

READ IT FOR YOURSELF

The safest way to evaluate Proposition 1 is to read the actual initiative, not just campaign summaries.

Official Idaho Secretary of State initiative page:



Scan to find the qualified 2026 Reproductive Freedom and Privacy Act.

Key wording to look for:

- "Every person"
- "including but not limited to"
- "reproductive freedom and privacy"
- "health care provider"
- "fetal viability"
- "medical emergency"
- limits on state action

This brochure separates what the initiative expressly says from questions about how its language could interact with existing Idaho law.

WHAT THE TEXT DOES - AND DOESN'T - SAY

Minors and parents. The initiative says “every person” and does not state an age limit. It also does not expressly state that existing parental-consent or notification laws are preserved.

Important distinction: That omission raises a question about interaction with existing parental-rights laws; it does not by itself establish how a court would resolve that interaction.

WHAT ABOUT GENDER-TRANSITION CARE?

Proposition 1 protects reproductive-health decisions and describes its list as “including but not limited to” the treatments specifically named. The initiative does **not expressly include or exclude** gender-transition treatment, puberty blockers, hormones, or gender-related surgery.

It also does not specifically address whether treatment involving reproductive organs would qualify as reproductive health care. Because the text applies its right to “**every person**,” voters may want to ask how these broad provisions could interact with Idaho laws governing minors, parental consent, and gender-transition treatment.

The key point: the initiative leaves that particular question unanswered in its text.

PROPOSITION 1

IT'S NOT JUST
WHAT IT SAYS.
IT'S WHAT IT
DOESN'T SAY.

A plain-language guide to Idaho's Reproductive
Freedom and Privacy Act

Before voting, read the actual language and consider what protections are expressly included, what is left unstated, and how the measure could interact with existing Idaho law.

READ • COMPARE • ASK QUESTIONS

1. IT CHANGES MORE THAN ABORTION

Proposition 1 creates a statutory right to **reproductive freedom and privacy**. It lists abortion, childbirth care, contraception, fertility treatment, miscarriage care, and prenatal, pregnancy, and postpartum care, and says the list is “**including but not limited to.**”

That makes the scope broader than a measure addressing abortion alone. The text does not expressly include or exclude gender-transition care; see the outside panel for the question this raises.

2. WHO MAY PROVIDE CARE?

The initiative defines a **health care provider** broadly as a licensed person or entity providing health care or medical treatment.

The careful question is how that definition and the initiative's protections would interact with existing Idaho requirements. The initiative does not simply say, “any provider may perform any abortion procedure.”

3. PARENTS AND MINORS

The initiative uses “**every person**”, contains no express age limitation, and does not expressly preserve parental-consent or notification requirements.

That omission is important to examine, while recognizing that the ultimate effect on existing parental-rights laws may depend on legal interpretation.

4. HOW FAR DOES ABORTION PROTECTION EXTEND?

The initiative protects abortion **up to fetal viability** and also in **medical emergencies**. It does not say abortion is available for any reason through all nine months of pregnancy.

Fetal viability is determined case by case by a physician's good-faith medical judgment. After viability, the initiative permits state regulation so long as it does not prohibit abortion needed in a medical emergency.

5. MEDICAL EMERGENCIES

The initiative defines a medical emergency to include conditions where abortion is warranted to protect the pregnant patient's life or to avoid serious jeopardy to health, serious impairment of bodily function, or serious dysfunction of an organ or body part.

Voters should distinguish emergency medical treatment, miscarriage care, and ectopic-pregnancy treatment from elective abortion.

6. LIMITS ON GOVERNMENT REGULATION

The initiative restricts state interference with the protected right and sets a demanding standard for government action. This could affect how future reproductive-health regulations are evaluated.

WOMEN NEED SUPPORT, TOO

Women facing difficult pregnancies may need housing, medical care, financial assistance, parenting support, adoption information, baby supplies, counseling, and community support.

REAL-LIFE CIRCUMSTANCES MATTER

Pregnancy decisions can involve domestic violence, homelessness, school, financial hardship, health concerns, family pressures, and other difficult circumstances. Whatever a voter's position, compassionate care for women and families matters.

A DECISION WITH LONG-TERM CONSEQUENCES

Proposition 1 would create a new statutory right governing reproductive-health decisions and state regulation. Its effects could reach abortion law, medical practice, privacy, parental-rights questions, and future litigation.

Before you vote: Read the full initiative. Compare it with current Idaho law. Pay attention to broad phrases such as “*every person*” and “*including but not limited to.*”