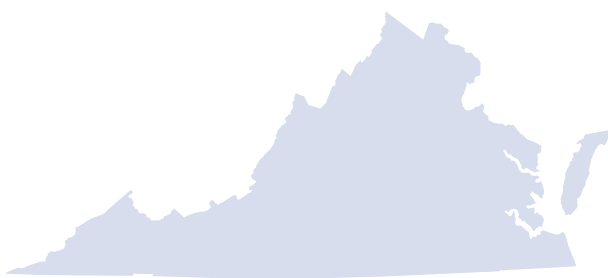


STAND FOR



LIFE & MARRIAGE

What God has Defined We Defend



**5 THINGS TO KNOW
ABOUT VIRGINIA'S
2026 AMENDMENT**

Visit
stand4lifeandmarriage.org
for more info

Abortion on the Ballot

5 Things to Know About Virginia's 2026 Amendment



CHURCH & MINISTRY
ALLIANCE

VA Abortion Amendment: What You Need to Know

The “*Virginia Right to Reproductive Freedom Amendment*” will be on the ballot on November 3, 2026.

This document explains what it says and describes possible consequences if the amendment is adopted.

The amendment’s impact could include:

1. Unrestricted Abortion-on-Demand
2. Interference with Parental Rights
3. Taxpayer Funding for Abortions and Gender Transitions
4. No Accountability for Abortionists, Doctors Who Mutilate Children
5. Healthcare Professionals Could be Forced to Participate in Abortions and Gender Transition Procedures



1 Unrestricted Abortion-on-Demand

A “no” vote opposes the creation of a constitutional right to effectively unrestricted abortion-on-demand.

A “yes” vote supports the creation of a constitutional right to effectively unrestricted abortion-on-demand.

- **The amendment creates an expansive “right” to reproductive freedom.**
- **The amendment is dangerously vague and could permit unrestricted and unregulated abortion-on-demand up to birth.**
- **The amendment jeopardizes enforcement of commonsense protective laws.**

The amendment contains significant ambiguity. It fails to define when a child is considered “viable,” leaving that critical determination up to each individual physician’s “professional judgment” (which is similarly undefined). This lack of an objective standard could potentially permit on-demand abortions up to the moment of birth.

The amendment’s broad “health exception” could be used to justify virtually any abortion, including gruesome, unnecessary, and inhumane late-term abortions.

Further, the amendment’s broad exception permitting abortions after the third trimester when “medically indicated to protect the life or physical or mental health of the pregnant individual” creates a massive loophole that will likely be interpreted to permit the abortion of viable unborn children.

Virginia law already allows for abortion, but this amendment could remove common-sense protections for women and children. Existing protective laws, such as a limit on late-term abortions, could be seen as unlawfully interfering with the newly created constitutional “right to reproductive freedom.”

The amendment purports to limit the circumstances under which state officials can act to limit or regulate abortion. The amendment would require a “compelling interest,” but confines it to solely protecting the interest of the person exercising his/her “reproductive right.” There is no mention of the common state interests such as:

1. Protecting unborn children;
 2. Ensuring respect for all human life from conception;
 3. Mitigating fetal pain;
 4. Preserving the integrity of the medical profession and regulating and restricting practices that might cause the medical profession to become insensitive, even disdainful, to life;
 5. Preventing discrimination of unborn children on the basis of race, sex, or disability; or
 6. Even protecting minors from harmful “gender transition” drugs and surgeries.
- Government officials would be prohibited from citing such factors to justify a compelling interest in regulating abortion.

2 Interference of Parental Rights

A “no” vote opposes interference with parental rights in a minor’s decisions about abortion and gender transition procedures.

A “yes” vote supports interference with parental rights in a minor’s decision about abortion and gender transition procedures.

The amendment risks harm to minors and jeopardizes parental rights.

The amendment does not define what is meant by “reproductive freedom.” Instead, it only delineates what “reproductive freedom” may “include.” The language is undefined and could be misused by Virginia courts to encompass other medical procedures such as sterilization, assisted reproduction, in vitro fertilization, surrogacy, removal of healthy reproductive organs, and the provision of cross-sex hormones and other harmful chemicals that alter the normal reproductive functioning of the male or female body. These and other complex and dangerous procedures could occur without the knowledge or consent of parents.

Existing Virginia law requires both notification of and consent from a minor’s parent or guardian before an abortion—for good reason. But these laws could be seen as delaying or interfering with the newly created constitutional right.



3 Taxpayer Funding for Abortions and Gender Transition Procedures

A “no” vote opposes taxpayer funding of abortions, fertility treatments, and gender transition drugs and surgeries.

A “yes” vote supports taxpayer funding of abortions, fertility treatments, and gender transition drugs and surgeries.

The amendment could force taxpayers to fund elective abortions, contraception, sterilizations, fertility treatments, and gender transition drugs and surgeries.

Virginia taxpayers could be forced to fund not only abortions, but also contraception, assisted reproduction and surrogacy, cross-sex hormones, and even puberty blockers for minors. Under the amendment, failure to fund reproductive choices could be seen as improper “interference” with the newly created constitutional right to “reproductive freedom.”



4 Potentially Limited Accountability for Abortionists, Doctors who Mutilate Children

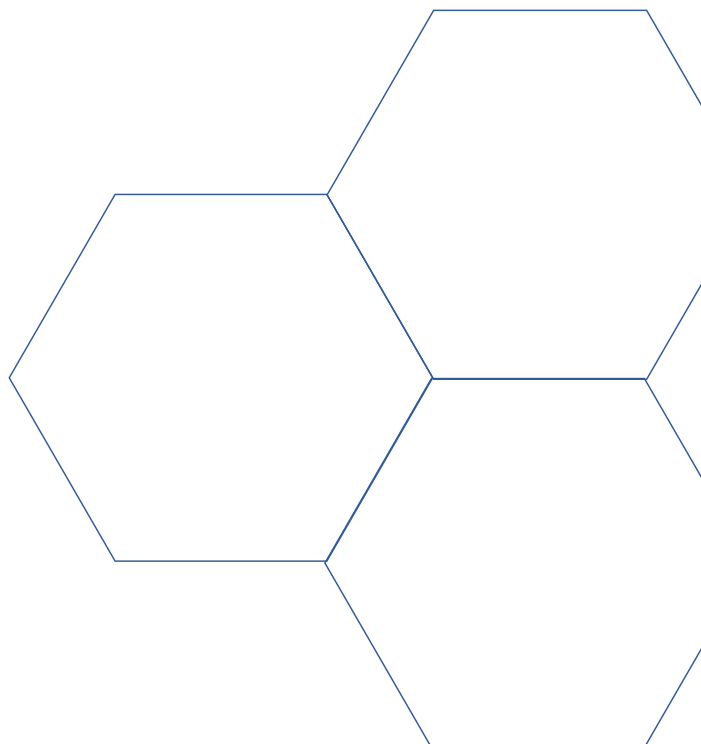
A “no” vote supports the current legal recourse for those harmed by abortion, other reproductive medical care, and gender transition procedures.

A “yes” vote could remove some legal recourse available to those harmed by abortion, other reproductive medical care, and gender transition procedures.

The amendment jeopardizes the right of those harmed by abortion and other problematic procedures to seek legal redress.

The amendment provides that “Commonwealth shall not penalize, prosecute, or otherwise take adverse action against any individual for aiding or assisting another individual in exercising such other individual's right to reproductive freedom with such other individual's voluntary consent.”

This provision may be interpreted to immunize those who perform abortions and gender transition procedures from civil or criminal liability when they injure an individual.



5 Healthcare Professionals Could be Forced to Provide Abortions and Gender Transition Procedures

A “no” vote opposes the weakening of conscience protections for medical professionals.

A “yes” vote supports the weakening of conscience protections for medical professionals.

The amendment threatens the freedom of conscience of Virginia’s healthcare professionals.

Abortion advocates are likely to argue that laws permitting medical professionals to decline to participate in abortions and other problematic procedures are an impermissible “interference” with the “right to reproductive freedom.” The amendment’s prohibition on “interference” could result in healthcare professionals being forced to participate in reproductive or other “care” to which they object. In turn, this threat may lead nurses, doctors, and medical professionals to leave the medical field altogether rather than risk having their consciences violated.





The ADF Church & Ministry Alliance provides legal counsel and resources to ensure that churches and ministries are free to operate, teach, and serve consistent with God's call.

Visit ADFChurchAlliance.org to join.

The information contained in this document and any attachments is being provided for informational purposes only and not as part of an attorney-client relationship. The information is not a substitute for expert legal, tax, or other professional advice tailored to your specific circumstances, and may not be relied upon for the purposes of avoiding any penalties that may be imposed under the Internal Revenue Code or Virginia law.