The Impact of Defunding Family Planning

Las Fuentes Resort Village
1035 Scott Drive, Prescott, AZ
Saturday, September 12, 2015
10:00 a.m. – 12:30 p.m.

Guest Panel:
Bré Thomas, CEO, Arizona Family Health Partnership
Jane Chapman, Reproductive Health Manager, Yavapai County Community Health
Kelley Dupps, Manager, Public Policy, Planned Parenthood Arizona
Desireé Perez, Regional Health Coordinator, Planned Parenthood Arizona

Current Statistics:
The House and Senate Appropriations Committees have passed bills containing funding levels on the following Health & Human Services:

- Title X Family Planning Program – Eliminated, a cut of $286 million
- Teen Pregnancy Prevention Initiative – a cut of $81 million
- Maternal & Child Health Block Grant – a cut of $22 million

The bills await action by the full House and Senate in September.

The League of Women Voters® of Central Yavapai County encourages and educates citizens to be active and informed participants in our community, our state, our nation and our world.

For more information contact us at LWVYC, PO Box 11538, Prescott, AZ 86304
September is almost here! The LWVCYC really kicked off in August with our Summer Social on August 2, which was a lovely event at Ellie Laumark’s new home – and the educational presentation of the City of Prescott Ballot Measures on August 8th. We had a good crowd and it was great to see members at both events.

With all of the news about the defunding of family planning – the board felt it was about time we tackled this issue. Historically, the League has been fighting for maternal, child health issues since the Sheppard-Towner Act in 1921. The act was a response to the lack of adequate medical care for women and children, as at the time the second leading cause of death for women was childbirth. It was significant for the role of women activists who considered it part of the women’s rights agenda beyond winning the vote for women. The act also demonstrated that education and preventive care provided through state and local agencies could have a significant effect on maternal and child mortality rates. Surprisingly, the American Medical Association was opposed to the program because it was viewed as “socialistic” and opposed its funding in subsequent years. By 1929, the political climate has changed sufficiently that the funding for the Sheppard-Towner Act ended.

The League’s public policy on Reproductive Health Choices, the issue studied and concurred about in 1983. We include this policy for your review to see the history of League action. Our official position is “The League of Women Voters on the United States believes that public policy in a pluralistic society must affirm the constitutional right of privacy of the individual to make reproductive choices.” As you know, as the League of Women Voters, we speak with one voice.

We will learn more about what happened in between 1929 and 1983 at this meeting.

Thanks to Sandra Goodwin, the Constitutional Amendment study team has met and is working towards learning all they can to share with members in November, so that we may answer the concurrence questions from National. We also have another opportunity for members to get involved – the National study on Money in Politics. If you are interested in the taking part in this, please let me know at the September meeting, or by email. The meeting on Money in Politics will take place in January.

I’ll be headed to the State Board meeting this Saturday in Phoenix…will keep you posted!

Enjoy the last month of “summer”!

Don’t forget – we now will have coffee at 10 AM, and the meeting will begin at 10:30. Meetings will usually be the first Saturday of the month – BUT the September meeting is the 2nd Saturday of the month, due to Labor Day weekend.
PRESCOTT, AZ: A panel of speakers will address the wide-ranging impact that cutting funding to Title X (10) would have on women in Arizona and the country at the League of Women Voters of Central Yavapai County gathering, Saturday, September 12. The event will start at 10:30 a.m. at Las Fuentes Retirement Village, 1035 Scott Drive, Prescott, in the downstairs meeting room. Coffee will be served at 10:00 a.m.

The speakers are: Jane Chapman, Reproductive Health Program Manager and Clinician, Yavapai County Community Health Services; Kelly Dupps, Public Policy Manager for Planned Parenthood Arizona; Desiree Perez, Regional Health Coordinator, Northern Arizona Planned Parenthood Arizona; and Bré Thomas, CEO of Arizona Family Health Partnership.

A proposed Labor/Health and Human Services/Education bill would eliminate Title X Family Planning, denying 4 million women access to health care services. Statistics show 60% of women who rely on a Title X center consider it their primary source of medical care. The proposed bill would also cut funding to teen pregnancy prevention. The issues of reproductive rights and access to low-cost healthcare for poor women, men and families has become a hot topic on the national stage since. One in five women have visited Planned Parenthood for healthcare, ranging from pap smears and breast exams to birth control. While no government money is spent on abortions, politicians cite abortion services as a reason to defund the group.

Chapman, who has worked in Prescott for 30 years as a provider of Family Planning services and manager of Title X funds, has been employed by Yavapai County Community Health Services since April of 2010. She has a B.S. in Biology from the State University of New York and an M.S. in Microbiology from Colorado State University. A graduate of the Prescott Area Leadership Pioneer Class, 1990-91, Chapman has been a Primavera School Board member for 22 years.

Dupps has nearly 20 years of experience as a professional community and political organizer. She earned a bachelor of arts in Political Science from Colorado State University and a master of education in Higher Education Leadership from the University of Arkansas in Fayetteville. Dupps has organized throughout the United States, working on issues ranging from education policy to animal protection; from reproductive justice to equality for all.

Perez began working with Planned Parenthood Arizona in May of 2014, but her support of the organization began nearly a decade earlier as a patient and later a volunteer. Perez has a B.A. in Broadcast Journalism from Humboldt State University and served as Editor-in-Chief of her community college newspaper. After graduation, she worked with Environment California and held a volunteer producer position with KPFK public radio in Los Angeles. She hopes to combine her passion for social justice and her love of communications to help educate and advocate for the well being and independence of the Arizona women, men and families she serves.

Thomas leads the largest Title X (ten) grantee in Arizona. Title X is the federal government’s only dedicated funding source for family planning services. Her previous experience includes two decades of management experience with State Agencies, the Governor’s Office, non-profits and electoral campaigns. Specifically, she worked in state government for seven years in behavioral health, human services and as the Women's Health Policy Advisor in the Governor Napolitano’s Office. Her background includes working at the Arizona House of Representatives; Congressional and gubernatorial campaigns in NJ, AL and her home state of Arizona; as well as internships for the Arizona State Senate and for a Member of Parliament for the British House of Commons.
The 1982 Convention voted to develop a League position on Public Policy on Reproductive Choices through concurrence. That fall, League members studied the issue and agreed to concur with a statement derived from positions reached by the New Jersey and Massachusetts Leagues. The LWVUS announced the position in January 1983.

In 1983, the LWVUS successfully pressed for defeat of S.J. Res. 3, a proposed constitutional amendment that would have overturned Roe v. Wade, the landmark Supreme Court decision that the right of privacy includes the right of a woman, in consultation with her doctor, to decide to terminate a pregnancy.

The League joined as an amicus in two successful lawsuits challenging proposed regulations by the federal Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), thus thwarting attempts to implement regulations requiring parental notification by federally funded family planning centers that provide prescription contraceptives to teenagers. The League has joined with other pro-choice organizations in continuous opposition to restrictions on the right of privacy in reproductive choices that have appeared in Congress as legislative riders to funding measures. In 1985, the League joined as an amicus in a lawsuit challenging a Pennsylvania law intended to deter women from having abortions.

In 1986, the Supreme Court found the law unconstitutional, upholding a woman’s right to make reproductive choices. In 1986, the League opposed congressional provisions to revoke the tax-exempt status of any organization that performs, finances or provides facilities for any abortion not necessary to save the life of a pregnant woman. In 1987, the League unsuccessfully opposed regulations governing Title X of the Public Health Service Act. The League reaffirmed that individuals have the right to make their own reproductive choices, consistent with the constitutional right of privacy, stating that the proposed rule violated this right by prohibiting counseling and referral for abortion services by clinics receiving Title X funds.

In 1988 and 1990, the League urged congressional committees to report an appropriations bill for the District of Columbia without amendments limiting abortion funding. The League also supported 1988 legislation that would have restored Medicaid funding for abortions in cases of rape or incest.

The League joined an amicus brief to uphold a woman’s right of privacy to make reproductive choices in Webster v. Reproductive Health Services. In July 1989, a sharply divided Supreme Court issued a decision that severely eroded a woman’s right of privacy to choose abortion. Although Webster did not deny the constitutional right to choose abortion, it effectively overruled a significant portion of the 1973 Roe decision by upholding a Missouri statute that prohibited the use of public facilities, employees or funds for counseling.
advising or performing abortions and required doctors to conduct viability tests on fetuses 20 weeks or older before aborting them.

The League supported the “Mobilization for Women’s Lives” in fall 1989. Also, the League joined an amicus brief in Turnock v. Ragsdale, challenging an Illinois statute that would have effectively restricted access to abortions, including those in the first trimester, by providing strict requirements for abortion clinics. In November 1989, a settlement in the case allowed abortion clinics to be defined as “special surgical centers,” and to continue to perform abortions through the 18th week of pregnancy without having to meet the rigorous equipment and construction requirements for hospitals.

In 1990, the LWVUS joined the national Pro-Choice 26 Coalition and began work in support of the Freedom of Choice Act, designed to place into federal law the principles of Roe v. Wade.

In 1990-91, the League, in New York v. Sullivan, opposed the HHS “gag rule” regulations that prohibit abortion information, services or referrals by family-planning programs receiving Title X public health funds. The Supreme Court upheld the regulations; Leagues nationwide responded in opposition, and the LWVUS urged Congress to overturn the gag rule.

The 1990 League Convention voted to work on issues dealing with the right of privacy in reproductive choices, domestic and international family planning and reproductive health care, and initiatives to decrease teen pregnancy and infant mortality (based on the International Relations and Social Policy positions). The LWVUS acted on a series of pro-choice legislative initiatives. It supported the International Family Planning Act, which would have reversed U.S. policy denying family planning funds to foreign organizations that provide abortion services or information. It opposed the Department of Defense policy prohibiting military personnel from obtaining abortions at military hospitals overseas and supported the right of the District of Columbia to use its own revenues to provide Medicaid abortions for low-income women.

In 1991 and 1992, the League continued to fight efforts to erode the constitutional right of reproductive choice by supporting the Freedom of Choice Act and attempts to overturn the gag rule. In coalition with 178 other groups, the League filed an amicus brief in Planned Parenthood of Southeastern Pennsylvania v. Casey, arguing that constitutional rights, once recognized, should not be snatched away. In June 1992, the Court decision partially upheld the Pennsylvania regulations, seriously undermining the principles of Roe. In response, Leagues stepped up lobbying efforts for the Freedom of Choice Act. The 1992 LWVUS Convention voted to continue work on all domestic and international aspects of reproductive choice.

In 1993, the League continued to support legislative attempts to overturn the gag rule. In late 1993, President Clinton signed an executive order overturning it and other restrictive anti-choice policies. The LWVUS continued to work for passage of the Freedom of Choice Act and against the Hyde Amendment. The LWVUS supported the Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances (FACE) Act, a response to escalating violence at abortion clinics. The FACE bill passed and was signed by the President in 1993.

During the 1993-94 health care debate, the League pressed for inclusion of reproductive services, including abortion, in any health care reform package. In 1995, the League joined with other organizations to oppose amendments denying Medicaid funding for abortions for victims of rape and incest.

In 1998, the LWVUS opposed the “Child Custody Protection Act,” federal legislation designed to make it illegal for an adult other than a parent to assist a minor in obtaining an out-of-state abortion. The League also worked against proposals that would ban late-term abortions as interfering with a woman’s right of privacy to make reproductive choices.

In spring 2000, the LWVUS joined an amicus brief in Stenberg v. Carhart, urging the Supreme Court to affirm a U.S. Court of Appeals ruling that a Nebraska law criminalizing commonly used abortion procedures was unconstitutional. The Court’s affirmation of the ruling in June 2000 was pivotal in further defining a woman’s right to reproductive freedom.
As Congress continued to threaten reproductive rights with legislative riders to appropriations bills, the League lobbied Congress in opposition to these back door attempts to limit reproductive choice.

In 2002, the LWVUS lobbied extensively against attempts to limit funding for family planning and, in 2003, the League lobbied the House to support funding for the United Nations Population Fund, which lost by just one vote. The League strongly opposed the passage of the so-called Partial-Birth Abortion Act in 2003, but it was passed and signed into law.

In March 2004, the LWVUS lobbied in opposition to the Unborn Victims of Violence Act (UVVA), which conveys legal status under the Federal Criminal code to an embryo and fetus, but Congress passed the bill and the president signed it.

The League cosponsored the March for Women’s Lives in Washington, DC, on April 25, 2004, which demonstrated and drew widespread support for the right to make reproductive choices, including many state and local League delegations.

In 2008, the League filed official comments with the HHS, voicing concern over “conscience” regulations that would limit reproductive health care options for women by allowing physicians, pharmacists and other providers to sharply limit their services according to their own views on reproductive health care.

In 2009, the League joined other groups urging rescission of the “conscience” regulations. The HHS subsequently modified the regulations to preserve women’s reproductive health care and the doctor-patient relationship.

In 2012, the League responded to attempts to allow any employer or provider who claimed an ill-defined “religious or moral” objection to a health care service, such as reproductive health care, to be exempted from providing such coverage under the Affordable Care Act. The League opposed this exemption, which would undermine the very premise of the Affordable Care Act (ACA) that all persons, regardless of gender, should be eligible for health services under the Affordable Care Act, and that failure to do so is discrimination based on sex.

The League also lobbied Congress in support of fully funding the Title X Family Planning program in response to proposed cuts to Title X, which has provided family planning, and reproductive health care services to millions of low-income individuals and families.

In 2013, the LWVUS submitted comments opposing religious exemptions for contraceptive services. This debate continued in the courts and the League joined with other concerned organizations in opposing broad “religious exemptions” to the requirement that all insurance plans provide access to contraception as basic care in the Supreme Court case of Burwell v. Hobby Lobby Stores.

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**The League’s Position**

*Statement of Position on Public Policy on Reproductive Choices, as Announced by National Board, January 1983:*

The League of Women Voters of the United States believes that public policy in a pluralistic society must affirm the constitutional right of privacy of the individual to make reproductive choices.
### T3. BIRTHS TO UNMARRIED MOTHERS, TEEN PREGNANCIES, TEEN BIRTHS, AND RATES BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE, ARIZONA, 2013

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<th>County</th>
<th>Unmarried mothers</th>
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<th>Pregnancies to females 19 or younger</th>
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<th>Births to females 19 or younger</th>
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<td></td>
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<td><strong>19.2</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,222</strong></td>
<td><strong>15.9</strong></td>
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Notes: * The sum of live births, fetal deaths, and abortions; † Per 100 births;  ‡ Per 1,000 females 19 or younger;  • The totals for the State may include records with unknown county of residence.
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<td>255</td>
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By Cecile Richards, Taken from CNN, September 9, 2014

(CNN) -- Over the past few weeks, politicians who have taken a hard-line stance against insurance coverage for contraception are offering a new alternative: make birth control available over the counter. At first glance, this appears to be a welcome shift, a reflection of the growing support for making birth control available to more women.

It's not. When health insurance doesn't cover birth control and women have to pay out of pocket at the drugstore, it won't expand access to birth control but shrink it.

Cecile Richards

Thanks to the Affordable Care Act, more than 48 million women in the U.S. are eligible for preventive care, including birth control, with no co-pay. We're not just talking about the pill; we are talking about the full range of contraceptive methods approved by the Food and Drug Administration. That's 48 million women who are able to go to the pharmacy or a doctor's office and get birth control with no out-of-pocket costs. In the first full year of the birth control benefit, American women saved $483 million more (PDF).

So when politicians who have otherwise embraced policies that would drag women back to the 1950s suggest making birth control available over the counter instead of covering it in insurance plans, they're not experiencing a change of heart.

They're suggesting something that would take us back to the days when women had to pay out-of-pocket for their prescriptions, making birth control harder to get for many women, not least women who use birth control methods that simply cannot be stocked on store shelves, like IUDs, one of the most effective (and expensive) forms of long-acting birth control.

Offering over-the-counter birth control instead of insurance coverage for birth control amounts to a $483 million tax on women.

Let's get one thing clear: More access to birth control is a good thing. That's why Planned Parenthood was founded nearly 100 years ago -- and it's why a full range of women's preventive care, including birth control, is now covered under the Affordable Care Act.

Planned Parenthood, the American Medical Association and the American College of Obstetrics and Gynecology agree with virtually every other mainstream health care provider and expert in this country: Birth control should be more available. Planned Parenthood has been fighting to expand access to birth control for nearly 100 years. We support making it available over the counter, in addition to requiring insurance plans to cover it -- but not instead of requiring no co-pay coverage. Women deserve both/and, not either/or.
A new study in The Lancet journal reveals that the birth control pill has prevented 400,000 cases of endometrial cancer over the past 50 years. Around half of these cases have been prevented in the last decade, according to the report.

Endometrial cancer, which develops in the lining of the uterus, is the most common form of cancer for female reproductive organs and nearly 55,000 new cases are diagnosed every year, according to the American Cancer Society. Of those cases, more than 10,000 women die annually.

The study, which was conducted by Oxford University researchers, found that women who take the pill for a longer period of time reduce their risk of getting endometrial cancer. Women on the pill for 10-15 years cut their endometrial cancer risks in half, and those who take it for five years had nearly a 25 percent lower risk of getting endometrial cancer. In other words, you lower your risk of endometrial cancer by a quarter for every five years you spend taking the pill. The researchers came to these findings after looking at data from 36 studies involving nearly 30,000 women with uterine cancer worldwide.

"The strong protective effect of oral contraceptives against endometrial cancer — which persists for decades after stopping the pill — means that women who use it when they are in their 20s or even younger continue to benefit into their 50s and older, when cancer becomes more common,” study lead Valerie Beral said in a news release.

Beral also acknowledged that previous research has shown that the pill reduces the risk of getting ovarian cancer. In addition, researchers have found that the pill can lower one’s risk of bowel cancer. While some worry that the pill can cause cancer, Beral says studies show the opposite is true.

“Previous research has shown that the pill also protects against ovarian cancer,” Beral said. “People used to worry that the pill might cause cancer, but in the long term, the pill reduces the risk of getting cancer.”

The pill also contains lower levels of estrogen now than it did in the 1960s. The authors noted that pills from the 1980s typically had less than half the amount of estrogen as pills from the 1960s. Barel's team says their findings suggest estrogen levels in low dosage pills are enough to help prevent uterine cancer.

Dr. Jennifer Wu, an OB-GYN in New York City, told Health that this research is particularly interesting because the pill appears to prevent endometrial cancer decades after a woman is done taking it. This is especially good news because the majority of endometrial cancer cases are found in women who are 55 and older after their reproductive years have concluded, and there's little-to-no need to continue taking the pill.

“One of the most impressive aspects of the studies showed that the reduction in risk persists long after the patient ceases use of the pill, even up to 30 years later,” Dr. Wu said.

Excerpted from: Jennifer Gerson Uffalussy, Contributing Writer Yahoo Health,
July 22, 2015

Over the past several weeks, a pro-life organization called the Center for Medical Progress released two videos highly edited to support claims of unethical use of organs and tissue from aborted fetuses and embryos for research. However, in the unedited versions of both videos, both Planned Parenthood representatives repeatedly comment about how none of their work in fetal tissue donation is done for profit. The $30 to $100 per fetal tissue donation per specimen covers the handling and transportation of the fetal tissue, with costs varying depending on the facility and location of each individual facility. The industry standard reimbursement fees for costs associated with tissue donation are outlined by federal law.

Conservative pundits and lawmakers — including some contenders for the Republican party’s presidential nominee in 2016 — have seized momentum from the video, launching an investigation into Planned Parenthood and threatening to strip the nonprofit organization of its federal funding (though, it should be noted, none of these funds are used for abortion services).

But the facts and history of fetal tissue research and donation present a less sensationalistic story about a form of medical research that has a long history in the United States and is credited with some of the most important medical breakthroughs of our time.

Dating back to the 1930s, scientists have used tissue from aborted fetuses as a means of understanding cell biology and as an important tool in the development of vaccines. Fetal cells were used to develop both the polio and rubella vaccines, and the 1954 Nobel Prize for medicine was awarded to American immunologists who developed the polio vaccine, based on cultures of human fetal kidney cells.

Fetal tissue research itself uses tissue taken from a fetus in a legal abortion that is then used to study potential treatments for diseases such as cancer, diabetes, and birth defects, and in some cases, the actual treatment of disease. In the case of Parkinson’s disease, for example, fetal tissue is grafted onto the brain of the recipient. The first study done on such transplants showed noted improvement for Parkinson’s patients in the absence of medication. Fetal tissue has been used in research on Alzheimer’s, Parkinson’s, multiple sclerosis — these are common conditions that cause a lot of serious medical problems, and people are working really hard to see how they develop and what can be done to prevent them from happening in the first place. The best way to study these things isn’t from a computer model or an animal, but from actual human tissue.”

Fetal tissue research is legal, and it must only be done with the explicit consent of the patient. It’s also law that a fetal tissue provider must be paid for the cost for the removal and transport of the specimens, but cannot make a profit from them.

The National Institutes of Health spent $76 million on fetal research in 2014; It is not, as the videos from the Center for Medical Progress make the practice seem, a secret, black-market industry. Rather, it plays a large role in biomedical research.

Close to 300,000 new cases of endometrial cancer are diagnosed worldwide annually, and roughly 75,000 women die of the disease. Surgical removal of the uterus and ovaries is a standard, and highly effective, treatment for early-stage disease. While most patients are diagnosed later in life, up to 5% of cases occur in women who are still in their 20s and 30s.

Intrauterine devices (IUDs) -- used to prevent pregnancy -- may also be an effective treatment for some patients with early-stage uterine cancer who want to preserve their fertility. In an early study, carefully selected patients with cancer that had not spread beyond the inner lining of the uterus were treated with IUDs that released the hormone progesterone. The treatment was found to be as effective as oral hormone therapy, which is the most widely used nonsurgical, fertility-sparing treatment for the cancer. More than a quarter of the women gave birth following treatment.


In another study, gynecologic oncologist and pelvic surgeon Elizabeth A. Poynor, MD, of Manhattan’s Lenox Hill Hospital has used progesterone-releasing IUDs to treat older endometrial cancer patients who were not good candidates for surgery and could not tolerate oral hormone therapy.

Abortions down by one-third among 18- and 19-year-olds

Michelle Ye Hee Lee, The Republic | azcentral.com 9:49 a.m. MST September 12, 2014

Story Highlights

- New state report shows abortion rate among 18- and 19-year-olds decreased by 32.5 percent in 2013.
- Abortions in all adolescent groups between 15 and 19 years old decreased in 2013, the report showed.
- Increased awareness, wider availability of emergency and long-lasting contraception may be factors.

The abortion rate among Arizona's 18- and 19-year-olds dropped by one-third in 2013, the lowest it has been in the past decade.

The Arizona Department of Health Services' 2013 abortion report released Thursday showed a decrease in abortions in all adolescent age groups between 15 and 19 years old, compared to 2012.

The average age of Arizona women who had an abortion in 2013 was 31 years. About 58 percent of women who received an abortion were between 20 and 29 years old.
Bio: Muriel Haverland

Muriel moved to Prescott, from Maryland, in March of 2004, 2 months after getting married to Will Haverland. She ran “Think Tank and Support Groups for CEO’s” in the Greater D.C. area and was a professional speaker and published writer. She retired later in 2005. When she arrived, she volunteered for numerous boards and served as President of Citizen’s Water Advocacy in 2005 and 2006. She served on the Yavapai County United Way for 6 years and was on the Elks Opera House Board and Arts and Humanities Council Boards. She is also a graduate of Prescott Area Leadership, Class XVI. After retiring from a number of other boards, she started at Yavapai College in the Arts and is a sculpture welder and ceramics artist, dabbling in a few other arts as well. She also continues her speaking today as a member of High Noon Toastmasters of Prescott. Muriel also is a member of American Association of University Women, Prescott. She is a Global Traveler and is always off to somewhere.

President, THE MENTOR DYNAMIC, Consultant/Artist,
Muriel’s Spirit Designs, murielh2004@gmail.com,
928-443-5353 (h), 928-273-8483 (c), 928-778-0905 (f)

Coming soon: Bios of New Members:
Betsy Arndt
Marian Pack
Georgi Percan
Claudia Resnick
Mary Meade

Muriel Haverland

The winner of the Early Bird Membership Renewal raffle is Vickie O’Haral. Vickie won a “bling” LWV pin, a VWV coffee mug and a gift certificate from El Gato Azul”.

CONGRATULATIONS VICKIE.
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Topic/Place</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tues.</td>
<td></td>
<td>8:00</td>
<td>Board</td>
<td>Board Meeting</td>
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| Sat. | Sept.12    | 10:00 | Public Meeting | THIS IS THE SECOND SATURDAY and time is changed to 10:00 for all public meetings.  
|      |            |       |            | The Impact of Defunding Family Planning                                      |
| Tues.|            | 8:00  | Board      | Board Meeting                                                               |
| Sat. | Oct 3rd    | 10:00 | Public Meeting | School funding and School bonds                                             |
| Tues.|            | 8:00  | Board      | Board Meeting                                                               |
| Sat. | Nov 14th   | 10:00 | Public Meeting | Constitutional Amendment consensus  
|      |            |       |            | This is a second Saturday meeting.                                           |
| Tues.|            | 8:00  | Board      | Board Meeting                                                               |
| Sat. | Dec. 5     |       | Members    | Holiday Luncheon at Augies                                                  |
| Tues.|            | 8:00  | Board      | Board Meeting                                                               |
| Sat. | Jan 2nd, 2016 | 10:00 | Public Meeting | Money in Politics                                                            |
| Tues.|            | 8:00  | Board      | Board Meeting                                                               |
| Sat. | February 6th | 10:00 | Public Meeting | Program Planning                                                             |
| Tues.|            | 8:00  | Board      | Board Meeting                                                               |
| Sat. | March 5th   | 10:00 | Public Meeting | What's our water future?                                                    |
| Tues.|            | 8:00  | Board      | Board Meeting                                                               |
| Sat. | April 23    | 10:00 | Public Meeting | Legislative Update  
|      |            |       |            | This is a fourth Saturday.                                                  |
| Tues.|            | 8:00  | Board      | Board Meeting                                                               |
| Sat. | May 7       |       | Members    | Annual Meeting and Speaker                                                  |
| TBD  |            |       | Board      | New Board Retreat                                                           |
Please renew your membership, if you have not already done so!

IMPORTANT WEBSITE REFERENCES
LWVUS Website
www.lwv.org
LWVAZ Website
www.lwvaz.org
LWVCYC Website
LWVCYC.org

Reminder – Members are always welcome to attend Board meetings.
To request placement of an item on the Board agenda and/or to receive the Board agenda packet, contact the LWVCYC President a week in advance.

LWV MEMBERSHIP REGISTRATION
2015-2016
Membership in the LWV is open to any person 18 and over who subscribes to the purposes and policies of the LWVUS. Dues for 2015-16 cover payment for local ($16.00), state ($13), and national ($31.00) memberships.

Name: ____________________________________________
Address: ____________________________________________
City/Zip:____________________________________________
Phone: ____________________ Fax:_____________________
Email: _____________________________________________

Note type of membership, and make check to “LWVCYC”:
_______$60/Yr Individual Membership
_______$90/Yr Household Membership

Plus suggested donation:
$_______Contribution to League (not tax deductible)

$_______*Contribution to Education Fund (tax deductible)
*Donations to the LWVAZ Education Fund must be made by separate check, to preserve tax deductibility. This supports our Webpage and Voter Service activities. Thank you!

Both new and renewal members, please include this form with your check.
New: __________ Renewal: __________

OR
Be a “Friend” of LWVCYC (non-voting):
_______$50/Yr Individual or _______$75/Yr Household
(open to businesses and individuals)

Please mail this form and all checks to:
LWVCYC
PO Box 11538  Prescott, AZ 86304-1538
TRANSPORTATION AND ARIZONA
Join us in your area for a presentation and action-focused discussion on recommendations from the 106th Arizona Town Hall.

Check our website for details:  www.aztownhall.org

PREScott
Wednesday, September 23, 2015
noon - 1:30 p.m.
Lunch $10 (complimentary to students)

Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University
Student Union Building “Hangar” room
3700 Willow Creek Road
Prescott, AZ

HOST: Dr. Frank Ayers, Chancellor, Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University

PRESENTERS:

- ADOT Representative
- Blaise Caudill, Program Coordinator, Arizona Deliberates
- Mike Ellegood, Senior Consultant, e+e Consultants
- Mary Grier, Communications and Special Projects, Arizona Town Hall
- Tara Jackson, President, Arizona Town Hall
- Mary Mallory, Councilmember, Town of Prescott Valley
- Lori Poloni-Staudinger, Chair of the Department of Politics and International Affairs, Northern Arizona University

REGISTER NOW
Join us in helping with Voter Registration!

A number of League members have been helping with voter registration during the summer at the Prescott Farmer’s Market. A huge thanks to those of you who have been so generous with your time and enthusiasm for this worthwhile project.

There will be several opportunities for League members to participate in voter registration efforts during September. Please consider volunteering a few hours of your time to sign up students and others so that as many Yavapai County citizens as possible will be ready to vote in upcoming elections.

We will be registering students at Yavapai College during the Student Activities Fair on Wed., Sept. 9 from 9 am till 2 pm, outside of the cafeteria (Bldg. 3). We will also take student registrations on National Voter Registration Day, Tues, Sept. 22, inside the cafeteria. Both of these events will be great opportunities to visit with young adults and let them know how important it is for them to vote. Please consider sharing your enthusiasm with this generation….you can make a difference!

We are also planning to offer voter registration at the Prescott Public Library (outside lower entrance) on Tues, Sept. 22 in honor of Nat’l Voter Registration Day. Our times are not set yet, but will be soon. This will be a chance for us to get our name out to the public for possible future members as well as registering those who are new to town or who have changed their address.

Finally, we will be taking registrations at the Farmer’s Market one last time this season at the Prescott Farmer’s Market (at the Yavapai College parking lot) on Sat., Sept. 26 from 8:30—11:30 am. It’s always fun to visit with the shoppers and encourage them to register to vote and come to our meetings.

We have a brand new tent and all the supplies necessary to make a big splash at any of these voter registration sites. Volunteering to register voters is a great way to get to know fellow League members and meet others in your community for a worthy cause. Please contact Joyce Haas at jbsail@gmail.com or 928-775-5100 if you can help for a few hours. You’ll be glad you did!