

## ***"Did you Know?" Campaign***

### Week One

Did you know that the anything-goes abortion amendment would repeal **Michigan's Partial-Birth Abortion**, the **Born Alive Infant Protection Act** and allow for late-term abortions?

The first law is the **Partial-Birth Abortion Ban**. This procedure starts by dilating the woman's cervix over the course of three days. On the third day, the infant is delivered feet first up to the neck. The infant's head is left in the birth canal so the doctors can claim that the child has not technically been delivered yet. The doctor then kills the child, crushes the skull, and then delivers the now-deceased baby.

The majority of the public and medical experts largely disfavor partial-birth abortion. Currently, partial-birth abortions are a felony for physicians to perform in Michigan. The penalty for committing this procedure is a fine of up to \$50,000 and a maximum of two years in prison. While the federal government has passed the Partial-Birth Abortion Ban in 2001, Michigan has also set in place a statewide ban to ensure that the law is being enforced and violators are being properly prosecuted.

The RFFA amendment will also allow late-term abortions and prohibit the state from passing any restrictions. This means that abortion would be legal up until the moment of birth in Michigan. Late-term abortions are overwhelmingly disfavored by the majority of Americans. The language within the RFFA amendment proposal suggests that abortions will be restricted after viability but an unlimited "mental health" exception is also included to justify late-term abortion. This deceiving language continues throughout the amendment by changing the definition of "viability" from the scientific definition—which is when the child can survive outside of the womb—to the "likelihood of the fetus's sustained survival outside the uterus without the application of extraordinary medical measures." This means that infants with disabilities, serious health conditions, or born prematurely will not be protected from infanticide.

## Did You Know?

The second law that will be repealed by the RFFA amendment is the **Born Alive Infant Protection Act**. This act was passed in 2002 when Governor Engler signed it into law with bipartisan support from the MI House and Senate. The law ensures that infants born alive during an abortion are granted full rights of legal personhood and are given life-sustaining treatment. If the infant is born alive and is born too young to survive, the child should then be given perinatal care.

Under the Born Alive Infant Protection Act, women are protected from prosecution, while doctors who neglect abortion survivors can be prosecuted. The Born Alive Infant Protection Act also ensures that children can be surrendered under the Safe Delivery Act so they can be adopted quickly by a loving family. Abortion survivors are rare but do occur. The Abortion Survivors Network is a community that provides resources and a voice for survivors. They strive to educate the public on this "taboo" subject and let the world know that they exist.

These two laws and the future of restricting late-term abortions ban are in jeopardy and need your protection. Innocent lives are hanging on the whim of the radical pro-aborts in Michigan who don't just want to legalize abortion, they want unlimited and unrestricted abortion *anywhere, anytime, and anyway.*

## ***"Did you Know?" Campaign***

Week Two

Did you know that the anything-goes abortion amendment would repeal Michigan's informed consent laws and clinic licensing regulations?

The first law is **Informed Consent**. Informed consent is an umbrella of several different laws that are widely supported by the public. The Abortion Industry has opposed informed consent laws and claims they aren't acceptable clinical standards of practice.

Informed Consent laws include:

1. A 24-hour waiting period for women to reflect on their choice and to ensure they have time to read the information provided by the physician.
2. **Coercive Abortion Prevention Act:** Abortionists are required to screen women for coercion to have an abortion. The Abortion Industry tends to follow the "no questions asked" policy which protects rapists and human traffickers.
3. **Ultrasound Viewing Option:** Abortionists are required to give women the option to see their ultrasounds. This falls under basic medical ethics which allows patients to see their own test and scan results.
4. Abortion facilities are required to give women information about the abortion procedure and basic facts about the baby's development. This includes the risks of the procedure; just as patients are given information on, for example, wisdom teeth extraction. Women are also given alternatives to abortion like adoption.

Most of these Informed Consent laws were signed into law in 1993 by Governor Engler but were blocked by abortion facility owners until September 15, 1999, when they finally went into effect. The Ultrasound

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Viewing Option was signed into law in 2006 by Governor Granholm and the Coercive Abortion Prevention Act was signed into law in 2016 by Governor Snyder.

The second set of laws that will be repealed by the RFFA amendment are the **clinic licensing laws**. The Abortion Clinic Regulations of 1999 was a three-package bill that included:

1. Clinic Regulation Act
2. Abortion Reporting Law
3. Abortion Injury Reporting Act

Michigan's abortion facility licensing laws were significantly updated in 2012, leading to several abortion facilities closing because they couldn't meet basic health and safety standards. The update simply required abortion facilities to meet the standards that other outpatient facilities routinely follow.

To help you understand how important clinic licensing laws are for the general safety of women and the public, consider the Muskegon abortion facility. The Muskegon facility closed in December 2012 after the fire marshal found fire code issues. The reason for the facility closing was a shock for the public who didn't know that the facility used rusty medical equipment and blood-stained patient rooms.

The Kalamazoo Planned Parenthood is also an example of why abortion facilities need regulation. Cree Erwins died in 2016 following a botched abortion. The anything-goes abortion amendment is trying to eliminate all safeguards so that someone who performed a botched abortion or committed malpractice could not be prosecuted or even investigated.

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## ***"Did you Know?" Campaign***

Week Three

Did you know that the anything-goes abortion amendment would repeal laws preventing taxpayer funding for abortions?

This week, we are focusing on laws that prevent taxpayer funding for abortions. These laws include the **Medicaid Abortion Funding Ban**, the **Abortion Insurance Opt-out Act**, and **the Separating Abortion and Family Planning Funding law**.

The first law is the **Medicaid Abortion Funding Ban**. This ban received overwhelming support through a ballot proposal and was ultimately voted for on the November 1988 ballot. Polling continues to show that voters, whether pro-abortion or pro-life, do not want to be forced to pay for other people's abortions.

Since the **Medicaid Funding Ban** was passed, abortions have decreased by about 250,000. These 250,000 people are now 55 years old or younger and are valuable family members, friends, and citizens of Michigan.

The anything-goes RFFA abortion amendment claims that its foundation is built on freedom. Freedom for all, to be specific. But freedom does not force people to violate their conscience. Currently, the ban prohibits public dollars from going towards abortions for people on welfare. However, if the RFFA amendment is passed, there is a possibility that all abortions could be funded through taxes, not just welfare recipients.

The second law that the RFFA amendment will repeal is the **Abortion Insurance Opt-Out Act**. This act was passed in 2013 as defensive measures to protect people from Obamacare's expansion of abortion funding. Under this act, people who want abortions covered by health insurance can choose an optional rider on their policy. Only the people paying for the optional rider are paying for the abortion.

Did You Know?

Back in 2013, the opposition to this act was spreading false claims that the Opt-Out Act would affect women's insurance coverage for miscarriage treatment. This is completely false and just another way for the abortion industry to scare women so the act wouldn't be supported.

The third law and final law that we are covering this week is the **Separating Abortion and Family Planning Funding H.B. 4655**. This bill was signed into law on May 23, 2002, by Governor Engler.

This Michigan law prioritizes funding for organizations that provide family services and don't promote or perform abortions. Before this law was passed, state dollars were going to Planned Parenthood which claims to provide family services, and in turn, county health departments were getting the short end of the stick by getting fewer funds. The act does not cut any funding for family services, it simply redisperses the money so that it goes to organizations that actually deserve the funds and use the money to help families in need. If the RFFA amendment is passed, Planned Parenthood, the organizer behind the amendment, will benefit substantially.

Not only do the radical pro-aborts in Michigan want unlimited and unrestricted abortion anywhere, anytime, and anyway, they want you to pay for it so they can get "free" abortions.

## ***"Did you Know?" Campaign***

### Week Four

Did you know that the anything-goes abortion amendment would repeal the **Parental Consent for Abortion Law** and laws prohibiting school personnel from aiding children with abortions?

This week, we are focusing on laws that protect children. These laws include the **Parental Consent for Abortion Law** and the **Public School Abortion Policy**.

The first law is the **Parental Consent for Abortion Law**. This law was put into place through a citizen initiative petition drive with Michigan Legislature approval. The law went into effect on March 28, 1991.

Parental consent means that abortions cannot be performed on minors without the consent of at least one parent or legal guardian. Since this was passed, abortions on minor children have dropped from 3,820 to 683. This law allows parents to be involved in their child's care regarding sex and pregnancy. It is important that parents be made aware of these situations—especially when the child has been sexually assaulted and becomes pregnant.

The second law that the RFFA amendment will repeal is the **Public School Abortion Policy**. This act was passed in 1977 and prohibits school employees from teaching abortion as a "family planning" method or distributing any family planning device or drug. Under this policy, schools are penalized 5% of the school district's state aid if a school employee is found referring students for abortions or handing out family planning devices/drugs.

This policy protects children that are experiencing pregnancy from pro-abortion school employees who could take advantage of that situation for their own ideological crusade. Pregnant children need love and compassion as they are in a vulnerable state and this policy makes sure that school employees include parents in the care of their children. School employees have to obtain consent from parents for many

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reasons. Teachers cannot hand out Tylenol unless parents give permission and have provided it. In fact, teachers must get consent from parents when showing a video about 9/11. There is a long list of circumstances that warrant school employees to check with parents first, so why are the RFFA coalition members fighting for school employees to help their students secretly kill their unborn children? If school employees have to keep something from parents, then they probably shouldn't be doing it in the first place.

Not only do the radical pro-aborts in Michigan want unlimited and unrestricted abortion anywhere, anytime, and anyway, they want parents to be cut out of the conversations and kids to be whisked away to have their "problems" taken care of without any support.