



2022  
**MONTANA**  
VOTER  
INFORMATION  
PAMPHLET

**CHRISTI JACOBSEN**  
MONTANA SECRETARY OF STATE





**CHRISTI JACOBSEN**  
MONTANA SECRETARY OF STATE



Dear Fellow Montanans,

It is the absolute honor of my lifetime to serve as your Montana Secretary of State. Thank you for the trust and faith you have placed in me to ensure safe, secure, and transparent elections in Montana.

Our U.S. Constitution guarantees the right to vote. Our elections set our government and democracy apart from the rest of the world: a foundation “of the people, by the people, for the people.” The 2022 General Election is Tuesday, November 8<sup>th</sup>, and I encourage all eligible Montana citizens to

vote! Before you vote, please read and learn about the ballot issues in this publication.

Thank you for voting, and God Bless America and Montana!

Sincerely,



CHRISTI JACOBSEN  
Secretary of State



# MONTANA VOTING INFORMATION

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*PAMPHLET FORMATS* – The Voter Information Pamphlet is available in large print, braille, audio, and electronically. To request copies or an alternative format, contact the Secretary of State’s office at 406.444.9608 or email [soselections@mt.gov](mailto:soselections@mt.gov).

# QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE

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## To Register to Vote:



### You Must Be:

- A citizen of the United States;
- A resident of Montana for at least 30 days before the next election; and
- 18 years of age on or before the next election.

## How to Register:



- Complete a voter registration application at your County Election Office.
- Fill out an application found online at <https://sosmt.gov/vote-ready/> – print, sign, and return or mail to your County Election Office.
- Register when applying for or renewing your Montana Driver's License or when obtaining public assistance.

## Late Registration Information:



- Late registration begins October 12<sup>th</sup> and closes at noon, November 7<sup>th</sup>.
- After you register during the late registration period, you must pick up your ballot at your County

Election Office or location designated by the county election administrator.

### Vote at the Polls on Election Day:

- Polls open November 8<sup>th</sup> at 7:00 a.m.\* and close at 8:00 p.m.

*(\*Opening times may vary for small polling places. Contact your County Election Office.)*



- Bring valid identification - see page 16 for identification requirements.
- Find your polling place:
- Contact your local County Election Office;
- Visit the My Voter Page at <https://sosmt.gov/vote-ready/>; or
- Check your Voter Registration Confirmation Card.

### If You Forget Your ID:

- Return to the polls when you have your ID;
- Discuss other ID options with the election judge at your polling place; or
- Vote a Provisional Ballot - your provisional ballot will be counted if your identity and eligibility can be verified.



## Voting by Mail / Absentee Ballot:



Fill out and sign the application for an absentee ballot. You can find the application at <https://sosmt.gov/elections/absentee/>. Submit the application to your County Election Office by mail or in person. The ballot packet will be mailed to the

## How to Sign Up to Receive an Absentee Ballot:



Voters on the absentee list automatically receive an absentee ballot for every election in which they are eligible to vote. There are two ways to sign up:

- Application for Absentee Ballot
- Choose to receive your ballot by mail on the Voter Registration Application
- Check your absentee status via the My Voter Page at <http://sosmt.gov/vote-ready>.

## Military and Overseas Voter Information:



Absent active-duty military and overseas citizen electors can register to vote, request an absentee ballot, and vote their ballot beginning 45 days before a federal election using the Secretary of State's Electronic Absentee System. Voters can track the status of their absentee ballot using the online election tool, My Voter Page, found at <https://sosmt.gov/vote-ready/>.



## Accessibility for Voters with Disabilities:



Every polling place in Montana has at least one specialized voting machine called an ExpressVote® or AutoMark™ that enables people with disabilities to vote independently and privately.

If you cannot enter a polling place, election judges will assist you with curbside voting. If you are disabled, you may ask an election judge to help mark your ballot. You can bring a friend or relative who, with the permission of the election judge, can go into the voting booth with you and help you vote.

You may also designate an agent to assist you with the voting process on the Designation of Agent by Individual and Disability form (<https://sosmt.gov/elections/official-forms>).

Deliver the signed application to your County Election Office.

You may apply for an electronic ballot that can be marked on your personal computer, printed, and returned to the election office using the Secretary of State's Electronic Ballot Request System (EBRS) (<https://sosmt.gov/elections/disabilities/>).

## My Voter Page (MVP)

Visit the My Voter Page at <https://sosmt.gov/vote-ready/> to:



- Verify your voter registration information for accuracy
- Find your polling place
- Track your absentee ballot
- View a sample ballot

Note: Polling locations listed on MVP are for State and Federal Primary and General Elections and may not apply to other elections.



## BALLOT ISSUES

DISCLAIMER: The information included in the Voter Information Pamphlet is the official ballot language, the text of each issue, and the submitted arguments and rebuttals for and against each issue. The Secretary of State's role is to publish the respective information, as such, the opinions expressed therein do not necessarily represent the views of the Secretary of State or the State of Montana (§13-27-401 MCA).

Ballot Language for Constitutional Amendment No. 48

### CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 48

AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED BY  
THE LEGISLATURE

AN ACT SUBMITTING TO THE QUALIFIED ELECTORS OF MONTANA AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE II, SECTION 11, OF THE MONTANA CONSTITUTION TO EXPLICITLY INCLUDE ELECTRONIC DATA AND COMMUNICATIONS IN SEARCH AND SEIZURE PROTECTIONS.

C-48 is a constitutional amendment to amend Article II, section 11 of the Montana Constitution to specifically protect electronic data and communications from unreasonable search and seizures.

YES on Constitutional Amendment C-48

☐ NO on Constitutional Amendment C-48

**THE COMPLETE TEXT OF SENATE BILL NO. 203,  
REFERRED BY C-48**

AN ACT SUBMITTING TO THE QUALIFIED ELECTORS OF MONTANA AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE II, SECTION 11, OF THE MONTANA CONSTITUTION TO EXPLICITLY INCLUDE ELECTRONIC DATA AND COMMUNICATIONS IN SEARCH AND SEIZURE PROTECTIONS.  
BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:

**Section 1.** Article II, section 11, of The Constitution of the State of Montana is amended to read:

**"Section 11. Searches and seizures.** The people shall be secure in their persons, papers, electronic data and communications, homes, and effects from unreasonable searches and seizures. No warrant to search any place, ~~or~~ to seize any person or thing, or to access electronic data or communications shall issue without describing the place to be searched or the person or thing to be seized, or without probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation reduced to writing."

**Section 2. Two-thirds vote required.** Because [section 1] is a legislative proposal to amend the constitution, Article XIV, section 8, of the Montana constitution requires an affirmative

roll call vote of two-thirds of all the members of the legislature, whether one or more bodies, for passage.

**Section 3. Submission to electorate.** [This act] shall be submitted to the qualified electors of Montana at the general election to be held in November 2022 by printing on the ballot the full title of [this act] and the following:

YES on Constitutional Amendment C-48

NO on Constitutional Amendment C-48

Arguments for Constitutional Amendment C-48

C-48 adds language to Article II, section 11 of the Montana Constitution to specifically protect electronic data and communications from unreasonable search and seizures from the government. When Montana's Constitution was ratified in 1972, the reference to papers and effects meant written or printed communication, but times have changed. Most of our communication and personal information now is electronic. This constitutional amendment adds twelve words that specifically reference electronic data and communications so that email, text messages, other electronic files, data, and information are included in the constitution's statement of protection from unreasonable search and seizures.

The addition to this section of our constitution is simple and straightforward. It would update the section with new language, (underlined), to say, "The people shall be secure in their persons, papers, electronic data and communications, homes, and effects from unreasonable searches and seizures. No warrant to search any place, to seize any person or thing, or to access electronic data or communications shall issue without describing the place to be searched or the person or thing to be seized, or without probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation reduced to writing."

We support this constitutional amendment to reflect our modern communications methods in the protections of Montana citizens. We hope you'll support this constitutional amendment, too. Please vote YES for C-48.

## Arguments Against Constitutional Amendment C-48

***NO ARGUMENT WAS RECEIVED FROM THE REJECTION COMMITTEE AGAINST C-48 BEFORE THE DEADLINE.***

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## Rebuttal Arguments – Constitutional Amendment C-48

***NO REBUTTAL ARGUMENTS REGARDING C-48 WERE RECEIVED FROM EITHER COMMITTEE BEFORE THE DEADLINE.***

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### ***Approval Committee C-48:***

- *Senator JP Pomnichowski*
- *Representative Katie Zolnikov*
- *Senator Kenneth Bogner*

LEGISLATIVE REFERENDUM NO. 131

AN ACT REFERRED BY THE LEGISLATURE

AN ACT ADOPTING THE BORN-ALIVE INFANT PROTECTION ACT; PROVIDING THAT INFANTS BORN ALIVE, INCLUDING INFANTS BORN ALIVE AFTER AN ABORTION, ARE LEGAL PERSONS; REQUIRING HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS TO TAKE NECESSARY ACTIONS TO PRESERVE THE LIFE OF A BORN-ALIVE INFANT; PROVIDING A PENALTY; PROVIDING THAT THE PROPOSED ACT BE SUBMITTED TO THE QUALIFIED ELECTORS OF MONTANA; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act legally protects born-alive infants by imposing criminal penalties on health care providers who do not act to preserve the life of such infants, including infants born during an attempted abortion. A born-alive infant is entitled to medically appropriate care and treatment. A health care provider shall take medically appropriate and reasonable actions to preserve the life and health of a born-alive infant.

A born-alive infant means an infant who breathes, has a beating heart, or has definite movement of voluntary muscles, after the complete expulsion or extraction from the mother.



A health care provider found guilty of failing to take medically appropriate and reasonable actions to preserve a born-alive infant's life under this Act faces punishment of a fine up to \$50,000 or imprisonment up to 20 years, or both.

YES on Legislative Referendum LR-131

NO on Legislative Referendum LR-131

# THE COMPLETE TEXT OF HOUSE BILL NO. 167, REFERRED BY LR-131

AN ACT ADOPTING THE BORN-ALIVE INFANT PROTECTION ACT; PROVIDING THAT INFANTS BORN ALIVE, INCLUDING INFANTS BORN ALIVE AFTER AN ABORTION, ARE LEGAL PERSONS; REQUIRING HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS TO TAKE NECESSARY ACTIONS TO PRESERVE THE LIFE OF A BORN-ALIVE INFANT; PROVIDING A PENALTY; PROVIDING THAT THE PROPOSED ACT BE SUBMITTED TO THE QUALIFIED ELECTORS OF MONTANA; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:

**Section 1. Short title.** [Sections 1 through 8] may be cited as the "Born-Alive Infant Protection Act".

**Section 2. Findings -- purpose.** (1) The state asserts a compelling interest in protecting the life of any infant born alive following an abortion.

(2) An infant born alive is a legal person for all purposes under the laws of the state and is entitled to the protections of the laws, including the right to appropriate and reasonable medical care and treatment.

(3) In the absence of proper legal protections, newly born infants who have survived abortions have been denied appropriate

lifesaving or life-sustaining medical care and treatment and have been left to die.

**Section 3. Definitions.** As used in [sections 1 through 8], the following definitions apply:

(1) "Abortion clinic" means any health care provider who performs any surgical abortion procedure or provides a medicine, drug, or any other substance prescribed or dispensed with the intent of terminating the clinically diagnosable pregnancy of a woman, with knowledge that the termination will with reasonable likelihood cause the death of the unborn child. This includes the off-label use of drugs that are known to have abortion-inducing properties and are prescribed specifically with the intent of causing an abortion, such as misoprostol and methotrexate, but excludes drugs that may be known to cause an abortion but are prescribed for other medical indications.

(2) "Born alive" means the complete expulsion or extraction from the mother of a human infant, at any stage of development, who, after expulsion or extraction, breathes, has a beating heart, or has definite movement of voluntary muscles, regardless of whether the umbilical cord has been cut and regardless of whether the expulsion or extraction occurs as a result of natural or induced labor, cesarean section, induced abortion, or another method.

(3) "Health care provider" means an individual who may be asked to participate in any way in a health care service or procedure, including but not limited to a physician, physician's assistant, nurse, nurse's aide, medical assistant, hospital employee, medical facility employee, or abortion clinic employee.

(4) "Medical facility" means a public or private hospital, clinic, center, medical school, medical training institute, health care facility, physician's office, infirmary, dispensary, ambulatory surgical treatment center, or other institution or location in which medical care or treatment is provided to any person.

**Section 4. Born-alive infant protection** (1) A born-alive infant, including an infant born in the course of an abortion, must be treated as a legal person under the laws of the state, with the same rights to medically appropriate and reasonable care and treatment.

(2) A health care provider who is present at the time a born-alive infant is born shall take all medically appropriate and reasonable actions to preserve the life and health of the infant.

**Section 5. <sup>1</sup>Criminal penalties.** (1) A health care provider who purposely, knowingly, or negligently violates [section 4] is guilty of a felony and upon conviction shall be fined an amount not to exceed \$50,000, be imprisoned in a state prison for a term not to exceed 20 years, or both.

(2) For the purposes of this section, "purposely", "knowingly", and "negligently" have the meanings provided in 45-2-101.

**Section 6. Mandatory reporting.** A health care provider, medical facility, abortion clinic, or employee or volunteer of a medical facility or abortion clinic that has knowledge of a failure to comply

with the requirements of [section 4] shall immediately report the failure to law enforcement.

**Section 7. Construction.** [Sections 1 through 8] may not be construed as any indication that other state laws protecting children do not apply to infants born alive during an abortion.

**Section 8. Right of intervention.** The legislature, by joint resolution, may appoint one or more of its members, who sponsored or cosponsored [sections 1 through 8] in the member's official capacity, to intervene as a matter of right in any case in which the constitutionality of [sections 1 through 8] is challenged.

**Section 9. Codification instruction.** [Sections 1 through 8] are intended to be codified as a new part in Title 50, chapter 20, and the provisions of Title 50, chapter 20, apply to [sections 1 through 8].

**Section 10. Severability.** If a part of [this act] is invalid, all valid parts that are severable from the invalid part remain in effect. If a part of [this act] is invalid in one or more of its applications, the part remains in effect in all valid applications that are severable from the invalid applications.

**Section 11. Effective date.** If approved by the electorate, [this act] is effective January 1, 2023.

**Section 12. Submission to electorate.** [This act] shall be submitted to the qualified electors of Montana at the general election to be held in November 2022 by printing on the ballot the full title of [this act] and the following:

YES on Legislative Referendum LR-131

NO on Legislative Referendum LR-131

## Arguments for Legislative Referendum LR-131

LR 131, the *Born-Alive Protection Act*, requires that any infant born alive, including one born following an attempted abortion, be treated as a legal person under Montana law, with the same right to medically appropriate care and treatment. This requirement will preserve the lives of born-alive infants who are developed enough to survive and ensure humane comfort care for those who are not likely to survive.

Current state and federal laws insufficiently protect born-alive infants, especially those who survive attempted abortions. This problem is not hypothetical.

Evidence from both the U.S. and abroad shows that infants do survive attempted abortions. For example, the CDC reports that from 2003 to 2014 at least 143 infants died after being born alive during abortion procedures.

It is critically important that we ensure that these infants receive humane and medically appropriate care. They should not be neglected, left alone to die, or have active steps taken to end their lives.

It is even more important to provide this protection in light of recent attempts in other states to affirmatively deny any legal protection to newly born children.

A 2022 bill in Maryland would have prohibited “any form of investigation or penalty for a person experiencing a “perinatal

death related to a failure to act.” “Perinatal” is often defined as “the period that starts at the 20<sup>th</sup> to the 28<sup>th</sup> week of gestation and ends one to four weeks after birth.” The Maryland bill would have protected those who callously allow a newly born child to die, who intentionally neglect the child, or who actively take steps to end the child’s life.

This year, California introduced a version of the Maryland bill, Assembly Bill 2223. This bill provides that a person shall not be subject to civil or criminal liability or penalty based on his or her actions or omissions with respect to an “abortion or perinatal death.”

When you legalize abortion right up until birth, some babies, fighting for life, endure abortion attempts and miraculously survive. We believe all babies born, including babies that survive abortion against all odds deserve the protection LR 131 affords them.

Proponents of perinatal death by indifference argue that late-term abortions are done only to protect the life or health of the mother. However, *Roe v. Wade*’s companion *Doe v. Bolton*, handed down by the Supreme Court the same day as *Roe*, suggested that “health” should be read broadly. In other words, health would include a variety of sociological, economic, psychological, emotional, and physical factors, allowing babies to be aborted not just for genuine threats to a mother’s life or physical health.

Montana’s LR 131 will protect every baby born in Montana by requiring healthcare providers to provide medically appropriate and reasonable actions to preserve a born alive infants’ life or to provide humane comfort care.



We implore you to vote “yes” on LR 131, for babies’ sake. Let’s not become another California.

## Arguments Against Legislative Referendum LR-131

Imagine expecting a baby. For months, you’ve been dreaming of the person your child will become. And then, at 20 weeks, the water breaks, contractions begin, and labor starts early ... before there’s any chance of your baby’s surviving outside the womb. All you ask is to hold him for his last seconds, minutes, or hours. You want to ensure that your child’s short time on earth is comfortable and full of love. Perhaps you need time for prayer or baptism.

This ballot initiative would deny you that wish. If your baby has a heartbeat, doctors and nurses would take your baby and attempt resuscitation, inserting IVs and breathing tubes and performing chest compressions that can break bones. They’d be forced to do this, under penalty of prison time, even if you objected. Even though it caused pain. Even though there’s no chance it would help. Babies born this early do not survive, whether resuscitated or not.

Montanans don’t need government intrusion into the most private, deeply painful experience a family can have. Parents have the right to grieve in their own ways. Forcing doctors and nurses to override families’ wishes is the worst sort of government overreach.

Those supporting this initiative argue a new law is necessary to protect infants who don’t receive medical care. This is untrue.

Montana state law already prohibits “purposely, knowingly, or negligently causing the death of a premature infant born alive if the infant is viable”—that is, if the infant has a chance of survival outside the womb.

This initiative doesn’t originate in Montana and isn’t right for Montanans. It’s modeled after legislation written by a Washington D.C.-based group, part of a coordinated, well-financed project to bring national politics into Montanans’ private lives.

This initiative is not about abortion. The American College of Obstetrics and Gynecology confirms that abortions after 21 weeks happen only in “extreme cases where the life and health of the woman is at risk or the fetus has severe birth defects that are incompatible with life.” Such extreme cases are rare: In the most recent data, fewer than one in one hundred (0.7%) of abortions in Montana were performed after 21 weeks. Deliveries performed for severe malformations or genetic issues generally do not result in infants born alive.

This initiative will prevent parents from deciding how to spend their baby’s inevitable last moments. It will also criminalize doctors, nurses and other health care professionals, who will face jail time for following medical guidelines and respecting families’ wishes during a time of profound loss. Vote no on LR 131.

## Proponents' Rebuttal of Argument Against LR-131

In our opening argument we pointed to actual laws protecting health care professionals in other states who deliberately allow the death of viable babies born alive. Montana law does not address this; It simply says, you can't "purposely, knowingly or negligently" kill a baby. The text of LR-131-HB 167 reads, "In the absence of proper legal protections, newly born infants who have survived abortions have been denied appropriate lifesaving or life-sustaining medical care and treatment and have been left to die".

The opponents of the Born Alive Infant Protection Act ask you to believe mythical situations that LR-131 is not remotely connected to, namely, "at 20 weeks your water breaks, contractions begin...". In truth LR-131-HB 167 requires "medical care to be provided to infants born alive **AFTER** an induced labor, cesarean section, attempted abortion or another method."

The most basic job of government is to protect life, especially the youngest and most vulnerable. If we can't count on the law to protect babies, then who can count on its protection? Can the old, the infirmed, the disabled? Should Montana follow the lead of states like California? No, and that's why the legislature passed HB 167.

LR-131-HB 167 simply requires "medically appropriate and reasonable care" for babies born-alive after "induced labor, C-section, or attempted abortion". All life is precious. Montanans are both reasonable and compassionate. Vote yes to protect all

children, whether that's one child or fifty does not matter. All people deserve the fullest protection of the law.

## Opponents' Rebuttal of Argument for LR-131

The statement urging voters to pass LR 131 has nothing to do with what LR 131 actually means for Montanans.

LR 131 would force families in tragic situations to watch their babies undergo futile, painful medical treatment. LR 131 brings government into their most private, personal moments.

The ballot initiative does not increase protections for infants with any chance of survival. Federal law – whether you're in Montana or California -- already defines every infant born alive as a person. A doctor commits homicide if he “purposely, knowingly, or negligently causes the death of a premature infant born alive, if the infant is viable.” In other words, if a baby has a chance to live outside the womb—even with artificial assistance—the doctor must provide medical care.

Abortions after 21 weeks happen in the most tragic circumstances—when necessary to protect the life of the mother or when the infant has no chance of survival. In the source quoted above, out of 49,126,572 births studied, 143 infants born after an abortion procedure survived for a few moments to hours. Records for at least 97 of the 143 infants clearly showed fetal anomalies or a maternal health issue led to delivery – and these families no doubt also deserve the chance to hold their babies.

Families don't need the government to force their non-viable infant's last moments to be painful ones. Vote no on LR 131.

***Approval Committee LR-131:***

- *Senator Tom McGillvray*
- *Representative Kerri Seekins-Crowe*
- *Jeff Laszloffy.*

***Rejection Committee LR-131:***

- *Senator Diane Sands*
- *Representative Alice Buckley*
- *Leah Miller MD/MP.*

●  
APPENDIX

Polling Place Identification Requirements:

**Examples of Acceptable Polling Place ID**



Montana Driver's License



Montana ID Card



Military ID Card



Tribal Photo ID Card



US Passport



Concealed Carry Permit

## Other Options for Identification:

Photo ID with individual's name and at least one of these qualifying items

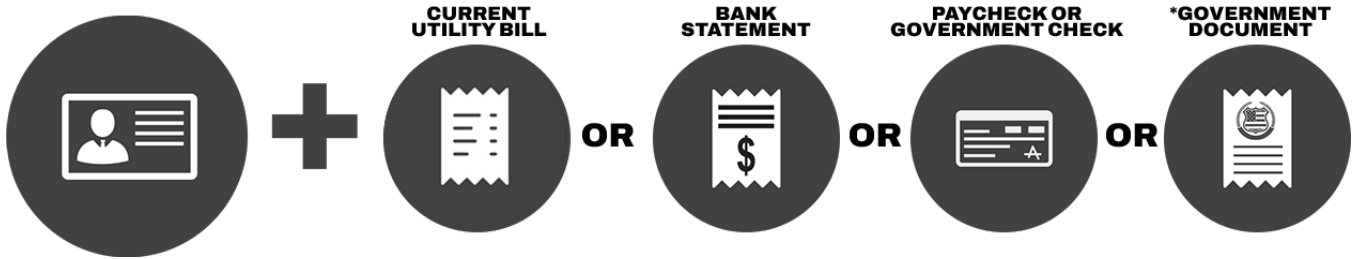


Photo ID  
Examples:

Government Document Examples:  
*(\*must show name and current address)*

### Photo ID Examples:

- Student ID with Photo
- Out-of-State Driver's License
- Non-Montana State ID
- Credit Card with Photo
- Health Club ID
- Costco/Sam's Club Card
- Employee ID
- Any ID with Photo and Name





## **Government Document Examples:**

- Voter Confirmation Card
- Polling Place Elector Identification Form
- Tax Refund Check
- Medicaid/Medicare Statement
- Welfare Check
- Vehicle Registration
- Property Tax Bill
- Veterans Administration Documents
- WIC Papers
- Subsidized Housing Papers
- Government Student Loan Paperwork
- Social Security Paperwork
- Bills from the University System
- USDA Documentation
- Disability Paperwork
- SSI Documents
- Tribal ID

*Any government document (local, state, or federal) issued to a person that has the person's name and current*

*Note: A utility bill, bank statement, paycheck, or other document may be provided via an electronic device if not available in paper form.*

## County Election Offices Contact Information

<b>County Election Offices</b>			
<b>County</b>	<b>Mailing Address</b>	<b>City/State/Zip</b>	<b>Phone</b>
Beaverhead	2 S Pacific St No 3	Dillon MT 59725	(406) 683-3720
Big Horn	PO Box 908	Hardin MT 59034	(406) 665-9796
Blaine	PO Box 278	Chinook MT 59523	(406) 357-3240
Broadwater	515 Broadway St	Townsend MT 59644	(406) 266-3405
Carbon	PO Box 887	Red Lodge MT 59068	(406) 446-1220
Carter	Box 315	Ekalaka MT 59324	(406) 775-8749
Cascade	Box 2305	Great Falls MT 59403	(406) 454-6803
Chouteau	Box 459	Fort Benton MT 59442	(406) 622-5151
Custer	1010 Main	Miles City MT 59301	(406) 874-3343
Daniels	Box 247	Scobey MT 59263	(406) 487-5561
Dawson	207 West Bell	Glendive MT 59330	(406) 377-3058
Deer Lodge	800 Main	Anaconda MT 59711	(406) 563-4046

Fallon	Box 846	Baker MT 59313	(406) 778-7106
Fergus	712 W Main	Lewistown MT 59457	(406) 535-5242
Flathead	290 B North Main	Kalispell MT 59901	(406) 758-5535
Gallatin	311 W Main Rm 210	Bozeman MT 59715	(406) 582-3060
Garfield	PO Box 7	Jordan MT 59337	(406) 557-2760
Glacier	512 E Main	Cut Bank MT 59427	(406) 873-3609
Golden Valley	PO Box 10	Ryegate MT 59074	(406) 568-2231
Granite	Box 925	Philipsburg MT 59858	(406) 859-3771
Hill	315 4th St	Havre MT 59501	(406) 265-5481
Jefferson	Box H	Boulder MT 59632	(406) 225-4020
Judith Basin	Box 427	Stanford MT 59479	(406) 566-2277 x109
Lake	106 4th Ave E	Polson MT 59860	(406) 883-7268
Lewis & Clark	316 N Park Ave Rm 168	Helena MT 59623	(406) 447-8339

Liberty	Box 459	Chester MT 59522	(406) 759-5365
Lincoln	512 California	Libby MT 59923	(406) 283-2302
Madison	Box 366	Virginia City MT 59755	(406) 843-4270
McCone	Box 199	Circle MT 59215	(406) 485-3505
Meagher	Box 309	White Sulphur Springs MT 59645	(406) 547-3612 x2
Mineral	Box 550	Superior MT 59872	(406) 822-3520
Missoula	140 N Russell St	Missoula MT 59801	(406) 258-4751
Musselshell	506 Main	Roundup MT 59072	(406) 323-1104
Park	414 E Callender St	Livingston MT 59047	(406) 222-4110
Petroleum	Box 226	Winnett MT 59087	(406) 429-5311
Phillips	Box 360	Malta MT 59538	(406) 654-2423
Pondera	20 4th Ave SW	Conrad MT 59425	(406) 271-4000
Powder River	Box 200	Broadus MT 59317	(406) 436-2361
Powell	409 Missouri	Deer Lodge MT 59722	(406) 846-9786

Prairie	Box 125	Terry MT 59349	(406) 635-5575
Ravalli	215 S 4th St Ste C	Hamilton MT 59840	(406) 375-6550
Richland	201 W Main	Sidney MT 59270	(406) 433-1708
Roosevelt	400 2nd Ave S	Wolf Point MT 59201	(406) 653-6250
Rosebud	Box 47	Forsyth MT 59327	(406) 346-7318
Sanders	Box 519	Thompson Falls MT 59873	(406) 827-6922
Sheridan	100 W Laurel Ave	Plentywood MT 59254	(406) 765-3403
Silver Bow	155 W Granite Rm 208	Butte MT 59701	(406) 497-6342
Stillwater	Box 149	Columbus MT 59019	(406) 322-8000
Sweet Grass	Box 888	Big Timber MT 59011	(406) 932-5152
Teton	Box 610	Choteau MT 59422	(406) 466-2693
Toole	226 1st St S	Shelby MT 59474	(406) 424-8300
Treasure	Box 392	Hysham MT 59038	(406) 342-5547

Valley	501 Court Sq Box 2	Glasgow MT 59230	(406) 228-6226
Wheatland	Box 1903	Harlowton MT 59036	(406) 632-4891
Wibaux	PO Box 199	Wibaux MT 59353	(406) 796-2481
Yellowstone	Box 35002	Billings MT 59107	(406) 256-2740

## **Success and sorrow: Miss Montana a significant piece of Montana's history.**

The 41st state admitted to the Union, Montana boasts a treasured history, from the arduous expedition of Lewis and Clark to the majestic creations of Charles Marion Russell. Nestled in that beloved history is the story of a C-47 known as "Miss Montana."

Born a military plane during World War 11, she never saw battle, and instead began a unique journey consisting of tragedy and triumph.

Following WWII, Miss Montana was purchased by Missoula's Bob Johnson, flying for Johnson Flying Service. On a fateful day in 1949, she was ordered to fly 15 smokejumpers to the Mann Gulch Fire north of Helena, where 12 of the jumpers would tragically lose their lives.

The C-47 herself nearly suffered a drastic fate during an incident in the Monongahela River in December 1954. While chartering American service members home for the Christmas holiday, she ran out of fuel. Capt. Harold Poe made an emergency landing in the river, but 10 men, including the captain, lost their lives.

Miss Montana survived, was repaired, and continued to fly before eventually retiring at the Museum of Mountain Flying in Missoula. She returned to the skies in 2019, fulfilling her original mission by flying overseas in honor of the 75th anniversary of the World War II D-Day Invasion of Normandy.

Today, Miss Montana is enjoying her "retirement" by visiting her faithful fans across Montana and the region.

Her path has been wrought with twists and turns, successes and sorrows, but it's her perseverance, dedication, and tenacious loyalty that makes her suited to don the name Miss Montana.

***Back cover photograph of the "Miss Montana"  
by Tom Bauer of the Missoulian  
and used by permission.***





MONTANA SECRETARY OF STATE  
ELECTIONS ADMINISTRATOR  
PO BOX 202801  
HELENA, MT 59620-2801

**DO NOT FORWARD – DO NOT RETURN**

**November 8, 2022**

Election Day - Polls open  
7:00 a.m.\* - 8:00 p.m.

**Identification:**

Bring a photo ID or acceptable  
identification

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**CHRISTI JACOBSEN**  
MONTANA SECRETARY OF STATE

