I. Date of Protocol Creation: December 2019

II. Scope: Compile state laws, regulations, case law, and attorney general opinions that protect access to abortion clinics. This dataset is one of 16 datasets examining laws regulating abortion in the United States.

III. Primary Data Collection


b. Dates Covered in the Dataset: This dataset started out as cross-sectional, analyzing laws protecting access to abortion clinics as they were in effect at one point in time, December 1, 2018. The datasets were then updated to be longitudinal, covering changes in the law from December 1, 2018 to December 1, 2019.

c. Data Collection Methods: The Policy Surveillance Program Staff (“Team”) building this dataset consisted of five legal researchers (“Researchers”) and one supervisor (“Supervisor”). WestlawNext was used to identify which states had laws protecting access to abortion clinics. Subject matter experts from Guttmacher Institute, Resources for Abortion Delivery, American Civil Liberties Union, Center for Reproductive Rights, National Abortion Federation, and Planned Parenthood Federation of America were consulted to assist with defining the scope of the laws included in the Abortion Law Project.

d. Databases Used: Research was conducted using WestlawNext and state-specific legislature websites. The Researchers also consulted a combination of secondary sources from the Guttmacher Institute.

   i. Full text versions of the laws were collected from each respective state legislature website.

e. Search Terms:

   i. Keyword searches and search strings were supplemented by examination of the table of contents of each relevant section of the state law identified for statues and regulations related to protecting access to abortion clinics:
a. abortion

b. ("terminat!" /s "pregnancy")

f. Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria:
   i. Included laws pertaining to protecting access to abortion clinics:
      • Laws prohibiting violence and harassment aimed at health care facilities, facility staff, or people seeking services from health care facilities, including laws that regulated conduct such as: trespassing; causing physical injury or obstruction; making threats; engaging in telephone harassment; or damaging property.
      • Laws establishing “bubble zones” or “buffer zones” at health care facilities.
      • Court decisions and attorney general opinions directly affecting enforceability of state laws protecting access to clinics. **Citations for relevant court or attorney general opinions were included in the legal text. However, the text of the opinions was not included in the dataset.** Details of relevant court and/or attorney general opinions were captured in caution notes.
   ii. Excluded laws pertaining specifically to:
      • Laws protecting patient, physician, or clinic staff confidentiality that would be captured in the Abortion Reporting Requirements dataset.

IV. Coding

a. **Development of Coding Scheme:** The Team conceptualized and created the coding questions, then circulated them to the subject matter experts from Guttmacher Institute, Resources for Abortion Delivery, American Civil Liberties Union, Center for Reproductive Rights, National Abortion Federation, and Planned Parenthood Federation of America to review and finalize. When the questions were finalized, the Team entered the questions into MonQcle, a web-based software coding platform. As the Team developed the coding scheme they recorded the dataset terminology below:
   i. Dataset terminology:
      • “Abortion” is the induced termination of pregnancy by medical or procedural/surgical means.
      • “Bubble zone” is a protected area surrounding a person who is entering or exiting a health care facility.
      • “Buffer zone” is a protected area of a specific size surrounding the health care facility.
b. Coding Methods:
   i. The legal text coded was limited to requirements relating specifically to laws protecting access to abortion clinics. Statutes and regulations that are cited or cross-referenced in these policies were only coded and included in the legal text if necessary to answer a coding question. External third-party “guidelines” incorporated by reference into policies are referenced but not coded or included in the legal text.
   ii. As stated above, citations for relevant court and/or attorney general opinions were included in the legal text. However, the text of the opinions was not included in the dataset. Details of relevant court and/or attorney general opinions were captured in caution notes.

Below are specific coding rules used when coding the questions and responses in the Protecting Access to Abortion Clinics dataset. Note, that every dataset question is included in the section below; however, only responses that require an explanation of the legal text used to code are listed. An explanation of the legal text used to code each response is included, unless the response is straightforward.

**Question 1:** “Is there a law providing protections related to a facility or healthcare provider that provides abortion services?”
  - “Yes” was coded where the state has a law that protects access to and from a facility that provides abortion services, or has a law that provides for a buffer zone around a facility, or has a law that provides for a bubble zone around those entering or exiting a facility.

**Question 2:** “Has the law been limited in whole or in part?”
  - This question was coded “yes” where there was a relevant court opinion or attorney general opinion affecting the enforceability of one or more of the requirements coded.

**Question 2.1:** “Has the law been limited by a court decision?”
  - This question was not coded if the parent question (“Has the law been limited in whole or in part?”) was coded as “no.”
  - This question was coded “yes” where there was a relevant court opinion affecting the enforceability of one or more of the requirements coded.
  - A brief summary of the opinion’s ruling, including which provisions were affected by the ruling, were captured in a caution note.
  - Where related court opinions were not in scope of the dataset, this question was coded as “No.”

**Question 2.2:** “Has the law been limited by an attorney general opinion?”
  - This question was not coded if the parent question (“Has the law been limited in whole or in part?”) was coded as “no.”
  - This question was coded “yes” where there was a relevant attorney general opinion affecting the enforceability of one or more of the requirements coded.
• A brief summary of the opinion’s ruling, including which provisions were affected by the ruling, were captured in a caution note.
• Where related attorney general opinions were not in scope of the dataset, this question was coded as “No.”

**Question 3:** “Does the law provide for a buffer zone around the facility?”
• “Yes” was coded where the law protects an area of a specific size surrounding the health care facility.

**Question 3.1:** “What size is the protected area?”
• This question was not coded if the parent question (“Does the law provide for a buffer zone around the facility?”) was coded as “no.”

**Question 4:** “Does the law provide for a bubble zone around those entering or exiting the facility?”
• “Yes” was coded where the law protects an area surrounding a person who is entering or exiting a health care facility.

**Question 4.1:** “What size is the protected area?”
• This question was not coded if the parent question (“Does the law provide for a bubble zone around those entering or exiting the facility?”) was coded as “no.”

**Question 5:** “Does the state have a law that protects the identity of abortion facility staff?”
• “No” was coded where the law only protects the confidentiality of clinic staff on a report, which would be captured in the Abortion Reporting Requirements dataset.

**Question 6:** “Does the state have a law that protects access to and from a facility that provides abortion services?”
• “Yes” was coded were the law prohibited certain conduct aimed at interfering with a person’s access to a facility.
• “No” was coded where the law prohibits obstruction of access to a facility based on a buffer zone.

**Question 6.1:** “What acts are prohibited under the law?”
• This question was not coded if the parent question (“Does the state have a law that protects access to and from a facility that provides abortion services?”) was coded as “no.”
• “Physical obstruction” was coded when the law prohibited detaining an individual.
• “Telephone harassment” was coded only when harassment by telephone was explicitly indicated in the law.

**Question 6.2:** “What penalties are authorized under the law?”
This question was not coded if the parent question (“Does the state have a law that protects access to and from a facility that provides abortion services?”) was coded as “no.”

Only penalties for first violations were coded.

V. Quality Control

a. Quality Control – Background Research: All 51 jurisdictions were 100% redundantly researched to confirm that all relevant laws were being collected by the Researchers. The Researchers independently recorded the relevant citations on a Master Sheet for each jurisdiction that had laws protecting access to abortion clinics. The Master Sheet includes the most recent legislative history for the statute, regulation, case and/or attorney general opinion as well as its effective date. The Supervisor reviewed the original Master Sheet against the redundant Master Sheet, and the Team resolved all divergences (differences between research findings) prior to collecting the legal text.

i. The research showed that 18 of 51 jurisdictions [CA, CO, DC, KS, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MT, NV, NH, NY, NC, OR, VA, WA, WI] have a law protecting access to abortion clinics.

b. Quality Control – Original Coding: Quality control consisted of the Supervisor exporting the data into a Microsoft Excel document as the Researchers completed coding to examine the data for any missing responses, citations, and caution notes.

c. Quality Control – Redundant Coding: Quality control consisted of the Supervisor exporting the data into a Microsoft Excel document after the Researchers coded and redundantly coded to examine the data for divergences (differences between the coded responses). The Team discussed and resolved all divergences for each Batch of states detailed below.

- **Redundant Coding for Batch One**
  The Supervisor assigned Batch One [AL, AZ, FL, KS, MO, OK, SD, TX, WV, WI] for redundant coding and the rate of divergence was 5% on May 23, 2018.

- **Redundant Coding for Batch Two**
  The Supervisor assigned Batch Two [AK, AR, CA, CO, CT, DE, DC, GA, MT, TN, UT, VA, VT, WA, WY] for redundant coding and the rate of divergence dropped to 1.67% on August 28, 2018.

- **Redundant Coding for Batch Three**
  The Supervisor assigned Batch Three [NE, NV, NH, NJ, NM, NY, NC, ND, PA, RI, SC, OR, OH, KY, IN] for redundant coding and the rate of divergence increased to 15.62% on October 22, 2018.

- **Redundant Coding for Batch Four**
  The Supervisor assigned Batch Four [HI, ID, IL, IA, LA, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MS] for redundant coding and the rate of divergence dropped to 5.56% on December 10, 2018.

d. Quality Control – Post-Production Statistical Quality Control (SQC): The Supervisor typically runs a statistical quality control procedure after each dataset is
completed. However, since this dataset was redundantly coded at 100% and the Team had a subject matter expert repeatedly checking the validity of the coding, there was no post-production statistical quality control check.

e. **Quality Control – Final Data Check:** The Team checked the final coding against secondary sources from Guttmacher. Each divergence was discussed as a group and resolved. Prior to publication, the Supervisor downloaded all coding data into Microsoft Excel to do a final review of coding answers, statutory and regulatory citations, and caution notes. All unnecessary caution notes were deleted, and all necessary caution notes were edited for publication.

### VI. Quality Control – 2019 Update

a. **Quality Control – Background Research:** All 51 jurisdictions were researched to collect amendment to existing laws relevant to protecting access to abortion clinics, changes to case law/AG opinions, or newly enacted legislation relevant to protecting access to abortion clinics enacted since December 1, 2018. The Researchers consulted a combination of secondary sources (Guttmacher.org, Center for Reproductive Rights, ANSIRH) to verify changes to the law.

b. **Quality Control – Original Coding:** Quality control consisted of the Supervisor exporting the data into a Microsoft Excel document as the Researchers completed coding to examine the data for any missing responses, citations, and caution notes.

c. **Quality Control – Redundant Coding:** Quality control consisted of the Supervisor exporting the data into a Microsoft Excel document once the Researchers completed redundant coding to calculate divergence rates. 100% of the records with substantive updates to the law were redundantly coded. The Supervisor assigned two records for redundant coding and there were no divergences between the original and redundant coder.

d. **Quality Control – Final Data Check:** Prior to publication, the Supervisor downloaded all coding data into Microsoft Excel to do a final review of coding answers, statutory and regulatory citations, and caution notes. All unnecessary caution notes were deleted, and all necessary caution notes were edited for publication.