

# Abortion Access

## THE PROBLEM

Abortion is a safe, legal, and commonplace medical procedure. Approximately a third of all women will have had an abortion by the age of 45.<sup>1</sup> Yet, in the past several years, politicians on the local<sup>2</sup> and state level have taken unprecedented action to restrict access to abortion, using multiple strategies to make abortion difficult, if not impossible, for many women to access.<sup>3</sup> Depending on the law, these policies have led to the unnecessary closing of well-regulated and safe abortion clinics, made abortion more expensive for patients by banning insurance coverage, and placed unnecessary regulations on the procedure itself.

## THE SOLUTION

Officials at the local level have the opportunity to take measures to protect and expand reproductive rights, as well as begin to turn the tide of legislation by acting in support of women's health.

## POLICY ISSUES

**PROVIDE LOCAL FUNDING OF ABORTION:** Many women lack insurance coverage of abortion due to state and federal bans on abortion coverage, while others are hesitant to use their insurance to cover the cost of the procedure due to privacy concerns.<sup>4</sup> As a result, the cost of an abortion procedure can be a major obstacle, particularly for young and/or low-income women. In **Cook County, IL**, the Cook County Board of Commissioners sets aside funding in the hospital's budget every year to offer a limited number of subsidized abortions to low-income county residents.<sup>5</sup> In Texas, the **Travis County** Board of Commissioners provided abortion coverage for low-income residents at three abortion clinics using funding from local sources of revenue until a law passed by the Texas legislature put a stop to the practice.<sup>6</sup>

**PROTECT PATIENT ACCESS TO ABORTION CLINICS:**



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— **“Local Attacks on Women’s Health,”** Urban Initiative for Reproductive Health.

By physically obstructing access or excessively intimidating patients, anti-choice demonstrators can make visiting a clinic a hostile and upsetting experience, and can even prevent women from gaining entry. While the free speech of protesters must be protected, communities can take important measures to ensure that anti-choice groups do not prevent women from accessing abortion. In **New York, NY**, a clinic access law strengthens penalties for protesters who harass or block patients, providers, or volunteers within 15 feet of the clinic.<sup>7</sup> The **Pittsburgh** City Council enacted a buffer zone ordinance that establishes a 15-foot zone around the clinic in which no one may congregate, patrol, demonstrate, or picket.<sup>8</sup>

Anti-choice groups also are known to set up crisis pregnancy centers, organizations that often represent themselves as full-service reproductive health centers but instead use manipulative and deceptive tactics to dissuade women from choosing abortion. In **New York** the city council passed an ordinance requiring CPCs to keep women’s

personal information confidential and also requiring signage indicating whether or not a licensed medical provider is on staff.<sup>9</sup>

### ENSURE LOCAL ZONING CODES TREAT ABORTION PROVIDERS FAIRLY:

In some cities, anti-choice groups have used local zoning regulations as a way to block the establishment of an abortion clinic in their community or close down existing clinics. This strategy forced the shutdown of a clinic in **Fairfax, VA**, which needed to relocate due to passage of a targeted regulation of abortion providers (TRAP) law on the state level. In response, the City Council changed the zoning code, leaving the abortion clinic unable to secure a new location. On the other hand, a similar attempt was defeated in **Manassas, Virginia** a few months later. Instead of using zoning codes to attack providers, local City Councils could modify their zoning codes to ensure that abortion providers are treated fairly within their borders. This generally means treating abortion clinics in the same manner as medical offices, as most abortions are routinely and safely provided in office-based settings.

**PASS A LOCAL RESOLUTION SUPPORTING STATE AND FEDERAL LEGISLATION:** Demonstrating that there is broad support for abortion coverage makes it easier for progressive policymakers on the state and federal level to reverse bans on abortion coverage. **Seattle, WA** passed a resolution in support of comprehensive reproductive health care coverage that includes abortion. Their support provided an opportunity for Seattle's Congressman to make explicit his support of federal coverage of abortion to his constituents. In **Philadelphia, PA**, the Board of Health passed a similar resolution, using their expertise to make the case that abortion coverage is a vital public health issue. In **Houston, TX** the Mayor and eight members of the City Council called on Congress to pass the Women's Health Protection Act, a federal bill that would reverse many of the harmful restrictions enacted on the state level.<sup>10</sup> Such resolutions are vital tools for demonstrating support for and raising awareness of these important bills.



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– Rachel Jones, Women's Health Issues

funding and technical assistance to organizations and advocates working to advance reproductive health, rights and justice on the local level through its **Urban Initiative for Reproductive Health**. The **All\* Above All** campaign provides support to organizations and individuals working to lift the bans that deny abortion coverage. The **National Abortion Federation** and **Planned Parenthood Action Fund** provide information and support for abortion access initiatives, particularly related to safe clinic access and buffer zones.

### NOTES

1. “Fact Sheet: Induced Abortion in the United States,” Guttmacher Institute (Nov. 2014).
2. “Local Attacks on Women's Health,” Urban Initiative for Reproductive Health.
3. Heather Boonstra and Elizabeth Nash, “A Surge of State Abortion Restrictions Puts Providers—and the Women They Serve—in the Crosshairs.” Guttmacher Policy Review (2014).
4. Rachel Jones, et al “At What Cost? Payment for Abortion Care by U.S. Women,” Women's Health Issues (2013).
5. Patricia Donovan, “The Restoration of Abortion Services at Cook County Hospital,” Family Planning Perspectives (1993).
6. Ari Auber, “Anti-Abortion Measure Targets Travis County,” The Texas Tribune (July, 2011).
7. Local Law 24 of 2009.
8. Women's Law Project. Women's Advocates Celebrate New Protection for Patients, Escorts, and Protesters: 15-Foot Clinic Buffer Zone, 8-Foot Personal Bubble Zone Bill Passes Pittsburgh City Council (2005).
9. N.Y.C. Admin. Code § 20–815 to - 820.
10. “#ActForWomen Municipal Resolutions.” Municipal Actions in Support of the Women's Health Protection Act of 2013, Center for Reproductive Rights.

## LANDSCAPE AND RESOURCES

The **National Institute for Reproductive Health** provides

Co-authored by:

