



# Stop the Abortion Bans

## State Fact Sheet

As we've seen in these past few weeks, state after state is intent on stripping away our right and access to abortion care. Just this year alone, over 300 abortion restrictions have been introduced in state legislatures around the country. But over the past month, we've seen some of the most extreme and restrictive policies pass into law. Make no mistake: these decisions are unusually cruel and violent measures, designed to control the reproductive choices of our communities and trap people in poverty. They are also very, very dangerous.

The [Guttmacher Institute](#) reports that as of 2014, some 60% of women having abortions were in their 20s; 59% had one or more children; 86% were unmarried, and 75% were economically disadvantaged. This means that these bans will disproportionately impact the ability of young people to access abortions.

Over the past few weeks, we've been feeling so many things: 1) confused by all of the technical and legal jargon surrounding the bans, 2) wanting to spread awareness within our families, friend circles, and communities, 3) outraged, angry as hell, and ready to take action. That's why we created this toolkit.

**In this toolkit, you'll find crucial background information to decode and clarify current anti-abortion bills. We've focused on 8 specific states including Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Dakota, and Ohio.**

[These Feminist Campus graphics explain the anti-abortion bills so it's easier to share the information with your community and take action together. Share them on your social media and have these crucial conversations.](#)

**Now is the time to arm yourself with knowledge and act.**



## Alabama Abortion Law

In Alabama, there is one major anti-abortion bill that was signed into law by Gov. Kay Ivey and goes into effect November 2019.

### HB 314 and SB 211: The Alabama Human Life Protection Act

[This bill](#) was introduced by Rep. Terri Collins. It bans abortions by making it illegal for doctors to provide them at any stage of pregnancy. There is only an exception to the law if the pregnant person's life is threatened or there is a lethal fetal anomaly. If a doctor is convicted, they face up to 99 years in prison. Planned Parenthood and the American Civil Liberties Union have committed to fighting the law in court.

### Alabama Abortion Funds

#### [Yellowhammer Fund](#)

The Yellowhammer Fund provides support in the form of financial assistance and practical support for anyone seeking abortion care at one of Alabama's three independent abortion clinics as well as a clinic in Atlanta and Washington, D.C.

### Alabama Abortion Clinics

- [Planned Parenthood - Birmingham Health Center](#)
- [Reproductive Health Services](#)
- [The Alabama Women's Center](#)
- [West Alabama Women's Center, Inc.](#)

### Alabama Reproductive Rights, Freedom, & Justice Groups

- [Access Reproductive Care - Southeast](#)
- [ACLU of Alabama Women's Rights and Reproductive Freedom](#)
- [Alabama Reproductive Rights Advocates](#)



## Georgia Abortion Law

As of the 2019 legislative session, one anti-abortion bill has been passed into law in Georgia:

### **HB 481 and SB 218: The Living Infants Fairness and Equality (LIFE) Act**

[This bill](#) was introduced by Rep. Jodi Lott, Rep. Ed Setzler, Rep. Darlene Taylor. It bans abortion after a fetal heartbeat can be detected, which can occur as early as six weeks into a pregnancy (before many people may be aware that they are pregnant). This law applies in all cases except when the abortion is necessary to prevent the death of the pregnant person or prevent substantial and irreversible damage of the pregnant person's body, is necessary to preserve the life of the fetus, or if a pregnancy at 20 weeks or earlier is the result from rape or incest (and such offense was reported to law enforcement). Abortion is punishable by one to 10 years imprisonment, while partial-birth abortions are punishable by up to five years imprisonment and/or fines of up to \$5000. This law goes into effect January 1, 2020.

### **Georgia Abortion Funds**

#### *Women in Need Fund*

The Women in Need Fund provides financial support to people seeking abortions.

#### *Access Reproductive Care - Southeast*

Access Reproductive Care - Southeast provides financial assistance, lodging, and travel to those in need of an abortion. It also operates a healthline support number for callers in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Tennessee. ARC advocates for equal rights in reproductive decision-making through public advocacy, increased access to healthcare, and reproductive care through coalition building in the South.

### **Georgia Abortion Clinics**

- [A Preferred Women's Health Center \(Augusta, Atlanta\)](#)
- [Atlanta Women's Center](#)
- [Carafem Health Center](#)
- [Columbus Women's Health Organization](#)
- [Old National GYN](#)
- [Savannah Medical Clinic](#)
- [Summit Medical Associates](#)

### **Georgia Reproductive Rights, Freedom, & Justice Groups**

- [Amplify GA](#)
- [Georgia Reproductive Justice Access Network](#)
- [NARAL Pro-Choice Georgia](#)
- [Sister Love, Inc.](#)
- [Sister Song](#)
- [SPARK Reproductive Justice NOW](#)



## Kentucky Abortion Laws

As of the 2019 legislative session, [four anti-abortion bills](#) have been passed into law in Kentucky:

### HB 5: Abortion 'Discrimination' Bill

Signed into law in March 2019, the "[Human Rights of the Unborn Child and Anti-Discrimination Act](#)" prevents physicians from performing abortions if they suspect the patient is seeking an abortion due to the fetus' gender, race, or disability status. The ACLU filed suit against the bill [before Governor Bevin could sign it](#); the law has since been blocked from taking effect.

### SB 9: Fetal Heartbeat Bill

Similar to laws many other states have passed or introduced, [SB9 bans abortions](#) "after the detection of a fetal heartbeat," which can occur as early as six weeks into a pregnancy (before many people may be aware that they are pregnant). This bill [signed in March 2019](#) and promptly [blocked by a federal judge who issued a temporary restraining order against the bill](#).

### SB 50: 'Abortion Reversal' Bill

[Signed in March 2019](#), this law requires physicians to tell patients seeking medication abortions that the procedure can be reversed, as well as report all of these procedures to the state.

### HB 148: Abortion Ban (Trigger Law)

The "[Kentucky Human Life Protection Act](#)" is a trigger law signed in March 2019 that would automatically ban abortion in Kentucky if the U.S. Supreme Court were to overturn Roe v. Wade.

### Kentucky Abortion Funds

#### [Kentucky Health Justice Network](#)

The Kentucky Health Justice Network aids people seeking abortions with financial assistance, transportation, interpretation services, and more.

#### [A Fund, Inc.](#)

A Fund has helped Kentuckians pay for abortions for over 25 years. A Fund also works with student health services to make Plan B more affordable and accessible for college students.

### Kentucky Abortion Clinics

- [EMW Women's Surgical Center](#)

### Kentucky Reproductive Rights, Freedom, & Justice Groups

- [ACLU of Kentucky Reproductive Freedom Project](#)
- [Kentucky Health Justice Network](#)
- NARAL Pro-Choice Kentucky
- [Kentucky Religious Coalition for Reproductive Choice](#)



## Louisiana Abortion Laws

As of the 2019 legislative session, two anti-abortion bills have been passed into law in Louisiana:

### **SB 184: Fetal Heartbeat Abortion Ban**

[This bill](#) is similar to laws many other states have passed or introduced, and would ban abortion after a fetal heartbeat can be detected, which can occur as early as six weeks into a pregnancy (before many people may be aware that they are pregnant). This bill was [signed into law by Governor John Bel Edwards](#) on May 30. However, the law [will only go into effect if Mississippi's fetal heartbeat ban is upheld by a federal appeals court](#).

### **HB 425: No Constitutional Right to Abortion Amendment**

This bill, also known as the "[Love Life Amendment](#)," proposes an amendment to Louisiana's state constitution that would guarantee that [nothing in Louisiana's state constitution either protects a right to abortion or requires public funding of abortion care](#). The language of this proposed amendment is similar to [Amendment 1 in West Virginia and Amendment 2 in Alabama](#), both of which passed on their respective state ballots during November 2018's midterm elections. HB 425 has [passed both the House and Senate](#) as of May 21, 2019. It will likely be on the Louisiana ballot this November along with the gubernatorial election.

Seven anti-abortion laws signed in 2016 were challenged by the Center for Reproductive Rights and their enforcement has been delayed. These laws include:

### **HB 1081: Second Trimester Abortion Ban**

The "[Unborn Child Protection from Dismemberment Abortion Act](#)" bans dilation and evacuation (D&E) procedures commonly used during second trimester abortions. This bill was slated to go into effect in August 2016.

### **HB 1019: Genetic Abnormalities Abortion Ban**

[This bill](#) prevents physicians from performing abortions if they suspect their patient is seeking an abortion due to the fetus' potential of a genetic abnormality or diagnosis of a genetic abnormality. This bill was signed into law in June 2016.

### **HB 815: De Facto Medication Abortion Ban**

[This bill](#), signed into law in June 2016, is written to "prohibit the buying, selling, and any other transfer of the intact body of a human embryo or fetus obtained from an induced abortion." HB 815 also prohibits buying, selling, and transfer of any aborted embryo or fetus' organs, tissues, or cells. While not explicit in the bill's text, this bill bans all medication abortion because any abortion taking place at home inherently requires transfer of such matter described in the bill. Other recent anti-abortion bills of importance:



## **SB 181: 15-Week Abortion Ban**

[This bill](#) bans abortion 15 weeks into a pregnancy. SB 181 was signed into law in May 2018, but [was made unenforceable in November 2018](#) when U.S. District Court Judge Carlton Reeves permanently blocked the 15-week abortion ban in Mississippi.

Louisiana already has other anti-abortion laws on the books, including the [“Human Life Protection Act.”](#) passed in 2006, which would automatically and immediately outlaw all abortion in the state if Roe v. Wade were to be overturned by the U.S. Supreme Court. Laws like these are known as “trigger laws” or “trigger bans” and so far five other states – Arkansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Dakota, and South Dakota – have enacted similar bans. Louisiana currently has [three clinics that provide abortions](#), all of which are in danger of shutting down due to a constant barrage of anti-abortion state legislation: The Women’s Health Care Clinic in New Orleans, Delta Clinic in Baton Rouge, and Hope Medical Group for Women in Shreveport.

## **Louisiana Abortion Funds**

### [New Orleans Abortion Fund](#)

The New Orleans Abortion Fund, established in 2012, provides financial assistance to people seeking abortions and aims at helping low-income pregnant people.

## **Louisiana Abortion Clinics**

- [Delta Clinic of Baton Rouge](#)
- [Hope Medical Group for Women](#)
- [Women’s Health Care Center](#)

## **Louisiana Reproductive Rights, Freedom, & Justice Groups**

- [ACCESS: Women’s Health Justice](#)
- [Lift Louisiana](#)
- [Louisiana Coalition for Reproductive Freedom](#)
- [Louisiana NOW](#)
- [Women With a Vision](#)
- [Women’s Health and Justice Initiative](#)



## Mississippi Abortion Law

As of the 2019 legislative session, one anti-abortion bill has been passed into law in Mississippi:

### SB 2116: Heartbeat Abortion Ban

Similar to laws many other states have passed or introduced, this bill [bans abortions after a fetal heartbeat can be detected](#), which can occur as early as six weeks into a pregnancy (before many people may be aware that they are pregnant). It was passed and signed by Governor Phil Bryant in March 2019, but [was later blocked by U.S. District Court Judge Carlton Reeves on May 24](#).

Other recent anti-abortion bills of importance:

### HB 1400: 20-Week Abortion Ban

The "[Preborn Pain Act](#)", signed by Bryant in February 2014 and amended by the Senate a month later, bans abortions at 20 weeks of pregnancy, as do similar 20-week bans in [20 other states](#).

### HB 519: Second Trimester Ban

The "[Unborn Child Protection from Dismemberment Abortion](#)" bill, signed into law in 2016, bans dilation and evacuation (D&E) procedures commonly used during second trimester abortions.

### HB 1510: 15-Week Abortion Ban

The "[Gestational Age Act](#)" bans abortion 15 weeks into a pregnancy. This bill was signed into law in March 2018, temporarily blocked by a federal judge, and [later permanently blocked by U.S. District Court Judge Carlton Reeves](#) in November 2018.

Mississippi is [one of six states with only one clinic left](#) (the others are Kentucky, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, and West Virginia).

### Mississippi Abortion Funds

#### [Mississippi Reproductive Freedom Fund](#)

The Mississippi Reproductive Freedom Fund provides financial assistance, lodging, travel, Plan B, child care, abortion doula services, and more for Mississippians seeking reproductive care.

### Mississippi Abortion Clinics

- [Jackson Women's Health Organization](#) (The Pink House)

### Mississippi Reproductive Rights, Freedom, & Justice Groups

- [Faith in Women](#)
- [Mississippi NOW](#)



## Missouri Abortion Law

As of the 2019 legislative session, one anti-abortion bill has been passed into law in Missouri:

**HB126:** MO's "Stands for the Unborn Act" is an [omnibus anti-abortion bill](#) that will do several things all at once: it will outlaw abortion after eight weeks of gestation, with no exceptions for rape or incest (exceptions for life-threatening medical emergency). It also includes [stringent parental consent laws](#), increased state funding to fake clinics, a trigger law that will outlaw all abortion if Roe vs. Wade is overturned, and bar selective abortions, including reporting measures that would erode doctor-patient relationships. Abortion providers could face up to 15 years in prison. This bill is set to go into effect in August, 2019. The ACLU of Missouri has filed a [petition to bring about a state referendum on this bill](#), which would place decision-making power in the hands of MO residents in 2020.

### The State of Clinics

[Planned Parenthood of the St. Louis Region and Southwest Missouri](#) is currently the only abortion clinic in all of Missouri. Just last week, Missouri was at risk of going dark (being the only state in the country with ZERO abortion clinics), because this clinic was almost forced to close its doors due to purposefully prohibitive and medically unethical barriers from the State Health Department. Thankfully, a state judge issued a temporary order to keep the clinic open. For now, this clinic stays open.

[Hope Clinic for Women](#) - Hope Clinic is an abortion clinic just ten minutes away from St. Louis, located in Granite City, Illinois. Hope serves patients from all over the country and is ready to welcome any patients who need care.

### Missouri Abortion Funds

[Gateway Women's Access Fund](#) - provides funding assistance for patients who cannot afford the cost of abortion services.

### Missouri Abortion Clinics

- [Planned Parenthood of the St. Louis Region and Southwest Missouri](#)

### Missouri Reproductive Rights, Freedom, & Justice Groups

- [Reproaction Missouri](#)
- [ACLU of Missouri](#)
- [NARAL Pro-Choice MO](#)
- [If/When/How Student Chapters](#)
- [Planned Parenthood of the St. Louis Region and Southwest Missouri](#)





## North Dakota Abortion Laws

As of the 2019 legislative session, two anti-abortion bills have been passed into law in North Dakota:

### HB 1546: Second Trimester Ban

[This bill](#) bans dilation and evacuation (D&E) procedures commonly used during second trimester abortions. It allows for exceptions in the case of a medical emergency, but not for rape or incest. Abortion providers would be charged with a Class C felony, punishable by up to five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine. Signed into law on April 10, 2019, by Governor Burgum, the law will not take effect until a federal appeals court or the U.S. Supreme Court allows its enforcement.

### HB 1336: Informed Consent Requirements

This bill requires abortion providers to disseminate [medically inaccurate information](#) to patients receiving abortion services at least 24 hours beforehand. In addition to including language that shames and stigmatizes abortion, the bill requires abortion providers to inform patients of [abortion reversal](#) for medication abortions. This bill was signed into law on March 22, 2019, and will go into effect on August 1.

Tammie Kromenaker, the director of the Red River Women's Clinic in Fargo, is considering filing a lawsuit against the state involving both the second trimester ban and the "junk science" law. North Dakota is [one of six states with only one clinic left](#) (the others are Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, South Dakota, and West Virginia).

### North Dakota Abortion Funds

#### *North Dakota WIN Abortion Access Fund*

WIN, located in Fargo, was established in 1999 to combat discriminatory restrictions on abortion funding that disproportionately burden low-income people, young people, people of color, and rural people in North Dakota, South Dakota, and Minnesota. WIN provides financial assistance for those in North Dakota seeking reproductive health services and initiates advocacy efforts to inform, educate, and activate the public regarding obstructive restrictions on abortion access.

### North Dakota Abortion Clinics

- [Red River Women's Clinic](#)

### North Dakota Reproductive Justice Groups

- ACLU of North Dakota Reproductive Freedom Project
- NARAL Pro-Choice North Dakota Reproductive Rights Access Project
- [North Dakota Women's Network](#)
- [Planned Parenthood North Dakota](#)



## Ohio Abortion Laws

As of the 2019 legislative session, three anti-abortion bills have been passed into law or introduced in Ohio:

**SB23: PASSED.** SB23, otherwise known as a “heartbeat bill” or 6-week ban was recently passed and signed into law by Governor Mike Dewine. This is the third time the Ohio legislature has attempted to pass this law, and the first time it’s successfully gone through, making Ohio one of the six most restrictive states in the country. SB23 outlaws abortion past six weeks - often the time before a patient even knows they’ve missed their period. Under SB23, there is no exception for rape or incest, but there is exception in the case of life-threatening medical emergency. Abortion providers in Ohio face up to one year in prison and a fine of \$2,500. The law is set to go into effect in mid-July of this year. Until then, abortion up to the 20 week cutoff is still legal in Ohio. The ACLU of Ohio is currently challenging SB23.

**SB27: TO WATCH:** Modeled from a similar Indiana law that was just upheld in Court, SB27 would force patients who seek elective abortions to bury or cremate the fetal remains. The bill would not extend to those who sought abortion due to medical emergency or ectopic pregnancy. SB27 has been sponsored by Cincinnati-based state Senator Joe Uecker three separate times, highlighting his eagerness to punish women and all pregnant people. It has currently passed the Senate and is now being considered by the House.

**HB182: TO WATCH:** HB182 has been introduced in the Ohio House. This bill would bar insurance companies and employer plans from funding abortion care, unless the patient’s life is at risk. This bill also includes alarming and medically inaccurate language about ectopic pregnancies. HB182 has not been passed, and it’s a bill to watch in Ohio.

### Ohio Abortion Funds

#### [Women Have Options \(WHO\)](#)

Women Have Options is an Ohio-based fund that provides financial assistance and practical support in the form of transportation, housing, and more for people seeking contraception, emergency contraception, and abortion services. WHO works with clinics across Ohio with funds that come from private donations and foundations.

### Ohio Abortion Clinics

*Despite having such restrictive laws, Ohio actually has quite a few clinics that provide abortions.*

- [Northeast Ohio Women’s Center](#)
- [Women’s Med Center](#)
- [Capital Care Network of Toledo](#)
- [Your Choice Healthcare of Columbus](#)



- [Planned Parenthood Cincinnati Surgical Center](#)
- Planned Parenthood East Columbus Surgical Center
- Capital Care Network of Akron
- Planned Parenthood Bedford Heights Surgery Center
- Preterm

## **Ohio Reproductive Rights Groups**

*To follow and plug into the work of incredible organizations on the ground, see:*

- [Ohio Religious Coalition for Reproductive Choice](#)
- [NARAL Pro-Choice Ohio](#)
- [Planned Parenthood of Greater Ohio](#)