

IDAHO

VOTERS' PAMPHLET

*Ballot Measures To Be Voted On
at the General Election
November 3, 1998*



*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 proposition and one advisory vote which will appear on the November 3, 1998 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 proposition one. The legislature has placed the advisory vote measure on the ballot in order to seek your input.

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 3, 1998.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Pat T. Conrath".

SECRETARY OF STATE

(Facsimile Ballot)
PROPOSITION ONE

INITIATIVE ALLOWING CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES TO SIGN TERM LIMITS PLEDGE; INFORMS
VOTERS ON THE BALLOT IF CANDIDATE SIGNS OR BREAKS PLEDGE.

Initiative enacting new Idaho Code Section 34-907B; authorizes Secretary of State to accept signed term limits pledge from congressional candidates; specifying language of term limits pledge; requiring Secretary of State to place term limits pledge information on ballots; requiring Secretary of State to place term limits pledge information in polling places; defining congressional terms of office; conferring standing upon initiative sponsors; authorizing Secretary of State to promulgate rules; 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: This act shall be known as and may be cited as The Congressional Term Limits Pledge Act of 1998.

Section 2: That Chapter 9, Title 34, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended by the addition thereof of a NEW SECTION, to be known and designated as Section 34-907B, Idaho Code, and to read as follows:

34-907B. Term Limits Pledge.

(1) The Secretary of State shall permit but not require any candidate for the United States Congress to submit to the Secretary of State an executed copy of the Term Limits Pledge set forth in subsection (2) of this section up until 15 days prior to the Secretary of State's certification of the ballot in order for the ballot information set forth in subsections (3) and (4) of this section to be included on that ballot.

(2) The Term Limits Pledge will be as set forth herein and will incorporate the applicable language in brackets, "[]" for the office the candidate seeks:

I voluntarily pledge not to serve in the United States [House of Representatives for more than three (3) terms] [Senate more than two (2) terms] after the effective date of this provision. I understand that informing the voters that I have taken this pledge is important to the voters. I therefore authorize, instruct and ask the Secretary of State to notify the voters of this action by placing the applicable ballot information, "Signed TERM LIMITS pledge to serve no more than [three (3) terms] [two (2) terms]" or "Broke TERM LIMITS pledge" next to my name on every election ballot and in all state sponsored voter education material in which my name appears as a candidate for the office to which the pledge refers.

(3) The Secretary of State shall place on every election ballot and in all state sponsored voter education material the applicable ballot information, "Signed TERM LIMITS pledge to serve no more than [three (3) terms] [two (2) terms]" next to the name of any candidate for the office of United States Representative and United States Senator who has ever executed the Term Limits Pledge except when subsection (4) of this section applies.

(4) The Secretary of State shall place on every election ballot and in all state sponsored voter education material the ballot information, "Broke TERM LIMITS pledge" next to the name of any candidate who at any time executes the Term Limits Pledge and thereafter qualifies as a candidate for a term that would exceed the number of terms set forth in the Term Limits Pledge.

(5) The Secretary of State, or designated election official, at every election for U.S. Representative or U.S. Senator held after the effective date of this act, and notwithstanding the provisions of any other potential conflicting statute, including Idaho Code §§ 18-2318 and 18-2323, shall post in a conspicuous place in every polling location a copy of the Term Limits Pledge set forth in subsection (2).

(6) For the purpose of this section, service in office for more than one-half of a term shall be deemed service for a term.

(7) The state recognized proponents and sponsors of this initiative shall have standing to defend this initiative against any challenge in any court.

(8) The Secretary of State shall implement this act by rule as long as such rules do not alter the intent of this section.

(9) If any portion, clause or phrase of this act is for any reason held to be invalid or unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining portions, clauses, and phrases shall not be affected, but shall remain in full force and effect.

Signature

Date

Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition One

Medical doctor and U.S. Congressman Tom Coburn (Oklahoma), in announcing that he would not serve beyond a third term, remarked, "I believe more than ever that our nation's problems have been created because career politicians have set themselves apart as an elite class of people trying to dictate to us how we run our lives."

That's why we, the people of Idaho, voted for congressional Term Limits in 1994 and again in 1996. We feel that career politicians don't really represent us.

Idaho voters want to know whether candidates for Congress plan to be "Citizen Representatives" – or instead, want long careers in Washington with all the perks, privileges and million-dollar pensions that come with the job.

Proposition 1, the Congressional Term Limits Pledge Initiative," gives candidates an opportunity to inform voters, on the ballot, if they voluntarily agree to limit themselves to the same Term Limits twice passed by Idaho voters.

Proposition 1 will also inform voters if a candidate breaks his or her Pledge. Candidates agree that if they break their Pledge, the words "Broke TERM LIMITS pledge" will appear next to their names on the ballot.

A "YES" vote on Proposition 1 will provide voters an opportunity to choose between true "Citizen Representatives" of the people, and long-term "Career Politicians."

Career Politicians have given us an out-of-control federal government. The only way to gain control over our bloated and intrusive federal government is Term Limits.

- Term Limits encourage greater citizen participation in government - by ensuring regular turnover in congressional

seats. Citizens of all professions and backgrounds will run for office.

- In states where Term Limits are in effect for state legislators, voters have more choice at the ballot box - and the quality and number of candidates running for office is increasing.

- The people of Idaho strongly support Term Limits. Twice voters have enacted Term Limits laws at the ballot box. Recent Boise State University research shows nearly 80 percent of us want to keep the Term Limits we passed in 1994.

- Term Limits decrease the influence of lobbyists and special interests who have too much power in our present system. With regular turnover, lobbyists will not be able to exploit the cozy relationships they presently enjoy with career politicians.

- Lobbyists, bureaucrats and special interests have lost power in states where Term Limits are in effect. That's why we need Term Limits at the Federal level in Washington!

- Term Limits ensure greater fiscal responsibility and lower taxes. The longer politicians stay in office, the more of our tax dollars they spend.

- Term Limits reduce corruption and open our government to new people with new ideas to solve our country's problems.

The people of Idaho have a right to provide candidates the opportunity to voluntarily speak on the intentions either to serve a limited time in Congress or to pursue a career in Washington.

Vote "YES" for Proposition 1 – "The Congressional Term Limits Pledge Initiative."

Citizens for Term Limits

Rebuttal to Argument in Favor of Proposition One

Although term limits have some shallow, seductive abstract appeal, in the secrecy of the voting booth, voters elect people they believe will get the job done, regardless of the candidate's position on term limits. It happened this year when Mike Simpson refused to pledge to support term limits and beat three opponents who signed the pledge in the Republican primary for Congress (second district). Term limits supporters put up undisclosed thousands of dollars for his defeat, to no avail. His decision not to sign could not have been any better publicized if Proposition 1 had been in effect.

The term limits movement is faltering. In primaries across the nation this year, candidates who refused to sign pledges defeated their pledge-signing opponents – in Oregon, Greg Walden; in Pennsylvania, Bill Gooding; in Kentucky, Gex

Williams and Ernesto Scorsone; in California, Stephen Kuykendall; in New Jersey, Rush Holt; in Mississippi, Delbert Hosemann and in New Mexico, Heather Wilson.

Lobbyists and special interest groups have great influence on freshmen congressman. It takes several years for a new member to learn the ropes and know how to recognize the lobbyists' sales pitches. Until then, new congressman are easily led, both by private lobbyists and by members of the federal bureaucracy whose experience the new congressman cannot match.

The political campaign should end at the door of the polling place and not be carried onto the official ballot. Proposition 1 makes a mockery of the electoral system. It deserves your "no" vote.

Save the Constitution Committee

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

Congressional term limits have been held unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court and the Idaho Supreme Court. A 1996 initiative to place a statement on the ballot regarding a candidate's refusal to support term limits was held unconstitutional by the Idaho Supreme Court. The current initiative is today's serving of yesterday's cold oat meal – the unconstitutional 1996 version has been reworded in an effort to gain approval from the Idaho Court, but the intent, purpose and effect are the same as the flawed version of two years ago. If the current version is approved by the voters, it will surely face a challenge in the courts, with a strong likelihood that it, too, will be found unconstitutional.

Term limits is based on the arrogant assumption that the voters are incapable of deciding who they want to represent them in Congress. Term limits have failed to assure that any elected official is more wise, more honest or more energetic because he is incapable of running for reelection. Logic and experience prove the opposite. Any Congressman who is made ineligible for reelection by term limits feels no restraints upon his behavior, since he will not face the voters again at the next election to answer for his conduct.

If the ballot can be used to describe a candidate's position on term limits, other special interest groups will surely seek to

have their pet issues receive similar treatment. The result could be a ballot containing descriptions of candidate's positions on term limits, abortion, nuclear waste disposal, property tax relief, animal rights, gay rights, water rights, environmental issues, immigration reform, consumer protection and any other issue which a new special interest group can get put on the ballot. The Idaho ballot could come to resemble the Sunday edition of the New York Times – a condition which would sharply discourage voter turn-out at a time when efforts are under way to increase public participation in the election process.

Idaho is a small State with only two members in the U.S. House of Representatives. California has 52 members; New York has 31. The only chance Idaho has in having any real clout in Congress is by having senior House members whose seniority puts them in positions of leadership and influence. If Idaho adopts any form of congressional term limits, we will be at an even greater disadvantage in dealing with the influence of the most populous states which have no term limits.

Term limits are a bad idea. Vote "no" on Proposition One.

Save the Constitution Committee

Rebuttal to Argument Against Proposition One

IF EVER THERE WAS A VOTERS' INITIATIVE, PROPOSITION ONE IS IT.

This is simply Idahoans' way of taking back control of our government from the professional ruling class – the career politicians.

Politicians, bureaucrats, the media and liberal judges have worked together to deny the will of the people who overwhelmingly support Congressional Term Limits.

LONG-TERM CAREER POLITICIANS SPEND MORE, TAX MORE AND REGULATE US EXCESSIVELY.

Even the best of them forget whose money they're spending after a few years in Washington, D.C.'s "Congressional ruling class."

Proposition One will be held constitutional because it is entirely voluntary. It informs voters if candidates for Congress have voluntarily pledged to limit their time in Congress to 2 six-year terms in the Senate and 3 two-year terms in the House.

REMEMBER:

- People in 23 states voted for Congressional Term Limits;

- Idaho citizens have twice approved Congressional term limits in statewide elections;

- A January research study published by Boise State University reported that 80% of Idahoans support Term Limits.

WHO OPPOSES TERM LIMITS?

Career politicians, special interest groups, lobbyists, and the liberal media – all desperate to maintain their control over our political system.

TO PRESERVE OUR LIBERTIES AND OUR PROSPERITY, IDAHOANS MUST HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO ELECT CITIZEN LEGISLATORS.

Citizen Legislators will honor the Constitution; shrink the power, size and intrusiveness of the Federal Government; and respect the rights of all citizens and taxpayers.

VOTE "YES" AGAIN ON TERM LIMITS.

Citizens for Term Limits

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

(Facsimile Ballot)

ADVISORY QUESTION ASKING WHETHER BALLOT ACCESS RESTRICTIONS SHOULD CONTINUE FOR OTHER OFFICES SINCE THEY ARE INAPPLICABLE TO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Advisory question promulgated by the Idaho legislature stating that the United States Supreme Court has invalidated ballot access restrictions as they apply to members of Congress; asking whether ballot access restrictions should remain in place for state elected officials, state Legislators, county elected officials, city elected officials and school district trustees despite the fact that the same ballot access restrictions cannot apply to members of Congress.

Since the United States Supreme Court has ruled that Idaho's 1994 term limits law does not apply to members of Congress, shall term limits for state elected officials, state legislators, county elected officials, city elected officials and school district trustees remain in place?

YES

NO

Text of Advisory Vote
H.B. 644

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

SECTION 1. The Legislature finds and declares that the issue of term limitations for elected officials is of importance to the citizens of the state of Idaho. As a representative body, members of the Legislature desire to be responsive and responsible to these citizens. For this reason, the Legislature herewith submits an advisory ballot to the electors of the state of Idaho, and the results will guide the Legislature as to whether Idaho laws providing term limitations for state, county and city elected officials and school district trustees should be retained or repealed.

At the election to be held on November 3, 1998, the question provided herein shall be placed on the ballot as an advisory vote. The Secretary of State and the Attorney General shall perform the duties as prescribed for an initiative in Chapter 18, Title 34, Idaho Code. The question shall be as follows:

"Since the United States Supreme Court has ruled that Idaho's 1994 term limits law does not apply to members of Congress, shall term limits for state elected officials, state legislators, county elected officials, city elected officials and school district trustees remain in place?"

The advisory question provided for in this act is hereby declared to be a "measure" for purposes of Chapter 66, Title 67, Idaho Code, and the provisions of Chapter 66, Title 67, Idaho Code, shall apply thereto.

Argument IN FAVOR of Advisory Vote

A “YES” Vote on the “State Advisory” question will keep Term Limits in place for statewide officeholders, such as the governor, state legislators and local officials.

The people of Idaho enacted the 1994 Term Limits Law by Initiative. Nearly 235,000 of us voted in favor of Term Limits on elected state, county, municipal and school district officials. More Idahoans voted for Term Limits than voted for Governor Batt.

Rather than abiding by the will of the people, incumbent state legislators and some local politicians are trying to find an excuse to repeal Term Limits. Term Limits haven’t even yet taken effect and the politicians have already cooked up an elaborate scheme to undo our vote.

These career politicians have placed this “Term Limits Advisory” vote on the ballot in an attempt to confuse voters and cancel our earlier vote. Don’t be fooled!

We need Term Limits in Idaho. Vote “YES” when you consider:

- In states where Term Limits have already gone into effect, voters have more choice at the ballot box - the quality and number of candidates running for office is increasing and campaign costs are decreasing.
- Without Term Limits, we don’t have competitive elections in Idaho. Only 18 percent of 1998 county races and only 7 percent of state legislative races are competitive, open seat elections. Over 73 percent of incumbents in the Legislature were unopposed in the Primary Election. Even worse, more than half will have no opponent in this November’s election!

· The people of Idaho have been clear and consistent in their overwhelmingly support for Term Limits. Boise State University research shows nearly 80 percent of us want to keep the Term Limits we passed in 1994.

· Lobbyists, special interest groups, and bureaucrats have lost power in states where Term Limits are in effect. Lobbyists and bureaucrats oppose Term Limits because they know it’s more difficult to get taxpayer dollars from a term limited legislator, county commissioner or school board member.

· Term Limits ensure greater fiscal responsibility and lower taxes. Voting records of Idaho politicians show that the longer incumbents stay in office, the more of our tax dollars they spend. By contrast, in the first session after Term Limits went into effect, Idaho legislators passed the largest tax cut in a generation.

· Term Limits create more competitive elections, and open our government to new people with new ideas for solving Idaho’s problems at the state, county, city and school district levels.

The 1994 Term Limits Law that YOU established assures that THE VOTERS ALWAYS HAVE THE POWER TO KEEP ANY ELECTED OFFICIAL THEY WANT. All the people have to do to re-elect a term-limited official is to write the candidate’s name in on the ballot.

Vote “YES” on the “Term Limits Advisory” measure and send a message to our state politicians: “Keep your hands off our 1994 Term Limits Act! The people passed Term Limits! It’s our Law!”

Vote “YES” for Idaho Term Limits.

Citizens for Term Limits

Rebuttal to Argument in Favor of Advisory Vote

Supporters of “term limits” are trying to convince Idaho voters there won’t be room for newcomers to government unless we arbitrarily throw people out of office every few years. That’s not true. Here are the facts about turn-over that *already exists*, even without arbitrary “term-limits:”

· COUNTY OFFICES (commissioners, sheriffs, treasurers, assessors, clerks, prosecuting attorneys, coroners): In the last 4 elections, the rate of change has been about 33% each election. On average, 1 out of every 3 people elected to these important local offices is brand-new. “*Term limits*” are not needed here.

· CITY OFFICES: Turn-over among mayors has averaged 31% in the last 4 elections. Turn-over among City Council members has averaged 35% in that same time frame. “*Term limits*” are not needed here.

· SCHOOL BOARDS: The last 4 elections, turn-over has

averaged about 21%. “*Term limits*” are not needed here.

· LEGISLATURE: Turn-over has been about 25% the last 4 elections. That means almost the entire Legislature is new every 8 years. “*Term limits*” are not needed here.

Idaho voters should have the right to decide how long our local office-holders can serve - not an arbitrary law that *out-of-staters in California, Texas and Washington, DC, spent \$76,896 to get passed*. But if arbitrary “term limits” are allowed to take effect, experienced, capable people will be forced out - even when voters want to keep them in office.

Please vote NO to “term limits.” Tell our legislators to give control of our government back to voters.

Idahoans Against Term Limits

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

Argument AGAINST Advisory Vote

Should we vote “yes” to keep term limits, or “No” to reject term limits?

Please vote “No.”

In theory, “term limits” may sound good to some, but the fact is: *Term limits hurt Idaho.*

LOSS OF VOTER CONTROL:

Idaho voters should be the ones who decide who represents them, and for how long, in local and state government offices. But we’ll start losing that control in the elections of 2000 and beyond, when the current “term limits” law will arbitrarily start forcing people out of office - *regardless of the quality of performance, and regardless of the wishes of the voters who elected them.*

LOSS OF SKILLS AND EXPERIENCE:

“Term limits” will rob Idaho of our most effective, most experienced office-holders - school boards, city councils, statewide elected officials, county commissioners, legislators, sheriffs, etc. *Inexperience* will replace *experience* at every level of government, increasing the actual power and influence of lobbyists and bureaucrats - *unelected people, not subject to the will of Idaho voters at the polls.*

VOTERS DETERMINE “TERM LIMITS”:

The fact is, we’ve always had “term limits” in Idaho, only we call it the “*ballot box.*” Idahoans have always had the right to decide when elected officials have served long enough, or when they have not served well enough. Voters are exercising those rights, judging from the amount of turn-over at all levels of government in Idaho. So - not only will “term limits” hurt more

than they will ever help, “term limits” aren’t even needed, with so much turn-over already happening..

STATES CAN’T TERM-LIMIT CONGRESS:

Why was the “term limits” law passed in the first place? A key element of the 1994 law was the limit it tried to put on Congress, because of voter frustration with that body. But since then, the U.S. Supreme Court has over-ruled that part of the “term limits” law, saying *states don’t have the legal power to limit terms in Congress. So half of the “term limits” law now is already null and void.*

TERM LIMITS HIT LOCAL GOVERNMENTS HARD:

There’s another bad part to the 1994 initiative. Many people did not realize that the term limit restrictions apply even to county, city and school district elected officials. That causes a real problem in areas of Idaho where it’s *already hard to find good people to run for local offices.* Even the backers of the 1994 initiative now realize this needs to be changed.

With these facts in mind, and the changes that have occurred since 1994, it makes sense that the Legislature decided to present Idahoans with this advisory vote to see if they want to remove the law altogether and avoid the problems it will create.

We respectfully ask that you vote “no” on this measure, so the Legislature next session will repeal this well-intended but misguided “term limits” law. Only then will Idaho voters keep our control of the ballot box so *we* can make the decisions on *who represents us and for how long.*

Idahoans Against Term Limits

Rebuttal to Argument Against Advisory Vote

TERM LIMITS DECREASE THE INFLUENCE OF SPECIAL INTEREST LOBBYISTS WHO HAVE TOO MUCH POWER IN OUR PRESENT SYSTEM.

There are nearly 300 Lobbyists in Boise representing Special Interest Groups. In fact, two powerful lobbyists – representing business interests and county officeholders – wrote the argument against Term Limits.

Why? Because they know that with Term Limits, lobbyists lose power and their control over our political system.

TERM LIMITS INCREASE CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN GOVERNMENT.

In states where Term Limits are now in effect, more people are running for office. Today many long-term incumbents run unopposed at every level of government. In the State Legislature, incumbent re-election rates have exceeded 94% over the past decade.

TERM LIMITS RETURN POWER TO THE PEOPLE.

Today’s legislative system is dominated by multi-term politi-

cians who decide the fate of legislation.

When Term Limits are in effect, our votes will mean more in Boise because the views of newly elected Legislators – closer to the people – will have more clout.

IDAHO VOTERS ALWAYS HAVE THE POWER TO KEEP ANY ELECTED OFFICIAL THEY WANT.

Term-limited lawmakers at any level of government can run write-in campaigns.

TERM LIMITS SHOULD BE GIVEN A CHANCE IN IDAHO.

Idaho Term Limits – passed overwhelmingly by voters in 1994 – won’t go into effect for Legislators until 2004. However, Lobbyists and Legislators are already moving to repeal them.

TERM LIMITS WILL ELIMINATE THE STRANGLEHOLD THAT SPECIAL INTEREST LOBBYISTS HAVE ON OUR STATE LEGISLATORS.

VOTE “YES” FOR TERM LIMITS!

Citizens for Term Limits

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

Contact Persons for Initiatives

In Favor of Proposition One
and Advisory Vote:

Citizens for Term Limits - Idaho Campaign

Donna Weaver, Chairman

1677 East Miles

Hayden Lake, Idaho 83835

(800) 457-0272

(208) 772-0396

Against Proposition One:

Save the Constitution Committee

George C. Detweiler, Chairman

P.O. Box 771

Twin Falls, Idaho 83303

(208) 743-4714

Against Advisory Vote:

Idahoans Against Term Limits

Steve Ahrens, ID Assoc. of Commerce & Industry

Dan Chadwick, ID Assoc. of Counties

Neil Colwell, Washington Water Power

Ken Harward, Assoc. of Idaho Cities

Steve Millard, ID Hospital Association

Alan Smith, ID School Boards Association

Box 389

Boise, Idaho 83701

(208) 343-1849

POLITICAL PARTIES

Idaho Democratic Party

P.O. Box 445

Boise, Idaho 83701

(208) 336-1815 or 800-542-4737

FAX (208) 336-1817

email: 76734.1147@compuserve.com

Idaho Republican Party

P.O. Box 2267

Boise, Idaho 83701

(208) 343-6405

Fax (208) 343-6414

email: idstirp@micron.net

Libertarian Party of Idaho

P.O. Box 15582

Boise, Idaho 83715

(208)387-0299

Fax: (208) 342-6882

Natural Law Party of Idaho

59 Drake

Pocatello, Idaho 83201

(208) 233-0129

Reform Party of Idaho

P.O. Box 2222

Boise, Idaho 83701

(208) 336-8400

Fax: (208) 342-6882

American Heritage Party

2700 East Seltice, Ste. 2-133

Post Falls, Idaho 83854

(208) 733-6698

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

The Legislature approved seven proposed amendments to the Idaho Constitution to be submitted to voters on the November 1998 general election ballot:

HJR 6 -- To change the name of the Public School Fund to the Public School Permanent Endowment Fund and provide that the fund include proceeds from the sale of school lands and amounts allocated from the Public School Earnings Reserve Fund.

HJR 8 -- To change the name of the Public School Fund to the Public School Permanent Endowment Fund, provide that earnings of that fund be deposited into the Public School Earnings Reserve Fund and provide for distribution.

SJR 101 -- To delete obsolete language relating to salaries of Supreme Court justices.

SJR 102 -- To delete obsolete language relating to salaries and fees of officers of the executive department of state government.

SJR 105 -- To delete the prohibition of a person under guardianship from voting, serving as a juror or holding any civil office.

SJR 106 -- To authorize the state of Idaho to guarantee the bonds of school districts.

SJR 107 -- To clarify limits on state debt and liabilities, provide for publication of intent to create state indebtedness and except from the definition of debt ordinary operating expenses that will be repaid during the fiscal year.

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*).

The 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.
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	364-2323	Cassia	678-4367	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	382-4297
Canyon	454-7562	Latah	882-8580	Washington	549-2092
Caribou	547-4324	Lemhi	756-2815		

Secretary of State Election Division: Voice (208) 334-2852
TTY-TDD (208) 334-2366



PETE T. CENARRUSA
SECRETARY OF STATE
BOISE, IDAHO 83720-0080

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
BOISE, ID
PERMIT NO. 1

ECRWSS
POSTAL CUSTOMER