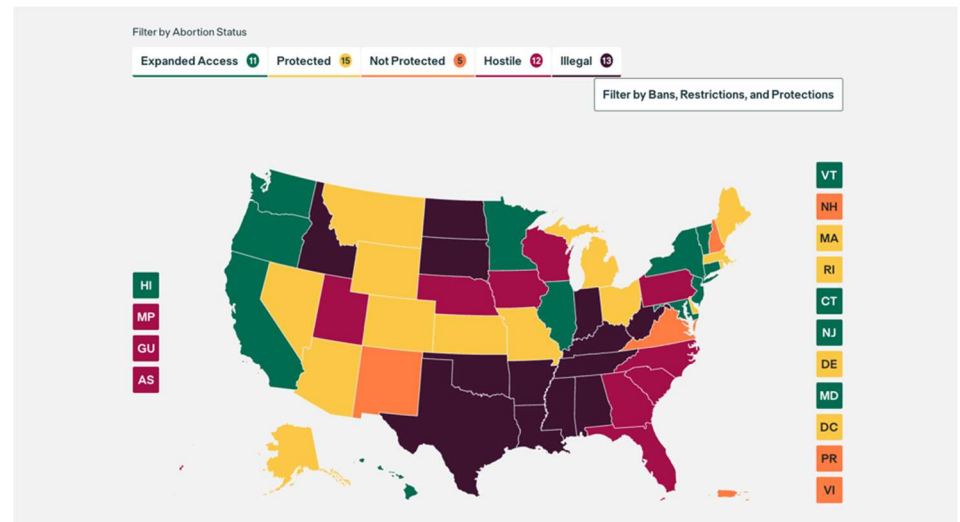


After Roe Fell Factsheet

Last updated September 29, 2026



The Center for Reproductive Rights' *After Roe Fell* is an online policy research tool that gives users the power to explore the abortion policies of all 50 U.S. states, the District of Columbia, and the five most populous U.S. territories. The tool uses careful legal analysis of constitutions, executive orders, statutes, regulations, and court decisions to provide a full picture of abortion rights across the U.S.

Since *Roe* fell on June 24, 2022, states have taken a broad range of actions to restrict or ban abortion care.

- **20 states** have made abortion illegal or severely restricted.
- **13 states** have completely banned the provision of abortion care and are imposing criminal penalties. While bans and restrictions generally have exceptions, *After Roe Fell* does not list them in detail because those exceptions do not provide meaningful access.

At the same time, many states have taken actions to expand and protect abortion care.

- **17 states** currently have constitutional protections for abortion.
- Voters in **10 states** have amended their state constitutions to expressly protect reproductive freedom.
- Overall, Supreme Courts in **7 states** have ruled that their constitution protects the right to abortion; some of these rulings took place prior to the *Dobbs* decision.
- **23 states** and the District of Columbia have reproductive health and rights focused shield protections with **19 states** and the District of Columbia having enacted shield laws and **4 states** having some shield protections through executive orders. Virginia is the newest state to enact a shield law protection for reproductive healthcare.
- **8 states** have enacted shield laws that protect interstate telemedicine abortion.

To explore more, visit reproductiverights.org/maps/abortion-laws-by-state

The appendix below goes into further detail about each state's designation with citations.

Constitutional Protections

17 states have constitutional protections.

10 states enshrined the right to abortion through ballot measures: Arizona,¹ California,² Colorado,³ Maryland,⁴ Montana,⁵ Michigan,⁶ Missouri,⁷ New York,⁸ Ohio,⁹ and Vermont.¹⁰

7 State Supreme Courts ruled that their constitutions protect the right to abortion: Alaska,¹¹ Illinois,¹² Kansas,¹³ Massachusetts,¹⁴ Minnesota,¹⁵ New Jersey,¹⁶ and Wyoming.¹⁷

Shield Laws & Policies

23 states have shield law protections either through enacted legislation or executive action.

19 states and the District of Columbia have enacted interstate shield statutes: California,¹⁸ Colorado,¹⁹ Connecticut,²⁰ Delaware,²¹ Hawaii,²² Illinois,²³ Maine,²⁴ Maryland,²⁵ Massachusetts,²⁶ Minnesota,²⁷ Nevada,²⁸ New Jersey,²⁹ New Mexico,³⁰ New York,³¹ Oregon,³² Rhode Island,³³ Vermont,³⁴ Virginia,³⁵ and Washington.³⁶

8 of these shield statutes also protect abortion providers providing telemedicine regardless of the patient's location: California,³⁷ Colorado,³⁸ Maine,³⁹ Massachusetts,⁴⁰ New York,⁴¹ Rhode Island,⁴² Vermont,⁴³ and Washington.⁴⁴

4 states have some shield protections which generally include limitations on extraditions and restrictions on using state agency resources from supporting investigations into reproductive care access: Arizona,⁴⁵ Michigan,⁴⁶ North Carolina,⁴⁷ and Pennsylvania.⁴⁸

Gestational Limits

13 states have banned the provision of abortion care and are imposing criminal penalties: Alabama,⁴⁹ Arkansas,⁵⁰ Idaho,⁵¹ Indiana,⁵² Kentucky,⁵³ Louisiana,⁵⁴ Mississippi,⁵⁵ North Dakota,⁵⁶ Oklahoma,⁵⁷ South Dakota,⁵⁸ Tennessee,⁵⁹ Texas,⁶⁰ and West Virginia.⁶¹

7 states have restricted abortion to an early gestational limit (less than 20-weeks LMP) that would have been impossible under *Roe v. Wade*: Florida,⁶² Georgia,⁶³ Iowa,⁶⁴ Nebraska,⁶⁵ North Carolina,⁶⁶ South Carolina,⁶⁷ and Utah.⁶⁸

17 states have either a total abortion ban and/or an early gestational ban of 6-weeks LMP: Alabama,⁶⁹ Arkansas,⁷⁰ Florida,⁷¹ Georgia,⁷² Idaho,⁷³ Indiana,⁷⁴ Iowa,⁷⁵ Kentucky,⁷⁶ Louisiana,⁷⁷ Mississippi,⁷⁸ North Dakota,⁷⁹ Oklahoma,⁸⁰ South Carolina,⁸¹ South Dakota,⁸² Tennessee,⁸³ Texas,⁸⁴ and West Virginia⁸⁵.

20 states and Guam⁸⁶ have either a total abortion ban and/or an early gestational ban of 18-weeks LMP or less⁸⁷: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, and West Virginia.

Endnotes

¹ Az. Const. art. II, § 8.1.

² Cal. Const. art. I, § 1.1.

³ Colo. Const. art. II, § 32

⁴ Md. Const. Decl. of Rts. art. 48

⁵ Mont. Const. art. II, § 36, *Right to make decisions about pregnancy*.

⁶ Mich. Const. art. I § 28.

⁷ Mo. Const. Art. 1, § 36.

⁸ N.Y. Const. art. I, § 11.

⁹ Ohio Const. Art. I, § 22.

¹⁰ Vt. Const. CH I, art. XXII.

¹¹ *Planned Parenthood of The Great Nw. v. State*, 375 P.3d 1122, 1129 (Alaska 2016) (“In 1997 we examined this express privacy provision in the context of pregnancy-related decisions and held that a woman’s fundamental privacy right to reproductive choice is more broadly protected by the Alaska Constitution than the United States Constitution.”) (citing *Valley Hosp. Ass’n, Inc. v. Mat-Su Coal. for Choice*, 948 P.2d 963, 966-69 (Alaska 1997)).

¹² *Hope Clinic for Women, Ltd. v. Flores*, 991 N.E.2d 745, 760 (Ill. 2013).

¹³ *Hodes & Nauser, MDs, P.A. v. Schmidt*, 440 P.3d 461, 502 (Kan. 2019).

¹⁴ *Moe v. Sec’y of Admin. & Fin.*, 417 N.E.2d 387, 397-99 (Mass. 1981); *Planned Parenthood League of Mass., Inc. v. Att’y Gen.*, 677 N.E.2d 101, 103-04 (Mass. 1997).

¹⁵ *See Women of State of Minn. by Doe v. Gomez*, 542 N.W.2d 17, 27 (Minn. 1995) (“We therefore conclude that the right of privacy under the Minnesota Constitution encompasses a woman’s right to decide to terminate her pregnancy.”)

¹⁶ *Right to Choose v. Byrne*, 91 N.J. 287, 306 (1982) (striking restriction of Medicaid funding for medically necessary abortions based on a recognized right to privacy).

¹⁷ *State v. Johnson*, No. S-24-0326 (Wyo. 2026).

¹⁸ Cal. Penal Code § 847.5

¹⁹ Colo. Rev. Stat. §§ 24-116-101 to -102.

²⁰ Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 19a-17e.

²¹ Del. Code. Ann. tit. 11, § 2506; Del. Code Ann. tit. 24, §§ 1731(b)(26), 1773(c), 1922(d)); Del. Code Ann. tit. 10 § 3928.

²² Haw. Rev. Stat. §§ 323J-6; 636C-9 (bars the application of out-of-state laws for reproductive health care).

²³ 735 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 40/28-11, 725 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 225/6. In 2025, Illinois expanded its shield law protections to protect additional healthcare providers, including licensed professional midwives, as well as drug wholesalers. *See* Ill. Pub. Act 104-0432 (eff. Jan. 1, 2026) (codified in various sections of Ill. Comp. Stat.).

²⁴ Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 14, §§ 9001–9007.

²⁵ Md. Codes Ann., Cts. & Jud. Proc. §§ 9-302, 9-402, 10-408, 11-802, Crim. Proc. § 9-106, Health Occ. § 1-227, Ins. §§ 15-857, 19-117, State Pers. & Pens § 2-312.

²⁶ Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 276, § 13 (prohibiting surrendering a person charged in another state for engaging in abortion or gender-affirming care); ch. 147, § 63 (prohibiting a state or local law enforcement agency from assisting with an out-of-state or federal investigation

²⁷ Minn. Stat. §§ 147.091, subdiv. 1c; 147A.13, subdiv. 1a; 148.261, subdiv. 1b; 151.071, subdiv. 2b; 245C.15, subdiv. 6; 548.252; 604.415; 629.13; 629.14.

²⁸ Nev. Rev. Stat. §§ 179.540 (barring the Governor from surrendering or issuing arrest warrants); 232.0088 (barring state agency cooperation with out-of-state investigations); 629.250 (protecting reproductive health care providers from professional disciplinary action).629.

²⁹ N.J. Stat. Ann. § 2A

³⁰ N.M. Stat. Ann. § 24-35-1 *et. seq.* (“Reproductive and Gender-Affirming Health Care Protection Act”)

³¹ N.Y. Comp. Codes R. & Regs. tit. 29, § 3102(e); N.Y. Crim. Proc. Law §§ 140.10(3-a), 570.17; N.Y. Exec. Law § 837-w; N.Y. Civ. Prac. Law § 3119(g); N.Y. Ins. Law § 3436-a; N.Y. Educ. Law § 6531-b; N.Y. Pub. Health Law §§ 230(9-c), 230(i-a); N.Y. Educ. Law § 6506-d.

³² Or. Rev. Stat. §§ 15.430(8) (identifying actions governed by Oregon law), 24.500 (policy for out-of-state shield protections), 675.070, 675.540, 677.190 (licensure protections), 676.313 (prohibiting adverse actions by insurance carriers), 192.820 (address confidentiality program).

- ³³ 5 R.I. Gen. Laws §§ 5-37.8 *et seq.* (protections for providers of legally protected healthcare activity); § 23-17-53 (discussing requirements for physician contracts).
- ³⁴ S. 28, Gen. Assemb., Reg. Sess. 2025-2026 (Vt. 2025) *to be codified at* Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 1 § 150(b)(1)(4).
- ³⁵ S.B. 794, 2026 Gen. Assemb., Reg. Sess. (Va. 2026) (codified at Va. Code Ann §§ 8.01-412.10, 19.2-88, 19.2-99, 19.2-100, 19.2-273, 19.2-274, 19.2-87.1 and 32.1-376- 32.1-382).
- ³⁶ Wash. Rev. Code § 18.130.450(1)-(2).
- ³⁷ Cal. Penal Code § 1549.15(b)(1)(C).
- ³⁸ Colo. Rev. Stat. § 18-13-133.
- ³⁹ Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 14 § 9002(8)(B).
- ⁴⁰ Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 12 § 11I½(a).
- ⁴¹ N.Y. Crim. Proc. § 570.17(1)(b)(ii).
- ⁴² 23 R.I. Gen. Laws Ann. § 23-101-2(8)(ii).
- ⁴³ Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 1, § 150(b)(1)(B).
- ⁴⁴ Wash. Rev. Code § 7.115.020(1).
- ⁴⁵ A.Z. Exec. Order, No. 2023-11 (June 22, 2023), https://azgovernor.gov/sites/default/files/executive_order_2023_11.pdf.
- ⁴⁶ Mich. Exec. Order No. 2022-4, *Unavailability of Interstate Extradition* (Jul. 13, 2022), <https://www.michigan.gov/whitmer/news/state-orders-and-directives/2022/07/13/executive-order-2022-4-unavailability-of-interstate-extradition>.
- ⁴⁷ N.C. Exec. Order, No. 263 (Jul. 6, 2022), <https://governor.nc.gov/media/3298>.
- ⁴⁸ P.A. Exec. Order, No. 2022-01 (July 12, 2022), <https://www.pa.gov/content/dam/copapwp-pagov/en/oa/documents/policies/eo/2022-01.pdf>.
- ⁴⁹ Ala. Code § 26-23H-4 (only allowing abortions to prevent a serious health risk to the pregnant person).
- ⁵⁰ Ark. Code Ann. §§ 5-61-301 to 304.
- ⁵¹ Idaho Code § 18-622(1)(a) (stating that the ban will take effect thirty days after “the issuance of the judgment...of the United States supreme court” which occurred July 28, 2022)
- ⁵² Ind. Code 16-34-2-7 (Although this ban was enjoined in 2022, the Indiana Supreme Court vacated the injunction on June 30, 2023, allowing the ban to take effect).
- ⁵³ Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 311.772(3)(b) (allowing physicians to provide medical procedures to prevent the death or substantial risk of death due to a physical condition or to prevent a serious, permanent impairment of a life-sustaining organ of a pregnant person).
- ⁵⁴ La. Stat. Ann. §§ 40:1061, 14:87.7–8.
- ⁵⁵ Miss. Code Ann. § 41-41-45.
- ⁵⁶ N.D. Cent. Code § 12.1-19.1-02; *Access Indep. Health Servs., Inc. v. Wrigley*, 2025 ND 199, 28 N.W.3d 850 (2025) (upholding the state’s total ban on abortion).
- ⁵⁷ Okla. Stat. tit. 21, § 861.
- ⁵⁸ S.D. Codified Laws § 22-17-5.1
- ⁵⁹ Tenn. Code Ann. § 39-15-213 (stating that the ban will take effect thirty days after “the issuance of the judgment...of the United States Supreme Court” which took place on July 28, 2022) (providing an exception when a pregnancy is not viable or when an abortion is necessary to prevent the pregnant person’s death or serious, irreversible harm to their health). *See also* Tenn. Code Ann. § 63-6-1101 *et seq.*
- ⁶⁰ Tex. Health & Safety Code §§ 170A.001–.007; *see also* 2021 Tex. Sess. Law Serv. sec. 3 (H.B. 1280) (stating that the ban will take effect thirty days after “the issuance of a United States Supreme Court judgment in a decision overruling, wholly or partly, *Roe v. Wade*, 410 U.S. 113 (1973), as modified by *Planned Parenthood v. Casey*, 505 U.S. 833 (1992), thereby allowing the states of the United States to prohibit abortion” which took place on June 24, 2022).
- ⁶¹ W. Va. Code § 16-2R-3(a).
- ⁶² FLA. STAT. § 390.0111; *Planned Parenthood of S.W. and Central Fla. et al. v. Florida*, No. 384 So.3d 67 (Fla. Apr. 1, 2024) (upholding the state’s 2019 fifteen-week ban and declaring that the right to privacy in the state Constitution does not include a right to abortion).
- ⁶³ Ga. Code Ann. § 16-12-141 (providing exceptions for abortion care necessitated by a physician’s judgment of medical emergency or if the pregnancy is medically futile).
- ⁶⁴ Iowa Code Ann. §§ 146E.2(1)(b)(2) and 146E.1(3); *see Planned Parenthood of the Heartland, Inc. v. Reynolds*, 05771 EQCE089066 (Iowa Dist. Ct. Polk Cty. Jul. 22, 2024) (following a decision from the Iowa Supreme Court, the District Court lifted an injunction blocking enforcement of the law).
- ⁶⁵ Neb. Const. art. 1, § 31 (making an exception for abortion care necessitated by a medical emergency or where the pregnancy results from sexual assault or incest).
- ⁶⁶ N.C. Gen. Stat. § 90-21.81B(2).

⁶⁷ S.C. Code Ann. § 44-41-630 (prohibiting abortions after cardiac activity has been detected); *Planned Parenthood S. Atl. v. South Carolina*, 445 S.C. 600, 916 S.E.2d 299 (2025) (upheld the definition of “fetal heartbeat”).

⁶⁸ The 18-week ban was previously enjoined. *Planned Parenthood Ass’n of Utah v. Miner*, No. 2:19-cv-00238 (D. Utah, May 13, 2019) (granting preliminary injunction). However, the preliminary injunction was lifted on June 26, 2022 after *Dobbs*, and Utah’s eighteen-week ban is now in effect. *Planned Parenthood Ass’n of Utah v. Miner*, No. 2:19-cv-00238 (D. Utah, June 26, 2022) (dismissing the preliminary injunction).

⁶⁹ Ala. Code §§ 26-23B-5, 26-22-3.

⁷⁰ Ark. Code Ann. § 20-16-1304.

⁷¹ FLA. STAT. § 390.0111.

⁷² Ga. Code Ann. § 16-12-141.

⁷³ Idaho Code § 18-622.

⁷⁴ Ind. Code Ann. § 16-34-2-1.

⁷⁵ Iowa Code Ann. §§ 146E.2(1)(b)(2) and 146E.1(3).

⁷⁶ Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 311.772.

⁷⁷ La. Stat. Ann. §§ 40:1061, 14:87.7–8.

⁷⁸ Miss. Code Ann. § 41-41-45.

⁷⁹ N.D. Cent. Code § 12.1-19.1-02.

⁸⁰ Okla. Stat. tit. 21, § 861.

⁸¹ S.C. Code Ann. § 44-41-630.

⁸² S.D. Codified Laws § 22-17-5.1.

⁸³ Tenn. Code Ann. § 39-15-213.

⁸⁴ Tenn. Code Ann. § 39-15-213.

⁸⁵ W. Va. Code § 16-2R-3(a).

⁸⁶ 9 Guam Code Ann. § 31.20

⁸⁷ *Supra* note 49-85.