

LEGISLATURE OF¹ THE STATE OF IDAHO

Sixty-fourth Legislature

Second Regular Session - 2018

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES HOUSE

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 32 BY STATE

AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

1 A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

2 STATING FINDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE AND APPLYING TO THE CONGRESS OF THE
3 UNITED STATES TO CALL AN AMENDMENT CONVENTION OF THE STATES PURSUANT
4 TO ARTICLE V OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION FOR SPECIFIC AND LIM-
5 ITED PURPOSES RELATING TO THE REDUCTION OF THE ABUSE OF POWER BY THE
6 FEDERAL GOVERNMENT; ADOPTING CERTAIN RESERVATIONS, UNDERSTANDINGS AND
7 DECLARATIONS LIMITING THE APPLICATION; AND ADOPTING CERTAIN SELECTION
8 CRITERIA FOR COMMISSIONERS AS WELL AS LIMITATIONS UPON THEIR AUTHORITY.

The convention provided for at Article V, US Constitution, is a *federal* convention, called by the *federal* government, to perform the *federal function* of addressing our *federal* Constitution. And it is properly called an “Article V convention” (A5C).

But the Convention of States Project (COSP), sponsor of **HJR032**, claims that states can ask Congress to call a “*convention of the states*” which would be controlled by the states. COSP has fooled some legislators into believing they can be against a “constitutional convention” (where our existing Constitution can be replaced); and yet support an “Article V convention” **which COSP markets as a “convention of the states.”** **COSP made up its own definition for “Article V convention” and renamed it a “convention of the states,” which they define as “limited”and controlled by the states!**

There’s no such thing as a limited convention in the federal Constitution! Do not fall for COSP’s marketing tactics. For more on COSP’s use of language to confuse state legislators, see [Convention of States adopts Newspeak to sell the Con-Con.](#)

9 Be It Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Idaho:

10 SECTION 1. Application of a Convention for Proposing Amendments.

11 WHEREAS, the Founders of the United States Constitution empowered state
12 legislators to be guardians of liberty against excessive use of power by the
13 federal government; and

No! At the federal convention of 1787, the Framers drafted a federal Constitution which, when ratified by the Conventions of nine States (see Art. VII, clause 1) *created* the fed gov’t.

State Legislatures, on the other hand, are “creatures” of their *State* Constitutions. Thus, the Framers could not and did not “empower” state legislators to do anything!

And our Framers said resistance to tyranny is a “natural right” - a self-evident *God-given* right. They *never* said resistance to tyranny is a right granted *by them* to state legislators!

14 WHEREAS, the federal government has created a crushing national debt
 15 through improper and imprudent spending; and

State governments are complicit. They have their hands out for every federal dollar they can get. According to [the PEW Report](#), 32.5% of Idaho's revenue for FY 2015 was from federal funds. All this money was added to the national debt. What unconstitutional federal programs did Idaho implement to get those federal funds? If State Legislators object to federal spending, they could ***stop taking federal money for unconstitutional purposes!***

16 WHEREAS, the federal government has ceased to operate under a proper in-
 17 terpretation of the United States Constitution; and

Don't pussyfoot: the fed gov't has ***ignored and violated*** the federal Constitution for a long time.

18 WHEREAS, the federal government has invaded the legitimate roles of the
 19 states through the manipulative process of federal mandates, most of which
 20 are unfunded to a great extent; and

When the fed gov't issues unconstitutional dictates, our Framers told us to *man-up and nullify them*. The fed gov't is our "creature" and must obey *our* Will as enshrined in *our* Constitution. And when it doesn't, we must defend the Constitution by invoking ***our natural right of self-defense***. Here are a few samples of what our Framers really said:

Alexander Hamilton said in [Federalist No. 28](#) (last 5 paras): [I'm condensing]

"If the representatives of the people betray their constituents, **there is no recourse left but in the exertion of that original right of self-defense which is paramount to all positive forms of government**, and which against the usurpations of the national rulers, may be exerted ... [by] ... State governments [which] will ... afford complete security against invasions of the public liberty by the national authority..." [emphasis mine]

Hamilton said in [Federalist No. 33](#) (5th para):

"If the federal government should overpass the just bounds of its authority and make a tyrannical use of its powers, **the people**, whose *creature* it is, must appeal to the standard they have formed, **and take such measures to redress the injury done to the Constitution as the exigency may suggest and prudence justify.**" [emphasis mine]

Thomas Jefferson said in his draft of [The Kentucky Resolutions of 1798](#), 8th Resolution:

“...where powers are assumed which have not been delegated, a nullification of the act is the rightful remedy: that *every State has a natural right* in cases not within the compact ... to nullify of their own authority all assumptions of power by others within their limits: that without this right, they would be under the dominion, absolute and unlimited, of whosoever might exercise this right of judgment for them...” [emphasis mine]

James Madison commented on this in his [Notes on Nullification \(1835\)](#):

“... the right of nullification meant by Mr. Jefferson is *the natural right, which all admit to be a remedy against insupportable oppression...*” [emphasis mine] (page 589, last para and footnote 1)

Note that Hamilton, Jefferson, and Madison said nullification of unconstitutional acts is a *natural right* – it is NOT a “constitutional right”. Rights don’t come from the Constitution – they come from God.

21 WHEREAS, it is the solemn duty of the states to protect the liberty of
 22 our people, particularly for the generations to come, by proposing amend-
 23 ments to the United States Constitution through a convention of the states
 24 under Article V for the purpose of restraining these and related abuses of
 25 power.

1. *Rubbish!* Our Framers did not tell us to *amend* the Constitution when the fed gov’t *violates* it. See [The George Mason Fabrication](#).

2. Our Framers told us to man-up and refuse to comply with unconstitutional acts of the fed gov’t. For more quotes & links, see [Nullification made Easy](#) and [What Should States Do When the Federal Government Usurps Power?](#)

3. COSP claims we can rein in the power & jurisdiction of the federal government by amending the Constitution.

This paper, [COS Project’s “Simulated Convention” Dog and Pony Show and What They Did There](#), discusses the horrific amendments Representatives Loertscher, Holtzclaw and Redman approved at COSP’s simulated convention held in Virginia during September 2016. Several of them legalize powers the federal government has already usurped; delegate new powers such as the power to impose a national sales tax and a national value added tax; and one of them delegates sweeping new dictatorial powers over individual citizens such as I witnessed in Communist East Europe and the Soviet Union.

Wake up! An A5C isn’t about reining in the federal government – it’s about legalizing tyranny. All of the amendments proposed by COSP supporters increase the powers of the

fed gov't. See, e.g., Mark Levin's "liberty" amendments: legalizing tyranny and Michael Farris' "parental rights" amendment which actually delegates power over our children to the fed gov't!

It is impossible to fix usurpations of non-delegated powers with amendments, because amendments can't take away powers the Constitution didn't delegate in the first place!

26 NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the members of the Second Regular Ses-
 27 sion of the Sixty-fourth Idaho Legislature, the House of Representatives and
 28 the Senate concurring therein, that pursuant to Article V of the Constitu-
 29 tion of the United States, the Legislature of the State of Idaho joins in the
 30 applications of the states of Georgia (SR 736, 2014), Florida (SM 476, 2014),
 31 Alaska (HJR 22, 2014), Alabama (HJR 112, 2015), Tennessee (SJ 67, 2016), In-
 32 diana (SIR 14, 2016), Oklahoma (SJR 4, 2016), Louisiana (SCR 52, 2016), Texas
 33 (SJR 2, 2017), Missouri (SCR 4, 2017), North Dakota (HCR 3006, 2017) and Ari-
 34 zona (HCR 2010, 2017) for a convention for the specific and exclusive purpose
 35 of proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States limited
 36 to the purposes stated therein; provided, however, that the delegates from
 37 Idaho to said convention are expressly limited to consideration and support
 38 of amendments that impose fiscal restraints on the federal government, and
 39 amendments that limit the power and jurisdiction of the federal government
 40 and no other amendments on any topic whatsoever.

1. Article V, US Constitution, says the States “apply” for the convention, and Congress “calls” it. Once the requisite number of States has applied, it’s out of their hands; and it’s in the hands of Congress to set up the convention. Pursuant to Article I, §8, last clause; *Congress* has the power to make all laws necessary and proper to carry out its power to “call” the convention.

The Congressional Research Service Report ([CRS](#)) dated April 11, 2014, shows that Congress has always seen that it alone has the power to organize and set up the A5C. The Report sets forth *the position Congress has already taken* in preparations for A5Cs in the past! It says:

“First, Article V delegates important and exclusive authority over the amendment process to Congress...” (page 4)

“Second . . . Congress has traditionally laid claim to broad responsibilities in connection with a convention, including . . . (4) determining the number and selection process for its delegates; (5) setting internal convention procedures, including formulae for allocation of votes among the states; . . .” (page 4)

“. . . [In previous bills filed in Congress] [a]pportionment of convention delegates among the states was generally set at the formula provided for the electoral college, with each state assigned a number equal to its combined Senate and House delegations. Some bills included the District of Columbia, assigning it three delegates, but others did not include the federal district. . .” (page 37)

“. . . A related question concerns vote allocation in an Article V Convention. Would delegates vote per capita, or would each state cast a single vote, during the convention’s deliberations, and on the final question of proposing amendments? . . .” [then follows a discussion of different views on this *undecided issue*] (page 41)

“Article V itself is silent on membership in an Article V Convention, so it is arguable that Congress, in summoning a convention to consider amendments, might choose to include the District of Columbia and U.S. territories as either full members at a convention, or possibly as observers. As noted previously, some versions of the Article V Convention procedures bills introduced in the late 20th century did provide for delegates representing the District of Columbia, although not for U.S. territories . . .” (page 42)

Page 40 of the Report shows there doesn’t seem to be any:

“. . . constitutional prohibition against [U.S.] Senators and Representatives serving as delegates to an Article V Convention. . .”

So! As the Report states on page 27:

“In the final analysis, the question what sort of convention?” is not likely to be resolved unless or until the 34-state threshold has been crossed and a convention assembles.”

In other words, we’ll have to get a convention before we know how it is going to operate. *But by then, it will be too late to stop it.* And if the proceedings are secret, we won’t find out anything until they are finished.

Idaho! If Congress decides to permit states to send Delegates to an A5C, and if Congress decides to apportion Delegates based on electoral votes, then Idaho will get 4 Delegates, and California will get 55.

And there won’t be a thing you can do about it.

2. Once the Convention convenes, Congress no longer has any power over it. At that point, our

Fate is in the hands of the Delegates.

Article V shows on its face that *the convention* is the deliberative body. The Delegates hold the power to “propose amendments”; or, to do what our Framers did at the federal “amendments” convention of 1787: invoke the 2nd paragraph of the Declaration of Independence, and write a new Constitution which creates a new government. [See this 2-page flyer.](#)

While the States are free to propose amendments *to their Congressional Delegations* [this is what James Madison advised, see, e.g., [his letter of Nov. 2, 1788 to Turberville](#) (pp 297-301)], the States have no power to control Delegates to an A5C.

As shown in “[Why states can't prevent a runaway convention](#)” and “[Delegates to an Article V Convention can't be controlled by state laws!](#)” attempts to control Delegates with “unfaithful delegate” laws are laughably ineffective.

[This Chart](#) sets forth who has the power to do what at an A5C.

41 SECTION 2. Reservations, Understandings and Declarations.
 1. An application to the Congress of the United States to call an amendment
 2 convention of the states pursuant to Article V of the United States Constit-
 3 tution confers no power to Congress other than the ministerial duty to name a
 4 reasonable time and place for the initial meeting of a convention;

As shown above, the claim that Article V delegates to Congress only the ministerial duties of naming the time and place for the convention, is not true and absurd.

The Idaho Legislature may not **usurp powers granted to Congress**, by passing a law!

5 2. Congress shall perform its ministerial duty of calling an amendment con-
 6 vention of the states only upon the receipt of applications for an amend-
 7 ment convention for the substantially same purpose as this application from
 8 two-thirds of the legislatures of the several states;

Idaho has no power to dictate to Congress how Congress is to count the applications for an Article V convention!

9 3. Congress does not have the power or authority to determine any rules for
10 the governing of an amendment convention of the states called pursuant to Ar-
11 ticle V of the United States Constitution. Congress does not have the power
12 to set the number of delegates to be sent by any state to such a convention,
13 nor does it have the power to name delegates to such a convention. The power
14 to name delegates remains exclusively within the authority of the legisla-
15 tures of the several states;

And will pigs fly if the Idaho legislature passes a law saying they can fly?

As shown above, the claim that Article V delegates to Congress only the ministerial duties of naming the time and place for the convention, is untrue and absurd. The Idaho Legislature may not amend the federal Constitution or usurp powers granted to Congress, by passing a law!

But once the convention convenes, the Delegates, as the Sovereign Representatives of The People, have the power to do what our Framers did at the federal “amendments” convention of 1787: make their own rules for the proceedings. See the entry for [May 29, 1787](#) from James Madison’s Journal of the federal convention of 1789.

16 4. By definition, an amendment convention of the states means that states
17 shall vote on the basis of one state, one vote;

By definition? Neither Idaho nor COSP have the power to define terms in the federal Constitution!

18 5. An amendment convention of the states convened pursuant to this appli-
19 cation shall be limited to consideration of the topics specified herein and
20 no other. This application is made with the express understanding that an
21 amendment that in any way seeks to amend, modify, or repeal any provision of
22 the Bill of Rights shall not be authorized for consideration at any stage.

The convention isn’t convened “pursuant to” Idaho’s application! An A5C is called by Congress pursuant to Article V of the federal Constitution!

No one is bound by the “understandings” set forth in a law passed by Idaho.

23 6. Pursuant to Article V of the United States Constitution, Congress may de-
24 termine whether proposed amendments shall be ratified by the legislatures of
25 the several states or by special state ratification conventions. The Legis-
26 lature of the State of Idaho recommends that Congress select ratification by
27 the legislatures of the several states.

28 SECTION 3. Procedures for Selection of Commissioners to Article V Conven-
29 tion and Limitations Upon Their Authority.

As shown in the CRS Report:

“...Congress has traditionally laid claim to broad responsibilities in connection with a convention, including . . . (4) determining the number and selection process for its delegates; (5) setting internal convention procedures, including formulae for allocation of votes among the states; . . .” (page 4)

Idaho will be bound by *Congress's decisions* on how Delegates are selected.

As to the use of the term, “Commissioners” in place of “Delegates” see [Convention of States](#)
adopts Newspeak to sell the Con-Con

30 A. Any time a convention is called pursuant to Article V of the United States
31 Constitution, the selection of commissioners from Idaho to such convention
32 and their participation shall be governed as follows:

33 1. Eligible commissioners and alternates shall be residents of Idaho
34 for at least six months prior to their appointment and shall otherwise
35 meet the same qualifications necessary to hold office in the Legisla-
36 ture of the State of Idaho. Commissioners and alternates may include
37 persons holding public office, except that no member of the United
38 States House of Representatives or Senate shall be eligible.

39 2. The House shall select, by simple majority vote, 3 commissioners who
40 meet the eligibility requirements outlined in subsection (1), and the
41 Senate shall select, by simple majority vote, 3 commissioners who meet
1 said requirements. At least one commissioner from each chamber shall

not be a sitting member of the Legislature of the State of Idaho at the

3 time of appointment. Each chamber shall nominate two additional per-
4 sons to serve as commissioners or alternates. The original six commis-
5 sioners shall agree upon a priority list of these four nominees. The
6 first nominee in priority shall become the seventh commissioner. The
7 remaining three shall become alternates and shall be assigned a ranking
8 of first, second, or third alternate to serve in that order should a va-
9 cancy occur for any reason. This total of 7 commissioners and 3 alter-
10 nate commissioners shall constitute Idaho's delegation to the conven-
11 tion.

12 3. Each commissioner and alternate shall, by oath or affirmation as
13 provided for in the Constitution of Idaho, and as a condition of par-
14 ticipating in the convention, agree to faithfully and impartially
15 discharge all the duties incumbent upon a convention commissioner,
16 including the duty to abide by instructions established by concurrent
17 resolution of the Legislature of the State of Idaho for participation in
18 the convention and not to act outside the scope of the call for the con-
19 vention. The taking of this oath shall be a condition precedent to the
20 receipt of the issuance of formal credentials to said commissioners.
21 Each commissioner and alternate shall further agree to immediately
22 notify the Speaker of the House of Representatives and President Pro
23 Tempore of the Senate if he or she believes that any Idaho commissioner
24 or alternate has violated his or her oath or instructions while partici-
25 pating in the convention.

In these corrupt times, an Oath of Office is meaningless. All elected and appointed officials already take an Oath to support our federal Constitution. How many honor their Oath? How many bothered to READ the Constitution they took an Oath to support?

26 4. After commissioners have been selected, the Legislature of the State
27 of Idaho may by concurrent resolution recall commissioners or alter-
28 nates to such convention, or appoint new commissioners or alternates.

And if Delegates to an A5C today do what the Delegates to the federal “amendments” convention of 1787 did ([on May 29, 1787](#)), and vote to make their proceedings secret, how will you know when they violate their Oath?

COSP claims state legislators will be able to monitor the proceedings at an A5C. **What if the Delegates decide to make the proceedings secret?** If so, state legislatures won't know what is going on – and can't stop it. And if Delegates vote by secret ballot, the states would NEVER know who did what. One might think that with cell phones & cameras, it's impossible to have a secret meeting. **But the American Legislative Exchange Council (ALEC), which induces State Legislators to push the COS application for an A5C, is experienced in conducting secret meetings with State Legislators.** WATCH this 6.5 minute video of a Georgia TV crew which was *prevented by armed guards* from getting inside a meeting held at a Georgia hotel between ALEC and Georgia Legislators!

29 5. When the Legislature of the State of Idaho is not in a regular ses-
30 sion, the Speaker of the House, together with the President of the
31 Senate, may call an extraordinary session of the Legislature to convene
32 upon forty-eight hours' notice. Notice by email shall constitute a
33 valid notice. Because the Legislature is acting under authority con-
34 ferred on it directly by Article V of the Constitution of the United
35 States, the requirement that the Governor shall call special sessions
36 of the Legislature is inapplicable, as governors have no authority un-
37 der said Article V. This extraordinary session shall be limited to a
38 decision to recall commissioners or alternates.

The only authority state legislatures have under Article V of the federal Constitution is to “apply” to Congress to call a convention. Article V shows that the convention is the deliberative body – State legislatures have no role to play.

39 B. Prior to the administration of the oath to the commissioners, the Legisla-
40 ture of the State of Idaho shall by joint resolution provide instructions to
41 the commissioners selected pursuant to Section A regarding the scope of mat-
42 ters they may consider and vote on at a convention, including rules of pro-
43 cedure and proposed amendments. These instructions shall include, but shall
44 not be limited to:

1 1. An instruction that the Idaho commissioners may not support any vot-
2 ing rule for votes taken by the entire body (regardless if meeting as the
3 Committee of the Whole or otherwise) other than the rule whereby each
4 state exercises one vote; and

2. An instruction that on all voting matters at the convention (concerning any vote taken by the entire body), the decision of a simple majority of the Idaho commissioners shall constitute a single vote for Idaho.

3. Individual commissioners may vote as an individual only in service on committees other than the Committee of the Whole.

Instructions to Delegates from States aren't worth the paper they are printed on. Here's why:

1. Delegates to a *federal* convention called by the *federal* government to perform the *federal* function of addressing our *federal* Constitution are serving a *federal function* – not a state function. State legislatures have no more control over them than they do over the State’s delegation to Congress. The Delegates don’t represent any government, federal or state. They are supposed to represent The People; but in our corrupt time, are more likely to represent the Big Money interests which are financing the push for an A5C. See, e.g., [Disturbing Radical Agenda Behind Article V Amendment Convention \(Con-Con\)](#).

2. The 2nd para of the Declaration of Independence (DOI) says a People have the “self –evident right” to throw off their government and set up a new one. We invoked that Principle in 1776 to throw off the British Monarchy; and we invoked it in 1787 to throw off the Articles of Confederation (AOC) and the government it created; and we invoked it to write a new Constitution which created a new government. Just like the Delegates who signed the DOI, and the Delegates who signed the Constitution of 1787, Delegates to an A5C are *the Sovereign Representatives of the People. They have the power to invoke that same Principle and write a new Constitution with a new mode of ratification which creates a new government.*

3. Our first Constitution was the Articles of Confederation (AOC). On Feb. 21, 1787, the Continental Congress called the federal convention of 1787 "for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation".

In the Resolution of Feb. 21, 1787, the Continental Congress permitted the States to select Delegates to the convention. Accordingly, the States did so and issued instructions to the Delegates - [HERE](#) they are. The instructions encompassed:

- “alterations to the Federal Constitution [the AOC] which, **when agreed to by Congress and the several States, would become effective**”: Virginia, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Georgia, S. Carolina, Maryland, & New Hampshire.
 - “for the purpose of revising the Federal Constitution” [the AOC]: Virginia, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Delaware, and Georgia.
 - “for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation”: New York, Massachusetts, and Connecticut.

- “provisions to make the Constitution of the federal Government adequate”: New Jersey
[Rhode Island boycotted the convention.]

Since Article 13 of the AOC required amendments to the AOC to be approved by the Continental Congress and all of the States, it is doubly clear that the instructions from the States were intended to restrict Delegates to proposing Amendments to the AOC!

But the Delegates IGNORED the federal and state instructions and wrote a new Constitution with a new mode of ratification which created a new government.

4. State Legislatures are merely "creatures" of their State Constitutions, and have no "competent authority" to control The Representatives of *The People* at an A5C. The People *create* governments by means of constitutions. Since a government is the "creature" of its constitution, it can't be superior to its Creator, The People. This is why at the federal convention of 1787, where our present federal Constitution was drafted, our Framers understood that only The People were competent to ratify the new Constitution. [George Mason said on July 23, 1787](#), "...The [State] Legislatures have no power to ratify it. They are the mere creatures of the State Constitutions, and cannot be greater than their creators...."

5. Article V provides that when two-thirds of the State Legislatures apply for it, Congress is to call a convention. At that point, it is out of the State Legislatures' hands – the bell has tolled, and State Legislatures can't un-ring it. Congress "calls" the convention (sets it up); but when it assembles, the Delegates, as Sovereign Representatives of *the People*, are not answerable to State Legislatures (which are "mere creatures" of the State Constitution) or to Congress (which is a "mere creature" of the federal Constitution). ***The Delegates [whoever they may be] actually have the power to eliminate the federal and state governments – and that is precisely what the proposed Constitution for the Newstates of America does.*** For more information, see [this Flyer for Idaho](#) and "[Why states can't prevent a runaway convention](#)".

So this is why the Delegates to the federal “amendments” convention of 1787 were able to ignore the instructions from the Continental Congress and from their States.

The same is sure to happen again, except we won’t have George Washington, James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, and Benjamin Franklin at the convention.

6. Brilliant men, James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, and 4 US Supreme Court Justices have warned of the dangers of another convention. [Read their warnings here](#) – and then ask yourself the question at the bottom of the linked page.

¹¹ C. Any vote cast by a commissioner or alternate at an Article V Convention
¹² that is outside the scope of:

13 1. The instructions established by a joint resolution adopted under
14 Section B of this chapter; or

15 2. The limits placed by the Legislature of the State of Idaho in a joint
16 resolution that calls for an Article V Convention for the purpose of
17 proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States on the
18 subjects and amendments that may be considered by the Article V Conven-
19 tion;

20 is void.

States have no powers over the Delegates.

21 D. In the event that the Speaker of the House of Representatives or President
22 Pro Tempore of the Senate receives written notice from any other Idaho com-
23 missioner or from a member of either the Idaho House or Senate, that a commis-
24 sioner is alleged to have violated his or her oath or instructions, a hear-
25 ing shall be called by the leader of each respective chamber, to be held on
26 the floor of each chamber. The sole issue in said hearing shall be whether or
27 not the commissioner has in fact violated the terms of his oath or instruc-
28 tions. If a determination is made by both chambers that such a violation has
29 occurred, the commissioner shall be discharged immediately and may no longer
30 represent Idaho at the convention. The alternate who is next in the priority
31 list shall immediately take the place of the discharged commissioner.

32 E. Alternates shall take the place of commissioners and may serve only if a
33 commissioner dies, resigns, or is discharged as specified in paragraph D.
34 Alternates shall take the place of commissioners in the order previously de-
35 termined.

36 F. Expenses for commissioners and observers to travel to and participate in
37 such convention shall be paid according to the per diem rate established for
38 members of the Legislature of the State of Idaho as provided by the Citizens'
39 Committee on Legislative Compensation.

1 RESOLVED FURTHER, that this application shall constitute a continuing ap-
2 plication for such amendment convention of the states pursuant to Article

3 V of the United States Constitution until the legislatures of two-thirds of
4 the states have made applications on the same subject and such convention has
5 been called by the Congress of the United States; however, this application
6 shall expire and have no further effect unless a convention is called for the
7 purposes specified herein within ten years of the date of its final passage;
8 and, be it

9 RESOLVED FURTHER, that it is the intention of the Legislature of the State of
10 Idaho that this application be aggregated with the subsequent applications
11 of other states limited to the purposes stated in this application or to the
12 purposes stated in the applications of the above-mentioned states; and, be
13 it

14 RESOLVED FINALLY, that the Clerk of the House of Representatives transmit
15 copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, the Speaker
16 and the Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, the President
17 and the Clerk of the United States Senate, the members of the Idaho Congres-
18 sional Delegation, and the legislatures of each of the several states, at-
19 testing the adoption of this resolution by the Legislature of the State of
20 Idaho.

Please address your comments or questions to:

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