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June 25, 2012

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UNITED STATES MAIL

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305 Minnesota Judicial Center
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St. Paul, MN 55155

Re: League of Woman Voters Minnesota, et al. v. Mark Ritchie
Court File No. A12-0920

Dear Clerk of Court:

Enclosed for filing please find the original and 14 copies of the Brief and Supplemental Appendix of Intervenors-Respondents 87th Minnesota House of Representatives and 87th Minnesota Senate. We have used green covers on these submissions pursuant to your office's instructions.

All counsel of record are being served via e-mail and U.S. Mail pursuant to the enclosed Affidavit of Service.

Thank you for your assistance.

Very truly yours,

WINTHROP & WEINSTINE, P.A.



Thomas H. Boyd

THB:ehm/Enclosures
7028492v1

cc: All Counsel of Record

STATE OF MINNESOTA
IN SUPREME COURT
Case No. A12-0920

JUN 25 2012

FILED

League of Women Voters Minnesota; Common Cause, a District of Columbia nonprofit corporation; Jewish Community Action; Gabriel Herbers; Shannon Doty; Gretchen Nickence; John Harper Ritten; Kathryn Ibur;

Petitioners;

vs.

Mark Ritchie, in his capacity as Secretary of State of the State of Minnesota, and not in his individual capacity;

Respondent;

and

87th Minnesota House of Representatives and 87th Minnesota Senate

Intervenors-Respondents.

**BRIEF AND SUPPLEMENTAL APPENDIX OF INTERVENORS-
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MINNESOTA SENATE**

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INTRODUCTION AND STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Pursuant to their authority under article IX, section 1 of the Minnesota Constitution, the majority of the Minnesota House of Representatives (“House”) and the majority of the Minnesota Senate (“Senate”) (collectively, “Minnesota Legislature” or “Legislature”) passed the following:

An act proposing an amendment to the Minnesota Constitution, article VII, section 1; requiring voters to present photographic identification; providing photographic identification to voters at no charge; requiring substantially equivalent verification standards for all voters; allowing provisional balloting for voters unable to present photographic identification.

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

Section 1. CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PROPOSED.

An amendment to the Minnesota Constitution is proposed to the people. If the amendment is adopted, article VII, section 1, will read:

Section 1. (a) Every person 18 years of age or more who has been a citizen of the United States for three months and who has resided in the precinct for 30 days next preceding an election shall be entitled to vote in that precinct. The place of voting by one otherwise qualified who has changed his residence within 30 days preceding the election shall be prescribed by law. The following persons shall not be entitled or permitted to vote at any election in this state: A person not meeting the above requirements; a person who has been convicted of treason or felony, unless restored to civil rights; a person under guardianship, or a person who is insane or not mentally competent.

(b) All voters voting in person must present valid government-issued photographic identification before receiving a ballot. The state must issue photographic identification at no charge to an eligible voter who does not have a form of identification meeting the requirements of this section. A voter unable to present government-issued photographic identification must be permitted to submit a provisional ballot. A provisional ballot must only be counted if the voter certifies the provisional ballot in the manner provided by law.

(c) All voters, including those not voting in person, must be subject to substantially equivalent identity and eligibility verification prior to a ballot being cast or counted.

Sec. 2. SUBMISSION TO VOTERS.

(a) The proposed amendment must be submitted to the people at the 2012 general election. If approved, the amendment is effective July 1, 2013, for all voting at elections scheduled to be conducted November 5, 2013, and thereafter. The question submitted must be:

"Shall the Minnesota Constitution be amended to require all voters to present valid photo identification to vote and to require the state to provide free identification to eligible voters, effective July 1, 2013?"

Yes
No"

(b) The title required under Minnesota Statutes, section 204D.15, subdivision 1, for the question submitted to the people under paragraph (a) shall be: "Photo Identification Required for Voting."

H.F. No. 2738, ch. 167, §§ 1–2, 87th Leg., Reg. Sess. (Minn. 2012).

The issue before the Court is not whether the proposed “Photo ID Amendment” should or should not become part of the Minnesota Constitution. The Minnesota Legislature has the exclusive constitutional authority to place this proposed amendment on the ballot for the voters’ consideration. This case requires the Court to simply decide whether the ballot question relating to the proposed amendment constitutes a proper exercise of the very broad and exclusive discretion vested in the Minnesota Legislature under the Minnesota Constitution to place proposed constitutional amendments on the ballot for approval or rejection by Minnesota’s electorate.

Over the years, some 213 constitutional amendments have been presented to Minnesota voters.¹ A review of these ballot questions and amendments demonstrates that

¹ A listing and summary of the 213 constitutional amendments and ballot questions considered since statehood is available at:

ballot questions traditionally are not intended to provide voters with a detailed explanation of all in the so-called “substantive provisions” of the particular amendment. Instead, the Minnesota Legislature has typically provided the voters with a single-sentence description in varying degrees of length and detail. These ballot questions have traditionally neither been descriptions of each “substantive provision” nor a substitute for the actual proposed amendment itself.

The ballot question at issue in this action, which identifies the proposed amendment, asks Minnesota voters:

Shall the Minnesota Constitution be amended to require all voters to present valid photo identification to vote and to require the state to provide free identification to eligible voters, effective July 1, 2013?

Yes _____

No _____

In enacting the particular ballot question at issue in these proceedings, the Minnesota Legislature properly exercised its exclusive discretion and authority, and adhered to long-standing tradition, by generally describing the proposed amendment to ensure that voters can identify the particular amendment when casting their votes either in favor or against the proposed amendment.

Petitioners erroneously contend that the ballot question “is so fundamentally unfair and misleading that it evades the constitutional requirement to submit the proposed constitutional amendment to a popular vote.” (Pet’rs’ Br. 34) Petitioners simply ignore

<http://www.leg.state.mn.us/lrl/mngov/constitutionalamendments.aspx> and is included at Intervenor-Respondent’s Supplemental Appendix at RA 1–16.

the history and tradition of the 213 ballot questions that have been presented to the electorate, and instead contend that ballot questions must describe every “substantive” provision of the amendment—something that traditionally has not been done with respect to Minnesota ballot questions. Similarly, this Court has never held that the Legislature’s ballot questions must describe all of the “substantive” terms of the proposed amendment. Finally, Petitioners urge this Court to do something this Court has never done before: to direct the Secretary of State not to place a ballot question passed by the Legislature on the general election ballot.

Petitioners’ arguments should be rejected and the Petitioners’ petition should be denied in all respects.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

The Legislature would point out that the “factual” allegations in the Petition and the Petitioners’ other submissions² are largely made up of descriptions of the Secretary of State’s statements and opinions concerning future events, and as such are not “facts.” (*See, e.g.*, Pet. ¶¶ 26, 27, 32, 33) Additionally, the affidavits submitted by the Petitioners constitute hearsay and likewise largely contain opinion, conjecture, and speculation regarding future events—rather than admissible factual evidence. (*See, e.g.*, Herbers Aff.

² The Minnesota Legislature does not concede the allegations as presented by Petitioners. Pursuant to the Court’s Order dated June 1, 2012, “[a]ny party who contends there is a genuine issue of fact or facts material to this case” was instructed to so notify the Court and the other parties by June 8, 2012. (June 1, 2012, Order at ¶ 3) The Minnesota Legislature did not become a party to this case until June 15, 2012, when this Court granted its motion to intervene.

¶¶ 9 & 11; Nickence Aff. ¶¶ 6-7; Ritten Aff. ¶¶ 10-11; Ibur Aff. ¶¶ 7-9; Doty Aff. ¶¶ 13 & 15)

The only relevant and material facts relate to the passage and enactment of the proposed amendment and ballot question. While the Petitioners' presentation of legislative history is parsed and one-sided, it nonetheless evidences the legislative process properly at work. Indeed, it shows that a variety of viewpoints were presented and debated, and different options were suggested and considered as part of the constitutional process.

The legislative process leading to passage of the proposed constitutional amendment was lengthy and complex. On January 26, 2012, a proposed constitutional amendment to require photographic identification for voters was introduced in the Senate as Senate File No. 1577. On March 7, 2012, the proposed amendment was introduced in the House as House File No. 2738. After passage by the House on March 20, the House File was transmitted to the Senate. The House File was substituted for the Senate file in the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration on March 21, 2012. After the House and Senate passed the conference committee report on House File No. 2738 on April 3 and April 4, respectively, the legislative process was completed on April 10 when the Secretary of State filed the bill.

Between January 26, 2012 and April 10, 2012, the legislation was debated and amended in the course of three House committee hearings, four Senate committee

hearings, a conference committee hearing, and numerous floor debates.³ In the floor debates on House File 2738 alone, 14 amendments were offered in the House (House Journal, March 20, 2012, pages 6761 to 6771) and 15 amendments were offered in the Senate (Senate Journal, March 23, 2012, pages 4923 to 4938).⁴

The fact that the proposed amendment and the ballot question were properly considered, debated, voted on, and passed by the Minnesota Legislature evidences that the Legislature properly exercised its authority under the Minnesota Constitution.

ARGUMENT

I. PETITIONERS HAVE FAILED TO ESTABLISH THAT THIS COURT HAS SUBJECT MATTER JURISDICTION BASED ON MINNESOTA STATUTES SECTION 204B.44.

As a threshold matter, the Petitioners have failed to show that the placement of the photo-identification ballot question on the ballot is a cognizable “error, omission, or wrongful act” so as to establish subject matter jurisdiction under Minnesota Statutes section 204B.44.⁵

³ A summary of the Minnesota Legislature’s actions taken on the amendment is included in the Minnesota Legislature’s Supplemental Appendix at RA 50-52 and is available at: https://www.revisor.mn.gov/revisor/pages/search_status/status_detail.php?b=Senate&f=S F1577&ssn=0&y=2012&ls=87, and https://www.revisor.mn.gov/revisor/pages/search_status/status_detail.php?b=Senate&f=HF2738&ssn=0&y=2012 (floor amendments includes amendments ruled out of order; numbers do not include amendments to the amendment).

⁴ See The House Journal for March 20, 2012, is accessible at: <http://www.house.leg.state.mn.us/cc/journals/2011-12/J0320089.pdf>; The Senate Journal for March 23, 2012 is accessible at: <http://www.senate.mn/journals/2011-2012/20120323092.pdf>

⁵ Petitioners have pleaded Minn. Stat. § 204B.44 as the sole basis for this Court’s jurisdiction in this matter. (Pet. at ¶ 10)

As noted, the proposed amendment and ballot question were properly debated, voted on, and passed by the Minnesota Legislature under the exclusive authority granted by Article IX of the Minnesota Constitution. It is certainly not a wrongful act for the Legislature to properly exercise its constitutional authority and duty. Moreover, the Minnesota Legislature is not among the enumerated election officials listed in Minnesota Statutes section 204B.44.

Petitioners contend that the Secretary of State's placement of the photo-identification ballot question on the November 2012 would constitute a "wrongful act" under Minnesota Statutes section 204B.44. (Pet'rs' Br. 19) However, the only action upon which Petitioners rely to support their contention of a "wrongful act" involves the action of the Minnesota Legislature—which, by definition is not an action, much less a "wrongful act," by any of the election officials itemized in the statute. *Schiff v. Griffin*, 639 N.W.2d 56, 60 (Minn. Ct. App. 2002) (citing *Schroeder v. Johnson*, 252 N.W.2d 851, 852 (Minn. 1976), for proposition that Minn. Stat. § 204B.44 only applies to errors or omissions actually attributable to the election officials enumerated in the statute).

Intervenors-Respondents recognize that, in *Breza v. Kiffmeyer*, 723 N.W.2d 633 (Minn. 2006), this Court entertained a petition filed pursuant to Minnesota Statutes section 204B.44 in which the petitioners sought to enjoin the Secretary of State from proceeding with the general election on a proposed constitutional amendment, based on the petitioners' claim that the ballot question on the amendment was "unconstitutionally misleading." *Id.* at 636-37. In *Breza*, the Court did not expressly address the scope of its jurisdiction under section 204B.44. In reviewing the briefs that were submitted in *Breza*,

it does not appear that the Secretary of State (who was the sole respondent in that proceeding) challenged or otherwise raised any questions as to the Court's subject matter jurisdiction under section 204B.44. After reviewing the question of whether the petition in *Breza* may be barred by laches, the Court "chose to address petitioners' claim on the merits," *id.* at 636, and denied the relief sought by the petitioners. *Id.* at 637. In light of the fact that the Court did not expressly address the subject matter jurisdiction question, and did not grant any relief that the petitioners had sought under the statute, the House and Senate respectfully submit that *Breza* does not provide clear authority that the Court has subject matter jurisdiction under Minnesota Statutes section 204B.44 to grant the relief sought by Petitioners in the instant proceedings.

For the reasons stated above, this Court should decline to reach the merits of the Petition because the Petitioners have failed to allege a cognizable error, omission, or wrongful act under Minnesota Statutes section 204B.44.

II. THE LEGISLATURE HAS THE SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE AUTHORITY TO SUBMIT CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS FOR RATIFICATION BY THE VOTERS AND JUDICIAL REVIEW OF BALLOT QUESTIONS IS VERY NARROW AND HIGHLY DEFERENTIAL.

In the event the Court determines it has subject matter jurisdiction under the statute, Petitioners have the burden of proof in a ballot challenge under Minnesota Statutes 204B.44. *Weiler v. Ritchie*, 788 N.W.2d 879, 882 (Minn. 2010). Specifically, this Court has recognized that the burden of proof in such a challenge rests with the petitioners to demonstrate the error the petitioners seek to have corrected. *Id.* (citing *Lundquist v. Leonard*, 652 N.W.2d 33, 36 (Minn. 2002); *Olson v. Zuehlke*, 652 N.W.2d

37, 40 (Minn. 2002). Consistent with this precedent, Petitioners bear the burden of proof in this case. *Id.*

The Minnesota Constitution vests the Minnesota Legislature with sole and exclusive authority to submit constitutional amendments for ratification by the voters. Minn. Const. art. IX, § 1 (“A majority of the members elected to each house of the legislature may propose amendments to this constitution. Proposed amendments shall be . . . submitted to the people for their approval or rejection at a general election.”). As part of this authority, the Legislature has exceedingly broad discretion in drafting and submitting ballot questions on proposed amendments to the people. *See State ex rel. Marr v. Stearns*, 72 Minn. 200, 218, 75 N.W. 210, 214 (1898) (“Neither the form nor the manner of submitting the question of the amendment to the people is prescribed by the constitution. They are left to the judgment and discretion of the legislature . . . [.]”), *rev’d on other grounds*, 179 U.S. 223 (1900).

The Minnesota Legislature is not required to select a ballot question that “is the best and fairest that could have been framed by a trained lawyer.” *Stearns*, 72 Minn. at 217, 75 N.W. at 214. This Court has held that it cannot invalidate the Legislature’s judgment and discretion “in prescribing the form and substance of the [ballot] question to be submitted, simply because [the Court] may be of the opinion that the question was not phrased in the best or fairest terms.” *State v. Duluth & N.M. Ry. Co.*, 102 Minn. 26, 112 N.W. 897, 898 (1907). In fact, this Court has never invalidated a ballot question that has

been duly drafted and enacted by the Minnesota Legislature under its exclusive constitutional authority.⁶

Petitioners' contention that the ballot question must identify all "substantive provisions" of the proposed amendment is simply wrong. (Pet. ¶¶ 18-19) There is no such requirement. Instead, the ballot question need only identify the particular amendment on the ballot in a way that is not "so unreasonable and misleading as to be a palpable evasion of the constitutional requirement to submit the law to a popular vote." *Stearns*, 72 Minn. at 218, 75 N.W. at 214.

The Minnesota Legislature has never been required to draft ballot questions so as to describe each of the "substantive provisions" of the proposed amendment. In fact, "there are a large number of important amendments to the Minnesota Constitution which

⁶ The applicable standard of review of ballot questions in Minnesota is far more deferential to the Legislature's exercise of its exclusive authority and broad discretion than the standards applied in the inapposite cases from Missouri and Florida on which Petitioners rely. (Pet'rs' Br. at 22 (citing *Advisory Op. to Att'y Gen. re: Stop Early Release of Prisoner*, 642 So.2d 724 (Fla. 1994) which is distinguishable from and inapplicable to the instant case because, *inter alia*, Minnesota does not have a constitutional provision similar to the one applied in that case, Minnesota does not allow voter initiatives to amend the constitution, and Minnesota has vested its legislature with discretion to determine the appropriate manner to submit proposed constitutional amendments to the voters) & 28 (citing *Aziz v. Mayer*, No. 11AC-CC00439, slip. op. (Mo. Cir. Ct. Cole Co. Mar. 27, 2012) which is a trial court opinion that is distinguishable from and inapplicable to the instant case because, *inter alia*, it has no precedential effect even in Missouri, Minnesota does not have a statute similar to the one applied in that case, and the Missouri legislature chose to reformulate the official summary statement rather than seeking review of the trial court's decision)). Because of the exclusive authority granted to the Legislature by the Minnesota Constitution, and because of this Court's highly deferential standard of review that has remained constant for over 100 years, these non-precedential and inapposite cases Petitioners have cited from other jurisdictions do not provide any useful guidance and therefore are inapposite.

were submitted by a ballot question upon which there was no suggestion as to the nature of the amendment. It has never been suggested that such amendments are void.” *Stearns*, 72 Minn. at 218, 75 N.W. at 214.⁷ Given that this Court has held there is no constitutional requirement for the Minnesota Legislature to describe *any* of the so-called “substantive provisions” of a proposed amendment in the ballot question, it necessarily follows that there is no constitutional requirement to describe *all* of the substantive provisions of a proposed amendment in the ballot question.

Since 1898, the Court has held firm to the very narrow scope of review that it set forth in *Stearns*. 72 Minn. at 218, 75 N.W. at 214 (holding that challenges to ballot questions will fail unless petitioners can show that the ballot question is “so unreasonable and misleading as to be a palpable evasion of the constitutional requirement to submit the law to a popular vote”). Not surprisingly, due to the high standard set out in *Stearns*, this Court has never held a particular ballot question to be “so unreasonable and misleading as to be a palpable evasion of the constitutional requirement to submit the law to a popular vote.” *See, e.g., Breza*, 723 N.W.2d at 636 (Minn. 2006) (reviewing the most recent challenge to a ballot question and holding that, “[t]he ballot question in this case clearly does not meet the high standard set out in our precedent for finding a proposed constitutional amendment to be misleading”).

⁷ For examples of such questions, *see infra*, Section IV, B. 1.

III. THE BALLOT QUESTION AT ISSUE PROPERLY PROVIDES A GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

The photo-identification ballot question properly describes the general subject of the proposed amendment on which the people will vote. The ballot question does not have to describe each “substantive provision” of a proposed amendment. The ballot question is not intended as a substitute for the amendment itself, or to replace the voter’s responsibility to inform himself or herself about the proposed amendment before voting (just as it is the voter’s responsibility to inform himself or herself as to particular candidates who are on the ballot). The photo-identification ballot question is sufficient because it plainly describes the general purpose of the amendment.

The arguments made by the Petitioners are largely, if not entirely, their criticisms of the proposed amendment itself and their predictions of the challenges that may arise and other issues Petitioners foresee if the amendment is adopted by the voters. As such, “[P]etitioners’ quarrel is not with the wording of the ballot question but with the substance of the proposed amendment itself.” *Breza*, 723 N.W.2d at 635-36. These arguments are controverted and these issues are the subject of divergent views. More importantly, these same arguments and issues were debated in the House and Senate when those legislative bodies considered whether to place this proposed amendment before the voters. Having debated those arguments and issues, the majority of both the House and the Senate voted in favor of placing the proposed amendment before the voters.

The ballot question for this particular proposed amendment was likewise introduced, debated, revised, and ultimately approved by the House and Senate; and it constitutes what the majority of legislators in each of those houses of the Legislature considered to be a fair general description of the proposed amendment.

The proposed amendment provides that “[a]ll voters voting in person must present valid government-issued photographic identification” and that “[a]ll voters, including those not voting in person, must be subject to substantially equivalent identity and eligibility verification. . . .” It is therefore fair for the ballot question to generally describe the proposed amendment as requiring “all voters to present valid photo identification to vote” because all voters will be required to present “government-issued photographic identification” or “substantially equivalent identity and eligibility verification.” The Petitioners’ arguments that these provisions of the amendment could be described in more detail so as to address the concerns they have raised regarding the wisdom of the proposed amendment (such as whether there will be different requirements for absentee voters as compared to in person voters, (Pet’rs’ Br. at 21-24); the potential meaning of “substantially equivalent” (*id.* at 24-27); or the different potential issuers of photo identifications (*id.* at 28-29)) does not make the ballot question inaccurate in light of what it is, namely, a general description of the proposed amendment.

Further, the amendment’s procedure for situations when a voter cannot produce the required identification, but might be able to certify the ballot in a manner permitted by law, does not change the proposed amendment’s general requirement and overall purpose for “all voters to present valid photo identification to vote.” Accordingly, the

Petitioners' arguments, opinions, and predictions regarding the sorts of potential challenges a provisional ballot process may involve (Pet'rs' Br. at 30-32)—as well as the contrary and divergent views and opinions held by others who do not believe a provisional ballot process will present the sorts of challenges the Petitioners predict—does not require that it be described in the ballot question. This procedure only comes into play when a voter cannot produce the required identification at the time he or she appears at the polling station. Thus, providing for such a process only serves to underscore the focal point of the proposed amendment, which is to require voters to present “government-issued photographic identification” or “substantially equivalent identity and eligibility verification” in order to cast their ballot. Accordingly, the proposed amendment's overall requirement and objective for “all voters to present valid photo identification to vote” is generally and fairly described in the ballot question.

Finally, the proposed amendment also provides “[t]he state must issue photographic identification at no charge to an eligible voter who does not have a form of identification meeting the requirements” of the amendment. It is fair for the ballot question to generally describe the proposed amendment as requiring “the state to provide free identification to eligible voters.” Again, arguments that this provision of the amendment could be described and discussed in more detail—including arguments regarding alleged differences between the phrases “no charge” and “free” (AARP Amicus Br. at 5-6)—does not render the general description of that provision of the amendment in the ballot question inaccurate.

It is important to note that the Minnesota Legislature does not treat—and traditionally never has treated—the ballot question as the source by which the voters will inform themselves as to the substance of the proposed amendments that are placed on the ballot for their consideration. The Legislature has never intended or expected that the ballot question would be a substitute for encouraging voters to actually read and analyze the proposed amendments for themselves. Indeed, rather than using the ballot questions to provide a detailed description of the proposed amendments, the Legislature instead requires that, at least four months before the election, the Attorney General shall furnish to the Secretary of State “a statement of the purpose and effect of all amendments proposed, showing clearly the form of the existing sections and how they will read if amended.” Minn. Stat. § 3.21. The statement required from the Attorney General is intended to be a careful analysis and presentation of the proposed amendments. *See, e.g., id.* (“If a section to which an amendment is proposed exceeds 150 words in length, the statement shall show the part of the section in which a change is proposed, both its existing form and as it will read when amended, together with the portions of the context that the attorney general deems necessary to understand the amendment.”).

The Minnesota Legislature properly followed the constitutional framework of drafting the ballot question, debating it, and duly voting to present it to the people. The ballot question properly describes the general purpose of the proposed amendment. Petitioners are simply arguing that, from their perspectives, the ballot question could have been phrased in better or fairer terms. But this Court has held that is not sufficient to establish a ballot question is unreasonable or misleading, let alone enough to prove that it

is “so unreasonable and misleading as to be a palpable evasion of the constitutional requirement to submit the law to a popular vote.” *Stearns*, 72 Minn. at 218, 75 N.W. at 214. Therefore, the Petitioners’ petition should be denied.

IV. THE PHOTO-IDENTIFICATION BALLOT QUESTION CONFORMS WITH THE MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE’S TRADITIONAL EXERCISE OF ITS CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY.

Petitioners assert that the ballot question is unconstitutional and “misleading” because, in their view, it does not accurately and completely describe each of the “substantive provisions” of the proposed constitutional amendment. Specifically, Petitioners characterize the proposed amendment as having “four substantive provisions.” Petitioners then argue that, because the ballot question does not enumerate each of the four “substantive provisions” that Petitioners have parsed out from the proposed amendment, the ballot question is unconstitutionally misleading. (Pet. at 6-7) Petitioners’ position is squarely at odds with (1) the constitutional mandate that the Legislature has the exclusive authority to decide the form and manner of ballot questions, (2) this Court’s decisions that the Legislature’s authority may only be challenged where the ballot question is “so unreasonable and misleading as to be a palpable evasion of the constitutional requirement to submit the law to a popular vote” *Stearns*, 72 Minn. at 218, 75 N.W. at 214, and (3) the traditional form and manner in which the Legislature has presented ballot questions to Minnesota voters on some 213 occasions from 1858 through the present.

A. The Legislature has not Traditionally Attempted to Describe All of the “Substantive Provisions” of the Proposed Amendment in the Ballot Question.

Petitioners’ contention that the ballot question is required to accurately and completely describe all of the “substantive provisions” of a proposed amendment fails for several separate and independent reasons. First, there is no law to support their proposition. On the contrary, as noted, this Court has recognized that there has never been any requirement that the ballot question contain any “suggestion as to the nature of the amendment.” *Stearns*, 72 Minn. at 218, 75 N.W. at 214.

Second, the Minnesota Legislature has traditionally exercised its authority in presenting short one-sentence ballot questions for even the most complex proposed amendments.⁸ This traditional practice of providing the voters with a one-sentence ballot question demonstrates that the ballot question is intended to be a brief, general description of the amendment rather than a comprehensive listing of all of its alleged “substantive provisions.”

Third, even if there was such a requirement for the Minnesota Legislature to parse out and identify each “substantive provision” of a proposed amendment—which there is not—the characterization of the “substantive” provisions of a proposed amendment is inherently subjective. Accordingly, such an analysis is for the Minnesota Legislature to engage in when it formulates the ballot question. Likewise, the voters shall reach their

⁸ As noted, *supra*, all 213 ballot questions are included at RA 1–16 and are available with links to the full text of the corresponding proposed amendment at: <http://www.leg.state.mn.us/lrl/mngov/constitutionalamendments.aspx>.

own conclusions as to what they consider to be the “substantive provisions” when they make up their minds on whether to vote in favor or against the proposed amendment. There is no place for the Court to impose its judgment as to what the “substantive provisions” of a proposed amendment are, or to substitute its judgment as to whether a ballot question captures all such “substantive provisions.”

Fourth, there are good and sufficient reasons why the ballot question should not be required to provide a detailed description of all of the so-called “substantive provisions” of the proposed amendment: so the voter will inform himself or herself of the proposed amendment. As the Petitioners agree, “voters have the right to know what they are voting on” (Pet’rs’ Br. at 20), and therefore voters should educate themselves on the proposed amendment. The ballot question is not intended to serve as, nor should it be, a substitute for the proposed amendment itself.

In short, there is no requirement that the Minnesota Legislature provides voters with a “CliffsNotes” summary of the proposed amendment in the ballot question. The Minnesota Legislature need only do what it has done in this case—and what it has done more than 200 times over the past 154 years—which is to provide the voters with a short description so they know which amendment they are voting on.

B. The Legislature has Traditionally Exercised Broad Discretion in the Manner it has Formulated Past Ballot Questions for Submission to Voters.

The form and manner in which the Legislature has traditionally presented ballot questions to Minnesota voters is instructive. Traditionally, the Legislature has exercised its very broad authority and discretion by formulating these ballot questions in varying

ways. As will be discussed below, there have been instances where the Legislature simply identified the article and section of the state constitution that the proposal, if approved, would amend. On the other hand, there were a few instances when the Legislature actually included the text of the proposed amendment itself in the ballot question. *See, e.g.*, H.F. 235, ch. 427, §§ 1–2, 1925 Minn. Laws 773–74 (RA 42–43). There were also some instances in which the Legislature framed the ballot questions in a somewhat rhetorical manner, such as a proposed amendment “for the protection of rights of working men and women,” *see, e.g.*, H.F. 45, ch. 2, §§ 1–4, 1887 Minn. Laws 4–5 (RA 35–36); and adding to the constitution “a new section in relation to freedom of markets.” *See, e.g.*, H.F. 2, ch. 1, §§ 1–4, 1887 Minn. Laws, 3–4 (RA 33–34). Such illustrations demonstrate that the Legislature has traditionally exercised very broad discretion in the phrasing of these ballot questions—commensurate with its exclusive authority under the Minnesota Constitution to do so—notwithstanding the relative complexity of the proposed amendments or the controversial nature of the “substantive provisions” contained therein. The following examples show that the traditional purpose of ballot questions has been to simply identify the general subject matter or topic involved in the proposed amendment, and not to attempt to describe every “substantive provision” or change made by the amendment.

- 1. Ballot questions which did not indicate the nature of the proposed amendment.**

Historically, an accepted practice for the Minnesota Legislature has been to propose ballot questions to the voters without any suggestion or summary of the

amendment. *Stearns*, 72 Minn. at 218, 75 N.W. at 214 (“ . . . there are a large number of important amendments to the constitution which were submitted by a ballot upon which there was no suggestion as to the nature of the amendment. It has never been suggested that such amendments are void. The act in question was properly submitted to the people.”) Indeed, of the 213 proposed ballot questions in Minnesota’s history, at least 42 of the questions have contained either no suggestion as to the nature of the amendment, or such limited detail that one would not know what changes the proposed amendment would make by simply viewing the ballot question.

One example is the 1876 ballot question for the amendment that granted the governor line-item veto power. Specifically, the amendment added the following provision to Section 11 of Article 4 of the Constitution:

If any bill presented to the governor contain several items of appropriation of money, he may object to one or more such items, while approving of the other portion of the bill. In such case, he shall append to the bill at the time of signing it, a statement of the items to which he objects, and the appropriation so objected to shall not take effect. If the legislature be in session, he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated a copy of such statement, and the items objected to shall be separately re-considered. If, on re-consideration, one or more of such items be approved by two-thirds of the members elected to each house, the same shall be a part of the law, notwithstanding the objections of the governor. All the provisions of this section, in relation to bills not approved by the governor, shall apply in cases in which he shall withhold his approval from any item or items contained in a bill appropriating money.

Ch. 1, General Laws of 1876, § 1 (RA 29–30). This detailed amendment—which the Petitioners could likely parse into a number of “substantive provisions”—was presented to the voters with the following question appearing on the ballot: “Amendment to section

eleven, article four of the constitution, ‘yes;’” . . . and “Amendment to section eleven, article four of the constitution, ‘no.’”⁹

A simple survey of these past ballot questions that properly presented the proposed amendments to the people, even though the questions contained no suggestion as to the nature of the proposed amendments—let alone a full description of all “substantive provisions” of the proposed amendments—renders Petitioners’ argument moot.

2. 1871 ballot question to authorize state loan for asylum buildings.

Certain ballot questions have provided more detail, but still have not endeavored to set forth all of the “substantive provisions” of the proposed amendment. For example, in 1871, the Legislature proposed an amendment to Article 9 of the Minnesota

⁹ These types of ballot questions have been commonly used and approved in Minnesota’s history including, *inter alia*, in 1858, an amendment to establish state government, with the ballot question, “For amendment to Section 7 Article 5” or “Against amendment to Section 7 Article 5” (RA 17–18); in 1865 and 1868 with amendments to “authorize Negroes to vote” presented with the ballot question in 1865 as “For amendment to section one, article seven” or “Against amendment to section one, article seven,” and presented in 1868 with the ballot question, “Amendment to section one, article seven of the constitution, Yes . . . No” (voters rejected the amendment in 1865, but approved it in 1868) (RA 19–23); in 1869, an amendment to abolish Manomin County, presented with the ballot question, “Amendment to Article XI of the Constitution—Yes . . . No” (RA 24); in 1875 for the amendment to prescribe the manner in which school funds could be invested, presented with the ballot question, “Amendment to article seven (7) of the constitution, yes . . . no” (RA 27-28); in 1876, an amendment to authorize district court judges to sit on the Minnesota Supreme Court when justices were disqualified, presented with the ballot question, “Amendment to section 3, article 6, of the constitution, relating to the Supreme Court, Yes . . . No” (RA 31-32); in 1883 for the amendment to make terms of justices of the supreme court six instead of seven years, presented with the ballot question, “Amendment to article seven of the constitution—Yes . . . No” (RA 37–39); and in 1920 for the amendment to authorize state income tax and to change provisions on tax-exempt property with the ballot question, “Amendment of article 9 of the constitution, relating to taxation, to take the place of section one. Yes . . . No.” (RA 40-41.)

Constitution “authorizing an increase in the public debt for certain special purposes.”

Ch. XIX, General Laws of 1871, §§ 1–3 (RA 25-26). The amendment provided in full:

Sec. 14. For the purpose of erecting buildings for a hospital for insane, deaf, dumb and blind asylum, and state prison, the legislature may, by law, increase the public debt of state to an amount not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in addition to the public debt already heretofore authorized, and for that purpose may provide by law for issuing and negotiating the bonds of the state, and appropriate the money only for the purposes aforesaid, which bonds shall be payable in not less than ten nor more than thirty years from the date of the same at the option of the state.

This proposed amendment was presented to Minnesota voters with the following ballot question:

In favor of borrowing money for the erection of public buildings—Yes.
In favor of borrowing money for the erection of public buildings—No.

Id. This ballot question plainly did not explain all of what might be characterized as “substantive provisions” or changes that the proposed amendment would have on the Minnesota Constitution. First, it did not explain that “public buildings” included only “a hospital for insane, deaf, dumb, and blind asylum, and state prison.” Second, it did not explain that it would “increase the public debt” in an amount not exceeding \$250,000 over the already existing public debt. Third, it did not explain that to finance the buildings, the Legislature could issue and negotiate bonds. Fourth, it did not explain that the bonds must be paid “in not less than ten nor more than thirty years from the date of the same at the option of the state.”¹⁰

¹⁰ Notably, the 1871 proposal failed to secure adoption by the voters. Thereafter, a nearly identical amendment was proposed on the 1872 ballot with the ballot question phrased as: “In favor of borrowing money for the erection and completion of the asylums

But even though the ballot question did not describe all “substantive provisions” or aspects of the proposed amendment, there was no suggestion that the ballot question was so unreasonable or misleading so as to be a palpable evasion of the constitutional requirement to submit the amendment to a popular vote. The ballot question was not misleading because it properly identified the general purpose of the proposed amendment to the electorate.

3. 1956 ballot question to permit the legislature to reorganize the judicial power of the state.

In 1955, the Legislature proposed an amendment to Article VI of the Minnesota Constitution “providing for the exercise of the judicial power of the state.” H.F. 954, ch. 881, §§ 1–2, 1955 Minn. Laws 1550–1553. The amendment contained 12 sections, some of which had subparts, and provided for comprehensive rules regarding the judiciary in Minnesota including the scope and jurisdiction of certain courts, the number of justices and composition of the Supreme Court, the number and boundaries of judicial districts, the role and selection of district court clerks, the original jurisdiction of district courts over civil and criminal cases, the terms of office and election of judges, restrictions on judges from holding other offices, the governor’s authority to appoint judges to vacant positions, and the ability of retired judges to be assigned and hear certain cases, to name a few. (RA 44-47)

for the insane, and deaf, dumb and blind, and state prison, yes . . . no.” While generally more descriptive, the ballot question still contained no information about the increasing public debt, financing, bonds, and the repayment period of the amendment. This time, the amendment was approved by Minnesota voters.

This sweeping amendment was presented to Minnesota voters with the following ballot question:

Shall Article VI of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota relating to the judicial power of the state be amended to organize, establish, conduct, and operate the judicial power of the State of Minnesota in accordance with the provisions of the amendment printed and published in Laws 1955, Chapter [881]?

Yes _____

No _____

H.F. 954, ch. 881, § 2, 1955 Minn. Laws 1553. Thus, for example, this ballot question did not specifically describe that: “The supreme court shall consist of one chief judge and not less than six nor more than eight associate judges, as the legislature may establish,” *id.* at 1550 (Art. VI, Sec. 2); “[t]he term of office of all judges shall be six years and until their successors are qualified[,]” *id.* at 1551 (Art. VI, Sec. 8); or “[t]he legislature may provide by law for retirement of all judges . . . and for the removal of any judge who is incapacitated while in office.” *Id.* at 1552 (Art. VI, § 10) Instead, following the well-established tradition of ballot questions, this particular ballot question simply identified for Minnesota voters the general purpose of the proposed amendment on which they were voting.

4. 2008 ballot question to protect natural resources and preserve Minnesota’s arts and cultural heritage by increasing the sales and use tax rate.

Most recently, the Legislature proposed an amendment to increase sales and use taxes in Minnesota and to apply certain percentages of the increased tax revenue to preserve and protect various natural resources, wildlife, cultural heritage, and arts. H.F.

2285, ch. 151, §§ 1–2 (RA 48-49). Specifically, the Legislature proposed that an entirely new section be added to the constitution as Section 15 of Article XI. The amendment proposed to increase the sales and use tax rate by three-eighths of one percent under the general state sales and use tax law. *Id.* The proposed amendment also set forth a specific percent allocation of the funds generated by the additional taxes with:

1. 33% to the “outdoor heritage fund” that could “be spent only to protect, and enhance, wetlands, prairies, forests, and habitat for fish game and wildlife”; and
2. 33% to the “clean water fund” that could “be spent only to protect, enhance, and restore water quality in lakes, rivers, and streams and to protect groundwater from degradation, and at least five percent of the clean water fund must be spent only to protect drinking water sources;” and
3. 14.25% to the “parks and trails fund” that could “be spent only to support parks and trails of regional or statewide significance”; and
4. 19.75% to the “arts and cultural heritage fund” that could “be spent only for arts, arts education, and arts access and to preserve Minnesota's history and cultural heritage.

Moreover, the amendment itself created in the state treasury “an outdoor heritage fund; a parks and trails fund; a clean water fund and a sustainable drinking water account; and an arts and cultural heritage fund,” where such funds had not previously existed. Finally, the amendment specified that “land acquired by fee with money deposited in the outdoor heritage fund . . . must be open to the public taking of fish and game during the open season unless otherwise provided by law.” *Id.*

Despite all these changes that the proposed amendment contained, the ballot question was relatively simple:

Shall the Minnesota Constitution be amended to dedicate funding to protect our drinking water sources; to protect, enhance, and restore our wetlands, prairies, forests, and fish, game, and wildlife habitat; to preserve our arts and cultural heritage; to support our parks and trails; and to protect, enhance, and restore our lakes, rivers, streams, and groundwater by increasing the sales and use tax rate beginning July 1, 2009, by three-eighths of one percent on taxable sales until the year 2034?

Yes _____

No _____

Id.

Although more detailed than the 1871 ballot question, *supra*, the ballot question did not inform voters that the amendment would create certain funds in the state treasury; it did not tell voters the percentage allocated to different causes under the amendment; and it did not tell voters that certain land acquired must be open to hunting and fishing during the open season; and it did not tell voters that the dedicated moneys must “supplement” traditional funding sources. These were all arguably “substantive” provisions of the proposed amendment according to the “substantive provision” standard the Petitioners are advocating for the Court to adopt. Thus, following the Petitioners’ reasoning, the 2008 ballot question must have been “fundamentally unfair and misleading.” But, of course, it was not. Rather, the 2008 ballot question was entirely consistent with past practice and Article IX of the Minnesota Constitution, and was not

“so unreasonable and misleading as to be a palpable evasion of the constitutional requirement to submit the law to a popular vote.”¹¹

C. Past Ballot Questions and Standards Developed in Case Law show that this Ballot Question is not Constitutionally Deficient.

Petitioners’ arguments simply ignore well-established Minnesota law, over 150 years of tradition, and more than 200 previous ballot questions that have been put before Minnesota voters. This Court has held that a ballot question is constitutional where “the ‘clear and essential purpose’ of the proposed amendment [is] ‘fairly expressed in the question submitted.’” *Breza*, 723 N.W.2d at 636 (quoting *State v. Duluth & N.M. Ry. Co.*, 102 Minn. 26, 30, 112 N.W. 897, 898 (1907)).

Based on this Court’s prior holdings and 213 ballot questions previously submitted the people, a ballot question is not “so unreasonable and misleading as to be a palpable evasion of the constitutional requirement to submit the law to a popular vote,” and the

¹¹ Petitioners’ arguments suggest that many of the simple ballot questions used to submit prior constitutional amendments to the voters were constitutionally deficient, because by Petitioners’ standards they failed to give voters notice of important substantive features of the proposed amendments. Taken to their logical conclusion, Petitioners’ arguments suggest that some of these amendments were not properly approved, because the submission process (under the *Stearns* standard) evaded the constitutional requirement to submit them to the voters. The challenges in both the *Stearns* and *Duluth & N.M. Ry. Co.* cases were made after the voters have approved the laws. Had the challengers prevailed, the laws would have been invalidated. If Petitioners are correct—which they are not—this could call into question the validity of longstanding amendments to the constitution. This is obviously not what the Court intended in formulating the standard in *Stearns*. Accepting Petitioners’ arguments would undercut the clarity and certainty of the constitutional amendment process that the Court has fostered under *Stearns* and its progeny by granting wide latitude to the Legislature to formulate ballot questions. To backtrack on that over century long rule, as advocated by Petitioners, could have very troubling implications, which the Court should approach with great caution.

clear and essential purpose of the proposed amendment has been fairly expressed even when a ballot question: (a) contains unnecessary language, *Breza*, 723 N.W.2d at 636; (b) could have been drafted in a more lawyer-like manner, *Stearns*, 72 Minn. at 217, 75 N.W. at 214; (c) is not phrased in the best or fairest terms, *Duluth*, 102 Minn. at 30, 112 N.W. at 898; (d) does not describe any of the “substantive provisions” of the amendment, *Stearns*, 72 Minn. at 218, 75 N.W. at 214; (e) does not contain a detailed description of all elements or substantive provisions contained within the amendment, *see* RA 25-26 (Ch. XIX, General Laws of 1871, §§ 1–3, the 1871 ballot question to authorize state loans for asylum buildings); RA 44-47 (H.F. 954, ch. 881, §§ 1–2, the 1956 ballot question to reorganize the judicial power of the state); RA 48-49 (H.F. 2285, ch. 151, §§ 1–2, the ballot question regarding sales and use taxes for natural resources); (f) contains language that could be misinterpreted by some voters, *Breza*, 723 N.W.2d at 636; or (g) when “there was no suggestion as to the nature of the amendment.” *Stearns*, 72 Minn. at 218, 75 N.W. at 214.

The standards that Petitioners urge this Court to adopt are entirely inconsistent with past practice in Minnesota, and granting the Petitioners’ petition would require overturning precedent that has been consistently followed since 1898, ignoring traditions that predate those decisions, and improperly invading the exclusive province of the Legislature.

V. MINNESOTA LAW PERMITS THE LEGISLATURE TO PROVIDE TITLES FOR BALLOT QUESTIONS.

The Minnesota Legislature's constitutional authority to place proposed amendments on the ballot for consideration by the voters not only includes the authority to formulate the ballot questions, but it also includes the authority to determine the titles that will accompany those ballot questions. As the *Stearns* case held, the constitution leaves to the "judgment and discretion of the legislature" to decide both the form and "manner of submitting the question of the amendment to the people[.]" *Stearns*, 75 N.W. at 218. The "form and manner" must include whether to expressly provide a title for the question and the wording of the title. This is simply part and parcel of the process of submitting the proposed amendment to the voters.

In this case, the Legislature exercised its constitutional authority to specify a title of "Photo Identification Required for Voting," which accurately identifies the amendment and is not misleading.

Petitioners contend that Minnesota Statutes section 204D.15, subdivision 1, does not permit the Legislature to specify the title for the ballot question at issue in these proceedings. (Pet'rs' Br. at 33) Section 204D.15, subdivision 1, directs the Secretary of State, with the approval of the Attorney General, to provide "an appropriate title" for ballot questions submitting proposed amendments to the voters. This statute simply provides a rule to govern instances when the Legislature does not specify a title for a

ballot question. It does not, as Petitioners apparently are arguing, abrogate the Legislature's constitutional power to specify titles for ballot questions.¹²

In this instance, the Legislature has chosen to exercise that power and has specified an appropriate title. Accordingly, Section 205D.15, subdivision 1, simply does not apply; it is preempted by the Legislature's exercise of its constitutional authority to specify the title for the ballot question in submitting the proposed amendment to the voters.¹³

Thus, Petitioners' contention that the Legislature cannot validly specify the title for the ballot question at issue in these proceedings fails as a matter of law.

CONCLUSION

Petitioners' challenge has not met the "high standard" established by Minnesota law to show that the ballot question is "so unreasonable and misleading as to be a palpable evasion of the constitutional requirement to submit the law to a popular vote."


¹² Reading section 204D.15, subdivision 1, to only apply in circumstances in which the relevant act submitting the constitutional amendment does not otherwise specify a title is consistent with the common rubric to construe statutes narrowly to avoid constitutional questions. *See, e.g., Matter of Welfare of RAV*, 464 N.W.2d 507 (Minn. 1991) (applying overbreadth doctrine). However, if the Court decides to entertain Petitioners' argument that section 204D.15 prohibits the legislature from specifying the question, it will be faced with the difficult constitutional question of whether a statute, passed by a prior legislature, can limit the constitutional power of later legislatures to submit constitutional amendments to the voters.

¹³ Similarly, the Legislature also decided the title for the 2008 ballot question detailed above. *See* 2008 Minn. Laws, Ch. 151, H.F. 2285 sec. 2(b) ("The title required under Minnesota Statutes, section 204D.15, subdivision 1, for the question submitted to the people under paragraph (a) shall be 'Clean Water, Wildlife, Cultural Heritage, and Natural Areas.'").

State ex rel. Marr v. Stearns, 72 Minn. 200, 75 N.W. 210, 214 (1898), *rev'd on other grounds*, 179 U.S. 223 (1900). Petitioners' Petition, therefore, must be denied.

Dated: June 25, 2012

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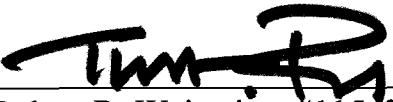
CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

Pursuant to Rule 132.01 subd. 3, the undersigned hereby certifies, as counsel for Intervenor-Respondents 87th Minnesota House of Representatives and 87th Minnesota Senate, that this Brief complies with the type-volume limitation as there are 8,610 words of proportional space type in this Brief. This Brief was prepared using Microsoft Word 2010.

Dated: June 25, 2012

Respectfully submitted,

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**STATE OF MINNESOTA
IN SUPREME COURT
Case No. A12-0920**

League of Women Voters Minnesota; Common Cause, a District of Columbia nonprofit corporation; Jewish Community Action; Gabriel Herbers; Shannon Doty; Gretchen Nickence; John Harper Ritten; Kathryn Ibur;

Petitioners;

vs.

Mark Ritchie, in his capacity as Secretary of State of the State of Minnesota, and not in his individual capacity;

Respondent;

and

87th Minnesota House of Representatives and 87th Minnesota Senate

Intervenors-Respondents.

**SUPPLEMENTAL APPENDIX OF INTERVENORS-RESPONDENTS 87th
MINNESOTA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND 87th MINNESOTA
SENATE**

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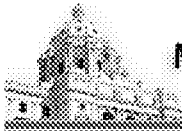
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Use Tax Rate Beginning July 1, 2009, by three-eighths of one percent on
taxable sales until the year 2034

Timeline of 2012 Legislative Action related to the Photo-ID Amendment and RA50
Ballot Question

7028272v1



Minnesota Legislative Reference Library

State Constitutional Amendments Considered

This list of proposed constitutional amendments was originally compiled by the Office of the Minnesota Secretary of State, and has been augmented with links to the original ballot language. The list can be sorted by year, and by whether the amendments were accepted or rejected.

Since statehood, 213 proposed constitutional amendments have been voted on by the electorate and 120 of them have been adopted. Two proposed constitutional amendments will be on the ballot in 2012.

The ratification process for constitutional amendments changed in 1898, as described by the Office of the Minnesota Secretary of State:

"From 1858 until 1898, the Minnesota Constitution required that a proposed amendment be approved by a simple majority of both chambers of the legislature and then ratified by a simple majority of the voters at the next general election who voted "yes" or "no" on the proposed amendment. The total number of voters who cast any ballot at the election did not determine whether an amendment was approved or rejected. The total election vote figures set forth below for 1858 through 1898 are for historical information only.

"Since 1898, the Minnesota Constitution has required that a constitutional amendment be approved by a simple majority of both chambers of the legislature at one session, and then ratified by "a majority of all the electors voting at the election," whether or not the voter casts a "yes" or "no" vote on a proposed amendment. (Article IX, Section 1 of the Constitution of Minnesota). Therefore, although the following table may indicate that more votes were cast to approve an amendment than the votes cast to reject the amendment, the amendment may still have failed because a majority of all voters at the election did not cast a "yes" vote."

For more information on the amendment process and analysis of Minnesota constitutional amendments, see:

- [Amending Our State Constitution: Continuity Through Ordered Change](#). Betty Kane. Minnesota Legislative Manual, 1981.
- [How a Constitutional Amendment Is Proposed and Ratified](#). Matt Gehring. House Research, 2011.
- [Proposing Constitutional Amendments](#). (Video) Jon Brune. Senate Media Services, 2012.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Adopted or Rejected</u>	<u>'Yes' Votes</u>	<u>'No' Votes</u>	<u>Total Votes in Election</u>	<u>Ballot Language</u>
2012	To require all voters to present valid photo identification to vote		Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	2012 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 167
2012	To provide that only a union of one man and one woman shall be valid or recognized as a marriage in Minnesota		Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	2011 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 88
2008	To protect our natural resources and preserve Minnesota's arts and cultural heritage by increasing the sales and use tax rate beginning July 1, 2009, by three-eighths of one percent on taxable sales until the year 2034	A	1,635,046	1,141,540	2,920,214 [†]	2008 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 151

<u>Year</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Adopted or Rejected</u>	<u>'Yes' Votes</u>	<u>'No' Votes</u>	<u>Total Votes in Election</u>	<u>Ballot Language</u>
2006	To dedicate the motor vehicle sales tax to highways and public transportation.	A	1,270,042	947,776	2,217,818 [†]	<u>2005 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 88</u>
1998	To extend use of lottery for environmental trust fund.	A	1,556,895	460,747	2,105,343 [†]	<u>1998 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 342</u>
1998	To abolish the office of state treasurer.	A	1,087,789	855,853	2,105,343 [†]	<u>1998 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 387 (Art. 1 Sec. 3)</u>
1998	To preserve hunting and fishing heritage.	A	1,570,720	462,749	2,105,343 [†]	<u>1998 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 392</u>
1996	To provide for recall of elected state officials.	A	1,833,523	248,778	2,211,161 [†]	<u>1996 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 469</u>
1996	To authorize a bonus for Persian Gulf War veterans.	A	1,334,409	740,039	2,211,161 [†]	<u>1996 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 429</u>
1994	To permit off-track wagering on horse racing in a manner prescribed by law.	R	841,277	847,802	1,794,618 [†]	<u>1994 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 626</u>
1990	To dedicate 40 percent of the state lottery proceeds to the environment and natural resources trust fund until the year 2001.	A	1,388,105	329,806	1,843,104 [†]	<u>1990 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 610</u>
1988	To allow the use of juries of fewer 12 members in civil and nonfelony cases.	A	1,205,730	806,766	2,125,119 [†]	<u>1988 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 716</u>
1988	To establish a Minnesota Environmental and Natural Resources Trust Fund for environmental, natural resources, and wildlife purposes.	A	1,645,090	375,752	2,125,119 [†]	<u>1988 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 690</u>
1988	To permit the legislature to authorize a lottery operated by the state.	A	1,214,032	843,307	2,125,119 [†]	<u>1988 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 690</u>
1984	To allow the exchange of state-owned lands for other lands owned by state or local governments.	A	1,176,809	611,200	2,114,842 [†]	<u>1984 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 643</u>
1984	To remove restrictions on the investment of the permanent school fund and to allow the limits on the investment of the fund and the apportionment of the returns on the investment to school districts to be set by law.	A	1,139,390	631,378	2,114,842 [†]	<u>1984 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 482</u>
1982	To allow the creation of a court of appeals.	A	1,304,127	385,738	1,834,737 [†]	<u>1982 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 501</u>

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1982	To remove restrictions on the interest rate for and the amount of trunk highway bonds.	A	1,103,221	563,865	1,834,737 [†]	<u>1982 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 510</u>
1982	To permit the legislature to authorize on-track pari-mutuel betting on horse racing.	A	1,108,255	624,721	1,834,737 [†]	<u>1982 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 518</u>
1982	To provide state bonding authority for the improvement and rehabilitation of railroad facilities.	A	1,201,321	492,736	1,834,737 [†]	<u>1982 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 600</u>
1980	To require campaign spending limits for executive and legislative offices and public disclosure of campaign spending for all state candidates.	A	1,457,454	398,551	2,079,411 [†]	<u>1980 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 587</u>
1980	To remove restrictions on the interest rate for and the amount of highway bonds.	R	964,212	823,192	2,079,411 [†]	<u>1980 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 549</u>
1980	To remove requirement of senate approval for notaries public.	R	944,883	850,251	2,079,411 [†]	<u>1980 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 592</u>
1980	To establish a bipartisan reapportionment commission.	R	1,036,581	754,935	2,079,411 [†]	<u>1980 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 588</u>
1980	To establish initiative and referendum.	R	970,407	854,164	2,079,411 [†]	<u>1980 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 587</u>
1976	To permit proceeds from increases in motor fuel taxes to be placed in the general fund; to remove restrictions on interest rate for and amount of highway bonds.	R	552,543	1,134,847	1,978,590 [†]	<u>1975 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 203</u>
1974	To revise organization and language of constitution.	A	815,064	311,781	1,296,209 [†]	<u>1974 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 409</u>
1974	To ease vote requirement for amending constitution.	R	638,775	474,519	1,296,209 [†]	<u>1974 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 457</u>
1974	To allow legislature to determine railroad taxes.	A	741,353	372,158	1,296,209 [†]	<u>1974 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 467</u>
1972	To allow flexible legislative sessions.	A	968,088	603,385	1,773,838 [†]	<u>1971 1st Sp. Sess Laws of Minnesota Chapter 26</u>
1972	To reorganize the state judicial system; to provide for appointment of clerks of district court; to authorize discipline and removal of	A	1,012,916	531,831	1,773,838 [†]	<u>1971 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 957</u>
1972	To provide for the joint election of the governor and lieutenant governor; to	A	1,064,580	503,342	1,773,838 [†]	<u>1971 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 958</u>

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1972	remove the lieutenant governor as the presiding officer of the senate.	A	1,131,921	477,473	1,773,838 [†]	<u>1971 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 959</u>
	To authorize bonus payment for Vietnam veterans.					
1970	To reduce voting age requirement from 21 to 19 years; to provide an age requirement of 21 years to hold public office.	A	700,449	582,890	1,388,525 [†]	<u>1969 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 996</u>
1970	To authorize the legislature to define or limit categories of tax-exempt property.	A	969,774	287,858	1,388,525 [†]	<u>1969 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 925</u>
1968	To allow legislators to assume another elective or appointive office upon resignation from the legislature.	A	1,012,235	359,088	1,601,515 [†]	<u>1967 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 869</u>
1968	To allow legislature to present bills to governor within three days after legislature adjourns; allowing governor 14 days to sign or veto such bills.	A	1,044,418	316,916	1,601,515 [†]	<u>1967 1st Sp. Sess Laws of Minnesota Chapter 51</u>
1966	To allow legislators to seek election to other offices and to provide resignation procedure for legislators.	R	575,967	471,427	1,312,288 [†]	<u>1965 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 689</u>
1964	To prevent amendment or repeal of taconite tax policies for 25 years; to authorize legislature to impose limitations for not more than 25 years on taxation of copper and nickel mining.	A	1,272,590	204,133	1,586,173 [†]	<u>1963 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 99</u>
1964	To remove obsolete language from constitution.	A	1,089,798	254,216	1,586,173 [†]	<u>1963 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 870</u>
1962	To consolidate the swamp land fund and the permanent school fund; to set distribution requirements and investment restrictions.	A	828,880	288,490	1,267,502 [†]	<u>1961 1st Sp. Sess Laws of Minnesota Chapter 14</u>
1962	To allow state to contract long- and short-term debts for public improvements upon approval of 3/5 of both houses of the legislature.	A	728,255	385,723	1,267,502 [†]	<u>1961 1st Sp. Sess Laws of Minnesota Chapter 99</u>
1962	To remove restrictions on length of legislative sessions.	A	706,761	393,538	1,267,502 [†]	<u>1961 1st Sp. Sess Laws of Minnesota Chapter 100</u>
1960	To extend the legislative session; to restrict the time during which bills can be introduced; to set qualifications for legislators running for other elective offices.	R	763,434	501,429	1,577,509 [†]	<u>1959 1st Sp. Sess Laws of Minnesota Chapter 89</u>
1960	To allow an extra legislative session for reapportionment if reapportionment is not completed during the regular session.	R	600,797	661,009	1,577,509 [†]	<u>1959 1st Sp. Sess Laws of Minnesota Chapter 47</u>

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1960	To provide for succession to the office of governor: to provide for continuity of government in emergencies caused by enemy attack.	A	974,486	305,245	1,577,509 [†]	<u>1959 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 680</u>
1960	To prescribe the place where a person moving to a new precinct within 30 days before an election may vote; eliminating obsolete provisions on the voting rights of persons of Indian blood.	A	993,186	302,217	1,577,509 [†]	<u>1959 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 696</u>
1958	To authorize the legislature to revise and consolidate provisions relating to local government, home rule and special laws.	A	712,552	309,848	1,178,173 [†]	<u>1957 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 809</u>
1958	To provide for four-year terms for state constitutional officers to take effect for terms beginning in 1963.	A	641,887	382,505	1,178,173 [†]	<u>1957 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 813</u>
1958	To permit members of the legislature to hold certain elective and nonelective state offices.	R	576,300	430,112	1,178,731 [†]	<u>1957 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 922</u>
1956	To authorize the consolidation of present trunk highway articles and sections, to increase state aid and supervision of public highways; to permit tax of motor vehicles and fuel; to apportion funds for highway purposes 62-29-9 to state and local highways.	A	1,060,063	230,707	1,443,856 [†]	<u>1955 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 882</u>
1956	To authorize the legislature to divert 50% of the occupation mining tax proceeds earmarked for education from permanent trust funds to current educational needs.	A	1,084,627	209,311	1,443,856 [†]	<u>1955 1st Sp. Sess Laws of Minnesota Chapter 6</u>
1956	To permit the legislature to reorganize the judicial power of the state.	A	939,957	307,178	1,443,856 [†]	<u>1955 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 881</u>
1954	To permit legislature to extend probate jurisdiction by a 2/3 vote.	A	610,138	303,838	1,168,101 [†]	<u>1953 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 759</u>
1954	To authorize the legislature to limit the liability of stockholders of state banks.	A	624,611	290,039	1,168,101 [†]	<u>1953 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 760</u>
1954	To provide for a 60% popular vote before a new state constitution can be ratified and to remove constitutional bar precluding members of the legislature from serving in a constitutional convention.	A	638,818	266,434	1,168,101 [†]	<u>1953 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 761</u>
1954	To permit gubernatorial appointments in case of vacancy in certain offices to run until end of term or January 1 to eliminate need for election to short terms.	A	636,237	282,212	1,168,101 [†]	<u>1953 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 762</u>

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1952	To authorize a change in the investment and loan requirements governing permanent school and university funds.	R	604,384	500,490	1,460,326 [†]	<u>1951 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 721</u>
1952	To provide for a 60% popular majority of voters voting on the question before a new state constitution can be considered legally ratified by the electorate.	R	656,618	424,492	1,460,326 [†]	<u>1951 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 722</u>
1952	To clarify meaning of who shall be entitled to vote.	R	716,670	371,508	1,460,326 [†]	<u>1951 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 723</u>
1952	To permit legislature to extend probate jurisdiction by a 2/3 vote.	R	646,608	443,005	1,460,326 [†]	<u>1951 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 724</u>
1952	To provide for a 65-10-25 apportionment of excise tax on motor vehicles.	R	580,316	704,336	1,460,326 [†]	<u>1951 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 725</u>
1950	To authorize forestry management funds by diverting certain proceeds (25%) from the public land trust fund.	R	367,013	465,239	1,067,967 [†]	<u>1949 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 746</u>
1950	To authorize diversion of 1% of the proceeds of the occupation mining tax to the veterans' compensation fund.	A	594,092	290,870	1,067,967 [†]	<u>1949 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 643</u>
1950	To provide for a 50-44-6 apportionment of the excise tax on petroleum products.	R	420,530	456,346	1,067,967 [†]	<u>1949 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 747</u>
1948	To provide for 50-50 apportionment of excise tax on petroleum products.	R	534,538	539,224	1,257,804 [†]	<u>1947 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 639</u>
1948	To authorize submission of two or more amendments without requiring voters to vote	R	319,667	621,523	1,257,804 [†]	<u>1947 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 640</u>
1948	To authorize 2/3 of the legislature to call for a constitutional convention without submitting the question to the voters.	R	294,842	641,013	1,257,804 [†]	<u>1947 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 641</u>
1948	To authorize the state to pay a veterans' bonus.	A	664,703	420,518	1,257,804 [†]	<u>1947 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 642</u>
1944	To authorize state construction and operation of airports; to authorize taxes on aircraft fuel and aircraft sales.	A	737,091	264,149	1,195,397 [†]	<u>1943 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 666</u>
1942	To change requirements for investment or loan of permanent school and permanent university funds.	A	415,012	190,563	818,182 [†]	<u>1941 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 171</u>
1942	To simplify and reduce the expense of publishing amendments to city and village charters.	A	459,868	144,842	818,182 [†]	<u>1941 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 135</u>
1940	To change requirements for publication of proposed amendments to city and village charters.	R	635,815	287,286	1,301,573 [†]	<u>1939 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 447</u>

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1938	To authorize the legislature to exchange state public lands for federal lands.	A	609,046	259,007	1,144,926 [†]	<u>1937 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 492</u>
1938	To change requirements for publication of proposed amendments to city and village charters.	R	488,370	260,152	1,144,926 [†]	<u>1937 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 493</u>
1936	To authorize the legislature to exchange state public lands for federal lands.	R	448,917	397,106	1,164,268 [†]	<u>1935 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 393</u>
1936	To exempt personal property from state tax.	R	355,588	543,847	1,164,268 [†]	<u>1935 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 394</u>
1934	To define "academies, colleges, universities and seminaries of learning" to mean, for tax purposes, property actually used in instruction and housing of students.	R	472,374	247,166	1,064,332 [†]	<u>1933 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 444</u>
1934	To authorize legislature to add new routes to trunk highway system.	R	509,074	279,877	1,064,332 [†]	<u>1933 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 439</u>
1934	To authorize taxation of lands acquired through rural credit system.	R	496,017	215,623	1,064,332 [†]	<u>1933 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 441</u>
1934	To exempt all household goods and farm machinery and equipment from taxation.	A	630,125	181,126	1,064,332 [†]	<u>1933 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 442</u>
1934	To authorize the legislature to exchange state public lands for federal lands.	R	468,617	216,760	1,064,332 [†]	<u>1933 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 443</u>
1932	To authorize taxation of income, franchises and privileges of railroad companies; to authorize legislation to make taxation of national banking associations conform to federal law.	R	420,052	409,924	1,054,203 [†]	<u>1931 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 420</u>
1932	To authorize taxation of motor vehicles of companies paying taxes under the gross earnings taxation system.	A	537,292	227,634	1,054,203 [†]	<u>1931 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 418</u>
1932	To authorize the legislature to exchange state public lands for federal lands.	R	433,913	258,257	1,054,203 [†]	<u>1931 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 417</u>
1932	To authorize the taxation of lands acquired through rural credit system.	R	468,101	261,856	1,054,203 [†]	<u>1931 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 419</u>
1930	To provide two elective associate supreme court justices to replace appointed court commissioners.	A	428,013	130,833	828,401 [†]	<u>1929 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 430</u>
1930	To authorize the legislature to exchange state public lands for federal lands.	R	378,716	174,231	828,401 [†]	<u>1929 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 431</u>

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1930	To authorize the legislature to limit the liability of stockholders in corporations.	A	486,818	135,345	828,401 [‡]	<u>1929 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 429</u>
1928	To place revenue generated by motor fuel tax 2/3 in trunk highway fund and 1/3 in bridge fund.	A	542,796	346,109	1,070,274 [‡]	<u>1927 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 445</u>
1928	To authorize the legislature to limit the liability of stockholders in corporations.	R	506,065	223,725	1,070,274 [‡]	<u>1927 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 444</u>
1926	To fix the number of justices on the state supreme court.	R	331,964	148,784	722,781 [‡]	<u>1925 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 428</u>
1926	To authorize enactment of laws promoting forestation and reforestation of public and private lands.	A	383,003	127,592	722,781 [‡]	<u>1925 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 427</u>
1926	To authorize the legislature to limit the liability of stockholders in corporations.	R	323,322	140,422	722,781 [‡]	<u>1925 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 429</u>
1924	To place revenue generated by excise taxes on motor fuels in trunk highway fund.	A	520,769	197,455	869,151 [‡]	<u>1923 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 447</u>
1924	To change requirements for publication of proposed amendments to city and village charters.	R	246,414	200,391	869,151 [‡]	<u>1923 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 448</u>
1924	To establish state-owned and operated public terminal grain elevators.	R	253,732	257,492	869,151 [‡]	<u>1923 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 449</u>
1924	To authorize enactment of laws promoting forestation and reforestation of public and private lands, including irrevocable provisions for forest land tax and a yield tax on timber products.	R	428,407	143,977	869,151 [‡]	<u>1923 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 450</u>
1924	To authorize state expenditure to prevent forest fires, including compulsory taxation, clearing and improvement of public and private wild lands.	A	460,965	143,518	869,151 [‡]	<u>1923 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 451</u>
1922	To establish a state rural credit system to aid agricultural development.	A	534,310	73,917	714,630 [‡]	<u>1921 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 528</u>
1922	To tax mining of iron and other ores.	A	474,697	91,011	714,630 [‡]	<u>1921 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 529</u>
1920	To provide a state trunk highway system.	A	526,936	199,603	797,945 [‡]	<u>1919 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 530</u>
1920	To extend terms of probate judges to four years.	A	446,959	171,414	797,945 [‡]	<u>1919 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 531</u>

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1920	To authorize state income tax and to change provisions on tax-exempt property.	R	331,105	217,558	797,945 [†]	<u>1919 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 532</u>
1918	To prohibit the manufacture and the sale of liquor.	R	189,614	173,665	380,604 [†]	<u>1917 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 515</u>
1916	To authorized a revolving fund for improving state school and swamp lands.	A	240,975	58,100	416,215 [†]	<u>1915 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 379</u>
1916	To authorize investment of school and university funds in first mortgages on improved farms.	A	211,529	56,147	416,215 [†]	<u>1915 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 380</u>
1916	To authorize the state to mine ore under public waters.	R	183,597	64,255	416,215 [†]	<u>1915 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 381</u>
1916	To increase number of justices of supreme court, and to authorize the court to appoint its own clerk.	R	130,363	108,002	416,215 [†]	<u>1915 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 382</u>
1916	To authorize the governor to cut down items in appropriation bills.	R	136,700	83,324	416,215 [†]	<u>1915 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 383</u>
1916	To authorize condemnation of private lands for construction of private drainage ditches.	R	132,741	97,432	416,215 [†]	<u>1915 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 384</u>
1916	To establish initiative and referendum.	R	187,711	51,544	416,215 [†]	<u>1915 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 385</u>
1916	To extend terms of probate judges to four years.	R	186,847	72,361	416,215 [†]	<u>1915 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 386</u>
1914	To establish initiative and referendum.	R	168,004	41,577	356,906 [†]	<u>1913 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 584</u>
1914	To increase number of justices of supreme court, and to authorize the court to appoint its clerk.	R	127,352	68,886	356,906 [†]	<u>1913 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 585</u>
1914	To authorize a revolving fund for improving state school and swamp lands.	R	162,951	47,906	356,906 [†]	<u>1913 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 586</u>
1914	To repeal the requirement as to publication of treasurer's report annually in a St. Paul newspaper and also in the biennial session laws.	R	131,213	58,827	356,906 [†]	<u>1913 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 587</u>
1914	To authorize investment of school and university funds in first mortgages on improved farms.	R	159,531	38,145	356,906 [†]	<u>1913 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 588</u>
1914	To extend terms of probate judges to four years.	R	128,601	64,214	356,906 [†]	<u>1913 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 589</u>

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1914	To limit size of state senate and number of senators from any county.	R	98,144	84,436	356,906 [†]	<u>1913 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 590</u>
1914	To authorize the recall by the voters of "every public official in Minnesota, elective or appointive."	R	139,801	44,961	356,906 [†]	<u>1913 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 593</u>
1914	To authorize special dog taxes and use of proceeds to compensate owners of animals injured by dogs.	R	136,671	59,786	356,906 [†]	<u>1913 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 594</u>
1914	To authorize state bounties for reforestation	R	108,352	63,782	356,906 [†]	<u>1913 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 591</u>
1914	To authorize certain public lands to be set aside as state forests	A	178,954	44,033	356,906 [†]	<u>1913 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 592</u>
1912	To authorize a one mill state tax for roads and bridges and to permit state to assume entire cost of any project.	A	195,724	51,135	349,678 [†]	<u>1911 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 390</u>
1912	To authorize state hail insurance.	R	145,173	60,439	349,678 [†]	<u>1911 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 391</u>
1912	To authorize investment of school and university funds in first mortgages on improved farms.	R	168,440	39,483	349,678 [†]	<u>1911 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 392</u>
1912	To amend the municipal home rule clause to authorize commission government and for other purposes.	R	157,086	41,971	349,678 [†]	<u>1911 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 393</u>
1912	To authorize legislature to establish educational qualifications for county superintendents of schools.	R	167,983	36,584	349,678 [†]	<u>1911 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 394</u>
1912	To limit size of state senate and number of senators from any county.	R	122,457	77,187	349,678 [†]	<u>1911 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 395</u>
1910	To permit state to assume half the cost of any road or bridge project.	A	159,746	44,387	310,165 [†]	<u>1909 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 506</u>
1910	To repeal the requirement as to publication of treasurer's report annually in a St. Paul newspaper and also in the biennial session laws.	R	123,787	51,650	310,165 [†]	<u>1909 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 507</u>
1910	To authorize state hail insurance.	R	108,926	63,205	310,165 [†]	<u>1909 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 508</u>
1910	To authorize reapportionment of legislative representation at any time.	R	95,181	61,520	310,165 [†]	<u>1909 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 509</u>
1910	To authorize and require an annual state tax for reforestation work.	R	100,168	63,962	310,165 [†]	<u>1909 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 510</u>

<u>Year</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Adopted or Rejected</u>	<u>'Yes' Votes</u>	<u>'No' Votes</u>	<u>Total Votes in Election</u>	<u>Ballot Language</u>
1910	To authorize tax exemptions to encourage reforestation.	R	87,943	73,697	310,165 [†]	<u>1909 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 511</u>
1908	To limit the exemption of church property from taxation to that "used for religious purposes."	R	134,141	65,776	355,263 [†]	<u>1907 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 477</u>
1908	To permit unlimited state taxation for road and bridge purposes.	R	154,226	56,557	355,263 [†]	<u>1907 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 478</u>
1908	To authorize state hail insurance.	R	137,710	61,084	355,263 [†]	<u>1907 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 479</u>
1908	To authorize legislature to establish educational qualifications for county superintendents of schools.	R	169,785	42,114	355,263 [†]	<u>1907 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 480</u>
1906	To simplify the taxing provisions by a "wide open" section.	A	156,051	46,982	284,366 [†]	<u>1905 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 168</u>
1906	To increase state road and bridge tax, and to	A	141,870	49,232	284,366 [†]	<u>1905 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 212</u>
1906	To permit farmers to sell their produce without licenses.	A	190,897	34,094	284,366 [†]	<u>1905 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 283</u>
1904	To increase debt limit of municipalities borrowing school and university funds.	A	190,718	39,334	322,692 [†]	<u>1903 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 25</u>
1904	To abolish the requirement of a grand jury.	A	164,055	52,152	322,692 [†]	<u>1903 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 269</u>
1902	To increase state road and bridge tax, and to eliminate restrictions on expenditure of fund.	R	114,969	23,948	276,071 [†]	<u>1902 1st Sp. Sess Laws of Minnesota Chapter 1</u>
1902	To increase debt limit of municipalities borrowing permanent school funds.	R	116,766	20,777	276,071 [†]	<u>1902 1st Sp. Sess Laws of Minnesota Chapter 1</u>
1902	To simplify the taxing provisions of the constitution.	R	124,584	21,251	276,071 [†]	<u>1902 1st Sp. Sess Laws of Minnesota Chapter 1</u>
1900	To increase debt limit of municipalities borrowing permanent school funds.	R	108,681	30,160	314,181 [†]	<u>1899 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 92</u>
1898	To permit women to vote for and serve on library boards.	A	71,704	43,660	252,562 [‡]	<u>1897 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 175</u>

<u>Year</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Adopted or Rejected</u>	<u>'Yes' Votes</u>	<u>'No' Votes</u>	<u>Total Votes in Election</u>	<u>Ballot Language</u>
1898	To make it more difficult to amend constitution.	A	69,760	32,881	252,562 ^a	<u>1897 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 185</u>
1898	To amend the municipal home rule section.	A	68,754	32,068	252,562 ^a	<u>1897 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 280</u>
1898	To provide state road and bridge fund.	A	70,043	38,017	252,562 ^a	<u>1897 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 333</u>
1896	To take pardoning power from governor and to confer it on a pardon board.	A	130,354	45,097	337,229 ^a	<u>1895 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 2</u>
1896	To prohibit aliens from voting.	A	97,980	52,454	337,229 ^a	<u>1895 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 3</u>
1896	To authorize home rule for cities.	A	107,086	58,312	337,229 ^a	<u>1895 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 4</u>
1896	To require compensation for property destroyed or damaged for public use.	A	101,188	56,839	337,229 ^a	<u>1895 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 5</u>
1896	To permit cities, towns and villages, as well as counties and school districts, to borrow school and university funds.	A	127,151	36,134	337,229 ^a	<u>1895 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 6</u>
1896	To provide flexible system for taxing large corporations.	A	163,694	42,922	337,229 ^a	<u>1895 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 7</u>
1894	To authorize inheritance taxes.	A	108,332	41,242	296,249 ^a	<u>1893 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 1</u>
1892	To extend and strengthen the prohibition against special legislation.	A	77,614	19,583	255,921 ^a	<u>1891 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 1</u>
1892	To authorize various gross earnings taxes and a tonnage tax on iron ore.	R	53,372	82,910	255,921 ^a	<u>1891 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 2</u>
1890	To provide for verdicts by 5/6 of jury in civil cases.	A	66,929	41,341	240,892 ^a	<u>1889 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 1</u>
1888	To prohibit the monopolization of the markets of food products.	A	194,932	13,064	261,632 ^a	<u>1887 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 1</u>
1888	To guarantee the payment of liens of workmen and material-men out of exempted property.	A	153,908	48,649	261,632 ^a	<u>1887 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 2</u>
1888	To extend biennial sessions of legislature to 90 days each.	A	150,003	52,946	261,632 ^a	<u>1887 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 3</u>

<u>Year</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Adopted or Rejected</u>	<u>'Yes' Votes</u>	<u>'No' Votes</u>	<u>Total Votes in Election</u>	<u>Ballot Language</u>
1886	To provide for loans of state school funds to counties and school districts.	A	131,533	17,914	220,558 ^a	<u>1885 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 1</u>
1883	To make auditor's term four years, to conform to system of biennial elections.	A	74,375	24,359	130,713 ^a	<u>1883 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 1</u>
1883	To establish the official year and to provide for a system of biennial elections.	A	75,782	24,082	130,713 ^a	<u>1883 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 2</u>
1883	To make term of clerk of supreme court four instead of three years.	A	73,565	24,016	130,713 ^a	<u>1883 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 3</u>
1883	To make terms of justices of supreme court six instead of seven years.	A	73,565	24,016	130,713 ^a	<u>1883 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 3</u>
1883	To make terms of district judges six instead of seven years.	A	73,565	24,016	130,713 ^a	<u>1883 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 3</u>
1881	To authorize levy of water-mains assessments on a frontage basis.	A	35,019	18,320	102,193 ^a	<u>1881 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 1</u>
1881	To remove time limitations from sessions of legislature.	R	Not Available	Not Available	102,193 ^a	<u>1881 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 2</u>
1881	To regulate compensation of legislators.	R	Not Available	Not Available	102,193 ^a	<u>1881 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 2</u>
1881	To prohibit special legislation on certain subjects.	A	56,491	8,369	102,193 ^a	<u>1881 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 3</u>
1881	To provide for sale of swamp lands and appropriation of proceeds of swamp land funds.	A	51,903	8,440	102,193 ^a	<u>1881 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 4</u>
1879	To restrict issuance of county, town, and municipal bonds to aid railroads.	A	54,810	1,700	99,048 ^a	<u>1879 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 1</u>
1877	To establish biennial sessions of legislature.	A	37,995	20,833	98,614 ^a	<u>1877 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 1</u>
1877	To extend terms of representatives and senators to two and four years, respectively.	A	33,072	25,099	98,614 ^a	<u>1877 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 1</u>
1877	To provide for state canvassing board.	A	36,072	21,814	98,614 ^a	<u>1877 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 1</u>
1877	To authorize women to vote in local option elections.	R	26,468	32,963	98,614 ^a	<u>1877 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 2</u>

<u>Year</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Adopted or Rejected</u>	<u>'Yes' Votes</u>	<u>'No' Votes</u>	<u>Total Votes in Election</u>	<u>Ballot Language</u>
1877	To establish single liability for stockholders in all corporations except banks.	R	24,415	26,020	98,614 ^a	<u>1877 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 4</u>
1877	To authorize sale of internal improvement lands and use of proceeds to pay railroad bonds.	R	17,324	59,176	98,614 ^a	<u>1877 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 5</u>
1877	To prohibit use of state school funds to support sectarian schools.	A	36,780	16,667	98,614 ^a	<u>1877 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 3</u>
1876	To authorize governor to veto items of appropriation bills.	A	47,302	4,426	123,931 ^b	<u>1876 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 1</u>
1876	To establish single liability for stockholders in all corporations except banks.	R	21,721	22,830	123,931 ^b	<u>1876 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 2</u>
1876	To authorize district judges to sit on supreme bench when supreme court justices disqualified.	A	41,069	6,063	123,931 ^b	<u>1876 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 3</u>
1875	To provide for an indefinite number of judges in each judicial district.	A	22,560	18,534	84,017 ^a	<u>1875 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 1</u>
1875	To authorize the legislature to grant women suffrage in school affairs.	A	24,340	19,468	84,017 ^a	<u>1875 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 2</u>
1875	To prescribe manner in which school funds could be invested.	A	28,755	10,517	84,017 ^a	<u>1875 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 3</u>
1875	To establish single liability for stockholders in ordinary business corporations.	R	16,349	25,858	84,017 ^a	<u>1875 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 4</u>
1873	To provide for biennial sessions of the legislature.	R	14,007	31,729	77,057 ^a	<u>1873 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 3</u>
1873	To extend terms of representatives and senators to two and four years, respectively.	R	11,675	24,331	77,057 ^a	<u>1873 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 3</u>
1873	To provide for state canvassing board.	R	12,116	25,694	77,057 ^a	<u>1873 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 3</u>
1873	To provide more effectively for the safekeeping of public funds.	A	27,143	5,438	77,057 ^a	<u>1873 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 4</u>
1872	To authorize state loan for asylum buildings.	A	29,158	26,881	90,919 ^b	<u>1872 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 11</u>
1872	To exempt stockholders in manufacturing or mechanical businesses from double liability.	A	23,091	21,794	90,919 ^b	<u>1872 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 12</u>

<u>Year</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Adopted or Rejected</u>	<u>'Yes' Votes</u>	<u>'No' Votes</u>	<u>Total Votes in Election</u>	<u>Ballot Language</u>
1872	To restrict issuance of county, town, and municipal bonds to aid railroads.	A	27,916	7,796	90,919 ²	<u>1872 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 13</u>
1872	To provide for sale of internal improvement lands.	A	55,438	4,331	90,919 ²	<u>1872 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 14</u>
1871	To require popular approval of changes in railroad gross earnings tax law.	A	41,814	9,216	78,172 ^a	<u>1871 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 18</u>
1871	To authorize state loan for asylum buildings.	R	6,724	40,797	78,172 ^a	<u>1871 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 19</u>
1870	To exempt holders of railroad stock from double liability.	R	7,446	11,210	18,656 ^l	<u>1870 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 21</u>
1869	To abolish Manomin county.	A	13,392	1,671	54,525 ^a	<u>1869 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 50</u>
1869	To authorize special assessments for local improvements.	A	26,636	2,560	54,525 ^a	<u>1869 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 51</u>
1868	To authorize Negroes to vote.	A	39,493	30,121	71,818 ²	<u>1868 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 106</u>
1868	To abolish requirement of grand jury.	R	14,763	30,544	71,818 ²	<u>1868 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 107</u>
1868	To authorize sale of 500,000 acres of internal improvement lands and investment of proceeds in state or national securities.	R	19,398	28,729	71,818 ²	<u>1868 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 108</u>
1867	To authorize Negroes to vote.	R	27,479	28,794	63,376 ^a	<u>1867 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 25</u>
1867	To subject shares in state and national banks to state taxation.	R	8,742	34,351	64,376 ^a	<u>1867 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 118</u>
1865	To authorize Negroes to vote.	R	12,135	14,651	31,160 ^a	<u>1865 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 57</u>
1860	To limit legislative sessions to 60 days.	A	19,785	442	34,737 ²	<u>1860 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 22</u>
1860	To require popular approval of tax to pay railroad bonds: to repeal the \$5 million amendment.	A	18,648	743	34,737 ²	<u>1860 Concurrent Resolution 1</u>
1858	To authorize \$5 million railroad loan.	A	25,023	6,733	31,756 ²	<u>1858 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 1</u>

<u>Year</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Adopted or Rejected</u>	<u>'Yes' Votes</u>	<u>'No' Votes</u>	<u>Total Votes in Election</u>	<u>Ballot Language</u>
1858	To establish state government May 1, 1858.	A	25,023	6,733	31,756 ^s	<u>1858 Laws of Minnesota Chapter 2</u>

g - number of votes cast for governor

l - legislative election

p - number of votes cast for president

s - special election

t - total number of persons voting at election

APPROVED—March ninth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Minnesota, }
 March 9, 1858. }

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original on file in this office.

CHAS. L. CHASE, Secretary.

CHAPTER II.

An Act proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the State of Minnesota.

- SECTION 1. Proposed amendment to Sec. 7, Article 5, of Constitution.
 2. Submission to the people.
 3. Form of Ballots.
 4. Act to be void on admission of the State, before the 15th day of April, 1858.
 5. Act to take effect on passage.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. The following amendment to Section seven of Article five of the Constitution of this State, is hereby proposed for publication, to be approved or rejected by the people, pursuant to Section one of Article fourteen of said Constitution, said Section seven to be amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 7. The term of each of the Executive officers named in this Article, shall commence on taking the oath of office on or after the first day of May, 1858, and continue until the first Monday of January, 1860, except the Auditor, who shall continue in office till the first Monday of January, 1861, and until their successors shall have been duly elected and qualified; and the same above-mentioned time for qualification and entry upon the duties of their respective offices shall extend and apply to all other officers elected under the State Constitution, who have not already taken the oath of office and commenced the performance of their official duties.

SEC. 2. The proposed amendment shall be submitted to the people of the several districts of this State, for their approval or rejection, on the 15th day of April, 1858, and said election shall be governed and returns thereof made in accordance with the present law pertaining to elections.

SEC. 3. The ballots used at said election, shall be writ-

Form of ballot

tenor printed as follows: "For amendment to Section 7 Article 5," or "Against amendment to Section 7 Article 5," as the case may be.

SEC. 4. No action shall be taken by the people on the above proposed amendments, and this Act shall be void, in case the State of Minnesota shall be admitted into the Union prior to the time of holding said election for the ratification or rejection of the foregoing proposed amendment.

SEC. 5. This Act shall take effect on and after its passage.

GEORGE BRADLEY,

Speaker *pro tem* of the House of Representatives.

RICHARD G. MURPHY,

President *pro tem* of the Senate.

APPROVED—March eight, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

CHAS. L. CHASE,
Acting Governor.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Minnesota, }
March 8, 1858. }

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original on file in this office.

CHAS. L. CHASE, Secretary.

CHAPTER III.

An Act to authorize a loan of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to defray the current expenses of the State.

- SECTION 1. Governor and Treasurer authorized to borrow \$250,000, for the current expenses of the State for the first fiscal year.
2. Loan to be made on State bonds and conditions of bond.
 3. Authorizing a tax to be levied for the payment of the interest.
 4. Authorizes an annual tax for one-tenth of the principal.
 5. Manner of investing the tax authorized in sec. 4.
 6. Manner of paying annual interest.
 7. Treasurer to procure bonds in blank.
 8. Credit of the State pledged to payment of interest and principal.
 9. Takes effect on passage.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota :

SECTION 1. That the Governor and Treasurer of the State of Minnesota be, and they are hereby authorized to borrow, at any time within six months from the passage of this Act,

Loan of \$250,000

CHAPTER LVII.

February 24, 1885. *An Act proposing an amendment to section one, article seven, of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota.*

- ERRORS 1.** Who may be entitled to vote in this State.
 2. To be submitted to a vote of the people at the next general election.
 3. How ballots to read.
 4. When act to take effect.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota :

SECTION 1. The following amendment to the Constitution of this State is hereby proposed for publication, and approval or rejection by the people, in accordance with section one, of article fourteen of the Constitution; that is to say, that section one of article seven of the Constitution shall be amended so as to read as follows :

Section 1. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the United States one year, and in this State for four months next preceding any election, shall be entitled to vote at such election, in the election district of which he shall at the time have been for ten days a resident, for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elective by the people.

Who may be entitled to vote in this State.

First—Citizens of the United States.

Second—Persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intentions to become citizens conformably to the laws of the United States upon the subject of naturalization.

Third—Persons of mixed white and Indian blood who have adopted the customs and habits of civilization.

Fourth—Persons of Indian blood residing in this State, who have adopted the language, customs and habits of civilization, after an examination before any district court of this State, in such a manner as may

be provided by law, and shall have been pronounced by said court capable of enjoying the rights of citizenship within the State.

SEC. 2. This proposed amendment shall be submitted to the people of the several districts of this State, for their approval or rejection at the next general election for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five. To be submitted to the voters at the next general election.

SEC. 3. The ballots used at said election shall be written or printed as follows: "For amendment to section one, article seven," or, "Against amendment to section one, article seven," as the case may be. How ballots to read.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on and after its passage.

Approved February 24, 1865.

CHAPTER LVIII.

An Act to amend an Act relating to the revision of the Statutes of Minnesota, approved February seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, as amended by chapter forty-four of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-four. February 21, 1865.

- SECTION 1. Commissioners appointed to revise statutes.
- 2. Who to prepare at his own expense a copy for the printer—compensation.
- 3. Number of copies to be printed—when to be delivered to the Legislature.
- 4. State Librarian to furnish each Commissioner with copies of Public Statutes and Session Laws.
- 5. Authorized to expend money for stationery, etc.
- 6. Necessary expenses incurred, how paid.
- 7. Repeal of former acts.
- 8. When act to take effect.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. Thomas Wilson, S. J. R. McMillan,

the terms of such court, in the county of Brown, as the same is fixed by this act, and all continuances, and all motions, made or taken to any other place than said New Ulm, in all cases and actions now pending, the cause or subject matter of which originated in the county of Brown, shall be deemed to be made or taken to the terms of such court in the county of Brown, as the same are fixed by this act, and all motions or other proceedings noticed or ordered to be heard at any other place than said New Ulm, in all cases and actions, the cause or subject matter of which originated in the county of Brown, shall all be allowed and considered to be noticed or ordered for hearing at the terms of such court in the county of Brown, as the same are fixed by this act, provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply to any criminal action or proceeding now pending in the district court in and for the county of Nicollet, nor shall it be so construed as to effect any civil actions wherever said actions may have been, or may hereafter be commenced outside of Brown county.

SEC. 5. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed. Repeal of inconsistent acts.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage. When act to take effect.

Approved February 8, 1868.

CHAPTER CVI.

An Act proposing an amendment to section one (1), article seven (7), of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota. March 8, 1869.

- SECTION 1. Proposed amendment--who entitled to vote.
2. Amendment to be submitted to voters.
 3. Ballots, how prepared.
 4. When act to take effect.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. The following amendment to the constitu-

tion of the state of Minnesota is hereby proposed for publication, and approval and rejection by the people, in accordance with section one, of article fourteen, of the constitution, that is to say, that section one of article seven, of the constitution, shall be amended so as to read as follows :

Amendment—
who can vote.

Section 1. Every male person of the age of twenty-one or upwards, belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the United States one year, and in this state four months next preceding any election, shall be entitled to vote at such election, in the election district of which he shall at the time have been for ten days a resident, for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elected by the people :

First—Citizens of the United States.

Second—Persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intention to become citizens conformably to the laws of the United States, upon the subject of naturalization.

Third—Persons of mixed white and Indian blood who have adopted the customs and habits of civilization.

Fourth—Persons of Indian blood residing in this state who have adopted the language, customs and habits of civilization, after an examination before any district court of the state, in such a manner as may be provided by law, and shall have been pronounced by said court capable of exercising the rights of citizenship within this state.

Submitted to
voters.

SEC. 2. This proposed amendment shall be submitted to the people of the several districts of this state, for their approval or rejection at the next general election for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight (1868), and each of the legal voters of the state, in their respective districts, may at such election vote by ballot for or against such amendment, and the returns thereof shall be made and certified, and such votes canvassed, and the result thereof declared in the manner provided by law for returning, certifying and canvassing votes at "general elections for state officers," and declaring the result thereof, and if it shall appear therefrom that a majority of voters present and voting at such election upon such amendment have voted in favor of the same, then within three days after that result shall have been ascertained and declared, the governor shall make proclamation thereof, and such amendment shall thereupon take effect and be in force as a part of the constitution.

SEC. 3. The voters voting in favor of such amendment at said election shall have written or printed or partly written and partly printed upon their general ballots used at said election the following words, "Amendment to section one, article seven, of the constitution, Yes." And the ballots used at said election by those voting against such amendment shall have written or printed or partly written and partly printed thereon the following words, "Amendment to section one, article seven, of the constitution, No."

Ballots, how prepared.

SEC. 4 This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

When act to take effect.

Approved March 6, 1868.

CHAPTER CVII.

An Act proposing an amendment of section seven of article one, of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota. March 6, 1868.

- SECTION 1. Amendment to Section 7, Article 1, Constitution of Minnesota. Criminal prosecutions—rights of accused.
2. Amendment to be submitted to voters.
3. Ballots, how prepared.
4. When act to take effect.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That the following amendment of section seven, of article one, of the constitution of the state of Minnesota, be proposed to the people of the said state, that is to say, that the said section be amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 7. No person for the same offense shall be put twice in jeopardy of punishment, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process

Criminal prosecutions—rights of accused.

CHAPTER L.

An Act proposing an amendment to Article Eleven of the Constitution of this State.

March 5, 1869.

SECTION 1. Amendment to Article eleven (11) of the Constitution by the addition of another Section.

7. To abolish the county of Manomin.

2. Amendment to be submitted to the voters at the next general election—ballots, how prepared—the votes to be canvassed and returned as by law provided.

3. When act to take effect.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That the following amendment to article eleven of the constitution of the state of Minnesota be proposed, that is to say: that article eleven of said constitution be amended by adding thereto an additional section, as section seven, so as to read as follow:

Sec. 7. That the county of Manomin is hereby abolished, and that the territory heretofore comprising the same, shall constitute and be a part of the county of Anoka.

To abolish the county of Manomin.

SEC. 2. The said proposed amendment shall be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection, at the next general election to be held in this state, at which the same shall be voted on by a separate ballot; the words "Amendment of Article XI of the Constitution—Yes," shall be written or printed on the ballots of those voting in favor, and the words "Amendment of Article XI of the Constitution—No," shall be written or printed on the ballots of those voting against said amendment, and the said vote shall be conducted in the same manner, and received by the same officers, and shall be returned, canvassed and declared by the same officers, and in the same manner as in the case of state officers.

Submitted to a vote of the people at next general election.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

When act to take effect.

Approved March 5, 1869.

CHAPTER XIX.

An Act proposing an amendment to Article nine of the Constitution of the State by adding thereto a new section authorizing an increase of the public debt for certain special purposes. March 4, 1871.

- SECTIONS 1. Amendment to Article nine (9) of the Constitution. For the purpose of increasing the public debt—in what amount.
2. Amendment to be submitted to a vote of the people at the next general election—the votes to be canvassed and returned as by law provided—when Governor to make proclamation.
3. Ballots how prepared.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota :

SECTION 1. The following amendment of the constitution of the state is hereby proposed for publication and approval or rejection by the people, that is to say: Article nine of the constitution shall be amended by adding thereto a new section to be the fourteenth section of said article, which new section shall read as follows, viz :

Sec. 14. For the purposes of erecting buildings for a hospital for insane, deaf, dumb and blind asylum, and state prison, the legislature may, by law, increase the public debt of state to an amount not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in addition to the public debt already heretofore authorized, and for that purpose may provide by law for issuing and negotiating the bonds of the state, and appropriate the money only for the purposes aforesaid, which bonds shall be payable in not less than ten nor more than thirty years from the date of the same at the option of the state.

For the purpose of increasing the public debt—in what amount.

SEC. 2. This proposed amendment shall be submitted to the people of the state for their approval or rejection at the next general election occurring after the passage of this act, and the qualified electors of the state in their respective districts may at such elections vote by ballot

To be submitted to a vote of the people—how canvassed—when Governor to issue proclamation

for or against said amendment, and the returns thereof shall be made and certified within the time, and such votes canvassed and the result thereof declared, in the manner provided by law, with reference to the election of members of congress; and if it shall appear therefrom, that a majority of the electors present and voting for or against the proposed amendment to the constitution, as provided in the next section, have voted in favor of the same, then the governor shall make proclamation thereof, and such amendment shall thereupon take effect and be in force as a part of the constitution.

SEC. 3. The ballot used at such election by electors voting in favor of this amendment, shall have written or printed, or partly printed and partly printed thereupon, the following words: "In favor of borrowing money for erection of public buildings—Yes." And the ballots used by such electors voting against said amendment, shall have written or printed, or partly written and partly printed thereon, the following words: "In favor of borrowing money for erection of public buildings—No."

Ballots, how prepared.

Approved March 4, 1871.

CHAPTER XX.

March 4, 1871. *An Act to prescribe the number of members who shall compose the Senate and the House of Representatives of the State of Minnesota, and to apportion the representation in both Houses throughout the different sections of the State.*

SECTION 1. Number of Senators and Representatives in new apportionment.

2. To be composed of forty-one (41) Senatorial and Representative Districts, to wit:

First District—One Senator and four Representatives.

Second District—One Senator and three Representatives.

Third District—One Senator and three Representatives.

Fourth District—One Senator and two Representatives.

may vote at any election held for the purpose of choosing any officers of schools, or upon any measure relating to schools, and may also provide that any such woman shall be eligible to hold any office pertaining solely to the management of schools.

SEC. 2. This proposed amendment shall be submitted to the people of said state for their approval or rejection, at the next general election for the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five (1875,) and each of the legal voters of said state may, at said election, vote by ballot for or against said amendment, and the returns thereof shall be made and certified, and such votes canvassed, and the result thereof declared in the manner provided by law for returning, certifying and canvassing votes at general elections for state officers and declaring the result thereof, and if it shall appear therefrom that a majority of the voters present and voting at said election upon said amendment have voted in favor of the same, then immediately after that result shall have been ascertained, the governor shall make proclamation thereof, and said amendment shall thereupon take effect and be in full force as part of said state constitution.

To be submitted to a vote of the people—how vote canvassed and returns made.

SEC. 3. The ballots used at said election by those voting in favor of said amendment, shall have written or printed, or partly written and partly printed thereon, "Amendment to article seven (7) of the constitution, yes;" and the ballots used by those voting against said amendment shall have written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, "Amendment to article seven (7) of the constitution, no;" and such ballots may be attached to and [be] a part of the general tickets voted at said election.

Ballots—how prepared.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

When act to take effect.

Approved March 4, 1875.

Adopted

CHAPTER III.

AN ACT PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO SECTION TWO (2) OF ARTICLE EIGHT (8) OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THIS STATE.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota :

SECTION 1. The following amendment to the constitution of this state is hereby proposed for publication, and for approval

Legislature to provide for disposition of funds arising from sale of public lands.

or rejection by the people, in accordance with the provisions of section one (1) of article fourteen (14) of the constitution of this state, that is to say that section two (2) of article eight (8) of the constitution be amended by adding at the end thereof the following provisions: Suitable laws shall be enacted by the legislature for the safe investment of the principal of all funds which have heretofore arisen or which may hereafter arise from the sale or other dispositions of such lands, or the income from such lands accruing in any way before the sale or disposition thereof, in interest bearing bonds of the United States, or of the state of Minnesota, issued after the year 1860, or of such other state as the legislature may, by law, from time to time direct.

To be submitted to a vote of the people—how votes canvassed and returns made.

SEC. 2. This proposed amendment shall be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection at the next general election occurring after this act shall take effect, and each of the legal voters of the state, in their respective districts, may at such election vote by ballot for or against such amendment, and returns thereof shall be made and certified, and such votes and the result thereof declared in manner provided by law for returning, certifying and canvassing votes at general elections for state officers, and declaring the result thereof; and if it shall appear therefrom that a majority of voters present and voting at such election shall have ratified such amendment, then within ten days after that result shall have been ascertained and declared, the governor shall make proclamation thereof, and such amendment shall therefrom take force and effect, and be in force as part of the constitution.

Ballots—how prepared.

SEC. 3. The voters voting in favor of such amendment at such election, shall have written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, upon their ballots at said election, the following words: "Amendment to section two, article eight, of the constitution, yes;" and the ballots used at said election by those voting against such amendment, shall have written or printed, or partly written and partly printed thereon the following words: "Amendment to section two, article eight, of the constitution, no."

When act to take effect.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 4, 1875.

Adopted

GENERAL LAWS
OF
MINNESOTA,

PASSED AND APPROVED AT THE EIGHTEENTH SESSION OF THE
LEGISLATURE, COMMENCING JANUARY FOURTH, ONE THOUSAND
EIGHT HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIX, AND TERMINATING
MARCH THIRD, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND
SEVENTY-SIX.

CHAPTER I.

AN ACT PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO SECTION ELEVEN
(11) OF ARTICLE (4) OF THE CONSTITUTION, RELATING TO
THE GOVERNOR'S VETO.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. The following amendment to the constitution of this state is hereby proposed for publication, and for approval or rejection by the people, in accordance with the provisions of section one (1) of article fourteen (14) of the constitution of this state, that is to say, that section eleven (11) of article (4) of the constitution be amended by adding at the end thereof the following provision: "If any bill presented to the governor contain several items of appropriation of money, he may object to one or more of such items, while approving of the other portion of the bill. In such case, he shall append to the bill at the time of signing it, a statement of the items to which he objects, and the appropriation so objected to shall not take effect. If the legislature be in session, he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated a copy of such statement, and the items objected to shall be separately re-considered. If, on re-consideration, one or more of such items be approved by two-thirds of the members elected to each house, the same shall be a part of the law, notwithstanding the objections of the

Governor may
object to some—
approve others,
items of a Bill.

Applies to cases of withheld approval.

governor. All the provisions of this section, in relation to bills not approved by the governor, shall apply in cases in which he shall withhold his approval from any item or items contained in a bill appropriating money."

To be submitted to a vote of the people how vote canvassed and returns made.

SEC. 2. This proposed amendment shall be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection at the next general election occurring after this act shall take effect, and each of the legal voters of the state, in their respective districts, may at such election vote by ballot for or against such amendment, and returns thereof shall be made and certified, and such votes canvassed and the result thereof declared in manner provided by law for returning, certifying and canvassing votes at general elections for state officers, and declaring the result thereof. And if it shall appear therefrom that a majority of voters present and voting at such election shall have ratified such amendment, then, within ten days after that result shall have been ascertained and declared, the governor shall make proclamation thereof, and such amendment shall therefrom take force and effect, and be in force as a part of the constitution.

Ballots—how prepared.

SEC. 3. The voters voting in favor of such amendment at such election, shall have written or printed, or partly written and partly printed upon their ballots at said election, the following words: "Amendment to section eleven, article four of the constitution, "yes;" and the ballots used at such election by those voting against such amendment, shall have written or printed or partly written and partly printed thereon, the following words: "Amendment to section eleven, article four of the constitution, "no."

When act to take effect.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 11, 1876.

CHAPTER II.

AN ACT PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO SECTION THREE OF ARTICLE TEN OF THE CONSTITUTION, RELATING TO CORPORATIONS.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota :

SECTION 1. The following amendment to the constitution is hereby proposed for publication, and approval or rejection by the people, in accordance with section one of article fourteen of the constitution ; that is to say, that section three of article ten of the constitution be amended so as to read as follows:

“Sec. 3. Each stockholder in any corporation shall be liable only for all unpaid installments on stock owned by him, or transferred for the purpose of defrauding creditors.” Liability of Stockholders.

SEC. 2. This proposed amendment shall be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection at the general election for the year one thousand eight and seventy-six, and each of the legal voters of the state in their respective districts may at such election vote by ballot for or against such amendment, and the returns thereof shall be made and certified and such votes canvassed, and the result thereof declared in manner provided by law for returning, certifying and canvassing votes at general elections for state officers and declaring the result thereof; and if it shall appear therefrom that a majority of voters present and voting at such election upon such amendment, have voted in favor of the same, then within three days after that result shall have been ascertained and declared, the governor shall make proclamation thereof, and such amendment shall thereupon take effect and be in force as a part of the constitution. To be submitted to vote of the people—How vote canvassed and returns made.

SEC. 3. The voters voting in favor of such amendment, at said election, shall have written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, upon their ballots, at said election, the following words: “Amendment to section three, article ten, of the constitution, relating to corporations, “Yes;” and the ballots used at said election by those voting against such amendment shall have written or printed, or partly written and partly printed thereon, the following words: “Amendment to section three, article ten of the constitution, relating to corporations, ‘No.’” Ballots—how prepared.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and approval. When act to take effect.

Approved February 25, 1876.

CHAPTER III.

AN ACT PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO SECTION THREE (3), ARTICLE SIX (6), OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota :

SECTION 1. That an amendment be proposed to the constitution of the State of Minnesota, as follows, to-wit: “That there be added at the end of section 3, article 6, the following words, viz.: Whenever all or a majority of the judges of the supreme court shall, from any cause, be disqualified from sitting in any case in the said court, the governor, or, if he shall be interested Disqualification of Judges of the Supreme Court.—Who shall sit in such case.

in the result of such case, then the lieutenant governor, shall assign judges of the district court of the state, who shall sit in such case, in place of such disqualified judges with all the powers and duties of judges of the supreme court.

To be submitted to vote of the people. SEC. 2. This proposed amendment shall be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection at the general election for the year A. D. 1876, the legal voters of the state at said election may vote by ballot for or against the said amendment. The ballot used at said election, by those voting in favor of said amendment, shall be in the following form, to-wit: "Amendment to section 3, article 6, of the constitution, relating to the Supreme Court, 'Yes.'" The ballot used at said election by those voting against the said amendment shall be in the following form, to-wit: "Amendment to section 3, article 6, of the constitution, relating to the Supreme Court, 'No.'" And the return thereof shall be made and certified, and such votes canvassed, and the result thereof declared in manner provided by law for returning, canvassing and certifying votes at a general election for state officers and declaring the result thereof; and in case such amendment upon such canvass shall appear to have been ratified, the governor shall forthwith issue his proclamation announcing such result.

Form of ballot.

How vote to be canvassed and returns made.

When act to take effect. SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 24, 1876.

CHAPTER IV.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE TAXATION OF ELEVATORS, GRAIN HOUSES, OR OTHER BUILDINGS, LOCATED ON RAILROAD GROUNDS.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

What to be taxed. SECTION 1. All elevators, warehouses or grain houses, and all machinery and fixtures therein situate upon the line of any railroad corporation in this state, and which elevators, warehouses, grain houses, machinery and fixtures are not in good faith owned, operated and exclusively controlled by such corporation, shall be taken and deemed for all purposes of taxation personal property, and the same shall be listed and assessed in valuation in the town or district in which such elevator, warehouse, grain house, machinery or fixtures may be situate, and shall be listed and assessed in the name of the owner; if known,

Assessed in place where situate.—In whose name.

GENERAL LAWS
OF
MINNESOTA.

PASSED AND APPROVED AT THE TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION OF
THE LEGISLATURE, COMMENCING JANUARY FOURTH, ONE
THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVEN, AND TER-
MINATING MARCH FOURTH, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED
AND EIGHTY-SEVEN.

CHAPTER 1.

[H. F. No. 2.]

AN ACT PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE FOUR
(4) OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF MINNE-
SOTA, BY ADDING THERETO A NEW SECTION IN RELA-
TION TO FREEDOM OF MARKETS.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. The following amendment to article four
(4) of the constitution of the state of Minnesota is hereby
proposed to the people of the state, that is to say that said
article four (4) shall be amended by adding thereto the
following additional section to be numbered as section
thirty-five (35):

"Sec. 35. Any combination of persons, either as individ-
uals or as members or officers of any corporation, to
monopolize the markets for food products in this state, or
to interfere with, or restrict the freedom of such markets,
is hereby declared to be a criminal conspiracy, and shall
be punished in such manner as the legislature may
provide."

Freedom of
markets.

SEC. 2. This proposed amendment shall be submitted
to the people of this state for approval or rejection at the
next general election occurring after the passage of this

Submitted to
the people,
when.

act; and the qualified electors of this state in their respective districts may at such elections vote by ballot for or against said amendment; and the returns thereof shall be made and certified within the time required by law; and such votes shall be canvassed and the result thereof declared in the time provided by law with reference to elections of members of congress; and [if] it shall appear thereupon that a majority of the electors present and voting for or against the proposed amendment to the constitution, as provided in the next section, have voted in favor of the same, then the governor shall make proclamation thereof, and such amendment shall thereupon take effect and be in force as a part of the constitution of this state.

Ballots, form of.

SEC. 3. The ballots used at such election by the electors voting in favor of this amendment shall have written or printed or partly written and partly printed thereupon, the following words: "Amendment of article four (4) of the constitution by adding thereto a new section in relation to freedom of markets,—Yes." And the ballots used at said election by the electors voting against such amendment shall have written or printed, or partly written and partly printed thereon, the words "Amendment of article four (4) of the constitution by adding thereto a new section in relation to freedom of markets—No."

When act to take effect.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 3rd, 1887.

CHAPTER 2.

[H. F. No. 45.]

AN ACT PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO SECTION TWELVE (12) OF ARTICLE (1) OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THIS STATE, BY ADDING THERETO A PROVISIO TO PROTECT THE RIGHTS OF WORKING MEN AND WOMEN IN CERTAIN CASES.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That the following amendment to section twelve (12) of article one (1) of the constitution of the state of Minnesota is hereby proposed to the voters of the state; that is to say, that said section twelve (12) of article one (1) be amended by adding thereto the following proviso:

To protect the rights of working men and women.

"Provided, however, that all property so exempted shall be liable to seizure and sale for any debts incurred to, any

act; and the qualified electors of this state in their respective districts may at such elections vote by ballot for or against said amendment; and the returns thereof shall be made and certified within the time required by law; and such votes shall be canvassed and the result thereof declared in the time provided by law with reference to elections of members of congress; and [if] it shall appear thereupon that a majority of the electors present and voting for or against the proposed amendment to the constitution, as provided in the next section, have voted in favor of the same, then the governor shall make proclamation thereof, and such amendment shall thereupon take effect and be in force as a part of the constitution of this state.

Ballots, form of.

SEC. 3. The ballots used at such election by the electors voting in favor of this amendment shall have written or printed or partly written and partly printed thereupon, the following words: "Amendment of article four (4) of the constitution by adding thereto a new section in relation to freedom of markets,—Yes." And the ballots used at said election by the electors voting against such amendment shall have written or printed, or partly written and partly printed thereon, the words "Amendment of article four (4) of the constitution by adding thereto a new section in relation to freedom of markets—No."

When not to take effect.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 3rd, 1887.

CHAPTER 2.

[H. F. No. 45.]

AN ACT PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO SECTION TWELVE (12) OF ARTICLE (1) OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THIS STATE, BY ADDING THERETO A PROVISIO TO PROTECT THE RIGHTS OF WORKING MEN AND WOMEN IN CERTAIN CASES.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That the following amendment to section twelve (12) of article one (1) of the constitution of the state of Minnesota is hereby proposed to the voters of the state; that is to say, that said section twelve (12) of article one (1) be amended by adding thereto the following proviso:

To protect the rights of working men and women.

"Provided, however, that all property so exempted shall be liable to seizure and sale for any debts incurred to, any

person for work done or materials furnished in the construction, repair, or improvement of the same; and provided further, that such liability to seizure and sale shall also extend to all real property for any debt incurred to any laborer or servant for labor or service performed."

SEC. 2. This proposed amendment shall be submitted to the people of this state for their approval or rejection, at the next general election; and each of the legal voters of said state may, in their respective districts, at said election vote by ballot for or against said amendment, and the returns thereof shall be made and certified and such votes canvassed, and the result thereof declared, in the manner provided by law for returning, certifying and canvassing votes at general elections for state officers, and declaring the result thereof; and if it shall appear therefrom that a majority of the voters present and voting at such election upon such amendment, have voted in favor of the same, then within three (3) days thereafter the governor shall make proclamation thereof, and such amendment shall thereupon take effect and be in full force as part of said constitution.

Submitted to
the people,
when.

SEC. 3. The ballots used at said election by those voting in favor of said amendment shall have written or printed, or partly written and partly printed thereon, the following words:

"Amendment to section twelve (12) of article one (1) of the constitution of this state, for protection of rights of working men or women—Yes." And the ballots used at said election by those voting against such amendment shall have written or printed or partly written and partly printed thereon, the following words: "Amendment to section twelve (12) of article one (1) of the constitution of this state, for protection of rights of working men or women—No."

Ballots, form
of.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

When act to
take effect.

Approved February 21st, 1887.

state, county or other officers elected at any general election, whose terms of office would otherwise expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six (1886), shall hold and continue in such offices respectively until the first Monday in January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven (1887).

SEC. 2. This proposed amendment shall be submitted to the people of said state for their approval or rejection at the next general election for the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three (1883), and each of the legal voters of said state may at said election vote by ballot for or against said amendment, and the returns thereof shall be made and certified and such votes canvassed, and the results thereof declared in the manner provided by law for the returning, certifying and canvassing votes at general elections for state officers, and declaring the results thereof; and if it shall appear therefrom that a majority of the voters present and voting at such election upon said amendment have voted in favor of the same, then immediately after that result shall have been ascertained, the Governor shall make proclamation thereof, and said amendment shall therefrom take effect and be in force as a part of said constitution.

To be submitted to a vote of the people. How votes canvassed and returns made.

SEC. 3. The ballots used at said election by those voting in favor of said amendment shall have written or printed, or partly written and partly printed thereon, "Amendment to article seven of the constitution—Yes." And the ballots used by those voting against said amendment, shall have thereon, "Amendment to article seven of the constitution—No." And such ballots may be attached to and be a part of the general ticket voted at said election.

Ballots. How prepared.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 1, 1883.

CHAPTER 3.

AN ACT PROPOSING AMENDMENTS TO SECTION TWO (2), THREE (3), AND FOUR (4) OF ARTICLE SIX (6), OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THIS STATE RELATING TO THE JUDICIARY.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. The following amendments to sections two (2), three (3), and four (4) of article six (VI), of the constitution of this state are hereby proposed for publication and

approval or rejection by the people, in accordance with section one, article fourteen of the constitution, that is to say:

Term of clerk of
supreme court
to be four years.

First—That section two (2) of said article be amended by striking out the word “three” where it occurs in said section and inserting in lieu thereof the word “four.”

Term of justices
of supreme
court to be six
years.

Second—That section three (3) of said article be amended by striking out the word “seven” where it occurs in said section and inserting in lieu thereof the word “six.”

Term of district
judges to be six
years.

Third—That section four (4) of said article be amended by striking out the word “seven” where it occurs in said section and inserting in lieu thereof the word “six.”

To be submitted
to a vote of the
people; how
vote canvassed
and returns
made.

SEC. 2. These proposed amendments shall be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection at the general election for the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three (1883), and each of the legal voters of the state, in their respective districts, may, at such election vote by ballot for or against such amendments, and the returns thereof shall be made and certified, and such votes canvassed and the result thereof declared in the manner provided by law for returning, certifying and canvassing votes at general elections for state officers, and declaring the result thereof; and if it shall appear therefrom that a majority of voters present and voting at such elections upon such amendment or amendments shall have voted in favor of the same or either of them, then within three (3) days after that result shall have been ascertained and declared, the governor shall make proclamation thereof, and such amendment or amendments as shall have received a majority of the votes aforesaid, shall thereupon take effect and be in force as a part of the constitution.

Ballots for
amendment to
section two—
how prepared.

SEC. 3. The voters voting in favor of said amendment to section two (2) of said article at said election, shall have written or printed, or partly written and partly printed upon their ballots at said election the following words: “Amendment to section two of article six of the constitution, relating to term of office of clerk of supreme court—Yes.” And the ballots used at such election by those voting against said amendment to section two (2) of article six (6) of the constitution shall have written or printed, or partly written and partly printed on their face the following words: “Amendment to section two of article six of the constitution, relating to term of office of clerk of supreme court—No.”

Ballots for
amendment to
section three—
how prepared.

SEC. 4. The voters voting in favor of said amendment to section three of said article shall have written or printed, or partly written and partly printed upon their ballots at said election the following words: “Amendment to section three of article six of the constitution, relating to term of office of judges of the supreme court—Yes.” And the ballots used at such election by those voting against said amendment to section three of said article shall have written or printed, or partly written and partly printed on their face

the following words: "Amendment to section three of article six of the constitution, relating to term of office of judges of the supreme court—No."

Sec. 5. The voters voting in favor of said amendment to section four of said article, shall have written or printed, or partly written and partly printed upon their ballots at said election, the following words: "Amendment to section four of article six of the constitution, relating to term of office of judges of the district court—Yes." And the ballots used at such election by those voting against said amendment to section four of article six of the constitution, shall have written or printed, or partly written and partly printed on their face the following words: "Amendment to section four, of article six, of the constitution, relating to term of office of judges of the district court—No."

Ballots for amendment to section four—how prepared.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 1, 1883.

CHAPTER 4.

AN ACT TO AMEND SECTION ONE HUNDRED TWELVE (112) OF CHAPTER THIRTY-FOUR (34) OF THE "GENERAL STATUTES, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-EIGHT (1878)," RELATING TO CORPORATIONS.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. Section one hundred twelve (112), of chapter thirty-four (34), of the "General Statutes of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878)" as the same was amended by chapter fifty-seven (57), of the General Laws of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one (1881), is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 112. The amount of capital stock in any such corporation shall in no case be less than ten thousand dollars, (\$10,000), and shall be divided into shares of not less than ten dollars (\$10), nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100), each; except that the capital stock of mutual building and loan associations may be divided into shares of two hundred dollars (\$200), each; and the capital stock and num-

Amount of capital stock.

CHAPTER 532—H. F. No. 449.

An act proposing an amendment to Section one (1), Article nine (9) of the constitution of the state of Minnesota relating to taxation.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

The following amendment to article nine of the constitution of the state of Minnesota to take the place of section one relating to taxation is hereby proposed to the people of the state of Minnesota for their approval or rejection, which amendment when adopted shall be known as section one of said article nine, that is to say:

Section 1. The power of taxation shall never be surrendered, suspended or contracted away. Taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects, and shall be levied and collected for public purposes, but public burying grounds, public school houses, public hospitals, academies, colleges, universities, and all seminaries of learning, all churches, church property, and houses of worship, institutions of purely public charity, and public property used exclusively for any public purpose, shall be exempt from taxation, *and there may be exempted from taxation household goods, wearing apparel, agricultural products in the possession of the producer thereof, tools, implements and machinery and all real and personal property owned by county agricultural societies and used for holding agricultural fairs, to such an extent and in such manner as the legislature may determine. Taxes may be imposed on incomes, privileges and occupations which taxes may be graduated and progressive and the exemption of a reasonable amount of income from taxation may be provided, and such taxes may be in lieu of taxes on any class or classes of personal property as the legislature may determine:* Provided that the legislature may authorize municipal corporations to levy and collect assessments for local improvements upon property benefited thereby without regard to a cash valuation, and, provided further, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect, modify or repeal any existing law providing for the taxation of the gross earnings of railroads.

Sec. 2. Such proposed amendment shall be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection, at the general election for the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty, and the qualified electors of the state, in their respective districts may, at such elections, vote for or against such proposed amendment by ballot, and the returns thereof shall be made and certified within the time, such votes canvassed, and the result thereof declared in the manner provided by law with reference to the election of state officers, and if it shall appear thereupon that a majority of all electors voting at such election shall have voted for and ratified said amendment, as provided in the next section hereof, then the governor shall make proclamation thereof, and such amendment so ratified shall take effect and be in force as a part of the constitution.

Sec. 3. The ballots used at said election, on said proposed amendment, shall have printed thereon: "Amendment of article nine of the constitution, relating to taxation, to take the place of section one. Yes.....No....." Each elector voting upon such proposed amendment shall place a cross mark, thus, "X," in a space to be left on the ballot opposite the words "yes" and "no," according as he may wish to vote for or against said amendment, and his vote shall be counted in accordance with the expressed will of such elector, as provided by the election laws of this state.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 18, 1919.

CHAPTER 533—S. F. No. 515.

An act to amend Section 2226, General Statutes of 1913, relating to the taxation of railroad companies owning or operating any line of railroad situate within or partly within this state, and to provide for the submission of this act to the people of this state for their approval or rejection.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That section 2226 of the General Statutes for 1913 be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

Section 2226. Every railroad company owning or operating any line of railroad situated within or partly within this state, shall, during the year 1913 and annually thereafter, pay into the treasury of the state, in lieu of all taxes, upon all property within this state owned or operated for railway purposes, by such company, including equipment, appurtenances, appendages and franchises thereof, a sum of money equal to five per cent of the gross earnings derived from the operation of such line of railway within this state.

On or before August 15, 1913, and annually thereafter, each such railroad company shall make, according to law, a true and just return of all such gross earnings for the six months ending June 30th next preceding, and the said tax of five per centum thereon shall become due and payable to the state of Minnesota in manner provided by law, on September 1st next thereafter.

On or before February 15, 1914, and annually thereafter, each such railroad company shall make, according to law, a true and just return of all such gross earnings for the six months ending December 31st next preceding, and said tax of five per centum thereon shall become due and payable to the state of Minnesota in manner provided by law, on March 1st next thereafter; and the payments of such sums at the times here-

and be in force from and after its passage, but in all other respects it shall take effect and be in force from and after July 1, 1925.

Approved April 25, 1925.

CHAPTER 427—H. F. No. 235.

An act proposing an amendment to the constitution of the state of Minnesota authorizing the enactment of laws encouraging and promoting forestation and reforestation of lands in this state, and providing for special taxation thereof.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. An amendment of the constitution of the state of Minnesota is hereby proposed to the people of the state of Minnesota, for their rejection or approval, which amendment, if adopted, shall be known as a new article of said constitution and numbered in the order of its adoption, which proposed amendment reads as follows:

"ARTICLE

"Section 1. Laws may be enacted for the purpose of encouraging and promoting forestation and reforestation of lands in this state, whether owned by private persons or the public, including the fixing in advance of a definite and limited annual tax on such lands for a term of years and a yield tax at or after the end of such term upon the timber and other forest products so grown, but the taxation of mineral deposits shall not be affected by this amendment.

"Section 2. Any and all provisions of the constitution of the state of Minnesota, inconsistent with the provisions of this article, are hereby repealed, so far, but only so far, as the same prohibit or limit the power of the legislature to enact laws authorizing or permitting the doing of the things hereinbefore authorized."

Sec. 2. This amendment shall be submitted to the electors of the state at the general election next ensuing after the passage of this act, in the manner provided by law, and the votes thereon shall be counted, canvassed, and the result thereof proclaimed, as provided by law. The ballots used at such election shall have printed thereon the following:

"Amendment to the constitution of Minnesota by adding thereto a new article, to be appropriately numbered in the order of its adoption, authorizing the enactment of laws encouraging and promoting forestation and reforestation of lands in this state, whether owned by private persons or the public, including the fixing in advance of a definite and limited annual tax on such lands for a term of years and a yield tax at or after the end of such term upon the

timber and other forest products so grown, but the taxation of mineral deposits shall not be affected by this amendment.

"Yes....."
"No....."

Approved February 25, 1925.

CHAPTER 428—H. F. No. 784.

An act proposing an amendment to Section 2 of Article 6 of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota, relating to the supreme court of the state of Minnesota, fixing the number of justices thereof.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The following amendment to Section 2 of Article 6 of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota, is hereby proposed to the legal voters of said state for their approval or rejection, which amendment when so approved shall read as follows:

"Section 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of one chief justice and six associate justices. It shall have original jurisdiction in such remedial cases as may be prescribed by law, and appellate jurisdiction in all cases, both in law and equity, but there shall be no trial by jury in said court. It shall hold one or more terms in each year, as the legislature may direct, at the seat of government, and the legislature may provide, by a two-thirds vote, that one term in each year shall be held in each or any judicial district. It shall be the duty of such court to appoint a reporter of its decisions. There shall be chosen, by the qualified electors of the state, one clerk of the Supreme Court, who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor is duly elected and qualified; and the judges of the Supreme Court, or a majority of them, shall have the power to fill any vacancy in the office of clerk of the Supreme Court until an election can be regularly had."

Sec. 2. The proposed amendment shall be submitted to the electors for their approval or rejection at the next general election in the year 1926, in the manner provided by law and the Secretary of State shall place this proposed amendment as No. 1 on the official ballot. The ballots used in such election on such proposed amendment shall have printed thereon: "Amendment of Section 2, Article 6, of the Constitution, fixing the number of justices thereof." Each elector voting upon such proposed amendment shall place a cross mark, thus "X" in a space to be left on the ballot opposite the words "Yes" and "No," according, as he may vote, for or against said amendment and his vote shall be counted in accordance with the expressed will of such elector as provided by the election laws of this state.

Sec. 4. [76.35] Fees. Upon the filing of every such application, the applicant shall pay to the state fire marshal a filing and inspection fee of \$25.00, except that the fee for agencies or stations referred to in *paragraph d* of Section 2 shall be \$3.00 and no additional fee shall be charged for licenses to store flammable liquids.

Approved April 25, 1955.

CHAPTER 881—H. F. No. 954

[Not Coded]

An act proposing an amendment to Article VI of the Constitution; providing for the exercise of the judicial power of the state.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. An amendment to the Constitution of the State of Minnesota, Article VI, is proposed to the people of the state for their approval or rejection. The proposed amendment is as follows, and if adopted, Article VI will read:

ARTICLE VI
JUDICIARY

Section 1. Judicial power. The judicial power of the state is hereby vested in a supreme court, a district court, a probate court, and such other courts, minor judicial officers and commissioners with jurisdiction inferior to the district court as the legislature may establish.

Sec. 2. Supreme Court. The supreme court shall consist of one chief judge and not less than six nor more than eight associate judges, as the legislature may establish. It shall have original jurisdiction in such remedial cases as may be prescribed by law, and appellate jurisdiction in all cases, but there shall be no trial by jury in said court.

A judge of the district court may be assigned as provided by law temporarily to act as a judge of the supreme court upon its request.

The supreme court shall appoint, to serve at its pleasure, a clerk, a reporter, a state law librarian, and such other employees as it may deem necessary.

Sec. 3. Judicial Districts; District Judges. The number and boundaries of judicial districts shall be established or

changed in the manner provided by law but the office of a district judge may not be abolished during his term. There shall be two or more district judges in each district. Each judge of the district court in any district shall be a resident of such district at the time of his selection and during his continuance in office.

Sec. 4. District Court Clerks. There shall be elected in each county one clerk of the district court, whose qualifications and duties shall be prescribed by law, and whose term of office shall be four years. His compensation shall be prescribed by law and shall not be diminished during his term of office.

Sec. 5. Jurisdiction of District Court. The district court shall have original jurisdiction in all civil and criminal cases, and shall have such appellate jurisdiction as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 6. Jurisdiction of Probate Court. The Probate Court shall have unlimited original jurisdiction in law and equity for the administration of the estates of deceased persons and all guardianship and incompetency proceedings, and such further jurisdiction as the legislature may establish, including jurisdiction over the administration of trust estates and for the determination of taxes contingent upon death. Until otherwise provided by law, each county shall constitute a probate court district and there shall be one or more probate judges in each district. Each judge of the probate court in any district shall be a resident of such district at the time of his selection and during his continuance in office.

Sec. 7. Qualifications; Compensation. Judges of the supreme court, the district court, and the probate court shall be learned in the law. The qualifications of all other judges and judicial officers shall be prescribed by law. The compensation of all judges shall be prescribed by the legislature and shall not be diminished during their term of office.

Sec. 8. Terms of Office; Election; Vacancies; Reelection. The term of office of all judges shall be six years and until their successors are qualified, and they shall be elected in the manner provided by law by the electors of the state, district, county, municipality, or other territory wherein they are to serve.

Sec. 9. Holding Other Office. Judges of the supreme court and the district court shall not hold any office under the United States except a commission in a reserve component of the military forces of the United States and shall not hold any other office under this state. The term of office of any such judge shall terminate at the time he files as a candidate for an

elective office of the United States or for a nonjudicial office of this state.

Sec. 10. Retirement. The legislature may provide by law for retirement of all judges, for the extension of the term of any judge who shall become eligible for retirement within three years after expiration of the term for which he is selected and for the removal of any judge who is incapacitated while in office.

Sec. 11. Appointment. Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of judge the governor shall appoint in the manner provided by law a qualified person to fill the vacancy, to hold office until his successor is elected and qualified. The successor shall be elected for a six year term at the next general election occurring more than one year after such appointment.

Sec. 12. Retired Judges. As provided by law, a retired judge may be assigned to hear and decide any cause over which the court to which he is assigned shall have jurisdiction.

SCHEDULE

(a) All justices of the peace shall continue in office each for the remainder of his term which remains unexpired at the time this Article takes effect.

(b) All probate judges in office at the time this Article takes effect shall be deemed learned in the law for the purpose of continuance in, and reelection to, any judicial office inferior to the district court.

(c) All municipal courts in existence at the time this Article takes effect shall continue in existence until otherwise provided by law.

(d) Salary schedules, in effect when this Article takes effect for the compensation of judges, court commissioners, clerks of court, and other court employees, shall remain in effect until otherwise prescribed by the legislature or provided by law.

(e) Statutory provisions fixing the retirement compensation of judges, in effect when this Article takes effect shall remain in effect until otherwise provided by law.

(f) The office of court commissioner in any county at the time this Article takes effect shall continue in existence until otherwise provided by law.

Sec. 2. This proposed amendment shall be submitted to the people of this state for their approval or rejection at the general election for the year 1956 in the manner provided by

law for the submission of amendments to the constitution. The ballots used at this election shall have the following printed thereon:

"Shall Article VI of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota relating to the judicial power of the state be amended to organize, establish, conduct, and operate the judicial power of the State of Minnesota in accordance with the provisions of the amendment printed and published in Laws 1955, Chapter (Here insert chapter number when assigned)?"

Yes _____

No _____"

Approved April 18, 1955.

CHAPTER 882—H. F. No. 1407

[Not Coded]

An act proposing an amendment to the constitution of the State of Minnesota by including a consolidated article on public highways, providing for systems of public roads to be constructed, improved and maintained by the state, counties and municipalities; authorizing the state to construct and maintain trunk highways and aid in the construction and maintenance of other public highways; establishing and authorizing the creation of a fund for such purposes by the taxation of motor vehicles and motor fuel; the issuance of bonds for such purposes as to trunk highways; consolidating and combining the several provisions of the constitution relating thereto into a single article to be known as Article XVI taking the place of present Article XVI, Article IX, Section 16, and repealing inconsistent provisions of the constitution.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. An amendment to the constitution of the State of Minnesota is proposed to the people of the state for their approval or rejection, which amendment if adopted shall be known as Article XVI and shall take the place of present Article XVI and Article IX, Section 16. The proposed amendments reads:

ARTICLE XVI

Section 1. Subject to the limitations of this article the state may establish, locate, construct, reconstruct, improve and maintain public highways and may assist political subdivisions in such work.

Minnesota Session Laws

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Key: (1) ~~language to be deleted~~ (2) new language

2008, Regular Session

CHAPTER 151--H.F.No. 2285

An act

relating to constitutional amendments; proposing an amendment to the Minnesota Constitution, article XI; increasing the sales tax rate by three-eighths of one percent and dedicating the receipts for natural resource and cultural heritage purposes; creating an outdoor heritage fund; creating a parks and trails fund; creating a clean water fund; creating an arts and cultural heritage fund.

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

Section 1. **CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.**

An amendment to the Minnesota Constitution is proposed to the people. If the amendment is adopted, a section will be added to article XI, to read:

Sec. 15. Beginning July 1, 2009, until June 30, 2034, the sales and use tax rate shall be increased by three-eighths of one percent on sales and uses taxable under the general state sales and use tax law. Receipts from the increase, plus penalties and interest and reduced by any refunds, are dedicated, for the benefit of Minnesotans, to the following funds: 33 percent of the receipts shall be deposited in the outdoor heritage fund and may be spent only to restore, protect, and enhance wetlands, prairies, forests, and habitat for fish, game, and wildlife; 33 percent of the receipts shall be deposited in the clean water fund and may be spent only to protect, enhance, and restore water quality in lakes, rivers, and streams and to protect groundwater from degradation, and at least five percent of the clean water fund must be spent only to protect drinking water sources; 14.25 percent of the receipts shall be deposited in the parks and trails fund and may be spent only to support parks and trails of regional or statewide significance; and 19.75 percent shall be deposited in the arts and cultural heritage fund and may be spent only for arts, arts education, and arts access and to preserve Minnesota's history and cultural heritage. An outdoor heritage fund; a parks and trails fund; a clean water fund and a sustainable drinking water account; and an arts and cultural heritage fund are created in the state treasury. The money dedicated under this section shall be appropriated by law. The dedicated money under this section must supplement traditional sources of funding for these purposes and may not be used as a substitute. Land acquired by fee with money deposited in the outdoor heritage fund under this section must be open to the public taking of fish and game during the open season unless otherwise provided by law. If the base of the sales and use tax is changed, the sales and use tax rate in this section may be proportionally adjusted by law to within one-thousandth of one percent in order to provide as close to the same amount of revenue as practicable for each fund as existed before the change to the sales and use tax.

Sec. 2. **SUBMISSION TO VOTERS.**

(a) The proposed amendment shall be submitted to the people at the 2008 general election. The question submitted shall be:

"Shall the Minnesota Constitution be amended to dedicate funding to protect our

drinking water sources; to protect, enhance, and restore our wetlands, prairies, forests, and fish, game, and wildlife habitat; to preserve our arts and cultural heritage; to support our parks and trails; and to protect, enhance, and restore our lakes, rivers, streams, and groundwater by increasing the sales and use tax rate beginning July 1, 2009, by three-eighths of one percent on taxable sales until the year 2034?

Yes

No"

(b) The title required under Minnesota Statutes, section 204D.15, subdivision 1, for the question submitted to the people under paragraph (a) shall be "Clean Water, Wildlife, Cultural Heritage, and Natural Areas."

Presented to the governor February 15, 2008

Filed with the Secretary of State February 19, 2008



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HF2738 Status in Senate for Legislative Session 87

Bill Name: HF2738	Companion: SF1577	Substitution: SF1577	Revisor Number: 12-4710
Bill Text	Companion Text	Bill Text	Session Law Chapter: 167
	Companion Status	Companion Status	
	House Search		

Senate Authors [Newman](#)

House Authors [Kiffmeyer](#); [Peppin](#); [Dean](#); [Benson, M.](#); [McElfatrick](#); [Lohmer](#); [Gruenhagen](#); [Franson](#); [McDonald](#); [Dettmer](#); [Vogel](#); [Woodard](#); [Stensrud](#); [Anderson, P.](#); [Crawford](#); [Barrett](#); [Kieffer](#); [Erickson](#); [Scott](#); [Quam](#); [Downey](#); [Drazkowski](#); [LeMieur](#); [Garafalo](#); [Runbeck](#)

Short Description Constitutional amendment for voter presentation of government-issued photographic identification (photo ID)

Long Description [Committee Hearings and Actions](#) [Senate Counsel & Research Summary](#)

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03/21/2012	Received from House			4657	
03/21/2012	Introduction and first reading			4658	
03/21/2012	Referred to	Rules and Administration			
03/22/2012	Comm report: To pass as amended			4777a	
03/22/2012	Second reading			4796	
03/23/2012	Special Order: Amended			4923a	
03/23/2012	Motion did not prevail	To re-refer to Judiciary and Public Safety		4924	29-37
03/23/2012	Third reading Passed			4938	36-30
03/26/2012	House not concur, conference committee of 5 requested			5151	
03/26/2012	House conferees	Kiffmeyer; Anderson, S.; Benson, M.; Downey; and Drazkowski			
03/26/2012	Senate accedes, CC of 5 be appointed				
03/26/2012	Senate conferees	Newman; Limmer; Thompson; Daley; Lillie		5152	
04/04/2012	House adopted HCC report and repassed bill				
04/04/2012					

	Conference committee report, delete everything			<u>5635c</u>	
04/04/2012	Motion to reject CC report, did not prevail			<u>5637</u>	29-35
04/04/2012	Senate adopted CC report and repassed bill				
04/04/2012	Third reading			<u>5637</u>	35-29
	Presentment date	04/05/12			
	Secretary of State	Chapter 167 04/10/12			
	Effective date	Pending voter approval			

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03/07/2012	Introduction and first reading, referred to	<u>Government Operations and Elections</u>	Intro	<u>5996</u>	
03/08/2012	Author added	Dettmer		<u>6179</u>	
03/13/2012	Committee report, to pass as amended and re-refer to	<u>Ways and Means</u>		<u>6452a</u>	
03/14/2012	Committee report, to pass as amended and re-refer to	<u>Rules and Legislative Administration</u>		<u>6487a</u>	
03/14/2012	Author added	Vogel		<u>6498</u>	
03/19/2012	Committee report, to pass			<u>6688</u>	
03/19/2012	Second reading			<u>6717</u>	
03/19/2012	House rule 1.22, notice of intent to place on Fiscal Calendar	Tuesday, March 20, 2012		<u>6723</u>	
03/19/2012	Authors added	Woodard, Stensrud, Anderson, P.; Crawford, Barrett, Kieffer, Erickson, Scott, Quam, Downey, Drazkowski, LeMieur and Garofalo.		<u>6728</u>	
03/20/2012	Amendments offered			<u>6761</u>	
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03/20/2012	Third reading			<u>6771</u>	
03/20/2012	Bill was passed			<u>6771</u>	<u>72-62</u>
03/20/2012	Author added	Runbeck		<u>6772</u>	
03/26/2012	Returned from Senate with amendment			<u>7374</u>	
03/26/2012	House refuses to concur, conference committee of 5 requested			<u>7374</u>	
03/26/2012	House conferees	Kiffmeyer; Anderson, S; Benson, M; Downey; and Drazkowski.		<u>7374</u>	
03/27/2012				<u>7435</u>	

	Senate accedes, conference committee of 5 be appointed				
03/27/2012	Senate conferees	Newman, Limmer, Thompson, Daley, Lillie		<u>7435</u>	
04/03/2012	Conference committee report, delete everything			<u>8263c</u>	
04/03/2012	House adopted conference committee report			<u>8263</u>	
04/03/2012	Third reading as amended by Conference			<u>8263</u>	
04/03/2012	Bill was repassed as amended by Conference			<u>8264</u>	<u>72-57</u>
04/05/2012	Senate adopted conference committee report, bill repassed			<u>8296</u>	<u>35-29</u>
04/10/2012	Secretary of State, Filed				
	Presented to Governor	4/5/2012			
	Chapter number	167			
	Effective date	Pending ballot approval by voters.			

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General questions or comments.

last updated: 01/05/2012

AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICE VIA E-MAIL AND U.S. MAIL

STATE OF MINNESOTA)
) ss
COUNTY OF HENNEPIN)

Elizabeth H. Mulvaney, of the City of Grasston, County of Pine, in the State of Minnesota, being duly sworn, says that on the 25th day of June, 2012, she served the following document(s):

Brief and Supplemental Appendix of Intervenor-Respondents 87th Minnesota House of Representatives and 87th Minnesota Senate

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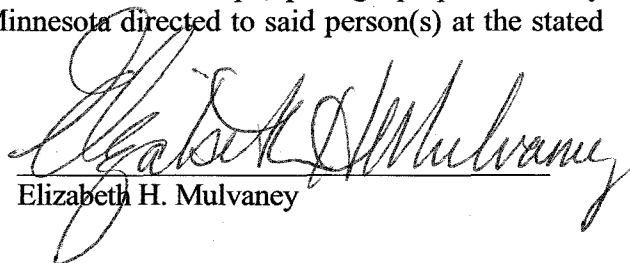
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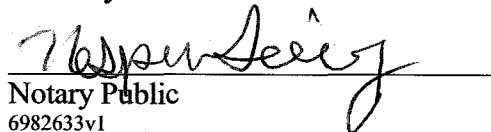
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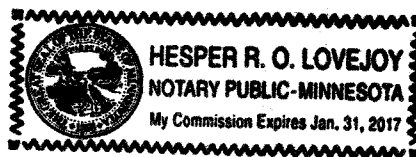
ATTORNEYS FOR AMICUS CURIAE
Hennepin County

by e-mailing at the e-mail address(es) listed above, and by mailing to said person(s) at the address(es) listed above a true and correct copy thereof, enclosed in an envelope, postage prepaid, and by depositing same in the post office at Minneapolis, Minnesota directed to said person(s) at the stated address(es).


Elizabeth H. Mulvaney

Subscribed and sworn to before me this
25th day of June 2012.


Notary Public
6982633v1



Re: *League of Women Voters Minnesota, et al. v. Mark Ritchie*
Minnesota Supreme Court Case No. A12-0920