Don Bacon opposes abortion without exceptions, even to prevent death of the mother or in cases of rape or incest. He voted to defund Planned Parenthood and deny women access to cancer screenings and birth control. Bacon also voted against reauthorizing the Violence Against Women Act, which would expand protections for survivors of domestic abuse and stalking.

2016: On A Nebraska Right To Life Survey, Bacon Marked That Abortion Should Be Legal “In No Case” And That Abortion Should Not Be Legal “To Prevent The Death Of The Mother” Or “In Cases Of Rape And Incest.” Nebraska Right to Life Survey asked “Under what circumstances, if any, do you believe abortion should be legal?” Asked if he believed abortion should be legal “In no case,” Bacon marked Yes. Asked whether he believed abortion should be legal “To prevent the death of the mother,” Bacon marked No. Asked whether abortion should be legal “In cases of rape and incest,” Bacon marked No. [Nebraska Right to Life Political Action Committee, April 2016]

Bacon: “I'm 100% Pro-Life.” “I’m 100% pro-life, endorsed by Nebraska Right to Life, and committed to support policies that protect the unborn and build a culture of life across our nation and the world. There are practical policy positions that members of both parties can find consensus on and immediately address in Congress. I strongly support the 5-month abortion ban and prohibiting abortion when a fetus feels pain. I support the defunding of Planned Parenthood and I strongly oppose our tax dollars going towards abortions or to abortion providers. These are positions where my Democrat opponent and I disagree.” [Don Bacon for Congress via Archive.org, cached 5/13/16]

2017: Bacon Voted For The American Health Care Act – The Republican Health Care Repeal Bill. In May 2017, Bacon voted for: “Passage of the bill that would make extensive changes to the 2010 health care overhaul law, by effectively repealing the individual and employer mandates as well as most of the taxes that finance the current system. It would, in 2020, convert Medicaid into a capped entitlement that would provide fixed federal payments to states and end additional federal funding for the 2010 law’s joint federal-state Medicaid expansion. It would prohibit federal funding to any entity, such as Planned Parenthood, that performs abortions and receives more than $350 million a year in Medicaid funds. As amended, it would give states the option of receiving federal Medicaid funding as a block grant with greater state flexibility in how the funds are used, and would require states to establish their own essential health benefits standards. It would allow states to receive waivers to exempt insurers from having to provide certain minimum benefits, would provide $8 billion over five years for individuals with pre-existing conditions whose insurance premiums increased because the state was granted a waiver to raise premiums based on an individual’s health status, and would create a $15 billion federal risk sharing program to cover some of the costs of high medical claims.” The bill was passed by a vote of 217-213. [HR 1628, Vote #256, 5/4/17; CQ, 5/4/17]

The American Health Care Act Defunded Planned Parenthood By Barring Groups Primarily Engaged In Family Planning Services Whose Medicaid Receipts Exceeded $350 Million In 2014 From Receiving Federal Dollars Through Several Health Programs. “Now the GOP’s health reform bill, the American Health Care Act, looks like a big step backward, doctors and reproductive health advocates are saying. Today, the bill passed with a narrow 217-213 vote. Here are the five key ways this bill (and a related executive order from President Trump) could undermine the health of women in this country if it passes through the Senate and turns into law. […] 2) The bill defunds Planned Parenthood (without naming it) If you search the latest draft of the bill and its amendments for language about Planned Parenthood, you won’t find it. But provisions about ‘prohibited entities’ are basically attempts to defund Planned Parenthood. In essence, these sections of the bill say groups that are primarily engaged in family planning services, reproductive health, and providing abortions (other than abortions that are medically necessary or responses to cases of incest or rape) — and whose Medicaid receipts exceeded $350 million in fiscal year 2014 — are barred from receiving federal dollars through several health programs, most importantly Medicaid. […] Here’s what the change would look like: If a woman has Medicaid as her health insurance plan, she can’t go to Planned Parenthood for her health care and get those services covered. Planned Parenthood would not longer be able to be reimbursed for these services.” [Vox, 5/4/17]


The Planned Parenthood In Omaha Provided Cancer Screenings. “Women's Health Care in Omaha, NE Northwest Health Center offers the following women's health services: checkups when you have a reproductive/sexual health problem breast exams cervical cancer screening colposcopy […] mammogram referrals” [Planned Parenthood, accessed 7/29/20]

The Planned Parenthood In Omaha Provided Birth Control. A list of “Services Offered” at the Omaha Planned Parenthood included “Birth Control” and “Morning-After Pill (Emergency Contraception).” [Planned Parenthood, accessed 7/29/20]

Bacon Voted Against Reauthorizing The Violence Against Women Act. In April 2019, Bacon voted against: “Passage of the bill that would reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act through fiscal 2024, including provisions aimed at protecting and assisting victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual violence, stalking, and sex trafficking. The measure would extend protections and assistance programs to trafficking victims,” among other provisions. The bill passed by a vote of 263-158. [H R 1585, Vote #156, 4/4/19; CQ, 4/4/19]

Violence Against Women Act Reauthorization Lowered The Threshold For Barring Gun Purchases To Include Misdemeanor Convictions Of Domestic Abuse Or Stalking Charges, And Closed The “Boyfriend Loophole” By Expanding Firearm Prohibitions To Include Dating Partners Convicted Of Abuse Or Stalking Charges. “But the most controversial are new provisions to lower the criminal threshold to bar someone from buying a gun to include misdemeanor convictions of domestic abuse or stalking charges. Current law applies to felony convictions. It would also close the so-called ‘boyfriend loophole’ to expand existing firearm prohibitions to include dating partners convicted of abuse or stalking charges. […] The NRA called for a ‘no’ vote and notified Capitol Hill offices this week that the organization was ‘scoring’ how lawmakers vote on the bill to measure future ratings and endorsements in elections. Congressional Republicans rarely run afoul of NRA positions on legislation.” [NPR, 4/4/19]

The 2019 Violence Against Women Act Reauthorization Expanded The Definition Of Domestic Violence For Grant-Funded Services. “On April 4, the House of Representatives passed The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2019 (H.R. 1585) by a vote of 263 – 158, with 33 Republicans joining Democrats in the affirmative. This bipartisan Act would expand VAWA for five years, and adds several provisions aimed at expanding the Act’s scope. One of the more controversial provisions includes extending the longstanding prohibition against gun possession for perpetrators of domestic violence, to include dating violence and stalking. Even though the authorization expired, VAWA programs are funded at their highest level ever at $559 million through this fiscal year. The House Appropriations Chair released their proposal for the FY 2020 appropriation which provides over $582 million for VAWA programs. If the House passes the proposal, this provision would still need Senate action. The legislation expands the definition of domestic violence used for grant-funded services and broadens tribal criminal jurisdiction. The bill also requires the Director for the Centers for Disease Control to submit a report on best practices related to rape prevention and education in addition to outlining the activities funded by the grants.” [American Bar Association, 5/16/19]
The Violence Against Women Act Authorized Grants To State, Local, And Tribal Law Enforcement To Investigate And Prosecute Violence Against Women. “The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) was originally enacted in 1994 (P.L. 103-322). It addressed congressional concerns about violent crime, and violence against women in particular, in several ways. Among other things, it allowed for enhanced sentencing of repeat federal sex offenders; mandated restitution to victims of specified federal sex offenses; and authorized grants to state, local, and tribal law enforcement entities to investigate and prosecute violent crimes against women.” [Congressional Research Service, updated 4/23/19]