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02/20/2012	3850	Introduction and first reading Referred to State Government Innovation and Veterans

A bill for an act

relating to the legislature; enacting various reforms; establishing districting principles and providing for appointment of a commission to recommend boundaries of legislative and congressional districts; establishing a council to determine compensation for legislators; modifying the council that recommends compensation for executive and judicial officials; providing for funding for state government if a complete budget is not enacted by July 1 of an odd-numbered year; modifying authority of the executive branch to reduced unexpended allotments; prohibiting meetings at certain times; prohibiting officers of major political parties from being employed by the legislature; expanding economic disclosure requirements; amending Minnesota Statutes 2010, sections 2.021; 3.055; 3.07; 3.18; 10A.09, subdivision 5; 15A.082, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4; 16A.103, by adding a subdivision; 16A.152, subdivision 4; 204B.14, subdivision 1a; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 2; 15A; 16A.

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

ARTICLE 1

REDISTRICTING

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 2.021, is amended to read:

2.021 NUMBER OF MEMBERS.

Subdivision 1. Number of districts. For each legislature, until a new apportionment shall have been made, (a) The senate is composed of 67 members and the house of representatives is composed of 134 members. The membership is apportioned throughout the state in 67 senate districts and 134 house districts. Each senate district is entitled to elect one senator, and each house district is entitled to elect one representative.

(b) A plan for congressional districts must have the number of districts apportioned to this state by the United States, each entitled to elect a single member.

2.1 Subd. 2. **Nesting.** A representative district may not be divided in the formation
2.2 of a senate district.

2.3 Subd. 3. **Equal population.** (a) Legislative districts must be substantially equal
2.4 in population. The population of a legislative district must not deviate from the ideal
2.5 by more than two percent, plus or minus.

2.6 (b) Congressional districts must be as nearly equal in population as practicable.

2.7 Subd. 4. **Contiguity; compactness.** The districts must be composed of convenient
2.8 contiguous territory structured into compact units. Contiguity by water is sufficient.
2.9 Territory that touches only at a point is not contiguous, unless the territory is within the
2.10 same city or town.

2.11 Subd. 5. **Political competitiveness.** The districts must be created to encourage
2.12 political competitiveness, as defined by the commission established under section 2.025.

2.13 Subd. 6. **Numbering.** (a) The legislative districts must be numbered in a regular
2.14 series, beginning with house district 1A in the northwest corner of the state and proceeding
2.15 across the state from west to east, north to south, but bypassing the seven-county
2.16 metropolitan area until the southeast corner has been reached; then to the seven-county
2.17 metropolitan area outside the counties of Hennepin and Ramsey; then in Hennepin and
2.18 finally in Ramsey.

2.19 (b) The congressional district numbers must begin with district one in the southeast
2.20 corner of the state and end with the district with the highest number in the northeast
2.21 corner of the state.

2.22 Subd. 7. **Minority representation.** The districts must not dilute the voting strength
2.23 of racial or language minority populations. Where a concentration of a racial or language
2.24 minority makes it possible, and it can be done in compliance with the other principles
2.25 in this section, the districts must increase the probability that members of the minority
2.26 will be elected.

2.27 Subd. 8. **Preserving political subdivisions.** A county, city, or town must not
2.28 be divided into more than one district except as necessary to meet equal population
2.29 requirements or to form districts that are composed of convenient, contiguous, and
2.30 compact territory. When a county, city, or town must be divided into more than one
2.31 district, it should be divided into as few districts as possible.

2.32 Subd. 9. **Communities of interest.** The districts should attempt to preserve
2.33 communities of interest where that can be done in compliance with the preceding
2.34 principles. For purposes of this principle, "communities of interest" include, but are
2.35 not limited to, geographic areas where there are clearly recognizable similarities of

social, political, cultural, ethnic, or economic interests, or that are linked by common transportation or communication.

Subd. 10. **Incumbents.** The districts must not be drawn for the purpose of protecting or defeating an incumbent.

Subd. 11. **Priority.** Where it is not possible to fully comply with the principles provided in subdivisions 1 to 10, a redistricting plan must give priority to those principles in the order in which the subdivisions are listed in this section, except to the extent that doing so would violate federal or state law.

Sec. 2. **[2.025] REDISTRICTING COMMISSION.**

Subdivision 1. **Appointment.** In each year ending in one a redistricting commission shall be established to draw the boundaries of legislative and congressional districts in accordance with the principles established in section 2.021. The commission consists of five retired judges of the appellate or district courts of this state who have not served in a party-designated or party-endorsed position, such as legislator, four of whom shall be appointed by the chief justice no later than March 1 of the year ending in one. The director of the Legislative Coordinating Commission shall convene a meeting of the four judges no later than March 15 of that year, at which meeting the four judges thus appointed shall, by a vote of at least three judges, appoint a fifth judge. The five judges shall select one of their number to serve as chair of the commission. In making appointments under this subdivision, consideration must be given to geographic balance among the members of the commission.

Subd. 2. **Code of conduct.** In performing their duties, the members of the commission shall abide by the Code of Judicial Conduct and are considered judicial officers within the meaning of section 609.415.

Subd. 3. **Compensation and expenses.** Members of the commission must be compensated for their commission activity as provided in section 15.0575, subdivision 3.

Subd. 4. **Administrative support.** The Legislative Coordinating Commission shall provide administrative support to the commission.

Subd. 5. **Plans submitted to commission.** The commission shall adopt a schedule for interested persons to submit proposed plans to the commission and to respond to plans proposed by others. The commission shall adopt standards to govern the format of plans submitted to it.

Subd. 6. **Public hearings.** The commission shall hold at least three public hearings in different geographical regions of the state before adopting any redistricting plans.

Subd. 7. **Deadlines.** (a) The commission shall submit to the legislature, by April 30 of the year ending in one, three proposed redistricting plans for legislative seats and three proposed plans for congressional seats. Any of these plans may be enacted or rejected by the legislature, but not modified. Each body of the legislature must vote on at least one legislative plan and one congressional plan proposed by the commission before adjustment in the year ending in one.

(b) If the commission fails to submit a set of plans by the deadline, the legislature may proceed to enact a plan without waiting for the commission to submit its plans.

Subd. 8. **Additional duties; litigation.** In the event a plan for legislative or congressional districts is not enacted by the legislature, or a plan is enacted but challenged under federal or state law, the chief justice must give priority to members of the commission in making appointments to any panel that may be established to hear claims related to redistricting.

Subd. 9. **Expiration.** Except for duties required by subdivision 8, the commission expires when both legislative and congressional redistricting plans have been enacted into law or adopted by court order, or upon adjournment sine die of the legislature at its first regular session after each federal decennial census, whichever occurs first.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 204B.14, subdivision 1a, is amended to read:

Subd. 1a. **Legislative policy.** It is the intention of the legislature to complete congressional and legislative redistricting activities in time to permit counties and municipalities to begin the process of reestablishing precinct boundaries as soon as possible after the adoption of the congressional and legislative redistricting plans but in no case later than ~~25 weeks before the state primary election in~~ November 30 the year ending in ~~two~~ one.

ARTICLE 2

LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION COUNCIL

Section 1. [15A.0817] LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION COUNCIL.

Compensation for legislators must be determined by a council consisting of the following members: one person who is not a judge from each congressional district appointed by the chief justice of the Supreme Court, and one member from each congressional district appointed by the governor. Half of the members appointed by the governor and half of the members appointed by the chief justice must belong to the political party that has the most members in the legislature. Half of the members appointed by the governor and half of the members appointed by the chief justice must belong

to the political party that has the second-largest number of members in the legislature.
None of the members of the council may be legislators. Members serve at the pleasure
of the appointing authority, without compensation. The council must prescribe salaries
and per diem by March 31 of each odd-numbered year and may prescribe other items of
compensation. Any changes in compensation take effect on the first Monday in January in
the following year.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 15A.082, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Creation.** ~~A~~ An Executive and Judicial Compensation Council is
created each ~~even-numbered~~ odd-numbered year to assist the legislature in establishing
the compensation of constitutional officers, ~~members of the legislature,~~ justices of the
Supreme Court, judges of the Court of Appeals and district court, and the heads of state
and metropolitan agencies included in section 15A.0815.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 15A.082, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Membership.** The Executive and Judicial Compensation Council consists
of 16 members: two members of the house of representatives appointed by the speaker of
the house; two members of the senate appointed by the majority leader of the senate; one
member of the house of representatives appointed by the minority leader of the house of
representatives; one member of the senate appointed by the minority leader of the senate;
two nonjudges appointed by the chief justice of the Supreme Court; and one member from
each congressional district appointed by the governor, of whom no more than four may
belong to the same political party. Appointments must be made by ~~October 1~~ after the first
Monday in January and before January 15. The compensation and removal of members
appointed by the governor or the chief justice shall be as provided in section 15.059,
subdivisions 3 and 4. The Legislative Coordinating Commission shall provide the council
with administrative and support services.

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 15A.082, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Submission of recommendations.** (a) By ~~May 1~~ March 31 in each
odd-numbered year, the Executive and Judicial Compensation Council shall submit to
the speaker of the house and the president of the senate salary recommendations for
constitutional officers, ~~legislators,~~ justices of the Supreme Court, and judges of the Court
of Appeals and district court. The recommended salary for each office must take effect
on the first Monday in January of the next odd-numbered year, with no more than one
adjustment, to take effect on January 1 of the year after that. The salary recommendations

for legislators, judges, and constitutional officers take effect if an appropriation of money to pay the recommended salaries is enacted after the recommendations are submitted and before their effective date. Recommendations may be expressly modified or rejected.

~~The salary recommendations for legislators are subject to additional terms that may be adopted according to section 3.099, subdivisions 1 and 3.~~

(b) The council shall also submit to the speaker of the house and the president of the senate recommendations for the salary ranges of the heads of state and metropolitan agencies, to be effective retroactively from January 1 of that year if enacted into law. The recommendations shall include the appropriate group in section 15A.0815 to which each agency head should be assigned and the appropriate limitation on the maximum range of the salaries of the agency heads in each group, expressed as a percentage of the salary of the governor.

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 15A.082, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. **Criteria.** In making compensation recommendations, the Executive and Judicial Compensation Council shall consider the amount of compensation paid in government service and the private sector to persons with similar qualifications, the amount of compensation needed to attract and retain experienced and competent persons, and the ability of the state to pay the recommended compensation. ~~In making recommendations for legislative compensation, the council shall also consider the average length of a legislative session, the amount of work required of legislators during interim periods, and opportunities to earn income from other sources without neglecting legislative duties.~~

ARTICLE 3

CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 16A.103, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 5. Continuing appropriations; statutory spending reductions and revenue increases. If the February forecast in an odd-numbered year predicts a budget deficit for the next budget biennium, the commissioner must include in the forecast report the size and scope of the expenditure cuts and income tax increases that would be required under section 16A.1175 if no major appropriation bills are enacted before July 1.

Sec. 2. [16A.117] CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS.

7.1 Subdivision 1. **Appropriations continue at base level.** If a major appropriation bill
7.2 is not enacted before July 1 of an odd-numbered year, the existing appropriation amounts
7.3 pertaining to that bill for the fiscal year ending that June 30 are in effect again at the
7.4 base level for each fiscal year of the budget biennium beginning July 1. The base level
7.5 is the amount appropriated for the fiscal year ending that June 30, except as otherwise
7.6 provided by subdivision 2 or by other law. The amounts needed to implement this section
7.7 are appropriated from each fund covered by this section. The house of representatives
7.8 and the senate may adopt joint resolutions designating the major appropriations bills and
7.9 specifying which appropriations pertain to each major appropriations bill for purposes
7.10 of this section.

7.11 Subd. 2. **Exceptions and adjustments.** An appropriation remaining in effect under
7.12 authority of subdivision 1 must be adjusted or discontinued as required by other law and
7.13 in the following circumstances:

7.14 (1) in order to fully satisfy the fiscal obligations required by current law, the
7.15 commissioner must adjust base spending levels for each forecasted program according to
7.16 the forecast adjusted base spending level estimated by the commissioner in the February
7.17 forecast;

7.18 (2) an appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30 of the odd-numbered year
7.19 does not remain in effect for the fiscal year starting on July 1 if the legislature specifically
7.20 designated the appropriation as a onetime appropriation, if the commissioner determines
7.21 that the legislature clearly intended the appropriation to be onetime, or if the program for
7.22 which the appropriation was made expires on or before July 1;

7.23 (3) if an appropriation remains in effect under authority of subdivision 1, but the
7.24 program or activity that is the subject of the appropriation is scheduled to expire during a
7.25 fiscal year, the commissioner must prorate the appropriation; or

7.26 (4) the commissioner may make technical adjustments to the amount of an
7.27 appropriation to the extent the commissioner determines the technical adjustments are
7.28 needed to accurately reflect the amount that constitutes the annual base level of the
7.29 appropriation. The commissioner may make an adjustment under this paragraph only if
7.30 one or more of the following conditions is met:

7.31 (i) the legislature previously appropriated money for a biennium, with the entire
7.32 appropriation being allocated to one year of the biennium, and the commissioner
7.33 determines an adjustment is necessary to accurately reflect the annual amount needed to
7.34 maintain program operations at the same level;

(ii) laws or policies under which revenues and expenditures are accounted for have changed to eliminate or consolidate certain funds or accounts or to create new funds or accounts, and adjustments in appropriations are necessary to implement these changes;

(iii) duties have been transferred between agency programs, or between agencies, and adjustments in appropriations are necessary to reflect these transfers; or

(iv) a program, or changes to a program, were not fully operational in one fiscal year, but will be fully operational in the following year, and an adjustment to the appropriation is needed to accurately reflect the annual cost of the new or changed program.

The commissioner must give the chairs and lead minority caucus members of the senate Finance and house of representatives Ways and Means Committees written notice of any adjustments made under this subdivision.

Subd. 3. **Allocation of surplus.** If the commissioner anticipates that the appropriations required under subdivisions 1 and 2, plus any other appropriations enacted for the budget biennium beginning July 1 of the odd-numbered year, will leave a positive unrestricted budgetary general fund balance at the close of the biennium, the commissioner shall allocate this surplus as required by section 16A.152, subdivision 2.

Subd. 4. **Effect of standard appropriations.** If a major appropriation bill is enacted for the budget biennium beginning July 1 of an odd-numbered year, that bill shall supersede any continuing appropriations for that major appropriation bill under this section.

Subd. 5. **Effect of a line-item veto.** A line-item veto of the appropriation for a program within a major appropriation bill does not trigger a continuing appropriation at the base level for that program under this section.

Sec. 3. [16A.1175] FORECAST BUDGET DEFICIT; AUTOMATIC SPENDING CUTS AND TAX INCREASE.

Subdivision 1. **Procedure.** If the continuing appropriations required under section 16A.117, plus any other appropriations enacted for the budget biennium beginning July 1 of the odd-numbered year, result in an anticipated budget deficit for the biennium beginning July 1, the commissioner shall eliminate 50 percent of the anticipated deficit by uniformly reducing all appropriations as provided in subdivision 2. The commissioner shall eliminate the remaining 50 percent by increasing income tax rates as provided in subdivision 3.

Subd. 2. **Appropriations reduced uniformly.** (a) Notwithstanding any other law, except as provided in paragraph (b), the commissioner shall apply the same percentage reduction to the base funding level or adjusted base funding level, when applicable, for

each program that is to receive a continuing appropriation under section 16A.117. The commissioner shall apply the same percentage reduction to each appropriation otherwise enacted for the budget biennium beginning July 1 of the odd-numbered year.

(b) The commissioner must ensure that sufficient funds are appropriated to satisfy all debt service obligations. The commissioner may not reduce funding for a program if the attorney general or a court of law issues a written legal opinion stating that the federal constitution, the state constitution, or another factor prohibits the state from reducing funding for the program in the same manner as other programs.

Subd. 3. **Income tax rates increased uniformly.** (a) The commissioner shall uniformly increase each of the income tax rates applicable to individuals, trusts, and estates under section 290.06, subdivision 2c, and the corporate franchise tax rate applicable to corporations under section 290.06, subdivision 1. The resulting rates apply to taxable years beginning after December 31 of the odd-numbered year. The commissioner shall notify the revisor of statutes of the increased rates, and the revisor shall publish the revised rates on the revisor's Web site and in the next edition of the Minnesota Statutes.

(b) The commissioner shall notify the commissioner of revenue of the increased rates. The commissioner of revenue shall prepare forms for taxable years beginning after December 31 of the odd-numbered year based on the modified tax rates and shall prepare and distribute new withholding tables for payroll periods beginning after December 31 of the odd-numbered year.

(c) For taxable years beginning during the odd-numbered year, no penalties or interest may be imposed on underpayments of estimated tax that result from an increase in tax rates imposed under this section.

ARTICLE 4

UNALLOTMENT

Section 1. **[16A.112] GENERAL FUND BALANCE ANALYSIS.**

After each legislative session that modifies general fund revenues or expenditures, the commissioner shall prepare a fund balance analysis showing forecast general fund revenues and expenditures for the current and next following bienniums, as modified by the laws enacted at that session. The fund balance analysis must be prepared in consultation with the chairs of the senate Finance Committee and house of representatives Finance Committee and Ways and Means Committee and legislative staff designated by the chairs.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 16A.152, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. **Reduction.** (a) If the commissioner determines that probable receipts for the general fund will be less than anticipated, and that the amount available for the remainder of the biennium will be less than needed, the commissioner shall, with the approval of the governor, and after consulting the ~~Legislative Advisory Commission on~~ Planning and Fiscal Policy, reduce the amount in the budget reserve account as needed to balance expenditures with revenue.

(b) An additional deficit shall, with the approval of the governor, and after consulting the ~~Legislative Advisory Commission on~~ Planning and Fiscal Policy, be made up by reducing unexpended allotments of any prior appropriation or transfer.

(c) Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, the commissioner is empowered to defer or suspend prior statutorily created obligations ~~which~~ that would prevent effecting ~~such~~ the reductions. In reducing allotments for statutorily created obligations, the commissioner may reduce payments to all recipients in proportion to their payments or in proportion to the sum of their payments plus their other revenue, but must not otherwise modify formulas, eligibility standards, or similar statutory criteria.

(d) The sum of reductions to general fund allotments during a biennium must not exceed two percent of the total general fund appropriations for the biennium. The sum of reductions to allotments of a single general fund appropriation must not exceed ten percent of the appropriation, and no program may be eliminated. Reductions to allotments include deferrals or suspensions of payments beyond the biennium.

~~(e)~~ (e) If the commissioner determines that probable receipts for any other fund, appropriation, or item will be less than anticipated, and that the amount available for the remainder of the term of the appropriation or for any allotment period will be less than needed, the commissioner shall notify the agency concerned and then reduce the amount allotted or to be allotted so as to prevent a deficit.

~~(d)~~ (f) In reducing allotments, the commissioner may consider other sources of revenue available to recipients of state appropriations and may apply allotment reductions based on all sources of revenue available.

~~(e)~~ (g) In like manner, the commissioner shall reduce allotments to an agency by the amount of any saving that can be made over previous spending plans through a reduction in prices or other cause.

ARTICLE 5

LEGISLATIVE INTEGRITY

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 3.055, is amended to read:

3.055 OPEN MEETINGS.

Subdivision 1. **Meetings of the legislature to be open.** Meetings of the legislature shall be open to the public, including sessions of the senate, sessions of the house of representatives, joint sessions of the senate and the house of representatives, and meetings of a standing committee, committee division, subcommittee, conference committee, or legislative commission, but not including a caucus of the members of any of those bodies from the same house and political party nor a delegation of legislators representing a geographic area or political subdivision. For purposes of this ~~section~~ subdivision, a meeting occurs when a quorum is present and action is taken regarding a matter within the jurisdiction of the body. Each house shall provide by rule for posting notices of meetings, recording proceedings, and making the recordings and votes available to the public. A meeting may not be held between the hours of midnight and 7:00 a.m., or during any time that the Capitol Building or State Office Building is closed to the public.

Subd. 1a. **Meetings by interactive TV.** (a) A meeting governed by ~~this section~~ subdivision 1 may be conducted by interactive television so long as:

(1) all members of the body participating in the meeting, wherever their physical location, can hear and see one another and can hear and see all discussion and testimony presented at any location at which at least one member is present;

(2) members of the public present at the regular meeting location of the body can hear and see all discussion and testimony and all votes of members of the body; and

(3) at least one member of the body is physically present at the regular meeting location.

(b) Each member of a body participating in a meeting by interactive television is considered present at the meeting for purposes of determining a quorum and participating in all proceedings.

(c) If interactive television is used to conduct a meeting, to the extent practical, a body shall allow a person to monitor the meeting electronically from a remote location. The body may require the person making such a connection to pay for documented marginal costs that the body incurs as a result of the additional connection.

(d) House of representatives and senate rules governing notice of meetings must provide for giving notice that interactive television will be used to conduct a meeting.

Sub. 1b. **Meetings between legislative leaders and gubernatorial officials.** (a)

A meeting between a legislative leader and the governor or a member of the governor's cabinet to negotiate matters related to pending legislation or to discuss other official business of the state that may require legislative action must not be held at any time the capitol building or state office building is closed to the public.

(b) For purposes of this subdivision, "legislative leader" includes the speaker of the house, the majority and minority leaders of the house of representatives, the majority and minority leaders of the senate, or the chair of a legislative standing committee, committee division, subcommittee, conference committee, or legislative commission with oversight over matters relating to the state budget or fiscal policy.

Subd. 2. **Enforcement.** The house of representatives and the senate shall adopt rules to implement this section. Remedies provided by rules of the house of representatives and senate are exclusive. No court or administrative agency has jurisdiction to enforce, enjoin, penalize, award damages, or otherwise act upon a violation or alleged violation of this section, to invalidate any provision of law because of a violation of this section, or to otherwise interpret this section.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 3.07, is amended to read:

3.07 ADDITIONAL EMPLOYEES.

Each house, after its organization, may appoint and at pleasure remove the employees provided for by its permanent rules or recommended by its Committee on Rules. The house of representatives, the senate, or a joint legislative commission or joint legislative office may not employ a person who is an officer of the statewide organization of a major political party, as defined in section 200.02, subdivision 7. All officers and employees shall receive the compensation provided by the permanent rules of the electing or appointing body or recommended by its Committee on Rules. Unless otherwise expressly provided by law, no officer or employee shall receive any other compensation for services.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 3.18, is amended to read:

3.18 OTHER RECORDS.

(a) Each house may determine, by rule or resolution, the number of copies of its journal to be printed, and the form and contents of its other records, and shall adopt and post on its Web site a policy for records retention, including procedures for access to legislative records made available for public inspection as required by law.

13.1 ~~It~~ (b) Each house may have printed, in an appendix to its journal, the documents
13.2 it desires. If both houses order the same document to be so printed, it shall be inserted
13.3 only in the appendix to the senate journal.

13.4 Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 10A.09, subdivision 5, is amended to read:

13.5 Subd. 5. **Form.** A statement of economic interest required by this section must be
13.6 on a form prescribed by the board. The individual filing must provide the following
13.7 information regarding the individual and the individual's spouse:

13.8 (1) name, address, occupation, and principal place of business;

13.9 (2) the name of each associated business and the nature of that association;

13.10 (3) a listing of all real property within the state, excluding homestead property, in
13.11 which the individual or the individual's spouse holds: (i) a fee simple interest, a mortgage,
13.12 a contract for deed as buyer or seller, or an option to buy, whether direct or indirect, if
13.13 the interest is valued in excess of \$2,500; or (ii) an option to buy, if the property has
13.14 a fair market value of \$50,000 or more;

13.15 (4) a listing of all real property within the state in which a partnership of which
13.16 the individual or the individual's spouse is a member holds: (i) a fee simple interest, a
13.17 mortgage, a contract for deed as buyer or seller, or an option to buy, whether direct or
13.18 indirect, if the individual's share of the partnership interest is valued in excess of \$2,500;
13.19 or (ii) an option to buy, if the property has a fair market value of \$50,000 or more. A
13.20 listing under clause (3) or (4) must indicate the street address and the municipality or the
13.21 section, township, range and approximate acreage, whichever applies, and the county in
13.22 which the property is located; ~~and~~

13.23 (5) a listing of any investments, ownership, or interests in property connected with
13.24 pari-mutuel horse racing in the United States and Canada, including a racehorse, in which
13.25 the individual directly or indirectly holds a partial or full interest or an immediate family
13.26 member holds a partial or full interest; and

13.27 (6) any contract or other agreement under which the individual or the individual's
13.28 spouse will perform services for compensation as a consultant, employee, or independent
13.29 contractor for a person or entity other than the state. Disclosure under this clause must
13.30 include the person or entity for which services will be performed, the duration of the
13.31 arrangement, and the compensation the individual or spouse will receive under the
13.32 arrangement.

APPENDIX
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