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In Person Oral Testimony in Opposition to HB 2727
House Committee on Federal and State Affairs
February 12, 2026

Planned Parenthood Great Plains Votes (“PPGPV”) is the advocacy and political arm of Comprehensive Health of Planned Parenthood Great Plains and Planned Parenthood Great Plains (“PPGP”), which offer compassionate sexual and reproductive health care to patients with four health center locations in Kansas. PPGPV submits this testimony in opposition to House Bill 2727.

HB 2727 would amend the “Women’s Right to Know Act” (“WRTKA”), specifically as it pertains to medical malpractice claims brought for violations of the act. Under HB 2727, a plaintiff may choose to limit their recovery to \$5,000 and bypass medical malpractice screening panels that typically apply in such a case. Bypassing medical malpractice screening panels would make it easier to file baseless lawsuits against abortion providers without meaningful evidence of wrongdoing. This would only serve to burden providers and stigmatize the provision of abortion care.

HB 2727 amends the WRTKA, which leaves in place unconstitutional requirements that abortion patients receive inaccurate, state-mandated information prior to receiving care. Medically unfounded requirements like those in the WRTKA delay access to time-sensitive care. The WRTKA first passed in 1997 and has since been amended several times. Within a year of Kansans voting overwhelmingly to protect abortion rights in the state constitution, the Kansas Legislature passed an amended WRTKA with abortion regulations going against the will of the people. Among these regulations were arbitrary bureaucratic requirements that forced providers to lie about abortion to patients. Abortion restrictions and regulations in the WRTKA have been challenged and preliminarily blocked in state court pending a final ruling.

Abortion is safe and common. Studies show women in the U.S. experience major complications less than one percent of the time.¹ In those rare cases when complications do occur, they are similar to those that may occur from miscarriage, which ob-gyns and other health care professionals treat every day. The risk of complication or mortality from abortion is less than that from common procedures like wisdom tooth removal, cancer-screening colonoscopy, and many types of plastic surgery.²

¹<https://www.kff.org/womens-health-policy/key-facts-on-abortion-in-the-united-states/?entry=table-of-contents-what-does-research-show-about-the-safety-of-abortions>

²<https://www.acog.org/advocacy/abortion-is-essential/come-prepared/abortion-access-fact-sheet>



HB 2727 provides no benefit to patient safety, and functions only to intimidate abortion providers with the threat of baseless lawsuits. All abortion providers in Kansas are licensed by the Kansas State Board of Healing Arts and must adhere to strict rules governing the practice of medicine. If there are ever questions about a provider's services or facilities, the state is already empowered to review and investigate such complaints, including complaints about quality of care and competency. Medical malpractice claims can be brought against any health care provider who deviates from the accepted standard of care resulting in harm to a patient.³

HB 2727 goes against the will of Kansans, who support abortion access, and does nothing to benefit patient safety.^{4 5} HB 2727 seeks only to intimidate and stigmatize abortion providers.

PPGPV strongly urges the Committee to oppose HB 2727.

³https://www.americanbar.org/groups/public_education/resources/law_issues_for_consumers/everydaylaw0/health_care/personal_injury/medical_malpractice/

⁴<https://www.npr.org/sections/2022-live-primary-election-race-results/2022/08/02/1115317596/kansas-voters-abortion-legal-reject-constitutional-amendment>

⁵https://www.fhsu.edu/docking/Kansas-Speaks/2025-kansas-speaks-report_final-10-27-20251.pdf