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1 include an exception to preserve a woman's health.^{13,14} Some analysts have also
2 suggested that in this decision the Supreme Court demonstrated a willingness to overturn
3 the Roe v. Wade decision.¹³

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5 In the months since the Supreme Court decision, the number of abortion restrictions
6 proposed at the state level has drastically increased. According to the Guttmacher
7 Institute,¹⁵ in 2007 alone, the following legislative measures were proposed at the state
8 level:

9

- 10 1. Abortion bans set in place to replace Roe v. Wade, should it be overturned at the
11 federal level, were introduced in 12 states.
- 12 2. Proposed laws requiring that women seeking abortions undergo mandatory counseling
13 and then wait a specified period of time (usually 24 or 48 h) before undergoing an
14 abortion were introduced in 25 states.
- 15 3. Proposed laws requiring that minors obtain parental consent or that at least 1 parent be
16 notified were introduced in 15 states.
- 17 4. Bans on specific abortion procedures were introduced in 9 states.
- 18 5. Limits on private insurance coverage of abortion were introduced in 9 states.
- 19 6. Restrictions on public funding of abortion for low-income women were introduced in
20 15 states.
- 21 7. Increased requirements regarding reporting statistical information to state agencies by
22 clinicians providing abortion procedures were introduced in 12 states.

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1 8. Targeted regulations of abortion providers or clinics (e.g., additional mandated
2 equipment, requirement of admitting privileges, classifying abortion clinics as
3 ambulatory surgical centers or other classifications requiring increased regulation) were
4 introduced in 15 states.

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6 In light of the Supreme Court's decision and the threat of new restrictions on access to
7 abortion at the state level, APHA urges state legislatures, elected and appointed officials
8 to do the following:

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- 10 1. Repeal or oppose state laws that in any way limit access to safe abortion services,
11 including, but not limited to—
 - 12 a. Mandatory delays and information or counseling that is not science based,
 - 13 b. Bans on specific abortion procedures,
 - 14 c. Parental consent or notification requirements,
 - 15 d. Targeted regulation of abortion providers, and
 - 16 e. Limits for advanced practice clinicians in providing abortion services.
- 17 2. Support state laws that improve access to safe abortion services, including but not
18 limited to—
 - 19 a. Provide funding for abortion care via state Medicaid funds,
 - 20 b. Maintain medical decision-making within the patient–health care provider relationship,
 - 21 c. Strengthen and enshrine the current federal protection on the right to access abortion
22 under *Roe v. Wade*,

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1 d. Allow trained advanced practice clinicians to provide medication and aspiration
2 abortions,

3 e. Protect health facilities and clinicians who provide abortion care.

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5 APHA urges public health workers and advocates taking action at the local and state
6 levels to ensure access to safe and legal abortion by supporting the previously mentioned
7 actions, regardless of the political climate.

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