IDAHO VOTERS' PAMPHLET

Ballot Propositions To Be Voted On at the General Election November 5, 2002

Published by
Pete T. Cenarrusa
Secretary of State
State of Idaho

STATE OF IDAHO
SECRETARY OF STATE
BOISE 83720-0080

Dear Idahoan:

This is your Idaho Voters' Pamphlet containing information concerning one initiative and one referendum which will appear on the November 5, 2002 ballot. It contains the ballot title, the pro and con arguments and rebuttals, and the complete text of each ballot measure.

By Constitutional provision in Idaho, the people have the right to legislate independently of the Legislature. Certain people are exercising that right with these propositions.

The arguments for and against, as provided by law, are the opinions of the respective authors. The publishing of the arguments for these measures does not constitute an endorsement by the State of Idaho, nor does the State warrant the accuracy or truth of any statement made in the arguments.

Another section contains information on voter registration. Important information is included for those who are not registered to vote, or have moved recently.

Read carefully the information about the measures contained in this pamphlet. Such measures are designed specifically to give you, the electorate, the opportunity to influence the laws which regulate us all.

Visit our internet site at: http://www.idsos.state.id.us/ for additional election information.

Take advantage of this opportunity and vote on November 5, 2002.

Sincerely,

Pete T Cenarrusa

SECRETARY OF STATE

(Facsimile Ballot)

PROPOSITION ONE

AN INITIATIVE DEFINING TRIBAL VIDEO GAMING MACHINES AND PROVIDING FOR AMENDMENT OF STATE-TRIBAL GAMING COMPACT PROVIDING FOR THEIR USE.

An initiative relating to Indian gaming; providing findings and purposes; clarifying public policy regarding Indian gaming; adding Idaho Code § 67-429B defining tribal video gaming machines as gaming machines used by Indian tribes which are not activated by a handle or lever, do not dispense coins, currency, tokens or chips, and which perform only certain defined functions, and defining such machines as neither slot machines nor imitations or simulations of any form of casino gaming; adding § 67-429C allowing amendment of state-tribal compacts to allow use of tribal video gaming machines; limiting the number of machines to those in a tribe's possession on January 1, 2002, allowing an increase of 5% per year not to exceed 25% over 10 years; requiring renegotiations of compacts after 10 years; providing a tribal contribution of 5% of annual net gaming income for educational programs and schools on or near the reservations; limiting gaming to Indian lands; providing amendment to state-tribal compacts upon certification to the Idaho Secretary of State of a tribal resolution; providing for automatic approval by State without necessity of executive or legislative action; making initiative effective upon completion of canvass of votes by Idaho Secretary of State; and containing a severability clause.

Shall the above-entitled measure proposed by Proposition One be approved?

YES ❑

NO ❑

Text of Proposed Law
Proposition One

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

Section 1. Title.

This act shall be known as the Indian Gaming and Self-Reliance Act.

Section 2. Findings and Purposes.

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

(1) For most of the last century, Indians on reservations in Idaho suffered from disproportionately high unemployment, severe poverty, and a lack of the basic social services available to most Americans. In 1988, federal law confirmed the right of Indian tribes to have limited, regulated gaming on their own land to provide jobs and to generate vitally-needed revenues for education, health care, housing, clean water supplies, roads and other basic services for tribal members and communities on or near reservations.

(2) The Idaho Constitution provides that, except as authorized by the Congress of the United States, the State of Idaho has no jurisdiction or control over Indian lands. Congress has allowed states a limited role in Indian gaming by providing for the negotiation of gaming agreements, called compacts, between states and Indian tribes. Such compacts, which indicate how certain types of Indian gaming will be conducted in a state, were negotiated and agreed upon by the State of Idaho and various Indian tribes in Idaho beginning in 1992.

(3) Since 1992, the tribes in Idaho have proceeded in good faith to make major investments in Indian gaming facilities, and those facilities have finally enabled the tribes to reduce unemployment and welfare and improve living conditions on their reservations. Moreover, Indian gaming has supported jobs for many Idahoans, benefitted the local economies of many Idaho communities, and saved taxpayers millions of dollars by reducing unemployment and welfare on and near reservations.

(4) Now, however, the economic and social progress made by the Indian tribes in Idaho as a result of gaming is in serious jeopardy. Due to differences in opinion over the interpretation of Idaho law, these tribes face legal uncertainties about the types of gaming machines they can operate on Indian lands. This uncertainty threatens the future of Indian gaming in Idaho and the ability of these tribes to continue their progress toward economic self-reliance.

(5) Attempts by the tribes and the governor to resolve these legal uncertainties have failed, jeopardizing the future of tribally-funded education, health care, and social service programs. Therefore, the citizens of Idaho desire to secure the future of tribal gaming on Indian lands in Idaho themselves through this ballot measure.

(6) This ballot measure clarifies that it is the public policy of the State of Idaho that Indian tribes can continue to operate the types of lottery-style gaming machines currently used at Indian

gaming facilities on Idaho reservations under the terms of this act. It also sets reasonable limits on Indian gaming and gaming machines, and provides a mechanism for Indian tribes to share 5% of their net gaming income to support local educational programs and schools on or near reservations.

Section 3. Chapter 4, Title 67, Idaho Code, is hereby amended by the addition thereto of a NEW SECTION, to be known and designated as Section 67-429B, Idaho Code, and to read as follows:

67-429B. AUTHORIZED TRIBAL VIDEO GAMING MACHINES.(1) Indian tribes are authorized to conduct gaming using tribal video gaming machines pursuant to state-tribal gaming compacts which specifically permit their use. A tribal video gaming machine may be used to conduct gaming only by an Indian tribe, is not activated by a handle or lever, does not dispense coins, currency, tokens, or chips, and performs only the following functions:

(a) Accepts currency or other representative of value to qualify a player to participate in one or more games;

(b) Dispenses, at the player's request, a cash out ticket that has printed upon it the game identifier and the player's credit balance;

(c) Shows on a video screen or other electronic display, rather than on a paper ticket, the results of each game played;

(d) Shows on a video screen or other electronic display, in an area separate from the game results, the player's credit balance;

(e) Selects randomly, by computer, numbers or symbols to determine game results; and

(f) Maintains the integrity of the operations of the terminal.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of Idaho law, a tribal video gaming machine as described in subsection (1) above is not a slot machine or an electronic or electromechanical imitation or simulation of any form of casino gambling.

Section 4. Chapter 4, Title 67, Idaho Code, is hereby amended by the addition thereto of a NEW SECTION, to be known and designated as Section 67-429C, Idaho Code, and to read as follows:

67-429C. AMENDMENT OF STATE-TRIBAL GAMING COMPACTS.

(1) Any tribe with an existing state-tribal gaming compact may amend its compact through the procedure set forth in subsection (2) below to incorporate all of the following terms:

(a) As clarified by this compact amendment, the tribe is permitted to conduct gaming using tribal video gaming machines as described in Section 67-429B, Idaho Code.

(b) In the 10 years following incorporation of this term into its compact, the number of tribal video gaming machines the tribe may possess is limited to the number of tribal video gaming machines possessed by the tribe as of January 1, 2002, plus 25% of that number; provided, however, that no increase in any single year shall exceed 5% of the number possessed as of January 1, 2002. Thereafter, the tribe may operate such additional tribal video gaming machines as are agreed to pursuant to good faith negotiations between the state and the tribe under a prudent business standard.

(c) To the extent such contributions are not already required under the tribe's existing compact, the tribe agrees to contribute 5% of its annual net gaming income for the support of local educational programs and schools on or near the reservation. The tribe may elect to contribute additional sums for these or other educational purposes. Disbursements of these funds shall be at the sole direction of the tribe.

(d) The tribe agrees not to conduct gaming outside of Indian lands.

(2) To amend its compact to incorporate the terms set forth in subsection (1) above, a tribe shall deliver to the Secretary of State a tribal resolution signifying the tribe's acceptance of the terms. Immediately upon delivery of such tribal resolution to the Secretary of State, (a) the tribe's state-tribal gaming compact shall be deemed amended to incorporate the terms; (b) the tribe's compact as so amended shall be deemed approved by the state in accordance with Section 67-429A, Idaho Code, without the need for further signature or action by the executive or legislative branches of state government, and (c) except to the extent federal government approval is required, the newly incorporated compact terms shall be deemed effective immediately.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be construed to (a) indicate that any gaming activity currently conducted by any tribe is unauthorized or otherwise inappropriate under Idaho law or the tribe's existing compact, or (b) prohibit a tribe from negotiating with the state for an initial compact or a compact amendment regarding tribal video gaming machines or any other matter through a procedure other than the procedure specified in subsection (2) above or which contains terms different than those specified in subsection (1) above.

Section 5. 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 Secretary of State. No further action by the executive or legislative branches of state government are required to implement the provisions of this act.

Section 6. 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. It is the intent of the voters, that, to the extent any term or provision is declared to be illegal, void, or unenforceable, the legislature shall take all available steps to enact such term or provision in a legal, valid, and enforceable manner, whether through a statute or a proposed constitutional amendment.

Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition One

INDIAN TRIBES ARE ONLY ASKING TO KEEP THE GAMING WE HAVE.

Since 1993, as authorized by federal law and agreements with the state, Indian gaming has provided vitally-needed jobs and funds for education, housing and health care on Indian reservations in Idaho.

Before our tribes had gaming, the unemployment rate on Idaho reservations was over 70%. Today, because of Indian gaming, it's as low as 10%.

Now, a few politicians and special interest groups claim that the video gaming machines that provide most of the revenues at Indian gaming facilities are illegal – even though we've had them for years and they're similar to the state lottery's video machines.

PROP ONE ALLOWS INDIAN GAMING TO CONTINUE.

Prop One preserves the jobs and economic benefits that Indian gaming provides, by making it clear that Indian tribes can keep the types of gaming we currently have on our own reservations.

"Idaho allows horse racing, off-track betting, charitable gaming and a state lottery. It's only fair to let Indian tribes keep the gaming they have on their own reservations."

- Dr. John B. Barnes
Former President, Boise State University

PROP ONE PROTECTS THOUSANDS OF IDAHO JOBS.

Hundreds of Indian and other local residents who were once on welfare now have jobs at Indian gaming facilities – saving taxpayers millions of dollars each year in reduced welfare payments.

Indian gaming also supports thousands of other jobs at local businesses that provide services to our gaming facilities and the many visitors we bring in.

"Indian gaming provides crucial jobs in rural areas that need jobs the most, and Idaho can't afford to lose more jobs. Please join me in voting YES on One."

- Jerry Jaeger, President/Co-Owner, Hagadone Hospitality Co
Past President, Coeur d'Alene Chamber of Commerce

PROP ONE KEEPS INDIAN GAMING ON RESERVATIONS.

Under Prop One, Indian gaming will continue to be limited to federally-designated reservation land – as required by federal law.

Our opponents' claim that Prop One could somehow allow Indian gaming facilities anywhere in the state is the same shameful scare tactic Nevada casinos have used in other states to try to block Indian gaming measures and kill competition from Indian tribes.

PROP ONE BENEFITS IDAHO SCHOOLS.

Prop One will provide millions of dollars to local schools by dedicating part of Indian gaming revenues to education programs.

"Our state and education system face serious budget problems. Voting YES on One will provide vitally-needed funds to local schools."

- John Hansen, Former Idaho State Senator
and Chair, Senate Education Committee

PROP ONE IS ENDORSED BY THOUSANDS OF IDAHOANS.

A statewide coalition of over 10,000 Idaho businesses, educators, public safety officials, and other Idahoans has joined together to urge a YES vote on PROP ONE.

We hope you'll join them and us in voting YES on ONE – to protect thousands of Idaho jobs and allow Indian tribes to continue on our path to economic self-reliance.

YES on ONE
The Idaho Coalition for Indian Self-Reliance

Rebuttal to Argument in Favor of Proposition One

PROP ONE WOULD:

LEGALIZE SLOT MACHINES.

BASED UPON FEDERAL LAW, ALLOW NEW CASINOS ON INDIAN LANDS OUTSIDE THE BOUNDARIES OF THE RESERVATIONS, IF THE LANDS WERE ACQUIRED PRIOR TO 1988.

CREATE A LEGAL ARGUMENT THAT TRIBES COULD BUILD CASINOS ON LAND WHICH THEY PURCHASE AFTER PASSAGE OF PROP ONE.

The Idaho Constitution and State and Federal law prohibit Tribal use of slot machines in Idaho. For anyone in Idaho, the use of slot machines is a criminal act. Four times, in federal courts, the tribes have lost legal challenges to use of these machines. THAT'S WHY THEY WANT YOU TO CHANGE IDAHO LAW.

PROP ONE WILL PROBABLY REDUCE FUNDS FOR IDAHO EDUCATION.

Tribal casinos pay no state taxes. If money spent by Idaho citizens in casinos were instead used to purchase other goods and services from tax-paying Idaho businesses about half of the sales and income taxes, would be devoted to education.

PROP ONE MAKES CASINO EXPENDITURES FOR OFF-RESERVATION EDUCATION SOLELY THE OPTION OF THE TRIBES.

A recent objective study of eight "gambling states" by economists at the University of Illinois and Georgia found:

The direct and social costs to local communities are $1.90 per dollar of economic gain attributed to gambling.

Crime rates are 8% higher in counties with casinos.

Just this July, a federal grand jury indicted two Coeur d'Alene tribal enrollment office employees for theft and embezzlement. The prosecutor said others may be charged.

The house always wins and you lose, whether you gamble or not.

Support the Idaho Constitution.

Vote NO on Prop One.

Straight Talk - Gambling in Idaho, Inc.

ARGUMENTS PRINTED ON THIS PAGE ARE THE OPINIONS OF THE AUTHORS AND HAVE NOT BEEN CHECKED FOR ACCURACY BY ANY OFFICIAL AGENCY.

Argument AGAINST Proposition One

APPROVAL OF PROPOSITION ONE WILL:

1. Legalize slot machines in Idaho contrary to the state constitution.

2. Allow the tribes to immediately build casinos on some off reservation lands.

3. Create legal arguments which could allow tribes to build casinos on any land which they acquire anywhere in the state.

4. Greatly increase the amount of money which gambling interests will spend to elect and influence Idaho legislators, governors and other public officials.

5. Open the door for major expansion of gambling in Idaho, just as has occurred in many other states where slot machines have been approved.

The Attorney General, in the required legal analysis of Proposition 1, requested the tribes to further define "Indian Lands." The tribes refused. If Proposition 1 passes, tribal casinos can be located on any lands which they owned outside the boundaries of the reservations at the time of passage of the federal Indian Gaming Regulatory Act. This includes lands owned by the Sho Ban Tribe in the vicinity of Idaho State University. Proposition 1, also allows the tribes to argue before the legislature, and in future court proceedings, that Idaho law requires the Governor to approve casinos on any land purchased by the tribes anywhere in the state.

Slot machines generate huge sums of easy money as casinos divert consumer income from all other businesses. Most other states which have opened even a small crack in the casino door have been unable, over time, to prevent expansion as gambling interests pour money into elections for legislators, governors and other public officials.

Proposition 1 does much, much more than limit the tribes to a few video lottery machines for purposes of economic self sufficiency. Bigger interests than the tribes are behind this initiative. National and international companies which profit from gambling by sales of machines, management contracts and other services want part of the future action. In depth investigative studies of the gambling industry, of which U.S. Tribes are now a major component, show it to be secretive, highly sophisticated, enormously profitable with long term plans for expansion. Your vote will determine economic, social and cultural climate of our beautiful state far into the future.

Straight Talk - Gambling in Idaho, Inc.

Rebuttal to Argument Against Proposition One

PROP ONE KEEPS INDIAN GAMING ON RESERVATIONS – AND KEEPS JOBS AND REVENUES IN IDAHO.

Opponents of Prop One are spouting the same **falsehoods and scare tactics** that Nevada casinos have used to try to shut down Indian gaming in the past.

"Federal law controls the location of Indian gaming facilities – not state laws. Under federal law, Indian gaming is fundamentally limited to existing reservation land. Your vote on Prop One should not be based on the groundless claim that it would somehow allow Indian gaming outside of reservations. It won't."

- Bob Huntley, Former Idaho State Supreme Court Justice

The truth is, Prop One *does not* and *could not* allow Indian gaming outside of reservations. And, the YES on One campaign is funded entirely by Idaho tribes and people.

In other words, as put by the *Lewiston Tribune*, Prop One's opponents are **"peddling misinformation."** (Editorial, July 9, 2002)

IF PROP ONE IS DEFEATED, THE ONLY REAL WINNERS WOULD BE CASINOS IN NEARBY STATES.

A recent study by University of Idaho researchers found that Indian gaming in Idaho:

· Supports over **4,400 local jobs.**

· Generates over **$300 million in sales and wages annually**.

· Generates over **$10 million in state and local taxes each year.**

If Idaho's Indian gaming facilities shut down, these economic benefits would instead go to Nevada and Washington.

Let's keep the jobs and revenues that Indian gaming provides in Idaho – by voting YES on One!

YES on ONE
The Idaho Coalition for Indian Self-Reliance

(Facsimile Ballot)

PROPOSITION TWO

REFERENDUM REINSTATING TERM LIMITS FOR ELECTED STATE, COUNTY, MUNICIPAL AND SCHOOL DISTRICT OFFICIALS THROUGH BALLOT ACCESS RESTRICTIONS.

Referendum to approve or reject H425, Session Law 1, effective February 1, 2002, which repealed Idaho Code §§ 34-907, 50-478, and 33-443. Rejection of H425, by this referendum will enact ballot access restrictions that will have the practical effect of imposing term limits on state elected officeholders, state legislative elected officeholders, county elected officeholders, and municipal elected officeholders and school board members.

Shall the legislation repealing term limits for elected state, county, municipal and school district officials be approved?

YES ❑

NO ❑

Text of
PROPOSITION TWO

CHAPTER 1
(H.B. No. 425)
AN ACT

RELATING TO THE NUMBER OF YEARS AN ELECTED OFFICIAL MAY SERVE; REPEALING SECTIONS 34-907, 50-478 AND 33-443, IDAHO CODE, RELATING TO THE NUMBER OF YEARS A PERSON MAY SERVE IN THE FOLLOWING ELECTIVE OFFICE BY RESTRICTING ELIGIBILITY TO APPEAR ON THE BALLOT AFTER SERVING A PRESCRIBED NUMBER OF YEARS; UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, UNITED STATES SENATE, STATE EXECUTIVE OFFICES, STATE LEGISLATURE, COUNTY ELECTED OFFICES, MUNICIPAL OFFICERS AND SCHOOL DISTRICT TRUSTEES; AND DECLARING AN EMERGENCY.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho:
Section 1: That sections 34-907, 50-478 and 33-443, Idaho Code, be, and the same are hereby repealed.
Section 2: An emergency existing therefor, which emergency is hereby declared to exist, this act shall be in full force and effect on and after its passage and approval.

Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition TWO

If someone kidnapped your daughter, would you want the most experienced sheriff at the crime scene—or someone just out of the academy with no experience?

At the trial, would you want an experienced prosecuting attorney putting the bad guys in jail or would you be satisfied with someone who just got out of law school?

To avoid being audited by the IRS would you hire an inexperienced accountant to do your taxes or would you rather have someone who knows the laws and can save you money?

For most of us, experience counts!

Reasonable thoughtful people want experienced sheriffs, prosecuting attorneys and accountants. Reasonable thoughtful people elect experienced, qualified leaders—sheriffs, prosecuting attorneys, county commissioners, city mayors, school district trustees. **Experienced elected officials know how to put the bad guys in jail and keep your family safe.**

Experienced elected officials know how to balance state, county and city budgets and to avoid raising taxes. Experienced elected officials listen to all of their constituents, weigh the issues and make good, solid, consistent policy.

Reasonable, thoughtful people re-elect officials because they do a good job, provide stability to the counties and to the state**. If elected officials do a bad job, they are voted out of office!**

Idaho does not have career politicians at any level. Idaho does have turnover – without term limits. Idaho needs ballot access without restrictions. ***Defend your right to vote.*** **Don't lose your right to vote for the candidates of your choice!** ***Don't let someone else decide who represents you!***

Madison, Jefferson and the other Founding Fathers determined that artificially limiting terms was bad for our country-they decided against restricting ballot access or limiting terms. You should too!

VOTE YES ON PROPOSITION 2.

Idahoans for Voter Rights

Rebuttal to Argument in Favor of Proposition Two

The people of Idaho have had a lot of "experience" lately with "experienced" politicians in the state legislature, and that experience has not been good.

The politicians in the legislature have failed us miserably on education funding, property and water rights, and jobs and the economy.

Worst of all, our "experience" tells us that the legislature is filled with politicians who ***will do anything just to stay in power longer***.

The people of Idaho voted not once, but twice, in favor of placing term limits on members of the legislature. The Idaho Supreme Court unanimously upheld term limits. And Governor Kempthorne vetoed the term limits repeal. **But the politicians refused to listen to the voters, to the Supreme Court, or to the Governor – just because they want to stay in office as long as possible.**

That's not the kind of "experience" Idahoans want.

We deserve new people with new ideas. We want the "experience" that comes from farmers, teachers, doctors, business people – folks from all walks of life in the real world.

What's more, when the politicians in the legislature voted to throw out term limits, they viciously attacked the voter initiative process.

After approving term limits twice, Idaho voters are being forced to vote again because state legislators do not respect the will of the people. *If the legislature is allowed to throw out term limits, then no vote of the people will be truly safe from the politicians.*

SAY ***NO*** TO THE POLITICIANS

VOTE ***NO*** ON PROPOSITION 2

Committee to Repeal the Repeal

ARGUMENTS PRINTED ON THIS PAGE ARE THE OPINIONS OF THE AUTHORS AND HAVE NOT BEEN CHECKED FOR ACCURACY BY ANY OFFICIAL AGENCY.

Argument AGAINST Proposition Two

It is time for Idaho citizens to take back our government -- again. It is time to say NO to power-grabbing politicians in Boise by voting NO on Proposition 2.

It is time to tell them: "This is a democracy. We are citizens, not subjects....*and you are not kings, to dispose of us as you wish.*"

Last February, arrogant politicians repealed the term limits initiative we passed in 1994 as an exercise of our c*onstitutional rights*.

HB 425 is the bill they did it with. HB 425 is legislation of, by, and for the career politicians. *It lets power-grabbing politicians hold onto power forever.*

*** First the politicians went to the polls to ask voters to please change our minds about term limits.** WE REFUSED. Instead, we Idaho citizens *confirmed our vote on term limits*. But the politicians ignored the people. (Why did the politicians ask us to vote again if they weren't going to listen to us? Because they were only going to listen if we played along).

*** Next the politicians sued us in court to overturn term limits.** They took their case all the way to the Idaho Supreme Court, begging the justices to kill term limits. THE COURT UNANIMOUSLY REFUSED. The justices acknowledged that the term limits initiative is indeed constitutional. (The right of citizen initiative is in the constitution.) But the politicians ignored the court.

*** Then – *right after the Idaho Supreme Court upheld term limits!* – the politicians got together behind closed doors and hatched HB 425** – an unheard of, unilateral repeal of an initiative that had been *passed by the people and upheld by the courts*.

*** Governor Kempthorne vetoed the lawmakers' anti-constitutional, anti-democratic power grab.** He said, "In a republic, the people cannot be disenfranchised from establishing rules when they deem it necessary. That principle is reinforced in the Idaho State Constitution, which declares that 'all political power is inherent in the people.' "

The governor said he "cannot in good conscience allow this act of direct democracy to be wiped off the books by the mere stroke of my pen." But the power-grabbers ignored the governor too, and decided *themselves* to get rid of term limits on themselves. **The politicians overrode the governor's veto**.

The politicians' desperate power grab is even more proof that no politician should be allowed to remain in power forever, using the advantages of incumbency to squeeze out competition and ignore voters. It is proof of why we need term limits to ensure a constant stream of fresh faces and new ideas into the Legislature.

Let's stand up for our rights and tell the politicians that in Idaho, the people have the final word! Let's vote NO on the politicians' power grab. NO on HB 425. NO on Proposition 2.

Committee to Repeal the Repeal

Rebuttal to Argument Against Proposition Two

Once in a great while average folks have the opportunity to vote with James Madison, Thomas Jefferson and the Founders of this great nation.

As the Founders were called upon, you are now called upon to look beyond the out of state threats, the name-calling rhetoric, to vote **YES for your vital right – to have open access to the ballot.**

This year you will be able to do as the Founders did – vote against the tyranny of a vocal minority. **You will be able to vote YES on Proposition 2, and protect your constitutional right to vote for the candidate of your choice.**

Limiting ballot access equals limiting who you can vote for in an election. The 1994 law stripped you of this fundamental right! It eliminated all chances of your local sheriff, prosecuting attorney and school board trustee to continue to serve you! It needs to be repealed.

Fortunately, the Idaho Legislature did what you elected them to do – they listened to folks at home who wanted them to remove the absolutely unnecessary limitation on ballot access. **They courageously voted to remove the limitations – RESTORING YOUR RIGHT TO VOTE FOR THE CANDIDATE OF YOUR CHOICE!**

It didn't take out of state money to do this, it took courage. The kind of courage all independent Idahoans respect. You have a chance to stand with them, against those who would limit your constitutional rights.

Take a stand for your rights and for good government – vote YES for Proposition 2.

Idahoans for Voter Rights

WHO TO CONTACT FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Proposition One

For:

YES on ONE
The Idaho Coalition for Indian Self-Reliance
Ernest L. Stensgar
PO Box 408
Plummer ID 83851
(208) 686-1800

Samuel N. Penney
PO Box 305
Lapwai ID 83540-0305

Against:

Straight Talk - Gambling in Idaho, Inc.
3442 Addison East
Kimberly ID 83341
State Senator Laird Noh
(208) 733-3617
State Representative Maxine Bell

Proposition Two

For:

Idahoans for Voter Rights
Stephen Ahrens
Ken Harward
PO Box 389
Boise ID 83701
(208) 343-1849

Against:

Committee to Repeal the Repeal
Donald Morgan
1500 Brook Drive
Post Falls ID 83854
(208) 773-7691

POLITICAL PARTIES

Idaho Democratic Party
P.O. Box 445
Boise, Idaho 83701
(208) 336-1815
or 800-542-4737
FAX (208) 336-1817
Carolyn Boyce, Chairman

Idaho Republican Party
P.O. Box 2267
Boise, Idaho 83701
(208) 343-6405
Fax (208) 343-6414
John Sandy, Chairman

Constitution Party
2600 East Seltice Way #A-133
Post Falls, Idaho 83854
(208) 733-6698
Dean Isaacson, Chairman

Libertarian Party of Idaho
P.O. Box 15582
Boise, Idaho 83715
(208)344-6230
Ted Dunlap, Chairman

Natural Law Party of Idaho
59 Drake
Pocatello, Idaho 83201
(208) 233-0129
Ann Vegors/Dr. Susan Vegors, Co-Chairmen

Voter Qualifications and Registration

An Idaho Voter Must Be:

A Citizen of the United States;

At least 18 years of age on election day;

A resident in the state and in the county for thirty (30) days prior to election day;

Registered as required by law.

REGISTRATION

Where and When to Register:

Applicants may register before an election with the county clerk up to 25 days before an election. This deadline shall also apply to any registrars the county clerk may have appointed.

Any elector may register by mail. Any mail registration application must be received by the county clerk not later than 25 days preceding any election provided that any mail registration application postmarked not later than 25 days prior to an election shall be deemed timely.

An individual who is eligible to vote may register on election day by appearing in person at the polling place for the precinct in which the individual maintains residence, by completing a registration card, making an oath in the form prescribed by the secretary of state and providing proof of residence. All documents used in providing proof of residence shall be accompanied with a photo I.D. Only the following documents showing the registrant's current address in the precinct are authorized:

· a valid Idaho driver's license issued through the department of transportation

· a valid Idaho identification card issued through the department of transportation

· any document which contains a valid address in the precinct together with a picture identification card

Students may also use:

· A current valid student identification card from a post secondary educational institution in Idaho accompanied with a current student fee statement that contains the student's valid address in the precinct together with a picture identification card.

A person may request absentee registration by writing to the county clerk. Absentee registration will be accepted if received by the county clerk not later than 25 days preceding any election provided that any mail registration application postmarked not later than 25 days prior to an election shall be deemed timely.

Reregistration - When Required:

Reregistration is required if the voter has failed to vote at least once at a primary or general election during the four years following registration, and the county clerk has consequently canceled the registration, or if the voter moves or changes their name.

Voting Locations:

A polling place is selected for each election precinct by the Board of County Commissioners. Election notices are published in local newspapers naming the polling place for each election precinct, date of election, and the hours during which the polls will be open. County clerks also have this information. Every effort has been made to provide handicapped voters with polling place accessibility, or when requested, absentee ballots.

Absentee Voting:

Any registered voter may make application in writing to the county clerk to receive an absentee ballot. Applications are available from Clerk's office or a written request with the required information (*name of elector, residence address in Idaho and mailing address to which ballot is to be forwarded*).

October 30, 2002 is the last day for *mailed in* absentee ballot applications to be received by the county clerk prior to General Election until 5:00 p.m. The application must be signed personally by the applicant.

The *in-person* application shall be signed personally by the applicant and be filed with the county clerk not later than 5:00 P.M. on the day before the election.

The absentee ballot may be delivered to the absent elector in the office of the county clerk, by postage prepaid mail or by other appropriate means.

Information:

For further information contact the county clerk's office or the secretary of state's office in Boise:
(208) 334-2852.
website: www.idsos.state.id.us
e-mail: elections@idsos.state.id.us

Where to Call for County Voter Information

For information in regard to election procedures, contact your County Clerk or the Secretary of State. Your County Clerk may be contacted by letter at the county seat or by calling the numbers listed below.

Ada	287-6860	Cassia	878-4367	Lewis	937-2661
Adams	253-4561	Clark	374-5304	Lincoln	886-7641
Bannock	236-7334	Clearwater	476-5615	Madison	356-3662
Bear Lake	945-2212	Custer	879-2360	Minidoka	436-9511
Benewah	245-3212	Elmore	587-2131	Nez Perce	799-3020
Bingham	785-5005	Franklin	852-1090	Oneida	766-4116
Blaine	788-5505	Fremont	624-7332	Owyhee	495-2421
Boise	392-4431	Gem	365-4561	Payette	642-6000
Bonner	265-1432	Gooding	934-4841	Power	226-7611
Bonneville	529-1350	Idaho	983-2751	Shoshone	752-1264
Boundary	267-2242	Jefferson	745-7756	Teton	354-2905
Butte	527-3021	Jerome	324-8811	Twin Falls	736-4004
Camas	764-2242	Kootenai	769-4428	Valley	382-7100
Canyon	454-7562	Latah	882-8580	Washington	414-2092
Caribou	547-4324	Lemhi	756-2815		

Secretary of State Election Division: Voice (208) 334-2852
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BOISE, IDAHO 83720-0080

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