## 2014 Report Card on Women’s Reproductive Rights

### Nationwid Grade: D

<table>
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<tr>
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DEDICATION

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

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

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

NARAL Pro-Choice America and NARAL Pro-Choice America Foundation also proudly dedicate the 2014 edition of *Who Decides? The Status of Women’s Reproductive Rights in the United States* to the courageous activists who are on the front lines of the fight to protect reproductive choice. By the end of Sen. Davis’ filibuster, those watching were sending out 5,776 tweets per minute and the YouTube channel streaming the scene on the Texas senate floor had more than 180,000 viewers. In North Carolina, 7,350 activists rallied against legislators’ actions attacking a number of progressive values, including reproductive freedom. Dedicated activists across the country make up the core of support for these amazing pro-choice legislators. All told, more than 916,431 times in 2013, NARAL Pro-Choice America activists spoke out in favor of protecting a woman’s right to choose, and are the ones who are the foundation to the work we do at NARAL Pro-Choice America and NARAL Pro-Choice America Foundation.
In 2013, once again, we saw a litany of attacks against reproductive freedom in state legislatures across the country. There were high-profile battles in Ohio, North Carolina, Texas, and other states where lawmakers passed bills that closed clinics, put new obstacles in the way of women seeking abortion care, and outright banned abortion after 20, 12, or as early as six weeks.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,
Ilyse Hogue
President
VISIT THE WEB
www.WhoDecides.org

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

WHO DECIDES? ONLINE FEATURES:

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

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

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

TOTAL PRO-CHOICE STATE MEASURES ENACTED IN 2013:

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

KEY PRO-CHOICE VICTORIES IN 2013:

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

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

LOCAL PRO-CHOICE MEASURES:

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

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

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

1 This report uses “laws” to refer to statutes adopted by the legislature or enacted by ballot measure. “Measures” is a broader term that includes the following: constitutional provisions, statutes, court decisions, ballot measures, opinions of state attorneys general, state policies, and other governmental action with statewide effect.
**PRO-CHOICE LOCAL MEASURES ENACTED IN 2013:**

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

**STATES THAT ENACTED PRO-CHOICE MEASURES IN 2013**
KEY FINDINGS: Threats to Choice

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

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

TOTAL ANTI-CHOICE STATE MEASURES ENACTED IN 2013:
- 24 states enacted 52 anti-choice measures in 2013.
- Arkansas enacted the most anti-choice legislation in 2013, with 8 laws. Oklahoma enacted 5 anti-choice laws, and Missouri and North Dakota enacted 4 anti-choice laws.
- Since 1995, states have enacted 807 anti-choice measures.

ANTI-CHOICE STATE MEASURES ENACTED IN 2013 INCLUDED:
- Arkansas, North Dakota, and Texas enacted bans on abortion care after 20 weeks.
- Arkansas went even further by enacting a ban on abortion care after 12 weeks, and North Dakota went the furthest by enacting a law to ban abortion as early as six weeks—before many women even know they are pregnant.

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

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

1 In late 2012, states enacted two additional measures that were not captured in last year’s publication.
• Missouri enacted a law that allows pharmacies to refuse to stock contraceptives. North Carolina broadened its existing refusal law to allow more health-care providers to refuse to provide abortion services.

• Arkansas, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania passed measures that prohibit coverage of abortion in the states’ health-insurance marketplaces.

• Georgia and North Carolina prohibited insurance coverage of abortion for government employees. Unable to restrict legislatively abortion coverage for public employees, the Georgia Department of Community Health selected a new insurance plan for the state’s public employees that excludes coverage of abortion.

• Kansas and Oklahoma enacted laws restricting state funds from going to Planned Parenthood or to any health center that provides abortion care. These types of laws make it difficult for reproductive-health centers to provide birth control, prenatal care, and cancer screenings to low-income women who rely on those centers for their primary health-care needs.

• Arkansas, Indiana, Mississippi, Ohio, Texas, and Wisconsin enacted forced-ultrasound laws.

• Alabama, Indiana, Louisiana, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Texas, and Wisconsin imposed onerous restrictions on abortion providers that are intended to make abortion care all but unavailable to women in the state.

• South Dakota worsened its mandatory-delay law that already forces women to wait 72 hours before accessing abortion services now to define the 72-hour period as applying only to business days, excluding state and federal holidays.

• Iowa enacted a first-of-its-kind restriction on low-income women’s access to abortion that requires the governor personally to approve each and every payment to a hospital or clinic that provides abortion services to a woman insured through the state’s Medicaid program.

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

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

CHOICE POSITIONS OF EXECUTIVES:

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

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

CHOICE POSITIONS OF LEGISLATURES:

U.S. Congress
- The choice composition of the U.S. Senate is:
  - 42 pro-choice senators
  - 12 mixed-choice senators
  - 46 anti-choice senators
- The choice composition of the U.S. House is:
  - 173 pro-choice members
  - 22 mixed-choice members
  - 237 anti-choice members
  - 1 member’s choice position is unknown

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<tr>
<th>Governor</th>
<th>Pro-Choice</th>
<th>Mixed Choice</th>
<th>Anti-Choice</th>
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<td>Senate²</td>
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<tr>
<td>House</td>
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* Including the mayor and city council of the District of Columbia.

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

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

- Legislatures that are anti-choice outnumber pro-choice legislatures:
  - 8 states and the District of Columbia have pro-choice legislatures (both the house and senate are pro-choice): CA, CO, CT, DC (city council), HI, MA, NJ, OR, VT.
  - 24 states have anti-choice legislatures (both the house and senate are anti-choice): AL, AK, AR, FL, GA, ID, IN, KS, KY, LA, MI, MS, MO, NE, NC, ND, OH, OK, SD, TN, TX, UT, WI.

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

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

Choice Positions of State Governments

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

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CURRENT STATE MEASURES</th>
<th>14 states have unconstitutional and unenforceable near-total criminal bans on abortion: AL, AZ, AR, DE, LA, MA, MI, MS, ND, NM, OK, VT, WV, WI.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 of these bans were enacted after Roe v. Wade: LA, ND.</td>
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<td>5 states have laws that would impose near-total criminal bans on abortion if the Supreme Court overturns Roe v. Wade (sometimes known as “trigger” bans): KS, LA, MS, ND, SD.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 2013 ENACTED STATE MEASURES | 1 state bans abortion before many women know they are pregnant: ND.                                                                                             |
Abortion Bans Throughout Pregnancy

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

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

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

ABORTION BANS BY WEEK:
Bans abortion at a certain week of pregnancy

<table>
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<tr>
<th>CURRENT STATE MEASURES</th>
<th>12 states ban abortion after 20* weeks without an adequate health exception: AL, AZ, AR, GA, ID, IN, KS, LA, NE, ND, OK, TX.</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*Note: Arizona’s law is written in such a way that it could apply two weeks earlier than similar laws in other states.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1 state bans abortion after 12* weeks without an adequate health exception: AR.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>*Note: Arkansas’ law is written in such a way that it could apply two weeks earlier than is written in the statute.</td>
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<th>2013 ENACTED STATE MEASURES</th>
<th>3 states enacted 3 bans on abortion after 20 weeks without an adequate health exception: AR, ND, TX.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 state bans abortion after 12 weeks without an adequate health exception: AR.</td>
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ABORTION BANS BY PROCEDURE:
Bans a type of abortion procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CURRENT STATE MEASURES</th>
<th>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.</th>
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<td>9 states ban a safe abortion procedure with no health exception: AZ, AR, KS, LA, MI, MO, NH, UT, VA.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 state bans a safe abortion procedure with only a narrow health exception: OH.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CURRENT STATE MEASURES</th>
<th>21 states have laws that prohibit some or all state employees or organizations that receive state funds from providing, counseling, or referring women for abortion services: AL, AR, AZ, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MI, MN, MS, MO, NE, ND, OH, OK, PA, SC, TX, VA, WI.</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 state prohibition has been held partially unconstitutional: ND.</td>
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</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th>2013 ENACTED STATE MEASURES</th>
<th>3 states enacted 5 measures that prohibit organizations receiving state funds from counseling or referring women for abortion services: AR, MI, OH.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CURRENT STATE MEASURES</th>
<th>28 states prohibit insurance plans from covering abortion services for all or some residents of the state: AL, AZ, AR, CO, FL, GA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA, MS, MO, NE, NC, ND, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, UT, VA, WI.</th>
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<tr>
<td>9 states prohibit abortion coverage in the entire private insurance market: ID, KS, KY, MO, NE, ND, OK, RI, UT.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>21 states expressly prohibit abortion coverage in state insurance exchanges: AL, AZ, AR, FL, ID, IN, KS, LA, MS, MO, NE, NC, OH, OK, PA, SC, SD, TN, UT, VA, WI.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 states prohibit abortion coverage for public employees: AZ, AR, CO, IL, KS, KY, GA, MA, MS, NE, NC, OH, PA, RI, SC, VA.</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2013 ENACTED STATE MEASURES</th>
<th>3 states enacted 3 laws prohibiting abortion coverage in state insurance exchanges: AR, NC, PA.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 states enacted 3 measures prohibiting abortion coverage for public employees: GA, NC, SC.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For updated information, including summaries of all referenced measures, please visit www.WhoDecides.org.
Q: *Are health-care providers really allowed to refuse to provide medically necessary services?*

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

| CURRENT STATE MEASURES | 47 states and the District of Columbia allow certain individuals or institutions to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals*: AK, AZ, AR, CA, CO, CT, DE, DC, FL, GA, HI, ID, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MS, MO, MT, NE, NV, NJ, NM, NY, NC, ND, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, WA, WV, WI, WY. |
| 2013 ENACTED STATE MEASURES | 4 states enacted 4 measures allowing certain laws that allow certain individuals or institutions to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals: KS, KY, MO, NC. |

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

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

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

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

- 6 of these states fund abortion services for low-income women in extremely limited circumstances beyond federal restrictions: IN, IA, MS, UT, VA, WI.
- 1 of these laws has been found unenforceable: AK.

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

### ENACTED STATE MEASURES
3 states enacted 4 laws restricting low-income women’s access to abortion: AK, CO, IA.

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For updated information, including summaries of all referenced measures, please visit www.WhoDecides.org.
Restrictions on Young Women’s Access to Abortion

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

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

CURRENT STATE MEASURES

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

- 25 states require parental consent: AL, AZ, AR, CA, ID, IN, KS, KY, LA, ME, MA, MI, MS, MO, MT, NE, NM, NC, ND, OH, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, WI.
- 14 states require parental notice: AK, CO, DE, FL, GA, IL, IA, MD, MN, NV, NH, NJ, SD, WV.
- 5 states require both parental notice and consent: OK, TX, UT, VA, WY.
- 11 states that have parental-notice and/or -consent laws permit other trusted adults to stand in for a parent: AZ, CO, DE, IL, IA, ME, NC, PA, SC, VA, WI.
- 4 of these laws have been found unconstitutional and unenforceable: CA, NV, NJ, NM.

2013 ENACTED STATE MEASURES

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

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

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

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

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

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

CURRENT STATE MEASURES

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

■ 9 states have “Choose Life” license-plate programs: AR, FL, GA, LA, NC, OH, OK, SC, TN.

■ 1 of these laws is unenforceable: NC.

■ 20 states refer women to CPCs: AZ, AR, FL, GA, KS, LA, MN, MS, NE, NC, ND, OH, OK, PA, SC, SD, TX, VA, WV, WI.

■ At least 10 states fund CPCs directly: KS, MI, MN, MO, NC, ND, OH, PA, TX, WI.

■ 1 state has an unenforceable law that forces women to go to a CPC: SD.

2013 ENACTED STATE MEASURES

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

■ At least 8 states enacted 8 measures that fund CPCs directly: KS, MI, MO, NC, OH, PA, TX, WI.

■ 2 states enacted 2 measures that refer women to CPCs: OH, WI.

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

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For updated information, including summaries of all referenced measures, please visit www.WhoDecides.org.
Q: What are TRAP laws, and how do they impede women’s access to health-care services?
A: The anti-choice movement has undertaken a campaign to impose unnecessary and burdensome regulations on abortion providers—but not other medical professionals—in an obvious attempt to drive doctors out of practice and make abortion care more expensive and difficult to obtain. Such proposals are known as TRAP laws: Targeted Regulation of Abortion Providers. Common TRAP regulations include those that limit the provision of care only to doctors, require doctors to convert their practices needlessly into mini-hospitals at great expense, limit abortion care to hospitals or other specialized facilities, rather than physicians’ offices, an impossibility in many parts of the country, and/or require doctors to have admitting privileges at a local hospital with nothing requiring facilities to grant such privileges.

**CURRENT STATE MEASURES**

45 states and the District of Columbia have laws subjecting abortion providers to burdensome restrictions not imposed on other medical professionals: AL, AK, AZ, AR, CA, CO, CT, DE, DC, FL, GA, HI, ID, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MS, MO, NE, NV, NJ, NM, NY, NC, ND, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, WA, WI, WY.
- All of these states prohibit some qualified health-care professionals from providing abortion care.
- 25 of these states restrict the provision of abortion care—often even in the early stages of pregnancy—to hospitals or other specialized facilities: AK, AR, CT, GA, ID, IN, MA, MN, MS, MO, NV, NJ, NY, NC, ND, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, UT, VA, WI.
- 17 of these laws are at least partially unenforceable: AK, AZ, ID, IL, KS, LA, MA, MS, MO, NY, ND, OH, OK, PA, TN, UT, WI.

**2013 ENACTED STATE MEASURES**

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

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For updated information, including summaries of all referenced measures, please visit www.WhoDecides.org.
FAST FACTS ABOUT PRO-CHOICE LAWS
Contraceptive Equity

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

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

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

**CURRENT STATE MEASURES**

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

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

What is emergency contraception, and why is it important to women’s health?

A: Emergency contraception (EC), often referred to as the “morning-after” pill, is birth control that can reduce significantly a woman’s chance of becoming pregnant if taken soon after sex. EC can prevent a pregnancy before it occurs; it has no effect on an existing pregnancy. (It is not the abortion pill commonly known as RU 486.) It may be used when other birth-control methods fail or in cases when birth control is not used, such as when a woman is sexually assaulted.

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has approved certain EC medications for over-the-counter sale to individuals of all ages, and in 2010, approved a new emergency contraceptive, ella®, for prescription-only sale. Unfortunately, many women do not know about the benefits of EC, and anti-choice groups have fought efforts to improve access to it.

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

17 states and the District of Columbia have laws that improve sexual-assault survivors’ access to EC or information about EC in hospitals: AR, CA, CO, CT, DC, HI, IL, MA, MN, NJ, NM, NY, OR, PA, SC, UT, WA, WI.

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

8 states provide Medicaid coverage of over-the-counter EC: HI, IL, MD, NJ, NM, NY, OR, WA.

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

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For updated information, including summaries of all referenced measures, please visit www.WhoDecides.org.
**Freedom of Choice Acts (FOCA)**

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

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

A Freedom of Choice Act (FOCA) helps ensure that a woman's right to choose is preserved by making Roe's protections a permanent part of state or federal law. Women in states with FOCA—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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CURRENT STATE MEASURES</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7 states have codified a woman’s right to choose, making the protections of <em>Roe v. Wade</em> part of state law: CA, CT, HI, ME, MD, NV, WA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 states enacted these measures by ballot initiative: MD, NV, WA.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For updated information, including summaries of all referenced measures, please visit [www.WhoDecides.org](http://www.WhoDecides.org).
Guaranteed Access to Prescriptions (GAP)

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

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

CURRENT STATE MEASURES

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

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

This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For updated information, including summaries of all referenced measures, please visit www.WhoDecides.org.
How can low-income women get affordable family-planning services?

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

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

### CURRENT STATE MEASURES

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

### 2013 ENACTED STATE MEASURES

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

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

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

**CURRENT STATE MEASURES**

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

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

**2013 ENACTED STATE MEASURES**

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

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

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

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

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

EXECUTIVES
President Barack Obama (D) is pro-choice.
Vice President Joe Biden (D) is mixed-choice.

CONGRESS
The U.S. Senate is under pro-choice control.
The U.S. House of Representatives is under anti-choice control.

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

Anti-Choice Laws
ABORTION BAN
Federal law bans a safe abortion procedure.

RESTRICTIONS ON PRIVATE INSURANCE PROHIBITION FOR ABORTION
Federal law restricts insurance coverage of abortion for certain individuals.

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

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

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

LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING
Title X of the Public Health Service Act grants federal funds to family-planning clinics that provide comprehensive reproductive-health services to low-income women, uninsured women, and women who cannot qualify for Medicaid.

PROTECTION AGAINST CLINIC VIOLENCE
Federal law protects women seeking reproductive-health care and medical personnel from blockades and violence.
STATE PROFILES
**ALABAMA**

**Political Information**

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

**LEGISLATURE**
The Alabama Senate is anti-choice.
The Alabama House is anti-choice.

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

**Anti-Choice Laws**

**ABORTION BANS**
Alabama has criminal bans on abortion.

**BIASED COUNSELING & MANDATORY DELAY**
Alabama law subjects women seeking abortion services to biased-counseling requirements and mandatory delays.

**COUNSELING BAN/GAG RULE**
Alabama prohibits certain state employees and organizations receiving state funds from advocating for or promoting abortion services.

**INSURANCE PROHIBITION FOR ABORTION**
Alabama restricts insurance coverage of abortion for some individuals.

**RESTRICTIONS ON LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION**
Alabama restricts low-income women’s access to abortion.

**RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION**
Alabama law restricts young women’s access to abortion services by mandating parental consent.

**TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)**
Alabama subjects abortion providers to burdensome restrictions not applied to other medical professionals.

**Pro-Choice Laws**

**LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING**
Alabama provides certain low-income women increased coverage for Medicaid-funded family-planning services.

**Other Related Laws**

**POST-VIABILITY ABORTION RESTRICTION**
Alabama restricts post-viability abortion.
Government Information

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

**LEGISLATURE**
The Alaska Senate is anti-choice.
The Alaska House is anti-choice.

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

**Anti-Choice Laws**

**ABORTION BAN**
Alaska has an unconstitutional and unenforceable criminal ban on abortion.

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

**REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES**
Alaska allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

**Restrictions on Young Women’s Access to Abortion**
Alaska restricts young women’s access to abortion services by mandating parental notice.

**Targeted Regulation of Abortion Providers (TRAP)**
Alaska law subjects abortion providers to burdensome restrictions not applied to other medical professionals.

**Pro-Choice Laws**

**Emergency Contraception**
Alaska law improves women’s access to emergency contraception (EC).

**Low-Income Women’s Access to Abortion**
Alaska provides low-income women access to abortion.

**State Constitutional Protection**
Alaska’s constitution provides greater protection for a woman’s right to choose than the U.S. Constitution.

Access Fact
82 percent of Alaska counties have no abortion provider
Source: Guttmacher Institute
**Arizona**

**Political Information**

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

**LEGISLATURE**
The Arizona Senate is anti-choice.
The Arizona House is anti-choice.

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

**Anti-Choice Laws**

**ABORTION BANS**
Arizona has criminal bans on abortion.

**BIASED COUNSELING & MANDATORY DELAY**
Arizona has a partially unconstitutional and unenforceable law that subjects women seeking abortion services to biased-counseling requirements and mandatory delays.

**CRISIS PREGNANCY CENTERS**
Arizona refers women to CPCs.

**COUNSELING BAN/GAG RULE**
Arizona prohibits certain state employees and organizations receiving state funds from counseling or referring women for abortion services.

**INSURANCE PROHIBITION FOR ABORTION**
Arizona restricts insurance coverage of abortion for some individuals.

**PUBLIC FACILITIES RESTRICTION**
Arizona prohibits the use of some public facilities for abortion services.

**Pro-Choice Laws**

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

**LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION**
Arizona provides low-income women access to abortion.

**LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING**
Arizona provides certain low-income women increased coverage for Medicaid-funded family-planning services.

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

**Other Related Laws**

**POST-VIABILITY ABORTION RESTRICTION**
Arizona restricts post-viability abortion.
ARKANSAS

Political Information

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

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

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

Anti-Choice Laws

ABORTION BANS
Arkansas has criminal bans on abortion.

BIASED COUNSELING & MANDATORY DELAY
Arkansas law subjects women seeking abortion services to biased-counseling requirements and mandatory delays.

COUNSELING BAN/GAG RULE
Arkansas prohibits certain state employees and organizations receiving state funds from advocating for or promoting abortion services.

CRISIS PREGNANCY CENTERS
Arkansas has a “Choose Life” license-plate program and refers women to CPCs.

INSURANCE PROHIBITION FOR ABORTION
Arkansas restricts insurance coverage of abortion for some individuals.

OTHER ANTI-CHOICE LAW
Arkansas’ constitution includes a strongly anti-choice policy statement.

Pro-Choice Laws

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

EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION
Arkansas law improves women’s access to information about emergency contraception (EC).

LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING
Arkansas provides certain low-income women increased coverage for Medicaid-funded family-planning services.

Other Related Laws

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

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.

GRADE

F

ACCESS FACT

97 percent of Arkansas counties have no abortion provider

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE
Political Information

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

LEGISLATURE
The California Senate is pro-choice.
The California Assembly is pro-choice.

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

Anti-Choice Laws

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES
California allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION
California has an unconstitutional and unenforceable law that restricts young women’s access to abortion services by mandating parental consent.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)
California prohibits certain qualified health-care professionals from providing abortion care.

Pro-Choice Laws

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

EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION
California law improves women’s access to emergency contraception (EC).

FREEDOM OF CHOICE ACT
California has an affirmative right to choose in its state law.

GUARANTEED ACCESS TO PRESCRIPTIONS
California guarantees that women’s birth-control prescriptions will be filled.

LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION
California provides low-income women access to abortion.

LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING
California provides certain low-income women increased coverage for Medicaid-funded family-planning services.

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

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

Other Related Laws

INFORMED CONSENT
California has an abortion-specific informed-consent law.

POST-VIABILITY ABORTION RESTRICTION
California restricts post-viability abortion.
COLORADO

Political Information
EXECUTIVE
Governor John Hickenlooper (D) is pro-choice.

LEGISLATURE
The Colorado Senate is pro-choice.
The Colorado House is pro-choice.

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

Anti-Choice Laws
INSURANCE PROHIBITION FOR ABORTION
Colorado restricts insurance coverage of abortion for some individuals.

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES
Colorado allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

RESTRICTIONS ON LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION
Colorado restricts low-income women’s access to abortion.

RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION
Colorado law restricts young women’s access to abortion services by mandating parental notice.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)
Colorado prohibits certain qualified health-care professionals from providing abortion care.

Pro-Choice Laws
CONTRACEPTIVE EQUITY
Colorado law requires health-insurance plans that cover prescription medication to provide the same coverage for contraception.

EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION
Colorado law improves women’s access to information about emergency contraception (EC).

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

ACCESS FACT
78 percent of Colorado counties have no abortion provider
SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

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Political Information

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

LEGISLATURE
The Connecticut Senate is pro-choice.
The Connecticut House is pro-choice.

Laws in Brief

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

Anti-Choice Laws

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES
Connecticut allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)
Connecticut subjects abortion providers to burdensome restrictions not applied to other medical professionals.

Pro-Choice Laws

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

EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION
Connecticut law improves women’s access to emergency contraception (EC).

FREEDOM OF CHOICE ACT
Connecticut has an affirmative right to choose in its state law.

LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION
Connecticut provides low-income women access to abortion.

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

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

Other Related Laws

INFORMED CONSENT
Connecticut has an abortion-specific informed-consent law.

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

YOUNG WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION
Connecticut requires young women to receive counseling prior to receiving an abortion.
Political Information

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

LEGISLATURE
The Delaware Senate is mixed-choice.
The Delaware House is mixed-choice.

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

Anti-Choice Laws

ABORTION BAN
Delaware has an unconstitutional and unenforceable criminal ban on abortion.

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

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES
Delaware allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

RESTRICTIONS ON LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION
Delaware restricts low-income women’s access to abortion.

RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION
Delaware law restricts young women’s access to abortion services by mandating parental notice.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)
Delaware prohibits certain qualified health-care professionals from providing abortion care.

Pro-Choice Laws

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

LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING
Delaware provides certain low-income women increased coverage for Medicaid-funded family-planning services.

Other Related Laws

POST-VIABILITY ABORTION RESTRICTION
Delaware has an unconstitutional and unenforceable law that restricts post-viability abortion.

GRADE
C+

ACCESS FACT
33 percent of Delaware counties have no abortion provider
SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE
The number of abortion providers in the District of Columbia fell by 33 percent from 2005 to 2008.

Source: Guttmacher Institute

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

**Political Information**

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

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

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

**Anti-Choice Laws**

**REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES**
The District of Columbia allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

**RESTRICTIONS ON LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION**
The District of Columbia restricts low-income women’s access to abortion.

**TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)**
The District of Columbia prohibits certain qualified health-care professionals from providing abortion care.

**Pro-Choice Laws**

**EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION**
District of Columbia law improves women’s access to emergency contraception (EC).

**PROTECTION AGAINST CLINIC VIOLENCE**
The District of Columbia protects women seeking reproductive-health care and medical personnel from blockades and violence.

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

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

**LEGISLATURE**
The Florida Senate is anti-choice.
The Florida House is anti-choice.

Laws in Brief

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

Anti-Choice Laws

**ABORTION BANS**
Florida has unconstitutional and unenforceable criminal bans on abortion.

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

**INSURANCE PROHIBITION FOR ABORTION**
Florida restricts insurance coverage of abortion for some individuals.

**REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES**
Florida allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

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.

**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.
GEORGIA

Political Information

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

LEGISLATURE
The Georgia Senate is anti-choice.
The Georgia House is anti-choice.

Laws in Brief

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

Anti-Choice Laws

ABORTION BANS
Georgia has criminal bans on abortion.

BIASED COUNSELING & MANDATORY DELAY
Georgia law subjects women seeking abortion services to biased-counseling requirements and mandatory delays.

CRISIS PREGNANCY CENTERS
Georgia has a “Choose Life” license-plate program and refers women to CPCs.

INSURANCE PROHIBITION FOR ABORTION
Georgia restricts insurance coverage of abortion for some individuals.

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES
Georgia allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

RESTRICTIONS ON LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION
Georgia restricts low-income women’s access to abortion.

RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION
Georgia restricts young women’s access to abortion services by mandating parental notice.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)
Georgia subjects abortion providers to burdensome restrictions not applied to other medical professionals.

Pro-Choice Laws

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

LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING
Georgia provides certain low-income women increased coverage for Medicaid-funded family-planning services.

Other Related Laws

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

GRADE

F

ACCESS FACT

94 percent of Georgia counties have no abortion provider
SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE
HAWAII

Political Information

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

LEGISLATURE
The Hawaii Senate is pro-choice.
The Hawaii House is pro-choice.

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

Anti-Choice Laws

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES
Hawaii allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)
Hawaii prohibits certain qualified health-care professionals from providing abortion care.

Pro-Choice Laws

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

EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION
Hawaii law improves women’s access to emergency contraception (EC).

FREEDOM OF CHOICE ACT
Hawaii has an affirmative right to choose in its state law.

LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION
Hawaii provides low-income women access to abortion.

GRADE
A

ACCESS FACT
20 percent of Hawaii counties have no abortion provider
SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE
Political Information

EXECUTIVE
Governor Clement Leroy “Butch” Otter (R) is anti-choice.

LEGISLATURE
The Idaho Senate is anti-choice.
The Idaho House is anti-choice.

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

Anti-Choice Laws

ABORTION BANS
Idaho has criminal bans on abortion.

BIASED COUNSELING & MANDATORY DELAY
Idaho law subjects women seeking abortion services to biased-counseling requirements and mandatory delays.

INSURANCE PROHIBITION FOR ABORTION
Idaho restricts insurance coverage of abortion for all individuals.

OTHER ANTI-CHOICE LAW
Idaho law includes a strongly anti-choice policy statement.

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES
Idaho allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

RESTRICTIONS ON LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION
Idaho restricts low-income women’s access to abortion.

RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION
Idaho restricts young women’s access to abortion services by mandating parental consent.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)
Idaho prohibits certain qualified healthcare 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.
Political Information

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

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

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

Anti-Choice Laws

ABORTION BAN
Illinois has an unconstitutional and unenforceable criminal ban on abortion.

COUNSELING BAN/GAG RULE
Illinois prohibits certain state employees and organizations receiving state funds from counseling or referring women for abortion services.

INSURANCE PROHIBITION FOR ABORTION
Illinois restricts insurance coverage of abortion for some individuals.

OTHER ANTI-CHOICE LAW
Illinois law includes a strongly anti-choice policy statement.

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES
Illinois allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION
Illinois law restricts young women’s access to abortion services by mandating parental notice.

Pro-Choice Laws

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

EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION
Illinois law improves women’s access to emergency contraception (EC).

GUARANTEED ACCESS TO PRESCRIPTIONS
Illinois has a law that requires pharmacies to dispense women’s birth control.

LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION
Illinois provides low-income women access to abortion.

LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING
Illinois provides certain low-income women increased coverage for Medicaid-funded family-planning services.

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

Other Related Laws

POST-VIABILITY ABORTION RESTRICTION
Illinois restricts post-viability abortion.
**Political Information**

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

**LEGISLATURE**
The Indiana Senate is anti-choice.
The Indiana House is anti-choice.

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

**Anti-Choice Laws**

**ABORTION BANS**
Indiana has criminal bans on abortion.

**BIASED COUNSELING & MANDATORY DELAY**
Indiana law subjects women seeking abortion services to biased-counseling requirements and mandatory delays.

**COUNSELING BAN/GAG RULE**
Indiana prohibits certain state employees and organizations receiving state funds from advocating for or promoting abortion services.

**INSURANCE PROHIBITION FOR ABORTION**
Indiana restricts insurance coverage of abortion for some individuals.

**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

Political Information

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

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

Laws in Brief

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

Anti-Choice Laws

ABORTION BAN
Iowa has an unconstitutional and unenforceable criminal ban on abortion.

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES
Iowa allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

RESTRICIONS ON LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION
Iowa restricts low-income women’s access to abortion.

Pro-Choice Laws

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

LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING
Iowa provides certain low-income women increased coverage for Medicaid-funded family-planning services.

Other Related Laws

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

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.

RESTRICIONS ON LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION
Iowa restricts low-income women’s access to abortion.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)
Iowa prohibits certain qualified health-care professionals from providing abortion care.

Pro-Choice Laws

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

LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING
Iowa provides certain low-income women increased coverage for Medicaid-funded family-planning services.

Other Related Laws

POST-VIABILITY ABORTION RESTRICTION
Iowa restricts post-viability abortion.
KANSAS

Political Information

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

LEGISLATURE
The Kansas Senate is anti-choice.
The Kansas House is anti-choice.

Laws in Brief

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

Anti-Choice Laws

ABORTION BANS
Kansas has criminal bans on abortion.

BIASED COUNSELING & MANDATORY DELAY
Kansas law subjects women seeking abortion services to biased-counseling requirements and mandatory delays.

COUNSELING BAN/GAG RULE
Kansas prohibits certain state employees and organizations receiving state funds from counseling or referring women for abortion services.

INSURANCE PROHIBITION FOR ABORTION
Kansas restricts insurance coverage of abortion for all individuals.

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

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.

GRADING

F

ACCESS FACT

97 percent of Kansas counties have no abortion provider
SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE
Political Information

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

LEGISLATURE
The Kentucky Senate is anti-choice.
The Kentucky House is anti-choice.

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

Anti-Choice Laws

ABORTION BAN
Kentucky has an unconstitutional and unenforceable criminal ban on abortion.

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

COUNSELING BAN/GAG RULE
Kentucky prohibits certain state employees and organizations receiving state funds from counseling or referring women for abortion services.

INSURANCE PROHIBITION FOR ABORTION
Kentucky restricts insurance coverage of abortion for all individuals.

OTHER ANTI-CHOICE LAW
Kentucky law includes a strongly anti-choice policy statement.

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

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES
Kentucky allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

RESTRICTIONS ON LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION
Kentucky restricts low-income women’s access to abortion.

RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION
Kentucky law restricts young women’s access to abortion services by mandating parental consent.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)
Kentucky subjects abortion providers to burdensome restrictions not applied to other medical professionals.

Other Related Laws

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

ACCESS FACT
98 percent of Kentucky counties have no abortion provider
SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE
Political Information

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

LEGISLATURE
The Louisiana Senate is anti-choice.
The Louisiana House is anti-choice.

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

Anti-Choice Laws

ABORTION BANS
Louisiana has criminal bans on abortion.

BIASED COUNSELING & MANDATORY DELAY
Louisiana law subjects women seeking abortion services to biased-counseling requirements and mandatory delays.

COUNSELING BAN/GAG RULE
Louisiana prohibits certain state employees and organizations receiving state funds from referring for abortion services.

CRISIS PREGNANCY CENTERS
Louisiana has a “Choose Life” license-plate program and refers women to CPCs.

INSURANCE PROHIBITION FOR ABORTION
Louisiana restricts insurance coverage of abortion for some individuals.

OTHER ANTI-CHOICE LAW
Louisiana law includes a strongly anti-choice policy statement.

PUBLIC FACILITIES RESTRICTION
Louisiana prohibits the use of public facilities for abortion services.

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES
Louisiana allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

RESTRICTIONS ON LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION
Louisiana restricts low-income women’s access to abortion.

RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION
Louisiana law restricts young women’s access to abortion services by mandating parental consent.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)
Louisiana subjects abortion providers to burdensome restrictions not applied to other medical professionals.

Pro-Choice Laws

LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING
Louisiana provides certain low-income women increased coverage for Medicaid-funded family-planing services.

Other Related Laws

POST-VIABILITY ABORTION RESTRICTION
Louisiana restricts post-viability abortion.
MAINE

Political Information
EXECUTIVE
Governor Paul LePage (R) is anti-choice.

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

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

Anti-Choice Laws
REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES
Maine allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

RESTRICTIONS ON LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION
Maine restricts low-income women’s access to abortion.

RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION
Maine restricts young women’s access to abortion by requiring parental consent in some cases and mandating counseling before a young woman may obtain abortion care.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)
Maine prohibits certain qualified health-care professionals from providing abortion care.

Pro-Choice Laws
CONTRACEPTIVE EQUITY
Maine law requires health-insurance plans that cover prescription medication to provide the same coverage for contraception.

EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION
Maine law improves women’s access to emergency contraception (EC).

FREEDOM OF CHOICE ACT
Maine has an affirmative right to choose in its state law.

GUARANTEED ACCESS TO PRESCRIPTIONS
Maine guarantees that women’s birth-control prescriptions will be filled.

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

Other Related Laws
INFORMED CONSENT
Maine has an abortion-specific informed-consent law.

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

ACCESS FACT
69 percent of Maine counties have no abortion provider
SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE
MARYLAND

Political Information
EXECUTIVE
Governor Martin O’Malley (D) is pro-choice.

LEGISLATURE
The Maryland Senate is pro-choice.
The Maryland House is mixed-choice.

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

Anti-Choice Laws
REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES
Maryland allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION
Maryland law restricts young women’s access to abortion services by mandating parental notice.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)
Maryland prohibits certain qualified health-care professionals from providing abortion care.

Pro-Choice Laws
CONTRACEPTIVE EQUITY
Maryland law requires health-insurance plans that cover prescription medication to provide the same coverage for contraception.

EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION
Maryland law improves women’s access to emergency contraception (EC).

FREEDOM OF CHOICE ACT
Maryland has an affirmative right to choose in its state law.

LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION
Maryland provides low-income women access to abortion.

LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING
Maryland provides certain low-income women increased coverage for Medicaid-funded family-planning services.

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

Other Related Laws
POST-VIABILITY ABORTION RESTRICTION
Maryland restricts post-viability abortion.

63 percent of Maryland counties have no abortion provider
SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

NARAL PRO-CHOICE MARYLAND
Jodi Finkelstein
Executive Director
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@ProChoiceMD

ACCESS FACT

MARYLAND
GRADE
A
ACCESS FACT

63 percent of Maryland counties have no abortion provider
SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

STATE AFFILIATE

NARAL PRO-CHOICE MARYLAND
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MASSACHUSETTS

Political Information
EXECUTIVE
Governor Deval Patrick (D) is pro-choice.

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

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

Anti-Choice Laws
ABORTION BAN
Massachusetts has an unconstitutional and unenforceable criminal ban on abortion.

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

INSURANCE PROHIBITION FOR ABORTION
Massachusetts restricts insurance coverage of abortion for some individuals.

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES
Massachusetts allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION
Massachusetts law restricts young women’s access to abortion services by mandating parental consent.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)
Massachusetts prohibits certain qualified health-care professionals from providing abortion care and has an unconstitutional and unenforceable law that subjects abortion providers to burdensome restrictions not applied to other medical professionals.

Pro-Choice Laws
CONTRACEPTIVE EQUITY
Massachusetts law requires health-insurance plans that cover prescription medication to provide the same coverage for contraception.

EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION
Massachusetts law improves women’s access to emergency contraception (EC).

LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION
Massachusetts provides low-income women access to abortion.

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

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

Other Related Laws
POST-VIABILITY ABORTION RESTRICTION
Massachusetts restricts post-viability abortion.

ACCESS FACT
29 percent of Massachusetts counties have no abortion provider
SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

STATE AFFILIATE
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MICHIGAN

Political Information

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

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

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

Anti-Choice Laws

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

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

COUNSELING BAN/GAG RULE
Michigan prohibits certain state employees and organizations receiving state funds from counseling or referring women for abortion services.

CRISIS PREGNANCY CENTERS
Michigan funds CPCs directly.

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES
Michigan allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

Pro-Choice Laws

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

LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING
Michigan provides certain low-income women increased coverage for Medicaid-funded family-planning services.

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

Other Related Laws

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

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.

ACCESS FACT

83 percent of Michigan counties have no abortion provider
SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

GRADE

F

ACCESS FACT

83 percent of Michigan counties have no abortion provider
SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE
MINNESOTA

Political Information

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

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

Laws in Brief

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

Anti-Choice Laws

BIASED COUNSELING & MANDATORY DELAY
Minnesota law subjects women seeking abortion services to biased-counseling requirements and mandatory delays.

COUNSELING BAN/GAG RULE
Minnesota prohibits certain state employees and organizations receiving state funds from counseling or referring women for abortion services.

CRISIS PREGNANCY CENTERS
Minnesota funds CPCs directly and refers women to CPCs.

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES
Minnesota allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION
Minnesota law restricts young women’s access to abortion services by mandating parental notice.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)
Minnesota subjects abortion providers to burdensome restrictions not applied to other medical professionals.

Pro-Choice Laws

EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION
Minnesota law improves women’s access to emergency contraception (EC).

LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION
Minnesota provides low-income women access to abortion.

LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING
Minnesota provides certain low-income women increased coverage for Medicaid-funded family-planning services.

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

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

Other Related Laws

POST-VIABILITY ABORTION RESTRICTION
Minnesota has an unconstitutional and unenforceable law restricting post-viability abortion.

ACCESS FACT

95 percent of Minnesota counties have no abortion provider

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

STATE AFFILIATE

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Mississippi

Political Information

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

LEGISLATURE
The Mississippi Senate is anti-choice. The Mississippi House is anti-choice.

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

Anti-Choice Laws

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

BIASED COUNSELING & MANDATORY DELAY
Mississippi law subjects women seeking abortion services to biased-counseling requirements and mandatory delays.

COUNSELING BAN/GAG RULE
Mississippi prohibits certain state employees and organizations receiving state funds from counseling or referring women for abortion services.

CRISIS PREGNANCY CENTERS
Mississippi refers women to CPCs.

INSURANCE PROHIBITION FOR ABORTION
Mississippi restricts insurance coverage of abortion for some individuals.

PUBLIC FACILITIES RESTRICTION
Mississippi prohibits the use of public facilities for abortion services.

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES
Mississippi allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

RESTRICTIONS ON LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION
Mississippi restricts low-income women’s access to abortion.

RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION
Mississippi law restricts young women’s access to abortion services by mandating parental consent.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)
Mississippi subjects abortion providers to burdensome restrictions not applied to other medical professionals.

Pro-Choice Laws

LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING
Mississippi provides certain low-income women increased coverage for Medicaid-funded family-planning services.

ACCESS FACT
99 percent of Mississippi counties have no abortion provider

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE
MISSOURI

Political Information

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

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

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

Anti-Choice Laws

ABORTION BAN
Missouri bans a safe abortion procedure.

BIASED COUNSELING & MANDATORY DELAY
Missouri law subjects women seeking abortion services to biased-counseling requirements and mandatory delays.

COUNSELING BAN/GAG RULE
Missouri prohibits certain state employees and organizations receiving state funds from counseling or referring women for abortion services.

CRISIS PREGNANCY CENTERS
Missouri funds CPCs directly.

INSURANCE PROHIBITION FOR ABORTION
Missouri restricts insurance coverage of abortion for all individuals.

OTHER ANTI-CHOICE LAW
Missouri law includes a strongly anti-choice policy statement.

PUBLIC FACILITIES AND PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RESTRICTION
Missouri prohibits the use of all public facilities and public employees for abortion services.

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES
Missouri allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

RESTRICTIONS ON LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION
Missouri restricts low-income women’s access to abortion.

RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION
Missouri law restricts young women’s access to abortion services by mandating parental consent.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)
Missouri subjects abortion providers to burdensome restrictions not applied to other medical professionals.

Pro-Choice Laws

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

LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING
Missouri provides certain low-income women increased coverage for Medicaid-funded family-planning services.

Other Related Laws

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

GRADE

ACCESS FACT
97 percent of Missouri counties have no abortion provider
SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

STATE AFFILIATE

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**Political Information**

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

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

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

**Anti-Choice Laws**

**BIASED COUNSELING & MANDATORY DELAY**
Montana has an unconstitutional and unenforceable law that subjects women seeking abortion services to biased-counseling requirements and mandatory delays.

**REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES**
Montana allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

**RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION**
Montana has an unconstitutional and unenforceable law that restricts young women’s access to abortion services by mandating parental consent.

**Pro-Choice Laws**

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

**LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION**
Montana provides low-income women access to abortion.

**LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING**
Montana provides certain low-income women increased coverage for Medicaid-funded family-planning services.

**PROTECTION AGAINST CLINIC VIOLENCE**
Montana law protects women seeking reproductive-health care and medical personnel from blockades and violence.

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

**Other Related Laws**

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

**Political Information**

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

**LEGISLATURE**
The Nebraska Legislature is anti-choice.

**Laws in Brief**

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

**Anti-Choice Laws**

**ABORTION BANS**
Nebraska has criminal bans on abortion.

**BIASED COUNSELING & MANDATORY DELAY**
Nebraska law subjects women seeking abortion services to biased-counseling requirements and mandatory delays.

**COUNSELING BAN/GAG RULE**
Nebraska prohibits certain state employees and organizations receiving state funds from counseling or referring women for abortion services.

**CRISIS PREGNANCY CENTERS**
Nebraska refers women to CPCs.

**INSURANCE PROHIBITION FOR ABORTION**
Nebraska restricts insurance coverage of abortion for all individuals.

**OTHER ANTI-CHOICE LAW**
Nebraska law includes a strongly anti-choice policy statement.

**REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES**
Nebraska allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

**RESTRICTIONS ON LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION**
Nebraska restricts low-income women’s access to abortion.

**RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION**
Nebraska law restricts young women’s access to abortion services by mandating parental notice.

**TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)**
Nebraska prohibits certain qualified health-care professionals from providing abortion care.

**Other Related Laws**

**POST-VIABILITY ABORTION RESTRICTION**
Nebraska restricts post-viability abortion.
Political Information

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

LEGISLATURE
The Nevada Senate is mixed-choice.
The Nevada Assembly is mixed-choice.

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

Anti-Choice Laws

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES
Nevada allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

RESTRICTIONS ON LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION
Nevada restricts low-income women’s access to abortion.

RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION
Nevada has an unconstitutional and unenforceable law that restricts young women’s access to abortion services by mandating parental notice.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)
Nevada law subjects abortion providers to burdensome restrictions not applied to other medical professionals.

Pro-Choice Laws

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

FREEDOM OF CHOICE ACT
Nevada has an affirmative right to choose in its state law.

GUARANTEED ACCESS TO PRESCRIPTIONS
Nevada guarantees that women’s birth-control prescriptions will be filled.

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

Other Related Laws

INFORMED CONSENT
Nevada has an abortion-specific informed-consent law.

POST-VIABILITY ABORTION RESTRICTION
Nevada restricts post-viability abortion.
NEW HAMPSHIRE

Political Information

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

LEGISLATURE
The New Hampshire Senate is mixed-choice.
The New Hampshire House is pro-choice.

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

Anti-Choice Laws

ABORTION BAN
New Hampshire bans a safe abortion procedure.

RESTRICTIONS ON LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION
New Hampshire restricts low-income women’s access to abortion.

Pro-Choice Laws

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

EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION
New Hampshire law improves women’s access to emergency contraception (EC).

LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING
New Hampshire provides certain low-income women increased coverage for Medicaid-funded family-planning services.

ACCESS FACT
50 percent of New Hampshire counties have no abortion provider
SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

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NEW JERSEY

Political Information
EXECUTIVE
Governor Chris Christie (R) is anti-choice.

LEGISLATURE
The New Jersey Senate is pro-choice.
The New Jersey Assembly is pro-choice.

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

Anti-Choice Laws
ABORTION BAN
New Jersey has an unconstitutional and unenforceable criminal ban on abortion.

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

RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION
New Jersey has an unconstitutional and unenforceable law that restricts young women’s access to abortion services by mandating parental notice.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)
New Jersey law subjects abortion providers to burdensome restrictions not applied to other medical professionals.

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

EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION
New Jersey law improves women’s access to emergency contraception (EC).

GUARANTEED ACCESS TO PRESCRIPTIONS
New Jersey law guarantees that women’s birth-control prescriptions will be filled.

LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION
New Jersey provides low-income women access to abortion.

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

ACCESS FACT
24 percent of New Jersey counties have no abortion provider
SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE
NEW MEXICO

Political Information
EXECUTIVE
Governor Susana Martinez (R) is anti-choice.

LEGISLATURE
The New Mexico Senate is pro-choice.
The New Mexico House is mixed-choice.

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

Anti-Choice Laws
ABORTION BAN
New Mexico has an unconstitutional and unenforceable criminal ban on abortion.

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

RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION
New Mexico has an unconstitutional and unenforceable law that restricts young women’s access to abortion services by mandating parental consent.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)
New Mexico prohibits certain qualified health-care professionals from providing abortion care.

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

EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION
New Mexico law improves women’s access to emergency contraception (EC).

LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION
New Mexico provides low-income women access to abortion.

LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING
New Mexico provides certain low-income women increased coverage for Medicaid-funded family-planning services.

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

Other Related Laws
POST-VIABILITY ABORTION RESTRICTION
New Mexico restricts post-viability abortion.

ACCESS FACT
91 percent of New Mexico counties have no abortion provider
SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

STATE AFFILIATE
NARAL PRO-CHOICE NEW MEXICO
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GRADE
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ACCESS FACT
91 percent of New Mexico counties have no abortion provider
SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

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Political Information

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

**LEGISLATURE**
The New York Senate is mixed-choice. The New York Assembly is pro-choice.

Laws in Brief

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

**Anti-Choice Laws**

**REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES**
New York allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

**TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)**
New York prohibits certain qualified health-care professionals from providing abortion care and has an unconstitutional and unenforceable law that subjects abortion providers to burdensome restrictions not applied to other medical professionals.

**Pro-Choice Laws**

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

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

**LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION**
New York provides low-income women access to abortion.

**LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING**
New York provides certain low-income women increased coverage for Medicaid-funded family-planning services.

**PROTECTION AGAINST CLINIC VIOLENCE**
New York law protects women seeking reproductive-health care and medical personnel from blockades and violence.

Other Related Laws

**POST-VIABILITY ABORTION RESTRICTION**
New York restricts post-viability abortion.
NORTH CAROLINA

Political Information

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

LEGISLATURE
The North Carolina Senate is anti-choice.
The North Carolina House is anti-choice.

Laws in Brief

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

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

INSURANCE PROHIBITION FOR ABORTION
North Carolina restricts insurance coverage of abortion for some individuals.

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

RESTRICTIONS ON LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION
North Carolina restricts low-income women’s access to abortion.

RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION
North Carolina law restricts young women’s access to abortion services by mandating parental consent.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)
North Carolina subjects abortion providers to burdensome restrictions not applied to other medical professionals.

Pro-Choice Laws

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

LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING
North Carolina provides certain low-income women increased coverage for Medicaid-funded family-planning services.

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

Other Related Laws

POST-VIABILITY ABORTION RESTRICTION
North Carolina restricts post-viability abortion.

GRADE

F

ACCESS FACT

86 percent of North Carolina counties have no abortion provider

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

STATE AFFILIATE

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**NORTH DAKOTA**

**Political Information**

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

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

**Laws in Brief**

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

**Anti-Choice Laws**

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

**BIASED COUNSELING & MANDATORY DELAY**
North Dakota law subjects women seeking abortion services to biased-counseling requirements and mandatory delays.

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

**CRISIS PREGNANCY CENTERS**
North Dakota funds CPCs directly and refers women to CPCs.

**INSURANCE PROHIBITION FOR ABORTION**
North Dakota restricts insurance coverage of abortion for all individuals.

**OTHER ANTI-CHOICE LAW**
North Dakota law includes a strongly anti-choice policy statement.

**PUBLIC FACILITIES RESTRICTION**
North Dakota prohibits the use of some public facilities for abortion services.

**REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES**
North Dakota allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

**RESTRICTIONS ON LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION**
North Dakota restricts low-income women’s access to abortion.

**RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION**
North Dakota law restricts young women’s access to abortion services by mandating parental consent.

**TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)**
North Dakota subjects abortion providers to burdensome restrictions not applied to other medical professionals.

**Other Related Laws**

**POST-VIABILITY ABORTION RESTRICTION**
North Dakota restricts post-viability abortion.

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**ACCESS FACT**

98 percent of North Dakota counties have no abortion provider.

*Source: Guttmacher Institute*
OHIO

Political Information

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

LEGISLATURE
The Ohio Senate is anti-choice.
The Ohio House is anti-choice.

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

Anti-Choice Laws

ABORTION BAN
Ohio bans a safe abortion procedure.

BIASED COUNSELING & MANDATORY DELAY
Ohio law subjects women seeking abortion services to biased-counseling requirements and mandatory delays.

COUNSELING BAN/GAG RULE
Ohio prohibits certain state employees and organizations receiving state funds from counseling or referring women for abortion services.

INSURANCE PROHIBITION FOR ABORTION
Ohio restricts insurance coverage of abortion for some individuals.

OTHER ANTI-CHOICE LAW
Ohio has a law that restricts access to mifepristone.

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES
Ohio allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

RESTRICTIONS ON LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION
Ohio restricts low-income women’s access to abortion.

RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION
Ohio law restricts young women’s access to abortion services by mandating parental consent.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)
Ohio subjects abortion providers to burdensome restrictions not applied to other medical professionals.

Pro-Choice Laws

LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING
Ohio provides certain low-income women increased coverage for Medicaid-funded family-planning services.

Other Related Laws

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

ACCESS FACT
91 percent of Ohio counties have no abortion provider
SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

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Political Information

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

LEGISLATURE
The Oklahoma Senate is anti-choice.
The Oklahoma House is anti-choice.

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

Anti-Choice Laws

ABORTION BANS
Oklahoma has criminal bans on abortion.

BIASED COUNSELING & MANDATORY DELAY
Oklahoma law subjects women seeking abortion services to biased-counseling requirements and mandatory delays.

COUNSELING BAN/GAG RULE
Oklahoma prohibits certain state employees and organizations receiving state funds from counseling or referring women for abortion services.

CRISIS PREGNANCY CENTERS
Oklahoma has a “Choose Life” license-plate program and refers women to CPCs.

INSURANCE PROHIBITION FOR ABORTION
Oklahoma restricts insurance coverage of abortion for all individuals.

PUBLIC FACILITIES AND EMPLOYEES RESTRICTION
Oklahoma prohibits the use of all public facilities and public employees for abortion services.

Pro-Choice Laws

EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION
Oklahoma law improves women’s access to emergency contraception (EC).

LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING
Oklahoma provides certain low-income women increased coverage for Medicaid-funded family-planning services.

Other Related Laws

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

Access Fact
96 percent of Oklahoma counties have no abortion provider
Source: Guttmacher Institute
OREGON

Political Information

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

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

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

Anti-Choice Laws

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES
Oregon allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

Pro-Choice Laws

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

EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION
Oregon law improves women’s access to emergency contraception (EC).

LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION
Oregon provides low-income women access to abortion.

LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING
Oregon provides certain low-income women increased coverage for Medicaid-funded family-planning services.

OTHER PRO-CHOICE LAW
Oregon law includes a policy statement in support of the right to birth control.

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

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

ACCESS FACT

75 percent of Oregon counties have no abortion provider
SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

STATE AFFILIATE

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Political Information

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

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

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

Anti-Choice Laws

BIASED COUNSELING & MANDATORY DELAY
Pennsylvania law subjects women seeking abortion services to biased-counseling requirements and mandatory delays.

COUNSELING BAN/GAG RULE
Pennsylvania prohibits certain state employees and organizations receiving state funds from counseling or referring women for abortion services.

CRISIS PREGNANCY CENTERS
Pennsylvania funds CPCs directly and refers women to CPCs.

INSURANCE PROHIBITION FOR ABORTION
Pennsylvania restricts insurance coverage of abortion for some individuals.

OTHER ANTI-CHOICE LAW
Pennsylvania law includes a strongly anti-choice policy statement.

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

Political Information

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

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

Laws in Brief

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

Anti-Choice Laws

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

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

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

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

RESTRICTIONS ON LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION
Rhode Island restricts low-income women’s access to abortion.

RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION
Rhode Island law restricts young women’s access to abortion services by mandating parental consent.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)
Rhode Island subjects abortion providers to burdensome restrictions not applied to other medical professionals.

Pro-Choice Laws

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

LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING
Rhode Island provides certain low-income women increased coverage for Medicaid-funded family-planning services.

Other Related Laws

POST-VIABILITY ABORTION RESTRICTION
Rhode Island restricts post-viability abortion.

GRADE

D+

ACCESS FACT

80 percent of Rhode Island counties have no abortion provider

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE
SOUTH CAROLINA

Political Information

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

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

Laws in Brief

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

Anti-Choice Laws

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

BIASED COUNSELING & MANDATORY DELAY
South Carolina law subjects women seeking abortion services to biased-counseling requirements and mandatory delays.

COUNSELING BAN/GAG RULE
South Carolina prohibits certain state employees and organizations receiving state funds from counseling or referring women for abortion services.

INSURANCE PROHIBITION FOR ABORTION
South Carolina restricts insurance coverage of abortion for some individuals.

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

RESTRICTIONS ON LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION
South Carolina restricts low-income women’s access to abortion.

RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION
South Carolina law restricts young women’s access to abortion services by mandating parental consent.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)
South Carolina subjects abortion providers to burdensome restrictions not applied to other medical professionals.

Pro-Choice Laws

EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION
South Carolina law improves women’s access to emergency contraception (EC).

LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING
South Carolina provides certain low-income women increased coverage for Medicaid-funded family-planning services.

Other Related Laws

POST-VIABILITY ABORTION RESTRICTION
South Carolina restricts post-viability abortion.

ACCESS FACT

93 percent of South Carolina counties have no abortion provider

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE
SOUTH DAKOTA

Political Information

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

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

Laws in Brief
This information is current as of November 6, 2013. For up-to-date information and detailed summaries, please visit South Dakota’s Who Decides? webpage.

Anti-Choice Laws

ABORTION BANS
South Dakota has unconstitutional and unenforceable criminal bans on abortion.

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

CRISIS PREGNANCY CENTERS
South Carolina has a “Choose Life” license-plate program and refers women to CPCs.

INSURANCE PROHIBITION FOR ABORTION
South Dakota restricts insurance coverage of abortion for some individuals.

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

RESTRICTIONS ON LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION
South Dakota restricts low-income women’s access to abortion.

RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION
South Dakota law restricts young women’s access to abortion services by mandating parental notice.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)
South Dakota subjects abortion providers to burdensome restrictions not applied to other medical professionals.

Other Related Laws

POST-VIABILITY ABORTION RESTRICTION
South Dakota restricts post-viability abortion.

GRADE
F

ACCESS FACT
98 percent of South Dakota counties have no abortion provider
SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

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TENNESSEE

Political Information

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

LEGISLATURE
The Tennessee Senate is anti-choice.
The Tennessee House is anti-choice.

Laws in Brief

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

Anti-Choice Laws

ABORTION BAN
Tennessee has an unconstitutional and unenforceable criminal ban on abortion.

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

CRISIS PREGNANCY CENTERS
Tennessee has a “Choose Life” license-plate program.

INSURANCE PROHIBITION FOR ABORTION
Tennessee restricts insurance coverage of abortion for some individuals.

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES
Tennessee allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

RESTRICTIONS ON LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION
Tennessee restricts low-income women’s access to abortion.

RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION
Tennessee law restricts young women’s access to abortion services by mandating parental consent.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)
Tennessee prohibits certain qualified health-care professionals from providing abortion care and has an unconstitutional and unenforceable law that subjects abortion providers to burdensome restrictions not applied to other medical professionals.

Pro-Choice Laws

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

Other Related Laws

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

GRADE

ACCESS FACT

94 percent of Tennessee counties have no abortion provider

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE
TENNESSEE

Political Information

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

LEGISLATURE
The Tennessee Senate is anti-choice.
The Tennessee House is anti-choice.

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

Anti-Choice Laws
ABORTION BANS
Tennessee has criminal bans on abortion and bans a safe abortion procedure.

BISCUIS COUNSELING & MANDATORY DELAY
Tennessee law subjects women seeking abortion services to biased-counseling requirements and mandatory delays.

COUNSELING BAN/GAG RULE
Tennessee prohibits certain state employees and organizations receiving state funds from counseling or referring for abortion services.

PUBLIC FACILITIES AND EMPLOYEES RESTRICTION
Tennessee prohibits the use of public funds for the direct or indirect costs of most abortion services.

PROFESSION 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 notice and consent.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)
Tennessee subjects abortion providers to burdensome restrictions not applied to other medical professionals.

Pro-Choice Laws
EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION
Tennessee law improves women’s access to emergency contraception (EC).

LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING
Tennessee provides certain low-income women increased coverage for family-planning services.

Other Related Laws
POST-VIABILITY ABORTION RESTRICTION
Tennessee restricts post-viability abortion.

ACCESS FACT
92 percent of
Tennessee counties
have no abortion provider
SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

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GRADE
F

SOURCE:
GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE
Political Information

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

LEGISLATURE
The Utah Senate is anti-choice.
The Utah House is anti-choice.

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

Anti-Choice Laws

ABORTION BAN
Utah bans a safe abortion procedure.

BIASED COUNSELING & MANDATORY DELAY
Utah law subjects women seeking abortion services to biased-counseling requirements and mandatory delays.

INSURANCE PROHIBITION FOR ABORTION
Utah restricts insurance coverage of abortion for all individuals.

OTHER ANTI-CHOICE LAW
Utah law includes a strongly anti-choice policy statement.

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.

GRADE
F

ACCESS FACT
97 percent of Utah counties have no abortion provider
SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

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.

UTAH
GRADE
F
ACCESS FACT
97 percent of Utah counties have no abortion provider
SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE
VERMONT

Political Information

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

LEGISLATURE
The Vermont Senate is pro-choice.
The Vermont House is pro-choice.

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

Anti-Choice Laws
ABORTION BAN
Vermont has an unconstitutional and unenforceable criminal ban on abortion.

Pro-Choice Laws
CONTRACEPTIVE EQUITY
Vermont law requires health-insurance plans that cover prescription medication to provide the same coverage for contraception.

EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION
Vermont law improves women’s access to emergency contraception (EC).

LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION
Vermont provides low-income women access to abortion.

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

43 percent of Vermont counties have no abortion provider
SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE
**Virginia**

### Political Information

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

**LEGISLATURE**
The Virginia Senate is mixed-choice. The Virginia House is anti-choice.

### Laws in Brief

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

#### Anti-Choice Laws

- **ABORTION BAN**
  Virginia bans a safe abortion procedure.

- **BIASED COUNSELING & MANDATORY DELAY**
  Virginia law subjects women seeking abortion services to biased-counseling requirements and mandatory delays.

- **COUNSELING BAN/GAG RULE**
  Virginia prohibits certain state employees and organizations receiving state funds from referring women for abortion services.

- **CRISIS PREGNANCY CENTERS**
  Virginia refers women to CPCs.

- **INSURANCE PROHIBITION FOR ABORTION**
  Virginia restricts insurance coverage of abortion for some individuals.

- **REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES**
  Virginia allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

- **RESTRICTIONS ON LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION**
  Virginia restricts low-income women’s access to abortion.

- **RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION**
  Virginia law restricts young women’s access to abortion services by mandating parental notice and consent.

- **TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)**
  Virginia law subjects abortion providers to burdensome restrictions not applied to other medical professionals.

#### Pro-Choice Laws

- **LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING**
  Virginia provides certain low-income women increased coverage for Medicaid-funded family-planning services.

#### Other Related Laws

- **POST-VIABILITY ABORTION RESTRICTION**
  Virginia restricts post-viability abortion.
Political Information

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

LEGISLATURE
The Washington Senate is mixed-choice.
The Washington House is pro-choice.

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

Anti-Choice Laws

REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES
Washington allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)
Washington prohibits certain qualified health-care professionals from providing abortion care.

Pro-Choice Laws

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

EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION
Washington law improves women’s access to emergency contraception (EC).

FREEDOM OF CHOICE ACT
Washington has an affirmative right to choose in its state law.

GUARANTEED ACCESS TO PRESCRIPTIONS
Washington law requires pharmacies to dispense women’s birth control.

LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION
Washington provides low-income women access to abortion.

LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING
Washington provides certain low-income women increased coverage for Medicaid-funded family-planning services.

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

Other Related Laws

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

ACCESS FACT
56 percent of Washington counties have no abortion provider

SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

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WEST VIRGINIA

Political Information

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

LEGISLATURE
The West Virginia Senate is mixed-choice. The West Virginia House is mixed-choice.

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

Anti-Choice Laws

ABORTION BANS
West Virginia has unconstitutional and unenforceable criminal bans on abortion.

BIASED COUNSELING & MANDATORY DELAY
West Virginia law subjects women seeking abortion services to biased-counseling requirements and mandatory delays.

CRISIS PREGNANCY CENTERS
West Virginia refers women to CPCs.

Pro-Choice Laws

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

LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION
West Virginia provides low-income women access to abortion.

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

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.

ACCESS FACT
96 percent of West Virginia counties have no abortion provider
SOURCE: GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE
### Political Information

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

**LEGISLATURE**
The Wisconsin Senate is anti-choice. The Wisconsin Assembly is anti-choice.

### Laws in Brief

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

### Anti-Choice Laws

**ABORTION BANS**
Wisconsin has unconstitutional and unenforceable criminal bans on abortion.

**BIASED COUNSELING & MANDATORY DELAY**
Wisconsin law subjects women seeking abortion services to biased-counseling requirements and mandatory delays.

**COUNSELING BAN/GAG RULE**
Wisconsin prohibits certain state employees and organizations receiving state funds from counseling or referring women for abortion services.

**CRISIS PREGNANCY CENTERS**
Wisconsin funds CPCs directly and refers women to CPCs.

**INSURANCE PROHIBITION FOR ABORTION**
Wisconsin restricts insurance coverage of abortion for some individuals.

**REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES**
Wisconsin allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

**RESTRICTIONS ON LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION**
Wisconsin restricts low-income women’s access to abortion.

**RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION**
Wisconsin law restricts young women’s access to abortion services by mandating parental consent.

**TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)**
Wisconsin subjects abortion providers to burdensome restrictions not applied to other medical professionals.

### Pro-Choice Laws

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

**EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION**
Wisconsin law improves women’s access to emergency contraceptive (EC).

**GUARANTEED ACCESS TO PRESCRIPTIONS**
Wisconsin guarantees that women’s birth-control prescriptions will be filled.

**LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING**
Wisconsin provides certain low-income women increased coverage for Medicaid-funded family-planning services.

**PROTECTION AGAINST CLINIC VIOLENCE**
Wisconsin law protects women seeking reproductive-health care and medical personnel from blockades and violence.

### Other Related Laws

**POST-VIABILITY ABORTION RESTRICTION**
Wisconsin restricts post-viability abortion.
**WYOMING**

**Political Information**

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

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

**Laws in Brief**

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

**Anti-Choice Laws**

**REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL SERVICES**
Wyoming allows certain individuals or entities to refuse to provide women specific reproductive-health services, information, or referrals.

**RESTRICTIONS ON LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION**
Wyoming restricts low-income women’s access to abortion.

**RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION**
Wyoming law restricts young women’s access to abortion services by mandating parental notice and consent.

**TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)**
Wyoming prohibits certain qualified health-care professionals from providing abortion care.

**Pro-Choice Laws**

**LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING**
Wyoming provides certain low-income women increased coverage for Medicaid-funded family-planning services.

**Other Related Laws**

**POST-VIABILITY ABORTION RESTRICTION**
Wyoming restricts post-viability abortion.
CONCLUSION
METHODOLOGY

GENERAL METHODOLOGY

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


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

REPORT CARD METHODOLOGY

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

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

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

ABORTION BAN(S)
(- up to 80 points)
Points were subtracted for each abortion ban based either on the point in pregnancy when the ban(s) begin, or on whether the statute bans a specific procedure. Points were added for certain exceptions included in the ban(s). Additional points were subtracted for any ban(s) whose effective date(s) would be triggered if the Supreme Court overturns Roe v. Wade.

BIASED COUNSELING & MANDATORY DELAYS
(- up to 25 points)
Points were allocated based on the length of the waiting period; whether multiple trips are required; whether a physician is required personally to provide specified information; whether the woman must receive
state-prepared materials; and whether the woman must receive other material, oral or written, that contains biased information. No points were subtracted if a state has an abortion-specific informed-consent measure that does not require biased counseling or a mandatory delay.

**CONTRACEPTIVE EQUITY**
(+ up to 20 points)
Points were added if a state requires health-insurance plans to cover contraceptives to the same extent that they cover other prescription medication; fewer points were added if the measure has an overly broad refusal clause or requires an insurer only to offer and make available such coverage but not include it in every plan.

**COUNSELING BANS/GAG RULES**
(- up to 10 points)
Points were subtracted if the ban applies to counseling and/or referrals and if the ban applies to all or some public funds or employees. Points were added based on the exceptions included in the measure.

**CRISIS PREGNANCY CENTERS**
(- up to 15 points)
Points were subtracted for “Choose Life” license plates enacted by the legislature or executive (without a pro-choice plate enacted by the legislature or executive also in existence); if the woman must receive state-prepared materials that include referrals to CPCs or if a visit to a CPC is mandatory; and if states provide CPCs with direct taxpayer funding. Points were added if states disclosed the limited nature of a CPC’s services in any of their measures.

**EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION**
(+ up to 25 points)
Points were added if the state ensures that sexual-assault survivors receive counseling about and access to emergency contraception (EC) in emergency rooms; if the state’s Medicaid program covers over-the-counter EC; and if pharmacists are allowed to provide EC to a woman without a prescription through a measure specific to EC or one that permits collaborative-therapy agreements generally and includes EC. (These measures were in place before the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved Plan B One-Step® for over-the-counter sales for women of all ages.)

**FREEDOM OF CHOICE ACTS**
(+ up to 55 points)
Points were added if a state has passed legislation to codify the protections of Roe v. Wade and provides an affirmative right to choose abortion prior to viability without government interference.

**GUARANTEED ACCESS TO PRESCRIPTIONS**
(+ up to 10 points)
Points were added if a state explicitly guarantees a woman’s right to have her birth-control prescription filled.

**INSURANCE PROHIBITION FOR ABORTION**
(- up to 35 points)
Points were subtracted if the measure prohibits insurance coverage of abortion in the private insurance market; if the measure prohibits insurance coverage of abortion in the state health-insurance exchange; if the measure prohibits insurance coverage of abortion for all or some state and/or municipal employees; and if the measure requires insurers to provide a policy alternative excluding abortion. Points were added based on the exceptions included in the measure.

**LOW-INCOME WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION**
(- 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 are permitted to refuse to provide services: abortion, insurance coverage for contraception, family planning/birth control, sterilization, individual health-care instructions, or prescriptions.

RESTRICTIONS ON YOUNG WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ABORTION  
(- up to 25 points)
Points were subtracted based on whether consent or notice is required before a minor may obtain abortion services, whose consent or notice is required, whether there is a physician bypass, whether the judicial-bypass procedure is adequate, and whether there is a waiting period. Points were added based on the exceptions included in the measure.

STATE CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTION  
(+ up to 20 points)
Points were added if a state constitution protects the right to choose beyond the U.S. Constitution, and to the degree that the state constitutional protection prevents imposition of restrictions on the right to choose.

TARGETED REGULATION OF ABORTION PROVIDERS (TRAP)  
(- up to 30 points)
Points were allocated based on the breadth and severity of all TRAP measures imposed. Additional points were subtracted if a state prohibits certain qualified health-care professionals from providing abortion care. (Because of the breadth of TRAP measures, we have included in the summaries only select examples that illustrate the burdens these measures impose on abortion providers.)
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 2014 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; Senior Policy Representative Leslie McGorman; Policy Representatives Vanessa Wellbery and Nick Wunder; Policy Aide Maggie Jo Buchanan; Policy Assistants Darcy Dodd and Angela Gentile; and interns Megan Bowles and Emily Eaton.

President Ilyse Hogue, along with the board 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 23rd 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.

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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.