



AUL's 2014 "Life List"

1. **Louisiana tops the "Life List" list for the fifth year in a row.** Louisiana tops the list because of its decades-long history of enacting common-sense limitations on abortion; it also comprehensively protects healthcare freedom of conscience and is one of only a small number of states that has enacted meaningful regulations on biotechnologies such as destructive embryo research.
2. Louisiana is followed in the ranking by **Oklahoma, Arkansas, Arizona, Pennsylvania, and Texas.**
3. **Most improved states** for 2014 are:
 - **Texas**—Which, in a special session in July 2013, enacted legislation prohibiting dangerous late-term abortions; prohibiting impersonal "telemed" abortions and regulating the provision of abortion-inducing drugs; mandating that abortion clinics meet the same patient care standards as other facilities performing outpatient surgeries; and requiring that abortion providers have local hospital admitting privileges.
 - **Illinois**—Where, after eight years of litigation, a 2005 Executive Order forcing pharmacists and pharmacies to dispense so-called "emergency contraception" "without delay" was invalidated; and where, after decades of obstruction by abortion advocates, the state's parental notice requirement for abortion finally went into effect.
 - Also making significant strides toward protecting women and unborn children was **North Carolina** which enacted measures prohibiting sex-selection abortions, giving the state Department of Health authority to apply ambulatory surgical center standards to abortion facilities, limiting funding for abortion through the health insurance plans offered through the health insurance Exchanges required by the *Affordable Care Act* or offered through local governments, and regulating the provision of abortion-inducing drugs
 - Finally, **Kansas** enacted new laws limiting state funding for abortion, prohibiting sex-selection abortions, and enhancing its existing informed consent requirements and limitations on dangerous late-term abortions.

4. For the 5th year in a row, **Washington is the worst state for life**, followed by **California, Vermont, New York, and Connecticut**.

5. Every year, we are making progress – state-by-state and law-by-law – toward a more pro-life America. The 2013 state legislative year produced significant victories for life across the United States, simultaneously laying the groundwork for victories in 2014 and beyond.

6. In 2013, at least 97 new life-affirming legal requirements, including at least 69 requirements related to abortion, were enacted. Importantly, **35 states made notable progress in defending life in 2013**.

7. **In 2013, AUL provided legal and policy resources to 39 states and helped enact 16 pieces of life-affirming legislation, while AUL Action, through our state representatives and other allies, worked in 31 states to promote life-affirming legislation and to defeat anti-life initiatives.**

8. In 2013, 48 states considered approximately 360 measures related to abortion, and the majority of these measures were life-affirming. **Alabama, Arkansas, Indiana, Kansas, North Dakota, and Texas made the most significant progress in implementing life-affirming and protective agendas**. Of particular note, **North Dakota, relying on AUL model language, became the first state to enact a ban on abortions performed for genetic abnormalities**.

9. This year's "Life List" **ranking criteria** focuses on state implementation of the components of AUL's new *Women's Protection Project* (with 25% of the possible points being tied to the enactment and enforcement of these categories of laws):

- **The Women's Health Defense Act prohibiting late-term abortions** based on increasing evidence of the negative impact that such abortions have on women's health, as well as concerns about the pain felt by an unborn child. Unlike other available legislative models prohibiting late-term abortions, ***AUL's model is the only one to directly attack the Supreme Court's primary rationale for affirming Roe v. Wade – the "reliance interest."*** The specific language and animating principles of this model directly undercut the Supreme Court's ill-informed assumption that abortion is good for women and beneficial to woman's health.
- AUL's *Women's Right to Know Act* **ensuring that women considering abortions are given medically accurate information** about abortion, its risks and complications, and its life-affirming alternatives.
- Drawing on more than a decade of AUL leadership and experience with regulating abortion facilities, the *Abortion Patients' Enhanced Safety Act* **mandates that abortion clinics meet the same patient care standards as other facilities performing outpatient surgeries**.

- AUL’s *Abortion-Inducing Drugs Safety Act* **requires that abortion providers follow the protocols approved by the FDA for RU-486 and other abortion-inducing drugs** and eliminates opportunities for abortionists to promote in unsafe and impersonal “telemed” practices or to provide these dangerous drugs according to the unproven, profit-enhancing protocols being championed by the abortion industry.
- The *Parental Involvement Enhancement Act* **provides 10 different options for strengthening existing parental consent or notice laws** including requirements for notarized documents, requirements for identification and proof of relationship for the person consenting to or receiving notice of the abortion, and specific evidentiary and other standards for a judicial bypass hearing when a minor is seeking the waiver of her state’s parental involvement requirements.
- AUL’s innovative *Child Protection Act* has **three major components designed to protect America’s girls**. The first is a requirement that all those working in an abortion clinic – including administrative staff and volunteers, not just licensed medical personnel – **report suspected child sexual abuse to state officials**. The second component is a requirement that, when an abortion is performed on a girl under the age of 14, the abortionist **retain forensic evidence that can be used in any subsequent investigation or prosecution**. The final component provides **legal remedies for parents when a third-party such as an abortion clinic employee or a teacher attempts to aid a child in obtaining an abortion without involving her parents as required by the laws of her home state**.

10. In 2013, AUL’s legal and policy experts helped enact 16 new pro-life measures:

- **Alabama** enacted an omnibus abortion measure which included requirements, based on AUL’s *Abortion-Inducing Drugs Safety Act*, requiring that abortion-inducing drugs be administered by a physician and mandating that the physician examine the woman before administering the drugs.
- Alabama also enacted a provision, inspired by AUL model language, requiring that abortion clinics meet the same medically appropriate standards of patient care as ambulatory surgical centers.
- **Arkansas** enacted a measure, based on AUL model language, which adds employees and volunteers at “reproductive health facilities” to the list of mandatory reporters of suspected sexual abuse of minors.
- In consultation with AUL experts, Arkansas also enacted a measure expanding its existing fetal homicide law to protect an unborn child beginning at the moment of conception.
- Arkansas became the third state to enact AUL’s *Pregnant Woman’s Protection Act*,

permitting women to use force to defend their unborn children from criminal violence.

- **Florida** enacted a measure providing that an infant born alive during or immediately after an attempted abortion is entitled to the same rights, powers, and privileges as any other child born alive in the course of natural birth and requiring healthcare providers to take reasonable and medically appropriate measures to preserve the life and health of born-alive infants. AUL President and CEO Dr. Charmaine Yoest testified in support of this requirement after Planned Parenthood's representative testified that the decision whether to save the life of a child born alive should be left solely to the mother and her abortionist.
- **Indiana** enacted a measure, based on AUL model legislation, requiring that a physician examine a woman before providing abortion-inducing drugs.
- **Mississippi** likewise enacted a measure, partially based on AUL's *Abortion-Inducing Drugs Safety Act*, requiring that a physician examine a woman before providing abortion-inducing drugs.
- **Missouri**, with the assistance of AUL's state director, enacted a measure allowing contributions to pregnancy resource centers to be eligible for tax credits.
- **Montana** enacted a law requiring notarized parental consent and proof of identification for a minor's abortion without the governor's signature. The measure is based on AUL model language.
- **North Dakota** enacted a law, based on AUL model legislation, to prohibit abortions sought solely on account of a child's sex or because the child has been diagnosed with a genetic abnormality. North Dakota became the first state in the nation to enact a ban on abortions performed for genetic abnormalities.
- **Oklahoma** enacted a measure, based on AUL model language, requiring a parent to provide government-issued proof of identification before a minor's abortion. The measure also amends the state's existing judicial bypass procedure to require that the proceedings be initiated in the county in which a minor resides and delineates specific factors a judge must consider in assessing whether a minor should have an abortion without parental involvement.
- **Texas** enacted a requirement that abortion clinics meet the same patient care standards as other facilities performing outpatient surgeries. The measure was inspired by AUL's *Abortion Patient Enhanced Safety Act*.
- Texas also enacted a measure, based on AUL's *Abortion-Inducing Drugs Safety Act*, regulating the provision of abortion-inducing drugs such as RU-486.
- Working with a coalition of national and state pro-life groups, AUL helped Texas enact a measure banning abortions at and after five months based upon medical evidence that an unborn child at that stage of development feels pain.

- Similarly, AUL and its allies helped Texas enact a measure requiring individual abortion providers to have hospital admitting privileges.

Importantly, AUL also helped to defeat two prominent anti-life initiatives:

- In **New York**, AUL helped to defeat Governor Andrew Cuomo's *Women's Equality Act*. The measure would have elevated abortion to a fundamental legal right in the state, eliminated all existing legal protections for women considering abortion, and rescinded protections for unborn victims of violence.
- In **Washington State**, AUL testified against and helped to defeat a bill mandating health insurance plans covering maternity care to also cover abortions.

** Overall "Life List" ranking includes evaluation of laws related to abortion, legal recognition and protection of the unborn (*e.g.*, fetal homicide and born-alive infant protection), bioethics and biotechnologies, the end of life, and freedom of conscience.

Supporting Material:

Life List: (Ranks states on laws related to abortion, legal recognition and protection of the unborn, bioethics, end of life, and healthcare freedom of conscience)

Most Protective States

1. Louisiana (best)
2. Oklahoma
3. Arkansas
4. Arizona
5. Pennsylvania
6. Texas
7. Kansas
8. Indiana
9. Nebraska
10. Missouri

Least Protective States

1. Washington (worst)
2. California
3. Vermont
4. New York
5. Connecticut
6. New Jersey
7. Oregon
8. Hawaii
9. Maryland
10. Nevada

AUL's 2014 State Rankings

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| 1. | Louisiana | 26. | Colorado |
| 2. | Oklahoma | 27. | Illinois |
| 3. | Arkansas | 28. | Wisconsin |
| 4. | Arizona | 29. | Utah |
| 5. | Pennsylvania | 30. | Rhode Island |
| 6. | Texas | 31. | Maine |
| 7. | Kansas | 32. | Delaware |
| 8. | Indiana | 33. | West Virginia |
| 9. | Nebraska | 34. | New Hampshire |
| 10. | Missouri | 35. | Wyoming |
| 11. | South Dakota | 36. | Alaska |
| 12. | North Dakota | 37. | Montana |
| 13. | Georgia | 38. | New Mexico |
| 14. | Virginia | 39. | Iowa |
| 15. | Mississippi | 40. | Massachusetts |
| 16. | Michigan | 41. | Nevada |
| 17. | Ohio | 42. | Maryland |
| 18. | Kentucky | 43. | Hawaii |
| 19. | South Carolina | 44. | Oregon |
| 20. | Alabama | 45. | New Jersey |
| 21. | North Carolina | 46. | Connecticut |
| 22. | Idaho | 47. | New York |
| 23. | Tennessee | 48. | Vermont |
| 24. | Minnesota | 49. | California |
| 25. | Florida | 50. | Washington |