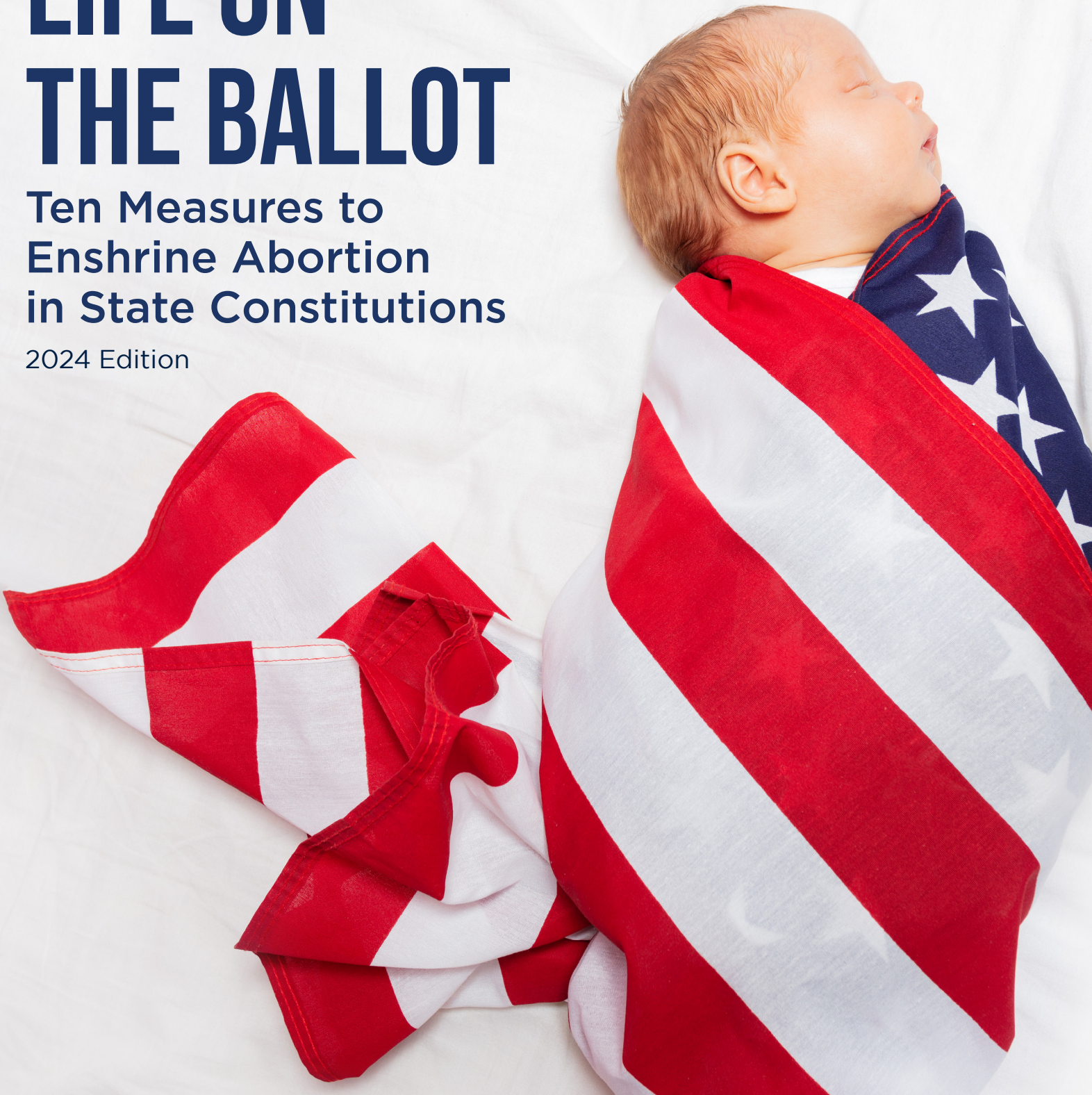


LIFE ON THE BALLOT

Ten Measures to
Enshrine Abortion
in State Constitutions

2024 Edition



On November 5, 2024, voters in 10 states will have the opportunity to vote on a ballot measure that represents an immediate and direct threat to unborn children.

Pro-lifers need to be informed and equipped about the effects of the pro-abortion ballot measures in the following states: Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Maryland, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, and South Dakota.

In addition, voters in Nebraska will have an opportunity to approve a pro-life measure (Initiative 434) that, if passed, would provide protections to unborn children in the second and third trimesters.

Here are the facts about each measure and practical ways residents of these states can get involved in the fight for life.



PROPOSITION 139: THE “RIGHT TO ABORTION INITIATIVE”

Anticipated Ballot Text:

Proposed by Initiative Petition Relating to the Fundamental Right to an Abortion:

A “YES” vote shall have the effect of creating a fundamental right to abortion under Arizona’s constitution. The State will not be able to interfere with this fundamental right before fetal viability unless it has a compelling reason and does so in the least restrictive way possible. Fetal viability means the point in the pregnancy when, in the good-faith judgment of a treating health care professional, the fetus has a significant likelihood of survival outside the uterus. Throughout the pregnancy, both before and after fetal viability, the State will not be able to interfere with the good-faith judgment of a treating health care professional that an abortion is necessary to protect the life or health of the pregnant individual. The State will not be able to penalize any person for aiding or assisting a pregnant individual in exercising the right to an abortion.

A “NO” vote shall have the effect of not creating a fundamental right to have an abortion under Arizona’s constitution, will leave in place current laws that restrict abortion before fetal viability, and will allow the State to further restrict or ban abortion in the future.¹

What a “Yes” Vote *Actually* Does

- **Enshrines abortion through birth for any reason in the Arizona Constitution**

All current laws protecting unborn children in Arizona would be removed, including the law protecting unborn children from abortion after 15 weeks. This means dismemberment abortions during the ninth month of pregnancy would be legal.

- **Removes safety precautions**

Precautions that protect women and girls from complications (such as a perforated uterus or bowel, sepsis, infertility, and hemorrhaging) would be removed.

- **Eliminates parental consent laws**

Arizona’s parental consent requirement would be removed, leaving daughters to undergo a surgical abortion or take the abortion pill regimen completely alone.

- **Increases abortion trafficking**

Under this amendment, “no law can penalize any individual who aids or assists” someone getting an abortion. This means a sex abuser who forces his victims to get an abortion to hide his crimes would not be held accountable for the cover up.

- **Could force taxpayers to fund elective abortions**

If abortion is enshrined as a “right” in the Arizona Constitution, Arizonans’ tax dollars could be used to fund abortions at any point in pregnancy for any reason.

- **Allows non-doctors to perform abortions**

Any healthcare professional would be able to perform an abortion in Arizona.

- **Limits the ability for legislators to establish safeguards for mothers and unborn children in the future.²**

- **Could jeopardize conscience laws that protect all individuals and healthcare systems that refuse to perform or refer for abortions**

What a “No” Vote Does

A “no” vote would ensure that abortion until birth is not enshrined in the Arizona Constitution. It would also allow the people, through their elected representatives, to pass and enforce common sense laws that protect unborn life. It would also mean abortion is legal in Arizona up to 15-weeks and beyond for medical emergencies.

Percentage of Vote Needed in Order to Pass

This amendment requires a simple majority (at least 50 percent of votes cast) for it to pass.

How to Get Involved

Visit ItGoesTooFar.com or AZPolicy.org.





COLORADO

AMENDMENT 79: THE “RIGHT TO ABORTION AND HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE INITIATIVE”

Anticipated Ballot Text:

Shall there be a change to the Colorado constitution recognizing the right to abortion, and, in connection therewith, prohibiting the state and local governments from denying, impeding, or discriminating against the exercise of that right, allowing abortion to be a covered service under health insurance plans for Colorado state and local government employees and for enrollees in state and local governmental insurance programs?

A “yes” vote on Amendment 79 places the right to abortion in the Colorado Constitution and repeals the current ban on state and local funding for abortion services.

A “no” vote on Amendment 79 continues the ban on state and local funding for abortion services and maintains the authority of the state legislature to determine the legality of abortion in the state.³

What a “Yes” Vote *Actually* Does

- **Enshrines abortion through birth for any reason in the Colorado Constitution**
- **Could force taxpayers to fund elective abortions**
The current ban on allowing state and local taxpayer dollars to fund elective abortions would be removed, even for women from out of state.
- **Could increase pressure on lower income mothers to have abortions**
Abortion would become an allowed covered service under state and local governmental insurance programs, such as Medicaid.
- **Limits the ability for legislators to establish safeguards for mothers and unborn children in the future.**
- **Increases abortion trafficking**
Anyone could take a minor for an abortion, including a sexual predator.
- **Common sense laws such as parental notification requirements and protections for unborn infants against late-term abortions would be blocked.**
- **Could jeopardize conscience laws that protect all individuals and healthcare systems that refuse to perform or refer for abortions**

What a “No” Vote Does

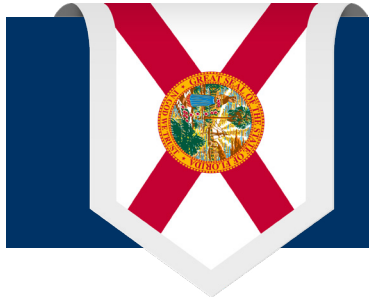
A “no” vote would ensure that abortion until birth is not enshrined in the Colorado Constitution. It would allow the people, through their elected representatives, to pass and enforce common sense laws that protect unborn life.

Percentage of Vote Needed in Order to Pass

This amendment requires at least 55 percent of votes cast for it to pass.

How to Get Involved

Visit [RightToKnowCO.com](https://www.RightToKnowCO.com).



FLORIDA

AMENDMENT 4: THE “RIGHT TO ABORTION INITIATIVE”

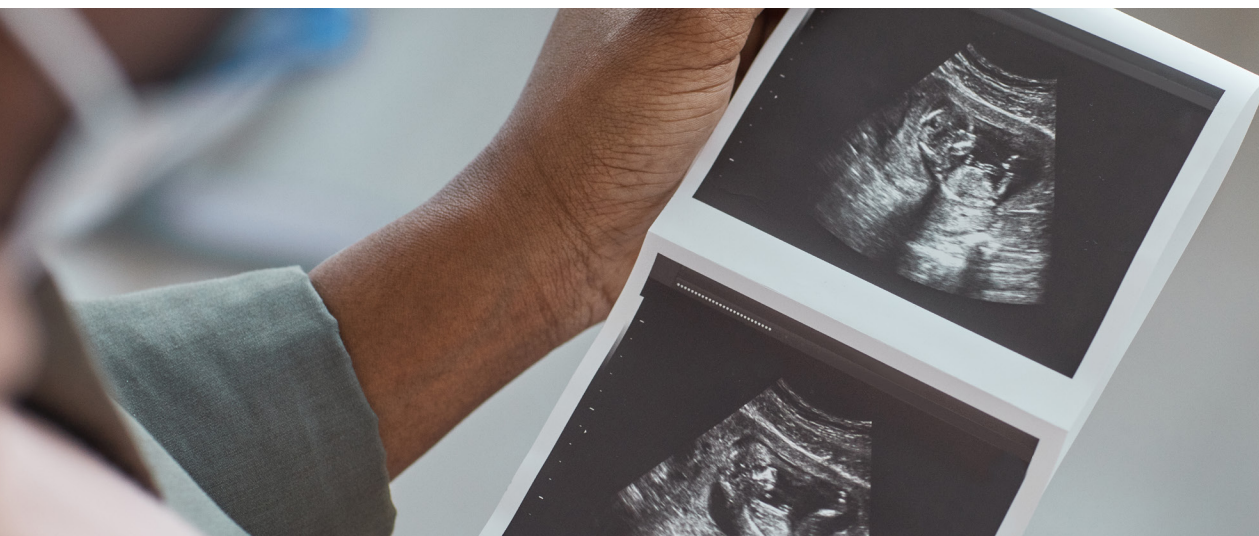
Anticipated Ballot Text:

Amendment to Limit Government Interference with Abortion

No law shall prohibit, penalize, delay, or restrict abortion before viability or when necessary to protect the patient’s health, as determined by the patient’s healthcare provider. This amendment does not change the Legislature’s constitutional authority to require notification to a parent or guardian before a minor has an abortion.

The proposed amendment would result in significantly more abortions and fewer live births per year in Florida. The increase in abortions could be even greater if the amendment invalidates laws requiring parental consent before minors undergo abortions and those ensuring only licensed physicians perform abortions. There is also uncertainty about whether the amendment will require the state to subsidize abortions with public funds. Litigation to resolve those and other uncertainties will result in additional costs to the state government and state courts that will negatively impact the stage budget. An increase in abortions may negatively affect the growth of state and local revenues over time. Because the fiscal impact of increased abortions on state and local revenues and costs cannot be estimated with precision, the total impact of the proposed amendment is indeterminate.

The financial impact of this amendment cannot be determined due to ambiguities and uncertainties surrounding the amendment’s impact.⁴



What a “Yes” Vote *Actually* Does

- **Enshrines abortion through birth in the Florida Constitution**

By failing to define “viability” or “patient’s health,” this amendment would remove any Florida protections for unborn children. An abortionist will be the one determining the meaning of “viability” and “health.” It would remove Florida’s heartbeat law, protections for unborn children after 15 weeks gestation, and protections for unborn children after viability—leaving unborn children with no protections at all. This means dismemberment abortions during the ninth month of pregnancy would be legal.

- **Eliminates parental consent laws**

If government interference is “limited” in the Florida Constitution, it would allow abortions to be performed on pregnant minors without consent from the minor’s parents.

- **Allows abortions to be referred and performed by non-doctors**

Any healthcare professional will be able to determine if an abortion is “necessary” and because no law shall “delay or restrict” an abortion, any healthcare professional will be able to perform an abortion in Florida.

- **Increases abortion trafficking**

Anyone could take a minor for an abortion, including a sexual predator.

- **Could result in taxpayer dollars being used to fund abortions**

“In Michigan, where voters recently approved a similar amendment, the same lawyers who wrote Amendment 4 are currently suing the state to force taxpayers to fund abortions.”⁵

- **Could jeopardize conscience laws that protect all individuals and healthcare systems that refuse to perform or refer for abortions**

What a “No” Vote Does

A “no” vote would ensure that abortion until birth is not enshrined in the Florida Constitution. It would also continue to allow the people, through their elected representatives, to pass and enforce common sense laws that protect unborn life.

Percentage of Vote Needed in Order to Pass

This amendment requires at least 60 percent of votes cast for it to pass.

How to Get Involved

Visit VoteNoOn4Florida.com.





MARYLAND

QUESTION 1: THE “RIGHT TO REPRODUCTIVE FREEDOM AMENDMENT”

Anticipated Ballot Text:

Question 1 – Constitutional Amendment Declaration of Rights – Right to Reproductive Freedom

The proposed amendment confirms an individual’s fundamental right to reproductive freedom, including but not limited to the ability to make and effectuate decisions to prevent, continue, or end the individual’s pregnancy, and provides the State may not, directly or indirectly, deny, burden, or abridge, the right unless justified by a compelling State interest achieved by the least restrictive means.

(Adding Article 48 to the Maryland Declaration of Rights)

For the Constitutional Amendment

Against the Constitutional Amendment⁶

What a “For the Constitutional Amendment” Vote *Actually* Does

- **Enshrines abortion through birth for any reason in the Maryland Constitution⁷**
- **Eliminates parental notification laws**
Maryland’s parental notification requirement would be removed, leaving daughters to undergo a surgical abortion or take the abortion pill regimen completely alone.
- **Increases abortion trafficking**
Anyone could take a minor for an abortion, including a sexual predator.
- **Limits the ability for legislators to establish safeguards for mothers and unborn children in the future**
- **Common sense laws such as parental notification requirements and protections for unborn infants against late-term abortions would be blocked⁸**
- **Could jeopardize conscience laws that protect all individuals and healthcare systems that refuse to perform or refer for abortions⁹**

What an “Against the Constitutional Amendment” Vote Does

A vote “against” maintains Maryland’s current law and ensures abortion until birth is not enshrined in the Maryland Constitution. It would also continue to allow the people, through their elected representatives, to pass and enforce common sense laws that protect unborn life.

Percentage of Vote Needed in Order to Pass

This amendment requires a simple majority (at least 50 percent of votes cast) to pass.

How to Get Involved

Visit FreedomFromViolenceMD.org or HealthNotHarmMD.org.



MISSOURI

AMENDMENT 3: “RIGHT TO REPRODUCTIVE FREEDOM INITIATIVE”

Anticipated Ballot Text:

Do you want to amend the Missouri Constitution to:

- establish a right to make decisions about reproductive health care, including abortion and contraceptives, with any governmental interference of that right presumed invalid;
- remove Missouri’s ban on abortion;
- allow regulation of reproductive health care to improve or maintain the health of the patient;
- require the government not to discriminate, in government programs, funding, and other activities, against persons providing or obtaining reproductive health care; and
- allow abortion to be restricted or banned after Fetal Viability except to protect the life or health of the woman?

State governmental entities estimate no costs or savings, but unknown impact. Local governmental entities estimate costs of at least \$51,000 annually in reduced tax revenues.

Opponents estimate a potentially significant loss to state revenue.¹⁰

According to the State

A “yes” vote establishes a constitutional right to make decisions about reproductive health care, including abortion and contraceptives, with any governmental interference of that right presumed invalid; removes Missouri’s ban on abortion; allows regulation of reproductive health care to improve or maintain the health of the patient; requires the government not to discriminate, in government programs, funding, and other activities, against persons providing or obtaining reproductive health care; and allows abortion to be restricted or banned after Fetal Viability except to protect the life or health of the woman.

A “no” vote will continue the statutory prohibition of abortion in Missouri.

If passed, this measure may reduce local taxes while the impact to state taxes is unknown.¹¹

What a “Yes” Vote *Actually* Does

- **Enshrines abortion until birth in the Missouri Constitution**
Any Missouri protections for unborn children beginning at conception (including any gestational protections for unborn life at 8, 14, 18, and 20 weeks gestation that were previously passed in Missouri) would be removed. This means dismemberment abortions during the ninth month of pregnancy would be legal.
- **Eliminates parental consent laws**
If a “right” to abortion is enshrined in the Missouri Constitution, abortions could be performed on pregnant minors without notice to or consent from the minor’s parents, leaving daughters to undergo a surgical abortion or take the abortion pill regimen completely alone.
- **Eliminates health and safety standards**
A constitutional “right” to abortion would eliminate Missouri health and safety standards for abortion businesses.

- **Allows non-doctors to perform abortions**
Any healthcare professional would be able to perform an abortion in Missouri.
- **Could force taxpayers to fund elective abortions¹²**
If abortion is enshrined as a “right” in the Missouri Constitution, tax dollars could be used to fund abortions at any point in pregnancy for any reason.
- **Removes women’s ability to sue for malpractice**
“The language of subsection 5 of the proposed amendment states, ‘Nor shall any person assisting a person in exercising their right to reproductive freedom with that person’s consent be penalized, prosecuted, or otherwise subjected to adverse action in doing so.’”¹³ This means that a “woman’s ability to seek criminal prosecution/civil penalty of any person who performs/assists/provides support to induce/seek/obtain an abortion will be eliminated.”
- **Forces Pregnancy Resource Centers to refer for abortion**
- **Increases abortion trafficking**
Anyone could take a minor for an abortion, including a sexual predator.
- **Eliminates ultrasound requirements**
“Abortion clinics will no longer be required to offer or show a mother her baby’s ultrasound image.”¹⁴
- **Could jeopardize conscience laws that protect all individuals and healthcare systems that refuse to perform or refer for abortions**

What a “No” Vote Does

A “no” vote would ensure that abortion until birth is not enshrined in the Missouri Constitution. A “no” vote would also continue to allow the people, through their elected representatives, to pass and enforce common sense laws that protect unborn life.

Percentage of Vote Needed in Order to Pass

This amendment requires a simple majority (at least 50 percent of votes cast) to pass.

How to Get Involved

Visit Missouri Right to Life at MissouriLife.org.¹⁵





CI-128: “RIGHT TO ABORTION” INITIATIVE

Anticipated Ballot Text:

CI-128 would amend the Montana Constitution to expressly provide a right to make and carry out decisions about one’s own pregnancy, including the right to abortion. It would prohibit the government from denying or burdening the right to abortion before fetal viability. It would also prohibit the government from denying or burdening access to an abortion when a treating healthcare professional determines it is medically indicated to protect the pregnant patient’s life or health. CI-128 prevents the government from penalizing patients, healthcare providers, or anyone who assists someone in exercising their right to make and carry out voluntary decisions about their pregnancy.

- ☐ YES on Constitutional Amendment CI-128
- ☐ NO on Constitutional Amendment CI-128¹⁶

What a “Yes” Vote *Actually* Does

- **Enshrines abortion through birth for any reason in the Montana Constitution**
All current laws protecting unborn children in Montana, including the law protecting unborn children from abortion after they can feel pain and after viability, would be invalid. This means dismemberment abortions during the ninth month of pregnancy would be legal.
- **Eliminates parental consent laws**
If a “right” to abortion is enshrined in the Montana Constitution, it would allow abortions to be performed on pregnant minors without notice to or consent from the minor’s parents leaving daughters to undergo a surgical abortion or take the abortion pill regimen completely alone.
- **Could force taxpayers to fund elective abortions**
If abortion is enshrined as a “right” in the Montana Constitution, tax dollars could be used to fund abortions at any point in pregnancy for any reason.
- **Removes women’s ability to sue for malpractice**
A woman’s ability to seek criminal prosecution/civil penalty of any person who performs/assists/provides support to induce/seek/obtain an abortion will be eliminated.
- **Allows non-doctors to perform abortions**
Any health care professional will be able to perform an abortion in Montana.
- **Could jeopardize conscience laws that protect all individuals and healthcare systems that refuse to perform or refer for abortions**
- **Increases abortion trafficking**
Anyone could take a minor for an abortion, including a sexual predator.¹⁷

What a “No” Vote Does

A “no” vote would ensure that abortion until birth is not enshrined in the Montana Constitution. It would also continue to allow the people, through their elected representatives, to pass and enforce common sense laws that protect unborn life.

Percentage of Vote Needed in Order to Pass

This amendment requires a simple majority (at least 50 percent of votes cast) to pass.

How to Get Involved

Visit [MontanaFamily.org/Call To Action](http://MontanaFamily.org/Call_To_Action) or ForMontanaFamilies.com/No-To-CI-128.



INITIATIVE 434: THE “PROHIBIT ABORTIONS AFTER THE FIRST TRIMESTER AMENDMENT”

Anticipated Ballot Text:

A vote “FOR” will amend the Nebraska Constitution to provide that, except when a woman seeks an abortion necessitated by a medical emergency or when the pregnancy results from sexual assault or incest, unborn children shall be protected from abortion in the second and third trimesters.

A vote “AGAINST” will not amend the Nebraska Constitution in such manner.

Shall the Nebraska Constitution be amended to include a new section which provides: “Except when a woman seeks an abortion necessitated by a medical emergency or when the pregnancy results from sexual assault or incest, unborn children shall be protected from abortion in the second and third trimesters.”¹⁸

What a “For” Vote Does

- **“Protect[s] women, children, and babies who can feel pain while allowing Nebraska to continue to grow a culture of life”**
- **“Establish[es] a minimum level of protection for preborn babies in the second and third trimesters, protecting them from painful late-term abortions”**
- **“Keep[s] common-sense regulations protecting women’s health and safety in place”**
- **“Safeguard[s] parental rights and ensure parents have a say in their daughters’ lives”¹⁹**

What an “Against” Vote Does

A vote against Initiative 434 would not amend the Nebraska Constitution.

INITIATIVE 439, “PROTECT OUR RIGHTS”

Anticipated Ballot Text:

A vote “FOR” will amend the Nebraska Constitution to provide that all persons shall have a fundamental right to abortion until fetal viability, or when needed to protect the life or health of the pregnant patient, without interference from the state or its political subdivisions. Fetal viability is defined as the point in pregnancy when, in the professional judgment of the patient’s treating health care practitioner, there is a significant likelihood of the fetus’ sustained survival outside the uterus without the application of extraordinary medical measures.

A vote “AGAINST” will not amend the Nebraska Constitution in such manner.

Shall the Nebraska Constitution be amended to include a new section which provides: “All persons shall have a fundamental right to abortion until fetal viability, or when needed to protect the life or health of the pregnant patient, without interference from the state or its political subdivisions. Fetal viability means the point in pregnancy when, in the professional judgment of the patient’s treating health care practitioner, there is a significant likelihood of the fetus’ sustained survival outside the uterus without the application of extraordinary medical measures.”²⁰

What a “For” Vote Does

- **Allows abortions through birth in Nebraska**

Late-term dismemberment abortions on babies who can feel pain in the second and third trimesters would be legal. The meaning of “health” would be “determined solely by the abortionist and can include non-medical factors such as mental, spiritual, financial, or familial health.”

- **Increases abortion trafficking**

Anyone could take a minor for an abortion, including a sexual predator.

- **Eliminates parental consent laws**

If a “right” to abortion is enshrined in the Nebraska Constitution, it would allow abortions to be performed on pregnant minors without notice to or consent from the minor’s parents.

- **Could jeopardize conscience laws that protect all individuals and healthcare systems that refuse to perform or refer for abortions**

- **Could force taxpayers to fund elective abortions**

If abortion is enshrined as a “right” in the Nebraska Constitution, tax dollars could be used to fund abortions at any point in pregnancy for any reason.

- **Eliminates health and safety standards²¹**

What an “Against” Vote Does

A vote against Initiative 439 would not enshrine abortion through birth in the Nebraska Constitution. It would allow the people, through their elected representatives, to pass and enforce common sense laws that protect unborn life.

Percentage of Vote Needed in Order to Pass

These amendments require a simple majority (at least 50 percent of votes cast) for either of them to pass (provided that the number of votes cast is equal to at least 35 percent of total ballots cast).

How to Get Involved

Visit NebraskaFamilyAlliance.org or ProtectWomenNebraska.com.



NEVADA

QUESTION 6: THE “RIGHT TO ABORTION INITIATIVE”

Anticipated Ballot Text:

Should the Nevada Constitution be amended to create an individual’s fundamental right to an abortion, without interference by state or local governments, whenever the abortion is performed by a qualified healthcare professional until fetal viability or when necessary to protect the health or life of the pregnant individual at any point during the pregnancy?

YES [] NO []²²

What a “Yes” Vote Does

- **Enshrines abortion until birth in the Nevada Constitution**
Codifies expansive “health” exception that courts have interpreted to allow for abortion through birth.
- **Eliminates parental consent laws**
If a “right” to abortion is enshrined in the Nebraska Constitution it would allow abortions to be performed on pregnant minors without notice to or consent from the minor’s parents.
- **Allows non-doctors to perform abortions**
Any health care professional will be able to perform an abortion in Nevada.
- **Eliminates health and safety standards**
Nevada health and safety standards for abortion clinics would be completely removed if this amendment passes.
- **Could force taxpayers to fund elective abortions**
If abortion is enshrined as a “right” in the Nevada Constitution, tax dollars could be used to fund abortions at any point in pregnancy for any reason.
- **Could jeopardize conscience laws that protect all individuals and healthcare systems that refuse to perform or refer for abortions²³**
- **Increases abortion trafficking**
Anyone could take a minor for an abortion, including a sexual predator.

What a “No” Vote Does

A “no” vote would keep the Nevada Constitution in its current form. Currently, unborn children are not protected from abortion until birth, but a “no” vote would allow the people, through their elected representatives, to pass and enforce common sense laws that protect unborn life in the future.

Percentage of Vote Needed in Order to Pass

This amendment requires a simple majority (at least 50 percent of votes cast) for it to pass.

How to Get Involved

Visit NevadaRightToLife.org.



NEW YORK

PROPOSAL 1: “AMENDMENT TO PROTECT AGAINST UNEQUAL TREATMENT”

Anticipated Ballot Text:

This proposal would protect against unequal treatment based on ethnicity, national origin, age, disability, and sex, including sexual orientation, gender identity and pregnancy. It also protects against unequal treatment based on reproductive healthcare and autonomy.

A “YES” vote puts these protections in the New York State Constitution.

A “NO” vote leaves these protections out of the State Constitution.²⁴

What a “Yes” Vote Does

- **Enshrines abortion through birth for any reason in the New York Constitution**
- **Limits legislators’ ability to establish safeguards for mothers and unborn children in the future**
Proposal 1 would block commonsense laws such as parental notification requirements and protections for unborn infants against late-term abortions.
- **Erodes parental rights by establishing a right in the New York Constitution for minors to undergo abortions or gender transition procedures with or without parental consent**
- **Endangers women and girls by enshrining the right for biological males to identify as women and enter female-only spaces**
- **Could jeopardize conscience laws that protect all individuals and healthcare systems that refuse to perform or refer for abortions or gender transition procedures²⁵**
- **Increases abortion trafficking**
Anyone could take a minor for an abortion, including a sexual predator.

What a “No” Vote Does

A “no” vote would prevent abortion through birth from being enshrined in the New York Constitution, keep parental rights in place and prevent minors from undergoing abortions or gender transition procedures without parental consent, and keep female-only spaces safe from biological males.

Although abortion through birth would remain the law in New York, a “no” vote would allow the people, through their elected representatives, to pass and enforce common sense laws that protect unborn life.

Percentage of Vote Needed in Order to Pass

This amendment requires a simple majority (at least 50 percent of votes cast) to pass.

How to Get Involved

Visit ProtectKidsNY.com.



SOUTH DAKOTA

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT G: THE “RIGHT TO ABORTION INITIATIVE”

Anticipated Ballot Text:

This initiated amendment establishes a constitutional right to an abortion and provides a legal framework for the regulation of abortion. This framework would override existing laws and regulations concerning abortion.

The amendment establishes that during the first trimester a pregnant woman’s decision to obtain an abortion may not be regulated nor may regulations be imposed on the carrying out of an abortion.

In the second trimester, the amendment allows the regulation of a pregnant woman’s abortion decision, and the regulation of carrying out an abortion. Any regulation of a pregnant woman’s abortion decision, or of an abortion, during the second trimester must be reasonably related to the physical health of the pregnant woman.

In the third trimester, the amendment allows the regulation or prohibition of abortion except in those cases where the abortion is necessary to preserve the life or health of the pregnant woman. Whether an abortion is necessary during the third trimester must be determined by the pregnant woman’s physician according to the physician’s medical judgment.

Judicial clarification of the amendment may be necessary. The Legislature cannot alter the provisions of a constitutional amendment.

Vote “Yes” to adopt the amendment.

Vote “No” to leave the Constitution as it is.²⁶

What a “Yes” Vote Does

- **Enshrines abortion until birth in the South Dakota Constitution**
- **Eliminates parental notification laws** The vague wording of this amendment would remove the parental notification requirement in South Dakota during the first trimester (when most abortions occur), leaving daughters to take the abortion pill regimen completely alone.
- **Eliminates health and safety standards completely during the first trimester**
- **Allows non-doctors to perform abortions**
The vague language could allow any health professional in South Dakota to perform an abortion.²⁷
- **Increases abortion trafficking**
Anyone could take a minor for an abortion during the first trimester, including a sexual predator.

- **Could jeopardize conscience laws that protect all individuals and healthcare systems that refuse to perform or refer for abortions**
- **Could force taxpayers to fund elective abortions**
If abortion is enshrined as a “right” in the South Dakota Constitution, tax dollars could be used to fund abortions.

What a “No” Vote Does

A vote against Amendment G would not amend the South Dakota Constitution. If the amendment fails, the state’s current laws would remain unchanged. A “no” vote would continue to allow the people, through their elected representatives, to pass and enforce common sense laws that protect unborn life.

Percentage of Vote Needed in Order to Pass

This amendment requires a simple majority (at least 50 percent of votes cast) for it to pass.

How to Get Involved

Visit SDFamilyVoice.org.



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15. A more in-depth analysis of Amendment 3 is available at <https://missourilife.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/Devastating-Impact-of-Pro-Abortion-Initiative-Petition-2024-086-MRL-Legal-Analysis.pdf>.
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