Timeline of Abortion Restrictions in North Carolina

**1971**
- Prohibiting state funds to be used for abortion care.
- Requiring a parent to be present for any procedure where a minor is involved.
- Extending the waiting period for people seeking an abortion from 24 hours to 72 hours.

**1973**
- Creating a state law that prohibits abortion care.
- Establishing the state abortion fund.
- Mandating that no state funds can be used to pay for abortion.
- Requiring providers to send abortion reports to the state board.

**1978**
- Amending prior restrictions, and requiring all abortions to be reported to the State Board of Health and Human Services.
- Prohibiting state funds for abortion care, but only to residents who are not eligible for Medicaid.
- Establishing the state’s abortion fund.

**1979**
- Criminalizing providing abortion care or assisting with a self-managed abortion.
- Expanding “conscience clause” for medical professionals and hospitals, allowing any provider who states “an objection to abortion on moral, ethical, or religious grounds” to refuse to perform or participate in any procedures that result in an abortion.

**1981**
- Permitting limited state funding for abortion care, but only in cases of rape, incest, or if the pregnant person’s life would be endangered by physical disorder, illness, injury including any physical conditions or mental disability for the fetus, or in cases of reported rape or incest.

**1985**
- Using federal funds to make abortion care less accessible.

**1991**
- Permitting state funds for abortion care, but only in cases of rape, incest, or if the pregnant person’s life would be endangered by physical disorder, illness, injury including any physical conditions or mental disability for the fetus, or in cases of reported rape or incest.

**1995**
- Requiring written parental consent for abortion care.
- Prohibiting state funds for abortion care, except in cases of rape, incest, or if the pregnant person’s life would be endangered by physical disorder, illness, injury including any physical conditions or mental disability for the fetus, or in cases of reported rape or incest.

**2012-2013**
- Establishing the State Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) and requiring that clinics seek transfer agreements with local hospitals.
- Requiring medical professionals to refuse to participate in medical procedures that may result in an abortion.

**2013-2014**
- Prohibiting North Carolina DHHS from collecting data and information about the emergency to the North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services.

**2014-2015**
- Prohibiting “sex-selective” abortions.
- Prohibiting “race-selective” abortions.

**2015-2016**
- Mandating that no state funds can be used to cover abortion care.

**2017-2021**
- Enacting new restrictions, and requiring all providers to have performed an abortion care.

**2022**
- The U.S. Supreme Court overturned Roe v. Wade, in which it was held that the right to privacy includes a liberty interest in abortion care.
- A ban on state and local government insurance plans covering abortion was overturned.
- On June 24, 2022, the U.S. Supreme Court overturned Roe v. Wade, which established a woman’s constitutional right to abortion. The Court ruled that states are free to ban or regulate abortion entirely. The decision overturned Roe’s core holding, allowing states to ban abortion after the 14th week of pregnancy.

**2022-2023**
- Ban on state and local government insurance plans covering abortion was overturned.
- Ban on federal funds to be used for abortion care.