Timeline of Abortion Laws in Wisconsin

1973
All women have access to abortion, and Medicaid covers abortion.

Roe v. Wade

A hospital may refuse to allow the use of hospital facilities for an abortion, and a physician may refuse to perform an abortion on personal ideological grounds.

Wis. Stat. Ann. §140.275

No state or local government may fund abortion care unless medically necessary to save a woman's life, to prevent "grave, long lasting physical health damage", or in cases where the pregnancy is the result of rape or incest and the crime has been reported to law enforcement.

Wis. Stat. Ann. § 20.927

1977

After providing an abortion, the facility must file a report with the Department of Health Services with the patient's personal information, such as state and county of residency, race, age, marital status, education, patient number, and number of weeks since the patient's last menstrual period.

Wis. Stat. Ann. § 69.186

Abortion is banned after viability except to preserve the life or health of the mother.

Wis. Stat. Ann. § 940.15

Only physicians are allowed to provide abortions.

Wis. Stat. Ann § 940.15 (5)

A physician must give a woman seeking abortion state-mandated information, including the age of the fetus, resources to assist with birth control, pregnancy, adoption, and misinformation exaggerating the risks of abortion.

Wis. Stat. Ann. § 146.78

1991

1995

1997

A minor must have written consent from one parent, guardian, or adult family member to access abortion care; or permission from the court.

Wis. Stat. Ann. § 48.375

1985

State-mandated information must also include details about the development of the fetus, that the father is liable for child support, the availability of ultrasound services that enable a woman to see or hear the heartbeat of the fetus, and that a woman has a legal right to continue her pregnancy.

Wis. Stat. Ann. § 253.10

Clinic must offer all patients state-produced material that include information on fetal development, adoption agencies, and services that could help her if she decided to have the child.

Wis. Stat. Ann. § 253.10

A woman seeking abortion care must receive state-mandated information from her physician, then wait at least 24 hours unless the pregnancy was the result of sexual assault or incest and the crime was reported to law enforcement, or unless the woman suffers from a serious medical emergency for which a delay would present a severe risk to her health.

Wis. Stat. Ann § 253.10

A facility that provides abortion must include in its mandatory reporting information the type of abortion performed.

Wis. Stat. Ann. § 69.186

One type of procedure for performing an abortion is banned, and physicians may be criminally prosecuted for using that procedure.

Wis. Stat. Ann. § 940.16

No state, county, or local funding for pregnancy programs may be used to pay for abortion services, counseling, or referrals.

Wis. Stat. Ann. § 20.9275 (2), 59.53(13),

66.0601(1), 253.08

1999

Coverage for most abortions is banned in the Private Employer Health Care Purchasing Alliance.

Wis. Stat. Ann. § 40.98

Abortion Legislation in Wisconsin in the Last Five Years

A physician must determine if the woman's consent is freely given and, if they believe the woman is being coerced, must inform her of services for victims of domestic violence.

Any organization that receives women's health funds from the state may not provide or refer for abortion services.

Wis. Stat. Ann. § 253.07(5)(b)

No private insurance coverage sold on the state health exchange may cover abortion care.

Wis. Stat. Ann. § 632.8985

The physician must perform a physical exam and must be physically present in the room when the drug is given to a woman seeking a medication abortion.

d IIIEGICATION ADC Wis. Stat. Ann. § 253.105 A physician must have admitting privileges at a hospital within 30 miles of the location where an abortion is to be performed.

Wis. Stat. Ann. § 253.095

An ultrasound must be performed regardless of medical necessity, unless a woman waives the requirement in writing.

Wis. Stat. Ann. § 253.10 (3) (c) 5

2011

A woman must be informed of the probable post-fertilization age of the fetus and its odds of survival if delivered at that age.

Wis. Stat. Ann. § 253.10 (3) (c) 1. B

State materials must include information on perinatal hospice services.

Wis. Stat. Ann. § 253.10 (3) (d) 1

201

Abortion is banned after 20 weeks or when the fetus is "capable of experiencing pain," except if the woman is undergoing a medical emergency.

Wis. Stat. Ann. § 253.

2013

