

The APPLE Act

Overview

The APPLE Act (Abortion Pill Provider Liability Education Act) is a woman-centered law designed to ensure honesty, transparency, and accountability in chemical abortions. It empowers women and their families to hold abortion pill manufacturers, prescribers, and providers financially accountable for injuries, complications, or death. The APPLE Act does not ban abortion or abortion pills; it simply ensures women are fully informed of the real risks before taking them.

Core Purposes

Transparency: Requires abortion providers to disclose known risks and potential complications of abortion pills.

Accountability: Enables women (and their families) to sue manufacturers, distributors, or prescribers for harm or failed abortions.

Data Collection: Mandates reporting of complications to state agencies, creating an accurate public record.

Protection: Preserves women's anonymity in court and directs fines to life-affirming pregnancy resource centers.

Key Provisions

1. Informed Consent

Providers must give women written information explaining: physical risks (bleeding, infection, incomplete abortion, etc.), the right to hold parties accountable, and assurance that disclosing pill use to emergency personnel carries no penalty.

2. Reporting Requirements

All abortion-pill providers and facilities must report complications such as hemorrhage, sepsis, incomplete abortion, or death. The state must publish annual reports to ensure transparency.

3. Civil Remedies and Penalties

Women or families may sue for damages if informed consent is violated or injuries occur. Civil penalties fund pregnancy resource centers.

4. Privacy Protection

Women bringing lawsuits remain anonymous unless they consent to disclosure.

What the APPLE Act Does

- Requires providers to be honest about the real risks of abortion pills.
- Allows women to pursue legal action for harm caused by abortion pills.
- Establishes a reliable record of abortion-related complications.
- Holds negligent providers accountable.
- Protects the privacy and dignity of women affected.

What if my state already protects the unborn?

States with protective legislation already in place continue to see an influx of illegally mailed abortion pills. By exposing abortion pill distributors to significant civil liability and legal discovery, the APPLE Act adds an additional layer of enforcement as well as providing pertinent information women should have before taking a potentially harmful drug.

What the APPLE Act Does NOT Do

- Does not ban abortion.
 - Does not ban abortion pills.
 - Does not criminalize women.
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Strategic Messaging for Spokespersons

Core Message: “The APPLE Act empowers women with truth and legal protection. It ensures they know the risks before taking abortion pills and have recourse if something goes wrong.”

Additional Quote: “The APPLE Act protects women’s right to know the truth and hold abortion-pill providers accountable. It’s about protecting women from deception and harm.”

Supporting Themes:

- Women deserve full information before making a life-altering decision.
- This law gives women the power to hold negligent actors accountable.
- The APPLE Act is about transparency.

- If abortion pills are safe, providers should have nothing to fear.

Questions to Challenge Opponents:

- If there's no risk, why oppose informing women?
- If complications are rare, why fear accountability?
- Don't women deserve the truth about what they're taking?
- If you trust women, why not trust them with full information?

Anticipated Impact if Passed

- Women will be safer and better informed.
- States will have accurate data on chemical abortion outcomes.
- Unsafe or negligent providers may stop prescribing abortion pills.
- Public debate will expose hidden risks and misinformation.

Implementation Summary for Lobbyists

- Use consistent messaging: transparency, accountability, empowerment.
- Emphasize that the bill protects women, not punishes them.
- Reference FDA data and underreported complications when relevant.
- Highlight bipartisan values: informed consent, legal recourse, and safety oversight.

For more information:

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