



## **Volunteer Door Knocking Kit**

Everything your team needs for a successful door-knocking campaign for the November 8th Ballot Proposal.

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- Faith2Action's breakdown of the RFFA amendment text
- Faith2Action's DANGER! flyer
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# SCRIPT

## First Write Your Door-to-Door Pitch:

1. "Hello my name is \_\_\_\_\_."

2. Who are you? "I am a \_\_\_\_\_."

- Mother, Veteran, Doctor, Grandfather
- Concerned citizen, Your Neighbor
- Precinct Delegate
- Community Advocate
- Other

3. What is your why? Why are you knocking doors?

- Example 1: "I am concerned about the proposed changes to the Michigan Constitution on the November 8th ballot. The proposed Reproductive Freedom Amendment has extreme and deceptive language and I represent a large group of concerned citizens in the state of Michigan that cares about every citizen knowing how this Amendment actually impacts our people/citizens/women/children."
- Example 2: "I am here to explain the ballot proposal for you and provide information so that you are as informed as possible."

#### 4. Door opening Question:

- “Are you planning to vote in the November Election?”
- “Are you registered to vote at your current address?”

### **Example Final Door-to-Door Pitch:**

Hello, my name is \_\_ (your name) \_\_ and I am a \_\_ (your who) \_\_ that got involved because \_\_ (your why) \_\_. I live in your district/neighborhood, and I am checking in with neighbors to make sure they understand the proposals on the November ballot. Many of the proposals are of grave concern and a group of citizens is reaching out to our neighbors to make sure everyone understands how deceptive and dangerous the ballot proposals are to our state constitution and our people (i.e., women, children, elections). Are you planning to vote in the November 8th election? Absentee Ballot or In Person?”

### **Door Knocking Tips/Etiquette:**

- When you ring the doorbell, take a few steps back from the door as you wait for the owner to come to the door.
- Do not walk through people's yards/grass. Use sidewalks and driveways.
- After you ring the doorbell, if you don't get a response in 20 seconds, leave the flyer wedged in the door for the owner to grab when they come home.

# 6 Points for Door Knocking

## The Reproductive Freedom for All proposed amendment would...

### 1. Allow children to obtain abortions, be sterilized, obtain puberty blockers, and more without parental consent

- a. Because this amendment fails to define the word "individual," a fundamental right to reproductive freedom (defined as the right of an individual to make and effectuate decisions about all matters relating to pregnancy, **including but not limited to** prenatal care, childbirth, postpartum care, contraception, sterilization, abortion care, miscarriage management, and infertility care) applies to all people, children included.
- b. The amendment says "including but not limited to" which means that this "matters related to pregnancy" list is non-exhaustive. Children obtaining puberty blockers and undergoing sex changes could easily be justified if this amendment were to pass.

### 2. Allow for the stripping of parental rights - no longer would parents be able to make decisions for their children

- a. According to this amendment, as long as the "pregnant individual," who happens to be a child, gives voluntary consent, parents do not and cannot have a say in what happens with their child when it comes to abortions or things pertaining to "reproductive freedom." That is, if the parents were to ever be aware of what happened. Consent from the child is all that is needed.

### **3. Allow for abortion at any time during the pregnancy, even at the time of birth**

- a. The amendment text makes it seem as if the state can regulate late-term abortions. But the state would actually have a very hard time doing so. There are two reasons for this.
  - i. First, this amendment defines fetal viability in such a way that a baby could be determined to be non-viable up until and potentially after the moment of birth. And according to the amendment, the state cannot regulate an abortion if the baby is considered to be non-viable.
    - 1. According to this amendment, fetal viability is something that is determined by a “health care professional.” It is a sliding scale. Because of this, abortion could easily happen at any point during the pregnancy. If it is determined by a “health care professional” that your baby had an illness or disability, or another condition that would cause them to be unable to sustain survival outside the uterus without extraordinary medical measures, that baby could be aborted.
  - ii. Second, if an “attending health care professional” made a “professional judgment” that an abortion was medically necessary to protect the mental health of a woman at any stage during the pregnancy, the state could do nothing. By allowing a mental health exception, late-term abortions could be approved for almost any reason (headache, stress, migraines, etc.).

### **4. Allow infanticide and prohibit the state from investigating**

- a. This amendment would bar the state from the ability to investigate cases of infanticide. If a mother was to leave her baby to die after giving birth, nothing could be done by the state. This is because, according to the amendment, the state would be unable to penalize, prosecute, or otherwise take adverse action against an individual based on their “perceived” or “actual pregnancy outcome.” Leaving a baby to die could easily fall under one of these broad terms.

## **5. Allow anyone considered a “health care professional” to approve and perform an abortion**

- a. In the amendment, the term “doctor” is never used. The amendment uses the language “health care professional.” There is no definition for this term within the amendment, and so, according to Article 15 of the Public Health Code, 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.16101 to 333.18838, a “health care professional” includes: chiropractors, acupuncturists, dentists, audiologists, therapists (specifically of marriage and family), physician's assistants, surgeons, nurses, midwives, nursing home administrators, optometrists, osteopaths, speech language pathologists, pharmacists, physical therapists, athletic trainers, massage therapists, podiatrists, counselors, psychologists, behavioral analysts, occupational therapists, dietitians and nutritionists, a sanitarian (an individual who has specialized education and experience in the physical, biological, and sanitary sciences as applied to the educational, investigational, and technical duties in the field of environmental health), social workers, respiratory therapists, and veterinarians.
  - i. This means that veterinarians, dietitians, respiratory therapists, counselors, massage therapists, podiatrists and more could approve an abortion at any time during the pregnancy and the state could do nothing to stop it.

## **6. Make you, the taxpayer, pay for all of this**

- a. This amendment would repeal dozens of Michigan Laws. One of them being Michigan's ban on taxpayer funded abortion.

# RFFA Amendment Text

(1) Every individual has a fundamental right to reproductive freedom, which entails the right to make and effectuate decisions about all matters relating to pregnancy, including but not limited to prenatal care, childbirth, postpartum care, contraception, sterilization, abortion care, miscarriage management, and infertility care. An individual's right to reproductive freedom shall not be denied, burdened, nor infringed upon unless justified by a compelling state interest achieved by the least restrictive means. Notwithstanding the above, the state may regulate the provision of abortion care after fetal viability, provided that in no circumstance shall the state prohibit an abortion that, in the professional judgment of an attending health care professional, is medically indicated to protect the life or physical or mental health of the pregnant individual.

(2) The state shall not discriminate in the protection or enforcement of this fundamental right.

(3) The state shall not penalize, prosecute, or otherwise take adverse action against an individual based on their actual, potential, perceived, or alleged pregnancy outcomes, including but not limited to miscarriage, stillbirth, or abortion, nor shall the

state penalize, prosecute, or otherwise take adverse action against someone for aiding or assisting a pregnant individual in exercising their right to reproductive freedom with their voluntary consent.

(4) For the purposes of this section: A state interest is "compelling" only if it is for the limited purpose of protecting the health of an individual seeking care, consistent with accepted clinical standards of practice and evidence-based medicine, and does not infringe on that individual's autonomous decision-making.

"Fetal viability" means: the point in pregnancy when, in the professional judgment of an attending health care professional and based on the particular facts of the case, there is a significant likelihood of the fetus's sustained survival outside the uterus without the application of extraordinary medical measures.

(5) This section shall be self-executing. Any provision of this section held invalid shall be severable from the remaining portions of this section.

# **F2A Breakdown of RFFA Amendment Text**

**“Every individual has a fundamental right to reproductive freedom, which entails the right to make and effectuate decisions about all matters relating to pregnancy, including but not limited to prenatal care, childbirth, postpartum care, contraception, sterilization, abortion care, miscarriage management, and infertility care.”**

- Because this amendment fails to define the word “individual,” a fundamental right to reproductive freedom (defined as the right to make and effectuate decisions about all matters relating to pregnancy, including but not limited to prenatal care, childbirth, postpartum care, contraception, sterilization, abortion care, miscarriage management, and infertility care) applies to all people, children included. Therefore, this amendment not only allows all adults to make decisions about all matters relating to pregnancy, but children are allowed to make decisions about all matters relating to pregnancy as well. The most notable “matters relating to pregnancy” that children can make decisions about are: contraception, sterilization, abortion care, and infertility care. Children would be permitted to make decisions for themselves on issues like sterilization, abortion, and more.
- If this amendment were to be adopted into our state's constitution, all decisions regarding prenatal care, childbirth, postpartum care, contraception, sterilization, abortion care, miscarriage management, and infertility care would be defined as a fundamental right of individuals. It is important to emphasize that sterilization and abortion would be constitutionally defined as an individual's fundamental right.

**“An individual's right to reproductive freedom shall not be denied, burdened, nor infringed upon unless justified by a compelling state interest achieved by the least restrictive means.”**

- Here we see the word “individual” again, meaning, this applies to children.

- This amendment would make it incredibly difficult for laws or regulations to be made or enforced in all things pertaining to “reproductive freedom.” This is because of how they have defined “compelling state interest.” You will find this definition and a greater explanation below.

**"Notwithstanding the above, the state may regulate the provision of abortion care after fetal viability, provided that in no circumstance shall the state prohibit an abortion that, in the professional judgement of an attending health care professional, is medically indicated to protect the life or physical or mental health of the pregnant individual."**

- The amendment text makes it seem as if the state can regulate late-term abortions. But the state would actually have a very hard time doing so. There are two reasons for this.
  - First, this amendment defines fetal viability in such a way that a baby could be determined to be non-viable up until and potentially after the moment of birth. And according to the amendment, the state cannot regulate an abortion if the baby is considered to be non-viable. More on this below.
  - Second, if an “attending health care professional” made a “professional judgment” that an abortion was medically necessary to protect the mental health of a woman at any stage during the pregnancy, the state could do nothing. By allowing a mental health exception, late-term abortions could be approved for almost any reason.
    - Notice here that the term “doctor” is never used. The amendment uses the language “health care professional.” There is no definition for this term within the amendment, and so, according to Article 15 of the Public Health Code, 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.16101 to 333.18838, a “health care professional” includes: chiropractors, acupuncturists, dentists, audiologists, therapists (specifically of marriage and family), physician’s assistants, surgeons, nurses, midwives, nursing home administrators, optometrists, osteopaths, speech language pathologists, pharmacists, physical therapists, athletic trainers, massage therapists, podiatrists, counselors, psychologists, behavioral analysts, occupational therapists, dietitians and nutritionists, a sanitarian (an individual who has specialized education and

experience in the physical, biological, and sanitary sciences as applied to the educational, investigational, and technical duties in the field of environmental health), social workers, respiratory therapists, and veterinarians.

- This means that veterinarians, dietitians, respiratory therapists, counselors, message therapists, podiatrists and more could approve a late-term abortion and the state could do nothing to stop it.

**“The state shall not discriminate in the protection or enforcement of this fundamental right.”**

- The language used here is very vague. What does it mean for the state to discriminate in protecting or enforcing this fundamental right? Could this be referring to age, therefore referring to not discriminating towards children?
- This gives the state power and authority to protect AND enforce the “fundamental right” to reproductive freedom. It is unclear as to what this enforcement would look like. This is an unknown and undefined amount of power taken away from the people and given to the government.

**“The state shall not penalize, prosecute, or otherwise take adverse action against an individual based on their actual, potential, perceived, or alleged pregnancy outcomes, including but not limited to miscarriage, stillbirth, or abortion. Nor shall the state penalize, prosecute, or otherwise take adverse action against someone for aiding or assisting a pregnant individual in exercising their right to reproductive freedom with their voluntary consent.”**

- This would bar the state from the ability to investigate cases of infanticide. If a mother was to leave her baby to die after giving birth, nothing could be done by the state. This is because the state would be unable to penalize, prosecute, or otherwise take adverse action against an individual based on their “perceived” or “actual pregnancy outcome.” Leaving a baby to die could easily fall under one of these broad terms.

- The state would also be barred from “penalizing, prosecuting, or taking adverse action against someone who assisted a pregnant individual in exercising their right to reproductive freedom with their voluntary consent”
  - For instance, if a school teacher was to take a child to be sterilized or to get an abortion, the state could do nothing to investigate or prosecute the teacher who did this.
  - As long as the “pregnant individual,” who happens to be a child, gives voluntary consent, parents do not and cannot have a say in what happens. That is, if the parents were to ever be aware of what happened. Consent from the individual is all that is needed.
  - If an untrained employee at an abortion facility were to perform an abortion, the state would be unable to do anything about it because they are unable to “...penalize, prosecute, or otherwise take adverse action against someone for aiding or assisting a pregnant individual in exercising their right to reproductive freedom with their voluntary consent.”

**“For the purposes of this section: A state interest is “compelling” only if it is for the limited purpose of protecting the health of an individual seeking care, consistent with accepted clinical standards of practice and evidence based medicine, and does not infringe on that individual’s autonomous decision-making.”**

- This means that many existing laws regarding pregnancy, sex, abortion and more will be invalidated if they do not meet three requirements:
  - A law must be for the purpose of protecting the health of an individual. There is no definition as to what the health of an individual is. If a law is not for the protection of the health of an individual, it could be repealed. For example, this means that laws that prohibit taxpayer dollars from being used to fund abortions could be repealed because the purpose is to protect one’s conscience, not to protect the health of the one seeking care.
  - A law must be “consistent with accepted clinical standards of practice and evidence based medicine.” Who sets these “accepted clinical standards of practice” for abortion facilities? They set them for themselves. Therefore, laws that do not match with these clinical standards could be repealed. For example, laws that require things like

screening for forced abortions would be repealed because the abortion facilities do not see this as "evidence based."

- Screening for forced abortions currently stand as a safeguard to protect women from sex traffickers, rapists, sexually abusive family members and more. These could quickly be repealed.
- Health and safety standards for abortion facilities could also be repealed. Again, if the law does not match the "accepted clinical standards of practice" that abortion clinics have determined, laws regarding health and safety regulations could be repealed.
- This would give abortion clinics more power than the state. The abortion clinics would essentially be self-regulated.
- A law regarding pregnancy (which, according to this amendment, includes sterilization, abortion, and other things) could not infringe on one's "autonomous decision-making."
  - This means that if there is a law that prevents someone from having an abortion, it would be repealed. If there is a law that prevents people from being sterilized, it would be repealed. Any law on these topics that would keep someone from doing something, or, "infringe on one's autonomous decision making," would be repealed.
    - Laws against statutory rape and incest could be repealed, human cloning bans could be repealed. Many other laws could be repealed as well.

**“Fetal viability’ means: the point in pregnancy when, in the professional judgment of an attending health care professional and based on the particular facts of the case, there is a significant likelihood of the fetus’s sustained survival outside the uterus without the application of extraordinary medical measures.”**

- According to this amendment, fetal viability is something that is determined by a "health care professional." It is a sliding scale. Because of this, abortion could easily happen at any point during the pregnancy. If it is determined by a "health care professional" that your baby had an illness or disability, or another condition that would cause them to be unable to sustain survival outside the uterus without extraordinary medical measures, that baby could be aborted.

Remember the list of those who qualify as a "health care professionals." Your veterinarian or massage therapist would be able to make this call.

**"This section shall be self-executing. Any provision of this section held invalid shall be severable from the remaining portions of this section. "**

# DRUGS KILL GIRLS EVERY DAY

Paid for by Faith2Direct Action Michigan, PO Box 91, Caspian, MI 49915

# VOTE **NO** ON PROPOSAL 3

Reproductive Freedom for All: Michigan Constitutional Amendment Proposal

## **THIS PROPOSAL IS DANGEROUS FOR:**

**BABIES** Abortion for any reason, before—and even after—birth

**WOMEN** Subjects women to lower health and safety standards

**CHILDREN** Sterilization and abortion without parental consent

**PARENTS** Strips your right to make your child's medical decisions

**MICHIGAN** Abortion at the expense of YOU, the taxpayer

— **SCAN THE CODE** —  
Get informed • Get involved



F2Amichigan.org

# Content from Planned Parenthood

Planned Parenthood is not hiding their intentions behind this amendment. We have attached screenshots and documents from their website to this kit that will show you what they are admitting this amendment will do. **Use these screenshots as a resource.** Planned Parenthood is openly admitting to what we are saying this amendment will do.

In these screenshots, they explicitly say that they are wanting to remove parental consent for the "privacy and safety" of minors.

They also admit that a "health care professional" can determine if/when an abortion is medically necessary, with viability being a sliding scale that is based on the physical/mental health of the mother. These "health care professionals" can then perform the abortion. Remember, according to Article 15 of the Public Health Code, a "health care professional" could be a counselor, a marriage therapist, a speech pathologist, a massage therapist, and more.

They also affirm that they are wanting to remove health and safety requirements for abortion facilities because they believe these requirements are restricting access to abortion. This would endanger MANY Michigan women.

**MICHIGAN'S**

**REPRODUCTIVE**

**HEALTH CARE ACT**

**Frequently Asked Questions**



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Advocates of Michigan

# Reproductive Health Act | FAQ

## What is the Reproductive Health Act?

The Reproductive Health Act (RHA) ensures access to safe, legal abortion in Michigan. It guarantees that people are free to make their own medical decisions without certain politicians interfering while repealing dozens of Michigan's outdated abortion laws.

## What does the Reproductive Health Act do?

The RHA protects all individual decision-making in the area of reproductive health. This includes decisions about reproductive health care, like:

- Deciding to use or refuse contraception (birth control) or sterilization.
- Deciding what type of birth control to use, if any.
- If pregnant, deciding to give birth or have an abortion.

## How does the RHA protect access to abortion?

The RHA ensures abortion is treated like all health care, with regulations that reflect current medical standards by repealing and updating Michigan's outdated and unconstitutional laws restricting access to abortion.

## Repeals and Updates | Michigan's Reproductive Health Act will:

- Removes medically inappropriate regulations requiring facilities that provide abortions to be licensed as freestanding surgical outpatient facilities.
- Increases privacy and safety for minors seeking an abortion by removing the parental consent requirement.
- Removes barriers to state and federal funding for health care entities that also provide abortion care.
- Repeals laws that require patients seeking abortion care to receive biased, medically inaccurate information.
- Repeals law requiring patients seeking abortion to undergo a state-mandated 24- hour waiting period.
- Codifies current standards of medical practice on who can perform abortions.
- Prohibits criminal punishment of pregnant people for actions they take during pregnancy that would not otherwise be made criminal or punishable.
- Lifts the ban on private insurance coverage for abortion care.
- Removes unnecessary barriers to accessing abortion via telemedicine.

# Reproductive Health Act | FAQ continued...

## Why do abortion restrictions need to be repealed?

State legislatures, including Michigan's, have passed more than 400 abortion restrictions in recent years. More than 100 abortion restrictions have been enacted by state legislatures in 2021 alone. These dangerous restrictions block patients from getting the care they need.

## Why do we need this now?

This legislation ensures that our reproductive rights are protected in Michigan no matter what might happen to *Roe v. Wade*, the Supreme Court decision that guaranteed the right to an abortion that is now at risk of being overturned. Because of the ongoing and imminent threats to abortion nationally and in Michigan, this legislation is needed now more than ever to serve as a critical backstop to protecting our rights.

By protecting access to reproductive health care and trusting individuals to make decisions that are right for them, this legislation reflects the opinion of the vast majority of people in this country that believe individuals should make their own personal medical decisions, including abortion, without certain politicians interfering.

## Why does this matter?

Everyone's circumstances are different, and everyone should be able to make the decision that's right for them. We have all had to make complex and deeply personal decisions that determine the direction of our lives. For some, that means deciding to end or continue a pregnancy.

We can't know a person's circumstances or the factors that go into their decision-making; we're not in their shoes. But we do know that such decisions must be left to each individual, based on the advice of the health care professionals they trust, their personal values, and what they feel is best for themselves and their family.

## Can a "fundamental right" protect reproductive health decisions?

A fundamental right is one that the government cannot interfere with except in certain narrow situations. Under the RHA, a person can sue the State of Michigan or local governments like cities and counties if they improperly deny, interfere with, or discriminate against the person's fundamental rights to make their own reproductive health decisions.

# Reproductive Health Act | FAQ continued...

## What does it mean to treat reproductive health care like all other health care?

The RHA requires that types of reproductive health care are not singled out for special restrictions where there is not a good medical reason for it. For example, Michigan requires all abortions to be performed in facilities that are mini-hospitals, even though there is no medical reason for it and abortions are very safe procedures.

The RHA removed language from Michigan law that would single out abortion for unfair treatment with the goal of pushing it out of reach for those that need it. If the government creates special requirements that limit people's ability to make reproductive health decisions or access to reproductive health care like abortion or birth control, it could be sued in court and required to show compelling evidence to justify the requirement.

## Are there any limits on when medical professionals can perform abortions under the RHA?

Health care professionals who provide abortion must follow the accepted standards of clinical practice. If a health care professional finds that a fetus is viable, they may only perform an abortion when necessary to protect the patient's life or health. These decisions depend on each pregnant person's specific circumstances and the health care professional's professional judgement, based on accepted standards of clinical practice.

## How does the RHA protect the criminalization of pregnant people?

The RHA says that the government cannot prosecute or punish a person for something that they did or did not do during their pregnancy just because of the harmful impact the government claims this has had or will have on either the pregnancy or the pregnant person's own health.

It has been a growing trend across the country to criminalize pregnant people for their behavior, simply because they are pregnant.

If a person is at risk of prosecution for their actions during pregnancy, pregnant people may not seek the help, treatment, or medical care that they need, or feel they cannot be honest with their health care providers.

# Reproductive Health Act | FAQ continued...

## Does the RHA repeal parental notification of abortion for minors?

Yes. The RHA increases privacy and safety for minors seeking abortion by removing the parental consent requirement. Michigan's parental involvement law may be intended to facilitate family conversations, but the truth is that laws like this can't force teens to talk to their parents and can actually be detrimental to the health and safety of young people.

Studies show that most minors already voluntarily disclose an unplanned pregnancy to a parent or other trusted adult but not all young people are fortunate to have those healthy relationships in their lives.

## What other states have enacted Reproductive Health Acts?

In the last few years, RHA bills have been introduced in Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Missouri, New York, Oregon, Texas, Vermont and Rhode Island. Rhode Island, Vermont, Illinois, New York and Oregon have passed RHA bills into law.

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**Learn more by  
visiting:**

[www.aclumich.org](http://www.aclumich.org)

[www.miplannedparenthood.org](http://www.miplannedparenthood.org)

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Nov 10, 2021 · 3 min read



## All About Michigan's Reproductive Health Care Act (RHA)

Reproductive health champions in the Michigan legislature have announced ground-breaking legislation that would ensure all Michiganders can make personal decisions regarding their health and pregnancies without interference from anti-choice politicians.

Check out our RHA Q&A to learn more about what this legislation would mean for Michigan and how you can take action.



### What is the Reproductive Health Act?

The Reproductive Health Act (RHA) ensures access to safe, legal abortion in Michigan. It guarantees that people are free to make their own medical decisions without certain politicians interfering while repealing dozens of Michigan's outdated abortion laws.

### What does the Reproductive Health Act do?

The RHA protects all individual decision-making in the area of reproductive health. This includes decisions about reproductive health care, like:

- Deciding to use or refuse contraception (birth control) or sterilization.
- Deciding what type of birth control to use, if any.
- If pregnant, deciding to give birth or have an abortion.

The bill also repeals and updates Michigan's outdated and unconstitutional laws restricting access to abortion so that it is treated like all health care, with regulations that reflect current medical standards. The RHA:

- Removes medically inappropriate regulations requiring facilities that provide abortions to be licensed as freestanding surgical outpatient facilities.
- Increases privacy and safety for minors seeking an abortion by removing the parental consent requirement.
- Removes barriers to state and federal funding for health care entities that also provide abortion.
- Repeals laws that require patients seeking abortion to receive biased, medically inaccurate information.
- Lifts restriction on abortion that force patients to undergo a state-mandated 24 hour waiting period, ensuring they can get the care they need without undue delay.
- Codifies current standards of medical practice on who can perform abortions.
- Prohibits criminal punishment of pregnant people for actions they take during pregnancy that would not otherwise be made criminal or punishable.
- Lifts the ban on private insurance coverage for abortion.
- Removes unnecessary barriers to accessing abortion via telemedicine.

### Besides protecting reproductive health decisions, what does the RHA do?

The RHA ensures abortion is treated like all health care, with regulations that reflect current medical standards by repealing and updating Michigan's outdated and unconstitutional laws restricting access to abortion.

### Why do abortion restrictions need to be repealed?

State legislatures, including Michigan's, have passed more than 400 abortion restrictions in recent years. More than 100 abortion restrictions have been enacted by state legislatures in 2021 alone. These dangerous restrictions block patients from getting the care they need,

### Why do we need this now?

Because of ongoing and imminent threats to abortion nationally and in Michigan, this legislation is needed now more than ever to ensure that our reproductive rights are protected no matter what happens to *Roe v. Wade*.

### Why should I care?

Everyone's circumstances are different, and everyone should be able to make the decision that's right for them. We have all had to make complex and deeply personal decisions that determine the direction of our lives. For some, that means deciding to end or continue a pregnancy.

We can't know a person's circumstances or the factors that go into their decision-making; we're not in their shoes. But we do know that such decisions must be left to each individual, based on the advice of the health care professionals they trust, their personal values, and what they feel is best for themselves and their family.

### Take Action!

Click the button below to send a message to your state representative and ask them to support the RHA!

[TAKE ACTION](#)

### Downloadable Resources

Michigan RHA Fact Sheet & FAQ.  
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**Chelsea Miller, Abortion Storyteller:**  
"I know that I made the right choice for me at the time."

Abortion Storyteller: I know that I made the right choi...

Riley Korus: Trans people need access to safe and...

**REPORT:**  
Nearly 2.2 Million Michiganders Could Lose Access to Legal Abortion

Nearly 2.2 Million Michiganders Could Lose...

### Comments

#### Share Your Thoughts

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