

**Department of Legislative Services**  
Maryland General Assembly  
2023 Session

**FISCAL AND POLICY NOTE**  
**Third Reader**

House Bill 705

(Delegate A. Jones, *et al.*)

Health and Government Operations

Finance

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**Declaration of Rights - Right to Reproductive Freedom**

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This proposed constitutional amendment, if approved by the voters at the next general election to be held in November 2024, (1) establishes an individual’s fundamental right to reproductive freedom, including, but not limited to the ability to make and effectuate decisions to prevent, continue, or end one’s own pregnancy and (2) prohibits the State from directly or indirectly denying, burdening, or abridging the right unless justified by a compelling State interest achieved by the least restrictive means.

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**Fiscal Summary**

**State Effect:** None.

**Local Effect:** None.

**Small Business Effect:** None.

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**Analysis**

**Current Law:** Generally, the State may not interfere with a woman’s decision to end a pregnancy before the fetus is viable, or at any time during a woman’s pregnancy, if the procedure is necessary to protect the life or health of the woman, or if the fetus is affected by a genetic defect or serious deformity or abnormality. A viable fetus is one that has a reasonable likelihood of surviving outside of the womb. The Maryland Department of Health may adopt regulations consistent with established medical practice if they are necessary and the least intrusive method to protect the life and health of the woman.

Pursuant to Chapter 56 of 2022, if an abortion is provided, it must be performed by a “qualified provider,” which includes a physician, nurse practitioner, nurse-midwife, licensed certified midwife, physician assistant, or any other individual who is licensed, certified, or otherwise authorized by law to practice in the State and for whom the performance of an abortion is within the scope of the individuals’ license or certification. A qualified provider is not liable for civil damages or subject to a criminal penalty for a decision to perform an abortion made in good faith and in the qualified provider’s best clinical judgment using accepted standards of clinical practice.

For a detailed discussion of both federal and State abortion laws, please see the **Appendix – Legal Developments Regarding Abortion.**

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### **Additional Information**

**Prior Introductions:** Similar legislation has been introduced within the last three years. See HB 1171 of 2022.

**Designated Cross File:** SB 798 (Senator Ferguson, *et al.*) - Finance.

**Information Source(s):** Office of the Attorney General; Maryland State Board of Elections; Department of Legislative Services

**Fiscal Note History:** First Reader - February 17, 2023  
km/jc Third Reader - March 14, 2023

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## Appendix – Legal Developments Regarding Abortion

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### *Status of Federal Abortion Law*

In June 2022, the U.S. Supreme Court overturned precedent regarding abortion access in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women’s Health Organization*. Before this decision, abortions prior to viability were constitutionally protected based on *Roe v. Wade* and *Planned Parenthood of Southeastern Pennsylvania v. Casey*. The petitioners in *Dobbs* sought to overturn the invalidation of Mississippi’s Gestational Age Act, which prohibited abortions after 15 weeks gestation except for medical emergencies or severe fetal abnormalities. The U.S. Supreme Court upheld the Mississippi law by overturning *Roe* and *Casey*, holding that there is no constitutionally protected right to an abortion as it is not a right explicitly granted by the Constitution or a right “deeply rooted” in the country’s history and tradition. The *Dobbs* decision leaves states to decide how to regulate abortion access, resulting in a patchwork of state laws with varying degrees of access to abortion care.

### *Maryland Abortion Law*

The *Dobbs* decision does not impact Maryland law as § 20-209 of the Health-General Article codifies the protections of *Roe* and *Casey* by prohibiting the State from interfering with an abortion conducted (1) before viability or (2) at any point, if the procedure is necessary to protect the health or life of the woman in cases of fetal defect, deformity, or abnormality.

Chapter 56 of 2022 expanded beyond physicians the types of health care providers who may provide abortions to include nurse practitioners, nurse-midwives, licensed certified midwives, physician assistants, and other qualified licensed health care providers. The Act established the Abortion Care Clinical Training Program to (1) ensure there are a sufficient number of health care professionals to provide abortion services in the State and (2) require health insurers and Maryland Medicaid to cover abortion services without a deductible, coinsurance, copayment, or other cost-sharing requirement.

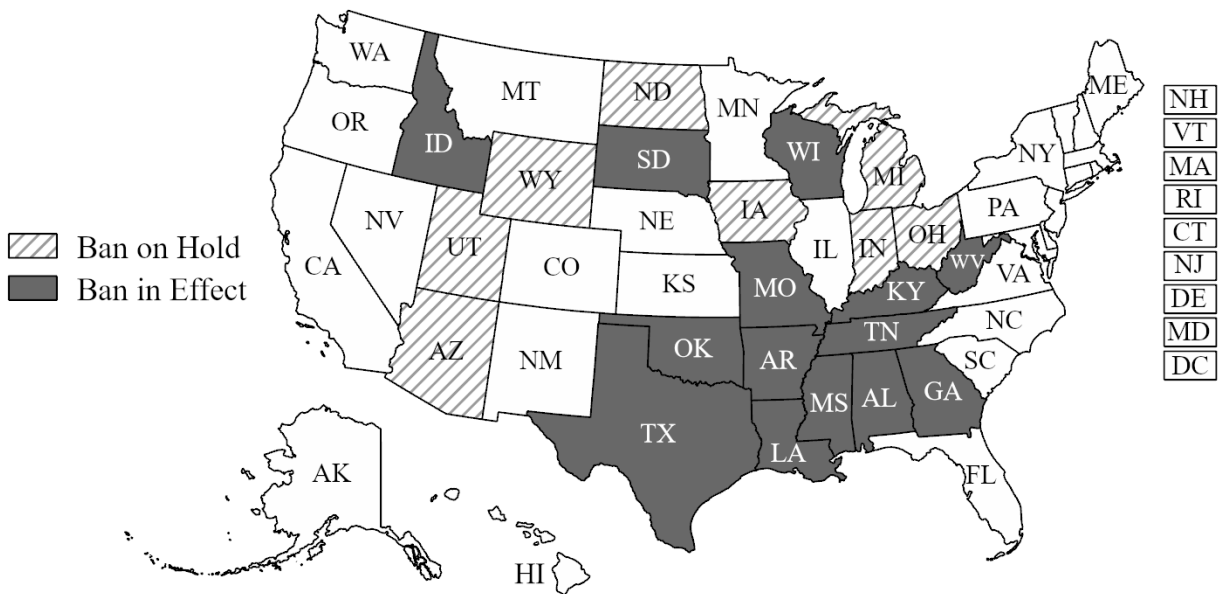
A qualified health care provider who performs an abortion is not liable for civil damages or subject to a criminal penalty for a decision to perform an abortion made in good faith and in the provider’s best clinical judgment using accepted standards of clinical practice. The Maryland Department of Health may adopt regulations consistent with established clinical practice if they are necessary and the least intrusive method to protect the life and health of the woman.

After *Dobbs*, Maryland is authorized to enact additional laws protecting access to abortion or enact restrictions on abortion access that were unconstitutional under *Roe* and *Casey*.

*State Actions Following the Dobbs Decision*

**Exhibit 1** indicates which states have banned abortion or have an abortion ban on hold. As of January 2023, 14 states have banned abortion and 9 states have bans on hold. In states such as Louisiana, Texas, and Utah, laws restricting abortion access took effect immediately following the *Dobbs* decision (the Utah ban is currently blocked by the courts). Seven states passed laws restricting abortion access prior to *Roe* but never repealed the laws following *Roe*. Those states may be able to enforce these laws post-*Dobbs*, but parties in several states have sought injunctions to prevent enforcement. Other states, such as Florida, Idaho, and Kentucky, passed laws restricting abortion, but specified that the laws would only take effect if existing precedent protecting the right to an abortion was overturned. These laws are also being challenged in state courts, with many challenges alleging that restrictions violate provisions of state constitutions.

**Exhibit 1**  
**States with Abortion Bans in Effect or on Hold**  
**As of January 2023**



Note: State laws with bans include near-total bans on abortion and bans after the detection of a fetal heartbeat or six weeks gestational age. Although Michigan is included as having a “Ban on Hold,” Michigan voters approved an amendment to its state constitution including the right to an abortion. This will impact the court’s decision on the validity of the pre-*Roe* law banning abortion as the law will now be considered unconstitutional.

Source: Guttmacher Institute; Center for Reproductive Rights; National Public Radio; Department of Legislative Services

Seventeen states and the District of Columbia currently have laws that protect the right to abortion, mostly before the point of fetal viability. Several states are seeking to establish the right to an abortion, either in statute or the state constitution. In November 2022, voters in California, Michigan, and Vermont approved ballot initiatives establishing the right to an abortion in their state constitutions. In some states where abortions are accessible, there have been efforts to limit liability and prevent enforcement of any judgment against an individual performing or obtaining an abortion in the state. This is in response to laws similar to Texas' law allowing civil actions against individuals who assist an individual in obtaining an abortion. Other states have taken additional measures to expand abortion access. For example, several states (including Maryland) require health insurance plans to cover abortions without imposing cost-sharing on beneficiaries, and several other states (also including Maryland) permit providers other than licensed physicians to perform abortions. Several states have introduced or passed laws to weaken or prohibit investigation of in-state providers by out-of-state officials to counteract laws in states that subject abortion providers to criminal penalties.