AN **OFFICIAL ELECTION PUBLICATION** OF THE **OFFICE** OF THE **IDAHO SECRETARY OF STATE**

VOTE IDAHO

IDAHO Voter Pamphlet

★ AMERICA 250 EDITION ★

GENERAL ELECTION
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 2026

Everything you need to know to VOTE!

Inside:

- ★ Voter Registration Information
- ★ Make a Plan for Election Day
- ★ Proposed Constitutional Amendments
- ★ Proposition One
- ★ Advisory Question: State Gun
- ★ Safe & Secure Elections

PHIL McGRANE
IDAHO SECRETARY OF STATE

CASTING A BALLOT ★ ★ ★

Make a plan to VOTE

Idaho offers secure, convenient voting options to fit your schedule:

VOTE ON ELECTION DAY

Vote in person at your polling place on Election Day from **8 am - 8 pm.** Visit VoteIdaho.gov to find your voting location.

VOTE EARLY

Visit an early voting location from **October 13 to October 30**. Go to VoteIdaho.gov to find out when early voting begins in your county.

VOTE ABSENTEE

Head over to VoteIdaho.gov to request an absentee ballot by **October 23**.

VIEW YOUR PERSONALIZED SAMPLE BALLOT

See what will be on your ballot *before* you vote.

Scan the code or visit VoteIdaho.gov

ID TO VOTE ★ ★ ★

You will be asked to show ID when you vote.

Accepted forms of ID:

- Idaho Driver's License
- Idaho Identification Card
- United States Passport
- Idaho Tribal ID Card
- Idaho Concealed Weapons Permit

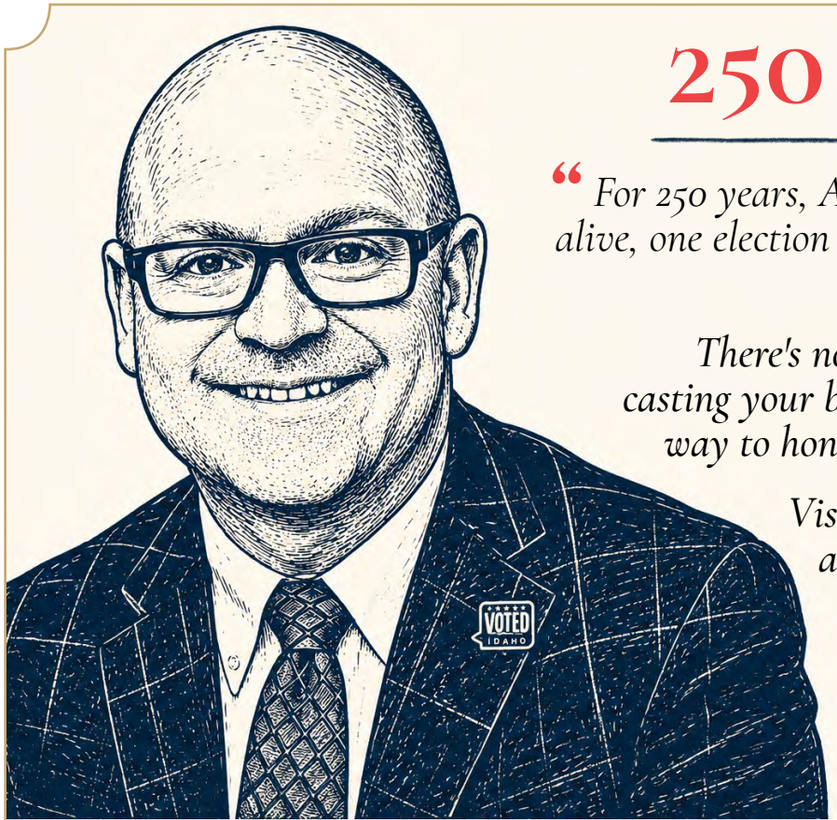
ELECTIONS IN AMERICA

Why do we vote on a Tuesday?

When Congress established a common national Election Day in 1845, America was a nation of farms and horse-drawn travel. Sunday was generally reserved for church, Monday gave many voters time to travel to the county seat, and Wednesday was often market day. Tuesday became the practical choice.

Today, Idaho offers secure voting options that fit modern life. Whether you vote early, request an absentee ballot, or cast your ballot on Election Day, it's easier and more secure than ever to participate.

Register to vote, check your registration, find your polling place, and more at: VOTEIDAHO.gov



250 Years Later

"For 250 years, Americans have kept this experiment in self-government alive, one election at a time. Every generation has had the opportunity to help shape our nation's future, and now it's our turn.

There's no better way to celebrate America's 250th year than by casting your ballot in the November 3 General Election. It's a simple way to honor our shared history and help write the next chapter.

Visit VoteIdaho.gov to see how easy it is to register, learn about your voting options, and make your voice count."

Phil McGrane, Idaho Secretary of State

AMERICA 250 IN IDAHO

VOTER REGISTRATION

Register to VOTE

Register online and securely confirm your identity using your phone and current driver's license at VoteIdaho.gov!

visit VOTEIDAHO.gov

Register or update your registration online in minutes! Register today if you:

- Are a first-time voter
- Changed your name or address
- Haven't voted recently
- Want to save time on Election Day

PRE-REGISTRATION DEADLINE

FRIDAY OCTOBER 23

Amendment to Idaho Constitution - House Joint Resolution 4 ★ ★ ★

A Joint Resolution proposing an Amendment to Section 26, Article III of the Constitution of the State of Idaho relating to psychoactive substances:

"Shall Section 26, Article III of the Constitution of the State of Idaho be amended to provide that only the Idaho Legislature shall have power and authority to legalize the growing, producing, manufacturing, transporting, selling, delivering, dispensing, administering, prescribing, distributing, possessing, or using of marijuana, narcotics, or other psychoactive substances?"

Legislative Council's Statement of Meaning, Purpose, and Result to Be Accomplished

This proposed constitutional amendment would give the Legislature exclusive authority to legalize marijuana, narcotics, or other psychoactive substances in the State of Idaho.

WHAT YOUR VOTE WILL DO ★ ★ ★

Yes

A **YES** vote would give the Legislature exclusive authority to legalize marijuana, narcotics, or other psychoactive substances in the State of Idaho.

Statement For The Proposed Amendment

Drugs destroy lives, tear apart families, and threaten the safety of our communities. Decisions about legalizing marijuana, narcotics, and other psychoactive substances are too important to be made lightly. The proposed amendment would ensure that any proposal to legalize these dangerous substances would go through the legislative process. Public hearings would be held on the proposal, where law enforcement and people whose lives have been damaged by drugs would be able to testify. Legislators would carefully consider each proposal and would be publicly accountable for their votes.

No

A **NO** vote would make no change to Idaho's Constitution, which currently allows changes to Idaho's controlled substances laws using the initiative process.

Statement Against The Proposed Amendment

The Idaho Constitution says that all political power belongs to the people. But the proposed amendment would take power away from the people by getting rid of their ability to pass drug legalization laws on their own through ballot initiatives. The people are as capable of making good, careful decisions about drug policy as legislators are. The amendment is also unnecessary because if the people did ever pass a poorly considered law legalizing drugs, the Legislature would have the power to amend or repeal it.

FULL TEXT OF PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ★ ★ ★

Section 26. POWER AND AUTHORITY OVER INTOXICATING LIQUORS AND PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES. (1) From and after the thirty-first day of December in the year 1934, the legislature of the state of Idaho shall have full power and authority to permit, control and regulate or prohibit the manufacture, sale, keeping for sale, and transportation for sale, of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes.

(2) Effective immediately upon adoption by the voters of Idaho, only the legislature of the state of Idaho shall have power and authority to legalize the growing, producing, manufacturing, transporting, selling, delivering, dispensing, administering, prescribing, distributing, possessing, or using of marijuana, narcotics, or other psychoactive substances.

Amendment to Idaho Constitution - House Joint Resolution 6 ★★★

A Joint Resolution proposing an Amendment to Article X of the Constitution of the State of Idaho, by the addition of a new Section 8, Article X, relating to English as the official language of the state of Idaho:

"Shall Article X of the Constitution of the State of Idaho be amended by the addition of a new Section 8, to provide that the English language shall be the official language for the state of Idaho, and to further provide that, except as required by federal law, English shall be used in all public proceedings, public documents, public instruction, and any other public acts of any public institution in the state of Idaho?"

Legislative Council's Statement of Meaning, Purpose, and Result to Be Accomplished

This proposed constitutional amendment would designate English as the official state language. All official speeches, meetings, and other proceedings of state and local governments, such as city council meetings and jury trials, would be conducted in English, and instruction in public schools would be provided in English. All documents of state and local government entities would be published in English. However, the amendment would allow languages other than English to be used when required by federal law.

WHAT YOUR VOTE WILL DO ★★★

Yes

A **YES** vote would designate English the official state language of Idaho.

Statements For The Proposed Amendment

The amendment could encourage non-English speakers to learn English to be able to better participate in public life. This could promote unity and create a stronger sense of community and shared identity. Non-English speakers would still have language assistance for critical government services, because that is required by federal law. The amendment could promote social cohesion without endangering anyone.

The amendment could promote cost-efficient government by limiting the resources spent on communications in languages other than English.

No

A **NO** vote would make no change to Idaho's Constitution, which currently does not designate an official state language.

Statement Against The Proposed Amendment

The amendment is unnecessary because state law already makes English the official state language. The existing law is better than the amendment because the existing law is much more detailed. For example, the law allows public schools to teach foreign languages to interested students. The amendment, by requiring that all public instruction be conducted in English, might not allow this.

The amendment could create social division by signaling to non-English speakers that they are unwelcome in the state and their communities.

FULL TEXT OF PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ★★★

Section 8. ENGLISH THE OFFICIAL STATE LANGUAGE. The English language shall be the official language for the state of Idaho. Except as required by federal law, English shall be used in all public proceedings, public documents, public instruction, and any other public acts of any public institution in the state of Idaho.

Proposition One: Reproductive Freedom & Privacy Act ★ ★ ★

Short Ballot Title

Measure creating right to abortion before fetus viability, and post-viability to protect health; right to privacy; healthcare provider liability protections.

Long Ballot Title

The measure seeks to change Idaho's laws by introducing a right to reproductive freedom and privacy including a right to abortion up to the point of the fetus's ability to survive outside the womb. After fetal viability, there would be no general right to abortion except in cases of "medical emergency." The "medical emergency" exception would expand Idaho's current life exception and allow abortions when pregnant women face complicating physical conditions that threaten their life or health, "including serious impairment to a bodily function" or "serious dysfunction of any bodily organ or part."

The proposed measure codifies a right to make reproductive decisions, including contraception, fertility treatment, and prenatal and postpartum care. This includes a "right of privacy" in making these decisions. The measure seeks to prevent the state from enforcing certain abortion laws protecting the life of the unborn child. It would also impose a requirement that any restrictions on reproductive decisions, including abortion prior to fetus viability, must be "narrowly tailored to improve or maintain the health of the person seeking reproductive health care." The measure would also prevent the state from penalizing patients, healthcare providers, or anyone who assists in exercising the proposed right.

WHAT YOUR VOTE WILL DO ★ ★ ★

Yes

A **YES** vote would support creating a right to abortion before fetal viability—defined as a fetus' ability to survive without extraordinary medical measures—and after fetal viability in cases of medical emergency; providing protections against professional discipline and civil and criminal liability for healthcare providers; and codifying a statutory reproductive right to freedom and privacy.

No

A **NO** vote would support making no change to Idaho's current law, which preserves the life of preborn children by prohibiting abortion, except when necessary to prevent the death of the pregnant woman, and during the first trimester in documented cases of rape or incest reported to law enforcement.

FUNDING SOURCE STATEMENT ★ ★ ★

Provided by Idahoans United for Women & Families

No funding source is required for the Reproductive Freedom and Privacy Act as it does not create any new financial obligation on the state. Because no funding source is required, the Act has no impact on income taxes, sales tax, or product taxes.

REGISTER or check your registration

KNOW what's on your ballot

FIND your polling place

REQUEST an absentee ballot

Everything you need to know to vote is at

VOTEIDAHO.gov

FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT ★★★

Provided by the Idaho Division of Fiscal Management

Summary of Fiscal Impact

The State estimates the initiative would increase state expenditures between $3,100 and $7,800 annually, less than 0.001% of the state share of Idaho's Medicaid budget. This impact is derived from the costs of treating chemical abortion complications for women enrolled in Idaho's Medicaid program. Medicaid covers medically necessary services to treat complications from all abortions. It is anticipated that as legal abortions increase, the complications will also increase. This will likely result in an increase in Medicaid covered services and expenditures to treat complications from chemical abortions, which the State has reliable and readily available data to support.

Detailed Statement of Fiscal Impact Including Assumptions

Based on the amount of reliable data gathered by the Division [sic] Financial Management (DFM) and the outcome of the initiative (if passed), DFM limited its assumptions about any increase in costs to the state to those costs arising from the treatment of Medicaid recipients for chemical abortion complications. DFM does not have reliable and readily accessible data to reasonably calculate the fiscal impact attributable to the complications for surgical abortions.

Based on data provided by Department of Health and Welfare (DHW), DFM considered the number of childbearing women on Medicaid in 2021 which was 97,055. This represents about 25% of the total Idaho population for women in this same age group. DFM assumed that, as a result of this initiative, the number of chemical abortions conducted annually would increase to the levels prior to 2022, the year of the U.S. Supreme Court's decision returning the regulation of abortion to the States. Based on the number of chemical abortions performed in Idaho using the 2021 data from the vital records report (approximately 1,180), DFM assumed 25% (approximately 300) of those individuals were Medicaid recipients.

Taking the number of Medicaid recipients who would receive a chemical abortion, DFM assumed that 2% - 5% of those chemical abortions would result in complications. DFM assumed this based on information provided in (1) the United State's [sic] Food and Drug Administration's warning label for the Mifeprex and (2) studies related to abortion complications that were published on the National Library of Medicine website, which DHW provided to DFM.

Based on the claims for complications from chemical abortions provided by DHW for 2019 and 2022 claims data, DFM applied an average per person claim cost and added a 4% medical inflation year over year to account for current medical costs in FY2026. Based on that calculation, DFM assumes that about 300 individuals on Medicaid in Idaho could receive a chemical abortion and of those, 6 to 15 individuals could have complications from that chemical abortion with an average claim cost of about $531 (state portion of the cost). Based on the process utilized, evidence readily available and gathered, and assumptions used to create the fiscal impact statement, total expenditures for the state would range from $3,100 to $7,800 per year.

While the specific fiscal impact to the state's expenditures is difficult to quantify, DFM cannot in good faith conclude that the proposed initiative will have no fiscal impact on state expenditures.

PRO - ARGUMENTS FOR PROPOSITION ONE ★ ★ ★

Provided by Idahoans United for Women & Families

This Proposition creates needed exceptions to Idaho's extreme abortion ban, ensuring that sensitive, urgent decisions in medical emergencies are made by patients and their doctors — not by the government.

When a pregnancy becomes dangerous, when a diagnosis is fatal, or when a mother's health is at risk, decisions about the best course of care and action should be made at her bedside, by her, her doctor, and her family. Her care should not be dictated by politicians who will never know her name.

Here is what too many Idahoans don't yet realize: Idaho's abortion ban is one of the most severe in the nation, and it took effect only recently. The impacts of that ban have been swift and dangerous.

The current law provides no health or emergency exception, leaving doctors unable to act until a crisis becomes critical. Doctors face prison time for using their best medical judgment. Pregnant women have been airlifted to Utah to receive health-saving interventions, or forced to wait until they are near death before receiving care.

- Voting YES would restore the standard Idaho operated under for nearly 50 years, with health and life exceptions to the abortion ban, including cases of fatal fetal diagnosis.
- Voting YES would protect doctors and nurses from criminal prosecution for providing standard medical care, at a time when Idaho is already losing OB-GYNs, family doctors, and emergency physicians.
- Voting YES also protects the care Idaho families count on every day: birth control, contraception, and fertility treatments like IVF.
- Voting YES does NOT create public funding for abortion, nor does it force any provider to violate their conscience.
- Voting YES does NOT change Idaho's current parental consent laws: all healthcare for minors would still require the permission of a parent or guardian.

As the titles and language of the Act plainly state, voting YES decriminalizes abortion, while maintaining reasonable restrictions, to ensure that the government isn't involved in personal family medical decisions. This is not a new idea: it is the same commonsense standard Idaho doctors practiced under for two generations.

The signers of this Act — thousands of people from all walks of life in every corner of our state who put this question on the ballot for your vote — agree on one thing even when they may agree on little else: politicians are the wrong people to be making sensitive, private, complex decisions about our families, health, and futures.

There is one question every voter should ask themselves: who do you trust with your family's most private medical decisions? Is it you and your doctor, or politicians?

The only way to ensure there are exceptions to Idaho's ban is by voting YES on Proposition One.

CON - ARGUMENTS AGAINST PROPOSITION ONE ★★★

Provided by the Idaho Family Policy Center, Idaho Chooses Life, Right to Life Idaho, Too Extreme for Idaho, and the Roman Catholic Diocese of Boise

Proposition 1 is a backdoor attempt to legalize late-term abortions, long past the point in pregnancy at which babies can feel pain. Most people don't support elective abortion at seven or even eight months of pregnancy. Most people want parents involved when their teenage daughter is seeking an abortion. And most people believe that abortions should only be performed by doctors. Prop 1 erases all of these protections and goes too far for most Idahoans.

When it comes to writing laws, words matter—and the lawyers who wrote Prop 1 deliberately used tricky language to mislead voters. It's deceptive by design. And voters must examine the fine print.

Prop 1 claims to allow abortions only to the point of "viability" but throws out the longstanding definition of that term. Idaho law has always defined "fetal viability" as the point at which a baby could "potentially live outside the mother's womb, albeit with artificial aid." But Prop 1 redefines viability as the point when a baby has a "significant likelihood of sustained survival without extraordinary medical measures." Notice the bait-and-switch: the word "potentially" has been replaced by "significant likelihood," and the phrase "albeit with artificial aid" has been replaced by "without extraordinary medical measures."

This radical approach isn't based in law or medicine. Many premature babies can survive with the assistance of oxygen, nutrition, or other extraordinary measures. But under Prop 1, some of these babies would no longer be protected. Prop 1 would permit abortion on demand until seven or eight months of pregnancy—far beyond what was allowed even under Roe v. Wade.

Almost everyone agrees that there comes a time in a pregnancy when it's just too late for an abortion. Good people may disagree over when to draw that line. But most Idahoans believe unrestricted late-term abortion is too extreme for Idaho.

And it doesn't stop there. Prop 1 also eliminates the longstanding safety requirement that only doctors can perform abortions. It replaces "physician" with the vague term "health care provider," which it defines as any "licensed person or entity that provides health care or medical treatment." This even includes people who aren't doctors—such as abortion clinic employees. By stripping women's health protections, Prop 1 endangers the women it is supposed to help.

But perhaps the most shocking of all? Prop 1 authorizes "health care providers" to perform abortions on teenage girls behind the backs of their parents, overturning parental consent requirements. That's because Prop 1 creates a right to abortion for "every person" regardless of age, making abortion the only procedure that could be performed on a child without parental involvement.

Prop 1 organizers want to bring California-style abortion laws to Idaho. They are determined to legalize late-term abortions. And they won't stop until they've gutted patient protections and eliminated parental rights.

That's what they won't tell you—but it's the truth. And it's right there in black and white.

Prop 1 is too extreme for Idaho. Vote NO.

REBUTTAL ARGUMENTS ★★★

Rebuttal to Pro Arguments

Provided by the Idaho Family Policy Center, Idaho Chooses Life, Right to Life Idaho, Too Extreme for Idaho, and the Roman Catholic Diocese of Boise

Abortion advocates want you to believe that Prop 1 simply takes us back to Roe v. Wade. But in reality, Prop 1 is far more extreme—authorizing late-term abortions well beyond what was allowed under Roe v. Wade. And that's just the beginning.

Prop 1 organizers claim that it doesn't eliminate current parental consent laws. But the proposition language says otherwise. Prop 1 creates a "right" to abortion for "every person" regardless of age—making abortion the only procedure that children can get without parental involvement.

Prop 1 also contains a provision that would override other state laws, including parental consent requirements and another state law that protects your tax dollars from funding abortion. Their lawyers didn't have to write it that way. But they did—and they're lying to you about it.

And their claim that Prop 1 is necessary to protect birth control and IVF? Also untrue. These services are already legal in Idaho—and Prop 1 isn't needed to protect access.

Are Idaho laws dangerous for mothers? No. Idaho laws allow abortions to save the life of the mother and in cases of rape and incest—and provide ample latitude for physicians to perform medically necessary care in accordance with their good faith medical judgment.

As for the doctor shortage? More deception. Actively licensed OB/GYNs in Idaho have actually increased by over 20%, according to the Idaho Board of Medicine.

Voters deserve to know the truth: Prop 1 is just too extreme for Idaho. Vote NO.

Rebuttal to Con Arguments

Provided by Idahoans United for Women & Families

For a true picture of what Proposition One does (and doesn't do), you can read the official ballot summary — written by Idaho's conservative Attorney General and reviewed by Idaho's Supreme Court for accuracy. The language plainly shows that Proposition One is a reasonable way to stop Idaho's dangerous abortion ban from putting women and families at needless risk.

Proposition One Restores Exceptions to Idaho's Extreme Ban.
Countless things can go wrong in pregnancy, and doctors must be able to offer critical, health-and-lifesaving care to women without the risk of prison. That was Idaho's standard of care for decades, and Proposition One restores it.

Proposition One Includes Common-Sense Restrictions on Abortions.
Abortion remains illegal after viability under Proposition One, except when a doctor determines it is medically necessary to protect the woman's life or health. That's the restriction that we followed for 50 years, the one most Idahoans want, and it's the same doctor-determined standard used in states like Utah.

Proposition One Leaves Parental Rights Protected and Unchanged.
Parents' rights are and will remain among the most strongly protected constitutional rights, and no doctor in Idaho delivers healthcare to minors without the express permission of their parent or guardian.

Proposition One Keeps the Same Definition for Physicians.
Prop One's definition of "physician" comes directly from existing Idaho Code and, like current law, recognizes that nurse practitioners and physician assistants legally provide reproductive care all the time. That's standard medicine.

Read it for yourself: Proposition One restores common-sense healthcare to Idaho.

REGISTER or check your registration

KNOW what's on your ballot

FIND your polling place

REQUEST an absentee ballot

Everything you need to know to vote is at

VOTEIDAHO.gov

FULL TEXT OF PROPOSED LAW FOR PROPOSITION ONE ★★★

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Idaho:

SECTION 1. That Title 39, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended by the addition thereto of a NEW CHAPTER, to be known and designated as Chapter 8, Title 39, Idaho Code, and to read as follows:

39-801. SHORT TITLE. This act shall be known and may be cited as the "Reproductive Freedom and Privacy Act."

39-802. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE. The Reproductive Freedom and Privacy Act recognizes that reproductive health care choices—such as the use of contraception, fertility treatments, childbirth care, miscarriage care, the decision to continue one's own pregnancy, and abortion—are deeply private matters that should be decided by a person in consultation with their health care provider. This statute upholds a person's rights to make their own decisions based on their own values, health care needs, and circumstances—free from the fear of external pressures or punitive consequences to them or their health care provider. The act supports a person's right to reproductive freedom and privacy, protects the confidential nature of the patient-provider relationship, and secures a person's right to make their own health care decisions without government interference.

39-803. REPRODUCTIVE FREEDOM AND PRIVACY ACT

1. This act establishes a right to make private reproductive health care decisions, including abortion up to fetal viability and in medical emergencies.

2. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary:

   a. Every person has the right to reproductive freedom and privacy, which is the right to make personal decisions about reproductive health care that directly impact the person's own body, including but not limited to the right to make decisions about:

      i. Abortion;
      ii. Childbirth care;
      iii. Contraception;
      iv. Fertility treatment;
      v. Miscarriage care; and
      vi. Prenatal, pregnancy, and postpartum care.

   b. The right to reproductive freedom and privacy includes the right of privacy in making personal decisions about reproductive health care in consultation with a health care provider.

   c. A person's voluntary exercise of the right to reproductive freedom and privacy shall not be burdened, interfered with, discriminated against, deprived, or prohibited by the state, directly or indirectly, in any manner, unless such state action is narrowly tailored to improve or maintain the health of the person seeking reproductive health care through the least restrictive means.

   d. Any person or entity may voluntarily advise, assist, facilitate, inform, refer, or otherwise aid another person exercising the right to reproductive freedom and privacy, and the state shall not burden, interfere with, discriminate against, deprive, or prohibit such acts, directly or indirectly, in any manner, unless such state action is narrowly tailored to improve or maintain the health of the person seeking reproductive health care through the least restrictive means.

e. In no case may reproductive health care provided consistent with this act by a health care provider be a basis for professional discipline, civil liability, or criminal liability as to a health care provider solely on the basis that the health care provider knowingly advised, assisted, facilitated, informed, referred, or otherwise aided a person in exercising their right to reproductive freedom and privacy.

3. Provided further that as this act specifically applies to abortion:

   a. After the point of fetal viability, it shall not be a violation of the right to reproductive freedom and privacy for the state to regulate abortion, except in cases of medical emergency.

4. The provisions of this act are to be liberally construed in favor of reproductive freedom and privacy and are intended to control over any other section of Idaho Code, consistent with the following:

   a. Nothing in this act shall be construed to limit any right or access to reproductive health care, including but not limited to abortion, that currently exists or is otherwise provided for or guaranteed by law.

   b. This act does not create a financial obligation on the state, its agencies, or their programs to pay for, fund, or subsidize the reproductive health care protected by this act.

   c. Nothing in this act will be deemed to bar or otherwise apply to a claim of medical malpractice against a health care provider for failing to comply with the applicable community standard of health care practice, as set forth in Section 6-1012, Idaho Code.

   d. Nothing in this act will infringe on the protections and accommodations regarding a health care provider's freedom of conscience, as set forth in Section 18-611, Idaho Code.

   e. If the application of any provision of this act is declared invalid for any reason including by the application thereof, such invalidity shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of the act that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this act are severable.

5. Definitions. As used in this act:

   a. "Abortion" means a medical treatment that is intended to terminate a pregnancy.

   b. "Childbirth care" means the medical treatment provided by health care providers in the processes of labor and delivery, including all stages of labor, the act of giving birth, and any medical procedures related to the delivery of a child, whether by vaginal birth or cesarean section.

   c. "Contraception" means any act of preventing pregnancy including the use of any device, drug, procedure, or biological product intended for use in the prevention of pregnancy.

   d. "Fetal viability" means the point in a pregnancy when, on the basis of a physician's good faith medical judgment, based on the facts known at the time, and determined on a case-by-case basis, the fetus has a significant likelihood of sustained survival outside of the uterus without extraordinary medical measures.

e. "Fertility Treatment" means the treatment of infertility and related conditions, including but not limited to assisted reproductive technology and in vitro fertilization.

f. "Health care provider" means a licensed person or an entity that provides health care or medical treatment.

g. "Medical emergency" means a physical medical condition that, on the basis of a physician's good faith medical judgment, based on the facts known at the time, and determined on a case-by-case basis, complicates the physical medical condition of a pregnant patient as to warrant an abortion:

   i. To protect a pregnant patient's life; or

   ii. For which a delay may:

      a. Place the health of a pregnant patient in serious jeopardy;

      b. Cause serious impairment to a bodily function of a pregnant patient; or

      c. Cause serious dysfunction of any bodily organ or part of a pregnant patient's body.

h. "Miscarriage care" means the treatment and management of pregnancy loss.

i. "Physician" means a person licensed to practice medicine and/or surgery or osteopathic medicine and surgery in this state as provided in Chapter 18, Title 54. A physician is a health care provider as defined in this act.

j. "Prenatal, pregnancy, and postpartum care" means health care and other medical services provided before, during, and after childbirth, including but not limited to exams, treatments, diagnostic testing, postpartum recovery and support, and any other care necessary for the health of the patient.

k. "Reproductive health care" means health care and other medical services related to the reproductive processes, functions, and systems. It includes but is not limited to abortion, contraception, childbirth, fertility treatment, miscarriage care, and prenatal, pregnancy, and postpartum care.

SECTION 2. This act shall be in full force and effect on and after January 1, 2027.

ABSENTEE VOTING ★ ★ ★

Request an
ABSENTEE BALLOT

Finding yourself away on Election Day? Request an absentee ballot by 5:00 p.m. local time on the deadline of **Friday, October 23.** You must be registered to request a ballot.

Scan the code or visit VoteIdaho.gov

"The Americans are the first people whom Heaven has favoured with an opportunity of deliberating on, and choosing the forms of government under which they should live."

-John Jay, first Chief Justice of the United States

Advisory Question - House Bill 932 ★ ★ ★

Which of the following guns should be designated as the state gun of Idaho? Please choose only one answer.

(a) Winchester Model 1894 (.30-30);

(b) Winchester Model 1873 "Gun that Won the West" (.44-40);

(c) 1873 Colt Single Action Army Revolver "Peacemaker" (.45 Colt);

(d) M1 Garand rifle (.30-06);

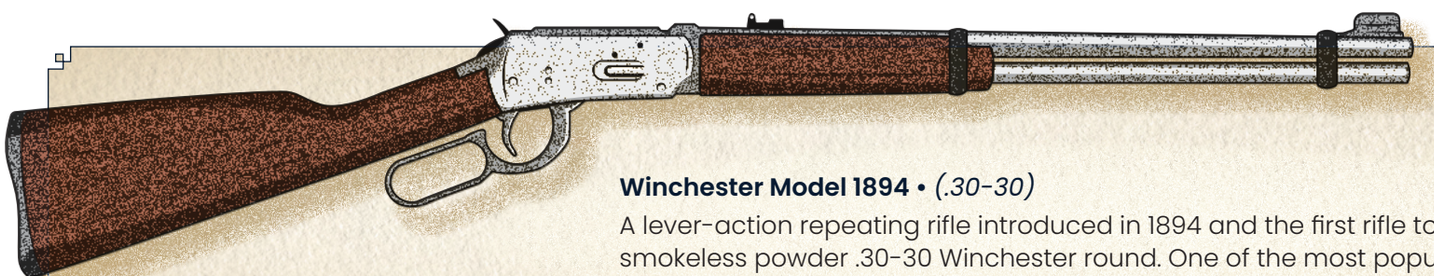
(e) Colt M1911 .45 automatic Colt pistol (.45 ACP); or

(f) Remington Model 700 bolt-action rifle (.30-06)

BRIEF STATEMENT OF PURPOSE ★ ★ ★

This advisory question asks Idahoans to designate which gun they would like to have as the official Idaho State Gun. This is a non-binding measure, and the Legislature would have to take action during a future legislative session to officially designate a gun as the Idaho State Gun.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF EACH FIREARM ★ ★ ★

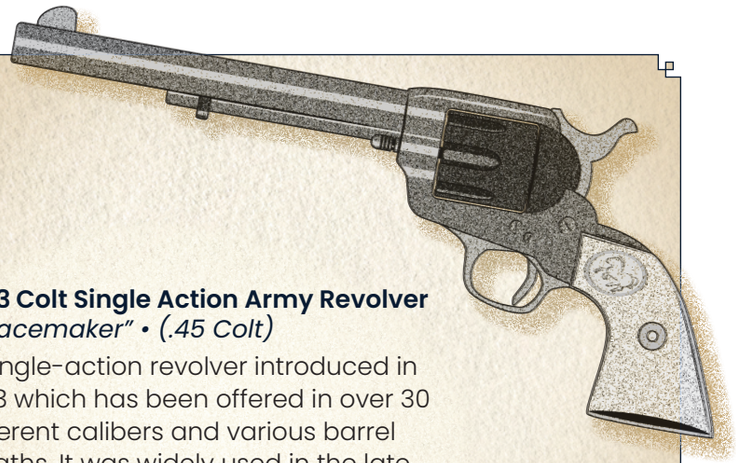


Winchester Model 1894 • *(.30-30)*

A lever-action repeating rifle introduced in 1894 and the first rifle to chamber the smokeless powder .30-30 Winchester round. One of the most popular hunting rifles of all time and known for reliability and ease of use in outdoor environments.

Winchester Model 1873 • *"Gun that Won the West"* • *(.44-40)*

A lever-action rifle introduced in 1873. It is historically associated with westward expansion and frontier settlement in the United States, earning it the nickname of "The Gun that Won the West."

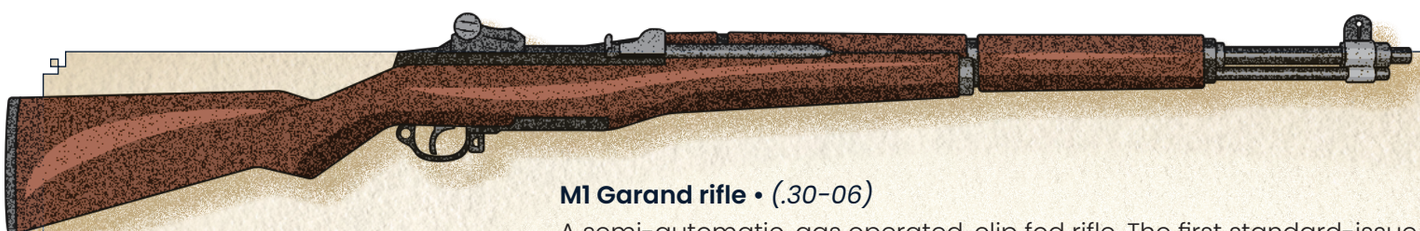


1873 Colt Single Action Army Revolver
"Peacemaker" • (.45 Colt)

A single-action revolver introduced in 1873 which has been offered in over 30 different calibers and various barrel lengths. It was widely used in the late 19th century by law enforcement, military personnel, and civilians alike and has been dubbed the "Peacemaker."

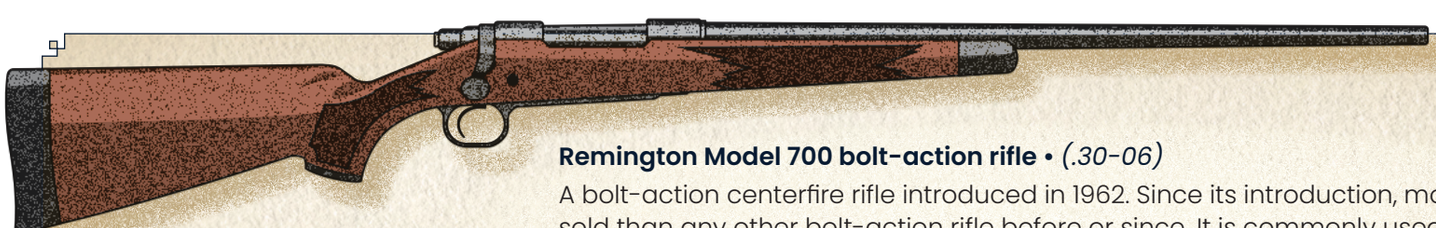
Colt M1911 .45 automatic Colt pistol
(.45 ACP)

A semi-automatic pistol adopted by the U.S. military in 1911, it was used as a standard-issue sidearm for the United States Armed Forces until 1985. It is also commonly used by civilians as both a concealed carry and competitive shooting pistol.



M1 Garand rifle • *(.30-06)*

A semi-automatic, gas operated, clip fed rifle. The first standard-issue autoloading rifle for the United States, it served as the standard-issue rifle for U.S. forces during World War II and the Korean War.



Remington Model 700 bolt-action rifle • *(.30-06)*

A bolt-action centerfire rifle introduced in 1962. Since its introduction, more have been sold than any other bolt-action rifle before or since. It is commonly used for hunting and precision shooting and is known for its accuracy, with variants of the rifle used as sniper rifles for both the United States Army and United States Marine Corps.

Making Elections SECURE

Idaho election officials are committed to the accessibility, integrity, and security of Idaho's elections. Here are some of the measures in place to protect the integrity of our electoral process.

THEN & NOW

The ballot box has changed. The commitment to protecting every vote hasn't. Today, secure tabulators scan ballots and election workers follow established procedures to retrieve results.

VOTEIDAHO.gov

★ VOTER IDENTIFICATION

Idaho requires photo identification both to register and vote. This includes proof of residency requirements as part of registration.

★ CITIZENSHIP VERIFICATION

Idaho verifies voter registration information using state and federal data to help ensure only eligible U.S. citizens are registered to vote.

★ VOTER ROLL MAINTENANCE

We conduct routine maintenance of our voter rolls to ensure accuracy. This includes verifying citizenship, driver's license information and removing deceased voters, felons, and people who have moved. Following each general election, we conduct a comprehensive review to ensure inactive voters are removed.

★ SECURE VOTING TECHNOLOGY

All voting equipment used to design, develop, and count ballots is never connected to the internet. This is the simplest way to prevent outside interference. To share results with the public, results must be physically removed from the machines through a defined process to be uploaded to separate computers and posted online.

★ EQUIPMENT TESTING

All voting equipment used in Idaho is certified and thoroughly tested at the federal, state, and local levels. Before and after each election, the equipment is tested for accuracy using test ballots with predetermined results to ensure that votes are correctly counted as a voter intends.

★ STATEWIDE VOTER SYSTEM

Our office manages a statewide voter registration system that allows us to track and compare voting activity in all Idaho counties. This detects and prevents anyone attempting to vote multiple times. It also provides tools for signature comparison and other validation related to absentee voting, early voting, and election day.

★ PAPER BALLOTS

All Idahoans vote using a paper ballot. The paper ballot serves as the official record, not the images or data stored by the voting equipment. During any audit, challenge, or recount, we always refer to the original paper ballot as the official record of votes.

★ POST-ELECTION AUDITS

After each primary and general election, our office conducts random audits of the county elections offices to ensure the accuracy of equipment and the results reported. These paper ballot audits are conducted by hand and involve independent auditors and observers.

Identification Required to Register

All voter registrations must provide one of the approved photo identification and proof of residence documents in order to complete the registration process.

You will be unable to receive a ballot until this requirement is satisfied.

Approved Photo Identification:

- Current Idaho Driver's License or ID card
- Current U.S. Passport or Federal photo ID card
- Current Tribal ID card
- Current Concealed Weapons License issued by a County Sheriff in Idaho

Approved Proof of Residence:

- Any of the above photo IDs with correct residence address
- Current proof of insurance
- Deed of trust, mortgage, lease, or rental agreement
- A property tax assessment, bill, or receipt
- A utility bill, excluding a cellular telephone bill
- A bank or credit card statement
- A pay stub, paycheck, or government-issued check
- An intake document from a residential care or assisted living facility
- Enrollment papers issued for the current school year by a high school, or an accredited institution of higher education located within the state of Idaho
- A communication on letterhead from a public or private social service agency registered with the secretary of state verifying the applicant is homeless and attesting to the applicant's residence for registration purposes

Cut along the dotted line to remove form

Cut along the dotted line to remove form

IDAHO VOTER REGISTRATION FORM

Save time. Register online at **VOTEIDAHO.GOV**.

Use this form to register to vote or update your voter registration in Idaho.

Eligibility — 1

Verify your eligibility to vote in Idaho. Fraudulently or falsely completing this form is a felony.

Are you a citizen of the United States of America? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Will you be 18 or older on or before Election Day? ☐ Yes ☐ No

NOTE: *If you checked "No" in response to either of these questions do not complete this form. You are not qualified to vote in Idaho.*

I have been a resident of Idaho for _____ years, _____ months.

Have you ever been convicted of a felony? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, have your rights been restored? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Your name — 2

If your name has changed, provide your previous name.

First name _____ Middle name _____

Last name _____ Suffix _____

Previous name *(if applicable)* _____

Voter identification — 3

If you have an Idaho Driver's License or I.D. you must enter the number.

Gender: ☐ Male ☐ Female

Date of birth *(mm/dd/yyyy)* ___ / ___ / ___

Idaho Driver's License Number ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

NOTE: *If you do not have an Idaho Driver's License or I.D., enter the last 4 digits of your Social Security Number.* ☐☐☐☐

Residential address — 4

Must be a street address. P.O. Boxes are not allowed.

Address *(not P.O. Box)* _____ Unit/Apt # _____

City _____ State **ID** Zip _____

☐ My mailing address is the same as my residential address. *(If you check this box, then skip section 5)*

Mailing address — 5

Provide the address where you receive mail.

Address or P.O. Box _____ Unit/Apt # _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Previous address — 6

Provide your previous registration address.

Address *(not P.O. Box)* _____ Unit/Apt # _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Political Party — 7

Some parties require affiliation to vote in their primary elections.

NOTE: *If no political party is selected, you will be registered as unaffiliated. (Select only one)*

☐ Constitution Party ☐ Democratic Party

☐ Libertarian Party ☐ Republican Party

Or

☐ Unaffiliated *(no party preference)*

Contact information — 8

This is helpful if we have any questions.

NOTE: *This information is optional and will become public record.*

Phone _____ Email _____

Signature — 9

WARNING: Any elector who supplies any information, knowing it to be false, is guilty of perjury, punishable by imprisonment and a fine of up to $50,000.

I certify that I am a citizen of the United States; that I shall have been a resident of Idaho and the county for 30 days before the next election at which I vote; that I am at least 18 years of age on election day; and I declare under oath or affirmation that I have no legal disqualifications, and that the information supplied herein is true.

Voter, sign and date here *(Required)*

X _____

Date *(mm/dd/yyyy)* ___ / ___ / ___

Cut out your completed registration form, then return it to your county elections office by mail or in-person.

County Election Office Mailing Addresses are on the next page.

Elections Offices ★ ★ ★

Ada	400 N Benjamin Ln. Ste 100, Boise, 83704	(208) 287-6860
Adams	PO Box 48, Council, 83612-0048	(208) 253-4561
Bannock	PO Box 4489, Pocatello, 83205	(208) 236-7333
Bear Lake	PO Box 190, Paris, 83261-0190	(208) 945-2155
Benewah	701 W College Ave Ste 101, St Maries, 83861-1852	(208) 245-3212
Bingham	501 N Maple St #205, Blackfoot, 83221-1776	(208) 782-3164
Blaine	206 1st Ave South #100, Hailey, 83333-8429	(208) 788-5510
Boise	PO Box 1300, Idaho City, 83631-1300	(208) 392-4431
Bonner	1500 Hwy 2 Ste 124, Sandpoint, 83864-1794	(208) 255-3631
Bonneville	605 N Capital Ave, Idaho Falls, 83402-3582	(208) 529-1363
Boundary	PO Box 419, Bonners Ferry, 83805-0419	(208) 267-2242
Butte	PO Box 737, Arco, 83213-0737	(208) 527-3021
Camas	PO Box 430, Fairfield, 83327-0430	(208) 764-2242
Canyon	5815 Graye Ln, Caldwell, 83607	(208) 454-7562
Caribou	PO Box 775, Soda Springs, 83276-0775	(208) 547-4324
Cassia	1459 Overland Ave Rm #105, Burley, 83318-1862	(208) 878-5240
Clark	PO Box 205, Dubois, 83423-0205	(208) 374-5304
Clearwater	PO Box 586, Orofino, 83544-0586	(208) 476-5615
Custer	PO Box 385, Challis, 83226-0385	(208) 879-2360
Elmore	2280 American Legion Blvd, Mountain Home, 83647	(208) 587-2130
Franklin	39 W Oneida, Preston, 83263-1232	(208) 852-1090
Fremont	151 W 1st N #12, St Anthony, 83445-1548	(208) 624-7332
Gem	415 E Main Room 202, Emmett, 83617-3096	(208) 365-4561
Gooding	PO Box 417, Gooding, 83330-0417	(208) 934-4841
Idaho	320 W Main Rm 5, Grangeville, 83530-1948	(208) 983-2751
Jefferson	210 Courthouse Way Ste 100, Rigby, 83442	(208) 745-7756
Jerome	300 N Lincoln Rm 301, Jerome, 83338-2344	(208) 644-2705
Kootenai	PO Box 9000, Coeur d'Alene, 83816-9000	(208) 446-1030
Latah	522 S Adams Street Suite 101, Moscow, 83843	(208) 883-2249
Lemhi	206 Courthouse Drive, Salmon, 83467-3900	(208) 742-1667
Lewis	510 Oak Street Room 1, Nez Perce, 83543-5065	(208) 937-2661
Lincoln	111 West B Street Suite C, Shoshone, 83352-5364	(208) 886-7641
Madison	PO Box 389, Rexburg, 83440-0389	(208) 359-6244
Minidoka	PO Box 368, Rupert, 83350-0368	(208) 436-9511
Nez Perce	PO Box 896, Lewiston, 83501-0896	(208) 799-3020
Oneida	10 Court Street, Malad, 83252-1200	(208) 766-4116
Owyhee	PO Box 128, Murphy, 83650-0128	(208) 495-2421
Payette	1130 3rd Ave N Rm 104, Payette, 83661-2473	(208) 642-6000
Power	543 Bannock Ave, American Falls, 83211-1200	(208) 226-7611
Shoshone	700 Bank Street #120, Wallace, 83873-2348	(208) 752-1264
Teton	150 Courthouse Drive #208, Driggs, 83422	(208) 776-8111
Twin Falls	PO Box 126, Twin Falls, 83303-0126	(208) 736-4004
Valley	PO Box 1350, Cascade, 83611-1350	(208) 382-7100
Washington	PO Box 670, Weiser, 83672-0670	(208) 414-2092

★ CAN YOU SPOT THEM ALL? ★

Find all eight America 250 in Idaho symbols throughout the pamphlet!

Look for the stamps with these images: Quill, Star, Liberty Bell, Idaho Outline, Eagle, 250, American Flag, and Statue of Liberty.

DATES & DEADLINES ★ ★ ★

Important DATES

★ ★ ★ ★

OCT 23 — **VOTER REGISTRATION DEADLINE**
Friday, October 23 at 5:00 pm

OCT 23 — **ABSENTEE REQUEST DEADLINE**
Friday, October 23 at 5:00 pm

OCT 13-30 — **EARLY VOTING**
Schedules vary by county.
Get details at VoteIdaho.gov

NOV 3 — **ELECTION DAY**
Polls open 8 a.m to 8 p.m.

FUTURE VOTERS ★ ★ ★

For much of American history, you had to be 21 to vote. But during the 20th century, young Americans could serve in the military at 18, even though they weren't old enough to cast a ballot. The idea that "old enough to fight" meant "old enough to vote" helped build support for change. In 1971, the **26th Amendment** lowered the voting age to 18 nationwide.

WHAT WOULD YOUR "I VOTED" STICKER LOOK LIKE?

use the space to create your design!

Test your Knowledge ★ ★

ANSWERS: 1. C, 2. B, 3. B

1. HOW MANY U.S. PRESIDENTS WERE BORN BEFORE THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE?

A. Two (2)
B. Five (5)
C. Eight (8)

2. HOW OLD WAS AMERICA WHEN IDAHO BECAME A STATE?

A. 64 years
B. 114 years
C. 172 years

3. WHO WAS PRESIDENT ON AMERICA'S 100TH BIRTHDAY?

A. Abraham Lincoln
B. Ulysses S. Grant
C. Theodore Roosevelt

PHIL McGRANE
Idaho Secretary of State
PO Box 83720
Boise, ID 83720-0080

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REGISTER KNOW FIND REQUEST