

Initiative & Referendum Institute's

1998 Election Post-Election Report

Sponsored by

IRI

INITIATIVE & REFERENDUM INSTITUTE

and

www  *BallotWatch.org*

Citizen Lawmaker Press

Washington, D.C.

Initiatives and Referendum on the 1998 Ballot Report Summary

This overview provides a comprehensive analysis of initiatives, popular referendum and legislative referendum that appeared on the 1998 general election ballot as well as the important initiatives that appeared on California's primary ballot in June. However, because 1998 is the 100th anniversary of the initiative and popular referendum process, we will focus heavily on the issues placed on the ballot by the people and not the legislature. A complete listing of all the 1998 general election ballot measures is available upon request.

1998 proved to be no different than previous elections with the people utilizing the initiative process to place the issues on the ballot that elected officials typically have been unwilling or unable to deal with. Issues from all political persuasions blanketed the ballot - from the conservative backed I-200 in Washington State that ended racial preferences to the liberal backed enactment of campaign finance reform in Arizona and Massachusetts. There were initiatives that limited government as well as those that expanded government, those that increased taxes or lowered taxes and those that empowered government and those that empowered citizens. 1998 had a little of something for voters of every political persuasion.

1998 California Primary Ballot

Although most initiatives and referenda appear on general election ballots, each election cycle a few appear on a state's primary ballot. During the 1998-election cycle there were five initiatives on California's primary ballot, two of which deserve special attention – Propositions 226 and 227.

Proposition 226, commonly referred to as the “paycheck protection” initiative, was designed to limit the ability of unions to use mandatory union dues for political purposes. It would have required that unions obtain an annual authorization from their members before dues could be used for political campaign activities. It was strongly supported by Republicans who were hoping to get it passed in time to stop the unions from spending in the 1998 general election and 2000 presidential election. It had tremendous support among the voters in early polling but through a tremendous “get-out-the-vote” effort by the unions and through the use of over \$23,000,000 in campaign spending against the measure – financed with mandatory dues - it was defeated by a 53% to 47% margin.

Proposition 227 was another very controversial initiative. It requires all public school instruction to be taught in English. It was conceived and championed by Ron Unz, a Silicon Valley self-made millionaire. Unz had seen first hand the lack of qualified candidates to fill the abundant jobs in the high tech industry. He attributed the inability to fill these jobs to the fact that many immigrants, who might possess the technical skills he was looking for, weren't being given the opportunity to excel academically in the United States because they were being taught only in their native tongue. He galvanized the immigrant population in California as well as business leaders and won easily – 61% to 39%. This strong success has spawned grassroots activity in other states, which will most likely lead to similar initiatives in other states.

1998 General Election Ballot

The 1998 general election presented an interesting array of issues to be voted on, but let's first look at the numbers. There were 235 statewide ballot questions on general election ballots in 44 states. There were no statewide ballot questions in six states - Connecticut, Delaware,

Kansas, New York, Texas and Vermont. Of the 235 questions, there were 55 initiatives, 6 popular referendum and 174 legislative referendum. Of the 235 ballot questions, 160 were constitutional amendments, 51 were statutes, 15 were bond issues, 6 were popular referendum, 2 were non-binding advisory votes and 1 was a constitutional convention question.

Arizona had the most statewide ballot questions with fourteen. Oregon and Florida had thirteen each; California had twelve; Alabama and Colorado had eleven each; Georgia, Nevada, New Mexico each had ten; Idaho, Nebraska and South Dakota each had nine; Missouri had eight; Alaska and Montana both had seven; Oklahoma and Utah had six each; Virginia and Washington had five each; Arkansas, Massachusetts and South Carolina had four each; Hawaii, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Wyoming each had three; Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Mississippi, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, West Virginia and Wisconsin each had two; Illinois and Ohio had one each; and there was no statewide ballot questions in Connecticut, Delaware, Kansas, New York, Texas and Vermont.

There were 55 initiatives (19 amendments and 36 statutes) on the ballot - a decrease of 35% from 1996 in which 85 initiatives appeared on the general election ballot. Voters adopted 35 of the 55 initiatives on the ballot – 64%. The number of initiatives on the 1998 general election ballot was at its lowest point in a decade. Not because of a lack of interest in the initiative process, but because of three factors: **factor one** - fewer people were able to get initiatives on the ballot because state legislators have been making the process more and more difficult to use primarily by increasing the restrictions on who can collect petition signatures; **factor two** - fewer people are inclined to use the initiative process because of the tremendous likelihood their initiative might end up in litigation - not because the initiative is unconstitutional but because reforms that can't be defeated at the ballot box are typically sued after passage in order to delay implementation or cause financial hardship to the initiative proponent(s), and **factor three** – many potential initiative proponents were waiting to see how the mid-term elections came out so as to decide if they would have a better opportunity to push their reform through state legislatures before putting their reform on the ballot.

There were six popular referendum on general election ballots in 5 of the 24 states that allow statewide popular referendum. This number is the same as 1996. 3 of the 6 popular referendum were adopted – a passage rate of 50%. The Institute considers a popular referendum to have been adopted if the law passed by the legislature, which is the subject of the popular referendum, is kept from being enacted.

There were 174 legislative referendum on statewide general election ballots in 43 of the 49 states that allow statewide legislative referendum (141 constitutional amendments, 15 statutes, 15 bond issues, 2 advisory votes and 1 constitutional convention question). The voters passed legislative referendum at a much higher rate than initiatives - 139 of the 174 legislative referendum were adopted, a passage rate of 80%.

In all, the voters approved 177 of the 235 statewide ballot questions (initiatives, popular referendum and legislative referendum) – a passage rate of 75%.

General Analysis

Even though there were fewer initiatives on the ballot in 1998 than any other time in the last decade, it was a unique year for several reasons. First, an unusually high percentage of Initiatives and Popular Referendum were adopted in the general election – 62% compared to 36% in 1990, 51% in 1992, 46% in 1994 and 44% in 1996. It also beat the 100-year average of 40%. Secondly, the 1998 general election set the record for the most money ever spent on

initiative campaigns with estimates as high as \$300 million - of which \$200 million was spent in California alone. But with all this money being spent and with a high number of initiatives being adopted, what actually happened?

The big winner was medical marijuana; it had a clean sweep. The citizens of Alaska, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington voted to allow the medicinal use of marijuana. They were also successful in striking down a law adopted by the state legislature in Arizona that would have prohibited the use of medical marijuana. Because of these successes, there is no doubt that this movement is headed for more states in 1999 and 2000.

Another big winner from the election, this time from the conservative side, was I-200 in Washington State. I-200 effectively ended the use of racial preferences in the hiring of state workers, the issuing of state contracts and in the admission to state funded colleges and universities. This was a major victory for the conservatives and this success coupled with California's 1996 ban on racial preferences (Proposition 209) almost guarantees that the issue will be placed on ballots in the future.

There were other big winners as well. Term limits also had a clean sweep with wins in Alaska, Idaho, Colorado and Nevada. The term limit movement has a new strategy to get term limits on Congress - the "Self Limit Law". This new strategy allows candidates for Congress to pledge to limit their service and have a voluntary designation placed next to the pledging candidate's name informing the voters of this pledge. Given the past court challenges to term limit initiatives, there is no doubt that litigation will be coming soon to attempt to strike down this latest strategy.

Animal rights activists had victories in Arizona, California and Missouri. They suffered a couple of big defeats with the voting down of a proposed trapping ban in Alaska and the defeat of the ban on hunting mourning doves in Ohio, but even with these defeats, the animal rights movement is as strong as ever.

Supporters of campaign finance reform also had a big year. They had big victories in Arizona and Massachusetts. The initiatives in these two states will establish publicly funded campaigns. These victories has given added steam to campaign finance reformers who will now, no doubt, be looking at other states to institute this reform.

The gaming industry had victories in California and Missouri. Of course there are many people in the gaming industry in Nevada who don't see Proposition 5 in California as a victory. They spent close to \$50 million to defeat the initiative and like most opponents that don't prevail, they are planning a court challenge claiming Proposition 5 violates the California Constitution. Apparently, the proponents were in such a hurry to get this measure on the ballot they forgot it needed to be a constitutional amendment and not a statute - the courts will have to sort it out.

Then there are the losers. A ban of partial birth abortions was rejected in Colorado and Washington State. Income tax credits for education expense was defeated, as was physician-assisted suicide in Michigan. But don't count these issue out, it is likely they will be back at the ballot box.

Then there was the defeat of the "pay-check protection" initiative in Oregon - the sister to Proposition 226 in California that was defeated in June. Once the darling of the conservative movement, this reform has not faired well at the ballot box. Not necessarily because of a lack of public appeal, but because the amount of money spent for and against it made the voters uncomfortable to pass it and therefore they took the cautious route - as is usually the case - and voted it down. However, it is likely conservatives may try and resurrect this issue in the future.

What about the tax movement? Is the anti-tax fervor of the 80's and 90's over? The short answer is no- even though they did take some hits. Voters did defeat the tax cap initiative in

Nebraska and an initiative in South Dakota that would have banned the use of property taxes for educational purposes. However, they also voted to stop a legislative referendum in Arkansas that would have made it easier for the legislature to raise and lower taxes as well as a legislative referendum in Colorado where the state legislature tried to circumvent that state's landmark tax reform passed by initiative. Voters simply made the statement that they want to maintain their power to vote on major tax issues but they don't want to adopt laws that tie the hands of the legislature.

Then there's Proposition 10 in California that would place a 50-cents per pack tax on cigarettes. Its passage means that cigarettes in California will be the most expensive in the country. It also means that the American public sees the tobacco industry as a "cash cow" that when given the opportunity to tap into to pay for other reforms – they will.

There were a few interesting legislative referendums on the ballot. In Alaska and Hawaii bans on same-sex marriage were adopted overwhelmingly. In Alabama, voters chose to prohibit the burdening of the free exercise of religion by the state.

Floridians voted to preserve the death penalty, made it easier for third party candidates to get on the ballot, and closed a loophole in the law that allowed guns to be sold at open air markets without being subject to a waiting period. Voters in Idaho told their legislature that they want to keep legislative term limits and voters in South Carolina voted to make it legal for interracial marriages to take place. However, interestingly enough, almost 400,000 South Carolinians voted – almost 40% – to keep it illegal. A similar measure is being considered by the Alabama Legislature for the 2000 ballot.

Unfortunately for the initiative and popular referendum movement, voters in Mississippi, Missouri, Utah and Wyoming voted to make the people's ability to utilize this important tool more difficult. Many experts believe this occurred not because of the people's dislike for initiative and popular referendum but because in those states very few initiatives or popular referendum have appeared on the ballot. This lack of seeing first hand the value and importance of this democratic tool made voters more likely to adopt these new restrictions.

But what does all of this mean? Did the conservatives win? Did the liberals? They both did. There is a tendency to put voters in a box and label them conservative or liberal. But the problem is that voters aren't always conservative or liberal on every issue. The beauty of the initiative process is that it allows voters the opportunity to vote for issues across all philosophical lines – it's like a smorgasbord. The election in Washington State proves the point. Voters approved a liberal issue – an increase in the minimum wage, a conservative issue – the end of racial preferences and a libertarian issue – the medicinal use of marijuana.

If this election taught us anything, it is simply that the voters, when given a choice on an initiative, will transcend party lines and vote their conscience on issues.

Table: 2.1.1998
Direct (DA) and In-direct (IDA) Initiative Amendments; Direct (DS) and In-direct (IDS) Initiative Statutes
and Popular (PR) Referendum certified for the 1998 General Election Ballot
(as of 9/2/02 4:32:35 PM)

State	Ballot Number ¹	Type	Issue	Ballot Title: Ballot Question or Summary (denotes what additional information is available regarding measure)	Ballot Status	Pass/Fail	Votes for Votes against
Alaska (full text is available)							
	Ballot Measure 5	DS	Environmental	Would prohibit billboards.	Certified	P	74/26
	Ballot Measure 6	DS	English Language	Would adopt English as Alaska's official language.	Certified	P	70/30
	Ballot Measure 7	DS	Term Limits	Would establish a Term Limits Pledge for candidates.	Certified	P	50.2/49.8
	Ballot Measure 8	DS	Medical Marijuana	Would allow the medical use of marijuana.	Certified	P	58/42
	Ballot Measure 9	DS	Animal Rights	Would prohibit trapping wolves with snares.	Certified	F	38/61
						Sub-total: 5 DS	
Arizona (full text is available)							
	Ballot Measure 105	DA	Initiative & Referendum	Would prohibit the Governor's veto of Initiative and Referendum measures. Prohibits legislative repeal of I&R measures and requires 3/4 vote of legislature to amend I&R measures.	Certified	P	52/48
	Ballot Measure 200	DS	Campaign Finance	Would establish a five-member commission to administer alternative campaign financing system and provides for public funding and additional reporting for participating candidates and reduces current contribution limits by 20%.	Certified	P	51/49*
	Ballot Measure 201	DS	Animal Rights	Would outlaw cockfighting.	Certified	P	68/32
	Ballot Measure 202	DS	Taxes	Would give Arizona candidates for federal office the option to pledge to support and vote for elimination of the federal income tax and IRS through the passage of a national consumption tax and permits "Signed the IRS Elimination Pledge" to be shown on the ballot next to pledging candidate's names.	Certified	F	45/55
	Proposition 300	PR	Medical Marijuana	Would overturn the state law that requires authorization by the FDA or Congress for the medical use of marijuana before doctors may lawfully prescribe schedule 1 drugs.	Certified	P	43/57
	Proposition 301	PR	Crime	Would overturn the state law that provides for 1 st or 2 nd convictions for possession of marijuana or narcotic drugs. A person shall be eligible for parole unless previously convicted of 2 or more felonies.	Certified	P	48/52
						Sub-total: 1 DA/3 DS/2 PR	

Table: 2.1.1998 – Initiative Amendments, Initiative Statutes and Popular Referendum on the 1998 General Election Ballot

State	Ballot Number ¹	Type	Issue	Ballot Title: Ballot Question or Summary (denotes what additional information is available regarding measure)	Ballot Status	Pass/Fail	Votes for Votes against
-------	----------------------------	------	-------	--	---------------	-----------	----------------------------

Arkansas

(full text is available)

Amendment 4	DA	Taxes	Would abolish ad valorem taxes, authorizes the increase of sales and use tax, require voter approval of new taxes and tax rates and requires periodic voter approval for certain local taxes.	Removed from ballot ⁱⁱ	◆	◆
						Sub-total: 0

California

(full text is available)

Proposition 4	DS	Animal Rights	Would prohibit trapping mammals classified as fur bearing or non-game with body-gripping traps for recreation or commerce in fur.	Certified	P	58/42
Proposition 5	DS	Gaming	Would specify terms and conditions of mandatory compact between state and Indian tribes for gambling on tribal land.	Certified	P	63/37
Proposition 6	DS	Animal Rights	Would add new section to Penal Code prohibiting any person from possessing, transferring, receiving or holding any horse, pony, burro, or mule with intent to kill or have it killed.	Certified	P	59/41
Proposition 7	DS	Environmental	Would authorize State Air Resources Board, and delegated air pollution control districts, to award \$218 million in state tax credits annually, until January 2011, to encourage air-commissions reduction.	Certified	F	43/57
Proposition 8	DS	Education	Would create fund for reduction in class sizes. Requires teacher credentialing/testing/evaluations.	Certified	F	37/63
Proposition 9	DS	Taxes	Would prohibit assessment of utility tax, bond payments or surcharges for payment of costs of nuclear power plants/related assets.	Certified	F	27/73
Proposition 10	DA	Taxes	Would create state commission to provide information and materials and to formulate guidelines for establishment of comprehensive early childhood development and smoking prevention programs.	Certified	P	50.1/49.9*
						Sub-total: 1 DA/ 6 DS

Colorado

(full text is available)

Amendment 11	DS	Abortion	Would prohibit partial birth abortion	Certified	F	49/51
Amendment 12	DS	Abortion	Would require parents be notified prior to a physician-performed abortion.	Certified	P	55/45
Amendment 13	DA	Environmental	Uniform Livestock regulation.	Certified	F	39/61
Amendment 14	DS	Environmental	Regulate Hog Farms.	Certified	P	62/38
Amendment 15	DS	Environmental	Would regulate water flow meters.	Certified	F	25/75
Amendment 16	DA	Education	Would require that payments by the Conservation District be made to the Public School Fund and School Districts.	Certified	F	23/77
Amendment 17	DA	Education	Would establish Income Tax Credit for education expenses.	Certified	F	38/62
Amendment 18	DA	Term Limits	Would establish a Term Limits Pledge for congressional candidates.	Certified	P	51/49*
Amendment 19	DA	Medical Marijuana	Would allow for the medical use of marijuana.	Removed from ballot ⁱⁱⁱ	◆	◆
						Sub-total: 4 DA/4 DS

Table: 2.1.1998 – Initiative Amendments, Initiative Statutes and Popular Referendum on the 1998 General Election Ballot

State	Ballot Number ¹	Type	Issue	Ballot Title: Ballot Question or Summary (denotes what additional information is available regarding measure)	Ballot Status	Pass/Fail	Votes for Votes against
Florida	(no statewide initiatives will appear on the 1998 general election ballot)						
							Sub-total: 0
Idaho	(full text is available)						
	Proposition 1	DS	Term Limits	Would establish a Term Limits Pledge for congressional candidates.	Certified	P	54/46
							Sub-total: 1 DS
Illinois	(no statewide initiatives will appear on the 1998 general election ballot)						
							Sub-total: 0
Kentucky	(no statewide popular referendum will appear on the 1998 general election ballot)						
							Sub-total: 0
Maine	(no statewide initiatives or popular referendum will appear on the 1998 general election ballot)						
							Sub-total: 0
Maryland	(no statewide popular referendum will appear on the 1998 general election ballot)						
							Sub-total: 0
Massachusetts	(full text is available)						
	Question 2	IDS	Campaign Finance	Would establish public funding of campaigns.	Certified	P	66/34
	Question 3	IDS	Taxes	Would cut state income taxes.	Certified	P	82/18
	Question 4	PR	Utilities	Would repeal the state's electric deregulation law.	Certified	F	71/29
							Sub-total: 2 IDS/1 PR
Michigan	(full text is available)						
	Proposal B	IDS	Physician Assisted Suicide	Would give terminally ill adults who are competent the right to physician assisted suicide	Certified	F	30/70
							Sub-total: 1 IDS
Mississippi	(no statewide initiatives will appear on the 1998 general election ballot)						
							Sub-total: 0

Table: 2.1.1998 – Initiative Amendments, Initiative Statutes and Popular Referendum on the 1998 General Election Ballot
Page 3 of 6

State	Ballot Number ¹	Type	Issue	Ballot Title: Ballot Question or Summary (denotes what additional information is available regarding measure)	Ballot Status	Pass/Fail	Votes for Votes against
-------	----------------------------	------	-------	--	---------------	-----------	----------------------------

Missouri

(full text is available)

Proposition A	DS	Animal Rights	Would make it a felony to bait or fight animals.		Certified	P	63/37
Constitutional Amendment 9	DA	Gaming	Would overturn a Missouri Supreme Court ruling last year that games of chance, including slot machines, may legally be offered only on boats moored in the main channels of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers and not behind floodgates or in off-river lagoons.		Certified	P	56/44
							Sub-total: 1 DA/1 DS

Montana

(full text is available)

Constitutional Amendment 75	DA	Taxes	Would require voter approval of tax increases.		Certified	P	51/49
Initiative 134	DS	Taxes	Would repeal Montana Retail Motor Fuel Marketing Act.		Certified	P	54/46
Initiative 136	DS	Administrative	Would revise outfitter and hunter licensing.		Certified	F	45/55
Initiative 137	DS	Environmental	Would prohibit cyanide process open pit mining.		Certified	P	◆
Initiative Referendum 114	PR	Campaign Finance	Would repeal HB 575 that banned all non-profit contributions to Initiatives or Referendum campaigns.		Certified	F	53/47
							Sub-total: 1 DA/3 DS/ 1 PR

Nebraska

(full text is available)

Measure 413	DA	Taxes	Would slow the growth of state and local government spending and cut taxes.		Certified	F	37/63
Measure 414	DS	Utilities	Would require long distance carriers to pass on, for the benefit of long distance carriers, mandatory reductions in access charges by local exchange carriers for calls within Nebraska.		Certified	F	47/53
							Sub-total: 1 DA/1 DS

Nevada

(full text is available)

Ballot Question 9	DA	Medical Marijuana	Would let adults, on the advice of physicians, use marijuana for curing or relieving pain in a number of illnesses such as cancer and AIDS.		Certified	P	59/41
Ballot Question 17	DA	Term Limits	Would instruct Nevada's congressional delegation to propose a term limit amendment. ^{iv}		Certified	P	62/38
							Sub-total: 2 DA

New Mexico

(no statewide popular referendum will appear on the 1998 general election ballot)

							Sub-total: 0
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---------------------

North Dakota

(full text is available)

Measure 2	DA	Elections	Would set up a process for the election of Sheriffs		Certified	P	83/17
							Sub-total: 1 DA

Table: 2.1.1998 – Initiative Amendments, Initiative Statutes and Popular Referendum on the 1998 General Election Ballot

State	Ballot Number ¹	Type	Issue	Ballot Title: Ballot Question or Summary (denotes what additional information is available regarding measure)	Ballot Status	Pass/Fail	Votes for Votes against
Ohio (full text is available)							
	State Issue 1	IDS	Animal Rights	Would ban the hunting of mourning doves.	Certified	F	40/60
							Sub-total: 1 IDS
Oklahoma (no statewide initiatives or popular referendum will appear on the 1998 general election ballot)							
							Sub-total: 0
Oregon (full text is available)							
	Measure 57	PR	Crime	A yes vote makes possession of less than one ounce of marijuana a Class C misdemeanor and a no vote retains statute making possession of less than one ounce of marijuana a violation.	Certified	P	33/67
	Measure 58	DS	Administrative	Would require issuing copy of original birth certificates to adoptees.	Certified	P	55/45
	Measure 59	DA	Campaign Finance	Would prohibit using public resources to collect money for political purposes.	Certified	F	48/52
	Measure 60	DS	Elections	Would require vote by mail in biennial primary and general elections.	Certified	P	54/46
	Measure 61	DS	Crime	Would change minimum sentences for listed crimes including certain repeat offenses.	Removed from ballot ^v	◆	◆
	Measure 62	DA	Campaign Finance	Would require campaign finance disclosures; regulates signature gathering.	Certified	P	66/34
	Measure 63	DA	Elections	Would establish super-majority voting requirements and require same super-majority for passage.	Certified	P	54/46
	Measure 64	DS	Environmental	Would prohibit many present timber harvest practices and imposes more restrictive regulations.	Certified	F	20/80
	Measure 65	DA	Administrative	Would create process for requiring legislature to review administrative rules.	Certified	F	48/52
	Measure 66	DA	Environmental	Would dedicate some lottery funding to parks, beaches, habitat and watershed protection.	Certified	P	65/35
	Measure 67	DS	Medical Marijuana	Would allow medical use of marijuana within limits and establishes permit system.	Certified	P	53/47
							Sub-total: 5 DA/4 DS/1 PR
South Dakota (full text is available)							
	Constitutional Amendment A	DA	Taxes	Would prohibit property taxes for school funding.	Certified	F	22/78
	Constitutional Amendment E	DA	Farming	Would address issues relating to corporate farming.	Certified	P	59/41
	Referred Law 2	PR	Administrative	Would stop the enactment of a legislative law that would transfer the Unclaimed Property Office from the State Treasurer's Office to the Secretary of Revenue.	Certified	F	29/71
							Sub-total: 2 DA/1 PR
Utah (no statewide initiatives or popular referendum will appear on the 1998 general election ballot)							
							Sub-total: 0

Table: 2.1.1998 – Initiative Amendments, Initiative Statutes and Popular Referendum on the 1998 General Election Ballot

State	Ballot Number ¹	Type	Issue	Ballot Title: Ballot Question or Summary (denotes what additional information is available regarding measure)	Ballot Status	Pass/Fail	Votes for Votes against
-------	----------------------------	------	-------	--	---------------	-----------	----------------------------

Washington

(full text is available)

Initiative 200	IDS	Affirmative Action	Would prohibit state and local government entities from discriminating against or granting preferential treatment to any individual or group based on race, sex, color, ethnicity, or national origin.	Certified	P	59/41
Initiative 688	DS	Minimum Wage	Would increase the minimum wage for workers eighteen years and older.	Certified	P	67/33
Initiative 692	DS	Medical Marijuana	Would permit the medical use of marijuana by patients with certain terminal or debilitating conditions.	Certified	P	58/42
Initiative 694	DS	Abortion	Would make it a felony to kill a fetus in the "process of birth" except when such procedure is the only way to prevent death of the mother.	Certified	F	43/57
						Sub-total: 1 IDS/3 DS

Wyoming

(no statewide initiatives or popular referendum will appear on the 1998 general election ballot)

						Sub-total: 0
--	--	--	--	--	--	---------------------

Grand Total (as of 9/2/02)

38 Initiatives and Popular Referendum Passed (62%)
23 Initiatives and Popular Referendum Failed (38%)

Grand Total	19	(DA) Direct Amendment
	31	(DS) Direct Statutes
	5	(IDS) In-direct Statutes
	6	(PR) Popular Referendum
	61	Total Initiatives and Popular Referendum

Definitions:

* Election result still subject to change as of the time this summary was printed.

Direct Initiative Amendment (DA): Constitutional amendments proposed by the people, by collecting signatures on petitions that are placed directly on the ballot.

In-direct Initiative Amendment (IDA): Constitutional amendments proposed by the people that are first submitted to the state legislature during a regular session for consideration. If the legislature does not enact the proposed amendment, it is then placed on the ballot.

Direct Initiative Statute (DS): Statutes (laws) proposed by the people, by collecting signatures on petitions that are placed directly on the ballot.

In-direct Initiative Statute (IDS): Statutes (laws) proposed by the people that are first submitted to the state legislature during a regular session for consideration. If the legislature does not enact the proposed statute, it is then placed on the ballot.

Popular Referendum (PR): Statutes (laws) passed by the legislature that are placed on the ballot, by citizens collecting signatures on petitions, for final approval or rejection by the voters.

ⁱ This is the official ballot number assigned to the Legislative Referendum unless enclosed in () parenthesis. The designation in () parentheses is a temporary number assigned until the state issues the final ballot number and should be used only as a reference point.

ⁱⁱ In Arkansas, the State Supreme Court ordered Amendment 4 off the ballot on October 14, 1998.

ⁱⁱⁱ In Colorado, the State Supreme Court ordered Amendment 19 off the ballot on October 14, 1998.

^{iv} In Nevada, the state constitution requires that all proposed amendments be voted on twice by the people before being adopted. This amendment was voted on and passed in 1996.

^v In Oregon, the State Supreme Court ruled that the Secretary of State erred in certifying the measure for the ballot. Measure 61 will remain on the ballot but the votes will not be counted.

Table: 2.2.1998
Legislative Referendum (LR) certified for the 1998 General Election Ballot
 (as of *September 2, 2002*)

State	Ballot Number ⁱ	Type	Issue ⁱⁱ	Ballot Title: Ballot Question or Summary (denotes what additional information is available regarding measure)	Ballot Status	Pass/Fail	Votes for Votes against
Alabama							
(no additional information is available)							
	Amendment 1	LCA	Revenue	Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, authorizing the appropriation of revenues from the cellular radio telecommunications service tax for the payment of principal and interest on the outstanding bonds of the Alabama Revolving Loan Fund Authority or its successor authority.	Certified	P	55/45
	Amendment 2	LCA	Revenue	Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, authorizing the issuance and sale of general obligation bonds of the State of Alabama of up to one hundred ten million dollars (\$110,000,000) for the purposes of the acquisition, provision, construction, improvement, renovation, equipping, and maintenance of the state parks system, public historical sites and public historical parks.	Certified	P	74/26
	Amendment 3	LCA	Revenue	Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, as amended, authorizing the issuance, sale, and refunding of general obligation bonds of the State of Alabama of up to \$52,000,000 for the purposes of providing, equipping, and improving facilities relating to animal and livestock diagnostic services and for use as educational, research and promotional facilities in the fields of agriculture, forestry, and veterinary medicine.	Certified	P	65/35
	Amendment 4	LCA	Revenue	Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, authorizing the issuance, sale, and refunding of general obligation bonds of the State of Alabama of up to five million seven hundred thousand dollars (\$5,700,000) for the purposes of providing, equipping, and improving facilities for the purpose of providing and the equipping of a center for cotton and cotton products technology, and for its use as an educational applied research, and promotional facility in the field of textile and apparel technology.	Certified	P	58/42
	Amendment 5	LCA	Private Industry	Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, to provide a means by which members of the ratite industry may organize and by referendum levy upon themselves assessments for the purpose of financing promotional programs for the ratite industry. (Ratite, a variety of flightless birds including an ostrich, emu, rhea, cassowary or kiwi.)	Certified	F	49.9/50.1
	Amendment 6	LCA	Revenue	Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, as amended, authorizing the issuance, sale, and refunding of general obligation bonds of the State of Alabama of up to \$17,500,000 for the purposes of providing, equipping, and improving facilities in the State for use as educational, research and promotional facilities in the field of forensic sciences.	Certified	P	65/35
	Amendment 7	LCA	Revenue	Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, to provide that no general, special, or local law, or state executive order, rule, or regulation, whose purpose or effect is to provide an unfunded mandate for the expenditure of revenue held or disbursed by the governing body of a municipality or county, or an instrumentality thereof, shall take effect unless approved by ordinance or resolution of the local governing body or until and as long as the Legislature appropriates funds for the purpose to the affected local government or until a law provides for a local source of revenue within the municipality, county, or instrumentality for the purpose.	Certified	P	66/34
	Amendment 8	LCA	Religion	Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, to prohibit the burdening of the free exercise of religion unless government demonstrates that it has a compelling interest in doing so and that the interest is achieved by the least restrictive means.	Certified	P	54/46
	Amendment 9	LCA	Local Rule	Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, to authorize any city with a population of 150,000 or more, with the approval of the electors of the city, to establish trust funds for the long term benefit of the city and its citizens.	Certified	P	70/30
	Amendment 10	LCA	Local Rule	Relating to Marengo County, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, to authorize Marengo County and any municipality located wholly therein to perform certain actions for the purpose of economic and industrial development, effective retroactively to January 1, 1998.	Certified	P	63/37

State	Ballot Number ¹	Type	Issue	Ballot Title: Ballot Question or Summary (denotes what additional information is available regarding measure)	Ballot Status	Pass/Fail	Votes for Votes against
	Amendment 11	LCA	Local Rule	Relating to Bibb County, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, to phase out the supernumerary system for certain elected public officials and allow them to participate in the Employees' Retirement System.	Certified	P	59/41
						Sub-total: 11 LCA	
Alaska (full text is available)							
	Ballot Measure 2	LCA	Marriage	Would define marriage as a union only between one man and one women	Certified	P	68/32
	Ballot Measure 3	LCA	Administrative	Would reorganize reapportionment Board.	Certified	P	51/49
						Sub-total: 2 LCA	
Arizona (full text is available)							
	Proposition 100	LCA	Administrative	Would add to the constitution specific rules that apply to the public retirement systems.	Certified	P	61/39
	Proposition 101	LCA	Government Salaries	Would stop the automatic referral of salary increase of elected officials to the people for approval.	Certified	F	36/64
	Proposition 102	LCA	Revenue	Would amend several sections of the constitution to expand the investment options for money in trust funds of the state.	Certified	P	53/47
	Proposition 103	LCA	Elections	Would allow any registered voter in the state to vote in a partisan primary election.	Certified	P	◆
	Proposition 104	LCA	Initiative & Referendum	Would make changes to Initiative and Referendum laws in the state. A competing measure with Ballot Measure 105 placed on the ballot by citizen initiative.	Certified	F	45/55
	Proposition 302	LS	Government Salaries	Would increase salaries of elected state officers.	Certified	P	56/44
	Proposition 303	LS	Revenue	Enacting and ordering the submission to the voters a measures relating to land uses and conservation appropriations.	Certified	P	53/47
	Proposition 304	LS	Lottery	Providing for Referendum; relating to the state lottery commission.	Certified	P	67/33
						Sub-total: 5 LCA/3 LS	
Arkansas (full text is available)							
	Bond Question	BI	Revenue	Would authorize the state to issues bonds in the total amount of \$300,000,000 for water, waste disposal and pollution.	Certified	P	◆
	Amendment 1	LCA	Revenue	Would allow the Arkansas Soil and Water Conservation Commission to issue General Obligation Bonds.	Certified	P	◆
	Amendment 2	LCA	Taxes	Would require a 3/5 vote of the legislature instead of a 3/4 to raise taxes	Certified	F	◆
	Amendment 3	LCA	Judicial	Would authorize the assignment of special judges and make allocation for the exchange of circuits.	Certified	P	◆
						Sub-total: 3 LCA / 1 BI	
California (full text is available)							
	Proposition 1A	BI	Revenue	Would authorize nine billion two hundred million dollars for educational funding.	Certified	P	63/37

Table: 2.2.1998 – Legislative Referendum on the 1998 General Election Ballot
Page 2 of 14

State	Ballot Number ¹	Type	Issue	Ballot Title: Ballot Question or Summary (denotes what additional information is available regarding measure)	Ballot Status	Pass/Fail	Votes for Votes against
	Proposition 1	LCA	Taxes	Would allow for the repair or replacement of environmentally-contaminated property without increasing the tax valuation	Certified	P	71/29
	Proposition 2	LCA	Revenue	Imposes repayment conditions on loans of transportation revenues to the General Fund and local entities.	Certified	P	75/25
	Proposition 3	LS	Elections	Would change existing open primary law to require closed, partisan primary for purpose of selecting delegates to national political party presidential nominating conventions.	Certified	F	46/54
	Proposition 11	LS	Local Rule	Would authorize local governments to enter into revenue sharing agreements.	Certified	P	53/47
						Sub-total: 2 LCA/2 LS/1 BI	

Colorado

(full text is available)

Amendment A	LCA	Local Rule	Would address the relationship between local governments and privately owned health care providers.	Certified	F	45/55	
Amendment C	LCA	Local Rule	Would create the city and county of Broomfield.	Certified	P	61/39	
Amendment B	LS	Taxes	Would allow the state to retain up to two hundred million dollars of state revenues in excess of the constitutional limitations on state fiscal year spending for the 1997-98 fiscal year.	Certified	F	39/61	
						Sub-total: 2 LCA/1 LS	

Connecticut

(no Legislative Referendum on the 1998 general election ballot)

						Sub-total: 0	
--	--	--	--	--	--	---------------------	--

Delaware

(no Legislative Referendum on the 1998 general election ballot)

						Sub-total: 0	
--	--	--	--	--	--	---------------------	--

Florida

(full text is available)

Number 1	LCA	Taxes	With respect to historic property granted ad valorem tax exemption by a county or municipality, removes a requirement that the owner be engaged in renovating the property. Authorizes the Legislature to allow counties or municipalities, by ordinance, to assess historic properties solely on the basis of character or use for ad valorem tax purposes, subject to eligibility requirements specified by general law.	Certified	P	55/45
Number 2	LCA	Death Penalty	Proposing an amendment to Section 17 of Article I of the State Constitution preserving the death penalty, and permitting any execution method unless prohibited by the Federal Constitution. Requires construction of the prohibition against cruel and/or unusual punishment to conform to United States Supreme Court interpretation of the Eighth Amendment. Prohibits reduction of a death sentence based on invalidity of execution method, and provides for continued force of sentence. Provides for retroactive applicability.	Certified	P	73/27
Number 3	LCA	Taxes	Proposing an amendment to the State Constitution, effective January 1, 1999, to authorize the Legislature to allow counties and municipalities to grant an additional homestead tax exemption not exceeding \$25,000 to certain persons 65 years of age or older whose household income does not exceed a specified amount.	Certified	P	68/32
Number 4	LCA	Administrative	Proposing an amendment to Section 1 of Article VIII of the State Constitution authorizing the recording of instruments by filing at a branch office of a county seat.	Certified	P	74/26
Number 5	CRCCA	Environmental	Requires adequate provision for conservation of natural resources; creates Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, granting it the regulatory and executive powers of the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and the Marine Fisheries Commission; removes legislature's exclusive authority to regulate marine life and grants certain powers to new commission; authorizes bonds to continue financing acquisition and improvement of lands for conservation, outdoor recreation, and related purposes; restricts disposition of state lands designated for conservation purposes.	Certified	P	72/28
Number 6	CRCCA	Education	Declares the education of children to be a fundamental value of the people of Florida; establishes adequate provision for education as a paramount duty of the state; expands constitutional mandate requiring the state to make adequate provision for a uniform system of free public schools by also requiring the state to make adequate provision for an efficient, safe, secure, and high quality system.	Certified	P	71/29

Table: 2.2.1998 – Legislative Referendum on the 1998 General Election Ballot

State	Ballot Number ¹	Type	Issue	Ballot Title: Ballot Question or Summary (denotes what additional information is available regarding measure)	Ballot Status	Pass/Fail	Votes for Votes against
	Number 7	CRCCA	Elections	Provides for future local elections to decide whether to continue electing circuit and county judges or to adopt system of appointment of those judges by governor, with subsequent elections to retain or not retain those judges; provides election procedure for subsequent changes to selection of judges; increases county judges' terms from four to six years; corrects judicial qualifications commission term of office; allocates state courts system funding among state, counties, and users of courts	Certified	P	57/43
	Number 8	CRCCA	Administrative	Merges cabinet offices of treasurer and comptroller into one chief financial officer; reduces cabinet membership to chief financial officer, attorney general, agriculture commissioner; secretary of state and education commissioner eliminated from elected cabinet; secretary of state duties defined by law; changes composition of state board of education from governor and cabinet to board appointed by governor; board appoints education commissioner; defines state board of administration, trustees of internal improvement trust fund, land acquisition trust fund.	Certified	P	56/44
	Number 9	CRCCA	Individual Rights	Defines "natural persons," who are equal before the law and who have inalienable rights, as "female and male alike;" provides that no person shall be deprived of any right because of national origin; changes "physical handicap" to "physical disability" as a reason that people are protected from being deprived of any right.	Certified	P	66/34
	Number 10	CRCCA	Taxes	Broadens tax exemption for governmental uses of municipal property; authorizes legislature to exempt certain municipal and special district property used for airport, seaport, or public purposes; permits local option tax exemption for property used for conservation purposes; permits local option tangible personal property tax exemption for attachments to mobile homes and certain residential rental furnishings; removes limitations on citizens' ability to communicate with local officials about matters which are the subject of public hearings.	Certified	F	49.8/50.2
	Number 11	CRCCA	Elections	Provides ballot access requirements for independent and minor party candidates cannot be greater than requirements for majority party candidates; allows all voters, regardless of party, to vote in any party's primary election if the winner will have no general election opposition; provides public financing of campaigns for statewide candidates who agree to campaign spending limits; permits candidates for governor to run in primary elections without lieutenant governor; makes school board elections nonpartisan; corrects voting age.	Certified	P	65/35
	Number 12	CRCCA	Gun Rights	Authorizes each county the option of requiring a criminal history records check and waiting period of 3 to 5 days in connection with the "sale" of any firearm; defines "sale" as the transfer of money or other valuable consideration for a firearm where any part of the transaction occurs on property open to public access; does not apply to holders of a concealed weapons permit when purchasing a firearm.	Certified	P	72/28
	Number 13	CRCCA	Administrative	Removes gender-specific references; allows prison sentences in court-martial actions; consolidates ethics code provisions; specifies time for veto message consideration; clarifies that legislature gives designated officials final general appropriations bills 72 hours before passage; allows direct appeal of courts-martial to specified state court and advisory opinions from federal military courts; requires earlier constitution revision commission appointments; changes tax and budget reform commission voting procedures and meetings from every 10 to every 20 years.	Certified	P	55/45
						Sub-total: 4 LCA/9 CRCCA	

Georgia

(full text is available)

Question A	LS	Taxes	Question to exempt agricultural products (including livestock, crops, fruit and nut trees, Christmas trees, nursery plants) from ad valorem taxes so as long as they are grown in Georgia by a family-owned qualified farm products producer.	Certified	P	63/37
Question B	LS	Taxes	Question to allow persons who are absent from their residence due to health reasons to continue to receive a homestead exemption.	Certified	P	82/18
Question C	LS	Taxes	Question to provide an ad valorem tax exemption for all property owned and operated by a church, when such entity qualifies as a 501(c)(3) organization.	Certified	P	65/35
Question D	LS	Taxes	Question to broaden ad valorem tax exemption for motor vehicles owned (or leased) by disabled veterans.	Certified	P	69/31
Question E	LS	Taxes	Question to exempt from ad valorem taxes motor vehicles owned by former prisoners of war.	Certified	P	65/35
Amendment 1	LCA	Environmental	Creating a Land, Water, Wildlife and Recreation Heritage Fund	Certified	F	47/53
Amendment 2	LCA	Education	Specifying Education Purposes for Lottery Proceeds.	Certified	P	50.6/49.4
Amendment 3	LCA	Crime	Penalties for DUI	Certified	P	73/27

Table: 2.2.1998 – Legislative Referendum on the 1998 General Election Ballot

State	Ballot Number ¹	Type	Issue	Ballot Title: Ballot Question or Summary (denotes what additional information is available regarding measure)	Ballot Status	Pass/Fail	Votes for Votes against
	Amendment 4	LCA	Environmental	Creating a Roadside Enhancement and Beautification Fund.	Certified	P	51/49
	Amendment 5	LCA	Administrative	Creating a Georgia Compensation Commission.	Certified	F	49/51
						Sub-total: 5 LCA/5 LS	

Hawaii

(no additional information is available)							
	Question 1	LCA	Administrative	Would allow for a tax revenue commissioner to be appointed every ten years instead of five years.	Certified	F	◆
	Question 2	LCA	Marriage	Would specify that the legislature shall have the power to reserve marriage to opposite-sex couples,	Certified	P	◆
	Question 3	CCQ	Constitutional Convention	Would ask if a constitutional convention should be held to propose revisions to the state constitution.	Certified	F	◆
						Sub-total: 2 LCA/1 CCQ	

Idaho

(full text is available)							
	(HJR 6)	LCA	Administrative	Would make changes to the Public School Permanent Endowment Fund.	Certified	P	64/36
	(HJR 8)	LCA	Administrative	Would make additional changes in the Public School Permanent Endowment Fund.	Certified	P	65/35
	(SJR 101)	LCA	Judicial	Would delete obsolete language and make changes to judicial provisions.	Certified	P	72/28
	(SJR 102)	LCA	Government Salaries	Would address issues associated with salaries and fees of the officers of the executive department.	Certified	P	57/43
	(SJR 105)	LCA	Individual Rights	Would delete the prohibition of a person being under guardianship from voting, serving as a juror or holding civil office.	Certified	P	54/46
	(SJR 106)	LCA	Revenue	Will create a fund that will guarantee the debt of school districts.	Certified	P	62/38
	(SJR 107)	LCA	Revenue	Would delete obsolete language and amounts to clarify limits on state debts and liabilities.	Certified	P	65/35
	(HB 644)	AV	Term Limits	An advisory vote asking the citizens if they want to repeal term limits on state elected officials.	Certified	P	53/47
						Sub-total: 7 LCA/1 AV	

Illinois

(no additional information is available)							
	Amendment 1	LCA	Judicial	Would change the composition of the Judicial Inquiry Board	Certified	P	◆
						Sub-total: 1 LCA	

Indiana

(no additional information is available)							
	Public Question 1	LCA	Elections	To protect a person's right to vote when the person moves to a new residence within Indiana during the last 30 days before an election and to update other election procedures	Certified	P	◆
	Public Question 2	LCA	Administrative	To permit a person serving as auditor of state, secretary of state or treasurer of state to reside anywhere in the state of Indiana not only in the seat of state government.	Certified	P	◆
						Sub-total: 2 LCA	

Iowa

(full text is available)							
	Amendment 1	LCA	Individual Rights	Declares that all men and women are, by nature, free and equal, and have certain inalienable rights - among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.	Certified	P	83/17

State	Ballot Number ¹	Type	Issue	Ballot Title: Ballot Question or Summary (denotes what additional information is available regarding measure)	Ballot Status	Pass/Fail	Votes for Votes against	
	Amendment 2	LCA	Judicial	Eliminate the limitation of fines for offenses that may be summarily tried without indictment.	Certified	P	64/36	
							Sub-total: 2 LCA	
	(no Legislative Referendum on the 1998 general election ballot)							
Kansas								Sub-total: 0
Kentucky	(full text is available)							
	Amendment 1	LCA	Administrative	Would amend the Kentucky Constitution to reduce the General Assembly's organizational session by five days and to allow the General Assembly to meet in interim sessions in odd-numbered years for twenty-five days.	Certified	F	49/51	
	Amendment 2	LCA	Taxes	Would amend Section 170 of the Constitution of Kentucky to permit the General Assembly to exempt motor vehicles and any other class of personal property from the levy of all or any portion of the property tax and to extend the homestead property tax exemption to persons who are classified as totally disabled by any public or private retirement system.	Certified	P	79/21	
							Sub-total: 2 LCA	
Louisiana	(full text is available)							
	Amendment 1	LCA	Administrative	Changes the name of the Board of Trustees.	Certified	P	60/40	
	Amendment 2	LCA	Administrative	Changes the way members are appointed by the Governor to the Board of Regents.	Certified	P	66/34	
							Sub-total: 2 LCA	
Maine	(full text is available)							
	Question 1	BI	Revenue	Would allow for a \$20,000,000 bond issue to improve the Maine economy by supporting innovative research and development by businesses and nonprofit and educational institutions in the fields of biotechnology, computers and other information technology, aquaculture and marine technology, forestry and agriculture and advanced materials	Certified	P	63/37	
	Question 2	BI	Revenue	Would allow for a \$7,000,000 bond issue for the following purposes: 1. \$3,350,000 to construct water pollution control facilities, providing the state match for \$10,000,000 in federal funds; 2. \$1,000,000 to protect the public health and safety and the environment by providing funds for the cleanup of tire stockpiles; 3. \$1,150,000 to investigate, abate, clean up and mitigate threats to the public health and the environment from hazardous substance discharges; and 4. \$1,500,000 to construct drinking water system improvements that address public health threats, providing the state match for \$7,100,000 in federal funds?	Certified	P	73/27	
							Sub-total: 2 BI	
Maryland	(no additional information is available)							
	Question 1	LCA	Judicial	Provides that the right to a jury trial in civil proceedings preserved by Article 23 of the Declaration of Rights applies only when the amount in controversy exceeds \$10,000.	Certified	P	69/31	
	Question 1	LCA	Judicial	Authorizes retired judges of the Circuit Court of Harford County and the Circuit Court of Montgomery to be assigned, subject to approval by the Court of Appeals, to do an act that a judge of the Orphans' Court of Harford County or the Orphans' Court of Montgomery County may perform.	Certified	P	73/27	
							Sub-total: 2 LCA	

Table: 2.2.1998 – Legislative Referendum on the 1998 General Election Ballot
Page 6 of 14

State	Ballot Number ¹	Type	Issue	Ballot Title: Ballot Question or Summary (denotes what additional information is available regarding measure)	Ballot Status	Pass/Fail	Votes for Votes against
-------	----------------------------	------	-------	--	---------------	-----------	----------------------------

Massachusetts

(full text is available)

Question 1	LCA	Government Salaries	Would prohibit the state legislature from changing their base compensation as of January 1, 1996. After January 2001 compensation would be increased or decreased as increases or decreases in the median household income for the commonwealth for the preceding two-year period.	Certified	P	68/32
						Sub-total: 1 LCA

Michigan

(full text is available)

Proposal A	LCA	Administrative	Would change wording in constitution from "handicapped" to "disabled".	Certified	P	◆
Proposal C	BI	Revenue	Would authorize the state to finance environmental and natural resources protection programs that would clean up and redevelop contaminated sites, protect and improve water quality, prevent pollution, abate lead contamination, reclaim and revitalize community waterfronts, enhance recreational opportunities and clean up contaminated sediments in lakes, rivers and streams.	Certified	P	◆
						Sub-total: 1 LCA/1 BI

Minnesota

(full text is available)

Amendment 1	LCA	Revenue	Would extend the use of lottery funds for environmental trust fund.	Certified	P	77/23
Amendment 2	LCA	Environmental	Would preserve hunting and fishing heritage.	Certified	P	77/23
Amendment 3	LCA	Administrative	Would abolish Treasurer's Office in 2003.	Certified	P	56/44
						Sub-total: 3 LCA

Mississippi

(full text is available)

Amendment 1	LCA	Initiative & Referendum	This proposed constitutional amendment provides that only a person who is a resident of this state may circulate an initiative petition or obtain signatures on a initiative petition for the purpose of proposing an amendment to the Mississippi Constitution.	Certified	P	◆
Amendment 2	LCA	Individual Rights	This amendment gives victims of crimes the right to be informed, to be present and to be heard during the criminal process of the person accused of the crime, when authorized by law.	Certified	P	◆
						Sub-total: 2 LCA

Missouri

(full text is available)

Amendment 1	LCA	Initiative & Referendum	Changes the deadline for submitting initiative petitions from four months prior to the election to six months prior to the election.	Certified	P	58/42
Amendment 2	LCA	Revenue	School board may set operating levy no higher than \$2.75 without a vote. Voter approval by simple majority required to set levy up to \$6.00. Voter approval by two-thirds required to set levy above \$6.00.	Certified	P	59/41
Amendment 5	LCA	Revenue	State treasurer to prepare a written investment policy for investment of state funds and authorizes additional categories of permitted investments to include banker's acceptances and commercial paper. The amendment is intended to increase earnings on investments of the state.	Certified	P	76/24
Amendment 6	LCA	Revenue	Allows financing of municipal or joint sewer improvement project by issuance of revenue bonds. Local government costs, if any, to implement this proposal are at the option of political subdivisions. No state costs are anticipated.	Certified	P	71/29
Amendment 7	LCA	Revenue	Authorizes the State to issue bonds to fund distributions by the Missouri Clean Water Commission of water and sewer grants or loans to counties, municipalities, sewer and water districts for design, construction or improvements to public sewage collection and treatment facilities, drinking water systems and storm water control projects.	Certified	P	65/35

State	Ballot Number ¹	Type	Issue	Ballot Title: Ballot Question or Summary (denotes what additional information is available regarding measure)	Ballot Status	Pass/Fail	Votes for Votes against
	Amendment 8	LCA	Administrative	Shall the Missouri Constitution be amended to permit organizations recognized as charitable or religious under federal law to sponsor raffles and sweepstakes and also permit the general assembly to provide standards and conditions to regulate or guarantee the awarding of prizes provided for in such raffles or sweepstakes?	Certified	P	61/39
					Sub-total: 6 LCA		
Montana							
(full text is available)							
	C-33	LCA	Judicial	Criminal laws must be based on principals of public safety and restrictions for victims as well as prevention and reformation.	Certified	P	◆
	LR-113	LS	Taxes	Would continue the authority for the tax levy for the support of the Montana University System for 10 years.	Certified	P	◆
					Sub-total: 1 LCA/1 LS		
Nebraska							
(full text is available)							
	Amendment 1	LCA	Individual Rights	A constitutional amendment to provide that no person shall be denied the equal protection of the laws.	Certified	P	73/27
	Amendment 2-A	LCA	Taxes	A constitutional amendment to change a restriction on allocation of proceeds from motor vehicle taxes.	Certified	P	59/41
	Amendment 2-B	LCA	Local Rule	A constitutional amendment to authorize legislation relating to mergers and consolidations by local governments.	Certified	P	56/44
	Amendment 2-C	LCA	Taxes	A constitutional amendment to provide that property of the state and its governmental subdivisions is exempt from taxation to the extent such property is used for public purposes and to authorize classification and taxation of property not used for authorized public purposes.	Certified	P	58/42
	Amendment 2-D	LCA	Local Rule	A constitutional amendment to repeal and eliminate provisions dealing with township organization and towns.	Certified	F	37/63
	Amendment 3-A	LCA	Judicial	A constitutional amendment to change residence and office requirements for the Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court.	Certified	P	51/49
	Amendment 3-B	LCA	Judicial	A constitutional amendment to provide for the retention of judges of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals on a statewide basis.	Certified	F	47/53
					Sub-total: 7 LCA		
Nevada							
(full text is available)							
	Question 1	LCA	Elections	Shall the Nevada Constitution be amended to establish procedures for resolving conflicts between constitutional amendments or new state laws that are approved by the voters at the same statewide election?	Certified	P	59/41
	Question 2	LCA	Judicial	Shall the Nevada Constitution be amended to revise the provisions regarding the Commission on Judicial Discipline?	Certified	P	57/43
	Question 3	LCA	Judicial	Shall the Nevada Constitution be amended to allow the Legislature to designate locations in the county other than the county seat for holding terms of the district court?	Certified	P	54/46
	Question 4	AV	Administrative	Should the Nevada Legislature pass a law to designate the last Friday of October as the legal holiday for observing Nevada Day?	Certified	P	53/47
	Question 5	LCA	Administrative	Shall the Nevada Constitution be amended to limit the length of Nevada's regular legislative sessions to not more than 120 calendar days and require the Governor to submit the proposed executive budget to the Legislature at least 14 days before the start of each regular session?	Certified	P	71/29
	Question 6	LCA	Taxes	Shall the Nevada Constitution be amended to authorize an abatement of taxes on property used in a manner that conserves water?	Certified	F	41/59
	Question 7	LCA	Taxes	Shall the Sales and Use Tax Act of 1955 be amended to impose the sales and use tax upon items purchased by this state or by a local government or local governmental agency for resale to the public by the governmental entity?	Certified	F	42/58

Table: 2.2.1998 – Legislative Referendum on the 1998 General Election Ballot
Page 8 of 14

State	Ballot Number ¹	Type	Issue	Ballot Title: Ballot Question or Summary (denotes what additional information is available regarding measure)	Ballot Status	Pass/Fail	Votes for Votes against
	Question 8	LCA	Administrative	Shall the Nevada Constitution be amended to replace the Lieutenant Governor as Senate President with a senator elected by the Senate, who will also serve as the next official in the line of succession to the Governor following the Lieutenant Governor; and to abolish the expense allowance paid to the Senate President and the Assembly Speaker.	Certified	F	38/62
					Sub-total: 7 LCA/1 AV		
New Hampshire (full text is available)							
	Question 2 ⁱⁱⁱ	LCA	Administrative	Question: Are you in favor of amending the constitution to make it more inclusive by changing specific references to the governor and other people to gender neutral terms?	Certified	F	57/43
	Question 1	LCA	Administrative	Question Are you in favor of amending the constitution to provide that the minimum age requirement for state senator shall be changed from 30 to 25 years of age?	Certified	F	41/59
					Sub-total: 2 LCA		
New Jersey (interpretive statement and summary available)							
	Public Question 1	LCA	Taxes	Would dedicate funds for open space, farmland, and historic preservation.	Certified	P	◆
	Public Question 2	LCA	Gaming	Would authorize, by law, the specific kind, restrictions and control of wagering on horse races.	Certified	P	◆
	Public Question 3	LS	Revenue	Would authorize the use of bond money to assist local governments with solid waste facility payments.	Certified	P	◆
					Sub-total: 2 LCA/1 LS		
New Mexico (no additional information is available)							
	Amendment I	LCA	Taxes	Proposing to amend Article 8, Section 1 of the Constitution of New Mexico to authorize the legislature to limit increases in valuation of residential property for property taxation purposes.	Certified	P	60/40
	Amendment II	LCA	Judicial	Proposing an amendment to Article 6, Section 32 of the Constitution of New Mexico to add an additional citizen and magistrate as members of the judicial standards commission.	Certified	P	52/48
	Amendment III	LCA	Term Limits	Proposing to amend the Constitution of New Mexico to prohibit second-term county officials from holding additional county offices.	Certified	P	68/32
	Amendment IV	LCA	Revenue	Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of New Mexico to prohibit the expenditure or encumbrance of retirement trust funds, created for public employees and employees of public schools, colleges and universities, for any purpose except for the sole and exclusive benefit of the trust beneficiaries; providing for the administration of the trust funds; affirming certain property rights.	Certified	P	77/23
	Amendment V	LCA	Taxes	Proposing to amend Article 8 of the Constitution of New Mexico by adding a new section to provide an exemption from property taxation for property that is owned and occupied by a veteran who has a permanent and total service-connected disability and that has been adapted to the veteran's disability	Certified	P	66/34
	Bond Question A	BI	Revenue	The 1998 Capitol Projects General Obligation Bond Act authorizes the issuance and sale of senior citizen facility improvement and equipment bonds. Shall the State of New Mexico be authorized to issue general obligation bonds in an amount not to exceed six million three hundred twenty thousand dollars (\$6,320,000) to make capitol expenditures for certain senior citizen facility improvements and equipment projects and provide for a general property tax imposition and levy for the payment of principal of, interest on and expenses incurred in connection with the issuance of the bonds and the collection of the tax as permitted by law?	Certified	P	55/45

Table: 2.2.1998 – Legislative Referendum on the 1998 General Election Ballot
Page 9 of 14

State	Ballot Number ¹	Type	Issue	Ballot Title: Ballot Question or Summary (denotes what additional information is available regarding measure)	Ballot Status	Pass/Fail	Votes for Votes against
	Bond Question B	BI	Revenue	The 1998 Capitol Projects General Obligation Bond Act authorizes the issuance and sale of public educational capitol improvements and acquisition bonds. Shall the State of New Mexico be authorized to issue general obligation bonds in an amount not to exceed seventy-two million nine hundred forty thousand dollars (\$72,940,000) to make capitol expenditures for certain public educational capitol improvements and acquisitions and provide for a general property tax imposition and levy for the payment of principal of, interest on and expenses incurred in connection with the issuance of the bonds and the collection of the tax as permitted by law?	Certified	P	54/46
	Bond Question C	BI	Revenue	The 1998 Capitol Projects General Obligation Bond Act authorizes the issuance and sale of land acquisition bonds. Shall the State of New Mexico be authorized to issue general obligation bonds in an amount not to exceed six hundred twenty thousand dollars (\$620,000) to make capitol expenditures for acquisition of unique and ecologically significant lands affording habitat for rare, threatened or endangered species, and providing for a general property tax imposition and levy for the payment of principal of, interest on and expenses incurred in connection with the issuance of the bonds and the collection of the tax as permitted by law?	Certified	P	49/51
	Bond Question D	BI	Revenue	The 1998 Capitol Projects General Obligation Bond Act authorizes the issuance and sale of El Camino Real international heritage center bonds. Shall the State of New Mexico be authorized to issue general obligation bonds in an amount not to exceed one million thirty thousand dollars (\$1,030,000) to make capitol expenditures for the El Camino Real international heritage center, including exhibits and a trail system, to commemorate El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro in Socorro County, and provide for a general property tax imposition and levy for the payment of principal of, interest on and expenses incurred in connection with the issuance of the bonds and the collection of the tax as permitted by law?	Certified	F	37/63
	Bond Question E	BI	Revenue	The 1998 Capitol Projects General Obligation Bond Act authorizes the issuance and sale of radio communications bonds. Shall the State of New Mexico be authorized to issue general obligation bonds in an amount not to exceed two million two hundred sixty thousand dollars (#2,260,000) to make capitol expenditures for conversion of the state's radio communications system to digital services to enhance law enforcement officer safety and effectiveness and provide interconnection for emergency response to natural disasters, and provide for a general property tax imposition and levy for the payment of principal of, interest on and expenses incurred in connection with the issuance of the bonds and the collection of the tax as permitted by law?	Certified	P	60/40
						Sub-total: 5 LCA/5 BI	
New York							
(no Legislative Referendum on the 1998 general election ballot)							
						Sub-total: 0	
North Carolina							
(full text is available)							
	Question 1	BI	Revenue	Would authorize the state to issue bonds in the amount of \$800,000,000 for clean water projects.	Certified	P	68/32
	Question 2	BI	Revenue	Would authorize the state to issue bonds in the amount of \$200,000,000 for natural gas facilities.	Certified	P	51/49
						Sub-total: 2 BI	
North Dakota							
(full text is available)							
	Measure 1	LCA	Administrative	Would remove references to the names, locations, and missions of the institutions of higher education.	Certified	F	◆
						Sub-total: 1 LCA	
Ohio							
(no Legislative Referendum on the 1998 general election ballot)							
						Sub-total: 0	

Table: 2.2.1998 – Legislative Referendum on the 1998 General Election Ballot
Page 10 of 14

State	Ballot Number ¹	Type	Issue	Ballot Title: Ballot Question or Summary (denotes what additional information is available regarding measure)	Ballot Status	Pass/Fail	Votes for Votes against
-------	----------------------------	------	-------	--	---------------	-----------	----------------------------

Oklahoma

(no additional information is available)

State Question 678	LCA	Local Rule	Would allow counties or parts of counties to withdraw from ambulance districts.	Certified	P	60/40	
State Question 679	LCA	Government Salaries	Would allow pay of corporation commissioners and members of the Oklahoma tax commission to be raised as long as pay is equal with others doing the same job.	Certified	F	44/56	
State Question 680	LCA	Technology	Would allow public property to be used for certain projects involving the research and development of technology.	Certified	P	64/36	
State Question 681	LCA	Technology	Would allow a state college or university and its employees to own technology. The Institution and employees could also own interest in a private business that profits from university research.	Certified	P	62/38	
State Question 682	LCA	Prisons	Would allow the state to enter into contracts with cities and counties for housing state inmates for as long as fifteen years. A county or city could also build a jail or add to an existing jail.	Certified	P	54/46	
State Question 683	LCA	Taxes	Would add a section to Article 10 of the state constitution that would exempt all personal property used as pollution control property from the ad valorem tax.	Certified	F	48/52	
						Sub-total: 6 LCA	

Oregon

(full text is available)

Measure 54	LCA	Revenue	Would authorize the state to guarantee bonded indebtedness of certain education districts.	Certified	P	55/45	
Measure 55	LCA	Revenue	Would permit the state to guarantee earnings on pre-paid tuition trust fund.	Certified	F	44/56	
Measure 56	LS	Environmental	Would require the government to give broader, more detailed notice of proposed government land use actions.	Certified	P	81/19	
						Sub-total: 2 LCA/1 LS	

Pennsylvania

(full text is available)

Joint Resolution 1	LCA	Judicial	All prisoners are bailable, unless for capital offenses or unless they are held in prison for offenses for which the maximum sentence is life imprisonment or unless no condition or combination of conditions other than imprisonment will reasonably assure the safety of any person and the community.	Certified	P	◆	
Joint Resolution 2	LCA	Judicial	Would give the Commonwealth the same right to a trial by jury, as does the accused.	Certified	P	◆	
						Sub-total: 2 LCA	

Rhode Island

(explanation and summary is available)

Question 1	BI	Revenue	Would authorize the state to issue bonds in the amount of \$65,700,000 for transportation purposes.	Certified	P	68/32	
Question 2	BI	Revenue	Would authorize the state to issue bonds in the amount of \$20,990,000 for higher education purposes.	Certified	P	68/32	
Question 3	BI	Revenue	Would authorize the state to issue bonds in the amount of \$15,000,000 for environmental and recreational purposes.	Certified	P	68/32	
						Sub-total: 3 BI	

South Carolina

(explanation and summary is available)

Amendment 1	LCA	Individual Rights	"Must Section 24, Article I of the Constitution of this State relating to a bill of rights for crime victims be amended so as to provide that requirements that victims of crimes be notified and informed of their rights and privileges conferred upon them under this section do not apply to crimes the General Assembly by law excludes from these requirements, and to permit the General Assembly by law to further define the term 'victim' for purposes of this section to stipulate the specific individuals to whom the section applies?"	Certified	F	49/51
Amendment 2	LCA	Elections	"Shall Section 7, Article III of the Constitution of this State, relating to the qualifications of Senators and members of the House of Representatives, be amended so as to provide that a candidate for the Senate or House of Representatives must be a legal resident of the district in which he is a candidate at the time he files for the office?"	Certified	P	90/10

State	Ballot Number ¹	Type	Issue	Ballot Title: Ballot Question or Summary (denotes what additional information is available regarding measure)	Ballot Status	Pass/Fail	Votes for Votes against
	Amendment 3	LCA	Revenue	Part A) Would amend Section 11, Article X of the Constitution relating to the pledging of the credit of the State and prohibiting ownership of the State in a company, association, or corporation be amended so as to allow the State Treasurer to invest endowment funds donated specifically to state-supported institutions of higher learning in equity securities of United States corporations registered on a national securities exchange or quoted through a national quotations system. Part B) Would amend Section 14, Article X of the Constitution relating to indebtedness payable from revenue-producing projects and from special sources.	Certified	P	A-72/28 B-57/43
	Amendment 4	LCA	Individual Rights	"Shall Section 33, Article III of the Constitution of this State be amended by deleting the following sentence from the Constitution: 'The marriage of a white person with a Negro or mulatto, or person, who shall have one-eighth or more of Negro blood, shall be unlawful and void'.	Certified	P	62/38
						Sub-total: 4 LCA	

South Dakota

(full text is available)							
	Amendment B	LCA	Revenue	Concerns the authority of a special interim legislative committee to approve the transfer of appropriated funds.	Certified	F	33/67
	Amendment C	LCA	Administrative	Concerns legislative conflicts of interest.	Certified	F	22/78
	Amendment D	LCA	Initiative & Referendum	Authorizes local initiatives to provide for the cooperation and organization of local government.	Certified	F	49.9/50.1
	Amendment F	LCA	Taxes	Concerns the classification of property for purposes of taxation.	Certified	F	38/62
	Amendment G	LCA	Revenue	Permits the investment of permanent school funds in certain stocks, bonds, mutual funds, and other financial instruments.	Certified	F	39/61
	Amendment H	LCA	Individual Rights	Changes the age qualification for legislative office and for Governor and lieutenant governor.	Certified	P	60/40
						Sub-total: 6 LCA	

Tennessee

(full text is available)							
	Amendment 1	LCA	Individual Rights	Would outline ways to protect victims of crime.	Certified	P	◆
	Amendment 2	LCA	Prisons	Would strike the word "comfortable" where prisons are described in the constitution.	Certified	P	◆
						Sub-total: 2 LCA	

Texas

(no Legislative Referendum on the 1998 general election ballot)							
						Sub-total: 0	

Utah

(full text is available)							
	Proposition 1	LCA	Elections	Shall the Utah Constitution be amended to: 1) require that, for the office of state senator or state representative, the three years of residency in the state be consecutive, the six months of residency in the person's legislative district be consecutive, and both periods occur immediately prior to the last date provided by statute for filing for the office; and 2) remove the reference to a specific date at which other eligibility requirements for the office of state senator or state representative are to be determined?	Certified	P	87/13
	Proposition 2	LCA	Individual Rights	Shall the Utah Constitution be amended to repeal the provision regarding real and personal estate and property of married women?	Certified	P	70/30
	Proposition 3	LCA	Education	Shall the Utah Constitution be amended to clarify the status, purposes, and beneficiaries of school and institutional lands held in trust by the state?	Certified	P	84/16
	Proposition 4	LCA	Individual Rights	Shall the Utah Constitution be amended to prohibit any person convicted of a felony from voting and from being eligible to hold office in Utah until the right to vote or hold elective office is restored as provided by statute, and to modify language relating to the restoration of rights for other persons prohibited by the constitution from voting and holding office in Utah?	Certified	P	82/18
	Proposition 5	LCA	Initiative & Referendum	Shall the Utah Constitution be amended to require a two-thirds vote in order to adopt by initiative a state law allowing, limiting, or prohibiting the taking of wildlife or the season for or method of taking wildlife?	Certified	P	56/44

Table: 2.2.1998 – Legislative Referendum on the 1998 General Election Ballot

State	Ballot Number ¹	Type	Issue	Ballot Title: Ballot Question or Summary (denotes what additional information is available regarding measure)	Ballot Status	Pass/Fail	Votes for Votes against
	Proposition 6	LCA	Judicial	Shall the Utah Constitution be amended to permit the Legislature to authorize any state court to adjudicate, review, reconsider, or re-determine any matter decided by the State Tax Commission or by any county board of equalization relating to revenue and taxation, including authorization for application back to July 1, 1994 under specified circumstances?	Certified	P	74/26
							Sub-total: 6 LCA
Vermont							
(no Legislative Referendum on the 1998 general election ballot)							
							Sub-total: 0
Virginia							
(full text is available)							
	Amendment 1	LCA	Elections	"Shall the Constitution of Virginia be amended to permit persons employed overseas, and their families, who are qualified to vote in Virginia except for having given up a home in Virginia, to continue to vote in Virginia while overseas subject to the conditions and time limits set by law?"	Certified	P	73/27
	Amendment 2	LCA	Judicial	"Shall the Constitution of Virginia be amended to delete the present requirement that the proceedings of the Judicial Inquiry and Review Commission concerning charges against judges shall be confidential so that the General Assembly can provide by law to what extent Commission proceedings and documents will be confidential?"	Certified	P	64/36
	Amendment 3	LCA	Local Rule	"Shall the Constitution of Virginia be amended to authorize agreements among localities for sharing the revenues and costs of a specified land area and establishing a special governing body for the area, and to provide that fiscal commitments related to the land area will not be deemed local debt?"	Certified	F	44/56
	Amendment 4	LCA	Local Rule	"Shall the Constitution of Virginia be amended to allow a combination of localities to contract debt as part of an agreement to share the revenues, tax base, or the benefits of economic growth and exempt this class of debt from the ceiling on local debt for cities and towns and from the requirement for a local referendum for counties?"	Certified	F	39/61
	Amendment 5	LCA	Local Rule	"Shall the Constitution of Virginia be amended to authorize the General Assembly by general law to give local governments the option of eliminating, in whole or in part, either the business, professional or occupational license tax or the merchants' capital tax or both?"	Certified	P	62/38
							Sub-total: 5 LCA
Washington							
(full text is available)							
	Referendum Bill 49	LS	Taxes	Shall motor vehicle excise taxes be reduced and state revenues reallocated; \$1.9 billion in bonds for state and local highways approved; and spending limits modified.	Certified	P	58/42
							Sub-total: 1 LS
West Virginia							
(no additional information is available)							
	Question 1	LCA	Local Rule	Would permit the legislature to enact laws dealing with local economic development boards.	Certified	F	35/65
	Question 2	LCA	Judicial	Would create new state courts.	Certified	F	45/55
							Sub-total: 2 LCA
Wisconsin							
(full text is available)							
	Question 1	LCA	Gun Rights	Would include the "Right to keep and bear arms" in the state constitution.	Certified	P	◆
	Question 2	LCA	Term Limits	Would extend the term of office from two to four years for sheriffs as well as allow them to hold non-partisan office.	Certified	P	◆
							Sub-total: 2 LCA
Wyoming							
(full text is available)							

Table: 2.2.1998 – Legislative Referendum on the 1998 General Election Ballot

State	Ballot Number ¹	Type	Issue	Ballot Title: Ballot Question or Summary (denotes what additional information is available regarding measure)	Ballot Status	Pass/Fail	Votes for Votes against
	Amendment A	LCA	Administrative	The adoption of this amendment will allow the legislature to reapportion its membership at the first session after all the census data is available.	Certified	P	75/25
	Amendment B	LCA	Initiative & Referendum	The passage of this amendment would change the minimum requirement for petition signatures for initiative and referendums. Currently the petition must be signed by at least fifteen percent (15%) of the qualified voters in the state, with that number based on those who voted in the last general election. There must also be at least one (1) qualified voter signing from at least two-thirds (2/3) of the counties. This amendment would keep the overall, or statewide, number of signatures required the same, but would increase the minimum number required in at least two-thirds (2/3) of the counties from one (1) signature, to fifteen percent (15%) of the qualified voters of that county, as determined by the number of votes in the last general election. The purpose of this amendment is to ensure that the signatures needed to place an initiative or referendum on the ballot cannot be gathered in only the most populated counties, and that a significant number of qualified voters from throughout the state support the proposal.	Certified	P	62/38
	Amendment C	LCA	Revenue	The adoption of this amendment would provide that funds paid into the workers' compensation fund may only be expended as provided in the Workers' Compensation Act and for debt service and for workplace safety as provided by law.	Certified	P	88/12
						Sub-total: 3 LCA	

139 Legislative Referendum Passed (80%)
35 Legislative Referendum Failed (20%)

Grand Total	132	(LCA) Legislative Constitutional Amendment
	15	(LS) Legislative Statutes
	15	(BI) Bond Issue
	9	(CRCCA) Constitutional Revision Commission Constitutional Amendment
	2	(AV) Advisory Votes
	1	(CCQ) Constitutional Convention Question
	174	Total Legislative Referendum

Definitions:

Legislative Referendum (LR): Any ballot measure not placed on the ballot by the citizens collecting signatures on a petition, including, but not limited to issues placed on the ballot by an elected official, state legislature, constitutional revision commission, or other government agency or department.

Legislative Constitutional Amendment (LCA): A constitutional amendment placed on the ballot by the state legislature.

Legislative Statute (LS): A statute (law) placed on the ballot by the state legislature.

Bond Issue (BI): A bond issue placed on the ballot by the state legislature, elected official, government agency or department.

Advisory Vote (AV): A non-binding measure placed on the ballot by the state legislature, elected official, or government agency or department.

Constitutional Revision Commission Constitutional Amendment (CRCCA): A constitutional amendment placed on the ballot by a government appointed constitutional revision commission.

Constitutional Convention Question (CCQ): A binding ballot measure obligating the state to convene a constitutional convention for the purpose of proposing amendments to the state constitution.

ⁱ The official designation assigned by the state unless enclosed in () parenthesis which indicates a temporary number assigned until the state issues the final ballot designation and should be used only as a reference point.

ⁱⁱ These designations are subjective and should not be construed to represent the sole purpose of the proposed measure.

ⁱⁱⁱ In New Hampshire, Question 2 failed because it did not receive the super-majority required for passage.