
P: 603.228.1224
www.prochoicenewhampshire.org
@NARALNH

NARAL PRO-CHOICE NEW MEXICO

Ann Piper
Foundation Board Chair

P.O. Box 97
Albuquerque, NM 87103
P: 505.259.0659

NARAL PRO-CHOICE AMERICA STATE AFFILIATES

NARAL PRO-CHOICE NEW YORK

Andrea Miller
President

470 Park Avenue S.
7th Floor S.
New York, NY 10016
P: 212.343.0114
www.prochoiceny.org
@ProChoiceNY

NARAL PRO-CHOICE NORTH CAROLINA

Suzanne Buckley
Executive Director

4711 Hope Valley Road
Suite 4F-509
Durham, NC 27707
P: 919.908.9321
www.ProChoiceNC.org
@NARALNC

NARAL PRO-CHOICE OHIO

Kellie Copeland
Executive Director

12000 Shaker Boulevard
Cleveland, OH 44120
P: 216.283.2180
www.prochoiceohio.org
@ProChoiceOH

NARAL PRO-CHOICE OREGON

Michele Stranger Hunter
Executive Director

P.O. Box 40472
Portland, OR 97240
P: 503.223.4510
www.prochoiceoregon.org
@ProChoiceOregon

NARAL PRO-CHOICE SOUTH DAKOTA

Abbie Peterson
Executive Director

401 E. 8th Street
Suite 330G
Sioux Falls, SD 57103
P: 605.334.5065
www.prochoicesd.org
@NARALSD

NARAL PRO-CHOICE TEXAS

Heather Busby
Executive Director

P.O. Box 684602
Austin, TX 78768
P: 512.462.1661
www.prochoicetexas.org
@NARALTX

NARAL PRO-CHOICE VIRGINIA

Tarina Keene
Executive Director

901 N. Washington Street
Suite 603
Alexandria, VA 22314
P: 571.970.2536
www.naralva.org
@NARALVirginia

NARAL PRO-CHOICE WASHINGTON

Rachel Berkson
Executive Director

811 First Avenue
Suite 675
Seattle, WA 98104
P: 206.624.1990
www.prochoicewashington.org
@ProChoiceWA

NARAL PRO-CHOICE WISCONSIN

Megin McDonell
Board Chair

612 W. Main Street
Suite 200
Madison, WI 53703
P: 608.287.0016
www.prochoicewisconsin.org
@NARALWI

NARAL PRO-CHOICE WYOMING

Sharon Breitweiser
Executive Director

P.O. Box 271
Laramie, WY 82073
P: 307.742.9189
www.prochoicewyoming.org

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.



NARAL
Pro-Choice America

www.ProChoiceAmerica.org



NARAL
Pro-Choice America Foundation

www.ProChoiceAmericaFDN.org

1156 15th Street NW
Suite 700
Washington, DC 20005
202.973.3000



Mixed Sources
Product group from well-managed
forests, controlled sources and
recycled wood or fiber

Cert no. SW-COC-001530
www.fsc.org
© 1996 Forest Stewardship Council