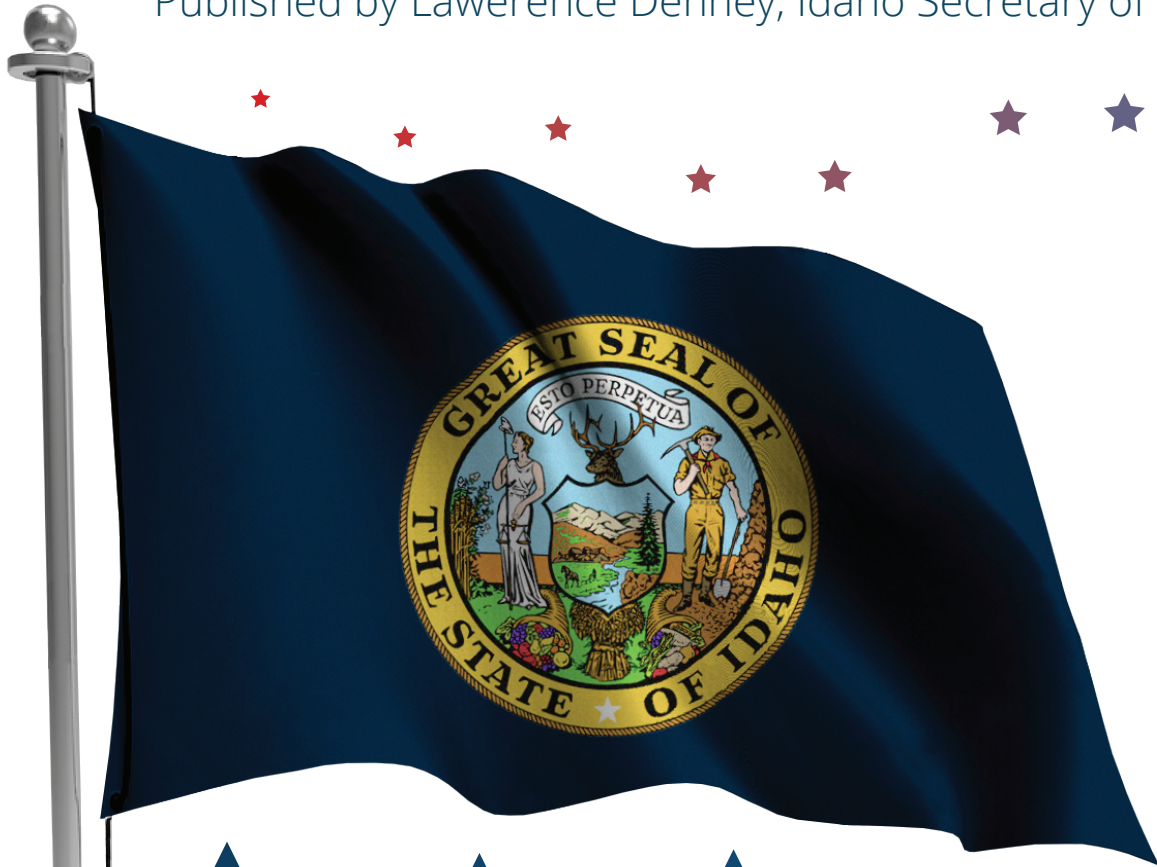

IDAHO VOTERS' PAMPHLET

Published by Lawrence Denney, Idaho Secretary of State



GENERAL ELECTION

Tuesday ★ November 6, 2018

ELECTION DAY VOTING FROM 8 A.M. - 8 P.M.

Last Day for Voter Pre-Registration

Friday, October 12

Last Day to Request an Absentee Ballot

Friday, October 26

- Proposition One: Historical Horse Racing
- Proposition Two: Medicaid Eligibility Expansion
- Voter and County Clerk Contact Information

VOTER INFORMATION AND REGISTRATION » IdahoVotes.gov





IDAHO SECRETARY OF STATE

Dear Idahoan,

This voter information pamphlet has been prepared to help serve as a reference for you. The information presented here is intended to help you make an informed decision at the polls. By voting, you have the privilege to help select your local, state, and national leaders, and you also have a part in making Idaho's laws. I encourage you to exercise this privilege by voting in the General Election Tuesday, November 6.

For the first time in a dozen years, two initiatives have qualified to be on the ballot. Inside this pamphlet, you will find information about both propositions. Included with the ballot title and the full text of each proposition, you will find the arguments for and against each initiative. These arguments and rebuttals are the opinions of the respective authors. The state of Idaho does not endorse any of the published arguments nor does it guarantee the accuracy or truth of any statement made in the arguments.

This pamphlet also includes important information about voter identification requirements, registering to vote, voting accessibility, and absentee voting options. Please visit IdahoVotes.gov and register to vote online, find the location of your polling place, and learn more about voting in Idaho.

Every vote counts. Voting is one of your most powerful rights and an important responsibility. **I encourage you to take the opportunity to let your voice be heard by voting in the General Election Tuesday, November 6.** Your vote is important.

Sincerely,

Lawrence Denney
Secretary of State

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PROPOSITION



HISTORICAL HORSE RACING

AN INITIATIVE AUTHORIZING HISTORICAL HORSE RACING AT CERTAIN LOCATIONS WHERE LIVE OR SIMULCAST HORSE RACING OCCURS AND ALLOCATING REVENUE THEREFROM.

An initiative amending Chapter 25, Title 54, Idaho Code; contains findings and purposes; amends definition of historical horse race; adds new section authorizing historical horse race betting at certain locations where live or simulcast parimutuel horse race betting occurs; specifies requirements for historical horse race terminals; declares such terminals not to be slot machines; allocates revenue from historical horse race betting; requires licensees to enter into agreements with horsemen's groups; creates historical horse race purse moneys fund in state treasury; authorizes distribution by state racing commission and investment by state treasurer of fund monies; directs state racing commission to promulgate implementing rules; declares act effective upon voter approval and completion of voting canvass; and provides for severability.

WHAT YOUR VOTE WILL DO

YES

A **YES** vote would approve the proposed law to allow historical horse racing in Idaho.

NO

A **NO** vote would make no change to Idaho's current law.

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION ONE

VOTING **"YES"** ON PROPOSITION 1 RESTORES LIVE HORSE RACING, CREATES JOBS, AND FUNDS PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Restoring Horse Racing

Voting **"YES"** on Proposition 1 restores live racing at horse tracks by keeping purses competitive, which in turn revives jobs, funds public schools, and supports local community and youth programs associated with horse breeding, training, and racing.

Voting **"YES"** on Proposition 1 removes artificial, political, and government barriers so that Idaho's traditional horse racing industry can stand on its own two feet, without government support.

Returning Prosperity

Voting **"YES"** on Proposition 1 will revive jobs; restore family farms; revitalize local communities and schools; and enable breeders, trainers, local feed stores, vendors and community programs to return to rural Idaho, which was hit especially hard when historical horse racing was banned.

Voting **"YES"** on Proposition 1 creates jobs, spurs economic activity, and puts millions of dollars into public schools across our state for years to come.

Righting a Political Wrong

Voting **"YES"** on Proposition 1 bypasses the politicians and lets the people of Idaho uphold our shared values and traditions while limiting government and political interference.

Voting **"YES"** on Proposition 1 reassures those who work in or otherwise support the horse industry in Idaho that the government will stay out of their business, allowing live racing to thrive as it once did.

Repealing a Monopoly

Insider political meddling effectively killed live horse racing in Idaho. The result of banning historical horse racing in 2015 was a government-created gaming monopoly for non-taxpaying casinos. The casino monopoly's political antics has had the effect of shutting down Idaho's traditional horse racing industry, limiting competition in the free market.

Voting **"YES"** on Proposition 1 removes the monopoly that the casinos and the politicians created for themselves, thereby restoring revenue to horse racing purses and allowing a beloved activity in Idaho to thrive.

Legality and Limitations of Historical Horse Racing

Historical Horse Racing terminals are not slot machines and are legal under the Idaho Constitution.

Historical horse racing was permitted in Idaho when casino interests and their lobbyists played insider politics to shut it down in 2015.

In Idaho, live and historical horse racing are based on a pari-mutuel system, which is legal under the state's constitution. Unlike casino slots, pari-mutuel betting on horse racing ensures returns of more than 90% of wagers to the bettors, who compete against one another in a pool, rather than competing against "the house" or casino operators.

Betting on historical horse racing would only be allowed at select locations, where live racing is conducted at least eight (8) days per year or where simulcast horse racing is authorized. Live and simulcast racing sites are only permitted where they have been approved

by local county commissioners and the Idaho State Racing Commission.

Voting **"YES"** on Proposition 1 ensures strict regulations and accountability, full transparency, and rigorous audits of horse racing operations.

VOTING **"YES"** ON PROPOSITION 1 RESTORES LIVE HORSE RACING, CREATES JOBS AND FUNDS PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

REBUTTAL TO ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION ONE

Vote **"NO"** on Deceptively Promoted 365-Day/Year Slot Machine Casinos

- Idaho legislators allowed betting on old race videos, but instead tracks installed unconstitutional slot machine imitations: gamblers bet up to 720 times per hour, a speed at which they neither analyzed horses nor watched races. Upset at being "duped," legislators banned the machines, honoring their oath to defend Idaho's constitution.
- Petition signers were shocked to learn their signatures to "save horse racing" included legalizing year-round slot machine casinos. Promoters left that part out.
- These machines clearly imitate slot machines. See for yourself at: <https://youtu.be/8oPlxLfDroo>
- Contrary to their free-market claims, the casino promoters seek direct government intervention to prop up their failed business model with an unconstitutional activity unavailable to any other Idaho business.

Vote **"NO"** on Promoters' Empty Claims

- Slots kill jobs. Rapid-bet gambling machines resulted in 600 fewer jobs overall in one state.
- Education gets peanuts while the four wealthy Idahoans behind the campaign line their pockets.
- Idaho communities won't "revitalize" when, for example, gambling-related homelessness jumps to 35 percent of cases, as it has elsewhere.
- Idaho "shared values" do not include exploiting thousands of gambling addicts who lose their paychecks, Social Security checks, and homes; who steal from friends and family; and who embezzle from and bankrupt their employers.

Vote **"NO"** on Proposition One to prevent year-round unconstitutional slot machine casinos in Idaho

Please share this information with your friends. Please vote **"NO"** on Proposition One.

ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION ONE

This Proposal Will Legalize Slot Machines in Idaho

- Historic horse racing offers a full slot machine experience, by design.
- "They look like slot machines because they are supposed to look like slot machines," admitted promoter Frank Lamb.

- Like all rapid-bet electronic gambling devices (commonly called slot machines), the proposed terminals allow gamblers to punch a button to bet once every five seconds, 12 bets/minute, 720 bets/hour. Gamblers sit in rows in windowless rooms, each gambler separately triggering his or her own large spinning-reel video screen. Gamblers universally ignore the complicated racing features and tiny race videos.

Imitating Slot Machines is Unconstitutional in Idaho

- Read it for yourself: Subsection (1) Section 20 of Article III of the Idaho Constitution permits pari-mutuel betting, but Subsection (2) specifically says, "*No activities permitted by subsection (1) shall employ any form of casino gambling including ... slot machines, or employ any electronic or electromechanical imitation or simulation of any form of casino gambling.*"
- Proponents want us to believe their machines will be constitutional because they are pari-mutuel, but the constitution says just the opposite: pari-mutuel gambling is legal *only* if it does *not* imitate slot machines or other casino gambling.

This Proposal Will Hurt Idaho Businesses and Cost Jobs

- "The operation of a casino in a mid-size city ... creates a measurable drain on the economy of the city," concluded a 2004 study of Iowa casinos. Money lost to these machines will come out of our own economy, hurting existing businesses.
- This proposal will support some low-wage, part-time, seasonal jobs, but research suggests that slot machines cause more job losses in an economy than they create.
- Racehorses make up only two percent of Idaho horses; claims that this proposal will have a significant impact on Idaho agriculture are difficult to believe.

The Collateral Damage is Grim: Addiction, Bankruptcy, Crime ...

- At least one-third of the money lost in rapid-bet gambling machines comes from addicted gamblers ("Why Casinos Matter").
- An Easter Seals CEO embezzled \$231,000 in Iowa. A fire chief killed himself after stealing \$150,000 in Illinois. Mass shooter and slot addict Stephen Paddock killed 58 and injured 851 in Las Vegas. Gambling addicts often leave children strapped in their car seats, sometimes to die.
- Putting rapid-bet gambling machines into the Treasure Valley will lead to addiction problems for at least 7,000 of our neighbors (American Gaming Association).

- In U.S. counties with casinos, bankruptcies are 18 percent higher (banking analyst SMR Research) and crime is 12.4 percent higher (University of Illinois).
- Ten percent of suicides in Alberta, Canada, are related to slot machines. Embezzlement rates spike up where casinos open.

A Slot Subsidy Won't Save Racing

- Slot machines were approved to "save" dog racing in Council Bluffs, Iowa. The money-losing races were shut down in 2015. The slot machines continue to operate.

Please share this information with your friends. Please vote "NO" on Proposition One.

REBUTTAL TO ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION ONE

Proposition 1 is about a simple, clear objective: Restoring Idaho's horse racing tradition and ensuring a sustainable industry without government support. A healthy, self-sustaining live racing industry means hundreds of jobs, continued economic prosperity, and millions of dollars for public schools.

Proposition 1 Will Not Legalize Slot Machines

In fact, Proposition 1 clearly defines that Historic Horse Racing (HHR) terminals are not slot machines and does nothing to change Idaho's prohibition on slot machines. HHR terminals operate as pari-mutuel wagering, which has been legal in Idaho for decades. Unlike slot machines, HHR wagers are pooled, with at least 90% being redistributed to bettors. Also unlike slot machines, HHR outcomes are not based on random number generation.

Proposition 1 Will Not Increase Crime or Addiction

During the 15-month period (2014-15) when HHR terminals were legal, there was no reported increase in crime or gambling addiction rates. Truth is, most HHR patrons are responsible players who simply love horse racing.

Moreover, Proposition 1 provides the same level of government accountability, scrutiny and transparency that Idahoans demanded years ago in approving a state lottery.

"Opponents of the Idaho Lottery threatened dire consequences, from gambling addiction to the influence of organized crime," said Governor Butch Otter. "I'm pleased to say none of this has come to pass and am confident Idaho's integrity will remain intact with the return of historic horse racing."

To learn more about Proposition 1 and saving our horse racing heritage, visit saveidahohorseracing.com. Vote YES on Proposition 1.

PROPOSITION

2

MEDICAID ELIGIBILITY EXPANSION

AN INITIATIVE TO PROVIDE THAT THE STATE SHALL AMEND ITS STATE PLAN TO EXPAND MEDICAID ELIGIBILITY TO CERTAIN PERSONS.

Relating to Medicaid; amending Chapter 2, Title 56, Idaho Code, by the addition of a new Section 56-267, Idaho Code, to provide that the state shall amend its state plan to expand Medicaid eligibility to certain persons and to provide that the Department of Health and Welfare is required and authorized to take all actions necessary to implement the provisions of this section; and amending Section 56-262, Idaho Code, to provide a correct code reference.

WHAT YOUR VOTE WILL DO

YES

A **YES** vote would approve the proposed law to expand Medicaid eligibility in Idaho.

NO

A **NO** vote would make no change to Idaho's current law.

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION TWO

Voting YES on Proposition 2 will help more than 62,000 Idahoans access healthcare. These are working Idahoans who make less than \$17,000 a year as an individual, or a family of three making less than \$29,000 a year. They work in jobs that don't offer healthcare and they make too much to qualify for Medicaid. This initiative will help hard-working Idahoans who can't afford life-saving care for asthma, diabetes, or cancer, or even simple, preventative care.

Voting YES on Proposition 2 lets the people of Idaho decide what's most important in our healthcare. As politicians fight over the issue, this measure gives Idahoans a real voice. A yes vote says that no one should be forced to choose between life-saving care and putting food on the table.

Voting YES on Proposition 2 will also bring Idaho taxpayers' dollars back from Washington. Right now, Idahoans send hundreds of millions of dollars in federal taxes to Washington, D.C., but, instead of coming back here, our taxes are redistributed to the 33 other states that have

expanded Medicaid. That's money we've left on the table for years. By voting yes on Proposition 2, we'll finally be able to bring OUR money home to Idaho.

Voting YES on Proposition 2 is the smart choice for Idaho taxpayers who are already paying for the uninsured. By forcing the uninsured to access care through the emergency room after their health reaches a crisis point, we provide care in the least efficient manner and drive up insurance premiums for the rest of us. Instead of raising taxes on property owners and businesses to pay for hospital visits, Idaho could reduce taxes while creating jobs and a healthier workforce.*

Vote YES on Proposition 2. Proposition 2 has the support of two-thirds of Idahoans, including a majority of Republicans, Democrats, and Independents.

Vote YES on Proposition 2 along with Idaho business owners, doctors, nurses, law enforcement officials, and teachers who all agree that Medicaid expansion makes good economic sense and it's the right thing to do.

Please vote "YES" on Proposition 2.

**A recent, non-partisan report on Proposition 2 showed "significant savings to state and local governments due to lower costs from emergency medical services." The same report showed "net taxpayer savings" of more than \$15 million/year if existing, overlapping programs are eliminated. – Idaho Center for Fiscal Policy, "Fiscal Impacts of Medicaid Expansion", July 19th, 2018*

REBUTTAL TO ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION TWO

Vote No on Proposition 2. Proposition 2 will expand Obamacare by putting tens of thousands of able-bodied, childless adults on Medicaid.

In states that have expanded Medicaid, more than half of the able-bodied adults added to the rolls are not working.

Here's an idea: Instead of expanding Medicaid to able-bodied people, let's help them find work, pay taxes, and get health insurance – like most Idaho families do.

Medicaid expansion is a bad gamble for taxpayers:

The numbers never work. California, Oregon, and almost every other state that has expanded Obamacare have experienced skyrocketing enrollments, massive cost overruns, and higher taxes. Let's not jeopardize Idaho's finances with a Medicaid expansion that will take money away from roads and schools.

The most vulnerable will lose. If we expand Obamacare, able-bodied adults start

competing for the same pool of medical resources as children, pregnant women, and the disabled.

The "free money" from the feds isn't free. The federal money for Medicaid expansion is just more deficit spending. We will borrow from foreign governments to pay for Medicaid expansion for able-bodied adults. These are NOT your tax dollars at work, they are debts you will pass on to your children.

Don't be fooled. Proposition 2 is an attempt to prop up Obamacare by funneling borrowed dollars into Big Medicine and Planned Parenthood. Let's not become more dependent on D.C. Let's keep Idaho working and stop this scheme at the Idaho border. **Vote no on Proposition 2.**

ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION TWO

Proposition 2, Medicaid expansion, would not lower the cost of medical care for the average Idahoan. Instead, Medicaid expansion, a cornerstone of Obamacare, would put Idaho one step closer to a top-down, federal-government-run, taxpayer-funded healthcare system. If Medicaid expansion occurs, it would be nearly impossible to reverse. Below are the top reasons why Idahoans should vote NO on Prop 2.

- Medicaid expansion would take funds away from education, roads, and other budget priorities. During the past 12 years, Medicaid spending in Idaho has more than doubled, thereby taking money away from classrooms, roads, and other items. Should Proposition 2 pass, either more funds would be diverted to Medicaid, taxes would be increased, or both could occur.
- Proposition 2 would expand healthcare coverage to people who are able to work. They and low-income individuals already have options to help them obtain affordable healthcare.
- The truly needy, who currently receive Medicaid assistance, could find themselves harmed if Medicaid expands to cover the able-bodied. The state shouldn't prioritize the care of childless adults above that of pregnant women, children, and the disabled.

Other reasons to vote NO on Proposition 2 include:

Medicaid expansion would add to the national debt, because of increased federal government support for the program. After expansion, nearly half of Idaho's budget would come directly from federal funds. Additionally, expansion would help entrench the failed results of Obamacare.

Further, as California, Oregon, and other states have found, future Medicaid costs would likely be far higher than expansion proponents and the government estimate.

States that have expanded Medicaid, on average, have seen enrollments more than double what was initially projected. This is not surprising. Of the 12 million able-bodied adults added to Medicaid through expansion in other states, more than half are not working. We don't want to make Idaho attractive to those who don't want to work.

You might have heard that large hospital associations, doctors, and other medical professionals support Medicaid expansion. Why? These large medical providers seek an injection of taxpayer funds and want to off-load the costs of care onto taxpayers. Many of these same groups supported Obamacare, with all of its false promises to lower the cost of healthcare.

We advocate a NO vote on Proposition 2 because it would mean less money for other budget items—education, roads, and other priorities—or tax increases. Or, expansion would mean program cuts and tax increases. Further, Proposition 2 would provide health coverage to people who could obtain subsidized healthcare. Finally, this initiative jeopardizes care for the truly needy. Vote NO on Proposition 2.

REBUTTAL TO ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION TWO

Proposition 2 gives hard-working families the chance to access life-saving healthcare and brings our taxes back to Idaho, where they belong.

While opponents of Medicaid expansion have tried to politicize this issue, the truth is 33 other states (including 17 states led by Republican governors) have already implemented it for a simple reason—it works.

In 2015, our neighbors in Montana expanded Medicaid through a bipartisan effort. Since then, nearly 100,000 people have gained access to healthcare – many for the first time.¹ In Arkansas, expansion is projected to have a net positive impact of \$637 million on the state's budget.² In Kentucky, uncompensated care dropped by 60 percent in just six months, helping rural hospitals keep their doors open.³ In Colorado, Medicaid expansion has generated more than 31,000 new jobs, increasing the average annual earnings per household by \$643.⁴

Proposition 2 will deliver similar benefits for Idahoans. It will help anyone earning less than \$17,000 a year get access to healthcare. It's the fiscally responsible decision too, bringing nearly \$400 million of our money home from

Washington, D.C.⁵ — funds that will help create jobs in Idaho and boost our economy. Proposition 2 is a good deal for our state, and it's the right thing to do for our friends, family, and neighbors.

Vote "YES" on Proposition 2.

Footnotes:

- 1 – Montana Healthcare Foundation
- 2 – Medicaid expansion: Just the facts
- 3 – State Health Reform Networking
- 4 – Colorado Health Institute
- 5 – Milliman: Financial Impacts from Medicaid Expansion

TEXT OF PROPOSED LAWS

Proposition One

AN INITIATIVE AUTHORIZING HISTORICAL HORSE RACING AT CERTAIN LOCATIONS WHERE LIVE OR SIMULCAST HORSE RACING OCCURS AND ALLOCATING REVENUE THEREFROM.

AN INITIATIVE AMENDING CHAPTER 25, TITLE 54, IDAHO CODE; CONTAINS FINDINGS AND PURPOSES; AMENDS DEFINITION OF HISTORICAL HORSE RACE; ADDS NEW SECTION AUTHORIZING HISTORICAL HORSE RACE BETTING AT CERTAIN LOCATIONS WHERE LIVE OR SIMULCAST PARIMUTUEL HORSE RACE BETTING OCCURS; SPECIFIES REQUIREMENTS FOR HISTORICAL HORSE RACE TERMINALS; DECLARES SUCH TERMINALS NOT TO BE SLOT MACHINES; ALLOCATES REVENUE FROM HISTORICAL HORSE RACE BETTING; REQUIRES LICENSEES TO ENTER INTO AGREEMENTS WITH HORSEMEN'S GROUPS; CREATES HISTORICAL HORSE RACE PURSE MONEYS FUND IN STATE TREASURY; AUTHORIZES DISTRIBUTION BY STATE RACING COMMISSION AND INVESTMENT BY STATE TREASURER OF FUND MONIES; DIRECTS STATE RACING COMMISSION TO PROMULGATE IMPLEMENTING RULES; DECLARES ACT EFFECTIVE UPON VOTER APPROVAL AND COMPLETION OF VOTING CANVASS; AND PROVIDES FOR SEVERABILITY.

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

Section 1. Title. This act shall be known as the Save Horse Racing in Idaho Act.

Section 2. Findings and Purposes.

The people of the State of Idaho recognize and declare the following:

(1) Idaho's horse racing industry is an important contributor to the state's economy (approximately \$50 million in annual payroll, sales, goods and services in 2015) and an enduring element of our Western heritage. Enabling historical horse racing terminals ("HHR") will save the horse racing industry and bring back hundreds of local, good-paying jobs and create hundreds of new ones.

(2) Like live horse race wagering, HHR terminals are parimutuel, which means that the law requires that a high percentage of money wagered be returned to bettors (unlike most casino games), with a small percentage taken out to cover operating expenses. Pari-mutuel wagering is allowed under Idaho's Constitution, and it is regulated and audited by the state.

(3) In 2013, the Idaho Legislature voted to allow HHR at horse racing tracks in Idaho. During the following year of operation, approximately 90% of all HHR wagering was returned to bettors. In addition, HHR became the primary funding source to increase live horse purses from \$2000 to \$5000 per race, providing a more sustainable source of income and economic stability to horsemen.

(4) However, two years later a gubernatorial veto that would

have protected HHR was ruled invalid due to a discrepancy about the veto's timing. This action triggered track closures, loss of employment (over 535 jobs) and harm to and the closure of local small businesses and family owned horse farms.

(5) This ballot measure would reauthorize and enable parimutuel HHR wagering to resume and be limited to existing race tracks that are authorized to conduct live and/or simulcast wagering. It would require by statute that at least 90% of all HHR revenues be returned to bettors and contain strict independent accountability measures and regulatory oversight provisions. This initiative would also explicitly prohibit slot machines.

(6) More importantly, this initiative will bring back hundreds of local, good-paying jobs, create hundreds of new ones and provide over \$50 million in economic activity. It will also benefit Idaho's rural communities and public schools while saving the important legacy of Idaho's horse racing industry.

(7) This ballot measure would provide much needed money for public school classrooms.

(8) The use of HHR to boost a state's economy and protect its horse racing industry is not unique. Currently, neighboring states like Oregon and Wyoming, as well as Kentucky and Arkansas allow HHR, while 21 states allow some form of gaming to supplement the business of live horse racing.

(9) HHR allows the horse racing industry to survive without government support. Without HHR, horse racing in Idaho will no longer be sustainable and will cease to exist.

(10) Repeated attempts by the horse racing industry and its proponents to restore HHR through the Legislature have failed, jeopardizing the existence of live horse racing. Therefore, the citizens of Idaho desire to secure the future of live horse racing in Idaho themselves through this ballot measure. This measure is a fair, reasonable, legal solution that balances the benefits of saving horse racing with concerns about gaming. Furthermore, it clarifies that it is public policy of the State of Idaho that wagering on HHR is pari-mutuel and allowed under the Idaho Constitution.

Section 3: 54-2502, Idaho Code, is hereby amended as follows: 54-2502. DEFINITIONS. Unless the context otherwise requires, words and phrases as used herein shall mean:

- (1) "Commission" means the Idaho state racing commission, hereinafter created.
- (2) "Gross daily receipts" means the total of all sums deposited in all pools for each race day.
- (3) "Historical horse race" means a race involving live horses that was conducted in the past and that is rebroadcast by electronic means and shown on a delayed or replayed basis for the purposes of pari-mutuel wagering conducted at a facility that is authorized to show simulcast and/or televised races where at least eight (8) live horse race days are conducted annually, or where such simulcast facility is subject to 54-2514A(1), Idaho Code.
- (4) "Horsemen's group" means an organization composed of licensed owners and/or trainers duly registered with the secretary of state and recognized by the Idaho [state] racing commission.
- (5) "Host facility" means the racetrack at which the race is run, or the facility which is designated as the host facility if the race is run in a jurisdiction which is not participating in the interstate combined wagering pool.
- (6) "Host jurisdiction" means the jurisdiction in which the host facility is located.
- (7) "Interstate common wagering pool" means a pari-mutuel pool established in one (1) jurisdiction which is combined with comparable pari-mutuel pools from one (1) or more racing jurisdictions. Such pool is established for the purpose of establishing pay-off prices in the various jurisdictions.
- (8) "Pari-mutuel" means any system whereby wagers with respect to the outcome of a race are placed with, or in, a wagering pool conducted by a person licensed or otherwise permitted to do so under state law, and in which the participants are wagering with each other and not against the operator.
- (9) "Persons" means and includes individuals, firms, corporations and associations.

(10) "Pool" means the total sum of all moneys wagered in each race for each type of bet. Types of bets include win, place, show, quinella, daily double, exacta, trifecta, etc., and such other types as are approved by the commission from time to time.

(11) "Race meet" means and includes any exhibition of thoroughbred, purebred, and/or registered horse racing, mule racing or dog racing, where the pari-mutuel system of wagering is used. Singular includes the plural and plural includes the singular; and words importing one gender shall be regarded as including all other genders.

(12) "Racing jurisdiction" or "jurisdiction" means a governmental jurisdiction responsible for the regulation of pari-mutuel racing in that jurisdiction.

(13) "Simulcast" means the telecast or other transmission of live audio and visual signals of a race, transmitted from a sending track to a receiving location, for the purpose of wagering conducted on the race at the receiving location.

Section 4. Chapter 25, Title 54, Idaho Code, is hereby amended by the addition thereto of NEW SECTIONS, to be known and designated as Section 54-2512A, 54-2512B, and 54-2512C Idaho Code, and to read as follows: 54-2512A. Pari-mutuel betting on historical horse race video terminals – Distributions of deposits – Historical horse race purse moneys fund.

- (1) Wagering on an historical horse race is declared to be lawful and such wagering may be conducted at any facility located within the grounds or enclosure where live and/or simulcast horse racing is conducted and where at least eight (8) live horse race days are conducted annually, or where such simulcast facility is subject to 54-2514A(1), Idaho Code. Wagering on an historical horse race shall be conducted in accordance with the pari-mutuel system pursuant to the provisions of this chapter and in accordance with all rules promulgated by the commission.
- (2) Historical horse racing terminals shall not be activated by a handle or lever, do not dispense coins, currency, tokens, or chips, and shall only perform the following functions:
 - (a) Accept currency or other representative of value to qualify a player to participate in one or more games;
 - (b) Dispense, at the player's request, a cash-out ticket that has printed upon it the game identifier and the player's credit balance;
 - (c) Show on a video screen or other electronic display, rather than on a paper ticket, the results of each game played;
 - (d) Show on a video screen or other electronic display, in an area separate from the game results, the player's credit balance;
 - (e) Maintain the integrity of the operations of the terminal.
- (3) Notwithstanding any other provision of Idaho law, a historical horse racing terminal as described in subsection (2) above is not a slot machine or an electronic or electromechanical imitation or simulation of any form of casino gambling.
- (4) Each licensee conducting the pari-mutuel system for historical horse races shall distribute and pay all sums deposited in any historical horse race pool as follows:
 - (a) No less than ninety percent (90%) of gross daily receipts in various wagering pools shall be established to fund reserves and payoffs for distribution and payment to winning wagers;
 - (b) One percent (1.00%) of gross daily receipts shall be provided to the Idaho state racing commission for distribution and deposit in designated accounts, as follows:
 - (i) One half of one percent (.50%) to the Public School Income Fund;
 - (ii) One-fourth of one percent (0.25%) of gross daily receipts to the racing commission account within the state regulatory fund;
 - (iii) One-tenth of one percent (0.10%) of gross daily receipts to the track distribution account within the pari-mutuel distribution fund;
 - (iv) One-tenth of one percent (0.10%) of gross daily receipts to the breed distribution account within the pari-mutuel distribution fund, to be split equally between the Idaho thoroughbred and quarter horse breeders;
 - (v) One-twentieth of one percent (0.05%) of gross daily receipts to the Idaho Horse Council youth programs account,

which is hereby created within the pari-mutuel distribution fund; and
 (c) The balance of gross daily receipts to the licensee. All moneys in these accounts are hereby continuously appropriated to the commission for further distribution and time of payment as provided in section 54-2513, Idaho Code.
 (5) Each licensee conducting the pari-mutuel system for historical horse races shall enter into an agreement with a horsemen's group, as the term "horsemen's group" is defined in section 54-2502, Idaho Code, that shall address, but not be limited to, establishing the percentage of the historical horse race handle that is dedicated to the live horse race purse structure. In addition, the agreement shall provide that all historical race purse moneys that are accrued as required by horsemen's agreements shall be held in the historical horse race moneys fund created pursuant to the provisions of this section.
 (6) The historical horse race purse moneys fund is hereby created in the state treasury. Moneys in the fund shall consist of all historical horse race moneys that are accrued as required by horsemen's agreements. Moneys in the fund are hereby perpetually appropriated to the Idaho State Racing Commission for distribution pursuant to the provisions of horsemen's agreements and rules of the Commission. The Commission is authorized to promulgate rules providing for the receipt, deposit, withdrawal and distribution of such moneys. The state treasurer shall invest idle moneys in the fund and any interest received on those investments shall be returned to the fund which is created pursuant to the provisions of this section.
 (7) The Commission shall promulgate rules pursuant to chapter 52, title 67, Idaho Code, to implement the provisions of this section.

54-2512B. Effect.

Notwithstanding any other provision of Idaho law, this act shall be in full force and effect after voter approval and immediately upon completion of the canvass of the votes by the Board of Canvassers. No further action by the executive or legislative branches of state government are required to implement the provisions of this act.

54-2512C. Severability.

The terms of this act are severable such that if any term or provision is declared by a court of competent jurisdiction to be illegal, void, or unenforceable, the remaining provisions of this act shall continue to be valid and enforceable.

Proposition Two

AN INITIATIVE TO PROVIDE THAT THE STATE SHALL AMEND ITS STATE PLAN TO EXPAND MEDICAID ELIGIBILITY TO CERTAIN PERSONS.

RELATING TO MEDICAID; AMENDING CHAPTER 2, TITLE 56, IDAHO CODE, BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW SECTION 56-267, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE THAT THE STATE SHALL AMEND ITS STATE PLAN TO EXPAND MEDICAID ELIGIBILITY TO CERTAIN PERSONS AND TO PROVIDE THAT THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE IS REQUIRED AND AUTHORIZED TO TAKE ALL ACTIONS NECESSARY TO IMPLEMENT THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SECTION; AND AMENDING SECTION 56-262, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho:

SECTION 1. That Chapter 2, Title 56, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended by the addition thereto of a NEW SECTION, to be known and designated as Section 56-267, Idaho Code, and to read as follows:

56-267. MEDICAID ELIGIBILITY EXPANSION.

(1) Notwithstanding any provision of law or federal waiver to the contrary, the state shall amend its state plan to expand Medicaid eligibility to include those persons under sixty-five (65) years of age whose modified adjusted gross income is one hundred thirty-three percent (133%) of the federal poverty level or below and who are not otherwise eligible for any other coverage under the state plan, in accordance with sections 1902(a)(10)(A)(i)(VIII) and 1902(e)(14) of the Social Security Act.

(2) No later than 90 days after approval of this act, the department shall submit any necessary state plan amendments to the United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services to implement the provisions of this section. The department is required and authorized to take all actions necessary to implement the provisions of this section as soon as practicable.

SECTION 2. That Section 56-262, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

56-262. DEFINITIONS. The definitions contained in section 56-252, Idaho Code, shall apply to sections 56-260 through 56-266 ~~56-267~~, Idaho Code.

YES on Prop One

The Committee to Save Idaho Horse Racing, Create Jobs, and Fund Public Schools.

Bruce Newcomb, Chairman
 John Sheldon, Treasurer
 P.O. Box 2762
 Boise, Idaho 83701

YES on Prop Two

Idahoans for Healthcare

Christy Perry, Co-Chairman
 Emily Strizich, Co-Chairman
 Dr. Bruce Belzer, MD., Treasurer
 P.O. Box 2385
 Boise, Idaho 83701
www.IdahoansForHealthcare.org
Info@IdahoansForHealthcare.org

Contact Information

**Secretary of State's Office
 Elections Division**

700 W. Jefferson St., Suite E205
 P.O. Box 83720
 Boise, Idaho 83720-0080
 (208) 334-2852
elections@sos.idaho.gov

NO on Prop One

Stop Predatory Gambling Idaho

Jonathan Krutz, President
 1716 N. 10th St.
 Boise, Idaho 83702
 (208) 841-1897

NO on Prop Two

Idaho Freedom Foundation

Fred Birnbaum, Vice President
 802 W. Bannock St.
 Suite 405
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Audio, Large Print, and Spanish Versions

To download the audio, large print, or Spanish versions of this voter information pamphlet, please visit the Resources page of **IdahoVotes.gov**.

The Secretary of State and the Idaho Commission for Libraries have partnered to provide this voter information pamphlet in a format accessible to the visually impaired. An audio version of this pamphlet is available from the Talking Books Service (TBS).

VOTER INFORMATION



VOTER IDENTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

A poll worker will ask you to provide identification. Several forms of photo identification will be accepted on Election Day. If you are unable to present an acceptable form of photo identification, you may choose to sign a personal identification affidavit swearing to your identity and then vote. Please visit the Identification Requirements page of IdahoVotes.gov for more information.



VOTER REGISTRATION

You can register to vote online or by mail up to 25 days before Election Day. After the pre-registration deadline, you can still register in person at your polling place on Election Day and then vote. For additional information about registering to vote, please visit IdahoVotes.gov or contact your county clerk's office.



VOTING ACCESSIBILITY

All polling places are accessible. If you would like assistance voting, several options are available. These include getting assistance at the polls from a person of your choice, using voter assistance terminals, and absentee voting. Please visit the Voting Accessibility page of IdahoVotes.gov or contact your county clerk's office for detailed information about accessible voting options.



ABSENTEE VOTING

You may vote by mail using an absentee ballot if you are registered by the pre-registration deadline. You must request an absentee ballot from your county clerk's office at least 11 days prior to Election Day. Additional information and absentee ballot request forms can be found on the Absentee Voting Information page of IdahoVotes.gov or from your county clerk's office.



EARLY VOTING

Early voting and in-person absentee voting allows you to vote in person at an early voting location just as you would on Election Day. Please contact your county clerk's office for early voting locations and hours of operation.

IDAHO VOTES

- Register to Vote Online
- Find Your Polling Place
- Additional Voter Information
- Verify Your Voter Registration



IdahoVotes.gov



**LAWRENCE DENNEY
SECRETARY OF STATE
BOISE, ID 83720-0080**

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U.S. POSTAGE PAID
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County Clerk Offices

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Adams	(208) 253-4561	Gooding	(208) 934-4841
Bannock	(208) 236-7329	Idaho	(208) 983-2751
Bear Lake	(208) 945-2212	Jefferson	(208) 745-7756
Benewah	(208) 245-3212	Jerome	(208) 644-2714
Bingham	(208) 782-3164	Kootenai	(208) 446-1030
Blaine	(208) 788-5510	Latah	(208) 883-2249
Boise	(208) 392-4431	Lemhi	(208) 756-2815
Bonner	(208) 255-3631	Lewis	(208) 937-2661
Bonneville	(208) 529-1363	Lincoln	(208) 886-7641
Boundary	(208) 267-2242	Madison	(208) 359-6219
Butte	(208) 527-3021	Minidoka	(208) 436-9511
Camas	(208) 764-2242	Nez Perce	(208) 799-3020
Canyon	(208) 454-7563	Oneida	(208) 766-4116
Caribou	(208) 547-4324	Owyhee	(208) 495-2421
Cassia	(208) 878-5240	Payette	(208) 642-6000
Clark	(208) 374-5304	Power	(208) 226-7611
Clearwater	(208) 476-5615	Shoshone	(208) 752-1264
Custer	(208) 879-2360	Teton	(208) 354-8780
Elmore	(208) 587-2130	Twin Falls	(208) 736-4004
Franklin	(208) 852-1090	Valley	(208) 382-7100
Fremont	(208) 624-7332	Washington	(208) 414-2092