

2020 STATE CANDIDATE QUESTIONNAIRE

Please complete this form, including your initials at the bottom of pages 1-4 and signature on page 5. Scan and return it to wmoore@ncrtl.org or mail it to the address above no later than June 19th, 2020.

ABORTION

North Carolina Right to Life (NCRTL) believes that unborn children should be protected by law, and that abortion should be permitted only when necessary to prevent the death of the mother.

(1) Under what circumstances, if any, do you believe that abortion should be legal?

- (a) Only to prevent the death of the mother (North Carolina Right to Life's position).
- (b) To prevent the death of the mother, or in cases of rape reported to a law enforcement agency, or incest against a minor reported to a child abuse agency.
- (c) Other: (please explain) Also before the fetus is deemed "viable" & able to survive outside the womb

PLEASE NOTE: Each "yes" response indicates agreement with the position of North Carolina Right to Life.

ROE V. WADE

(2) The U.S. Supreme Court made a "right to abortion" for any reason until the sixth month of "viability", and for any "health" reasons – including "emotional" health – even during the final three months of pregnancy. This ruling invalidated the abortion laws that were in effect in all 50 states at that time in the 1973 rulings of *Roe v. Wade* & *Doe v. Bolton*. In the of *Casey v. Planned Parenthood* 1992 ruling, the Supreme Court reaffirmed the "core holdings" of *Roe v. Wade*, and said that any law placing an "undue burden" on access to abortion would be struck down. Do you advocate changing these decisions so that state and national legislative bodies may once again protect unborn children by limiting and/or prohibiting abortion? YES NO

ABORTION FUNDING

(3a) In the Webster decision handed down July 3, 1989, the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the Missouri statute that limited the use of public facilities for abortions when the mother's life was not at stake. It is now clear that it is entirely appropriate and legal for a state to make a decision to stay out of the abortion business altogether. Our state has various laws to restrict state funding for abortion. Would you oppose any attempts to weaken these laws? YES NO

(3b) Would you support a law to prevent state institutions from using their facilities for doing abortions? YES NO

DISMEMBERMENT ABORTION

(4) The Unborn Child Protection from Dismemberment Abortion Ban Act is based on a model state bill proposed by National Right to Life, which was enacted during 2015 in Kansas and Oklahoma. Since 2015, 10 other states have passed similar laws. The bill defines "dismemberment abortion" as "knowingly dismembering a living unborn child and extracting such unborn child one piece at a time from the uterus through the use of clamps, grasping forceps, tongs, scissors or similar instruments that, through the convergence of two rigid levers, slice, crush or grasp a portion of the unborn child's body in order to cut or rip it off . . ." This Act will prohibit the killing of unborn children by dismemberment. Would you vote for the Unborn Child Protection from Dismemberment Abortion Ban Act, to place a prohibition on the use of dismemberment abortion? YES NO

GENERAL ABORTION-RELATED POLICIES

(5) Would you vote against any legislation that would weaken any pro-life law or policy? YES NO

(6) Sex-selection abortion is used to prevent the birth of a child of an undesired sex. The victims of these abortions are overwhelmingly female. Our state has a law to prevent sex-selection abortions in North Carolina. Would you oppose any attempts to weaken this law? YES NO

(7) When a family is given the tragic news that their unborn child has been diagnosed with a fetal anomaly incompatible with life, they need to know about the resources available to them. Perinatal hospice is a positive offer of support to parents facing a lethal prenatal diagnosis for their child. From the time of diagnosis, it helps parents through the short time they have their baby, before and after birth in a positive life-affirming manner. Would you support legislation providing a mother with information on perinatal hospice? YES NO

PARENTAL CONSENT FOR MINORS' ABORTIONS

(8) Laws are in effect in 31 states requiring notification or consent of at least one parent (or authorization by a judge) before an abortion can be performed on a minor. Our State has such a law. Would you oppose any attempts to weaken this law? YES NO

PROTECTION OF HUMAN EMBRYOS

(9) The right to life of human beings must be respected at every stage of their biological development. Human individuals who are at the embryonic stage of development should not be used for harmful or lethal medical experimentation. This applies equally to human beings whether their lives were begun by in vitro fertilization, by somatic cell nuclear transfer (human cloning), or by some other laboratory technique. North Carolina Right to Life opposes harvesting "stem cells" from living human embryos since this kills the embryos. NCRTL is NOT opposed to other research on "stem cells" that are obtained without killing embryos – for example, stem cells harvested from umbilical cord blood and from adult tissue. Would you vote for measures to protect living human embryos from being used for medical experiments that would harm or kill them, including so-called "embryonic stem cell research" that would require the killing of human embryos, regardless of the method used to create these human embryos? YES NO

ULTRASOUND INFORMED CONSENT

(10) Many women who undergo abortions, later regret that they were not given full information about their unborn child beforehand. Our state's law has been enjoined, but a similar law in Texas has been upheld as constitutional. Would you support a reversal of the court decision for our law? YES NO

INFORMED CONSENT- ABORTION REVERSAL

(11) Reversing the effects of a chemical abortion was first launched by Dr. George Delgado Medical Director of Abortion Pill Reversal and Dr. Matt Harrison Associate Medical Director of Abortion Pill Reversal. They have established a method that has the possibility to save the unborn baby when only the first chemical has been ingested. Their technique follows a protocol of first performing an ultrasound to determine that the unborn child is alive. Then if it's confirmed, they prescribe progesterone for the duration of the first trimester. Since 2012, their organization has encountered over 2,000 calls about women who had changed their minds. And furthermore, according to Heartbeat International's annual report, at least 900 babies have been saved due to the reversal process. Currently 9 states have laws giving women information on the possibility of reversing the intended effects of a chemical abortion. All of these laws provide for this information to be in their informed consent materials that women are given prior to the abortion being performed.

Would you support a bill that provides information on the possibility of reversing the intended effects of a chemical abortion? YES NO

THE PAIN OF UNBORN BABIES

(12) There is now substantial medical and scientific evidence that unborn children can feel pain by 20 weeks after fertilization. **Would you support legislation to protect pain-capable unborn children from death by abortion?**

YES NO

UNBORN VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE ACT

(13) The Unborn Victims of Violence bill establishes that if an unborn child is injured or killed then the assailant may be charged with a second offense on behalf of the second victim, the unborn child. Our State has such a law.

Would you oppose any attempts to weaken this law?

YES NO

WOMAN'S RIGHT TO KNOW

(14) A "Woman's Right to Know" bill protects a woman's right to know the medical risks associated with abortion, its alternatives and nonjudgmental, scientifically accurate medical facts about the development of her unborn child before making this permanent and life-affecting decision. Our State has such a law. **Would you oppose any attempts to weaken this law?**

YES NO

ABORTION IN HEALTH INSURANCE

(15) Many "health care reform" bills have included provisions that require state governments cover abortion in certain health insurance plans. Often, these bills contain mandates that will be construed by courts, and/or by administrative agencies, to include abortion without explicitly mentioning abortion. For example, any legal mandate for coverage of "medically necessary services" or "reproductive health services" will be construed to include elective abortion, unless explicit language is added to prevent this interpretation. **Would you vote to add strong abortion-exclusion language to any legislation that would define a specific package of health care benefits?**

YES NO

(16) The 2010 federal health care law, known as the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, allows states to opt out of the use of tax-dollars to provide abortion coverage in the state-based insurance "exchanges" it creates. North Carolina has prohibited all qualified health plans offered through the exchange from including abortion coverage, except to prevent the death of the mother or in cases of rape or incest. North Carolina also has a law that prohibits cities and counties from providing abortion coverage for their employees greater than the coverage provided by the State Health Plan for Teachers and other State Employees. **Would you oppose any attempts to weaken these law?**

YES NO

EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT

(17) Recently, there have been attempts in several states to pass a state Equal Rights Amendment which would amend the state Constitution to invalidate any law or government policy that discriminates "on account of sex." In some of the states that have already added this or similar provisions to their state constitutions, courts have used them to invalidate limits on abortion. We oppose the ERA unless an "abortion neutralization" amendment is added to ensure that the ERA will not change abortion policy in any way. The amendment would read: "Nothing in this article [the ERA] shall be construed to grant, secure, or deny any right relating to abortion or the funding thereof." **Would you vote against any proposed ERA if it does not contain this "abortion neutralization" amendment?**

YES NO

EUTHANASIA ISSUES

From its inception, the pro-life movement has been as dedicated to protecting people with disabilities and older people from euthanasia as it has been to protecting unborn children from abortion.

INVOLUNTARY EUTHANASIA

(18) Oregon, Washington, Vermont, and California have adopted laws affirmatively legalizing prescription of lethal drugs to assist suicide in certain cases. **Would you oppose the legalization of assisting suicide through lethal prescriptions?**

YES NO

I believe however language must be VERY specific in any such bill to guarantee it can't be used involuntarily as well as all steps are taken to prove competency + desire.

AK initials

(19) A significant number of hospitals have implemented formal policies authorizing denial of lifesaving medical treatment against the will of a patient or the patient's family if an ethics committee thinks the patient's quality of life is unacceptable, even though the patient and family disagree. **Would you vote for a law preventing denial of treatment medically necessary to prevent the death of a patient *against the will of the patient or the patient's representative*?** YES NO

(20) **Would you vote for a law requiring that a health care provider not willing to respect the choice of the patient (or the patient's representative) for lifesaving treatment must allow the patient to be transferred to a willing provider and must provide treatment necessary to prevent the patient's death pending transfer?** YES NO

(21) In 1991, Oregon approved a health care rationing plan for its Medicaid program that factored in denial of treatment based on the expected degree of disability or poor "quality of life" it is claimed a patient would be likely to have after treatment. **Would you vote to oppose any legislation in this state that, like the Oregon plan, would impose rationing that intentionally denies treatment on the basis of disability or "quality of life" of those denied treatment?** YES NO

(22) **Would you support a law to prevent "assisting suicide" by allowing relatives or others affected by an attempted or completed suicide, as well as public officials, to sue the person who "assists" for money damages, and to obtain an injunction against future attempts by that person to assist suicides?** YES NO

HEALTH CARE RATIONING

(23) When the government rations health care in a way that makes it illegal or impossible for citizens to choose lifesaving medical treatment, food, and fluids, it imposes a type of involuntary euthanasia. **Would you vote against any bill that would prohibit or limit the right to spend one's own money for health care or health insurance?** YES NO

PRICE CONTROLS

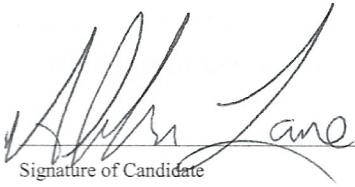
(24) When the government limits by law what can be charged for health care, it limits what people are allowed to pay for health care. Government price controls in fact prevent access to lifesaving medical treatment that costs more to supply than the price set by the government. The same is true when price controls are imposed on what people are permitted to pay for health insurance. **Would you vote against any bill that would impose price controls on health insurance premiums or health care?** YES NO

POLITICAL SPEECH

(25) The U.S. Supreme Court ruled in *Citizens United v. FEC* that the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution protects the right of corporations (which includes nonprofit corporations, such as NCRTL) to spend money to express viewpoints regarding those who hold or seek political office. **Would you oppose any legislation that would penalize corporations, like NCRTL, for engaging in the types of free speech that the U.S. Supreme Court has ruled are protected by the First Amendment?** YES NO

(26) Under the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act (McCain-Feingold), the Federal Election Commission promulgated new rules on defining what constitutes illegal "coordination" between candidates (including incumbent members of Congress and incumbent presidents) and citizen groups. Under the loose new definition of "coordination," citizen groups and PACs that communicate with Congress on legislative matters and also conduct independent expenditures are at risk of being unintentionally "coordinated," thereby making their independent expenditures illegal campaign "contributions." **Would you support regulatory reforms and/or new legislation to reestablish that "coordination" means only a formal agreement or collaboration on a specific project between a candidate and a citizen group or PAC?** YES NO

Please return to:
wmoore@ncrtl.org or
PO Box 9282 - Greensboro, NC 27429-0282



Abbie Lane

Signature of Candidate

Please Print or Type Name

Date Signed

Committee To Elect Abbie Lane

Green

itsallforus.com

Name of Campaign Committee

Political Party

Campaign Website

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