Amendment 28

Section 1. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of the citizens of the United States against the right to general privacy over a persons' private body.
Section 2. Every woman has the right to decide independently the question of motherhood. An artificial termination of pregnancy can be preformed at a woman's request with her written consent before fetal viability.

Annotated Bibliography

- This article focuses on laws prohibiting the off-label use of abortion-inducing drugs that are used in medically induced abortions. There is no evidence that the Food and Drug Administrations protocol on the drug mifepristone is any safer for women than the protocol routinely followed by abortion physicians. These laws prevent doctors from using the medicine in a way that they believe serves the best purpose for the patients, potentially causing women who use them more time and money while exposing them to side effects that are not necessary. By following the FDA protocol for mifepristone woman are put at significant medical risk of miscarrying in an unsafe place.

- The US Supreme Court reaffirmed Roe in a 5 to 4 decision. A new standard of the undue burden test was imposed to determine the validity of laws restricting abortions. The standard asked if a state abortion regulation has the purpose or effect of imposing substantial obstacles in the path of a woman seeking an abortion before the fetus attains viability.

- The US Supreme Court held in a 7-2 decision that a woman’s right to an abortion fell within the right to privacy protected by the Fourteenth Amendment. This was also recognized in Griswold v. Connecticut. This gave women total autonomy over the
pregnancy during the first trimester, while allowing the states interest for the second and third trimesters. Forty-six states had laws affected by this Court ruling.


- Republican control in a growing number of legislatures has led to states enacting 261 provisions that restrict a woman's access to abortion since 2011 to May of 2015. State laws typically ban abortion at a specific gestation age, limit access to abortions or strictly regulate abortion providers. Kansas and Oklahoma effectively banned dilation and evacuation abortions, the most popular second trimester abortion. A House bill was proposed in 2013 and again in 2015 to ban abortions after 20 weeks of fertilization which was struck down due to representatives of the House saying that they have a responsibility to protect the most vulnerable and ensure that woman facing unwanted pregnancies do not face judgment or condemnation.


- Many States are enacting laws that seek to persuade a woman into keeping the pregnancy, they restrict abortion in the name of protecting women's health rather than protecting unborn life and require abortion providers to secure admitting privileges at nearby hospitals or to become the functional equivalent of a hospital. The decision made in Casey requires judges to weigh the evidence supporting a health restriction on abortion against it's impact on women's access to abortion. This case did not allow for health-justified restricts on abortion are are unnecessary to protect women’s health and that obstruct women’s access to abortion.