MINNESOTA STATUTES

2026

Embracing laws of a general and
permanent nature and certain other laws in force
or to be in force after the 2026 regular session

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RYAN S. INMAN
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MINNESOTA STATUTES 2026

Official Publication of the State of Minnesota
Revisor of Statutes

PREFACE

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PREFACE

I - THE OFFICE OF REVISOR OF STATUTES

Minnesota Statutes 2026 is compiled, edited, published, and distributed by the state of Minnesota as required by law. The state has been performing similar work on predecessor publications since it was organized as a territory of the United States.

The work began in 1851 when the legislature authorized the judiciary committees of the two houses to jointly compile and revise the laws of the territory of Minnesota. The committees appointed Morton S. Wilkinson, L.A. Babcock, and William Holcombe, who were to assist them in their work. The work was completed and the compilation was enacted by the legislature. Wilkinson was then appointed commissioner to superintend publication of the newly enacted compiled statutes. He published the compiled statutes together with explanatory notes, chapter analyses, and some textual alterations permitted by law.

Seven years later, in 1858, a similar commission was set up to recompile the statutes. It consisted of Moses Sherburne, Aaron Goodrich, and William Hollinshead. Sherburne and Hollinshead later compiled and privately published the statutes.

In 1863 another commission was established to revise the statutes. It consisted of S.J.R. McMillan, E.C. Palmer, Thomas Wilson, and Andrew G. Chatfield. Chatfield declined to serve, and in 1866 Gordon E. Cole was appointed to the commission. The new compilation, the work of Palmer and Cole, was presented to the legislature in 1866. It was enacted chapter by chapter, and Palmer was appointed commissioner to oversee its publication. The compilation was published with notes, tables, and indexes.

The next official compilation was authorized in 1901 when the Minnesota Supreme Court appointed Hiram F. Stevens, Daniel Fish, and T.J. Knox to a commission to recompile the statutes. Stevens later died and was succeeded by M.R. Tyler. The commission presented a report to the legislature in April 1905. It was adopted by the legislature and signed into law by the governor. The compilation, edited and annotated for the state by Mark B. Dunnell, was published in 1906 by the secretary of state.

In 1911 the legislature authorized a commission consisting of the governor, the attorney general, and the chief justice to contract for the compilation and publication of the statutes. They made a contract with West Publishing Company, which published General Statutes of Minnesota 1913. The state again contracted for a private compilation with the Review Publishing Company in 1923. Neither the 1911 nor the 1923 recompilation was enacted or otherwise approved by the legislature.

The year 1939 marked an important change in the state's publication of its statutes. In that year, a law was enacted creating the Office of the Revisor of Statutes as a permanent agency under the jurisdiction of the Minnesota Supreme Court. The office was directed to prepare a new compilation to be called "Minnesota Statutes." In addition, the office was directed to engage in continual revision of the statutes. Continual revision, carried out properly, makes periodic bulk revision unnecessary and avoids both the increasing difficulty of using a steadily older compilation and the destabilizing effect of a bulk change.

The staff of the new office, under the direction of William B. Henderson, prepared and published Minnesota Statutes 1941. Because of problems in the text, it was not enacted. Rather, a new act in 1943 directed another revision. That work was completed, and a document entitled Minnesota Revised Statutes was filed with the secretary of state on December 28, 1944. In 1945 an act of the legislature "adopted and enacted" Minnesota Revised Statutes into law. The text of that act can be found on page lv.

The revisor then took Minnesota Revised Statutes, compiled into it the other laws enacted at the 1945 session of the legislature, and published it as Minnesota Statutes 1945. Since that time, the revisor has been revising the text of Minnesota Revised Statutes as enacted in 1945. The work is cumulative, each edition building on the previous edition of Minnesota Statutes.

Compilation and publication of laws are not the only duties of the revisor. Beginning in 1947 the office was also charged with drafting bills for the legislature and was authorized to hire attorneys to prepare the bills.

In 1957 the legislature mandated that the revisor prepare a biennial report on opinions of the Minnesota Supreme Court which found deficiencies in statutes. The report was intended to bring statutory problems found by the court to the attention of the legislature to be resolved through legislative action.

In 1969 the revisor became the publisher of the session laws and statutes as well as compiler and editor. Formerly, the Department of Administration was the publisher.

In 1970 the revisor changed from preparing bills by typewriter to using a computer text management system. In 1976, the use of the computer system was expanded to include the editorial work on statutes. This system eased the work of the staff and made it faster, more accurate, and more comprehensive. The system has been steadily updated and improved since then.

In 1973 the legislature removed the revisor's office from the judicial branch and made the office subject to the newly created Legislative Coordinating Commission. The change brought the agency that drafted the legislature's bills and compiled its laws directly under the legislature's control. In that same year, the legislature authorized publication of a supplement to the statutes. In 1977 the legislature required by law that the revisor assist the senate and house of representatives in the engrossment and enrollment of bills. As a practical matter, the revisor had been assisting in the engrossment and enrollment of bills for many years. The revisor uses the same computer text management system for engrossment and enrollment work that is used for bill drafting and editorial work.

The revisor's office is also authorized by other laws, customs, and rules to prepare bill comparisons, conference committee reports, committee and floor amendments, and other documents used by the senate and house of representatives in the legislative process. The Minnesota Revisor's Manual with Styles and Forms, which sets out in detail the law and method of bill drafting, was republished in 2013.

In 1980 the legislature charged the revisor with the responsibility of providing a drafting service for administrative rules and recompiling and publishing the administrative rules of the state agencies. The first publication of the recompiled rules occurred in 1983. The rules are published every other year and are supplemented periodically in pocket part format. The Minnesota Rules Drafting Manual, which sets out in detail the method of drafting administrative rules, is published periodically. Another publication, Rulemaking in Minnesota: a Guide, was republished in 2018.

Minnesota Statutes since 1851, Minnesota Rules since 1983, Laws of Minnesota since 1849, Minnesota Revisor's Manual with Styles and Forms, Minnesota Rules Drafting Manual, Rulemaking in Minnesota: a Guide, and other publications by the revisor's office are also available online at https://www.revisor.mn.gov.

The work of the revisor's office was supervised by William B. Henderson, as revisor of statutes, until 1956. Duncan L. Kennedy served from 1956 to 1957; Joseph J. Bright from 1957 to 1974; Esther M. Tomljanovich, from 1974 to 1977; Ward P. Gronfield as acting revisor from 1977 to 1978; Steven C. Cross, from 1978 to 1991; Harry M. Walsh, from 1991 to 1998; Lorna M. Breiter as acting revisor from March 1998 to November 1998; Michele L. Timmons, from 1998 to 2016; Paul M. Marinac, from 2016 to 2018; and Ryan S. Inman, since 2018.

II - HISTORY OF THE PUBLICATION OF MINNESOTA STATUTORY LAW

In order to understand and use statutory law, it is necessary to know the meaning of the terms used and the inclusiveness and authority of the laws found in the various arrangements. The terms laws, acts, statutes, revisions, compilations, and codes are often used indiscriminately, but in the following discussion each has a specific meaning.

SESSION LAWS. Session laws are the laws enacted at each session of a legislature arranged and published in the order of chapter number. The laws for each session are usually bound in separate volumes. The names given to these volumes are not uniform among the states: Arizona uses "Session Laws," Ohio uses "Legislative Acts," and Vermont uses "Acts and Resolves." In Minnesota no formal title is provided by law. Chapter 3C of Minnesota Statutes refers to them only as "session laws." The title used on the title page of recent volumes is "Session Laws of the State of Minnesota." Earlier volumes use somewhat more lengthy titles but still use the term "session laws." The spine title of the printed volumes is "Laws of Minnesota" followed by the year of the session.

Minnesota session laws were first published in 1849. From 1851 to 1857, during territorial status, and from 1861 to 1879, they were published annually. Between 1857 and 1861, and between 1879 and 1973, laws were published during odd-numbered years when the legislature met. Annual legislative sessions have been held and annual volumes of the session laws have been published since 1973, when a constitutional amendment took effect permitting the legislature to meet every year. Many special sessions have been held since Minnesota became a territory. Laws enacted at special sessions have been published either separately or bound with the laws enacted during the prior or subsequent regular session. When laws enacted at special sessions are included in volumes of session laws, the volume titles before 1981 consistently refer to the laws as enacted at "extra" sessions despite the fact that Minnesota's constitution has always used "special" as the proper name for extraordinary sessions called by the governor.

General laws, those that affect the community at large, applying equally to everyone, are later incorporated into statutory compilations, revisions, and codes. Private, temporary, or local acts, such as laws incorporating a particular city, are usually found only in the session laws. In published volumes of session laws, general laws and special laws were physically separated from 1857 to 1893, sometimes published in one volume and sometimes in two. General laws and special laws originally in separate volumes may also be found to have been rebound into one volume by individual owners.

Constitutional amendments in 1881 and 1892 prohibited the passage of special or private laws; so, since 1893 there have been no session law volumes of special laws. Despite the amendments, many acts continued to be passed which, though general in form, had only special application. A 1958 constitutional amendment allows special legislation relating to local governments. The governing body or the electorate of the local government may be required to approve the law. *See:* Minnesota Constitution, article XII, sections 1 and 2; Minnesota Statutes, sections 645.021, 645.023, and 645.024.

Special laws and special sessions must not be confused. Special laws can be passed at either a regular or special session. They usually relate to local communities or other specific groups of persons or geographic areas. Special sessions, sometimes called extra sessions, are legislative sessions called by the governor.

COMPILATION, REVISION, AND CODE. Because acts are published each year in the order of chapter number and because previous acts are amended, are repealed, or become obsolete, the task of dealing with separate volumes of session laws obviously becomes more and more difficult. For this reason, various methods of putting current laws into some sort of logical order have been devised. Usually, legislatures give some form of sanction to these arrangements of statutes, in which case they are called "official." However, the degree of sanction varies. These arrangements usually take one of several forms.

A compilation is a rearrangement by subject matter of current laws or statutes of general application without change in language or substance. It is prepared either by persons or commissions officially authorized by the legislature or by private publishers without any official authorization. A compilation is never enacted by the legislature as law. It is, therefore, not law but merely evidence of it. The original session laws remain the law, and in case of conflict between the compilation and the session laws, the session laws prevail.

Sometimes legislatures create by statute various forms of presumption in favor of compilations, official or private. So the compilations are taken as correct until a disparity between the compilation and the session laws is established. However, the courts sometimes treat compilations as law for certain purposes and not merely as evidence of it.

A revision is something more than a compilation. It is, like a compilation, a rearrangement by subject matter of the current statutes of general application; but unlike a compilation, it almost always involves changes in the language of existing statutes so as to clarify ambiguities and reduce verbiage. It may also involve changes in substance, particularly for the purpose of eliminating conflicts in existing statutes. The scope of the revision can often be determined by reference to the statute or resolution which authorizes the revision and tells the revisors what they are to do.

The chief difference between a compilation and a revision is that a revision is always passed by the legislature as a separate law. When the revisors have completed their work, the revision is introduced in the legislature as a bill and is considered and passed in the same way as any other law. This means, theoretically at least, that the revision is the law, not merely evidence of it, and that in cases of conflict between the revision and the session laws, the revision governs. Often, however, legislatures do not give full effect to this principle. They frequently limit the effect of a revision by stating that its provisions are to be construed as continuations of the laws from which they were derived and not as new enactments. The result is that it can be difficult to tell whether changed language in a revision changes the substance of existing law.

A code is a systematic arrangement in statutory form of all existing statutory and common law. Codification changes the form and may change the substance of the law. New provisions may be added. Codes, such as the Code Napoleon, are prevalent in civil law countries. In the United States, modified forms of codification are found in specific fields where revisors or advisory commissions rewrite the law in the light of existing statutes, cases, and principles of law. The Criminal Code of 1963, the Uniform Probate Code, and the Uniform Commercial Code are examples of codes in Minnesota law.

HISTORY. The area that was to become Minnesota has been under the jurisdiction of four sovereign powers: England, France, Spain, and the United States.

Seventeenth-century English and French explorers claimed parts of the territory for their respective sovereigns. In addition, the colony of Virginia laid claim to western lands extending from sea to sea, west and northwest, under its charter of 1609 from James I (1603-1625).

In 1762, before the end of the Seven Years' War between England and France (French and Indian War), France conveyed some of its territory to Spain. In 1800, Spain ceded the territory west of the Mississippi River back to France. In 1803 Napoleon offered and sold the Louisiana Territory to the United States.

The British relinquished their claim to territory now included in Minnesota by the treaty of peace between the United States and Britain on September 3, 1783, the Treaty of Ghent in 1814, which concluded the War of 1812, and the Convention of 1818.

After the 1783 treaty, which established the independence of the United States, Virginia ceded part of its territory, which included the eastern part of Minnesota, to the United States. This remained unorganized territory until the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 was passed by Congress, providing for the government of this territory. The text of the Northwest Ordinance may be found on page xli.

Eastern Minnesota, to which the Northwest Ordinance originally applied, subsequently came at different times under the jurisdiction of the territories of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Western Minnesota, to which the Northwest Ordinance did not apply, came under the jurisdiction of the territories of Louisiana, Missouri, and Iowa. At times, parts of what was to become Minnesota were not under the jurisdiction of any territory.

In 1849, Congress passed the Organic Act, establishing a government for the territory of Minnesota. The text of the Organic Act may be found on page xlv.

Minnesota's Enabling Act, passed by Congress on February 26, 1857, provided that the inhabitants of the territory be "authorized to form for themselves a constitution and state government...and to come into the Union on an equal footing with the original states...." The full text of the Enabling Act may be found on page li.

Minnesota formed its constitution and became a state by the congressional Act of Admission into the Union of May 11, 1858. The text of the Act of Admission may be found on page liii.

PUBLICATIONS. A list of all the compilations, revisions, and codes that have been published in Minnesota follows. Each is described briefly by showing the reason for preparing it and its legislative effect. Many of these publications are available online on the legislative website (https://www.revisor.mn.gov) under "statutes archives."

Republication of Important General Laws of Wisconsin Now in Force in the Territory of Minnesota by Provision of the Organic Act. St. Paul, James M. Goodhue, 1850.

These laws comprise the laws of Wisconsin which were in force in the territory of Minnesota and which were later incorporated into Revised Statutes 1851. They were printed as chapter numbers xlv through lxiii of the first volume of the session laws of the territory of Minnesota in 1849. The index to these Wisconsin laws begins on page 203.

The Revised Statutes of the Territory of Minnesota, Passed at the Second Session of the Legislative Assembly Commencing January 1, 1851.... St. Paul, James M. Goodhue, 1851.

According to section 12 of the 1849 congressional Organic Act establishing the territory of Minnesota, the laws of Wisconsin at the date of the admission of Wisconsin to statehood would be in force in Minnesota "so far as the same be not incompatible with the provisions of this act, subject, nevertheless, to be altered, modified, or repealed." The Wisconsin acts were scattered through nine or ten different publications, some of which were almost impossible to obtain.

In 1851, Governor Ramsey recommended and a legislative joint resolution authorized the compilation and revision of the laws of the territory. The completed work was intended to present an entire system of laws for the territory of Minnesota. Revised Statutes 1851, chapter 2, section 5, states that this revision is to be designated as "Revised Statutes." Section 11 provides that these statutes are "entitled to be read in evidence in any court of justice, or in any other place...."

The outline and the arrangement of Revised Statutes 1851 follow the outline and arrangement of the 1849 Revised Statutes of the State of Wisconsin; the numbering system, however, is different. Some of the sections appear to be verbatim copy; others have been revised extensively. The volume represents only a compilation of the Wisconsin laws applicable in Minnesota. Other laws from Laws 1849 are appended but not incorporated in the compilation.

Amendments to the Revised Statutes, of the Territory of Minnesota, Passed at the Third Session of the Legislative Assembly, Commencing January 6, 1852. St. Paul, Owens and Moore, 1852.

This publication is arranged in the same order as Revised Statutes 1851, and it must be used in connection with it.

Collated Statutes of the Territory of Minnesota and Decisions of Supreme Court Collated Pursuant to a Resolution of March 5, 1853. St. Paul, Joseph R. Brown, 1853.

This is an official listing, not in chronological order, of both the general laws and the private acts that were in force July 1, 1853, and that had not been included in Revised Statutes 1851. Joint resolution number 3 of the legislature on March 5, 1853, authorized the secretary of the territory "to have these acts collated, properly noted and indexed." (Laws 1853, page 64)

Also included in the volume are Hollinshead's reports of cases argued and determined in the supreme court of the territory of Minnesota during the July term, 1851, and Isaac Atwater's reports, July term, 1852.

Code of Pleadings and Practice in Civil Actions in the Courts of this State, reported to the Legislature of Minnesota by Aaron Goodrich, one of the Commissioners appointed to review the laws. St. Paul, Earle S. Goodrich, state printer, Pioneer and Democrat office, 1858.

There had been much disagreement in Minnesota about whether to retain the old common law or to adopt a new statutory code of practice and pleadings such as the Code of Procedure of the State of New York, also known as the Field Code, which New York adopted in 1848. The state legislature chose to adopt a code.

According to the Minnesota code's introduction, a joint resolution was passed by the Minnesota Legislature in March of 1858 directing that commissioners Aaron Goodrich, Moses Sherburne, and William Hollinshead prepare a system of pleadings and practice to be followed in the state courts, using the Field Code as a guide, "having reference to the brevity and legal intent of the pleadings; and that they cause the result of their labors to be printed and laid before the Legislature at the earliest day practicable." The dissents of Goodrich from many of the Minnesota code's provisions are reported in the introduction.

A "Report of the Select Committee on the Code of Procedure," which urged the adoption of the proposed code, is published in the Journal of the House of Representatives for March 19, 1858, on page 558. This code somewhat conforms to the Field Code.

The Public Statutes of the State of Minnesota (1849-1858). Compiled by Moses Sherburne and William Hollinshead, Commissioners. Published by State Authority. St. Paul, The Pioneer Printing Co., 1859.

The object of this official compilation was to republish the general laws contained in Revised Statutes 1851, incorporating the laws contained in Laws 1849, Laws 1851, Laws 1852, Laws 1853, Laws 1854, Laws 1855, Laws 1856, Laws 1857, Laws 1857 Extra Session, and Laws 1858. An attempt was made to include only the laws in force and to omit those repealed.

Laws 1858, chapters 7 and 37, provided that commissioners were to prepare this compilation and that justices of the supreme court were to examine and approve it. Public Statutes 1849-1858, chapter 3, section 31, provided that when so approved and published, the compilation "shall be received in all places whatsoever as the laws of the state...." The statutes were not enacted by the legislature.

General Statutes of the State of Minnesota. Prepared by the Commissioners Appointed to Revise the Statutes of the State, by Act of the Legislature, Passed February 17, 1863. St. Paul, Press Printing Co., 1865.

Laws 1863, chapter 25, provided for the appointment of commissioners to revise the statutes. Their report, made at the legislative session of 1866, was referred to a select joint committee which examined the revision chapter by chapter and added such amendments as it deemed advisable. This revision was then presented to the legislature. Each chapter was enacted separately.

Bound with this is Appendix to Report of the Commissioner of Revision Embracing the Amendments to the Same, Adopted by the Legislature and several of the session laws of 1866 which were not included in General Statutes. These amendments and laws were prepared by Judge E. C. Palmer, who had been one of the commissioners of revision.

The General Statutes of the State of Minnesota Revised by Commissioners Appointed Under an Act Approved February 17, 1863, and Acts Subsequent Thereto, Amended by the Legislature, and Passed at the Session of 1866.... St. Paul, Davidson and Hall, 1866. (also imprints in 1867 and 1872)

Laws 1866, chapter 17, provided for the publishing of the commissioners' revision which was officially enacted into law. This compilation is apparently based upon the Public Statutes of 1859 but removes laws subsequently repealed and adds general laws included in Laws 1859, Laws 1861-1862, Laws 1862 Extra Session, Laws 1863, Laws 1864, Laws 1865, and Laws 1866. Editing is attributed to E. C. Palmer.

General Statutes 1866, chapter 121, section 9, states that:

> The provisions of the General Statutes so far as they are the same as those of existing laws, shall be construed as a continuation of such laws, and not as new enactments, and references in laws not repealed to provisions of laws incorporated into the General Statutes, and repealed, shall be construed as applying to the same provisions so incorporated.

The volume contains a list of acts previously repealed, a glossary, and an index.

The Statutes at Large of the State of Minnesota Comprising the General Statutes of 1866...Together with All Laws of a General Nature in Force, March 7, A.D. 1873.... Compiled and arranged by A. H. Bissell. Chicago, Callaghan and Co., 1873.

This is an unofficial compilation of statutes. It is based upon the General Statutes of 1866 omitting parts of General Statutes 1866 which were repealed and adding new general laws in Laws 1867, Laws 1868, Laws 1869, Laws 1870, Laws 1871, Laws 1872, and Laws 1873.

The first appearance of annotations is found in this compilation. The preface states that an "endeavor has been made to cite every case to be found in our state reports bearing in any way upon the statutes." References are also given to Wisconsin decisions and to those of other states with similar statutes in which the interpretation has been different. Some changes in the numbering system were made. Curative and legalizing acts after 1857, except those of the year 1861, are included in part V.

Laws 1874, chapter 79, section 1, provides that Statutes at Large be "admissible in all the courts of law of this state, and on all occasions as prima facie evidence of such laws."

An Analytical Index to the General and Special Laws of the Territory and State of Minnesota from 1849 to 1875. By John C. Shaw and John B. West. St. Paul, John B. West, 1876.

The preface sums up the purpose and value of this publication.

> An Index of the Laws of this State has long been needed; none has been before compiled; and since 1866 there has been no authorized revision of the General Laws. Parties wishing to trace any law have been obliged to hunt through some twenty-five volumes...and even then the result has been very unsatisfactory, owing to the fact that the several indexes have been made by different persons, after different plans, and in a hasty manner.... General Laws enacted prior to 1866 that have no importance and have been superseded by the revision, have been briefly referred to, while all laws enacted since are indexed in detail.

This is an index of session laws only, with general and special laws indexed separately. Special laws, especially those relating to roads, taxes, and titles to real estate, are fully indexed.

The General Statutes of the State of Minnesota, as Amended by Subsequent Legislation, with which are Incorporated All General Laws of the State in Force at the Close of the Legislative Session of 1878. Prepared by George B. Young. St. Paul, West Publishing Co., 1878. (2d ed., 1880; 3d ed., 1881; 4th ed., 1883)

Laws 1878, chapter 67, authorized George B. Young and others to compile, arrange, and put into chapters laws with appropriate heads and with references to the decisions of the supreme court and the public acts in force. It is also based upon the Revised Statutes 1866 and all session laws also included in the 1873 Statutes at Large plus general laws from Laws 1874, Laws 1875, Laws 1876, Laws 1877, and Laws 1878. The arrangement of General Statutes 1866 was retained, but it was necessary to renumber the sections in most chapters.

Laws 1879, chapter 67, provided that these "shall be competent evidence of the several acts and resolutions therein contained in all the courts of this state, without further proof or authentication," and that they are to be cited as "General Statutes 1878."

Changes in the General Statutes of 1878 Effected by the General Laws of 1879 and 1881, Arranged with reference to Chapter and Section Amended. St. Paul, West Publishing Co., 1881.

and

Changes in the General Statutes of 1878, of the State of Minnesota, Effected by the General Laws of the Extra Session of 1881, and the Regular Session of 1883. Arranged with Reference to Chapter and Section Amended. St. Paul, West Publishing Co., 1883.

Both of these volumes are merely supplements showing the new laws, the amendments, and the repealed laws of General Statutes 1878. The 1881 edition adds general laws from Laws 1879 and Laws 1881. The 1883 edition adds general laws from Laws 1881 Special Session and Laws 1883. The section numbers of General Statutes 1878 were retained. The 1881 changes are also bound in the third edition, and both 1881 and 1883 changes are also bound in the fourth edition of General Statutes 1879.

Laws Extra Session 1881, chapter 75, stated that the change in the 1881 supplement of General Statutes 1878 made by the laws of 1879 and 1881 "shall be and hereby is made prima facie evidence of the several acts therein contained in all the courts of this State without further proof or authentication." The supplement is to be "cited and designated as '1881 Supplement General Statutes 1878.'" However, there seems to be no similar act for the 1883 supplement.

The Penal Code of the State of Minnesota to Take Effect January 1, A.D. 1886, with Notes of Decisions, Furnished by the Attorney General. St. Paul, Pioneer Press Co., 1885.

Laws 1885, chapter 240, authorized and directed the secretary of state to publish the "penal code...in a volume by itself, and to omit said code from the volume of general laws of this session." The attorney general was to supervise the citation of authorities. The Minnesota code is an adaptation of the penal code adopted by New York in 1881.

Numerous amendments and additions were made to the penal code throughout the years without much regard for consistency with prior provisions. However, no major revision was made until 1963. The penal code is included in most compilations between 1885 and 1963.

General Statutes of the State of Minnesota in Force January 1, 1889 .... St. Paul, West Publishing Co., 1888.

Volume 1 of this set is merely a reprint of General Statutes 1878. Volume 2, arranged by H. J. Horn, includes subsequent legislation also included in the 1881 and 1883 editions of Changes to the General Statutes plus the general laws in Laws 1885 and Laws 1887. It follows the same chapter, title, and section subdivisions as volume 1. The statutes, according to the preface, "have been most carefully and exhaustively annotated" by Stuart Rapalje. The general index was prepared by the editorial staff of the National Reporter System.

General Statutes of the State of Minnesota in Force January, 1891. Compiled and annotated by Jno. F. Kelly. St. Paul, 1891. (2d ed., 1891; 3d ed., 1893)

This is an unofficial compilation; it was not enacted. The compiler again changed the numbering; however, references were made to the chapter and title numbers of prior statutes. This compilation is also based on the General Statutes of 1866 and adds all subsequent general session laws ending with Laws 1889.

Laws 1891, chapter 37, section 1, provided that this compilation "shall be competent evidence of the laws therein contained, in all the courts of this state and in all proceedings, without further proof or authentication." Section 2 stated that "the same may be cited in judicial proceedings as the General Statutes giving the section number only."

Index Digest to All the Laws of the State of Minnesota General and Special Including the Joint Resolutions and Memorials to Congress. By John F. Kelly. St. Paul, the Kelly Law Book Co., 1894.

The preface explains the purpose and use.

> This index concentrates all the Minnesota Law, general and special, enacted by the legislature, so that crude, inconsistent and disconnected laws may be apparent and future legislation and interpretation consistent and harmonious. The law now in force is first cited and then the prior, superseded or repealed law relating to the same subject, for the reason that to know the present law, the past law should also be known.

The indexes of the session laws were incomplete and hard to use, so an index of this sort had much value. It included laws, passed from the first territorial session in 1849 through the session of 1893, arranged to show all the law in force as well as the amended, repealed,

superseded, and obsolete laws. Tables were included to show the changes made in revisions and compilations so that any general law could be traced to its origin.

The General Statutes of the State of Minnesota as Amended by Subsequent Legislation, with which are Incorporated All General Laws of the State in Force December 31, 1894. St. Paul, West Publishing Co., 1894.

This unofficial compilation is again based on General Statutes 1866 and adds all subsequent general session laws ending with Laws 1891 and Laws 1893. It follows the chapter arrangement of General Statutes 1878 with a few changes and additions. Generally the titles of General Statutes 1866 were retained, but a consecutive numbering of sections from beginning to end was adopted. Annotations contained in the General Statutes 1888, volume 2, were preserved and brought up to date. This set was compiled and edited by Henry B. Wenzell, assisted by Eugene F. Lane, with annotations by Francis B. Tiffany and others. The index was prepared by the editorial staff of the National Reporter System.

These statutes were not enacted as such, but Laws 1895, chapter 310, states that they "are hereby declared competent evidence of the several acts and resolutions therein contained in all the courts of this state without further proof or authentication, and shall be known and cited as 'General Statutes, 1894.'"

Revised Laws of Minnesota 1905 as Reported by the Commission Appointed under Chapter 241, Laws of 1901, to Revise and Codify the General Laws, Acting in Pursuance of Said Chapter as Modified by Chapter 157, Laws of 1903. St. Paul, West Publishing Co., 1905.

Laws 1901, chapter 241, provided for the revision and codification of the general laws. Supreme court justices of this state were authorized to appoint a commission of three to revise, codify, and annotate the public statutes. They were also directed to examine and compare the existing laws "together with the judicial interpretation and construction thereof, and to propose and recommend such revision and codification thereof as shall, in their opinion, simplify, harmonize and complete said public statutes of this state." Laws 1903, chapter 157, further provided that all laws enacted at the extra session 1902 and the regular 1903 session and a list of recommended repeals of special, local, and temporary laws be included.

This is the revision of the laws which the commission presented to the legislature. It is apparently based on General Statutes of 1894 but removes laws subsequently repealed and adds general laws from Laws 1895, Laws 1897, Laws 1899, Laws 1901, Laws 1902 Extra Session, and Laws 1903.

Report of the Statute Revision Commission to Accompany its Draft of a Proposed Revision of the General Laws Submitted to the Legislature of Minnesota at the Session of 1905 with an Index to the Draft. St. Paul, West Publishing Co., 1905.

A forty page report, with the spine title "Index" explains the work and the difficulties encountered by commissioners Daniel Fish, Thomas J. Knox, and Milton R. Tyler. It discusses the reasons behind the changes, chapter by chapter. A comprehensive index, which was not included in Revised Laws as reported by the commission, is appended on pages 41 to 458.

Revised Laws of Minnesota 1905 Enacted April 18, 1905 to Take Effect March 1, 1906. Edited and Annotated by Mark B. Dunnell. St. Paul, Published by the State, 1906.

This is a complete official revision of the Minnesota statutory law, the first since 1866, and the last until 1941.

The report of the commission, discussed above in Revised Laws of Minnesota 1905 as Reported by the Commission, was presented to the legislature in the form of a single legislative bill without annotations and was subsequently passed with amendments and approved in April 1905. Although enacted in 1905, the revision does not include session laws passed in that year; it includes only those enacted through 1903.

While the commission was authorized to codify the general laws, no attempt was made to write a new and complete code of laws. It is merely a rearrangement and restatement of previously existing statutory law.

Laws 1905, chapter 218, provided that Mark B. Dunnell be appointed commissioner to edit and annotate Revised Laws. He "shall annotate the sections with references to the decisions of the Supreme Court relevant to the particular section and in doing so shall state in a short catch-line the general effect or purport of the decision...." A new consecutive numbering system was adopted. References to session laws and to section numbers of General Statutes 1894 were included where applicable.

Minnesota Statutes 1982, sections 645.03 to 645.06, subdivision 1, state that:

> Revised Laws 1905 shall not be construed as abrogating any act passed at the 1905 session, all of which, so far as they differ from the Revised Laws, shall be construed as amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto.
>
> The repeal by Revised Laws 1905 of any act, or any part of any act, whether the same be revised or reenacted therein or not, shall not revive any law theretofore or thereby repealed or any office abolished.
>
> The provision of Revised Laws 1905, so far as they are the same as those existing on March 1, 1906, shall be construed as continuations thereof, and not as new enactments; and references in statutes not repealed to provisions of law which are revised and reenacted therein shall be construed as applying to such provisions as so incorporated in the Revised Laws.
>
> Revised Laws 1905, as published, are competent evidence of the laws therein contained, in all the courts of this state, without further proof or authentication.

Complete Index of Unrepealed General Laws of Minnesota Not Contained in Revised Laws of 1905 from the Year 1866 to and Including the Session Laws of 1903. St. Paul, Review Publishing Co., 1906.

The title is self-explanatory. The laws are alphabetically arranged by subject headings each of which lists the laws chronologically.

Revised Laws of Minnesota Supplement 1909 Containing the Amendments to the Revised Laws, and Other Laws of a General and Permanent Nature, Enacted by the Legislature in 1905, 1907, and 1909 with Historical and Explanatory Notes to Prior Statutes and Full and Complete Notes of all Applicable Decisions. Compiled and annotated by Francis B. Tiffany. St. Paul, West Publishing Co., 1910.

The character of this volume is indicated by its title. It is believed to contain all laws in force, general and permanent, from Laws 1905, Laws 1907, and Laws 1909. It follows the chapter and section numbers of Revised Laws 1905.

General Statutes of Minnesota 1913. Compiled and edited by Francis B. Tiffany. St. Paul, West Publishing Co., 1913.

This is an official compilation. Laws 1911, chapter 299, provided for the statute compilation commission to provide for the "preparation, compilation, and publication" of the general statutes in force including the session laws of 1913. The arrangement and annotations of the Revised Laws 1905 were retained as far as possible, but a new numbering system, with Revised Laws section number in parenthesis, was used. The compilation adds all subsequent session laws ending with Laws 1911, Laws 1912 Special Session, and Laws 1913. Minnesota Statutes, section 3C.13, provides that this compilation is prima facie evidence of the statutes contained in it in all courts and proceedings. A table showing the allocation of session laws from 1905 to 1913 is appended.

General Statutes of Minnesota Supplement 1917 Containing the Amendments to the General Statutes and Other Laws of a General and Permanent Nature, Enacted by the Legislature in 1915, 1916, and 1917. Compiled by Francis B. Tiffany. St. Paul, West Publishing Co., 1918.

The arrangement of this supplement follows the chapter and subdivision arrangement of General Statutes 1913 but only contains the text of the new laws from Laws 1915, Laws 1916 Special Session, and Laws 1917 inserted in their proper order. Annotations and key

numbers of the American Digest System are included. A table showing the allocation of session laws of 1915, 1916, and 1917 is appended.

General Statutes of Minnesota 1923. Compiled and edited by Hubert Harvey. St. Paul, Review Publishing Co., 1924.

Laws 1923, chapter 95, created the Minnesota Statutes Compilation Commission consisting of the governor, chief justice of the supreme court, and attorney general, and provided for a new compilation which would include historical documents and brief case annotations. The compilation is based on Revised Laws 1905 and General Statutes 1913 but includes all session laws added by other intervening compilations and adds laws from Laws 1919, Laws 1919 Extra Session, Laws 1921, and Laws 1923. The recompilers had no powers of revision, so the work includes numerous duplications in subject matter. Appropriation acts and temporary acts were omitted, and many purely local acts, technically within the constitutional prohibition against special legislation, were reduced to notes with references to them in the index. A few curative acts were also reduced to notes, but the full text of many of them was printed. The index of unrepealed general laws from 1866 to 1903 prepared by the Review Publishing Company and described above is reprinted in Appendix II. A table showing the allocation of session laws of 1905, 1907, and 1909 is also appended. The Honorable George Nordlin assisted with annotations. A new numbering system was devised, but references to Laws 1905 and General Statutes 1913 section numbers were inserted.

This compilation, by authority of Minnesota Statutes, section 3C.13, is prima facie evidence of the statutes contained in it in all courts and proceedings. It is an official compilation.

Appendix and Addenda to the General Statutes of Minnesota 1923. Compiled and Edited by Hubert Harvey and Carl L. Yaeger. [St. Paul], Review Publishing Co., 1926.

This appendix contains tables of General Statutes 1913 and of the session laws of 1915 through 1923 showing the disposition of each section, whether amended, repealed, omitted, or reduced to a note.

An addendum supplies omissions from General Statutes 1923 and session laws from 1919 through 1923.

Laws 1925, chapter 83, section 2, states that the appendix and addenda "shall be prima facie evidence of statutes therein contained in all the courts of the state without further proof or authentication."

Mason's Minnesota Statutes 1927 St. Paul, Citer-Digest Co., 1927.

- 1931 Supplement. Covers the acts passed from 1929 through 1931.

- 1934 Supplement. Covers the acts passed from 1929 through 1934.

- Volume 3 - 1936 Supplement. Covers the acts passed from 1929 through 1936.

- Volume 3 - 1938 Supplement. Covers the acts passed from 1929 through 1937.

- Volume 3 - 1940 Supplement. Covers the acts passed from 1929 through 1939.

- Volume 4 - 1941 Supplement. Covers the acts passed in 1941.

- Volume 4 - 1944 Supplement. Covers the acts passed from 1941 through 1943 with pocket supplement through February 1946.

This unofficial compilation was prepared because of a demand for "relief from the defects" of General Statutes 1923. Neither the text nor the numbering system of that 1923 compilation was changed, but a new index and expanded tables were prepared. The 1923 annotations were brought up to date.

The original compilation was based upon General Statutes 1923 and adds laws from Laws 1925 and Laws 1927. The 1931 Supplement includes laws from Laws 1929 and Laws 1931. The 1934 Supplement includes laws from Laws 1933 and Laws 1933-1934 Extra Session. The 1936 Supplement replaced the 1931 and 1934 Supplements and adds laws from Laws 1935 and Laws 1935-1936 Extra Session. The 1938 Supplement replaced the 1936 Supplement and adds laws from Laws 1937 Including 1936 Extra Session. The 1940 Supplement replaced the 1938 Supplement and adds laws from Laws 1939. The 1941 Supplement did not replace the 1940 Supplement but only included laws from Laws 1941. The

1944 Supplement replaced the 1941 Supplement and adds laws from Laws 1943. The pocket parts to the 1944 Supplement first added laws from the 1944 extra session, then the 1945 regular session found in Laws 1945 Including 1944 Extra Session.

The Citer-Digest Company took the assignment from the state contract authorizing the Review Publishing Company to publish the statutes. William H. Mason acted as editor in chief.

Minnesota Statutes, section 3C.13, states "Mason's Minnesota Statutes 1927...are prima facie evidence of the statutes contained in them in all courts and proceedings." Similar effect was given to the supplements issued in 1931, 1934, 1936, 1938, and 1940, but the supplements of 1941 and 1944 were neglected by legislative action, presumably because the state had begun publishing Minnesota Statutes in 1941. Supplement volumes 3 and 4 include conveyancing forms and an update to Stalland's Minnesota Curative Acts.

Stalland's Minnesota Curative Acts Affecting Title to Real Estate. Edited and compiled by Knute D. Stalland of the Dakota County Bar. St. Paul, Mason Publishing Co. [c. 1930].

A curative act is a form of retrospective legislation passed in order to validate legal proceedings which would otherwise be void because of defects or irregularities. It operates to accomplish a result which the parties intended but failed to accomplish. Examples of curative acts are acts validating taxes levied or bonds issued by a town without authority and acts validating mortgage foreclosure sales in which there were procedural defects.

In the preface, Stalland wrote:

> Practically the only Curative Acts having perpetuity are those affecting directly or indirectly the title to real estate. In the following table I have attempted to set forth reference to all such Curative Acts since Minnesota became a State. Those Curative Acts having bearing on real estate titles comprise about 80% of all the Curative Acts passed by the Legislature.

The book was designed to aid those examining title to real estate by furnishing a quick guide to acts which cured defects that had been the subject of dispute in actions, such as those to quiet title. The table of contents is divided into three topics: subject, specific defects, and local and special acts. Material under each of the topics is arranged in alphabetical order.

Mason's Minnesota Statutes, volume 3, appendix 5, at page 1779, and volume 4, appendix 5, at page 1020, extend this list of curative acts to 1944. West's Minnesota Statutes Annotated, volume 42, also contains an index of curative acts from 1849 through 1947 with update through 1985 in the 1986 pocket part.

Minnesota Statutes 1941. Edited by William B. Henderson, Duncan L. Kennedy, and Jessie E. Scott. Published by the State of Minnesota [1942].

The Office of Revisor of Statutes was created by Laws 1939, chapter 442, to make a topical, continuous revision of the statutes. The revisor's powers are enumerated in Minnesota Statutes, sections 3C.02 and 3C.10; duties, prohibitions, and limitations are found elsewhere in chapter 3C. Using Revised Laws of Minnesota 1905 as a basis and adding all subsequent session laws through 1941, the annotations, notes, and index were prepared completely independently of Mason's Minnesota Statutes. Unnecessary sections, private and local acts, obsolete sections, duplications, and sections declared unconstitutional were deleted. A new decimal classification system allowing for expansion was adopted.

Minnesota Statutes 1982, section 645.06, subdivision 5, states that "Minnesota Statutes 1941, when published shall be prima facie evidence of the statutes therein contained, in all the courts of this state, without further proof or authentication; but shall not preclude reference to, nor control, in case of any discrepancy, any original act of the legislature."

Minnesota Statutes 1941 was not enacted because of the many errors and omissions. Therefore, it is not an official revision.

Laws 1943, chapter 545, directed the revisor to "prepare a supplement to Minnesota Statutes 1941" correcting the errors and adding certain tables. Upon approval by the attorney general "all statutes and acts set forth in the supplement shall be prima facie evidence of the provisions therein contained without further proof or authentication." Not all of the

provisions of this act were carried out. Only some of the tables were prepared, and these were printed in the Report of the Revisor of Statutes for 1945. (See below)

Report of Revisor of Statutes to the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Minnesota. Published pursuant to Laws 1939, 1941.

This report sets forth the general purpose and duties of the office, the policy in regard to bill drafting, and recommendations, together with an explanation and listing of the new classification system. Appendices add material on copyrights, revision procedures and notes, general rules, words and phrases, references, style, and a suggested bill relating to the interpretation of statutes.

[Minnesota Revised Statutes 1943] (unpublished)

The revisor was directed by Laws 1943, chapter 545, section 2, to prepare "a revised codification of all the general laws of the state in force at the close of the 1943 session...based in general on Minnesota Statutes 1941 and the supplement thereto...." The revisor was to "make such changes in language and arrangement as he deems necessary to consolidate, clarify, simplify, and codify the statutes...." Section 3 of the act directed the revisor, with the advice and assistance of the attorney general, to prepare a bill for the enactment of the codification. The revision was enacted as the Minnesota Revised Statutes. The act was approved March 8, 1945. This act was not included in the session laws but was printed in the preface of Minnesota Statutes 1945 and all subsequent editions through 1978. In the 1980 and subsequent editions it is separately set out with the historical documents. Minnesota Revised Statutes was never published; it can only be found in the Office of the Secretary of State.

Report of the Revisor of Statutes to the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Minnesota 1945. Published pursuant to Laws 1943, 1945.

This report contains some of the tables which the revisor was directed by Laws 1943, chapter 545, to prepare for a supplement to Minnesota Statutes 1941, showing which chapters of the 1943 laws were compiled into the statutes and which structural changes were made.

Minnesota Statutes 1945. Published by the State of Minnesota [1946].

This official compilation contained the "Minnesota Revised Statutes" of 1943, which was enacted but not published (as explained previously) and the session laws included in Laws 1945 Including 1944 Extra Session. The statutes were not enacted in this form, however.

Minnesota Statutes, section 3C.07, provides that the "laws contained in Minnesota Revised Statutes are continuations of the acts from which compiled and are not new enactments."

Biennial publications of the statutes, conforming to Minnesota Statutes 1945 and retaining the same titles and chapter and section numbers, were to be prepared by the revisor of statutes as directed by Laws 1945, chapter 462 (current version at Minnesota Statutes, section 3C.08). They were published quadrennially from 1945 through 1965. From 1967 to date, biennial compilations have been published with intervening supplements since 1973. Each incorporates the session laws and deletes repealed sections to the date of publication.

Minnesota Statutes, section 3C.13, states that "Any volume of Minnesota Statutes, supplement to Minnesota Statutes, and Laws of Minnesota certified by the revisor...is prima facie evidence of the statutes contained in it in all courts and proceedings."

A table of corresponding sections of Minnesota Statutes 1945, Revised Laws 1905, and Mason's Minnesota Statutes 1927 was included in the 1941 and 1945 editions.

Annotations to Minnesota Statutes...Embracing Complete Legislative History of the Minnesota Statutes, Full Explanatory Notes by the Revisor, and Annotations Through Volume 218 of Minnesota Reports. Edited by Wm B. Henderson, D. L. Kennedy, Gertrude W. Thoren. Published by the State of Minnesota, 1945.

-Vol. 3 - 1947.

-Vol. 4 - 1953.

The revisor of statutes was directed between 1939 and 1945 to prepare annotations to Minnesota Statutes. The arrangement follows the same order as the statutes. Information is given relating to origin and history of each section, to digests of Minnesota Supreme Court decisions, federal decisions relative to the statutes, opinions of the attorney general, law review articles, and references to text books and other sources of law. The annotations are based on original research. Publication of these official annotations was discontinued by Laws 1957, chapter 466.

Minnesota Statutes Annotated. St. Paul, West Publishing Co., [1946-date].

This is an unofficial compilation and arrangement of the statutes in the same form and order as Minnesota Statutes. Comprehensive annotations are inserted at the end of each section giving history, research aids, citations to periodical articles, and digests of cases and attorney general opinions. Annotated court rules and tables and indexes are also included. Replacement volumes, annual pocket parts, and intervening supplements are provided to keep this set up to date.

Minnesota Statutes 1949. Published by the State of Minnesota, [1949].

This official compilation is the same, generally, as prior editions. It is based upon Minnesota Statutes 1945 but removes those sections subsequently repealed and adds general laws included in Laws 1947 and Laws 1949.

Minnesota Statutes 1953. Published by the State of Minnesota, [1954].

This official compilation is the same, generally, as prior editions. It is based upon Minnesota Statutes 1949 but removes those sections subsequently repealed and adds general laws included in Laws 1951 and Laws 1953.

Minnesota Statutes 1957. Published by the State of Minnesota, [1958].

This official compilation is the same, generally, as prior editions. It is based upon Minnesota Statutes 1953 but removes sections subsequently repealed and adds general laws included in Laws 1955 and Laws 1957. It also contains, under Table 3, 1955-1957 Local Acts, a listing of the 1955 and 1957 acts appearing to apply to certain governmental subdivisions. The subdivisions are listed alphabetically, with a brief statement of the nature of the act and the session law citation.

Minnesota Statutes 1961. Published by the State of Minnesota, [1962].

This official compilation is the same, generally, as the previous editions. It is based upon Minnesota Statutes 1957 but removes sections subsequently repealed and adds general laws included in Laws 1959 Including 1958 and 1959 Extra Sessions and Laws 1961 and Extra Session. Also the municipal court acts of cities of the first class are included for the first time.

Minnesota Statutes 1965. Published by the State of Minnesota.

This official compilation is the same, generally, as the previous editions. It is based upon Minnesota Statutes 1961 but removes sections subsequently repealed and adds general laws included in Laws 1963 Including 1961 Second Extra Session and Laws 1965.

Minnesota Statutes 1967. Published by the State of Minnesota.

This official compilation is the same, generally, as the previous editions. It is based upon Minnesota Statutes 1965 but removes sections subsequently repealed and adds general laws included in Laws 1967 Including 1966 and 1967 Extra Sessions.

Minnesota Statutes 1969. Published by the State of Minnesota.

This official compilation is the same, generally, as the previous editions. It is based upon Minnesota Statutes 1967 but removes sections subsequently repealed and adds general laws included in Laws 1969.

Minnesota Statutes 1971. Published by the State of Minnesota.

This official compilation is the same, generally, as the previous editions. It is based upon Minnesota Statutes 1969 but removes sections subsequently repealed and adds general laws included in Laws 1971 and Extra Session.

Minnesota Statutes 1973 Supplement. Published by the State of Minnesota.

This official compilation only supplements Minnesota Statutes 1971. The supplement identifies sections or subdivisions that were repealed and adds general laws included in Laws 1973.

Minnesota Statutes 1974. Published by the State of Minnesota.

This official compilation is the same, generally, as previous editions. It is based upon Minnesota Statutes 1971 but removes sections subsequently repealed and adds general laws included in Laws 1973 and Laws 1974.

Minnesota Statutes 1975 Supplement. Published by the State of Minnesota.

This official compilation only supplements Minnesota Statutes 1974. The supplement identifies sections or subdivisions that were repealed and adds general laws included in Laws 1975.

Minnesota Statutes 1976. Published by the State of Minnesota.

This official compilation is the same, generally, as previous editions. It is based upon Minnesota Statutes 1974 but removes sections subsequently repealed and adds general laws included in Laws 1975 and Laws 1976.

Minnesota Statutes 1977 Supplement. Published by the State of Minnesota.

This official compilation only supplements Minnesota Statutes 1976. The supplement identifies sections or subdivisions that were repealed and adds general laws included in Laws 1977.

Minnesota Statutes 1978. Published by the State of Minnesota.

This official compilation is the same, generally, as previous editions. It is based upon Minnesota Statutes 1976 but removes sections subsequently repealed and adds general laws included in Laws 1977 and Laws 1978. The typographic form of the court rules was changed from a six point double column format to a nine and one-half point single column format that is similar to the statutes.

Minnesota Statutes 1979 Supplement. Published by the State of Minnesota.

This official compilation only supplements Minnesota Statutes 1978. The supplement identifies sections or subdivisions that were repealed and adds general laws included in Laws 1979 and Extra Session Laws 1979.

Minnesota Statutes 1980. Published by the State of Minnesota.

This edition is based on Minnesota Statutes 1978 incorporating Laws 1979, Extra Session Laws 1979, and Laws 1980. In it, the revisor's office made significant editorial changes based upon a user survey and a study to determine the best format. The typography and format of statutes were significantly improved; the index was corrected and improved; a cross-reference table was added; and the proposal of style and form redrafts of statutes by the revisor was reemphasized. All these changes are described in full in Part III of the preface to the 1980 edition.

Part II of the preface on the history of statutory publication through 1979 was written by Arlette M. Soderberg, reference librarian of the University of Minnesota Law Library. Updates from 1979 to present have been added by revisor's office staff.

Minnesota Statutes 1981 Supplement. Published by the State of Minnesota.

This official compilation only supplements Minnesota Statutes 1980. The supplement identifies sections or subdivisions that were repealed and adds general laws included in Laws 1981 and 1981 1st and 2nd Special Sessions.

Minnesota Statutes 1982. Published by the State of Minnesota.

This edition is based on Minnesota Statutes 1980 incorporating Laws 1981 and 1981 1st and 2nd Special Sessions and Laws 1982 with 1981 3rd Special Session and 1982 1st and 2nd Special Sessions. In it, the revisor's office continued its work to improve the utility of the statutes. Table I, the local law table, was expanded to include all local laws dating back to 1893; the selling price was significantly reduced; the method of supplementation was altered; the format of the court rules was improved; several crowded chapters and sec-

tions were recodified; and further improvements were made to the index. All of these changes are described in full in Part III of the preface of the 1982 edition.

The expansion of Table I was carried out by a special project completed in 1982 at the Hamline University School of Law under the direction of Professor Larry D. Bakken, director of the Public Law Research Center, and Mary S. Schneider, project director, with funding from the Bush Foundation. Updates since 1982 have been completed by staff of the revisor's office.

Minnesota Statutes 1983 Supplement. Published by the State of Minnesota.

This official compilation only supplements Minnesota Statutes 1982. The supplement, published in pocket part format, identifies sections or subdivisions that were repealed and adds general laws included in Laws 1983 Including 1982 3rd Special Session.

Minnesota Statutes 1984. Published by the State of Minnesota.

This edition is based on Minnesota Statutes 1982 incorporating Laws 1983 Including 1982 3rd Special Session and Laws 1984. Improvements in this edition included the further expansion of Table I to include local laws dating back to 1849; the addition of Table V listing administrative rules adopted under authority of the statutes; several revisions, codifications, and recodifications to text; and various index improvements. All of these changes are described in full in Part III of the preface of the 1984 edition.

Minnesota Statutes 1985 Supplement. Published by the State of Minnesota.

This official compilation only supplements Minnesota Statutes 1984. The supplement, published in pocket part format, identifies sections or subdivisions that were repealed and adds general laws included in Laws 1985 Including 1985 First Special Session.

Minnesota Statutes 1986. Published by the State of Minnesota.

This edition is based on Minnesota Statutes 1984 incorporating Laws 1985 Including 1985 First Special Session and Laws 1986 Including 1986 First Special Session. Perhaps the most comprehensive change in the statutes in many years is found in this edition. All text of the statutes is revised from gender-specific to gender-neutral language under directive of the legislature. Known as the Gender Revision of 1986, the revised text was amended and enacted by Laws 1986, chapter 444. The same act also gave the revisor ongoing authority to remove gender-specific terms from the statutes. In addition, the 1986 statutes contained several new codifications, recodifications of existing laws, and index improvements. All of these changes are described in full in Part III of the preface of the 1986 edition.

Minnesota Statutes 1987 Supplement. Published by the State of Minnesota.

This official compilation only supplements Minnesota Statutes 1986. The supplement, published in pocket part format, identifies sections or subdivisions that were repealed and adds general laws included in Laws 1987 and 1987 First Special Session.

Minnesota Statutes 1988. Published by the State of Minnesota.

This edition is based on Minnesota Statutes 1986 incorporating Laws 1987 and 1987 First Special Session and Laws 1988. Improvements in this edition range from simple to complex rearrangement of language, recodification and renumbering, changes in terminology, and corrections to erroneous cross references. Laws passed in 1987 and 1988 assigned the revisor the tasks of producing a new index to the statutes and assigning chapter numbers to enrolled acts. All of these changes are described in full in Part III of the preface to the 1988 edition.

Minnesota Statutes 1989 Supplement. Published by the State of Minnesota.

This official compilation only supplements Minnesota Statutes 1988. The supplement, published in pocket part format, identifies sections or subdivisions that were repealed and adds general laws included in Laws 1989.

Because the legislature met in special session after publication of the regular supplement, a special pamphlet was later published containing changes by repeal, amendment, or addition passed in the special session. This pamphlet was entitled Minnesota Statutes Second 1989 Supplement.

Minnesota Statutes 1990. Published by the State of Minnesota.

This edition is based on Minnesota Statutes 1988 incorporating Laws 1989 and Laws 1990 and 1989 First Special Session.

This edition contains extensive recodification of the water law. In addition, selected sections relating to tax provisions were renumbered into chapter 289A and all permanent local special levies were codified. A concerted effort was made to improve chapter titles and main division headings.

Minnesota Statutes 1991 Supplement. Published by the State of Minnesota.

This official compilation only supplements Minnesota Statutes 1990. The supplement, published in pocket part format, identifies sections or subdivisions that were repealed and adds general laws included in Laws 1991.

Minnesota Statutes 1992. Published by the State of Minnesota.

This edition is based on Minnesota Statutes 1990 incorporating Laws 1991 and Laws 1992.

This edition contains many changes in the text directed by the legislature pursuant to instructions to the revisor. The changes include rearrangement of language, recodification and renumbering, and changes in terminology. A thumbcut was added to the court rule volume for the rules for judicial record access. The 1992 edition also reflects a change in the manner of pagination, with each volume paged separately. The purpose of the change was to facilitate more timely composition of the set.

Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement. Published by the State of Minnesota.

This official compilation only supplements Minnesota Statutes 1992. The supplement, published in pocket part format, identifies sections or subdivisions that were repealed and adds general laws included in Laws 1993 and 1993 First Special Session.

Minnesota Statutes 1994. Published by the State of Minnesota.

This edition is based on Minnesota Statutes 1992 incorporating Laws 1993 and 1993 First Special Session and Laws 1994 and 1994 First Special Session.

The 1994 edition expanded the set from 10 to 15 volumes. The expansion accommodated the ever-growing bulk of the statutory text, as well as the completion of an entirely new index to the set.

For the new index, the statutes were examined in much greater depth and detail than before and entries were made for nearly every concept in the text of the statutes. In addition to the new index, the 1994 edition contained many changes in text resulting from instructions to the revisor enacted in 1993 and 1994. Section 3C.13, listing instructions to the revisor in a footnote, was expanded in the 1994 edition to include complete citations to the session laws containing the instructions, as well as brief explanations of what each instruction directed the revisor to do. The court rule volume, volume 15 of the set, contained a new thumbcut "Sentencing Guidelines."

Minnesota Statutes 1995 Supplement. Published by the State of Minnesota.

This official publication only supplements Minnesota Statutes 1994. The supplement, published in pocket part format, identifies sections or subdivisions that were repealed and adds general laws included in Laws 1995 and 1995 First Special Session. Sections affected by revisor's instructions were included as far as practicable.

Minnesota Statutes 1996. Published by the State of Minnesota.

This edition is based on Minnesota Statutes 1994 incorporating Laws 1995 and 1995 First Special Session and Laws 1996.

Several sections in the education subject area were renumbered to reflect the reorganization of duties under the new Department of Children, Families, and Learning. Additional changes in the education area were implemented to reflect the reorganization of duties within the department and State Board of Education. A number of other changes stemming from instructions to the revisor also appear throughout the text. A summary of the 1995 and 1996 revisor instructions can be found in the footnote following section 3C.13.

Minnesota Statutes 1997 Supplement. Published by the State of Minnesota.

This official publication only supplements Minnesota Statutes 1996. The supplement, published in pocket part format, identifies sections or subdivisions that were repealed and adds general laws included in Laws 1997 and 1997 First and Second Special Sessions. This edition contains recodifications of liquor and tobacco product taxation statutes. Sections affected by revisor's instructions were included as far as practicable.

Minnesota Statutes 1998. Published by the State of Minnesota.

This edition is based on Minnesota Statutes 1996, incorporating Laws 1997 and 1997 First, Second, and Third Special Sessions, and Laws 1998 and 1998 First Special Session.

The K-12 education code, landlord-tenant statutes, and fuel tax statutes were recodified in this edition. The revisor also capitalized the names of state acts and codes throughout the set. See Part III of the preface to the 1998 edition for a summary of other changes.

Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement. Published by the State of Minnesota.

This official publication only supplements Minnesota Statutes 1998. The supplement, published in pocket part format, identifies sections or subdivisions that were repealed and adds general laws included in Laws 1999.

Minnesota Statutes 2000. Published by the State of Minnesota.

This edition is based on Minnesota Statutes 1998, incorporating Laws 1999 and Laws 2000.

This edition includes recodification of the driving while impaired crimes and related provisions into a new chapter 169A. Sales and use tax laws were recodified in chapter 297A and insurance tax laws were recodified into chapter 297I. Data practices law in chapter 13 was also recodified. Other changes directed by the legislature in revisor's instructions are reflected in this edition.

Minnesota Statutes 2001 Supplement. Published by the State of Minnesota.

This official publication only supplements Minnesota Statutes 2000. The supplement, published in pocket part format, identifies sections or subdivisions that were repealed and adds general laws included in Laws 2001 and 2001 First Special Session. Sections also affected by revisor instructions were included as far as practicable.

Minnesota Statutes 2002. Published by the State of Minnesota.

This edition is based on Minnesota Statutes 2000, incorporating Laws 2001 and 2001 First Special Session and Laws 2002.

This edition included several recodifications directed by the legislature, among them the recodification of the Higher Education EdVest Savings Program (renamed the Minnesota College Savings Program) from chapter 136 to 136G. Other changes directed by the legislature in revisor instructions were implemented in this edition.

Minnesota Statutes 2003 Supplement. Published by the State of Minnesota.

This official publication only supplements Minnesota Statutes 2002. The supplement, published in pocket part format, identifies sections or subdivisions that were repealed and adds general laws included in Laws 2003 and 2003 First Special Session. Sections affected by revisor instructions were included as far as practicable. The Minnesota Human Rights Act was recodified from chapter 363 to 363A and other smaller portions of the statutes were recodified as directed.

Minnesota Statutes 2004. Published by the State of Minnesota.

This edition is based on Minnesota Statutes 2002, incorporating Laws 2003 and 2003 First Special Session, and Laws 2004.

The size of the 2004 set was reduced from 15 to 14 volumes, accomplished through efforts to condense the statute index. In addition, the court rule and index volumes were bound in soft, rather than hard, cover format. Both initiatives were a response to budget constraints, and resulted in cost savings.

The 2004 edition also contained the implementation of an in-house effort to add subdivision headnotes where none previously existed, and updates in capitalization resulting from

new writing standards. Other changes directed by the legislature in revisor instructions were also implemented in this edition.

Minnesota Statutes 2005 Supplement. Published by the State of Minnesota.

This official publication only supplements Minnesota Statutes 2004. The supplement identifies sections or subdivisions that were repealed and adds general laws included in Laws 2005 and 2005 First Special Session. Because the revisor was planning a major conversion to a new computer system for the 2006 legislative session, many instructions to the revisor directing statutory changes were not included in the 2005 supplement. The decision to delay implementation of these changes was made in order to facilitate the data conversion needed for the new system as early as possible before the start of the 2006 session.

Minnesota Statutes 2006. Published by the State of Minnesota.

This edition is based on Minnesota Statutes 2004, incorporating Laws 2005 and 2005 First Special Session, and Laws 2006.

Because the size of the statutes as a whole resulted in several large volumes unable to accommodate a supplement printed in pocket part format, the 2006 edition was expanded to 15 volumes. Tables, index, and court rules were printed in three soft cover volumes, with the statute text in 12 hard cover volumes. Volume breaks were also reconfigured. The expansion of the text into 12 full volumes addressed the supplement issue as well as made the handling of individual volumes less cumbersome.

The 2006 edition contained the implementation of several major codifications and recodifications directed in 2005 and 2006 revisor instructions. For example, the child support provisions of chapter 518 were recodified into chapter 518A, Anoka County laws were codified as chapter 383E, and several other provisions were also recodified.

The 2006 edition also reflected the implementation of Laws 2005, chapter 136, article 14, section 18, which directed the revisor to create a chapter in Minnesota Statutes that contains cross-references to Minnesota laws imposing collateral sanctions. Minnesota Statutes, chapter 609B, was created to provide users of the statutes with quick access to collateral sanctions by organizing the collateral sanctions into user-friendly categories under which cross-references fitting the category were placed.

Finally, because the information is readily available elsewhere, Table III, the organization and structure of state government, was eliminated from the 2006 edition.

Minnesota Statutes 2007 Supplement. Published by the State of Minnesota.

This official publication only supplements Minnesota Statutes 2006. The supplement identifies sections and subdivisions that were repealed and adds general and permanent laws included in Laws 2007 and 2007 First Special Session. To the extent practical, sections affected by revisor's instructions were included. Major renumbering of the construction codes and licensing provisions were delayed until the full 2008 edition of Minnesota Statutes as provided by Laws 2007, chapter 140, article 13, section 4. An explanatory note was added before the new chapter 326B.

Minnesota Statutes 2008. Published by the State of Minnesota.

Minnesota Statutes 2008 is based on Minnesota Statutes 2006, incorporating Laws 2007, Laws 2007 First Special Session, and Laws 2008. The edition remains at 15 volumes, with the statutes text printed in 12 hard cover volumes and the tables, index, and court rules with indexes printed in three soft cover volumes. Revisor's instructions from 2007 and 2008 were implemented, including completing the renumbering and cross-references to the new chapter 326B construction codes and licensing provisions, and changing references to the director of the Office of Strategic and Long-Range Planning to reflect the duties of the chief administrative law judge with respect to boundary adjustments. In addition, references to the commissioner or Department of Employee Relations were changed to the commissioner or Department of Finance. Using a word frequency list, inconsistent spellings were corrected to reflect the Merriam-Webster Online Collegiate Dictionary.

Volume 15, the court rules, was composed in-house by revisor staff.

Minnesota Statutes 2009 Supplement. Published by the State of Minnesota.

This official publication supplements Minnesota Statutes 2008. The supplement identifies sections and subdivisions that were repealed and adds general and permanent laws included in Laws 2009. To the extent practical, sections affected by revisor's instructions were implemented, including the name change from the commissioner or Department of Finance to the commissioner or Department of Management and Budget in those sections that appeared in the supplement.

In chapter 256L, which has many contingent effective dates, the normal editing procedure was changed to begin showing the text of sections with 2009 amendments with contingent effective dates as notes to aid the reader.

The supplement was composed in-house by revisor staff.

Minnesota Statutes 2010. Published by the State of Minnesota.

Minnesota Statutes 2010 is based on Minnesota Statutes 2008, incorporating Laws 2009, Laws 2010, and Laws 2010 First and Second Special Sessions. The edition remains at 15 volumes with the statutes text printed in 12 hard cover volumes and the tables, indexes, and court rules with indexes printed in three soft cover volumes.

The revisor's instructions from 2009 and 2010 were implemented, including a revisor's instruction from the 2010 legislative session changing references to the crimes of harassment and stalking. The change of the name of the commissioner or Department of Finance to the commissioner or Department of Management and Budget was completed. The provisions of Minnesota Statutes, chapter 82, were reorganized for administrative convenience.

The change in editing policy for chapter 256L by showing 2010 amendments to that chapter with contingent effective dates as notes was continued.

With the concurrence of the Supreme Court, cites to Minnesota Statutes, Laws of Minnesota, and Minnesota Rules were changed in the Court Rules, volume 15, to correspond to the form of cites in the statutory text.

A transcript of the original Federal Constitution and the original Bill of Rights from the United States National Archives and Records Administration was substituted for the Federal Constitution published in Minnesota Statutes 2008. Language in the transcript that has since been modified or superseded by amendments was italicized and notes were added to direct the reader to the applicable constitutional amendment. The same procedure was used for constitutional amendments that have been modified or repealed by subsequent amendments.

To more effectively alert the reader to notes after the text of sections, the phrase "See note." was added at the end of each subdivision of a section that has a note relevant to that subdivision or a part of that subdivision. The actual note remains after the section and section history.

A project to ensure completeness of amendments, repeals, and other action to Local Special Acts contained in Table I of the statutes was completed.

Table IV, the Statutory Authority for Administrative Rules, was deleted from Minnesota Statutes as the same table also appears in Minnesota Rules.

Notes were added to notify the reader of sections or parts of sections that have been declared unconstitutional by a state or federal court opinion with precedential effect. The phrase "See note." appears after a subdivision if the case is relevant to that subdivision or a part of that subdivision. The holding and the case is cited in the note following the section and the section history.

Finally, for the first time, the entire statutes, court rules, tables, and indexes were composed in-house by revisor staff.

Minnesota Statutes 2011 Supplement. Published by the State of Minnesota.

This official publication supplements Minnesota Statutes 2010. It identifies sections and subdivisions that were repealed, shows sections and subdivisions that were amended, and adds general and permanent laws enacted in Laws 2011. In addition, notes in the 2010

statutes were updated as appropriate. To the extent practical, sections affected by revisor's instructions that were enacted in 2011 were included in the publication.

Minnesota Statutes 2012. Published by the State of Minnesota.

Minnesota Statutes 2012 is based on Minnesota Statutes 2010, incorporating Laws 2011, Laws 2012, Laws 2011 First Special Session, and Laws 2012 First Special Session. The edition remains at 15 volumes with the statutes text printed in 12 hard cover volumes and the tables, indexes, and court rules with indexes printed in three soft cover volumes.

The revisor's instructions from 2011 and 2012 were implemented, including changes in cross-references relating to child protection and to the new chapter 259A, Adoption Assistance. References to the jurisdiction of conciliation court were changed to reflect the increase of the maximum claim to $10,000.

In addition to notes to sections or parts of sections that have been declared unconstitutional by a state or federal court opinion, notes were added to alert the reader to sections or parts of sections that a court has found preempted by federal law. The phrase "See note." appears after a subdivision if the case is relevant to that subdivision or a part of that subdivision. The holding and the case is cited in the note following the section and the section history.

Minnesota Statutes 2013 Supplement. Published by the State of Minnesota.

This publication supplements Minnesota Statutes 2012. It identifies sections that were repealed, shows sections and subdivisions that were amended, and adds general and permanent laws enacted in Laws 2013. In addition, notes to the statutes were updated or added as appropriate. To the extent practical, revisor's instructions that were enacted in 2013 were included in the publication. The change to civil marriage was implemented. Also included in this publication is a recodification as chapter 253D of the civil commitment process for sexually dangerous persons and sexual psychopathic personalities.

Minnesota Statutes 2014. Published by the State of Minnesota.

Minnesota Statutes 2014 incorporates into Minnesota Statutes 2012, as supplemented in 2013, coded sections in Laws 2013 First Special Session, and Laws 2014. The edition remains at 15 volumes with the statutes text printed in 12 hard cover volumes and the tables, indexes, and court rules with indexes printed in three soft cover volumes.

Table I, the "Table of Local Special Acts" contained in volume 13, lists all special laws enacted in Minnesota from 1849 to the present that are not coded in Minnesota Statutes. First published in 1982, the table represents a substantial amount of legal research and was the result of a joint venture between the Revisor of Statutes Office and Hamline University School of Law. The methodology used to create the table is discussed in Hamline Journal of Public Law, Volume 6, Number 1, 1985. Several attorneys in the Revisor's office reviewed the entire table and researched all entries that have been added since 1982. Along with incorporating additional entries that were discovered during research and considered overlooked, this process also eliminated hundreds of records added over the decades that were inconsistent with the original methodology. The version of Table I published in the 2014 and subsequent editions of Minnesota Statutes are more accurate and consistent.

Table II, formerly called "Allocation of Acts," was renamed "New Statutes" which more accurately describes the purpose of the table. The table shows each Law published for the first time in this edition together with its coding.

In addition, Table III, "Internal Cross-References," was eliminated. The table listed every statute section number referenced in another statute, along with the statutory cite. At over 500 pages, the table was not economical, as a Minnesota Statutes search on the revisor's website yields the same information.

Revisor's instructions were carried out, including a recodification of the criminal vehicular homicide and operation provisions in chapter 609 and cross-references to the new sections.

The Uniform Electronic Legal Material Act (UELMA), contained in Minnesota Statutes, 2013 Supplement, chapter 3E, was implemented on the Revisor's Web site for Statutes, as well as for Rules and Laws. Under UELMA, online authenticated PDFs (Portable Document

Format) are considered official and presumed to be accurate. This official version is in addition to Minnesota Statutes, section 3C.13, which provides that Minnesota Statutes, Minnesota Supplements, and Minnesota Laws are considered official and prima facie evidence of the law, and Minnesota Statutes, section 14.37, which provides that the compilation of rules or a supplement to rules by the Revisor of Statutes are prima facie evidence of the administrative rules.

Minnesota Statutes 2015 Supplement. Published by the State of Minnesota.

This publication supplements Minnesota Statutes 2014. It identifies sections that were repealed, shows sections and subdivisions that were amended, and adds general and permanent laws enacted in Laws 2015. In addition, notes to the statutes were updated or added as appropriate. To the extent possible, revisor's instructions that were enacted in 2015 were included in the publication. Also included in the publication is the new uniform trust code under chapter 501C.

Minnesota Statutes 2016. Published by the State of Minnesota.

Minnesota Statutes 2016 incorporates into Minnesota Statutes 2014, as supplemented in 2015, coded sections in Laws 2016. The edition remains at 15 volumes with statutes text printed in 12 hard cover volumes. each of the 12 text volumes contain a table of contents and a table of chapters. The other tables and indexes appear in soft cover volumes 13 and 14. Volume 14 contains a user's guide to the index. The court rules are contained in soft cover volume 15. The court rules volume contains a table of contents and a separate index for each group of rules.

Revisor's instructions were implemented, as was a recodification of nursing facilities from chapter 256B to chapter 256R and a consolidation, recodification, and renumbering of individual and corporate additions and subtractions to federal taxable income.

Minnesota Statutes 2017 Supplement. Published by the State of Minnesota.

This publication supplements Minnesota Statutes 2016. It identifies sections that were repealed, shows sections and subdivisions that were amended, and adds general and permanent laws enacted in Laws 2017. In addition, notes to the statutes were added, updated or deleted as appropriate. To the extent possible, revisor's instructions that were enacted in 2017 were included in the publication.

Minnesota Statutes 2018. Published by the State of Minnesota.

Minnesota Statutes 2018 incorporates coded sections in Laws 2018 into Minnesota Statutes 2016, as supplemented in 2017. The edition remains at 15 volumes with the statutes text printed in 12 hard cover volumes. Each of the 12 text volumes contains a table of contents and a table of chapters. The other tables and indexes appear in soft cover volumes 13 and 14. Volume 14 contains a user's guide to the index. The court rules are contained in soft cover volume 15. The court rules volume contains a table of contents and a separate index for each group of rules.

Revisor's instructions were implemented, as was a recodification and renumbering of the Revised Uniform Athlete Agents Act in chapter 81A and the addition of a new chapter 45A, Financial Exploitation Protections for Older or Vulnerable Adults. Additionally, limited capitalization and spelling standard changes were implemented.

Minnesota Statutes 2019 Supplement. Published by the State of Minnesota.

This publication supplements Minnesota Statutes 2018. It identifies sections that were repealed, shows sections and subdivisions that were amended, and adds general and permanent laws enacted in Laws 2019. In addition, notes to the statutes were added, updated, or deleted as appropriate. To the extent possible, revisor's instructions that were enacted in 2019 were included in the publication. Also included in the publication is the recodification and reorganization of chapter 144I, found as new language in Minnesota Laws 2019, chapter 60, for inclusion in chapter 144G, Assisted Living.

Minnesota Statutes 2020. Published by the State of Minnesota.

Minnesota Statutes 2020 incorporates coded sections in Laws 2019, Laws 2019 First Special Session, Laws 2020, and Laws 2020 First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Special Sessions into Minnesota Statutes 2018, as supplemented in 2019. The edition remains at 15

volumes with the statutes text printed in 12 hard cover volumes and the tables, indexes, and court rules with indexes printed in three soft cover volumes. The revisor's instructions from 2019 and 2020 were implemented, as well as a new chapter 260E, Reporting of Maltreatment of Minors, revised and renumbered from section 626.556. The revisor added additional information about repealers and expirations in the User's Guide.

Minnesota Statutes, section 3C.12, subdivision 2, paragraph (m), directs the revisor of statutes to submit Minnesota Statutes and Laws of Minnesota publications to the Library of Congress for copyright and depository purposes. As a result of *Georgia v. Public.Resource.org, Inc.,* 140 S. Ct. 1498 (2020), at the time of this publication the revisor of statutes is not claiming copyright to this publication or prior publications of Minnesota Statutes and Minnesota Laws.

Minnesota Statutes 2021 Supplement. Published by the State of Minnesota.

This publication supplements Minnesota Statutes 2020. It identifies sections that were repealed, shows sections and subdivisions that were amended, and adds general and permanent laws enacted in Laws 2020 Sixth and Seventh Special Sessions, Laws 2021, and Laws 2021 First Special Session. In addition, notes to the statutes were added, updated, or deleted as appropriate. To the extent possible, revisor's instructions that were enacted in 2021 were included in the publication.

Minnesota Statutes 2022. Published by the State of Minnesota.

Minnesota Statutes 2022 incorporates coded sections in Laws 2022 into Minnesota Statutes 2020, as supplemented in 2021. The edition is expanded to 16 volumes with the statutes text printed in 13 hard cover volumes and the tables, indexes, and court rules with indexes printed in three soft cover volumes. Revisor instructions were implemented, as was limited spelling standard changes and italicization of court case names and genus and species. In addition, notes to the statutes were added, updated, or deleted as appropriate.

As indicated in 2020, the revisor of statutes will not be claiming copyright to this publication, prior publications, or future publications of Minnesota Statutes and Minnesota Laws unless otherwise noted.

Minnesota Statutes 2023 Supplement. Published by the State of Minnesota.

This publication supplements Minnesota Statutes 2022. It identifies sections that were repealed, shows sections and subdivisions that were amended, and adds general and permanent laws enacted in Laws 2023. Notes to the statutes were added, updated, or deleted as appropriate. To the extent possible, revisor's instructions that were enacted in 2023 are included in the publication. In addition, new chapters were added as chapters 142A, Department of Children, Youth, and Families; 246C, Direct Care and Treatment; and 342, Cannabis.

Minnesota Statutes 2024. Published by the State of Minnesota.

Minnesota Statutes 2024 incorporates coded sections in Laws 2024 into Minnesota Statutes 2022, as supplemented in 2023. To the extent possible, revisor's instructions that were enacted in 2024 are included in the publication. Several recodifications were implemented moving sections from the Department of Human Services in chapters 245 to 256J to the Department of Children, Youth, and Families in chapters 142A to 142G and transferring powers from the Department of Human Services to the Direct Care and Treatment executive board in chapter 246C. In addition, notes to the statutes were added, updated, or deleted as appropriate.

Language relating to compensation of state employees contracting tuberculosis was moved from chapter 251 to chapter 176, relating to workers' compensation. Chapter 325M, which previously covered internet privacy, now covers the broader, related topics of consumer digital and data privacy.

Minnesota Statutes 2025 Supplement. Published by the State of Minnesota.

This publication supplements Minnesota Statutes 2024. It identifies sections that were repealed, shows sections and subdivisions that were amended, and adds general and permanent laws enacted in Laws 2025. Notes to the statutes were added, updated, or deleted as appropriate. To the extent possible, revisor's instructions that were enacted in 2025 are included in the publication. In addition, new chapters were added as chapters 15D, Health

and Education Facilities Authority; 124F, Education Innovation; 148G, Licensed Certified Midwives; and 558A, Minnesota Partition Act.

III - THIS EDITION

Minnesota Statutes 2026 incorporates coded sections in Laws 2026 into Minnesota Statutes 2024, as supplemented in 2025. To the extent possible, revisor's instructions that were enacted in 2026 are included in the publication as was limited capitalization standard changes. In addition, notes to the statutes were added, updated, or deleted as appropriate.

In addition, new chapters were added as chapters 15E, Office of Inspector General; 59E, Rental Home Marketplace Guarantees Act; 65C, Travel Insurance; 142H, Child Care Center Licensing; 142I, Family Child Care Licensing; 353H, Local Governmental Probation and Telecommunicator Retirement; and 533, Uniform Electronic Estate Planning Documents Act.

IV - USER'S GUIDE

STATUTORY CONTENTS. Minnesota Statutes contains general and permanent laws in force or yet to take effect in Minnesota as enacted through the 2026 regular session of the legislature. It generally does not contain special laws, local laws, appropriation acts, curative and validating acts, and temporary acts. However, laws relating to the counties of Anoka, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, and Saint Louis are contained in the publication. A few temporary and local laws have been included because of the general interest in them. All laws not included in Minnesota Statutes can be found in Laws of Minnesota, in the volumes published in the year of their enactment.

The revisor does not pass upon questions of law arising from the enactment of session laws. The session laws are integrated into Minnesota Statutes in accordance with statutory mandate. Occasionally, the reader may encounter statute numbers with terms such as "repealed by implication," "private," or "local." These are historical publication decisions. Currently such editing conventions are never used without a legislative mandate. The revisor has no authority to pass upon whether a statute has been repealed by implication. Therefore, many sections or parts of sections are retained in Minnesota Statutes which the legislature may have intended to repeal. Neither does the revisor determine the legal effect of conflicting amendments to the same section of the statutes. (For further explanation of treatment of conflicting amendments, see page xxxvi). The revisor also does not judge the constitutionality of a statute or its passage, so, except for a note to alert the reader, laws remain in Minnesota Statutes until the legislature modifies or repeals them, even if a court decides that a provision is unconstitutional.

The text in the 2026 edition is based on editorial integration by the revisor's staff of changes in the 2024 edition by laws enacted by the legislature in the sessions in 2024 and 2025.

ARRANGEMENT. The statutes are divided into several general subject areas, and, in turn, the subject areas are divided into chapters. The subject area and chapter divisions serve to keep logically related material together. This successive breakdown of the statutes can best be seen in the table of chapters at the front of each volume. A chapter is divided into sections, and a section may be divided into subdivisions. Within chapters, sections are arranged in a logical sequence. For example, definitions applicable to a whole chapter are generally placed at the beginning of the chapter. Each chapter begins with a chapter analysis, which is a listing of each section in the chapter that currently contains statutory material, along with a heading that summarizes the contents of the section. Some chapters and chapter analyses contain editor's headings that point out the major subject areas within the chapter.

NUMBERING. Except for uniform acts, Minnesota Statutes is arranged in a decimal numbering system. The number to the left of the decimal point is the number of the chapter in which the section is located. The number to the right assigns a unique number to each section in the chapter.

If a section is removed from Minnesota Statutes either because it has been repealed or for some other reason, its number is retained in Minnesota Statutes and an explanation is given for the removal of the section. For example, a repeal is shown as follows:

12.56 [Repealed, 1978 c 762 s 9]

The reference means that section 12.56 was repealed at the 1978 legislative session and that the action is found in Laws of Minnesota 1978, chapter 762, section 9. Beginning in 2018, the revisor inserted the year in which a repealed section or subdivision last appeared in the publication, For example:

80E.04 MS 2016 [Repealed, 2018 c 203 s 6]

If a section is expired from Minnesota Statutes, its number is retained in Minnesota Statutes and an explanation is given for the expiration. For example, an expiration is shown as follows:

17.119 MS 2018 [Expired, 2016 c 189 art 2 s 8]

The reference shows that the 2016 legislature enacted the session law that included the expiration date for section 17.119. To see when the section expired, see the session law cited or the version of Minnesota Statutes in which the section last appeared. In this example, the year in which the expired section last appeared was Minnesota Statutes 2018.

If the legislature amends the expiration date, both session law citations are given. For example:

145.881 MS 2010 [Expired, 1Sp2003 c 14 art 7 s 45; 2007 c 85 s 4]

Sometimes, a section is renumbered. A renumbering is shown as follows:

1.18 [Renumbered 1.049]

This reference means that the text which formerly appeared as section 1.18 will now appear as section 1.049.

Occasionally too, the number of a section which has been removed from the statutes is reused. Reuse of a section number is shown by use of the same section number twice. The first entry will carry the notation of a repeal or renumbering in the form shown previously, along with a citation to the last edition of the statutes where the text appeared in full. The second entry then shows the current text of the section.

FINDING THE LAW. There are several ways for a user who does not know the correct section number of a statute to find a specific topic.

If the user knows the session law citation for a law and if the law was passed within the year of publication of the current edition of Minnesota Statutes or the preceding year, the user should turn to Table II New Statutes in volume 14. Table II New Statutes, lists laws published for the first time in the current edition of Minnesota Statutes. It lists the session law reference of an act followed by the statutory coding assigned to the session law.

A user who does not know the number of the section that contains the information sought and does not have a recent session law reference to the topic can still find a section of Minnesota Statutes that deals with the topic by using the general index which is located in volumes 14 and 15. A specific guide for using the statutory index appears in the index volumes. Using the index may be the most common and easiest way to find a statute. Alternatively the user may turn to the table of chapters at the beginning of each volume containing statutory text to find what seems to be a likely chapter for the information sought, then turn to the chapter analysis at the beginning of the appropriate chapter, and skim the headings to determine if a section is relevant.

A word search of Minnesota Statutes or Laws of Minnesota can also be done on the legislative website (www.revisor.mn.gov/laws).

HEADNOTES. At the beginning of each section of the statutes, immediately following the section number, there is a word or phrase in boldface capital letters. This word or phrase, called a headnote, is intended to be a catch-word or phrase to indicate the contents of the statute. Except in the case of the Uniform Commercial Code, the headnote is not a part of the law.

Subdivisions of sections also have headnotes that are not a part of the law. Subdivision headnotes are printed in boldface upper and lowercase letters and reflect the specific contents of the subdivision.

HISTORY. Under each section there is a boldface entry headed "History" followed by a note in italic type. The note shows the legislative history of each section beginning with Revised Laws 1905. For laws originally enacted in 1905 or later, the history note shows the session law that originally enacted the section and any session law which amended it. References to the session laws are in chronological order. Preceding the session law references, some history sections include a number in parentheses. This number refers to the location of the section in Mason's Minnesota Statutes of 1927 and its supplements. The following is a typical history note:

History: *(3855-5) 1931 c 344 s 5*

The note means that the law was originally enacted in 1931 and that the text of the original enactment appears in Laws of Minnesota 1931, chapter 344, section 5. Since the history note refers to only the session laws for one year, the law has not been amended. The history note also indicates that the law appears as section 3855-5 in Mason's Minnesota Statutes of 1927 or a supplement to it.

The abbreviations used in history notes have the following meanings:

art.....article

c.....chapter

Ex.....extra session of the legislature

pt.....part

RL.....Revised Laws, 1905

s.....section

Sp.....special session of the legislature

subd.....subdivision

The use of the abbreviations "Ex" and "Sp" do not indicate a substantively different source. "Ex" refers to sessions called by the governor prior to 1981 and "Sp" to sessions since then. A number preceding "Ex" or "Sp" indicates the extra or special session in which the law was enacted.

NOTES. Throughout Minnesota Statutes, editor's notes appear wherever special information about a chapter, section, or subdivision will aid the reader's understanding. Notes usually call a reader's attention to a delayed effective date, delayed repeal of a section, or conflicting amendments to a section or subdivision. Notes also are added to notify the reader if a section or part of a section has been held unconstitutional or preempted by federal law.

CONFLICTING AMENDMENTS. When compiling Minnesota Statutes, the revisor sometimes encounters multiple amendments to the same provision of existing law that overlook each other. For the purpose of making editorial decisions, the revisor follows the provisions of Minnesota Statutes, section 645.33. For editorial purposes, amendments can be "construed together" and "effect given to each" when both amendments can be simultaneously inserted and the result makes sense. If, however, the amendments both alter the same words so that printing one amendment precludes printing the other, or if both can be printed but the result is unintelligible, then the last amendment is printed in the standard statutory text. The conflicting amendment is pointed out in a footnote, and the text of the section, if that conflicting amendment were given effect, is also shown in the footnote. Users of the statutes are cautioned that resolutions of conflicts are legal issues, not just editorial issues. The revisor's editorial decision on how to resolve the problems should not be regarded as dispositive of any legal issue.

The revisor brings conflicts to the legislature's attention for resolution at the next legislative session.

If a user wants to know if the legislature has resolved a conflicting amendment shown in a footnote, the user should turn to Table 1 in the session laws. Table 1 lists session laws

amended or repealed during a legislative session and reflects whether an amendment reported in a footnote has been acted upon. For example, if a conflicting amendment appears in a footnote in the 2024 edition of Minnesota Statutes, but is absent from the 2026 edition, the user should turn to Table 1 in the session laws of 2025 and 2026 to find out what law repealed the amendment contained in the footnote. A cumulative Table 1 of session laws amended or repealed can be found on the revisor's website (www.revisor.mn.gov).

DOCUMENTS. Minnesota Statutes, volume 1, contains copies of the following documents relating to the government of the state: the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, the Organic Act of Minnesota-the Act to Establish the Territorial Government of Minnesota, the Act Authorizing a State Government, the Act of Admission to the Union, and the Constitution of the State of Minnesota. It also contains the United States Constitution, the University Charter, and the law adopting the compiled laws and statutes of Minnesota.

TABLES. Volume 14 contains Tables I and II.

Table I lists those laws relating to particular local courts or local governmental units, enacted from 1849 to 2026, and not coded in Minnesota Statutes. Minnesota Statutes, section 3C.08, does not require that local laws be published in Minnesota Statutes. Table I does not show whether a local unit of government ever approved and filed with the Secretary of State a local law for which local approval and filing was required. That information may be found in a table in Laws of Minnesota, in a volume published in the year the law was enacted or within two years thereafter or by checking with the Office of the Secretary of State.

Table II New Statutes shows the statutory number assigned to a session law citation of an act published for the first time in Minnesota Statutes.

INDEX. The index to Minnesota Statutes appears in volumes 14 and 15. Users should consult the complete user's guide to the index printed in the index volumes.

COURT RULES. Minnesota Statutes, volume 16, contains the court rules used in the Minnesota state courts. Included are the following:

Criminal Procedure

Sentencing Guidelines

Civil Procedure

Evidence

Miscellaneous

Record Access

General Rules of Practice

District Court Special Rules

Juvenile Court

Appellate Procedure

Professional Rules

The rules contain the court orders, notes, and comments of the drafters. The indexes are contained after each set of rules.

CITATION. This edition is cited as Minnesota Statutes 2026. For example, a section and subdivision would be cited as Minnesota Statutes 2026, section 123.45, subdivision 6.

SUPPLEMENTATION. Minnesota Statutes will be supplemented in 2027 by Minnesota Statutes 2027 Supplement. Supplements for volumes 1 to 13 will be in pocket parts or pamphlet form. Volumes 14 to 16 will be supplemented in pamphlet form. The supplement will contain general and permanent laws enacted during the 2027 legislative session. Purchasers of Minnesota Statutes 2026 will automatically receive the 2027 Supplement.

STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION. Chapters 3C and 645 of Minnesota Statutes contain statutory provisions governing the construction and publication of statutes in Minnesota. Familiarity with those chapters will help the user to read and interpret Minnesota Statutes.

RELATION OF MINNESOTA STATUTES TO MINNESOTA STATUTES ANNOTATED. This publication is editorially separate from Minnesota Statutes Annotated

published by Thomson Reuters. Thomson Reuters has permission to use the same compilation format as this official set. Great care is exercised by both staffs to ensure that there are no discrepancies between the two publications in the text of the law. A user who finds a discrepancy is requested to bring it to the attention of the editors of both publications.

IF YOU FIND AN ERROR. If you find an error in this publication or if you have questions or comments, please contact the Office of the Revisor of Statutes at (651) 296-2868 or send an email to jason.kuenle@revisor.mn.gov.

V - ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Work on the index to Minnesota Statutes is assisted by individuals under contract with the revisor's office. The efforts of Rose Coad and Jan Stone are greatly appreciated.

Finally, we want to acknowledge two members of the Revisor's staff who have recently retired after many years of service.

Terry Brown provided nearly 30 years of dedicated service to the revisor's office. He played a pivotal role in the in-house composition efforts of the Revisor's Office. Using his keen eye and attention to detail, Terry ensured the composition of Laws of Minnesota, Minnesota Statutes, and Minnesota Rules met the highest standards. He helped improve the automated portions of document styling and was relentless in reviewing and improving the page layouts. He applied that effort to enhance the document styling and accessibility of documents across the legislature, including the Senate Journal. Even after his departure, the Revisor's Office and those reading these publications will continue to benefit from the processes that Terry implemented and improved across his distinguished career.

Karen Lenertz served as deputy revisor for editing for a decade before her retirement. Karen joined the Revisor's office as an assistant revisor in 1992. She began her career in the revisor's office working in kindergarten through grade 12 education. She loved working closely with her House and Senate counterparts and was particularly proud of their work recodifying the entirety of the Education Code. In 2008, she assumed additional responsibilities as assistant deputy for drafting and switched her drafting and editing portfolio to criminal law, public safety, and judiciary. In 2014, she became deputy revisor for editing with responsibility for guiding the editing and publication of Laws of Minnesota, Minnesota Statutes, and Minnesota Rules. During her time as deputy revisor, Karen oversaw the office's transition to electronic editing forced by the COVID-19 pandemic and the preparation of the first four-volume Laws of Minnesota. Karen was a firm believer that the editing work of the Revisor's Office improved the knowledge and experience of drafting attorneys. We are grateful for Karen's tireless dedication to the Revisor's Office, the legislature, and the people of Minnesota.

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

Official Publication of the State of Minnesota
Revisor of Statutes

MINNESOTA STATUTES 2026

Official Publication of the State of Minnesota
Revisor of Statutes

NORTHWEST ORDINANCE 1787

ACT OF CONGRESS, JULY 13, 1787

An Ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio.

1. Be it ordained by the United States, in Congress assembled, That the said territory, for the purpose of temporary government, be one district, subject, however, to be divided into two districts, as future circumstances may, in the opinion of Congress, make it expedient.

2. Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the estates both of resident and non-resident proprietors in the said territory, dying intestate, shall descend to, and be distributed among, their children and the descendants of a deceased child in equal parts, the descendants of a deceased child or grandchild to take the share of their deceased parent in equal parts among them; and where there shall be no children or descendants, then in equal parts to the next of kin, in equal degree; and among collaterals, the children of a deceased brother or sister of the intestate shall have, in equal parts among them, their deceased parent's share; and there shall, in no case, be a distinction between kindred of the whole and half blood; saving in all cases to the widow of the intestate her third part of the real estate for life, and one-third part of the personal estate; and this law, relative to descents and dower, shall remain in full force until altered by the Legislature of the district. And until the Governor and judges shall adopt laws, as hereinafter mentioned, estates in the said territory may be devised or bequeathed by wills in writing, signed and sealed by him or her in whom the estate may be, (being of full age), and attested by three witnesses; and real estates may be conveyed by lease and release, or bargain and sale, signed, sealed, and delivered by the person, being of full age, in whom the estate may be, and attested by two witnesses, provided such wills be duly proved, and such conveyances be acknowledged, or the execution thereof duly proved, and be recorded within one year after proper magistrates, courts, and registers, shall be appointed for that purpose; and personal property may be transferred by delivery, saving, however, to the French and Canadian inhabitants, and other settlers of the Kaskaskies, Saint Vincents, and the neighboring villages, who have heretofore professed themselves citizens of Virginia, their laws and customs now in force among them, relative to the descent and conveyance of property.

3. Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be appointed, from time to time, by Congress, a Governor, whose commission shall continue in force for the term of three years, unless sooner revoked by Congress; he shall reside in the district, and have a freehold estate therein, in 1,000 acres of land, while in the exercise of his office.

4. There shall be appointed from time to time, by Congress, a Secretary, whose commission shall continue in force for four years, unless sooner revoked; he shall reside in the district, and have a freehold estate therein, in five hundred acres of land, while in the exercise of his office. It shall be his duty to keep and preserve the Acts and laws passed by the Legislature, and the public records of the district, and the proceedings of the Governor in his executive department, and transmit authentic copies of such Acts and proceedings every six months, to the Secretary of Congress. There shall also be appointed a court, to consist of three judges, any two of whom to form a court, who shall have a common law jurisdiction, and reside in the district, and have each therein a freehold estate in five hundred acres of land, while in the exercise of their offices; and their commission shall continue in force during good behavior.

5. The Governor and judges, or a majority of them, shall adopt and publish in the district such laws of the original States, criminal and civil, as may be necessary, and best suited to the circumstances of the district, and report them to Congress from time to time, which laws shall be in force in the district until the organization of the General Assembly therein, unless disapproved of by Congress; but afterwards the Legislature shall have authority to alter them as they shall think fit.

6. The Governor, for the time being, shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, appoint and commission all officers in the same below the rank of general officers; all general officers shall be appointed and commissioned by Congress.

7. Previous to the organization of the general assembly, the Governor shall appoint such magistrates, and other civil officers, in each county or township, as he shall find necessary for the preservation of the peace and good order in the same. After the General Assembly shall be organized the powers and duties of magistrates and other civil officers shall be regulated and defined by the said assembly; but all magistrates and other civil officers, not herein otherwise directed, shall, during the continuance of this temporary government, be appointed by the Governor.

8. For the prevention of crimes and injuries, the laws to be adopted or made shall have force in all parts of the district, and for the execution of process, criminal and civil, the Governor shall make proper divisions thereof; and he shall proceed, from time to time, as circumstances may require, to lay out the parts of the district in which the Indian titles shall have been extinguished, into counties and townships, subject, however, to such alterations as may thereafter be made by the Legislature.

9. So soon as there shall be five thousand free male inhabitants, of full age, in the district, upon giving proof thereof to the Governor, they shall receive authority, with the time and place, to elect Representatives from their counties or townships, to represent them in the General Assembly: Provided, that for every five hundred free male inhabitants there shall be one Representative, and soon, progressively, with the number of free male inhabitants, shall the right of representation increase, until the number of Representatives shall amount to twenty-five; after which the number and proportion of Representatives shall be regulated by the legislature: Provided, that no person be eligible or qualified to act as a Representative, unless he shall have been a citizen of one of the United States three years, and be a resident in the district, or unless he shall have resided in the district three years; and, in either case, shall likewise hold in his own right, in fee simple, two hundred acres of land within the same: Provided also, that a freehold in fifty acres of land in the district, having been a citizen of one of the States, and being resident in the district, or the like freehold and two years' residence in the district, shall be necessary to qualify a man as an elector of a Representative.

10. The Representatives thus elected shall serve for the term of two years; and in case of the death of a Representative, or removal from office, the Governor shall issue a writ to the county or township, for which he was a member, to elect another in his stead, to serve for the residue of the term.

11. The General Assembly, or Legislature, shall consist of the Governor, Legislative Council, and a House of Representatives. The Legislative Council shall consist of five members, to continue in office five years, unless sooner removed by Congress; any three of whom to be a quorum; and the members of the council shall be nominated and appointed in the following manner, to wit: As soon as Representatives shall be elected the Governor shall appoint a time and place for them to meet together, and when met they shall nominate ten persons, resident in the district, and each possessed of a freehold in five hundred acres of land, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as aforesaid; and whenever a vacancy shall happen in the Council, by death or removal from office, the House of Representatives shall nominate two persons, qualified as aforesaid, for each vacancy, and return their names to Congress, one of whom Congress shall appoint and commission for the residue of the term; and every five years, four months at least before the expiration of the time of service of the members of the Council, the said House shall nominate ten persons, qualified as aforesaid, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as members of the Council five years, unless sooner removed. And the Governor, Legislative Council, and House of Representatives shall have authority to make laws in all cases for the good government of the district, not repugnant to the principles and articles in this Ordinance established and declared. And all bills, having passed by a majority in the House, and by a majority in the Council, shall be referred to the Governor for his assent; but no bill or legislative Act whatever shall be of any force without his assent. The Governor shall have power to convene, prorogue, and dissolve the General Assembly when, in his opinion, it shall be expedient.

12. The Governor, judges, Legislative Council, Secretary, and such other officers as Congress shall appoint in the district, shall take an oath or affirmation of fidelity, and of

office; the Governor before the President of Congress, and all other officers before the Governor. As soon as a legislature shall be formed in the district, the Council and House assembled, in one room, shall have authority, by joint ballot, to elect a delegate to Congress, who shall have a seat in Congress, with a right of debating, but not of voting, during this temporary government.

13. And for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which form the basis whereon these republics, their laws and Constitutions, are erected; to fix and establish those principles as the basis of all laws, Constitutions, and governments, which forever hereafter shall be formed in the said territory; to provide, also, for the establishment of States, and permanent government therein, and for their admission to a share in the federal councils on an equal footing with the original States, at as early periods as may be consistent with the general interest.

14. It is hereby ordained and declared, by the authority aforesaid, that the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact, between the original States and the people and States in the said territory, and forever remain unalterable, unless by common consent, to wit:

Article I. No person demeaning himself in a peaceable and orderly manner shall ever be molested on account of his mode of worship, or religious sentiments in the said territories.

Art. II. The inhabitants of the said territory shall always be entitled to the benefits of the writs of habeas corpus, and of the trial by jury; of a proportionate representation of the people in the Legislature, and of judicial proceedings according to the course of the common law. All persons shall be bailable, unless for capital offenses, where the proof shall be evident or the presumption great. All fines shall be moderate, and no cruel or unusual punishments shall be inflicted. No man shall be deprived of his liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land, and should the public exigencies make it necessary, for the common preservation, to take any person's property, or to demand his particular services, full compensation shall be made for the same. And, in the just preservation of rights and property, it is understood and declared that no law ought ever to be made or have force in the said territory, that shall, in any manner whatever, interfere with or affect private contracts, or engagements bona fide and without fraud previously formed.

Art. III. Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged. The utmost good faith shall always be observed towards the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and in their property, rights, and liberty they never shall be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress; but laws founded in justice and humanity shall, from time to time, be made, for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them.

Art. IV. The said territory, and the States which may be formed therein, shall forever remain a part of this Confederacy of the United States of America, subject to the Articles of Confederation, and to such alterations therein as shall be constitutionally made; and to all the Acts and Ordinances of the United States in Congress assembled, conformable thereto. The inhabitants and settlers in the said territory shall be subject to pay a part of the federal debts, contracted, or to be contracted, and a proportional part of the expenses of government, to be apportioned on them by Congress, according to the same common rule and measure by which apportionments thereof shall be made on the other States; and the taxes for paying their proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the Legislatures of the district, or districts, or new States, as in the original States, within the time agreed upon by the United States in Congress assembled. The Legislatures of those districts, or new States, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the United States in Congress assembled, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the bona fide purchasers. No tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States; and in no case shall nonresident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and Saint Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways, and forever free, as

well to the inhabitants of the said territory as to the citizens of the United States, and those of any other States that may be admitted into the Confederacy, without any tax, impost, or duty therefor.

Art. V. There shall be formed in the said territory not less than three nor more than five States; and the boundaries of the States, as soon as Virginia shall alter her Act of cession, and consent to the same, shall become fixed and established as follows, to wit: The western State, in the said territory, shall be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio, and the Wabash rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Post Vincents, due north, to the territorial line between the United States and Canada; and by the said territorial line to the Lake of the Woods and Mississippi. The middle States shall be bounded by the said direct line, the Wabash from Post Vincents to the Ohio, by the Ohio, by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami to the said territorial line, and by the said territorial line. The eastern State shall be bounded by the last mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Pennsylvania, and the said territorial line: Provided, however, and it is further understood and declared, that the boundaries of these three States, shall be subject so far to be altered, that, if Congress shall hereafter find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two States in that part of the said territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan. And whenever any of the said States shall have sixty thousand free inhabitants therein, such State shall be admitted, by its delegates, into the Congress of the United States, on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever; and shall be at liberty to form a permanent Constitution and State government: Provided, the Constitution and government, so to be formed, shall be republican, and in conformity to the principles contained in these Articles, and, so far as it can be consistent with the general interest of the Confederacy, such admission shall be allowed at an earlier period, and when there may be a less number of free inhabitants in the State than sixty thousand.

Art. VI. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: Provided always, that any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the original States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the resolutions of the 23rd of April, 1784, relative to the subject of this Ordinance, be, and the same are hereby, repealed, and declared null and void.

Done by the United States, in Congress assembled, the 13th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1787, and of their sovereignty and independence the 12th.

ORGANIC ACT OF MINNESOTA
AN ACT TO ESTABLISH THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT OF MINNESOTA

[Passed March 3, 1849]

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That from and after the passage of this act, all that part of the territory of the United States which lies within the following limits, to-wit: Beginning in the Mississippi river at the point where the line of forty-three degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude crosses the same; thence running due west on said line, which is the northern boundary of the state of Iowa, to the northwest corner of the said state of Iowa; thence southerly along the western boundary of said state to the point where said boundary strikes the Missouri river; thence up the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river to the mouth of White Earth river; thence up the middle of the main channel of the White Earth river to the boundary line between the possessions of the United States and Great Britain, thence east and south of east along the boundary line between the possessions of the United States and Great Britain to Lake Superior; thence in a straight line to the northernmost point of the state of Wisconsin in Lake Superior; thence along the western boundary line of said state of Wisconsin to the Mississippi river; thence down the main channel of said river to the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby erected into a temporary government by the name of the Territory of Minnesota; *provided,* that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the government of the United States from dividing said Territory into two or more territories, in such manner and at such times as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion of said Territory to any other state or territory of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the executive power and authority in and over said Territory of Minnesota shall be vested in a governor, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the president of the United States. The governor shall reside within said Territory; shall be commander-in-chief of the militia thereof; shall perform the duties and receive the emoluments of superintendent of Indian affairs. He may grant pardons for offenses against the law of said Territory, and reprieves for offenses against the laws of the United States until the decision of the president can be made known thereon; he shall commission all officers who shall be appointed to office under the laws of the said Territory, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be a secretary of said Territory, who shall reside therein, and hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the president of the United States; he shall record and preserve all the laws and proceedings of the legislative assembly hereinafter constituted, and all the acts and proceedings of the governor in his executive department; he shall transmit one copy of the laws and one copy of the executive proceedings, on or before the first day of December in each year, to the president of the United States, and at the same time two copies of the laws to the speaker of the house of representatives, and the president of the senate for the use of Congress. And in case of the death, removal, resignation, or necessary absence of the governor from the Territory, the secretary shall be and he is hereby authorized and required to execute and perform all the powers and the duties of the governor during such vacancy or necessary absence or until another governor shall be duly appointed to fill such vacancy.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the legislative power and authority of said Territory shall be vested in the governor and a legislative assembly. The legislative assembly shall consist of a council and house of representatives. The council shall consist of nine members having the qualifications of voters, as hereinafter prescribed, whose term of service shall continue two years. The house of representatives shall, at its first session, consist of eighteen members, possessing the same qualifications as prescribed for members of the council, and whose term of service shall continue one year. The number of councilors and representatives may be increased by the legislative assembly, from time to time, in proportion to the increase of population; *provided,* that the whole number shall never exceed fifteen

councilors and thirty-nine representatives. An apportionment shall be made, as nearly equal as practicable, among the several counties or districts for the election of the council and representatives, giving to each section of the Territory representation in the ratio of its population, Indians excepted, as nearly as may be. And the members of the council and of the house of representatives shall reside in and be inhabitants of the districts for which they may be elected, respectively. Previous to the first election, the governor shall cause a census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the several counties and districts of the Territory to be taken, and the first election shall be held at such times and places and be conducted in such manner as the governor shall appoint and direct, and he shall, at the same time, declare the number of members of the council and house of representatives to which each of the counties and districts shall be entitled under this act.

The number of persons authorized to be elected having the highest number of votes, in each of said council districts for members of the council, shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected to the council, and the person or persons authorized to be elected, having the greatest number of votes for the house of representatives, equal to the number to which each county or district shall be entitled, shall also be declared by the governor to be duly elected members of the house of representatives; *provided,* that in case of a tie between two or more persons voted for, the governor shall order a new election to supply the vacancy made by such tie. And the persons thus elected to the legislative assembly shall meet at such place on such day as the governor shall appoint, but thereafter the time, place and manner of holding and conducting all elections by the people, and the apportioning of the representation in the several counties or districts to the council and house of representatives, according to the population, shall be prescribed by laws, as well as the day of the commencement of the regular session of the legislative assembly; *provided,* that no one session shall exceed the term of sixty days.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That every free white male inhabitant above the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of said Territory at the time of the passage of this act, shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said Territory; but the qualifications of voters and of holding office at all subsequent elections shall be such as shall be prescribed by the legislative assembly; *provided,* that the right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States and those who shall have declared on oath their intention to become such, and shall have taken an oath to support the constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation, consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States; nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents. All the laws passed by the legislative assembly and governor shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States, and if disapproved shall be null and of no effect.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That all township, district and county officers, not herein otherwise provided for, shall be appointed or elected, as the case may be, in such manner as shall be provided by the governor and legislative assembly of the Territory of Minnesota. The governor shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative council, appoint all officers not herein otherwise provided for, and, in the first instance, the governor alone may appoint all said officers, who shall hold their offices until the end of the next session of the legislative assembly.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That no member of the legislative assembly shall hold or be appointed to any office which shall have been created, or the salary or emoluments of which shall have been increased, while he was a member, during the term for which he was elected, and for one year after the expiration of such term; and no person holding a commission or appointment under the United States, except postmasters, shall be a member of the legislative assembly, or shall hold any office under the government of said Territory.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the judicial power of said Territory shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, probate courts, and in justices of the peace. The

supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and two associate justices, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum, and who shall hold a term at the seat of government of said Territory annually; and they shall hold their offices during the period of four years. The said Territory shall be divided into three judicial districts, and a district court shall be held in each of said districts by one of the justices of the supreme court, at such time and places as may be prescribed by law; and the said judges shall, after their appointment, respectively, reside in the districts which shall be assigned them. The jurisdiction of the several courts herein provided for, both appellate and original, and that of probate courts and justices of the peace, shall be as limited by law; *provided,* that the justices of the peace shall not have jurisdiction of any matter in controversy when the title or boundaries of land may be in dispute, or where the debt or sum claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars; and the said supreme and district courts, respectively, shall possess chancery as well as common law jurisdiction. Each district court, or the judges thereof, shall appoint its clerk, who shall also be the register in chancery, and shall keep his office at the place where the court may be held. Writs of error, bills of exception and appeals shall be allowed in all cases from the final decisions of said district courts to the supreme court, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, but in no case removed to the supreme court shall trial by jury be allowed in said court. The supreme court, or the justices thereof, shall appoint its own clerk, and every clerk shall hold his office at the pleasure of the court for which he shall have been appointed. Writs of error and appeals from the final decisions of said supreme court shall be allowed, and may be taken to the supreme court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the circuit courts of the United States, where the value of the property or the amount in controversy, to be ascertained by the oath or affirmation of either party, or other competent witness, shall exceed one thousand dollars; and each of the said district courts shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction, in all cases arising under the constitution and laws of the United States, as is vested in the circuit and district courts of the United States; and the first six days of every term of said courts, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be appropriated to the trial of causes arising under the said constitution and laws; and writs of error and appeal in all such cases shall be made to the supreme court of said Territory, the same as in other cases. The said clerk shall receive in all such cases the same fees which the clerks of the district courts of the late Wisconsin Territory received for similar services.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be appointed an attorney for said Territory, who shall continue in office for four years, unless sooner removed by the president, and who shall receive the same fees and salary as the attorney of the United States for the late Territory of Wisconsin received. There shall also be a marshal for the Territory appointed, who shall hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the president, and who shall execute all processes issuing from the said courts, when exercising their jurisdiction as circuit and district courts of the United States; he shall perform the duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees as the marshal of the district court of the United States for the late Territory of Wisconsin; and shall, in addition, be paid two hundred dollars annually as a compensation for extra services.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That the governor, secretary, chief justice and associate justices, attorney and marshal, shall be nominated and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, appointed by the president of the United States. The governor and secretary to be appointed as aforesaid shall, before they act as such, respectively, take an oath or affirmation, before the district judge, or some justice of the peace in the limits of said Territory, duly authorized to administer oaths and affirmations by the laws now in force therein, or before the chief justice, or some associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, to support the constitution of the United States, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices, which said oaths, when so taken, shall be certified by the person by whom the same shall have been taken, and such certificates shall be received and recorded by the said secretary among the executive proceedings; and the chief justice and associate justices, and all other civil officers in said Territory, before they act as such, shall take a like oath or affirmation, before the said governor or secretary, or some judge or justice of the peace of the Territory, who may be duly commissioned and qualified, which said oath or affirmation shall be certified and transmitted, by the person taking the same,

to the secretary, to be by him recorded as aforesaid; and afterwards, the like oath or affirmation shall be taken, certified and recorded in such manner and form as may be prescribed by law. The governor shall receive an annual salary of $1,500 as governor, and $1,000 as superintendent of Indian affairs. The chief justice and associate justice shall each receive an annual salary of $1,800. The secretary shall receive an annual salary of $1,800. The said salaries shall be paid quarter-yearly, at the treasury of the United States. The members of the legislative assembly shall be entitled to receive three dollars each per day during their attendance at the session thereof, and three dollars each for every twenty miles traveled in going to and returning from the said sessions, estimated according to the nearest usually traveled route. There shall be appropriated, annually, the sum of $1,000, to be expended by the governor to defray the contingent expenses of the Territory; and there shall also be appropriated, annually, a sufficient sum to be expended by the secretary of the Territory, and upon an estimate to be made by the secretary of the treasury of the United States, to defray the expenses of the legislative assembly, the printing of the laws, and other incidental expenses, and the secretary of the Territory shall annually account to the secretary of the treasury of the United States for the manner in which the aforesaid sum shall have been expended.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That the inhabitants of the said Territory shall be entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities heretofore granted and secured to the Territory of Wisconsin and to its inhabitants; and the laws in force in the Territory of Wisconsin at the date of the admission of the State of Wisconsin shall continue to be valid and operative therein, so far as the same be not incompatible with the provisions of this act, subject, nevertheless, to be altered, modified or repealed by the governor and legislative assembly of the said Territory of Minnesota; and the laws of the United States are hereby extended over and declared to be in force in said Territory, so far as the same, or any provision thereof, may be applicable.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That the legislative assembly of the Territory of Minnesota shall hold its first session in St. Paul; and at said first session the governor and legislative assembly shall locate and establish a temporary seat of government for said Territory, at such place as they may deem eligible; and shall at such time as they shall see proper prescribe by law the manner of locating the permanent seat of government of said Territory by a vote of the people. And the sum of twenty thousand dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, is hereby appropriated and granted to said Territory of Minnesota, to be applied by the governor and legislative assembly to the erection of suitable public buildings at the seat of government.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That a delegate of the house of representatives of the United States, to serve for the term of two years, may be elected by the voters qualified to elect members of the legislative assembly, who shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as are exercised and enjoyed by the delegates from the several other territories of the United States to the said house of representatives. The first election shall be held at such time and places and be conducted in such manner as the governor shall appoint and direct; and at all subsequent elections the times, places and manner of holding the elections shall be prescribed by law. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected, and a certificate thereof shall be given accordingly.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That all suits, process and proceedings, civil and criminal, at law or in chancery, and all indictments and informations, which shall be pending and undetermined in the courts of the Territory of Wisconsin, within the limits of said Territory of Minnesota, when this act shall take effect, shall be transferred to be heard, tried, prosecuted and determined in the district courts hereby established, which may include the counties or districts where any such proceedings may be pending. All bonds, recognizances, and obligations of every kind whatsoever, valid under the existing laws, within the limits of said Territory, shall be valid under this act; and all crimes and misdemeanors against the laws, in force within said limits, may be prosecuted, tried, and punished in the courts established by this act; and all penalties, forfeitures, actions and causes of action may be recovered under this act the same as they would have been under the laws in force within the limits composing said Territory at the time this act shall go into operation.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That all justices of the peace, constables, sheriffs, and all other judicial and ministerial officers, who shall be in office within the limits of said Territory, when this act shall take effect, shall be and they are hereby authorized and required to continue to exercise and perform the duties of their respective offices as officers of the Territory of Minnesota, temporarily, and until they or others shall be duly appointed and qualified to fill their places, in the manner herein directed, or until their offices shall be abolished.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted,* That the sum of $5,000 be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended by and under the direction of the said governor of the Territory of Minnesota, in the purchase of a library, to be kept at the seat of government for the use of the governor, legislative assembly, judges of the supreme court, secretary, marshal, and attorneys of said Territory, and such other persons and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted,* That when the lands in said Territory shall be surveyed under the direction of the government of the United States, preparatory to bringing the same into market, sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in each township in said Territory shall be and the same are hereby reserved for the purpose of being applied to schools in said Territory, and in the state and territories hereafter to be erected out of the same.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted,* That temporarily, and until otherwise provided by law, the governor of said territory may define the judicial districts of said Territory, and assign the judges who may be appointed for said Territory to the several districts, and also appoint the times and places for holding courts in the several counties or subdivisions in each of said judicial districts, by proclamation to be issued by him; but the legislative assembly, at their first or any subsequent session, may organize, alter or modify such judicial districts, and assign the judges, and alter the times and places of holding the courts, as to them shall seem proper and convenient.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted,* That every bill which shall or may pass the council and house of representatives, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor of the Territory; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it originated; which shall cause the objections to be entered at large upon their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall also be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house it shall become a law; but in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for or against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house, respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within three days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislative assembly, by adjournment, prevent it, in which case it shall not become a law.

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ACT AUTHORIZING A STATE GOVERNMENT

[Passed Feb. 26, 1857]

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the inhabitants of that portion of the Territory of Minnesota which is embraced within the following limits, to-wit: Beginning at the point in the center of the main channel of the Red River of the North, where the boundary line between the United States and the British Possessions crosses the same; thence up the main channel of said river to that of the Bois de Sioux river; thence up the main channel of said river to Lake Traverse; thence up the center of said lake to the southern extremity thereof, thence in a direct line to the head of Big Stone lake; thence through its center to its outlet; thence by a due south line to the north line of the State of Iowa; thence along the northern boundary of said state to the main channel of the Mississippi river; thence up the main channel of said river, and following the boundary line of the State of Wisconsin, until the same intersects with the St. Louis river; thence down the said river to and through Lake Superior, on the boundary line of Wisconsin and Michigan, until it intersects the dividing line between the United States and the British Possessions; thence up Pigeon river and following said dividing line to the place of beginning, be and they hereby are authorized to form for themselves a constitution and state government by the name of the State of Minnesota, and to come into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, according to the Federal Constitution.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the State of Minnesota shall have concurrent jurisdiction on the Mississippi and all other rivers and waters bordering on the said State of Minnesota, so far as the same shall form a common boundary to said state and any state or states now or hereafter to be formed or bounded by the same; and said river or waters leading into the same shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of said state as to all other citizens of the United States, without any tax, duty, impost, or toll therefor.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That on the first Monday in June next, the legal voters in each representative district then existing within the limits of the proposed state, are hereby authorized to elect two delegates for each representative to which said district shall be entitled according to the apportionment for representatives to the territorial legislature; which election for delegates shall be held and conducted, and the returns made, in all respects in conformity with the laws of said Territory regulating the election of representatives, and the delegates so elected shall assemble at the capitol of said Territory on the second Monday in July next, and first determine by a vote whether it is the wish of the people of the proposed State to be admitted into the Union at that time; and if so, shall proceed to form a constitution, and take all necessary steps for the establishment of a state government, in conformity with the Federal Constitution, subject to the approval and ratification of the people of the proposed State.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That in the event said convention shall decide in favor of the immediate admission of the proposed State into the Union, it shall be the duty of the United States marshal for said Territory to proceed to take a census or enumeration of the inhabitants within the limits of the proposed State, under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the secretary of the interior, with the view of ascertaining the number of representatives to which said State may be entitled in the Congress of the United States. And said State shall be entitled to one representative, and such additional representatives as the population of the State shall, according to the census, show it would be entitled to according to the present ratio of representation.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the following propositions be and the same are hereby offered to the said convention of the people of Minnesota for their free acceptance or rejection, which, if accepted by the convention, shall be obligatory on the United States, and upon the said State of Minnesota, to-wit:

First--That sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in every township of public lands in said State, and where either of said sections, or any part thereof, has been sold or otherwise

been disposed of, other lands, equivalent thereto, and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to said State for the use of schools.

Second--That seventy-two sections of land shall be set apart and reserved for the use and support of a state university, to be selected by the governor of said State, subject to the approval of the commissioner at the general land office, and to be appropriated and applied in such manner as the legislature of said State may prescribe; for the purpose aforesaid, but for not other purpose.

Third--Ten entire sections of land to be selected by the governor of said State, in legal subdivisions, shall be granted to said State for the purpose of completing the public buildings, or for the erection of others at the seat of government, under the direction of the legislature thereof.

Fourth--That all salt springs within said State, not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections of land adjoining or as contiguous as may be to each, shall be granted to said State for its use; and the same to be selected by the governor thereof within one year after the admission of said State, and, when so selected, to be used or disposed of on such terms, conditions and regulations as the legislature shall direct; *provided,* that no salt spring or land the right whereof is now vested in any individual or individuals, or which may be hereafter confirmed or adjudged to any individual or individuals, shall by this article be granted to said State.

Fifth--That five per centum of the net proceeds of sales of all public lands lying within said State, which shall be sold by Congress after the admission of said State into the Union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to said State for the purpose of making public roads and internal improvements as the legislature shall direct; *provided,* the foregoing propositions herein offered are on the condition that the said convention which shall form the constitution of said State shall provide, by a clause in said constitution, or an ordinance, irrevocable without the consent of the United States, that said State shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil within the same by the United States, or with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in said soil to *bona fide* purchasers thereof; and that no tax shall be imposed on lands belonging to the United States, and that in no case shall nonresident proprietors be taxed higher than residents.

ACT OF ADMISSION INTO THE UNION

An Act for the admission of Minnesota into the Union.
[Passed May 11, 1858.]

Whereas, An act of Congress was passed February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, entitled "An act to authorize the people of the Territory of Minnesota to form a constitution and state government preparatory to their admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original states"; and, whereas, the people of said Territory did, on the twenty-ninth day of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, by delegates elected for that purpose, form for themselves a constitution and state government, which is republican in form, and was ratified and adopted by the people at an election held on the thirteenth day of October, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, for that purpose; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the State of Minnesota shall be one, and is hereby declared to be one, of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states in all respects whatever.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That said State shall be entitled to two representatives in Congress, until the next apportionment of representatives among the several states.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the admission of the State of Minnesota, as hereinbefore provided, all the laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable shall have the same force and effect within that State as in other States of the Union; and the said State is hereby constituted a judicial district of the United States, within which a district court, with like powers and jurisdiction as the district court of the United States for the district of Iowa, shall be established; the judge, attorney and marshal of the United States of the said district of Minnesota shall reside within the same, and shall be entitled to the same compensation as the judge, attorney and marshal of the district of Iowa; and in all cases of appeal or writ of error heretofore prosecuted and now pending in the supreme court of the United States, upon any record from the supreme court of Minnesota Territory, the mandate of execution or order of further proceedings shall be directed by the supreme court of the United States to the district court of the United States for the district of Minnesota, or to the supreme court of the State of Minnesota, as the nature of such appeal or writ of error may require; and each of those courts shall be the successor of the supreme court of Minnesota Territory, as to all such cases, with full power to hear and determine the same, and to award mesne or final process therein.

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MINNESOTA REVISED STATUTES ENACTMENT

Laws 1943, Chapter 545, directed the revisor of statutes to prepare the text for a bulk revision of the general laws of the state in effect at the close of the 1943 legislative session. That revision, which does not appear in the session laws, was enacted by the legislature by the following enactment:

"AN ACT

Providing that the compilation and revision of general statutes of the state of Minnesota of a general and permanent nature, prepared by the revisor of statutes under the provisions of Laws 1943, Chapter 545, and filed in the office of the secretary of state on December 28, 1944, be adopted and enacted as the 'Minnesota Revised Statutes.'

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

Section 1. Subdivision 1. The compilation and revision of the general statutes of the state of Minnesota of a general and permanent nature, prepared by the revisor of statutes under the provisions of Laws 1943, Chapter 545, and filed in the office of the secretary of state on December 28, 1944, is hereby adopted and enacted as the 'Minnesota Revised Statutes.'

Subd. 2. The 'Minnesota Revised Statutes' shall not be cited, enumerated, or otherwise treated as a session law.

Sec. 2. Acts passed at the 1945 biennial session of the legislature are not repealed or modified by the adoption of the 'Minnesota Revised Statutes.'

Sec. 3. The laws contained and compiled in 'Minnesota Revised Statutes' are to be construed as continuations of the acts from which compiled and derived and not as new enactments.

Approved March 8, 1945."

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CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

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CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

ARTICLE I

Section-

1. Of the legislative power.
2. House of representatives; qualification of members; apportionment of representatives and direct taxes; census; first apportionment; vacancies; officers of the house; impeachments.
3. Senate; classification of senators; qualifications of; vice president to preside; other officers; trail of impeachments.
4. Election of members of congress; meetings of congress.
5. Powers of each house; expulsion of members; journal; adjournments.
6. Compensation and privileges; disabilities of members.
7. Revenue bills; passage and approval of bills; orders and resolutions.
8. General powers of congress.
9. Certain limitations of the powers of congress.
10. Limitation of the powers of individual states.

ARTICLE II

1. Of the executive powers; electors, how and when chosen; qualifications of president; when powers of, to devolve upon vice president; compensation and oath of president.
2. Powers and duties of president; making of treaties; powers of appointment.
3. Other powers and duties.
4. Officers liable to impeachment.

ARTICLE III

Section-

1. Of the judicial power.
2. Extent of the judicial power; jurisdiction of the supreme court; trials for crimes.
3. Treason defined; trial for and punishment.

ARTICLE IV

1. Effect of public acts, records, etc., of each state.
2. Citizenship; fugitives from justice and from service to be delivered up.
3. Admission of new states; power of congress over territory.
4. Republican form of government guaranteed to the several states; protection from invasion or domestic violence.

ARTICLE V

1. How constitution may be amended.

ARTICLE VI

1. Of the public debt; constitution to be supreme law of the land; constitutional oath of office religious tests prohibited.

ARTICLE VII

1. Ratification of constitution.

AMENDMENTS

Amendment-

1. Religious freedom; freedom of speech and of the press; right of petition.
2. Right to bear arms.
3. Quartering of soldiers.
4. Unreasonable searches and seizures; search warrants.
5. Rights of persons charged with crimes; taking of private property.
6. Trials in criminal cases and rights of the accused.
7. Trials by jury in civil cases.
8. Excessive bail, fines and punishments.
9. Rights of the people.
10. Of powers reserved to the states.
11. Extent of judicial powers.
12. Manner of electing president and vice president; qualification of vice president.
13. Prohibition of slavery.
14. Citizenship; security of persons and property; apportionment of representatives; who prohibited from holding office; validity of the public debt; what obligation to be void.
15. Right of citizens to vote.

Amendment-

16. Income tax.
17. Election of United States senators.
18. Prohibition of the liquor traffic.
19. Women's suffrage.
20. Dates of beginning and ending of terms of president and vice president, senators and representatives and date of the assembling of the congress declared.
21. Eighteenth article of amendment repealed.
22. Limitations of Presidential terms.
23. Presidential Electors for District of Columbia
24. Elections; abolition of the poll tax.
25. Presidential succession.
26. Elective franchise.
27. Compensation of senators and representatives.

NOTE: The following text is a transcription of the Constitution in its original form from the United States National Archives and Records Administration. The italicized text indicates items that have been modified or superseded by constitutional amendments. Those amendments are cited in the note following the section.

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article. I.

Section. 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

NOTE: The text in italics was modified by the 14th amendment, section 2, and the 16th amendment.

Section. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, *chosen by the Legislature thereof* for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year*; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies*.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

NOTE: The text in italics was modified by the 17th amendment.

Section. 4. The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall *be on the first Monday in December*, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

NOTE: The text in italics was modified by the 20th amendment, section 2.

Section. 5. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been encreased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

Section. 7. All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States: If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate

and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

Section. 8. The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow Money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;--And

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

Section. 9. The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

No Capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid*, unless in Proportion to the Census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken*.

No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another; nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

NOTE: The text in italics was modified by the 16th amendment.

Section. 10. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing it's inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Controul of the Congress.

No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

Article. II.

Section. 1. The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; A quorum for this purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice President.

The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall

any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the Same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:--"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

NOTE: The text in italics beginning "The Electors" was superseded by the 12th amendment.
NOTE: The text in italics beginning "In Case of" was modified by the 25th amendment.

Section. 2. The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

The President shall have Power to fill all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

Section. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

Section. 4. The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

Article. III.

Section. 1. The judicial Power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

Section. 2. The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;--to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;--to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;--to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;--to Controversies between two or more States;--*between a State and Citizens of another State*,--between Citizens of different States,-

-between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

NOTE: The text in italics was modified by the 11th amendment.

Section. 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted.

Article. IV.

Section. 1. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

Section. 2. The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

NOTE: The text in italics was superseded by the 13th amendment.

Section. 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Section. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic Violence.

Article. V.

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight

hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

Article. VI.

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

Article. VII.

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

NOTE: The Constitution was adopted Sept. 17, 1787, by the unanimous consent of the states present in the convention appointed in pursuance of the resolution of the Congress of the confederation, of the twenty-first of February, 1787, and was ratified by the ninth state, New Hampshire, on June 24, 1788.

AMENDMENTS - BILL OF RIGHTS

NOTE: The following text is a transcription of the preamble and first ten amendments to the Constitution in their original form from the United States National Archives and Records Administration. These amendments were ratified December 15, 1791, and form what is known as the "Bill of Rights."

Congress of the United States begun and held at the City of New-York, on Wednesday the Fourth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eight nine.

THE Conventions of a number of the States, having at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added: And as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government, will best ensure the beneficent ends of its institution.

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following Articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all, or any of which Articles, when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution; viz.

ARTICLES *in addition to, and Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth Article of the original Constitution.*

AMENDMENT I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

AMENDMENT II

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

AMENDMENT III

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

AMENDMENT IV

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

AMENDMENT V

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

AMENDMENT VI

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

AMENDMENT VII

In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

AMENDMENT VIII

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

AMENDMENT IX

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

AMENDMENT X

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

AMENDMENT XI

The Judicial Power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

NOTE: Passed by Congress March 4, 1794. Ratified February 7, 1795.

AMENDMENT XII

The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; -- the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted; -- The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President,

the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. *And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.* -- The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

NOTE: Passed by Congress December 9, 1803. Ratified June 15, 1804.

NOTE: Language in italics was superseded by the 20th amendment.

AMENDMENT XIII

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

NOTE: Passed by Congress January 31, 1865. Ratified December 6, 1865.

AMENDMENT XIV

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the *male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age,* and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

NOTE: Language in italics was superseded by the 19th amendment and by the 26th amendment.

Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

NOTE: Passed by Congress June 13, 1866. Ratified July 9, 1868.

AMENDMENT XV

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude--

Section 2. The Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

NOTE: Passed by Congress February 26, 1869. Ratified February 3, 1870.

AMENDMENT XVI

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

NOTE: Passed by Congress July 2, 1909. Ratified February 3, 1913.

AMENDMENT XVII

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: *Provided*, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

NOTE: Passed by Congress May 13, 1912. Ratified April 8, 1913.

AMENDMENT XVIII

Section 1. *After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.*

Section 2. *The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.*

Section 3. *This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.*

NOTE: Passed by Congress December 18, 1917. Ratified January 16, 1919.

NOTE: Repealed by amendment 21.

AMENDMENT XIX

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

NOTE: Passed by Congress June 4, 1919. Ratified August 18, 1920.

AMENDMENT XX

Section 1. The terms of the President and the Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

Section 2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3d day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 3. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the

President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice President shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.

Section 4. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

Section 5. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

Section 6. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

NOTE: Passed by Congress March 2, 1932. Ratified January 23, 1933.

AMENDMENT XXI

Section 1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

Section 2. The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or Possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

NOTE: Passed by Congress February 20, 1933. Ratified December 5, 1933.

AMENDMENT XXII

Section 1. No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once. But this Article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this Article was proposed by Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this Article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term.

Section 2. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress.

NOTE: Passed by Congress March 21, 1947. Ratified February 27, 1951.

AMENDMENT XXIII

Section 1. The District constituting the seat of Government of the United States shall appoint in such manner as Congress may direct:

A number of electors of President and Vice President equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which the District would be entitled if it were a State, but in no event more than the least populous State; they shall be in addition to those appointed by the States, but they shall be considered, for the purposes of the election of President and Vice President, to be electors appointed by a State; and they shall meet in the District and perform such duties as provided by the twelfth article of amendment.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

NOTE: Passed by Congress June 16, 1960. Ratified March 29, 1961.

AMENDMENT XXIV

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay poll tax or other tax.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

NOTE: Passed by Congress August 27, 1962. Ratified January 23, 1964.

AMENDMENT XXV

Section 1. In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or resignation, the Vice President shall become President.

Section 2. Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice President, the President shall nominate a Vice President who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress.

Section 3. Whenever the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and until he transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice President as Acting President.

Section 4. Whenever the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President.

Thereafter, when the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive department or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit within four days to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon Congress shall decide the issue, assembling within forty-eight hours for that purpose if not in session. If the Congress, within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if Congress is not in session, within twenty-one days after Congress is required to assemble, determines by two-thirds vote of both Houses that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall continue to discharge the same as Acting President; otherwise, the President shall resume the powers and duties of his office.

NOTE: Passed by Congress July 6, 1965. Ratified February 10, 1967.

AMENDMENT XXVI

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States, who are eighteen years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of age.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

NOTE: Passed by Congress March 23, 1971. Ratified July 1, 1971.

AMENDMENT XXVII

No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of representatives shall have intervened.

NOTE: Originally proposed September 25, 1789. Ratified May 7, 1992.

MINNESOTA STATUTES 2026

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CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA

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CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA

Adopted October 13, 1857

Generally Revised November 5, 1974

(Section headnotes maintained by the Revisor of Statutes.)

Article 1.	Bill of rights.	Article 8.	Impeachment and removal from office.
Article 2.	Name and boundaries.	Article 9.	Amendments to the constitution.
Article 3.	Distribution of the powers of government.	Article 10.	Taxation.
Article 4.	Legislative department.	Article 11.	Appropriations and finances.
Article 5.	Executive department.	Article 12.	Special legislation; local government.
Article 6.	Judiciary.	Article 13.	Miscellaneous subjects.
Article 7.	Elective franchise.	Article 14.	Public highway system.

Preamble

We, the people of the state of Minnesota, grateful to God for our civil and religious liberty, and desiring to perpetuate its blessings and secure the same to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution

ARTICLE I
BILL OF RIGHTS

Section 1. **Object of government.** Government is instituted for the security, benefit and protection of the people, in whom all political power is inherent, together with the right to alter, modify or reform government whenever required by the public good.

Sec. 2. **Rights and privileges.** No member of this state shall be disfranchised or deprived of any of the rights or privileges secured to any citizen thereof, unless by the law of the land or the judgment of his peers. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the state otherwise than as punishment for a crime of which the party has been convicted.

Sec. 3. **Liberty of the press.** The liberty of the press shall forever remain inviolate, and all persons may freely speak, write and publish their sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of such right.

Sec. 4. **Trial by jury.** The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, and shall extend to all cases at law without regard to the amount in controversy. A jury trial may be waived by the parties in all cases in the manner prescribed by law. The legislature may provide that the agreement of five-sixths of a jury in a civil action or proceeding, after not less than six hours' deliberation, is a sufficient verdict. The legislature may provide for the number of jurors in a civil action or proceeding, provided that a jury have at least six members.

[Amended, November 8, 1988]

Sec. 5. **No excessive bail or unusual punishments.** Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishments inflicted.

Sec. 6. **Rights of accused in criminal prosecutions.** In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which county or district shall have been previously ascertained by law. In all prosecutions of crimes defined by law as felonies, the accused has the right to a jury of 12 members. In all other criminal prosecutions, the legislature may provide for the number of jurors, provided that a jury have at least six members. The accused shall enjoy the right to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor and to have the assistance of counsel in his defense.

[Amended, November 8, 1988]

Sec. 7. **Due process; prosecutions; double jeopardy; self-incrimination; bail; habeas corpus.** No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense without due process of law, and no person shall be put twice in jeopardy of punishment for the same offense, nor be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. All persons before conviction shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses when the proof is evident or the presumption great. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless the public safety requires it in case of rebellion or invasion.

Sec. 8. **Redress of injuries or wrongs.** Every person is entitled to a certain remedy in the laws for all injuries or wrongs which he may receive to his person, property or character, and to obtain justice freely and without purchase, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay, conformable to the laws.

Sec. 9. **Treason defined.** Treason against the state consists only in levying war against the state, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act or on confession in open court.

Sec. 10. **Unreasonable searches and seizures prohibited.** The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or things to be seized.

Sec. 11. **Attainders, ex post facto laws and laws impairing contracts prohibited.** No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or any law impairing the obligation of contracts shall be passed, and no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.

Sec. 12. **Imprisonment for debt; property exemption.** No person shall be imprisoned for debt in this state, but this shall not prevent the legislature from providing for imprisonment, or holding to bail, persons charged with fraud in contracting said debt. A reasonable amount of property shall be exempt from seizure or sale for the payment of any debt or liability. The amount of such exemption shall be determined by law. 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 to any laborer or servant for labor or service performed.

Sec. 13. **Private property for public use.** Private property shall not be taken, destroyed or damaged for public use without just compensation therefor, first paid or secured.

Sec. 14. **Military power subordinate.** The military shall be subordinate to the civil power and no standing army shall be maintained in this state in times of peace.

Sec. 15. **Lands allodial; void agricultural leases.** All lands within the state are allodial and feudal tenures of every description with all their incidents are prohibited. Leases and grants of agricultural lands for a longer period than 21 years reserving rent or service of any kind shall be void.

Sec. 16. **Freedom of conscience; no preference to be given to any religious establishment or mode of worship.** The enumeration of rights in this constitution shall not deny or impair others retained by and inherent in the people. The right of every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience shall never be infringed; nor shall any man be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any religious or ecclesiastical ministry, against his consent; nor shall any control of or interference with the rights of conscience be permitted, or any preference be given by law to any religious establishment or mode of worship; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the state, nor shall any money be drawn from the treasury for the benefit of any religious societies or religious or theological seminaries.

Sec. 17. **Religious tests and property qualifications prohibited.** No religious test or amount of property shall be required as a qualification for any office of public trust in the state. No religious test or amount of property shall be required as a qualification of any

voter at any election in this state; nor shall any person be rendered incompetent to give evidence in any court of law or equity in consequence of his opinion upon the subject of religion.

ARTICLE II
NAME AND BOUNDARIES

Section 1. **Name and boundaries; acceptance of organic act.** This state shall be called the state of Minnesota and shall consist of and have jurisdiction over the territory embraced in the act of Congress entitled, "An act to authorize the people of the Territory of Minnesota to form a constitution and state government, preparatory to their admission into the Union on equal footing with the original states," and the propositions contained in that act are hereby accepted, ratified and confirmed, and remain irrevocable without the consent of the United States.

Sec. 2. **Jurisdiction on boundary waters.** The state of Minnesota has concurrent jurisdiction on the Mississippi and on all other rivers and waters forming a common boundary with any other state or states. Navigable waters leading into the same, shall be common highways and forever free to citizens of the United States without any tax, duty, impost or toll therefor.

ARTICLE III
DISTRIBUTION OF THE POWERS OF GOVERNMENT

Section 1. **Division of powers.** The powers of government shall be divided into three distinct departments: legislative, executive and judicial. No person or persons belonging to or constituting one of these departments shall exercise any of the powers properly belonging to either of the others except in the instances expressly provided in this constitution.

ARTICLE IV
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

Section 1. **Composition of legislature.** The legislature consists of the senate and house of representatives.

Sec. 2. **Apportionment of members.** The number of members who compose the senate and house of representatives shall be prescribed by law. The representation in both houses shall be apportioned equally throughout the different sections of the state in proportion to the population thereof.

Sec. 3. **Census enumeration apportionment; congressional and legislative district boundaries; senate districts.** At its first session after each enumeration of the inhabitants of this state made by the authority of the United States, the legislature shall have the power to prescribe the bounds of congressional and legislative districts. Senators shall be chosen by single districts of convenient contiguous territory. No representative district shall be divided in the formation of a senate district. The senate districts shall be numbered in a regular series.

Sec. 4. **Terms of office of senators and representatives; vacancies.** Representatives shall be chosen for a term of two years, except to fill a vacancy. Senators shall be chosen for a term of four years, except to fill a vacancy and except there shall be an entire new election of all the senators at the first election of representatives after each new legislative apportionment provided for in this article. The governor shall call elections to fill vacancies in either house of the legislature.

Sec. 5. **Restriction on holding office.** No senator or representative shall hold any other office under the authority of the United States or the state of Minnesota, except that of postmaster or of notary public. If elected or appointed to another office, a legislator may resign from the legislature by tendering his resignation to the governor.

Sec. 6. **Qualification of legislators; judging election returns and eligibility.** Senators and representatives shall be qualified voters of the state, and shall have resided one year in the state and six months immediately preceding the election in the district from which

elected. Each house shall be the judge of the election returns and eligibility of its own members. The legislature shall prescribe by law the manner for taking evidence in cases of contested seats in either house.

Sec. 7. **Rules of government.** Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, sit upon its own adjournment, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member; but no member shall be expelled a second time for the same offense.

Sec. 8. **Oath of office.** Each member and officer of the legislature before entering upon his duties shall take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States, the constitution of this state, and to discharge faithfully the duties of his office to the best of his judgment and ability.

Sec. 9. **Compensation.** The salary of senators and representatives shall be prescribed 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. If Minnesota has an odd number of congressional districts, the governor and the chief justice must each appoint an at-large member in addition to a member from each congressional district. One-half of the members appointed by the governor and one-half of the members appointed by the chief justice must belong to the political party that has the most members in the legislature. One-half of the members appointed by the governor and one-half of the members appointed by the chief justice must belong to the political party that has the second-most members in the legislature. None of the members of the council may be current or former legislators, or the spouse of a current legislator. None of the members of the council may be current or former lobbyists registered under Minnesota law. None of the members of the council may be a current employee of the legislature. None of the members of the council may be a current or former judge. None of the members of the council may be a current or former governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general, secretary of state, or state auditor. None of the members of the council may be a current employee of an entity in the executive or judicial branch. Membership terms, removal, and compensation of members shall be as provided by law. The council must prescribe salaries by March 31 of each odd-numbered year, taking into account any other legislative compensation provided to legislators by the state of Minnesota, with any changes in salary to take effect on July 1 of that year. Any salary increase for legislators authorized in law by the legislature after January 5, 2015, is repealed.

[Amended, November 8, 2016]

Sec. 10. **Privilege from arrest.** The members of each house in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest during the session of their respective houses and in going to or returning from the same. For any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Sec. 11. **Protest and dissent of members.** Two or more members of either house may dissent and protest against any act or resolution which they think injurious to the public or to any individual and have the reason of their dissent entered in the journal.

Sec. 12. **Biennial meetings; length of session; special sessions; length of adjournments.** The legislature shall meet at the seat of government in regular session in each biennium at the times prescribed by law for not exceeding a total of 120 legislative days. The legislature shall not meet in regular session, nor in any adjournment thereof, after the first Monday following the third Saturday in May of any year. After meeting at a time prescribed by law, the legislature may adjourn to another time. "Legislative day" shall be defined by law. A special session of the legislature may be called by the governor on extraordinary occasions.

Neither house during a session of the legislature shall adjourn for more than three days (Sundays excepted) nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be assembled without the consent of the other house.

Sec. 13. **Quorum.** A majority of each house constitutes a quorum to transact business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day and compel the attendance of absent members in the manner and under the penalties it may provide.

Sec. 14. **Open sessions.** Each house shall be open to the public during its sessions except in cases which in its opinion require secrecy.

Sec. 15. **Officers; journals.** Each house shall elect its presiding officer and other officers as may be provided by law. Both houses shall keep journals of their proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, and the yeas and nays, when taken on any question, shall be entered in the journals.

Sec. 16. **Elections viva voce.** In all elections by the legislature members shall vote viva voce and their votes shall be entered in the journal.

Sec. 17. **Laws to embrace only one subject.** No law shall embrace more than one subject, which shall be expressed in its title.

Sec. 18. **Revenue bills to originate in house.** All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives, but the senate may propose and concur with the amendments as on other bills.

Sec. 19. **Reporting of bills.** Every bill shall be reported on three different days in each house, unless, in case of urgency, two-thirds of the house where the bill is pending deem it expedient to dispense with this rule.

Sec. 20. **Enrollment of bills.** Every bill passed by both houses shall be enrolled and signed by the presiding officer of each house. Any presiding officer refusing to sign a bill passed by both houses shall thereafter be disqualified from any office of honor or profit in the state. Each house by rule shall provide the manner in which a bill shall be certified for presentation to the governor in case of such refusal.

Sec. 21. **Passage of bills on last day of session prohibited.** No bill shall be passed by either house upon the day prescribed for adjournment. This section shall not preclude the enrollment of a bill or its transmittal from one house to the other or to the executive for his signature.

Sec. 22. **Majority vote of all members to pass a law.** The style of all laws of this state shall be: "Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Minnesota." No law shall be passed unless voted for by a majority of all the members elected to each house of the legislature, and the vote entered in the journal of each house.

Sec. 23. **Approval of bills by governor; action on veto.** Every bill passed in conformity to the rules of each house and the joint rules of the two houses shall be presented to the governor. If he approves a bill, he shall sign it, deposit it in the office of the secretary of state and notify the house in which it originated of that fact. If he vetoes a bill, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it originated. His objections shall be entered in the journal. If, after reconsideration, two-thirds of that house agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the governor's objections, to the other house, which shall likewise reconsider it. If approved by two-thirds of that house it becomes a law and shall be deposited in the office of the secretary of state. In such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for or against the bill shall be entered in the journal of each house. Any bill not returned by the governor within three days (Sundays excepted) after it is presented to him becomes a law as if he had signed it, unless the legislature by adjournment within that time prevents its return. Any bill passed during the last three days of a session may be presented to the governor during the three days following the day of final adjournment and becomes law if the governor signs and deposits it in the office of the secretary of state within 14 days after the adjournment of the legislature. Any bill passed during the last three days of the session which is not signed and deposited within 14 days after adjournment does not become a law.

If a bill presented to the governor contains several items of appropriation of money, he may veto one or more of the items while approving the bill. At the time he signs the bill the governor shall append to it a statement of the items he vetoes and the vetoed items shall not take effect. If the legislature is in session, he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated a copy of the statement, and the items vetoed shall be separately reconsidered. If on reconsideration any item is approved by two-thirds of the members elected to each house, it is a part of the law notwithstanding the objections of the governor.

Sec. 24. **Presentation of orders, resolutions, and votes to governor.** Each order, resolution or vote requiring the concurrence of the two houses except such as relate to the

business or adjournment of the legislature shall be presented to the governor and is subject to his veto as prescribed in case of a bill.

Sec. 25. **Disorderly conduct.** During a session each house may punish by imprisonment for not more than 24 hours any person not a member who is guilty of any disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence.

Sec. 26. **Banking laws; two-thirds votes.** Passage of a general banking law requires the vote of two-thirds of the members of each house of the legislature.

ARTICLE V
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Section 1. **Executive officers.** The executive department consists of a governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor, and attorney general, who shall be chosen by the electors of the state. The governor and lieutenant governor shall be chosen jointly by a single vote applying to both offices in a manner prescribed by law.

[Amended, November 3, 1998]

Sec. 2. **Term of governor and lieutenant governor; qualifications.** The term of office for the governor and lieutenant governor is four years and until a successor is chosen and qualified. Each shall have attained the age of 25 years and, shall have been a bona fide resident of the state for one year next preceding his election, and shall be a citizen of the United States.

Sec. 3. **Powers and duties of governor.** The governor shall communicate by message to each session of the legislature information touching the state and country. He is commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces and may call them out to execute the laws, suppress insurrection and repel invasion. He may require the opinion in writing of the principal officer in each of the executive departments upon any subject relating to his duties. With the advice and consent of the senate he may appoint notaries public and other officers provided by law. He may appoint commissioners to take the acknowledgment of deeds or other instruments in writing to be used in the state. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed. He shall fill any vacancy that may occur in the offices of secretary of state, auditor, attorney general and the other state and district offices hereafter created by law until the end of the term for which the person who had vacated the office was elected or the first Monday in January following the next general election, whichever is sooner, and until a successor is chosen and qualified.

[Amended, November 3, 1998]

Sec. 4. **Terms and salaries of executive officers.** The term of office of the secretary of state, attorney general and state auditor is four years and until a successor is chosen and qualified. The duties and salaries of the executive officers shall be prescribed by law.

[Amended, November 3, 1998]

Sec. 5. **Succession to offices of governor and lieutenant governor.** In case a vacancy occurs from any cause whatever in the office of governor, the lieutenant governor shall be governor during such vacancy. The compensation of the lieutenant governor shall be prescribed by law. The last elected presiding officer of the senate shall become lieutenant governor in case a vacancy occurs in that office. In case the governor is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the same devolves on the lieutenant governor. The legislature may provide by law for the case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the governor and lieutenant governor to discharge the duties of governor and may provide by law for continuity of government in periods of emergency resulting from disasters caused by enemy attack in this state, including but not limited to, succession to the powers and duties of public office and change of the seat of government.

Sec. 6. **Oath of office of state officers.** Each officer created by this article before entering upon his duties shall take an oath or affirmation to support the constitution of the United States and of this state and to discharge faithfully the duties of his office to the best of his judgment and ability.

Sec. 7. **Board of pardons.** The governor, the attorney general and the chief justice of the supreme court constitute a board of pardons. Its powers and duties shall be defined and

regulated by law. The governor in conjunction with the board of pardons has power to grant reprieves and pardons after conviction for an offense against the state except in cases of impeachment.

ARTICLE VI
JUDICIARY

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

[Amended, November 2, 1982]

Sec. 2. **Supreme court.** The supreme court consists 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 are prescribed by law, and appellate jurisdiction in all cases, but there shall be no trial by jury in the supreme court.

The legislature may establish a court of appeals and provide by law for the number of its judges, who shall not be judges of any other court, and its organization and for the review of its decisions by the supreme court. The court of appeals shall have appellate jurisdiction over all courts, except the supreme court, and other appellate jurisdiction as prescribed by law.

As provided by law judges of the court of appeals or of the district court may be assigned temporarily to act as judges of the supreme court upon its request and judges of the district court may be assigned temporarily by the supreme court to act as judges of the court of appeals.

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

[Amended, November 2, 1982]

Sec. 3. **Jurisdiction of district court.** The district court has original jurisdiction in all civil and criminal cases and shall have appellate jurisdiction as prescribed by law.

Sec. 4. **Judicial districts; district judges.** The number and boundaries of judicial districts shall be established in the manner provided by law but the office of a district judge shall 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 that district at the time of his selection and during his continuance in office.

Sec. 5. **Qualifications; compensation.** Judges of the supreme court, the court of appeals and the district 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.

[Amended, November 2, 1982]

Sec. 6. **Holding other office.** A judge of the supreme court, the court of appeals or 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. His term of office 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.

[Amended, November 2, 1982]

Sec. 7. **Term of office; election.** The term of office of all judges shall be six years and until their successors are qualified. They shall be elected by the voters from the area which they are to serve in the manner provided by law.

Sec. 8. **Vacancy.** 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 until a 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 the appointment.

Sec. 9. **Retirement, removal and discipline.** The legislature may provide by law for retirement of all judges and for the extension of the term of any judge who becomes eligible

for retirement within three years after expiration of the term for which he is selected. The legislature may also provide for the retirement, removal or other discipline of any judge who is disabled, incompetent or guilty of conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice.

Sec. 10. **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 has jurisdiction.

Sec. 11. **Probate jurisdiction.** Original jurisdiction in law and equity for the administration of the estates of deceased persons and all guardianship and incompetency proceedings, including jurisdiction over the administration of trust estates and for the determination of taxes contingent upon death, shall be provided by law.

Sec. 12. **Abolition of probate court; status of judges.** If the probate court is abolished by law, judges of that court who are learned in the law shall become judges of the court that assumes jurisdiction of matters described in section 11.

Sec. 13. **District court clerks.** There shall be in each county one clerk of the district court whose qualifications, duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law. He shall serve at the pleasure of a majority of the judges of the district court in each district.

ARTICLE VII
ELECTIVE FRANCHISE

Section 1. **Eligibility; place of voting; ineligible persons.** 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.

Sec. 2. **Residence.** For the purpose of voting no person loses residence solely by reason of his absence while employed in the service of the United States; nor while engaged upon the waters of this state or of the United States; nor while a student in any institution of learning; nor while kept at any almshouse or asylum; nor while confined in any public prison. No soldier, seaman or marine in the army or navy of the United States is a resident of this state solely in consequence of being stationed within the state.

Sec. 3. **Uniform oath at elections.** The legislature shall provide for a uniform oath or affirmation to be administered at elections and no person shall be compelled to take any other or different form of oath to entitle him to vote.

Sec. 4. **Civil process suspended on election day.** During the day on which an election is held no person shall be arrested by virtue of any civil process.

Sec. 5. **Elections by ballot.** All elections shall be by ballot except for such town officers as may be directed by law to be otherwise chosen.

Sec. 6. **Eligibility to hold office.** Every person who by the provisions of this article is entitled to vote at any election and is 21 years of age is eligible for any office elective by the people in the district wherein he has resided 30 days previous to the election, except as otherwise provided in this constitution, or the constitution and law of the United States.

Sec. 7. **Official year of state.** The official year for the state of Minnesota commences on the first Monday in January in each year and all terms of office terminate at that time. The general election shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in each even numbered year.

Sec. 8. **Election returns to secretary of state; board of canvassers.** The returns of every election for officeholders elected statewide shall be made to the secretary of state who shall call to his assistance two or more of the judges of the supreme court and two disinterested judges of the district courts. They shall constitute a board of canvassers to canvass the returns and declare the result within three days after the canvass.

Sec. 9. **Campaign spending limits.** The amount that may be spent by candidates for constitutional and legislative offices to campaign for nomination or election shall be limited by law. The legislature shall provide by law for disclosure of contributions and expenditures made to support or oppose candidates for state elective offices.

[Adopted, November 4, 1980]

ARTICLE VIII
IMPEACHMENT AND REMOVAL FROM OFFICE

Section 1. **Impeachment powers.** The house of representatives has the sole power of impeachment through a concurrence of a majority of all its members. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate. When sitting for that purpose, senators shall be upon oath or affirmation to do justice according to law and evidence. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the senators present.

Sec. 2. **Officers subject to impeachment; grounds; judgment.** The governor, secretary of state, auditor, attorney general and the judges of the supreme court, court of appeals and district courts may be impeached for corrupt conduct in office or for crimes and misdemeanors; but judgment shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit in this state. The party convicted shall also be subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

[Amended, November 2, 1982; November 3, 1998]

Sec. 3. **Suspension.** No officer shall exercise the duties of his office after he has been impeached and before his acquittal.

Sec. 4. **Service of impeachment papers.** No person shall be tried on impeachment before he has been served with a copy thereof at least 20 days previous to the day set for trial.

Sec. 5. **Removal of inferior officers.** The legislature of this state may provide for the removal of inferior officers for malfeasance or nonfeasance in the performance of their duties.

Sec. 6. **Recall.** A member of the senate or the house of representatives, an executive officer of the state identified in section 1 of article V of the constitution, or a judge of the supreme court, the court of appeals, or a district court is subject to recall from office by the voters. The grounds for recall of a judge shall be established by the supreme court. The grounds for recall of an officer other than a judge are serious malfeasance or nonfeasance during the term of office in the performance of the duties of the office or conviction during the term of office of a serious crime. A petition for recall must set forth the specific conduct that may warrant recall. A petition may not be issued until the supreme court has determined that the facts alleged in the petition are true and are sufficient grounds for issuing a recall petition. A petition must be signed by a number of eligible voters who reside in the district where the officer serves and who number not less than 25 percent of the number of votes cast for the office at the most recent general election. Upon a determination by the secretary of state that a petition has been signed by at least the minimum number of eligible voters, a recall election must be conducted in the manner provided by law. A recall election may not occur less than six months before the end of the officer's term. An officer who is removed from office by a recall election or who resigns from office after a petition for recall issues may not be appointed to fill the vacancy that is created.

[Adopted, November 5, 1996]

ARTICLE IX
AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

Section 1. **Amendments; ratification.** A majority of the members elected to each house of the legislature may propose amendments to this constitution. Proposed amendments shall be published with the laws passed at the same session and submitted to the people for their approval or rejection at a general election. If a majority of all the electors voting at the election vote to ratify an amendment, it becomes a part of this constitution. If two or more amendments are submitted at the same time, voters shall vote for or against each separately.

Sec. 2. **Constitutional convention.** Two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature may submit to the electors at the next general election the question of calling a convention to revise this constitution. If a majority of all the electors voting at the election vote for a convention, the legislature at its next session, shall provide by law for calling the convention. The convention shall consist of as many delegates as there are members of the house of representatives. Delegates shall be chosen in the same manner as members of the house of representatives and shall meet within three months after their election. Section 5 of Article IV of the constitution does not apply to election to the convention.

Sec. 3. **Submission to people of constitution drafted at convention.** A convention called to revise this constitution shall submit any revision to the people for approval or rejection at the next general election held not less than 90 days after submission of the revision. If three-fifths of all the electors voting on the question vote to ratify the revision, it becomes a new constitution of the state of Minnesota.

ARTICLE X
TAXATION

Section 1. **Power of taxation; exemptions; legislative powers.** 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, all seminaries of learning, all churches, church property, houses of worship, institutions of purely public charity, and public property used exclusively for any public purpose, shall be exempt from taxation except as provided in this section. There may be exempted from taxation personal property not exceeding in value $200 for each household, individual or head of a family, and household goods and farm machinery as the legislature determines. The legislature may authorize municipal corporations to levy and collect assessments for local improvements upon property benefited thereby without regard to cash valuation. The legislature by law may define or limit the property exempt under this section other than churches, houses of worship, and property solely used for educational purposes by academies, colleges, universities and seminaries of learning.

Sec. 2. **Forestation.** To encourage and promote forestation and reforestation of lands whether owned by private persons or the public, laws may be enacted fixing in advance a definite and limited annual tax on the lands for a term of years and imposing a yield tax on the timber and other forest products at or after the end of the term.

Sec. 3. **Occupation tax; ores.** Every person engaged in the business of mining or producing iron ore or other ores in this state shall pay to the state an occupation tax on the valuation of all ores mined or produced, which tax shall be in addition to all other taxes provided by law. The tax is due on the first day of May in the calendar year next following the mining or producing. The valuation of ore for the purpose of determining the amount of tax shall be ascertained as provided by law. Funds derived from the tax shall be used as follows: 50 percent to the state general revenue fund, 40 percent for the support of elementary and secondary schools and ten percent for the general support of the university.

Sec. 4. **Motor fuel taxation.** The state may levy an excise tax upon any means or substance for propelling aircraft or for propelling or operating motor or other vehicles or other equipment used for airport purposes and not used on the public highways of this state.

Sec. 5. **Aircraft.** The legislature may tax aircraft using the air space overlying the state on a more onerous basis than other personal property. Any such tax on aircraft shall be in lieu of all other taxes. The legislature may impose the tax on aircraft of companies paying taxes under any gross earnings system of taxation notwithstanding that earnings from the aircraft are included in the earnings on which gross earnings taxes are computed. The law may exempt from taxation aircraft owned by a nonresident of the state temporarily using the air space overlying the state.

Sec. 6. **Taconite taxation.** Laws of Minnesota 1963, Chapter 81, relating to the taxation of taconite and semi-taconite, and facilities for the mining, production and beneficiation

thereof shall not be repealed, modified or amended, nor shall any laws in conflict therewith be valid until November 4, 1989. Laws may be enacted fixing or limiting for a period not extending beyond the year 1990, the tax to be imposed on persons engaged in (1) the mining, production or beneficiation of copper, (2) the mining, production or beneficiation of copper-nickel, or (3) the mining, production or beneficiation of nickel. Taxes imposed on the mining or quarrying of taconite or semi-taconite and on the production of iron ore concentrates therefrom, which are in lieu of a tax on real or personal property, shall not be considered to be occupation, royalty, or excise taxes within the meaning of this amendment.

Sec. 7. [Repealed, November 5, 1974]

Sec. 8. **Parimutuel betting.** The legislature may authorize on-track parimutuel betting on horse racing in a manner prescribed by law.

[Adopted, November 2, 1982]

ARTICLE XI
APPROPRIATIONS AND FINANCES

Section 1. **Money paid from state treasury.** No money shall be paid out of the treasury of this state except in pursuance of an appropriation by law.

Sec. 2. **Credit of the state limited.** The credit of the state shall not be given or loaned in aid of any individual, association or corporation except as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 3. **Internal improvements prohibited; exceptions.** The state shall not be a party in carrying on works of internal improvements except as authorized by this constitution. If grants have been made to the state especially dedicated to specific purposes, the state shall devote the proceeds of the grants to those purposes and may pledge or appropriate the revenues derived from the works in aid of their completion.

Sec. 4. **Power to contract public debt; public debt defined.** The state may contract public debts for which its full faith, credit and taxing powers may be pledged at the times and in the manner authorized by law, but only for the purposes and subject to the conditions stated in section 5. Public debt includes any obligation payable directly in whole or in part from a tax of state wide application on any class of property, income, transaction or privilege, but does not include any obligation which is payable from revenues other than taxes.

Sec. 5. **Public debt and works of internal improvement; purposes.** Public debt may be contracted and works of internal improvements carried on for the following purposes:

(a) to acquire and to better public land and buildings and other public improvements of a capital nature and to provide money to be appropriated or loaned to any agency or political subdivision of the state for such purposes if the law authorizing the debt is adopted by the vote of at least three-fifths of the members of each house of the legislature;

(b) to repel invasion or suppress insurrection;

(c) to borrow temporarily as authorized in section 6;

(d) to refund outstanding bonds of the state or any of its agencies whether or not the full faith and credit of the state has been pledged for the payment of the bonds;

(e) to establish and maintain highways subject to the limitations of article XIV;

(f) to promote forestation and prevent and abate forest fires, including the compulsory clearing and improving of wild lands whether public or private;

(g) to construct, improve and operate airports and other air navigation facilities;

(h) to develop the state's agricultural resources by extending credit on real estate security in the manner and on the terms and conditions prescribed by law;

(i) to improve and rehabilitate railroad rights-of-way and other rail facilities whether public or private, provided that bonds issued and unpaid shall not at any time exceed $200,000,000 par value; and

(j) as otherwise authorized in this constitution.

As authorized by law political subdivisions may engage in the works permitted by (f), (g), and (i) and contract debt therefor.

[Amended, November 2, 1982]

Sec. 6. **Certificates of indebtedness.** As authorized by law certificates of indebtedness may be issued during a biennium, commencing on July 1 in each odd-numbered year and ending on and including June 30 in the next odd-numbered year, in anticipation of the collection of taxes levied for and other revenues appropriated to any fund of the state for expenditure during that biennium.

No certificates shall be issued in an amount which with interest thereon to maturity, added to the then outstanding certificates against a fund and interest thereon to maturity, will exceed the then unexpended balance of all money which will be credited to that fund during the biennium under existing laws. The maturities of certificates may be extended by refunding to a date not later than December l of the first full calendar year following the biennium in which the certificates were issued. If money on hand in any fund is not sufficient to pay all non-refunding certificates of indebtedness issued on a fund during any biennium and all certificates refunding the same, plus interest thereon, which are outstanding on December 1 immediately following the close of the biennium, the state auditor shall levy upon all taxable property in the state a tax collectible in the ensuing year sufficient to pay the same on or before December 1 of the ensuing year with interest to the date or dates of payment.

Sec. 7. **Bonds.** Public debt other than certificates of indebtedness authorized in section 6 shall be evidenced by the issuance of bonds of the state. All bonds issued under the provisions of this section shall mature not more than 20 years from their respective dates of issue and each law authorizing the issuance of bonds shall distinctly specify the purposes thereof and the maximum amount of the proceeds authorized to be expended for each purpose. A separate and special state bond fund shall be maintained on the official books and records. When the full faith and credit of the state has been pledged for the payment of bonds, the state auditor shall levy each year on all taxable property within the state a tax sufficient with the balance then on hand in the fund to pay all principal and interest on bonds issued under this section due and to become due within the ensuing year and to and including July 1 in the second ensuing year. The legislature by law may appropriate funds from any source to the state bond fund. The amount of money actually received and on hand pursuant to appropriations prior to the levy of the tax in any year shall be used to reduce the amount of tax otherwise required to be levied.

[Amended, November 3, 1998]

Sec. 8. **Permanent school fund; source; investment; board of investment.** The permanent school fund of the state consists of (a) the proceeds of lands granted by the United States for the use of schools within each township, (b) the proceeds derived from swamp lands granted to the state, (c) all cash and investments credited to the permanent school fund and to the swamp land fund, and (d) all cash and investments credited to the internal improvement land fund and the lands therein. No portion of these lands shall be sold otherwise than at public sale, and in the manner provided by law. All funds arising from the sale or other disposition of the lands, or income accruing in any way before the sale or disposition thereof, shall be credited to the permanent school fund. Within limitations prescribed by law, the fund shall be invested to secure the maximum return consistent with the maintenance of the perpetuity of the fund. The principal of the permanent school fund shall be perpetual and inviolate forever. This does not prevent the sale of investments at less than the cost to the fund; however, all losses not offset by gains shall be repaid to the fund from the interest and dividends earned thereafter. The net interest and dividends arising from the fund shall be distributed to the different school districts of the state in a manner prescribed by law.

A board of investment consisting of the governor, the state auditor, the secretary of state, and the attorney general is constituted for the purpose of administering and directing the investment of all state funds. The board shall not permit state funds to be used for the underwriting or direct purchase of municipal securities from the issuer or the issuer's agent.

[Amended, November 6, 1984; November 3, 1998]

NOTE: If the constitutional amendment to article XI, section 8, proposed by Laws 2026, chapter 114, section 1, is approved by the people at the general election on November 3, 2026, section 8 will read as follows:

"Sec. 8. The permanent school fund of the state consists of (a) the proceeds of lands granted by the United States for the use of schools within each township, (b) the proceeds derived from swamp lands granted to the state, (c) all cash and investments

credited to the permanent school fund and to the swamp land fund, and (d) all cash and investments credited to the internal improvement land fund and the lands therein. No portion of these lands shall be sold otherwise than at public sale, and in the manner provided by law. All funds arising from the sale or other disposition of the lands, or income accruing in any way before the sale or disposition thereof, shall be credited to the permanent school fund. Within limitations prescribed by law, the fund shall be invested and managed as a perpetual financial resource for the sole purpose of apportioning money to the different school districts of the state. Management of the fund shall be designed to provide annual distributions while preserving the purchasing power of the fund over time and balancing the needs of current and future beneficiaries. Reasonable and necessary administrative costs associated with managing the fund or school trust lands may be paid from the fund in the manner prescribed by law. The distribution policy shall be prescribed by law and consistent with the aforementioned principles. Distributions from the fund shall be apportioned to the different school districts of the state in a manner prescribed by law.

A board of investment consisting of the governor, the state auditor, the secretary of state, and the attorney general is constituted for the purpose of administering and directing the investment of all state funds. The board shall not permit state funds to be used for the underwriting or direct purchase of municipal securities from the issuer or the issuer's agent."

Sec. 9. **Investment of permanent university fund; restrictions.** The permanent university fund of this state may be loaned to or invested in the bonds of any county, school district, city or town of this state and in first mortgage loans secured upon improved and cultivated farm lands of this state, but no such investment or loan shall be made until approved by the board of investment; nor shall a loan or investment be made when the bonds to be issued or purchased would make the entire bonded indebtedness exceed 15 percent of the assessed valuation of the taxable property of the county, school district, city or town issuing the bonds; nor shall any farm loan or investment be made when the investment or loan would exceed 30 percent of the actual cash value of the farm land mortgaged to secure the investment; nor shall investments or loans be made at a lower rate of interest than two percent per annum nor for a shorter period than one year nor for a longer period than 30 years.

Sec. 10. **Exchange of public lands; reservation of rights.** As the legislature may provide, any of the public lands of the state, including lands held in trust for any purpose, may be exchanged for any publicly or privately held lands with the unanimous approval of the governor, the attorney general and the state auditor. Lands so acquired shall be subject to the trust, if any, to which the lands exchanged therefor were subject. The state shall reserve all mineral and water power rights in lands transferred by the state.

[Amended, November 6, 1984]

Sec. 11. **Timber lands set apart as state forests; disposition of revenue.** School and other public lands of the state better adapted for the production of timber than for agriculture may be set apart as state school forests, or other state forests as the legislature may provide. The legislature may also provide for their management on forestry principles. The net revenue therefrom shall be used for the purposes for which the lands were granted to the state.

Sec. 12. **County, township or municipal aid to railroads limited.** The legislature shall not authorize any county, township or municipal corporation to become indebted to aid in the construction or equipment of railroads to any amount that exceeds five percent of the value of the taxable property within that county, township or municipal corporation. The amount of taxable property shall be determined by the last assessment previous to the incurring of the indebtedness.

Sec. 13. **Safekeeping state funds; security; deposit of funds; embezzlement.** All officers and other persons charged with the safekeeping of state funds shall be required to give ample security for funds received by them and to keep an accurate entry of each sum received and of each payment and transfer. If any person converts to his own use in any manner or form, or shall loan, with or without interest, or shall deposit in his own name, or otherwise than in the name of the state of Minnesota; or shall deposit in banks or with any person or persons or exchange for other funds or property, any portion of the funds of the state or the school funds aforesaid, except in the manner prescribed by law, every such act shall be and constitute an embezzlement of so much of the aforesaid state and school funds, or either of the same, as shall thus be taken, or loaned, or deposited or exchanged, and shall be a felony. Any failure to pay over, produce or account for the state school funds, or any part of the same entrusted to such officer or persons as by law required on demand, shall be held and be taken to be prima facie evidence of such embezzlement.

Sec. 14. **Environment and natural resources fund.** A permanent environment and natural resources trust fund is established in the state treasury. The assets of the fund shall be appropriated by law for the public purpose of protection, conservation, preservation, and

enhancement of the state's air, water, land, fish, wildlife, and other natural resources. The assets of the fund shall not be used to pay the principal or interest of any bonds. The assets of the fund shall not be used to pay for any costs related to the construction, repair, improvement, or operation of any facility or system that processes wastewater, but may be used to pay for research related to wastewater. The amount appropriated each year of a biennium, commencing on July 1 in each odd-numbered year and ending on and including June 30 in the next odd-numbered year, may be up to seven percent of the market value of the fund on June 30 one year before the start of the biennium. Not less than 40 percent of the net proceeds from any state-operated lottery must be credited to the fund through December 31, 2050.

[Adopted, November 8, 1988; Amended, November 6, 1990; November 3, 1998; November 5, 2024]

Sec. 15. **Outdoor heritage, clean water, parks and trails, and arts and cultural heritage; sales tax dedicated funds.** 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.

[Adopted, November 4, 2008]

ARTICLE XII
SPECIAL LEGISLATION; LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Section 1. **Prohibition of special legislation; particular subjects.** In all cases when a general law can be made applicable, a special law shall not be enacted except as provided in section 2. Whether a general law could have been made applicable in any case shall be judicially determined without regard to any legislative assertion on that subject. The legislature shall pass no local or special law authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, vacating or maintaining of roads, highways, streets or alleys; remitting fines, penalties or forfeitures; changing the names of persons, places, lakes or rivers; authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children; changing the law of descent or succession; conferring rights on minors; declaring any named person of age; giving effect to informal or invalid wills or deeds, or affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability; granting divorces; exempting property from taxation or regulating the rate of interest on money; creating private corporations, or amending, renewing, or extending the charters thereof; granting to any private corporation, association, or individual any special or exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever or authorizing public taxation for a private purpose. The inhibitions of local or special laws in this section shall not prevent the passage of general laws on any of the subjects enumerated.

Sec. 2. **Special laws; local government.** Every law which upon its effective date applies to a single local government unit or to a group of such units in a single county or a number of contiguous counties is a special law and shall name the unit or, in the latter case, the counties to which it applies. The legislature may enact special laws relating to local government units, but a special law, unless otherwise provided by general law, shall become effective only after its approval by the affected unit expressed through the voters or the governing body and by such majority as the legislature may direct. Any special law may be modified or superseded by a later home rule charter or amendment applicable to the same local government unit, but this does not prevent the adoption of subsequent laws on the same subject. The legislature may repeal any existing special or local law, but shall not amend, extend or modify any of the same except as provided in this section.

Sec. 3. **Local government; legislation affecting.** The legislature may provide by law for the creation, organization, administration, consolidation, division and dissolution of local government units and their functions, for the change of boundaries thereof, for their elective and appointive officers including qualifications for office and for the transfer of county seats. A county boundary may not be changed or county seat transferred until approved in each county affected by a majority of the voters voting on the question.

Sec. 4. **Home rule charter.** Any local government unit when authorized by law may adopt a home rule charter for its government. A charter shall become effective if approved by such majority of the voters of the local government unit as the legislature prescribes by general law. If a charter provides for the consolidation or separation of a city and a county, in whole or in part, it shall not be effective without approval of the voters both in the city and in the remainder of the county by the majority required by law.

Sec. 5. **Charter commissions.** The legislature shall provide by law for charter commissions. Notwithstanding any other constitutional limitations the legislature may require that commission members be freeholders, provide for their appointment by judges of the district court, and permit any member to hold any other elective or appointive office other than judicial. Home rule charter amendments may be proposed by a charter commission or by a petition of five percent of the voters of the local government unit as determined by law and shall not become effective until approved by the voters by the majority required by law. Amendments may be proposed and adopted in any other manner provided by law. A local government unit may repeal its home rule charter and adopt a statutory form of government or a new charter upon the same majority vote as is required by law for the adoption of a charter in the first instance.

ARTICLE XIII
MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS

Section 1. **Uniform system of public schools.** The stability of a republican form of government depending mainly upon the intelligence of the people, it is the duty of the legislature to establish a general and uniform system of public schools. The legislature shall make such provisions by taxation or otherwise as will secure a thorough and efficient system of public schools throughout the state.

Sec. 2. **Prohibition as to aiding sectarian school.** In no case shall any public money or property be appropriated or used for the support of schools wherein the distinctive doctrines, creeds or tenets of any particular Christian or other religious sect are promulgated or taught.

Sec. 3. **University of Minnesota.** All the rights, immunities, franchises and endowments heretofore granted or conferred upon the University of Minnesota are perpetuated unto the university.

Sec. 4. **Lands taken for public way or use; compensation; common carriers.** Land may be taken for public way and for the purpose of granting to any corporation the franchise of way for public use. In all cases, however, a fair and equitable compensation shall be paid for land and for the damages arising from taking it. All corporations which are common carriers enjoying the right of way in pursuance of the provisions of this section shall be

bound to carry the mineral, agricultural and other productions of manufacturers on equal and reasonable terms.

Sec. 5. **Lotteries.** The legislature shall not authorize any lottery or the sale of lottery tickets, other than authorizing a lottery and sale of lottery tickets for a lottery operated by the state.

[Amended, November 8, 1988]

Sec. 6. **Prohibition of combinations to affect markets.** Any combination of persons either as individuals or as members or officers of any corporation to monopolize markets for food products in this state or to interfere with, or restrict the freedom of markets is a criminal conspiracy and shall be punished as the legislature may provide.

Sec. 7. **No license required to peddle.** Any person may sell or peddle the products of the farm or garden occupied and cultivated by him without obtaining a license therefor.

Sec. 8. **Veterans' bonus.** The state may pay an adjusted compensation to persons who served in the armed forces of the United States during the period of the Vietnam conflict or the Persian Gulf War. Whenever authorized and in the amounts and on the terms fixed by law, the state may expend monies and pledge the public credit to provide money for the purposes of this section. The duration of the Vietnam conflict and the Persian Gulf War may be defined by law.

[Amended, November 5, 1996]

Sec. 9. **Militia organization.** The legislature shall pass laws necessary for the organization, discipline and service of the militia of the state.

Sec. 10. **Seat of government.** The seat of government of the state is in the city of St. Paul. The legislature may provide by law for a change of the seat of government by a vote of the people, or may locate the same upon the land granted by Congress for a seat of government. If the seat of government is changed, the capitol building and grounds shall be dedicated to an institution for the promotion of science, literature and the arts to be organized by the legislature of the state. The Minnesota Historical Society shall always be a department of this institution.

Sec. 11. **State seal.** A seal of the state shall be kept by the secretary of state and be used by him officially. It shall be called the great seal of the state of Minnesota.

Sec. 12. **Preservation of hunting and fishing.** Hunting and fishing and the taking of game and fish are a valued part of our heritage that shall be forever preserved for the people and shall be managed by law and regulation for the public good.

[Adopted, November 3, 1998]

ARTICLE XIV
PUBLIC HIGHWAY SYSTEM

Section 1. **Authority of state; participation of political subdivisions.** The state may construct, improve and maintain public highways, may assist political subdivisions in this work and by law may authorize any political subdivision to aid in highway work within its boundaries.

Sec. 2. **Trunk highway system.** There is hereby created a trunk highway system which shall be constructed, improved and maintained as public highways by the state. The highways shall extend as nearly as possible along the routes number 1 through 70 described in the constitutional amendment adopted November 2, 1920, and the routes described in any act of the legislature which has made or hereafter makes a route a part of the trunk highway system.

The legislature may add by law new routes to the trunk highway system. The trunk highway system may not exceed 12,200 miles in extent, except the legislature may add trunk highways in excess of the mileage limitation as necessary or expedient to take advantage of any federal aid made available by the United States to the state of Minnesota.

Any route added by the legislature to the trunk highway system may be relocated or removed from the system as provided by law. The definite location of trunk highways numbered 1 through 70 may be relocated as provided by law but no relocation shall cause

a deviation from the starting points or terminals nor cause any deviation from the various villages and cities through which the routes are to pass under the constitutional amendment adopted November 2, 1920. The location of routes may be determined by boards, officers or tribunals in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. **County state-aid highway system.** A county state-aid highway system shall be constructed, improved and maintained by the counties as public highways in the manner provided by law. The system shall include streets in municipalities of less than 5,000 population where necessary to provide an integrated and coordinated highway system and may include similar streets in larger municipalities.

Sec. 4. **Municipal state-aid street system.** A municipal state-aid street system shall be constructed, improved and maintained as public highways by municipalities having a population of 5,000 or more in the manner provided by law.

Sec. 5. **Highway user tax distribution fund.** There is hereby created a highway user tax distribution fund to be used solely for highway purposes as specified in this article. The fund consists of the proceeds of any taxes authorized by sections 9 and 10 of this article. The net proceeds of the taxes shall be apportioned: 62 percent to the trunk highway fund; 29 percent to the county state-aid highway fund; nine percent to the municipal state-aid street fund. Five percent of the net proceeds of the highway user tax distribution fund may be set aside and apportioned by law to one or more of the three foregoing funds. The balance of the highway user tax distribution fund shall be transferred to the trunk highway fund, the county state-aid highway fund, and the municipal state-aid street fund in accordance with the percentages set forth in this section. No change in the apportionment of the five percent may be made within six years of the last previous change.

Sec. 6. **Trunk highway fund.** There is hereby created a trunk highway fund which shall be used solely for the purposes specified in section 2 of this article and the payment of principal and interest of any bonds issued under the authority of section 11 of this article and any bonds issued for trunk highway purposes prior to July 1, 1957. All payments of principal and interest on bonds issued shall be a first charge on money coming into this fund during the year in which the principal or interest is payable.

Sec. 7. **County state-aid highway fund.** There is hereby created a county state-aid highway fund. The county state-aid highway fund shall be apportioned among the counties as provided by law. The funds apportioned shall be used by the counties as provided by law for aid in the construction, improvement and maintenance of county state-aid highways. The legislature may authorize the counties by law to use a part of the funds apportioned to them to aid in the construction, improvement and maintenance of other county highways, township roads, municipal streets and any other public highways, including but not limited to trunk highways and municipal state-aid streets within the respective counties.

Sec. 8. **Municipal state-aid street fund.** There is hereby created a municipal state-aid street fund to be apportioned as provided by law among municipalities having a population of 5,000 or more. The fund shall be used by municipalities as provided by law for the construction, improvement and maintenance of municipal state-aid streets. The legislature may authorize municipalities to use a part of the fund in the construction, improvement and maintenance of other municipal streets, trunk highways, and county state-aid highways within the counties in which the municipality is located.

Sec. 9. **Taxation of motor vehicles.** The legislature by law may tax motor vehicles using the public streets and highways on a more onerous basis than other personal property. Any such tax on motor vehicles shall be in lieu of all other taxes thereon, except wheelage taxes imposed by political subdivisions solely for highway purposes. The legislature may impose this tax on motor vehicles of companies paying taxes under the gross earnings system of taxation notwithstanding that earnings from the vehicles may be included in the earnings on which gross earnings taxes are computed. The proceeds of the tax shall be paid into the highway user tax distribution fund. The law may exempt from taxation any motor vehicle owned by a nonresident of the state properly licensed in another state and transiently or temporarily using the streets and highways of the state.

Sec. 10. **Taxation of motor fuel.** The legislature may levy an excise tax on any means or substance used for propelling vehicles on the public highways of this state or on the business of selling it. The proceeds of the tax shall be paid into the highway user tax distribution fund.

Sec. 11. **Highway bonds.** The legislature may provide by law for the sale of bonds to carry out the provisions of section 2. The proceeds shall be paid into the trunk highway fund. Any bonds shall mature serially over a term not exceeding 20 years and shall not be sold for less than par and accrued interest. If the trunk highway fund is not adequate to pay principal and interest of these bonds when due, the legislature may levy on all taxable property of the state in an amount sufficient to meet the deficiency or it may appropriate to the fund money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated.

[Amended, November 2, 1982]

Sec. 12. **Motor vehicle sales tax apportionment.** Beginning with the fiscal year starting July 1, 2007, 63.75 percent of the revenue from a tax imposed by the state on the sale of a new or used motor vehicle must be apportioned for the transportation purposes described in section 13, then the revenue apportioned for transportation purposes must be increased by ten percent for each subsequent fiscal year through June 30, 2011, and then the revenue must be apportioned 100 percent for transportation purposes after June 30, 2011.

[Adopted, November 7, 2006]

Sec. 13. **Motor vehicle sales tax allocation.** The revenue apportioned in section 12 must be allocated for the following transportation purposes: not more than 60 percent must be deposited in the highway user tax distribution fund, and not less than 40 percent must be deposited in a fund dedicated solely to public transit assistance as defined by law.

[Adopted, November 7, 2006]

UNIVERSITY CHARTER

Official Publication of the State of Minnesota
Revisor of Statutes

MINNESOTA STATUTES 2026

Official Publication of the State of Minnesota
Revisor of Statutes

UNIVERSITY CHARTER

LAWS 1851, CHAPTER 3

CHAP. III.--An act to incorporate the University of Minnesota, at the Falls of St. Anthony.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE TERRITORY OF MINNESOTA, That there shall be established in this Territory an Institution, under the name and style of the University of Minnesota:

Sec. 2. The proceeds of all land that may hereafter be granted by the United States to the Territory for the support of a University, shall be and remain a perpetual fund, to be called the "University Fund," the interest of which shall be appropriated to the support of a University, and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed in such University.

Sec. 3. The object of the University shall be to provide the inhabitants of this Territory with the means of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the various branches of Literature, Science and the Arts.

Sec. 4. The government of this University shall be vested in a Board of twelve Regents, who shall be elected by the Legislature as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 5. The members of the Board of Regents shall be elected at the present session of the Legislature, and shall be divided into classes, numbered one, two, and three; class numbered one shall hold their offices for two years; class numbered two, for four years, and class numbered three, for six years, from the first Monday of February, one thousand, eight hundred and fifty one; biennially thereafter there shall be elected in Joint Convention of both branches of the Legislature, four members to supply the vacancies made by the provisions of this section, and who shall hold their offices for six years respectively.

Sec. 6. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in the office of Regents of the University, from any cause whatever, it shall be the duty of the Governor to fill such office by appointment, and the person or persons so appointed, shall continue in office until the close of the session of the Legislature, then next thereafter, and until others are elected in their stead.

Sec. 7. The Regents of the University and their successors in office, shall constitute a body corporate, with the name and style of the "Regents of the University of Minnesota," with the right as such, of suing and being sued, of contracting and being contracted with, of making and using a common seal, and altering the same at pleasure.

Sec. 8. The Regents shall appoint a Secretary, a Treasurer, and a Librarian, who shall hold their respective offices during the pleasure of the Board. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to record all the proceedings of the Board and carefully to preserve all its books and papers; the Treasurer shall keep a true and faithful account of all moneys received and paid out by him, and shall give such bonds for the faithful performance of the duties of his office as the Regents may require.

Sec. 9. The Regents shall have power, and it shall be their duty to enact laws for the government of the University; to elect a Chancellor, who shall be ex-officio, President of the Board of Regents, or when absent, or previous to the election of such Chancellor, the Board may appoint one of their own number President pro. tem. They may also appoint the requisite number of professors and tutors and such other officers as they may deem expedient; also to determine the amount of their respective salaries: Provided, That the salaries thus determined, shall be submitted to the Legislature for their approval or dissent.

Sec. 10. The University shall consist of five Departments: The Department of Science, Literature and the Arts: The Department of Law: The Department of Medicine: The Department of the theory and practice of Elementary Instruction: The Department of Agriculture. The immediate government of the several Departments shall be entrusted to their respective Faculties; but the Regents shall have power to regulate the course of Instruction, and prescribe under the advice of the Professorships, the books and authorities to be used in the several Departments, and also to confer such degrees and grant such diplomas as are usually conferred by other Universities.

Sec. 11. The Regents shall have power to remove any officer connected with the Institution, when in their judgment the interest of the University requires it.

Sec. 12. The admission fee to the University and the charges for tuition in the several Departments thereof, shall be regulated and prescribed by the Board of Regents; and as soon as in their opinion, the income of the University fund will permit, tuition in all of the Departments shall be without charge to all students in the same, who are residents of the Territory.

Sec. 13. The University of Minnesota, shall be located at or near the Falls of Saint Anthony, and the Regents as soon as they may deem expedient, shall procure a suitable site for the erection of the University buildings, and they may proceed to the erection of the same as soon as funds may be provided for that purpose, after such plan or plans as may be approved by a majority of said Board.

Sec. 14. The Regents shall have the power, and it shall be their duty, as soon as the requisite funds shall have been secured for that purpose, to establish a Preparatory Department of said University, and employ teachers for the same, who shall be qualified to give instruction in all the branches of learning usually taught in Academies; which Preparatory Department may be discontinued whenever the Regents may think proper, after the other Departments of said University shall have been established.

Sec. 15. The Regents are authorized to expend such portions of the fund, which by the provisions of this act, may come under their control, as they may deem expedient for the erection of suitable buildings, and the purchase of apparatus, a Library, and a Cabinet of Natural History; and the selection, management and control of all lands, which may hereafter be granted by Congress for the endowment of said University, is hereby vested in the Board of Regents.

Sec. 16. The Regents shall make a report annually, to the Legislature at its regular session, exhibiting the state and progress of the University in its several Departments, the course of study, the number of professors and students, the amount of expenditures and such other information as they may deem proper, or may from time to time be required of them.

Sec. 17. Meetings of the Board may be called by any seven members thereof, at such time and place as they may deem expedient, and a majority of the said Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but a smaller number may adjourn from time to time.

Sec. 18. The Regents, if they shall deem it expedient, may receive into connection with the University, any college within the Territory, upon application of the Board of Trustees; and such college so received, shall become a branch of the University, and be subject to the visitation of the Regents.

Sec. 19. No religious tenets or opinions shall be required to entitle any person to be admitted as a student in said University; and no such tenets or opinions shall be required as a qualification for any professor, tutor or officer of said University.

Sec. 20. The Legislative Assembly may at any time, alter, amend, modify or repeal this act.

NOTE: For the constitutional status of this act see *State ex rel. University of Minnesota v. Chase,* 175 Minn. 259, 220 N.W. 951 (1928), *State ex rel. Peterson v. Quinlivan,* 198 Minn. 65, 268 N.W. 858 (1936), and *Regents of the University of Minnesota v. Lord,* 257 N.W. 2d 796 (Minn. 1977).

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