

2017 HOUSE GOVERNMENT AND VETERANS AFFAIRS

HCR 3006

2017 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Government and Veterans Affairs Committee Fort Union, State Capitol

HCR 3006
2/2/2017
27828

- Subcommittee
 Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature



Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

Calling for a convention for the purpose of amending the United States Constitution to impose fiscal restraints on the federal government and limit the power and jurisdiction of the federal government

Minutes:

Attachments 1, 1A, 2, 3, 4

Chairman Kasper opened the hearing on HCR 3006. He turned the committee over to Vice Chair Louser.

Chairman Kasper introduced the bill. This deals with the opportunity under the United States Constitution for legislatures across the United States with 34 consenting legislatures to call a convention to consider amendments to the United States Constitution. He read Article 5 of the Constitution (2:14-2:57). Our founders declared in our Constitution that we have two ways to propose amendments. One of their largest fears was that the United States federal government would become too powerful, too onerous on the people, and forget what this Constitution says, and so they wanted a fail safe way for amendments to be proposed, and they also wanted to be sure that the power of this republic that we live in was left in the hands of the people through the legislative process and the legislators. He walked through the bill starting at the last whereas and the itemized items on Pages 2-3 (4:47-8:40). Last session we did pass a delegate instruction concurrent resolution, and it specifically binds those delegates to the call of the convention based upon what the Article 5 is which is the bill before us today. There was a mock convention of the states in Virginia in September of last year that Rep. Rick Becker, Louser, and I attended. The first evening we met the delegates, and, in most cases, there were three representatives from all 50 states. The second day we broke into subcommittees and each of us were on a separate committee. In those subcommittees we considered various proposed amendments to the United States Constitution. A total of ten proposed amendments came forward out of those three subcommittees. The next day all the delegates met as a whole and we had debate. Each amendment was taken up separately, and at the end each state had one vote. We all three agreed on each of those ten amendments how we would vote as representative of ND. Six of those proposed amendments came forward as a do pass and the other four failed. If this would have been a real convention, those six that had passed would have been sent to the 50 legislatures across the United States, and each one of those legislative bodies would

deliberate each amendment separately in their chambers, or if there is a convention called, they would deliberate in a convention, and they would vote separately on each one of the amendments. 38 state legislatures would have to ratify each proposed amendment separately before it amended to the United States Constitution. In my opinion there is no difference between Congress proposing an amendment which it has in the past and sending it to the 50 states for their vote by the legislatures or a convention of people representing the state and proposing amendments and sending them to the 50 state legislatures. One the federal government has the opportunity to propose. The other, the states have the opportunity to propose.

Rep. Steiner: Do you have an idea of where this limit of the terms for the officials and members of Congress is rooted from?

Chairman Kasper: Last session we had four proposed Article 5 resolutions. This committee heard and passed all four. The Senate passed two of the four. One that failed in the Senate is this bill right here. We did pass a balanced budget resolution which did pass the House and the Senate.

Rep. Karls: On #7, Page 3, it talks how the legislative assembly may recall its delegates any time. Since we only meet every two years, how would that operate in ND?

Chairman Kasper: I would assume if this convention would be called and we were not in session, authority would be provided of maybe legislative management or another legislative interim committee to make that decision. We could have a special session.

Rep. Johnston: Have any bad amendments been ratified by the states in the past?

Chairman Kasper: I don't quite understand your question.

Rep. Johnston: I don't think the 14th, 17th, and 18th amendments were really good amendments and yet they were ratified by the states. I keep hearing that we don't have to worry about bad amendments getting ratified because the majority of the states are Republican controlled. Yet, bad amendments have been ratified in the past. Could this happen again?

Chairman Kasper: Theoretically, it could. In my opinion, the fail safe is that 38 state legislatures must ratify, and if you get 38 state legislatures in this day and age to agree on anything, I think you have a pretty good opportunity in front of you.

Rep. Olson: On Page 1, Lines 21 and 23, we are specifically spelling out the limitations to the proposed amendments. Where does this get its teeth? What would be the mechanism for policing within the convention or thereafter to insure that amendments proposed fit these particular definitions?

Chairman Kasper: I would like you to ask Senator Coburn him that same question. I would assume if and when a convention of the states is called, it would be streamed live over the internet or all kinds of media ways and places across the country because that is what we do now days. We would have instantaneous feedback to the people of the United States about

what that convention is doing and not doing. If it appears that there is something going astray based upon what our charge to our delegates is, we have the right to recall them under the delegate recall concurrent resolution we passed last session.

Rep. Olson: Maybe one mechanism would be that we would send monitors with that would have the power of the state to recall delegates from our state that start acting out of line, and they could be in touch with people back here?

Chairman Kasper: That certainly is a possibility. I believe there is a concurrent resolution in the Senate that provides a delegate recall process to do just that.

Rep. Johnston: Was the convention of 1787 a runaway convention?

Chairman Kasper: There was no question there, so I am not going to respond to that. However, when Senator Coburn testifies, you might want to ask him a question about that.

Senator Tom Coburn, former US Senator from Oklahoma, appeared. (22:21) You control who you send, and it will be state legislators. People are worried about who gets to decide their future. An uncontrolled bureaucracy and federal courts that have changed the constitution masterfully to the extent of moving toward socialism has totally changed our country. 60% of your state budget, not counting federal grants or federal money, is controlled by a bureaucrat in Washington. Our founders gave us the power, and the organizations they trusted the most were the various legislatures. What has happened is the commerce clause has been prostituted. The big movement was in 1931 when the Supreme Court upheld the ability of the Department of Agriculture to tell a farmer in Ohio that he couldn't plant 12 acres of wheat for his own consumption and his own seed. I come before you today, because our founders gave us a tool. If you don't think this country is in trouble, don't vote for this. The average millennial has a negative net worth of \$7,000, and their unfunded liability obligation in the future is \$1,760,000. That is my generation sending that to the millennials, because we weren't responsible, and it is both parties. Medicare D was passed, because the number one thing in the 2004 presidential election was the price of prescription drugs. The Republicans passed a new entitlement with no means to pay for it. We added another \$13 trillion to our kids to pay for a benefit we already paid for. You have to limit the scope and jurisdiction of the bureaucracies, and you have to return the power to you. You are the ones that our founders intended to have the vast majority of the power. That is exactly what you will do with these three areas by having an Article 5 amendments convention. You are going to limit scope and jurisdiction. You are going to force generally accepted accounting principles on the federal government. Last fiscal year was a \$584 billion deficit, but the debt actually rose \$1.6 trillion, and the unfunded liability is almost \$7 trillion. We can do nothing. We can make sure that our kids live through another depression, because we now have \$20 trillion in debt and \$144 trillion in unfunded liabilities. We have no way to pay for it, because the entire worth of the country is only \$104 trillion. Freedom and liberty is eroded. Our founders are asking you to do what they gave you the tool for, and that is when the country gets out of control, you get to be in charge. The only runaway is the federal runaway government that we have today. I will dispute with facts anybody that wants to claim there was a runaway convention. It never happened. Only one state did not follow directions, and when they went home after they agreed to the constitution, they were famously accepted and said you did a great job. That was Massachusetts. New York didn't go. Do you trust yourself

to pick somebody that will represent North Dakota? We cannot perform on the basis of fear. We have to perform on the basis of courage. If there is something in this outside of the perimeters of this application, it will never get sent to the states by the Congress, because they are going to get sued, and there will be an injunction. The other thing is you use Mason's. If somebody is offering an amendment that is not germane, all you have to do is say point of order, not germane, and it is gone. I trust 26 states in this country. I don't trust all 50, the coast especially. Who decides our future? Do we continue to allow Congress that obviously is dysfunctional? When was the last time you saw them work on one of the real problems facing our country like how do we pay for social security disabilities since it is bankrupt now? How do we restore social security of the people that are going to need it in the future? How do we fund Medicare which has a \$67 trillion unfunded liability that is going to start coming toward us? The conflict is get reelected versus do what is best for the country, and elections tend to win most of the time (30:50).

Rep. Steiner: Is there some discussion of what you are thinking on term limits for Congress?

Senator Coburn: Nationally, 84% of the people want term limits on their national members of Congress. 24 states had already passed term limits for their members of Congress when the Arkansas ruling came out of the Supreme Court saying you don't have the power to tell your member of Congress how long they can serve. This is in response to that. I personally believe in term limits. The reason I term limited was I wanted to limit any ego I had in terms of moving higher or getting in a position of responsibility. My job was there to represent and defend the constitution, not Oklahoma. Your oath is to uphold the US Constitution. The reason I wasn't well liked in Washington was that I used the enumerated powers to stop bills.

Rep. Vetter: If you have term limits, then you no longer have experienced legislators. Wouldn't the lobbyists be running the show?

Senator Coburn: There would be staggered term limits. Serving the legislature isn't hard, but you do have to work and learn. When you go to Washington, you have to know the rules and know what you believe and be honest with what you believe. The people assume that if you haven't been there five or six years, you can't be effective. I was effective. I got rid of earmarks the fourth year I was in the Senate. Will there be more influence by lobbyists? They think so, but most of the lobbyists in Washington are former legislators.

Rep. Johnston: Who would handle disputes that come out of this convention? Will courts be involved?

Senator Coburn: Yes, the courts will be challenged. You are asking a question based on worry that something bad is going to happen. What you ought to be doing is worrying about all the bad things that are happening in Washington right now.

Rep. Johnston: The answer is yes, the courts will be involved and that is what concerns me.

Senator Coburn: Sure. How do you fix that? What is your alternative to this? Our country is in trouble. There are four things that are required to keep a republic. One is a virtuous and an informed public. One is a rule of law. One is economic freedom, and one is limited

government. We have neither of those now. They are all being challenged. The only way we do that is depend on you to restore the balance and in control.

Rep. Johnston: I am worried about what is going on in Washington, DC, and the courts are also located in Washington, DC. These are the same courts that told us it is constitutional for the government to force us to buy insurance. This same court is going to be handling constitutional issues like this. That is not concerning to you?

Senator Coburn: I am not. What you have seen happen in our country right now is Americans are angry. They do not trust the federal government. My experiences tell me if you want to save our country, we better be about reigning in the courts. Remember, courts are part of this limiting of terms.

Rep. Johnston: The tools you mentioned are already there. Congress can impeach, but they don't. If you ask them, they say it was tried in 1901 and it failed. That is why we don't do it.

Senator Coburn: You are describing a different problem. You are talking about the symptoms and not the disease. The disease is career politicians in Washington. You just described what I mentioned earlier. The conflict of self-interest is what drives everything.

Rep. Rohr: Do you think we have adequate safeguards in place?

Senator Coburn: Yes. Most people in opposition to this don't trust you. They don't think that there is any method that is safe to fix our country. I don't worry about anything in terms of a runaway. You have procedural hoops they have to go through. You have a challenge when it is outside of the scope, and all it takes is 13 judiciary chairmen in 13 different states to kill anything. These are just recommendations. There will be a grass roots army that will rise up. If something comes out, it will never even be taken out by your judiciary chairman or your constitutional chairman. They will never even look at it if some of the things that all the people who are shaking their knees about this comes around. I actually trust the American people a whole lot more than I trust Washington. I am absolutely confident that the only thing that can go wrong is us not to do this. I am also absolutely confident there will come a time when the Chinese decide they are not going to buy our bonds anymore. In fact, that has already happened, but when they start selling them. We did that to England after World War I and before World War II. We owned most of their debt, and we said if you do this, we are dumping your bonds. They didn't do it. We are in that precarious position today.

Vice Chair Louser: What is your opinion of the mock convention results and what a real convention would look like?

Senator Coburn: I think it was a good dry run to see. I think the shortness of the period of sessions in the committees limited what they could put out and what they could refine. I would imagine a convention of states for amendments would last 3-4 months. I think it was a great exercise that showed a group of people can get together. Our founders fixed an original document that gave us this tool to modify it when the federal government got out of bounds, and the only people that have ever turned back power voluntarily are Cincinnatus and George Washington. We know the direction of the power and arrogance of position, and

we also note that arrogance leads to poor judgement. Consequently, we have \$144 trillion in unfunded liabilities.

Rep. B. Koppelman: You mentioned one state, one vote. Where do you get your confidence that it is one state, one vote?

Senator Coburn: Because it is a convention of states, not a convention of the people from the states. Also, 26 states are not about to allow California and New York to have more than one vote. It only takes 26 votes to defeat those 10 states that will say no, we have to do it on population. It has never been done on population.

Rep. B. Koppelman: Do you believe that part of the power here is to demand Congress propose amendments without going to an Article 5 convention by gaining steam_bill of rights?

Senator Coburn: Sure. I think that it is highly likely if Article 5 COS gets to about 25, you will see 4 or 5 amendments brought up. I don't care how we fix our country as long as we fix it, but we are running out of time. This is the way for you to exert power. We will get to 25 then to 34 like that, because the people want it to happen too.

Rep. Karls: Where do you envision the convention being held and how would the financing work?

Senator Coburn: It is financed by the federal government, because they are forced to call it. I would suspect the first meeting would be in Washington, DC and after two or three days, they would adjourn and go somewhere in the center of the country where common sense reigns.

Rep. Rohr: Could you address some of the specific amendment proposals that may come out of an Article 5 convention?

Senator Coburn: I would imagine if this happens, your legislature would get together bicameral and talk about each of these three applicant points and would say what you would like to see. Then you would select your representatives that are called commissioners that would go with the instructions of what you want them to do. Most that came to the mock convention had the same ideas. I have no doubt that people will offer things like getting rid of Citizens United, but they will get about 12 or 13 votes.

Jeremy Neuharth appeared in support. Attachment 1, 1A (55:26-57:57). There are already the tools available to solve these problems. To me it is very clear that the federal level, even though they have the tools, are not wanting to use them. You have the power to use many of those same tools. We have failed, in my opinion, to have the federal level use those tools. I am here standing in front of you today to say use the tools that are already there and help us take back our country.

Rep. Schneider: In that petition were individuals told how structured and controlled this convention would be and that it wasn't a free exchange of ideas like the conventions we learned about in history and that there would be a felony imposed if people strayed into free speech and other areas rather than staying on this very controlled type of agenda?

Jeremy Neuharth: All of the educational material around the convention of states project does refer to the subject matters. When it comes to other items or other safeguards that individual states have put in, such as ND has put in some callback resolutions or laws for their delegates, that is not the same across all states, but it is very clear, in my personal opinion, all educational material and the petition itself does reference these three areas that are highlighted in the resolution in front of you.

David Schneider, Regional Director for the Convention of States project, appeared in support. The solution that I see is this is the tool to reign in the federal government back to its enumerated powers. We have passed this exact resolution through eight states thus far, and we will be live in 38 states this calendar year including North Dakota. It is very possible to hit 34 in 2018. It could happen that fast because of the grass roots network that we are building across America. This is a movement that includes 2.2 million people and activists across America. I represent ten states through the Midwest including my home state in Kansas. The eight states that have passed this resolution identical to what is before you are Oklahoma, Indiana, Alabama, Florida, Alaska, Georgia, Louisiana, and Tennessee.

Rep. C. Johnson: Part of the purpose for this convention would be to limit the power and jurisdiction of the federal government. Could we somehow limit the federal Departments of Education and Environmental Protection Agency or scaled back as a result of action that might be taken in the convention of the states?

David Schneider: You are asking if it would be germane to this particular call for a convention of states to place further limits on the federal government or bureaucracies? Absolutely. Anything that would place further limits on the federal government would be germane to this particular call for a convention.

Vice Chair Louser: Are there any limiting factors in other states whereby they could pass a similar resolution and then have to come back again two years later?

David Schneider: Generally once it is passed, it is passed. The operative language on Page 1, Lines 21-23 is identical to all the other states that have currently passed this particular resolution. There was one state that did put a limitation of five years, and if we do not have a convention in the next four years because it has been one year since they passed, they would have to reauthorize this particular resolution. There was one question I don't know if it was completely answered from the prior testimony dealing with the actual petition offered. I can read the petition if it is deemed necessary (1:06:24-1:07:41).

David Hanson, Bismarck, appeared in support. Attachment 2. (1:08:19-1:11:07) I have studied the constitution ever since I was a teenager, and for most of that time I have always been opposed to an Article 5 convention. Over the last several years, I have seen that it has become necessary. The benefits outweigh the risks, and I am more concerned about a runaway federal government that I am about a runaway convention that will simply propose amendments.

Rep. Johnston: Recently a call for convention was put down in Wyoming. It made it through the House and went to the Senate, and the Senate added an amendment to it that basically said we only want this called if we are guaranteed not to lose any federal dollars. Do you

think that the major problem we are having today is that states are not willing to give up federal money?

David Hanson: I think this would have to be considered at the convention. What are you willing to lose? Do you want to continue to receive federal dollars but with the strings attached? When it comes to the tax system, you may have to consider reevaluating it so that the states can keep some of the revenue that they would otherwise send to the federal government.

Chairman Kasper: As you know, if the federal government offers the various states federal dollars with strings attached, the state legislature has the right to say no, thank you.

Opposition:

Duane Stahl, Valley City Citizen, appeared in opposition. Attachment 3. (1:15:27-1:25:05)
If we trust the people, why not trust them to elect people rather than having to tell them no, you can't vote for that person again.

Vice Chair Louser: Do you have some level of confidence now after hearing and seeing that the definition of an amendment convention of the states means that the states shall vote on the basis of one state, one vote? Are there things that you heard today that address your concerns?

Duane Stahl: I can see that it could happen that there would be only one vote for each state, but it is nothing still definite, because the one who calls the convention might be Congress.

Rep. Rohr: On your second page you indicate have a question, why not put pressure on US senators and representatives to follow the constitution, etc. What haven't we done or what could we be doing then to impose that or operationalize that statement you made?

Duane Stahl: It seems like just about everything that happens is just barely.

Rep. B. Koppelman: What has been done by people on that side of things in the last 50 years that has led to results to save this republic?

Duane Stahl: Looking at the 2016 election, it seems that people are saying we have to vote differently now. We are getting to the point where it is too much, and, therefore, that is why the election turned out the way it did. I trust them too that they will eventually turn things around because of their voting.

Rep. B. Koppelman: If eight years from now if we are still borrowing money at this pace and have some of the same circumstances and problems with our government that we have today and we are not seeing a shifting course, might you then be in support of such an Article 5 convention?

Duane Stahl: The founding fathers put it in there for some reason, didn't they? Yes.

John Ertelt, District 24, Oriska, ND, appeared in opposition. If we go forward with this convention procedure, I see the flaw lies if it does get somewhat out of control. When it does get somewhat out of control, the suggestion was made to seek an injunction from a federal judge. I don't think I will live long enough to trust a federal judge, because I have seen so many times we pass good legislation and he denies an injunction. Then where are we at? It ultimately gets thrown into the judiciary. Of all the branches of government that we have lost control of, judiciary is where we have really taken a hit.

Rose Christensen, Member of the Reserved Militia of ND, appeared in opposition. Attachment 4. (1:34:09-1:58:37)

Vice Chair Louser: Do you acknowledge there is a difference between a constitutional convention and a convention of the states?

Rose Christensen: There might be, but in this case, they are calling for a conference of the states to call for a constitutional convention, so what is the difference?

Rep. Vetter: Even if it goes astray and they come up with some crazy amendments, you still have to have these state legislatures ratify them. Do you think that 34 state legislatures would all agree on ratifying these amendments if they are crazy?

Rose Christensen: If it did come to that and came back to the states asking 34 of them to okay it, then we go through more hearings and so on. The precedent was set in 1787 that they change the ratification procedure. With this convention that is being called now, if they are free to consider anything in the constitution, they could change the ratification procedure. They could make it that only the governors had to ratify it, or they could even eliminate a ratification provision. I am worried about the historical precedent that was already set. It is interesting to me that they are talking about one state, one vote, based on the historical precedent that was set at the first constitutional convention.

Chairman Kasper closed the hearing.

2017 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Government and Veterans Affairs Committee Fort Union, State Capitol

HCR 3006
2/10/2017
28222

- Subcommittee
 Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature

Carmen Hart

Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

Calling for a convention for the purpose of amending the United States Constitution to impose fiscal restraints on the federal government and limit the power and jurisdiction of the federal government

Minutes:

Attachments 1-2

Chairman Kasper: opened the meeting on HCR 3006. He handed out some information on convention of the states. Attachment 1. Contrary to what pundits would have some believe, the convention of the states is not a constitutional convention. It is a convention of state legislatures to consider proposing amendments to the United States constitution. In order for a convention to be called, Article V requires that 34 state legislatures pass similar resolutions calling for the convention of states. Our founding fathers gave us two ways to amend the constitution. One is by the action of Congress and if both chambers of Congress would pass a proposed amendment to the constitution, they are sent to the 50 states and 38 states must ratify each amendment they receive from the Congress. Our founders were concerned that the states always maintained the final control of our nation and put in Article V that if 34 state legislatures call for the convention, it would be called.

Rep. B. Koppelman made a motion for a DO PASS on HCR 3006.

Rep. Vetter seconded the motion.

Rep. Johnston: Attachment 2 had been handed out earlier. My purpose of standing against this resolution isn't to run anybody through the mud. When it is called, I think everybody should be informed as possible what the process is. To specifically address your point about this not being a constitutional convention, Black's Law Dictionary disagrees. It calls it exactly that which changes the scope of the Article V altogether, because the constitutional convention can rewrite a new constitution altogether, not just add amendments. Frankly, amendments in themselves have been detrimental to our constitution. This idea of adding amendment after amendment and that it is going to fix something, it doesn't fix the enforceability. I still don't see a plan to abide by the constitution.

Vice Chair Louser: My understanding is that the constitutional convention that was originally called created a constitution. Article V didn't exist until the constitution existed, so this is following the constitution specifically prescribed, and I have seen some suggestions that we don't need to change the constitution. We need to obey the constitution. This is a vehicle within the constitution giving us as state legislatures the power to propose amendments, not to change the constitution. As a participant in the mock convention, we don't have the ability to create a new constitution, because the call has to be similar throughout all the states that call for it. In my mind this is specifically following what we have as opposed to creating something new.

Rep. Steiner: I believe I voted against this one last session. The problems I have with this is on limiting the terms of members of Congress. I think we have to ask our voters to limit the terms of anybody who is elected. Once you take that away from them, I feel they can be less engaged. I feel limiting terms of Congress lets the voter out of their responsibility. They need to limit terms of Congress themselves.

Rep. B. Koppelman: Rep. Steiner, would you prefer that the voters not be limited on allowing a president to run a third time?

Rep. Johnston: It is true in the convention of 1787, we ended up getting our constitution, but the binding document at that time was the Articles of Confederation. Now there was a general fear the delegates were given orders from their states to fix the Articles of Confederation. The last bullet on Attachment 2 addresses that. I think it was Day 1 that they scrapped the Articles of Confederation. Keep in mind, they were behind closed doors, and this was a three-month process. They came out with a totally different document. They also changed the rules of ratification. Going into their Articles of Confederation, they said it had to be a unanimous vote. They changed it to $\frac{3}{4}$. The point here is that they could change ratification procedures again.

Vice Chair Louser: That would be outside the scope that we see on Page 1, Lines 20-23. This would not allow for the convention of the states to convene the convention of states and act outside their scope. The current constitution limits based on the application would have to be similar through all 34 states. There would be no way to scrap the constitution and write something new. Even if there was and that happened, it would have to go back to the states. It is 38 states and would have to pass both the House and the Senate in 38 states excluding Nebraska which is unicameral. Because there is a limiting scope as prescribed by the constitution that happened after the ratification of 1787, I don't see any way that example could happen.

Rep. Karls: I am a bit skeptical. How are our one or two delegates going to be selected?

Chairman Kasper: Being it is a call by the legislatures, they would be selected by the legislature. Each state could send as many delegates as they wish, but each state would have one vote at the convention.

Rep. Karls: Who pays expenses of this delegation and who funds the convention itself? Who decides where it is going to be held?

Chairman Kasper: The Congress issues the call for the convention. Once 34 states pass a resolution that is very similar, Congress issues the call, and I would assume they would issue the location, and then the states after the call of the convention come together and run their convention as a convention of states, elect their chairman of the convention, establish their rules, and move forward.

Rep. Johnston: Rep. Karls, the caller always makes the rules. In this case Congress makes the call.

Rep. Olson: The amendments that are proposed at this convention would have to be ratified by $\frac{3}{4}$ of the states or by conventions within $\frac{3}{4}$ of those states which is a much higher bar than the $\frac{2}{3}$ required for ratification of an amendment proposed by Congress. Rep. Johnston, how is it possible that under an Article V convention those ratification procedures could be altered? Under what authority could that occur?

Rep. Johnston: It depends on how you define an Article V convention. Is it a constitutional convention? That is the point that causes a lot of fear with people, because the constitutional convention has a lot more brevity and can change those ratification procedures.

Rep. Olson: That is exactly the idea I am trying to get to. Article V is in the constitution, and it doesn't call it a constitutional convention. It says that the Congress shall propose amendments to the constitution or the Congress shall call a convention for proposing amendments which can be added to the constitution when ratified by the legislatures of $\frac{3}{4}$ of the several states or by conventions in $\frac{3}{4}$ thereof. How can a convention of states be equated with a constitutional convention?

Rep. Johnston: Disputes will arise, and they will be litigated and settled in the courts. We have seen the courts ruled against the constitution many times. That is another thing to be fearful of. Even if you kept the threshold of $\frac{3}{4}$ of the states for ratification, that is no guarantee that bad amendments are not going to be ratified.

Rep. Olson: Why would Congress ever propose amendments that would limit its power?

Vice Chair Louser: Rep. Karls, Page 2, Lines 21-22, it clearly states by definition an amendment convention of the states means that states shall vote on the basis of one state, one vote. That would have to be agreed upon in 34 states and 34 Houses and 34 Senates just for the call of the convention.

Chairman Kasper: Each state will have a delegate swearing in, and the delegates will have to abide by the call of the convention which would have to include that very item that Rep. Louser mentioned.

Rep. B. Koppelman: No matter if Congress proposes the amendment or if done by Article V convention, in either scenario it requires a $\frac{3}{4}$ ratification. Apparently, we trust Congress not to propose bad amendments. Yet, we are worried that the state convention to propose amendments might.

Rep. Rohr: If we pass this and the Senate passes it, where does the resolution go next and who is going to enforce or say we are going to have this convention?

Chairman Kasper: If the resolution is passed, it stays in force in ND until future legislatures would repeal or revoke it. That has happened in the past where they were very close where 32 or 33 states had passed a resolution, and suddenly it started unraveling and many state legislatures withdrew their resolution. The last paragraph on Page 3 states where the resolution is forwarded. If we pass the resolution in both chambers here in ND and until we get 33 other states that pass this similar resolution, it just sits there and waits for the other 33 states to get wise. Rep. Steiner, this is a limiting call. He read Page 1, Line 21. Those are the topics that are limited. Thinking of term limits, I think the more potential for a term limit if the convention of states would be called would be for supreme court justices. When we were at our mock convention, that was on the table, and it was defeated.

A roll call vote was taken. 9 Yeas, 5 Nays, 0 Absent.

Vice Chair Louser will carry the bill.

Date: 2-10-17
 Roll Call Vote #: 1

**2017 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE
 ROLL CALL VOTES
 BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 3006**

House Government and Veterans Affairs Committee

Subcommittee

Amendment LC# or Description: _____

Recommendation: Adopt Amendment
 Do Pass Do Not Pass Without Committee Recommendation
 As Amended Rerefer to Appropriations
 Place on Consent Calendar
 Other Actions: Reconsider _____

Motion Made By Koppelman Seconded By Vetter

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Jim Kasper-Chairman	X		Pamela Anderson		X
Scott Louser-Vice Chairman	X		Mary Schneider		X
Jason Dockter	X				
Craig A. Johnson	X				
Daniel Johnston		X			
Karen Karls		X			
Ben Koppelman	X				
Vernon Laning	X				
Christopher D. Olson	X				
Karen M. Rohr	X				
Vicky Steiner		X			
Steve Vetter	X				

Total (Yes) 9 No 5

Absent 0

Floor Assignment Louser

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE

HCR 3006: Government and Veterans Affairs Committee (Rep. Kasper, Chairman)
recommends **DO PASS** (9 YEAS, 5 NAYS, 0 ABSENT AND NOT VOTING).
HCR 3006 was placed on the Eleventh order on the calendar.

2017 SENATE GOVERNMENT AND VETERANS AFFAIRS

HCR 3006

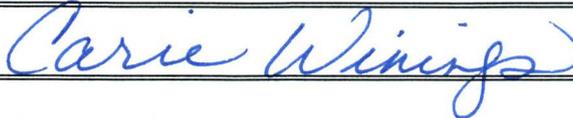
2017 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Government and Veterans Affairs Committee
Sheyenne River Room, State Capitol

HCR 3006
3/16/2017
Job Number 29307

- Subcommittee
 Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature



Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

A concurrent resolution calling for a convention for the purpose of amending the United States Constitution to impose fiscal restraints on the federal government and limit the power and jurisdiction of the federal government.

Minutes:

Attachments: 1-5

Chairman Poolman: Opened the hearing on HCR 3006.

Representative Kasper, District 46: Testified as sponsor and in support of the resolution. This resolution is to authorize under Article 5 of the US Constitution the opportunity, if enough states concur, to call for a convention of the states that would be able to consider amendments to the US Constitution. (Reads from Article V of the Constitution.) Our founders wanted to make it possible for the Congress to propose amendments. The system works very simple. If the Congress proposed an amendment, it is sent to all 50 states, and if 38 state legislatures ratify that amendment, it amends the US Constitution. Our founding fathers were also very fearful of a federal government becoming too powerful and too encroaching. An executive and a judicial branch that might begin to exert too many powers. As we all know, from the history of our nation, our nation was formed by several states. Our founders wanted to be absolutely certain that there was a method, if the states felt the federal government was exerting its power too much or not doing something that it should do, for the state legislatures to also be able to amend the Constitution. The process with an Article V Convention, the resolution that we have before us is a limited convention call that says that if 34 state legislatures pass a resolution, at least almost identical to this one, then a convention of the states is called. During that convention of the states, amendments can be considered, based upon what this resolution states. After the conclusion of the convention, whatever amendments that convention might propose will be sent to the 50 states. That would be just like if Congress proposes things to the 50 states. If 38 state legislatures ratify one or more of any proposed amendments, they amend the US Constitution as well. Our founders said that Congress can propose and the states ratify, or the states can propose and the states ratify. This bill calls for a limited convention of the states. (Reads from bill beginning on Page 1, Line 19 and goes to the top of Page 2.) Whatever might come out of the convention does not amend the Constitution. It takes 38 state legislatures to ratify what comes out of the convention it then amends the Constitution. We have heard about the fears

of a runaway convention. It is almost impossible to happen but the fears are never the less there. We put in some constraints in the bill, and some very limiting factors. (Reads starting on Page 2, Line 2 and goes through to Page 3, line 5.)

(8:55) We also passed HB 1441 in the 2015 session that has limiting factors for the delegates if we ever have an Article V Convention. Your committee passed earlier another bill that limits the powers of the delegates for an Article V Convention. The wisdom of our founders was apparent. The federalist papers that were written by Jefferson, Madison, and some other founders, gave very great understanding of the thought and process that went through to develop our Constitution in the 1700's. We were honored to be asked to attend the mock convention of the states in Virginia, and it called to let us see how it would look and work. All 50 states were present. (10:35-15:44 Completed his testimony by explaining an experience in September of last year that himself, Representative Louser, and Representative Becker had attending the mock convention of the states.) I wholeheartedly hope you will support this bill. There are many legislatures right now that have already acted favorably and there are more that are considering this resolution with more to come.

(16:15) Senator Bekkedahl: It states in here 1 state, 1 vote in the process, and we talked about delegates earlier in the session with the other bills that were introduced as well. So it is open for the states to decide how many people they send with the caveat that they can send 100 people, but they only get 1 vote for the state?

Representative Kasper: That is correct. It is one vote per state. There is no limit to the number that they can send.

Senator Bekkedahl: Going back to SB 2135, which talks about the certification of delegates to the Convention of States, if that measure passed and was signed into law, that would govern the delegates under this process as well?

Representative Kasper: Yes, it would nullify HB 1441 that has already passed and that would be the new guideline for delegates.

Senator Bekkedahl: Then looking at SCR 4006, which is the Countermand Amendment, how does that resolutions integrate with this?

Representative Kasper: That is a totally separate issue. They are totally separate concepts. The Countermand Amendment would, if that proposed amendment would pass, allow the various state legislatures to override federal action or judicial action after it has occurred. That states that, if 26 states adopted it, any bill could be countermanded and it would be repealed.

Senator Bekkedahl: I am driving at the point that they both deal with Convention of States called.

Representative Kasper: Yes, but it would different issues for calling.

Senator Marcellais: I heard you say that you were at mock convention. We have passed a lot of these resolutions over the past several sessions, how many have taken place that we have passed?

Representative Kasper: None. We have not had 34 state legislatures pass a resolution like this. The balanced budget amendment is the closest with 29 states. Once 5 more pass it, there will be an amendment convention.

(21:00) Representative Louser, District 5: Testified in favor of the bill. I was looking forward to testifying on this bill after carrying it on the floor and participating in the mock convention last summer in Virginia. Over the last couple of days, when I learned who was going to be here to testify, I only wanted to leave a brief comment for the committee to consider. As you listen to the testimony to come, ask yourself as a basis, when it comes to placing limits on Congress, like what is being proposed in this resolution, who do you trust more. Do you trust Congress themselves or you, the state legislators that have been granted the power to do this by our US Constitution? There will be fantastic testimony to come.

(23:10) David Schneider, Regional Director, Convention of States: Here to introduce former Senator Tom Coburn from Oklahoma. He is here today as an expert, as I am, on this topic.

(23:50) Former Oklahoma Senator Tom Coburn, Convention of States: Testified in favor of the bill. I spent 16 years of my most productive time in my life in Washington. I have to tell you I regret it. I regret it because my thoughts and understandings of how I thought our country worked – I thought you would be able to influence it. In fact, what has happened is you can't. I left the US Senate 2 years early because I felt I could not get anything done. I told the leader unless you all change we are not going to solve the real problems that address the American people. They are not partisan issues. Everyone knows we have 20 trillion dollars worth of debt, but everyone does not know that we have 144 trillion in unfunded liabilities. If you divide the 85 million young people in this country by that 144 trillion, you see that on average they will have to make an extra \$35,000 to \$40,000 a year just to pay for things we have already promised ourselves. Republicans, in 2004, put a Medicare Part D bill up. Did they really care about prescription drugs or did they do that so they could eliminate it as a campaign issue in 2004 election? If they really cared about that as being a real issue, why didn't they create a tax revenue source to pay for it? We saw the politics of American government sacrifice our kids for another 13 trillion dollars for Medicare Part D that no one ever paid a penny in taxes for. We are continuing down that path, and there are no leadership on either side of Congress that will actually address that. You don't hear about anyone talking about solving the real problems of Social Security. Social Security disability is bankrupt right now. Most people don't realize that. They borrow every year from Social Security. Which means now that Social Security will be bankrupt by itself in 2028. What do we have? Do we have the power to fix that? I have been in 31 states in the last 2 years. I am spending the rest of my life trying to fix our country. I am not doing that because I am politically oriented. I am doing that because I love my grandkids. Our kids and grandkids are worth it. What we do know is that our founders trusted you more than they ever trusted Washington. If you think about it, when we gave up the 17th Amendment, we gave up your power. Because you no longer control your Senators. What the founders designed was for the Senators to be controlled by the state legislature so that they could not have done the things that they are doing. Representing 4 million people from Oklahoma each year I tried to meet at least 30 to 40 thousand people but that is nothing as far as a part of my constituency. Whereas, if I want now to go and talk to my state Senator, I can get in there. I can call him on the phone. We

are talking about moving government back to where it was intended to be. The overreach of the federal government has totally limited my liberty. I am 69 years old, and I can tell you that in the last 40 years I have lost a lot of my freedom. And it has not been elected people that have taken away my freedom. It has been bureaucrats writing law that have never been elected to anything. The whole idea behind the Convention of States for amendments is to actually do what our founders and Colonel George Mason intended. Madison wrote all of this down. He said we a grievous error; do you ever know a government that voluntarily seeded back its power to the people? He said that we needed to put something in to allow the people to do it. If you read the historical documents of the Constitutional Convention, this is the only item that did not have vigorous debate. They all agreed that you have to give a way for the people to restore the power back to the people. That is what Article V did. We got the Bill of Rights from the pressure from an Article V convention. You will hear claims that the people who went to the Article V like conventions across the country violated their oaths. They didn't. One state voted for the Constitution that was not authorized to do it. That was Massachusetts, and they went home to the embrace of their legislature telling them they did a good job. All the rest were given the authority by their state legislatures to do whatever was necessary to fix the country. And they did. History teaches us that all republics die. There is not one that has survived as long as we have. Is it our responsibility to exert the power that the founders gave us? To restore the balance of power between the federal government and the states, but also restore the balance of power between the executive branch, Congress, and the Judiciary. I think we can do nothing but do that. If we fail to do that, here is the question that you are going have to answer to your children. You have the opportunity to take the power back and fix these big problems that face our country and yet you choose not to do it. What we will see in the future, and we are seeing shades of it now, is people rising up on either the far right and the far left and acting in behaviors that are very scary for the future of peace and the rule of law in our country. We have a chance to fix that. We have a chance to reassure people. The latest polling says that 84% of American people do not trust the federal government, but 87% trust you. As our founders knew would be the case because they can talk to you. They can express their opinion to you, and they can see action by you. I ask you consider this not for just now, but for the future. There are 4 things required for a republic to survive: 1. Informed and Virtuous People 2. Economic Freedom 3. Rule of Law 4. Limited Government. If we do not get back to those 4 principles of a republic we will not have one anymore and it will be as Franklin said, we gave you a republic if you can keep it; it is up to you all to keep it.

(34:05) Senator Marcellais: You mentioned the native lands. I am Turtle Mountain Chippewa, and I know what you mean. The federal government controls our Indian Lands. All the way from social, economical, education, but that was in our treaties. My question is that I am hearing you say that we should do a resolution to get rid of Congress and give the power back to the states.

Senator Coburn: No, I am not saying to get rid of Congress. I think there is a legitimate role for that. Oklahoma has Indian Territories as well so I understand tribal issues as well as anyone. The federal government lied to the Native American. They gave commitments that they did not keep. That is called integrity and they don't do that. I am proposing to eliminate Congress. What I am proposing is to restore the Constitution to its original meaning. The reason the federal government can come in here and tell you what to do with schools is because of one court ruling that expanded the commerce clause beyond anything our

founders ever intended. That one court ruling allows them to come in and tell you how big a pond you will build or how many ponds you can have for the number of cattle you have or what you have to do on your property to raise your wheat. I can give you all sorts of instances from Oklahoma where the federal government interfered with our agriculture and cattle business way outside the boundaries of what was ever intended. It was not the federal government or the members of Congress that did it. What they do is pass bills and tell the bureaucracy to figure it out. Then the bureaucracy feels empowered and they do. You can't fix that. One of the things that I would like to see in the convention of state for amendments is to give standing to states automatically before they have to prove injury. So you can challenge things before the federal government does it. Same thing with the tribes. You don't have standing. It is about our kids, our future, and our republic. It is time that the real power, the power of the people expressed through you has dominance over where we go as a country. I hope you will help us do that. A countermand is possible under our application. I you think about the opposition that you will hear later today, it is all based on the fear of a runaway convention. It did not come into the lexicon of the American public until 1973. When the chief justice defended his vote on Roe vs. Wade. What we know is that started this whole idea of fear. They said you can't do that and we should have done it and we didn't. When a justice says they don't want their vote countermanded, and they write a letter and create fear. Our country was built on courage not fear. The last thing I will leave you with is that Congress can do any of these things that people are afraid of right now. They have the power to take your 2nd amendment right if they want to propose it. Why don't they? Because they know it is not going anywhere. The same thing would be with any Article V amendments convention. There is not anything that is going to come out of here stupid. I have been in 31 state legislatures. They are like you. I trust you more than the legislators in Washington. Even my closest friend that are Senators. You have common sense and you have been there. You worked in the real world. 67 members of the Senate have not had a real job. Think about that. What does that mean for making great decisions? We need to be about fixing our country because we ought to be accountable to our kids.

Senator Marcellais: I look at Congress and the states like when I was in Vietnam. There was a headquarters but they did not know what was going on in the field. I keep stressing that even when I go to conventions. You have to be out in the field to see what is really going on.

Senator Coburn: That is a great analogy. It is a real problem. Don't you think if you are going to write a bill that affects us that you should know what you are talking about. How did we get this empowered state of bureaucracy that takes away peoples freedom every day? I know there is opposition to what we are doing. Here is my question for all of the opposition; what is your plan? How are you going to fix our country? I wrote a book, "Breach of Trust", that is about how Washington turns outsiders into insiders. Unfortunately, the vast majority of people who go to Washington get infected with the virus. You have the power to fix this and it is my hope that your committee will pass this out. We passed Arizona, and we will pass 5 or 6 other states along with hopefully North Dakota. Our founders made this a high bar to do this, but they knew at some time we would have to do it. The time is now.

(41:28) Jeremy Neuharth, North Dakota Native, Leader North Dakota Convention of States Action Organization: See Attachment #1 for testimony in support of the bill.

(45:10) Representative Lynn Disanto, District 35, South Dakota: Testified in support of the bill. I was able to be a part of the mock convention of states. I wanted to come and express my support for this resolution. As I was driving here I was talking to some others that I serve with in South Dakota, and when I told them what I was doing today they were surprised that I would drive here to speak to you all. It struck me that we don't talk to each other. We are cousins as states. It made me realize, at what point did the states stop talking to each other? At what point did we believe that we had to talk to big brother about everything and stop talking to each other? The reality is that the challenges and the things that we have been debating in our legislature in South Dakota, are the same things that you guys are talking about here. Yet we don't talk to each other. This is an opportunity for the states to get together and talk, and it is time for that to happen.

(47:10) David Hanson, Bismarck Resident: See Attachment #2 for testimony in support of the bill.

(51:05) Senator Bekkedahl: As a young person I want to complement you on your understanding of the issues. This written testimony is excellent.

David Hanson: Thank you.

(52:30) Duane Stahl, Valley City Resident: See Attachment #3 for testimony in opposition to the bill.

(59:40) Larry Miller, Valley City Resident: See Attachment #4 for testimony in opposition to the bill.

(1:04:30) Senator Bekkedahl: I would say that if a convention was ever called I would be comfortable having you there in attendance.

Larry Miller: Thank you.

(1:04:50) Rose Christensen, Resident of North Dakota: See Attachment #5 for testimony in opposition to the bill.

(1:29:25) Chairman Poolman: There were no further questions. Closed the hearing on HCR 3006.

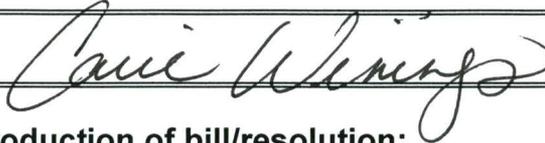
2017 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Government and Veterans Affairs Committee
Sheyenne River Room, State Capitol

HCR 3006
3/23/2017
Job Number 29601

- Subcommittee
 Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature



Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

A concurrent resolution calling for a convention for the purpose of amending the United States Constitution to impose fiscal restraints on the federal government and limit the power and jurisdiction of the federal government.

Minutes:

No Attachments

Chairman Poolman: Opened HCR 3006 for committee discussion.

Vice Chairman Davison: Moved a Do Pass.

Senator Vedaa: Seconded.

A Roll Call Vote Was Taken: 6 yeas, 0 nays, 0 absent.

Motion Carried.

Chairman Poolman will carry the bill.

2017 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE
 ROLL CALL VOTES
 BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 3006

Senate Government and Veterans Affairs Committee

Subcommittee

Amendment LC# or Description: _____

- Recommendation: Adopt Amendment
 Do Pass Do Not Pass Without Committee Recommendation
 As Amended Rerefer to Appropriations
 Place on Consent Calendar
 Other Actions: Reconsider _____

Motion Made By Davison Seconded By Vedaa

Senators	Yes	No	Senators	Yes	No
Chairman Poolman	✓		Senator Marcellais	✓	
Vice Chairman Davison	✓				
Senator Bekkedahl	✓				
Senator Meyer	✓				
Senator Vedaa	✓				

Total (Yes) 6 No 0

Absent 0

Floor Assignment Poolman

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE

HCR 3006: Government and Veterans Affairs Committee (Sen. Poolman, Chairman)
recommends **DO PASS** (6 YEAS, 0 NAYS, 0 ABSENT AND NOT VOTING).
HCR 3006 was placed on the Fourteenth order on the calendar.

2017 TESTIMONY

HCR 3006

Testimony of Jeremy Neuharth

North Dakota State Director, Convention of State Action

517 24TH AVENUE NORTH • FARGO, ND 58102-1932
TELEPHONE: (701) 388-9063 • E-MAIL ADDRESS: JEREMY.NEUHARTH@COSACTION.COM

Attachment 1
3006
2-2-17

February 2, 2017

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee,

My name is Jeremy Neuharth, a North Dakota native that grew up on one of our many family farms here in the state. Today I am blessed to be a veteran of the North Dakota Army National Guard, have a wonderful family including two children, and own a small business located in Fargo, North Dakota.

I am here today in **support of HCR 3006** as both a citizen of North Dakota and as a leader for the North Dakota Convention of States Action organization. Although I am happy to answer any questions about the merits of or my personal reasons why I believe an Article V Convention is the best solution to rein in our Federal Government, I do not want to duplicate the testimony of Senator Tom Coburn. I do want to take the time to bring to your attention the support of over **1,600 North Dakota citizens** across every district in the State of North Dakota for this resolution.

As part of my testimony, I am submitting the petitions of our fellow North Dakota citizens. One thing that will not come across in these stacks of papers are the stories. In my time leading this effort, I have had the great opportunity to speak with many across this state. Although the individual specifics are always different, I can say that there is a central theme of grave concern. Along with that concern is a strong desire. A desire for North Dakota to take action to rein in the abuse of power and uncontrolled spending at the Federal level.

I stand here today not just as myself, but as a representation of our fellow citizens that want North Dakota to be part of the solution. We ask for and encourage your support of HCR 3006. It is the solution, provided by our founders, to take back our country.

North Dakota Petitions
in
Support of HCR 3006

1,637 individuals across every ND District

*Attachment 14
3006
2-2-17*

North Dakota Petitions

Sorted by House District, then by last name

First Name	Last Name	Address	Address2	City	State	ZIP	House	Senate
Christi	Bergeron	1707 29th St W		Williston	ND	58801	1	1
Bill	Bowen	501 5th Ave W		Williston	ND	58801-5011	1	1
Mark	Britton	325 9th St E		Williston	ND	58801	1	1
Nicholas	Brock	2319 11th Ave W	Apt 204	Williston	ND	58801-3822	1	1
Jill	Cannon	1527 Creekside Dr W		Williston	ND	58801	1	1
Brett	Carrell	814 42nd St E	Apt 107	Williston	ND	58801-6865	1	1
Mmatthew	Conrad	3009 31st Ave W	Apt 105A	Williston	ND	58801	1	1
John	Coons	2703 29th Ave W	#315	Williston	ND	58801	1	1
Bill	Falcon	1824 8th Ave e		Williston	ND	58801	1	1
Denise	Fettig	1827 29th St w			ND	58801	1	1
Fulton	Fortner	1317 25th St W		Williston	ND	58801	1	1
Lisa	Fugate	811 2nd Ave W		Williston	ND	58801	1	1
Michael	Furdek	721 E Highland Dr		Williston	ND	58801-4416	1	1
Jim	Haga	2315 32nd St W		Williston	ND	58801-2492	1	1
Alden	Hagen	1802 14th Ave E		Williston	ND	58801-6438	1	1
Marion	Harger	927 1st Ave W			ND	58801	1	1
Kari	Hastings	714 3rd Ave E		Williston	ND	58801	1	1
Betty	Hegge	714 4th Ave E			ND	58801	1	1
Karen	Hickel	1917 University Ave		Williston	ND	588013681	1	1
Edna	Jensen	601 14th Ave W		Williston	ND	58801-4626	1	1
Paul	Jones			Williston	ND	58801	1	1
Tamara	Juhl	1526 23rd St W		Williston	ND	58801	1	1
Vincent	Kirkegaard	503 W Highland Dr		Williston	ND	58801-4035	1	1
Mara	Kriska	2316 8 Th Ave E			ND	58801	1	1
Joseph F.	Lafave	221 University Suite 102		Williston	ND	58801	1	1
Peggy	Lund	1114 9th Ave W		Williston	ND	58801	1	1
Carolyn	Lund	1216 24th St W		Williston	ND	58801	1	1
Frances	Mcbride	PO Box 4126		Williston	ND	58802-4126	1	1
James	Mckay	PO Box 673		Williston	ND	58802-0673	1	1
Gregory	Mcrary	419 8th St E		Williston	ND	58801	1	1
Karrie	Palmer	4011 4th Ave E		Williston	ND	58801-2711	1	1
Steve	Powell	1611 5th Ave W		Williston	ND	58801-3905	1	1
Christina	Rainwater	317 18th St E		Williston	ND	58801-4365	1	1
Amy	Reep	911 3rd Ave E		Williston	ND	58801-5512	1	1

North Dakota Petitions

Sorted by House District, then by last name

First Name	Last Name	Address	Address2	City	State	ZIP	House	Senate
Amanda	Robertson	2415 24th Ave w	102	Williston	ND	58801	1	1
Rachael	Roelle	516 1 st Ave W			ND	58801	1	1
Ronald	Rolle			Williston	ND	58801	1	1
Scott	Scenters	634 E Broadway		Williston	ND	58801-6104	1	1
Wes	Slade	422 14th Ave w		Williston	ND	58801	1	1
Greg	Svihl	705 6th St W		Williston	ND	58801-4950	1	1
James	Swartout	2216 8th Ave E		Williston	ND	58801-6226	1	1
Larry	Swenson	1007 17th St W		Williston	ND	58801-3842	1	1
Arlin	Vredevelt	707 17th Ave w			ND	58801	1	1
Donna	Ward	1810 Main St		Williston	ND	58801-3544	1	1
Adam	Zander	1106 5th St W		Williston	ND	58801-4722	1	1
Glenn	Amundson	5512 134th Ave NW		Williston	ND	58801-8994	2	2
Bonita	Andres	4379 130th Rd NW		Williston	ND	58801	2	2
Juliet	Artman	105 3rd St NW	Po box 792		ND	58730	2	2
Dana	Baxter	5117 141st Ave NW		Williston	ND	58801	2	2
Clifford	Beard	PO Box 355		Bowbells	ND	58721-0355	2	2
Amy	Belanger Dreffs	14572 50th St NW		Williston	ND	58801	2	2
John	Bell	122 N Benson St		Tioga	ND	58852-7136	2	2
Milton	Bergh	PO Box 146		Trenton	ND	58853-0146	2	2
David	Black	PO Box 276		Bowbells	ND	58721	2	2
Steven	Black				ND	58801	2	2
Travis	Blank	6714 hwy 40	200	Tioga	ND	58852	2	2
Dan	Bloomquist	3225 Wheat Ridge St		Williston	ND	58801	2	2
Erica	Booher	4160 144th Ave Nw		Alexander	ND	58831	2	2
Deb	Braaten	9096 78th St NW		Powers Lake	ND	58773-9001	2	2
Lynn	Brubaker	11622 50th St NW		Ray	ND	58849-9294	2	2
Laurie	Brunelle	4586 125th Ave NW			ND	58843	2	2
Dwight	Buerkle	5715 133rd Ave NW		Williston	ND	58801	2	2
Ted	Burkle	4673 119th Rd NW		Epping	ND	58843-9785	2	2
Steven	Cook	419 Lake St		Ray	ND	58849	2	2
Lamora	Coons	2703 29th St W		Williston	ND	58801-2993	2	2
Maureen	Cooper	935 energy St	#05	Williston	ND	58801	2	2
Kathryn	Cotner	3305 Harvest Hills Ave		Williston	ND	58801-2793	2	2
Joe	Cusac	1100 Elm St SE	200		ND	58852	2	2

North Dakota Petitions

Sorted by House District, then by last name

First Name	Last Name	Address	Address2	City	State	ZIP	House	Senate
David	D'anna	13580 59th St NW	# B-3	Williston	ND	58801-8938	2	2
Becky	Dennis	3227 32nd St W		Williston	ND	58801-2568	2	2
Kassandra	Dotson-Ray	PO Box 900		Crosby	ND	58730-0861	2	2
Matilda	Drawbond	10715 146th Ave NW		Fortuna	ND	58844-9701	2	2
Claire	Eide	11793 52nd St NW		Ray	ND	58849-9228	2	2
Ken	Engberg	PO Box 170		Crosby	ND	58730-0170	2	2
Gary	Eve	3310 35th St W		Williston	ND	58801-5360	2	2
Ron	Gerwien	14055 Highway 2		Williston	ND	58801-9005	2	2
Ronnie	Gunter	13580 59th St NW	# A4	Williston	ND	58801-8938	2	2
Bret	Haydysch	301 1st St SE		Bowbells	ND	58721-7009	2	2
Elizabeth	Herriot	PO Box 66		Trenton	ND	58853-0066	2	2
Dan	Hickel	PO Box 344		Ray	ND	58849-0344	2	2
Monica	Hinds	9175 76th Ave NW		Bowbells	ND	58721	2	2
Duwayne	Hoffman	1802 33rd St W		Williston	ND	58801	2	2
Peter	Huhta			Grenora	ND	58845	2	2
Matt	James	9955 108th Ave NW		Noonan	ND	58765-9614	2	2
Tessa	Krause	1527 49th st w williston nd			ND	58801	2	2
Lester	Lalim	10430 75th St NW		Tioga	ND	58852-9414	2	2
Sheila	Lalim	10430 75th St NW		Tioga	ND	58852-9414	2	2
Nonna	Lizon	10241 NW 78 Ct			ND	33322	2	2
Terry	Lukan	PO Box 381		Stanley	ND	58784-0381	2	2
Eugene	Lurz	1104 42nd St W	Apt 209		ND	58801	2	2
Scott	Maghakian	2 valley Dr		Stanley	ND	58784	2	2
Jjerry	Martinson	340 66th St E		Williston	ND	58801	2	2
Ardyce	Melby	505 1st Ave NW	Apt 1	Crosby	ND	58730-3037	2	2
Ty	Mitchell	508 Golf Dr NE		Stanley	ND	58784	2	2
Elaine	Nelson	6954 110th Ave NW		Tioga	ND	58852-9014	2	2
Shirley	Nelson	PO Box 564		Wildrose	ND	58795	2	2
Michael	Nobles	PO Box 774		Tioga	ND	58852	2	2
Terence	Ortloff	9351 62nd St NW		Ross	ND	58776-9041	2	2
Beth	Oyloe	5123 111th Ave NW		Ray	ND	58849	2	2
Linda	Pederson	7853 101st Ave NW		Mcgregor	ND	58755-9201	2	2
William	Peebles				ND	58801	2	2
Jon	Peterson	14908 cochise St		Williston	ND	58801	2	2

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First Name	Last Name	Address	Address2	City	State	ZIP	House	Senate
Donna	Peterson	5360 134th Ave NW		Williston	ND	58801	2	2
Rick	Rogers	5704 Freedom Ln		Williston	ND	58801	2	2
Bradley	Russell	14849 44th Ln NW		Williston	ND	58801-9336	2	2
Robert	Sartell	301 58th St W	# 217	Williston	ND	58801	2	2
James	Sawyer	510 West St		Ray	ND	58849	2	2
Steve	Selle	224 3rd Ave W		Ray	ND	58849	2	2
William	Simpson	207 3rd Ave E		Ray	ND	58849-6502	2	2
Matthew	Slauenwhite			Ray	ND	58849	2	2
Clark	Smith	PO Box 82		Ray	ND	58849-0082	2	2
Cheryl	Ssimpson	207 3rd Ave E		Ray	ND	58849-6502	2	2
Jerome	Steffen	PO Box 176		Bowbells	ND	58721	2	2
Florine Ho	Tai	11113 SW 79 Ave			ND	33156	2	2
Brandon	Turnbow	PO Box 550		Stanley	ND	58784-0550	2	2
Ccalvin	Uurbatsch	5321 134th Ave NE		Williston	ND	58801	2	2
Richard	Watchorn	3402 21st Ave W		Williston	ND	58801	2	2
James	Webb	3202 17th Ave W		201 Williston	ND	58801	2	2
Laura	Weishoff	5745 119th Ave NW			ND	58849	2	2
Mark	Weishoff	5745 NW 119th Ave		Ray	ND	58849	2	2
Michael	Westbrook	6592 104th Ave Nw		Tioga	ND	588529268	2	2
Kathy	Westby	3710 26th St W		Williston	ND	58801	2	2
Kelly	Bertsch	1510 54th Ave SE		Minot	ND	58701-3221	3	3
Stephany	Cox	1325 27th St SE	Lot #116		ND	58701	3	3
Edward	Davis	1130 6th St ne		Minot	ND	58703	3	3
Gregory	Demme	5220 14th St SE		Minot	ND	58701	3	3
Erik	Hammer	208 17th St SE		Minot	ND	58701	3	3
Jesse	Headrick	1500 46th St se		Minot	ND	58701	3	3
Duwayne	Hendrickson	1001 54th St SE		Minot	ND	58701	3	3
M	Hoffart	611 9th Ave Ne		Minot	ND	58703	3	3
Mike	James	5110 Highway 2 E		Minot	ND	58701-8212	3	3
Janice	Johnson	2805 39th St SE		Minot	ND	58701-2996	3	3
George	Kemper	940 13th Ave SE		Minot	ND	58701-2708	3	3
Jeremy	Kniffin	630 12th St NE		Minot	ND	58703	3	3
Colby	Manning	2900 Valley St Lot 70		Minot	ND	58701-6125	3	3
Sandra	Munch	1325 27th St se	Lot 521	Minot	ND	58701	3	3

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First Name	Last Name	Address	Address2	City	State	ZIP	House	Senate
James	Murray	901 7th Ave Ne		Minot	ND	58703	3	3
Collin	Nelson	601 8th Ave NE		Minot	ND	58703	3	3
Rose	Olson	13205 4th Ave		Surrey	ND	58785	3	3
Robert	Pederson	518 11th Ave NE		Minot	ND	58703	3	3
Jane	Potter	915 36th St SE		Minot	ND	58701-5315	3	3
Lance	Powell	1019 39th St SE		Minot	ND	58701-5412	3	3
Matthew	Ruffing	3316 Sedona Ct SE		Minot	ND	58701	3	3
Kyle	Russell	1013 5th St NE		Minot	ND	58703	3	3
Jim	Ryan	5120 Hwy 2 E Lot 7		Minot	ND	58701	3	3
Deborah	Sunde	5000 Unity Dr		Minot	ND	58701	3	3
Terry	Alford	7250 NW 38thSt			ND	58770	4	4
Tracie	Bailey	6645 62 1/2 Ave NW		Blaisdell	ND	58718-9009	4	4
Lorrie	Belstad	4248 83rd ave N W		New Town	ND	58763	4	4
Greg	Bruhn	6785 old highway 2			ND	58718	4	4
Tate	Burns	PO Box 186		Berthold	ND	58718	4	4
Arnold	Calkins	10011 9M St SW		Dunn Center	ND	58626	4	4
Vera	Chatfield	PO Box 582		Kenmare	ND	58746-0582	4	4
Thomas	Cincotta	307 3rd St S	Lot 690	New Town	ND	58763	4	4
Free	Citizen	PO Box 31		Plaza	ND	58771	4	4
Scott	Dahl	8 Sangalli St			ND	58718	4	4
Allen	Dockter	14700 125th St SE		Sawyer	ND	58781-9112	4	4
Jeff	Duncan	PO Box 712		New Town	ND	58763	4	4
Tony	Duvall	3846 NW 23 Ter			ND	33994	4	4
Stacy	Erickson	PO Box 532		New Town	ND	58763-0532	4	4
Dennis	Eymann	39301 520th St NW		Kenmare	ND	58746-8805	4	4
Lavonne	Fannik	PO Box 254		Max	ND	58759-0254	4	4
Mike	Frees	500 N Central Ave		Kenmare	ND	58746-7106	4	4
Chad	Hanson	PO Box 215		Berthold	ND	58718-0215	4	4
Jacqueline	Jensen	PO Box 181		Berthold	ND	58718	4	4
Howard	Merckle	1550 us 52			ND	45153	4	4
Arnold	Moll	1951 68th Ave NW		Raub	ND	58779-9234	4	4
Kathy	Monti	1201 282nd St SW		Berthold	ND	58718	4	4
Clayton	Ortmann	9201 275th Ave SE		Sawyer	ND	58781-9221	4	4
Marlene	Pederson	12600 135th Ave SW		Minot	ND	58701-8930	4	4

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Curtis	Shaw	PO Box 182		Makoti	ND	58756-0182	4	4
Larry	Sorenson	5788 13th St NW		Garrison	ND	58540-9398	4	4
William	Stclair			Parshall	ND	58770	4	4
Marilyn	Stein	21800 97th St SE		Sawyer	ND	58781-9230	4	4
Russell	Titus	PO Box 185		Max	ND	58759-0185	4	4
Kenneth	Trail Sr.	311 2nd St e	P.O. Box 174	Carpio	ND	58725	4	4
Wade	Trulson	5880 67th Ave NW		Berthold	ND	58718-9015	4	4
Peggy	Willoughby	405 Andrew St	PO 4		ND	58759	4	4
Terry	Wilson	211 3rd Ave NW		Parshall	ND	58770	4	4
Hope	Buchweitz	414 7th Ave SE		Minot	ND	58701	5	5
Leroy	Chausse	3123 7th St Sw		Minot	ND	58701	5	5
Myrna	Chausse	3123 7th St Sw		Minot	ND	58701	5	5
Blendi	Cumani	1720 13th St SE		Minot	ND	58701-6047	5	5
Russell	Davis	2710 20th Ave sw	apt 103	Minot	ND	58701	5	5
Everett	Debertin	800 16th Ave SE		Minot	ND	58701-6781	5	5
Steven	Engstrand	1740 13th St se	111		ND	58701	5	5
Christina	Gardner	1120 12th Ave sw		Minot	ND	58701	5	5
La Von	Grubb	1829 8th St SW		Minot	ND	58701-6410	5	5
Lola	Hanna	1840 S Broadway	390	Minot	ND	58701	5	5
Douglas	Hanna	1940 S BROADWAY	Suite 390		ND	58701	5	5
Michael	Hill	1405 8th St SW		Minot	ND	58701	5	5
Bradley	Howe	2919 16th Ave sw		Minot	ND	58701	5	5
Darby	Kruger	400 12th Ave SW		Minot	ND	58701	5	5
Fr Gary	Mclaughlin	1852 16th St SW		Minot	ND	58701	5	5
Richard	Messerly	2200 21st Ave SW		Minot	ND	58701-6847	5	5
John	Nostdahl	2211 4th Ave SW		Minot	ND	58701-3547	5	5
Jonathan	Pittman	3015 16th St sw	apt 225	Minot	ND	58701	5	5
Patrick	Ryan	1821 8th St SW		Minot	ND	58701-6410	5	5
Jane	Uthus			Minot	ND	58701	5	5
Marilyn	Wagner	725 33rd Ave SW	# B	Minot	ND	58701-1818	5	5
Wendy	Walker	517 Main St S		Minot	ND	58701	5	5
James	Weaver	1715 foothills Rd sw		Minot	ND	58701	5	5
Chuck	Williams	500 18th Ave SE		Minot	ND	58701-6631	5	5
Audrey	Aitchison	210 9th St W		Bottineau	ND	583181606	6	6

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Daniel	Bbean	616 Sinclair St		Bottineau	ND	58318	6	6
Sharon	Bird	302 1st St SW		Towner	ND	58788-4006	6	6
Erica	Brewer	510 Prospect Ave		Velva	ND	58790-7404	6	6
Marianne	Bryant	1709 75street			ND	1214	6	6
Victor	Burgard	446 Charles St	Box 8		ND	58748	6	6
Jada	Burt	15 Main St S		Balfour	ND	58712	6	6
Debbie	Currie	226 N Lake Park Rd		Bottineau	ND	58318	6	6
Roger	Dosch	14 Denbigh Blvd		Towner	ND	58788-3203	6	6
Shelly	Effertz	1560 66th St N		Granville	ND	58741	6	6
William	Fogle	PO Box 115			ND	58736	6	6
Nancy	Gibby	15216 NW 41 Ave			ND	32669	6	6
Gene	Goodman	201 B Ave S		Upham	ND	58789-8904	6	6
Francisca	Grilley	7305 18th Ave N		Deering	ND	587319728	6	6
David	Hayes	1876 108th St NE		Bottineau	ND	58318-6002	6	6
Suzanne	Hiatt	9679 county road 57		Bottineau	ND	58318	6	6
Gary	Hoff	104 Bertsch St		Upham	ND	58789	6	6
Doreen	Jensen	9922 County Road 57		Bottineau	ND	58318-6130	6	6
Craig	Johnson	8080 17th Ave NW		Maxbass	ND	58760-9769	6	6
Patricia	Kersten	451 Charles St		Kramer	ND	58748	6	6
Patricia	Kersten	Box 12		Kramer	ND	58748	6	6
Pat	Kersten	PO Box 12		Kramer	ND	58748-0012	6	6
Mark	Knox	8 4th Ave E	PO Box 286		ND	58782	6	6
Mark	Lehmann	8031 4th Ave NE		Willow City	ND	58384-9319	6	6
Matthew	Martin	2888 81sr St NW			ND	58750	6	6
Sharon	Mcdaniel			Mohall	ND	58761	6	6
David	Mcintyre	107 B Ave S		Upham	ND	58789	6	6
Frank	Mosser	3784 4th Ave N		Voltaire	ND	58792-9467	6	6
Sherry	Neubauer	203 2nd St SE		Mohall	ND	58761-4048	6	6
Sherry	Neubauer	203 sd St Se		Mohall	ND	58761	6	6
Claudio	Petasne	10788 NW 20 Dr			ND	33071	6	6
Donald	Scott			Mohall	ND	58761	6	6
Mark	Seibel	PO Box 164		Voltaire	ND	58792-0164	6	6
Billy	Seright	6120 5th Ave n		Towner	ND	58788	6	6
Bruce	Sutton	212 5th St W		Bottineau	ND	58318	6	6

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Pearl	Tengesdal	1505 93rd St NW		Maxbass	ND	58760-9728	6	6
Darrell	Todd	301 E 3rd St		Westhope	ND	58793	6	6
Fred	Tyler	2630 87th St NW		Landford	ND	58750	6	6
Walyn	Vannurden	507 2nd Ave ne		Mohall	ND	58761	6	6
Debora	Williams	107 5th St w		Velva	ND	58790	6	6
Karl	Wittstruck	1049 55th St N			ND	58741	6	6
Randy	Bannor	3735 Apple Creek Rd		Bismarck	ND	58504-3130	7	7
Howard	Bier	3124 Colorado Ln	Apt 304	Bismarck	ND	58503-5457	7	7
Kevin	Blackwood	5156 Redcoat Loop		Bismarck	ND	58503-7864	7	7
Scott	Dietrich	2420 Pointe Loop		Bismarck	ND	58503	7	7
Jeffrey	Falcon	1715 Mapleton Ave		Bismarck	ND	58503-5350	7	7
Ryan	Gilge	3427 Roosevelt Dr		Bismarck	ND	58503-5847	7	7
Dean	Grunseth	Northwood Dr		Bismarck	ND	58503	7	7
Jesse	Hauff	123 Ridgeland Loop		Bismarck	ND	58503	7	7
Renee	Haverlock	2033 Utah Dr		Bismarck	ND	58503	7	7
Michael	Holcomb	91 Weir Dr		Lincoln	ND	58504-9199	7	7
Joel	Jameson	1006 BREMNER Ave		Bismarck	ND	58503	7	7
Kathleen	Job	4500 Tucker Ln		Bismarck	ND	58503-5842	7	7
Debra	Johnson	3945 N 19th St		Bismarck	ND	58503-5488	7	7
Joel	Kostelecky	1715 Mapleton Ave		Bismarck	ND	58503-5350	7	7
Conrad	Kostelecky	PO Box 2773		Bismarck	ND	58502	7	7
Renee T	Kraft	7400 Alpine Ln			ND	58503	7	7
Beth	Krieger	3033 Stonewall Dr		Bismarck	ND	58503-7806	7	7
Tanya	Long	4712 Granite Dr		Bismarck	ND	58503	7	7
Kelly	McPhillips	2311 Seneca Drive		Bismarck	ND	58503	7	7
Tana	Mees	7613 Viking Dr		Bismarck	ND	58503	7	7
Kelly	Nyquist	5051 Redcoat Dr		Bismarck	ND	58503	7	7
Dorothea	Peterson	3124 Colorado Ln	Apt 107	Bismarck	ND	58503-5454	7	7
Mi	Peterson	3124 Colorado Ln	Apt 107	Bismarck	ND	58503-5454	7	7
Mark	Puppe	3110 N 19th St	#10	Bismarck	ND	58503	7	7
Chris	Schaan	5737 Lariat Loop		Bismarck	ND	58503	7	7
Loren	Schwab	4010 Ridge Way			ND	58503	7	7
Kevin	Spaulding	7211 Ridgeland Dr		Bismarck	ND	58503-6237	7	7
George	Struchynski	2002 E Calgary Ave		Bismarck	ND	58503-0746	7	7

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Pat	Testa	1910 Hancock Dr		Bismarck	ND	58501-7908	7	7
Tony	Welder	3507 roosevelt Dr		Bismarck	ND	58503	7	7
George	Welder	3806 Roosevelt Dr		Bismarck	ND	58503	7	7
Stacy	Woldie	PO Box 1613		Bismarck	ND	58502	7	7
Russell	Woods	503 haycreek Ct		Bismarck	ND	58503	7	7
Callie	Calhoun	127 3rd SE		Garrison	ND	58540	8	8
Callie	Calhoun	127 3rd St SE		Garrison	ND	58540	8	8
Scott	Chase	11612 22nd Ave			ND	54729	8	8
Penny	Christian	40204 175th Ave NE		Driscoll	ND	58532-9727	8	8
Lawrence	Ell	7804 Gray Fox			ND	58503	8	8
Jeff	Frueh	17350 Highway 1804 N		Bismarck	ND	58503-9271	8	8
Marilyn	Hamilton	4300 149th Ave NW		Bismarck	ND	58503-8463	8	8
Marion	Hatcher	117 14th Ave NW		Turtle Lake	ND	58575	8	8
Patricia	Herdebu	2405 Elbert Ave	Box 116		ND	58521	8	8
Janice	Hvidsten				ND	58501	8	8
Mitch	Kersten	11260 41st St NE			ND	58503	8	8
David	Lewon	6719 aylesworth Ave		Bismarck	ND	58505	8	8
Lamont	Lind			Washburn	ND	58577	8	8
Karen	Martineson	7251 123rd Ave NE		Bismarck	ND	58503	8	8
Marlin	Miller	9211 Plainview Dr		Bismarck	ND	58503-6527	8	8
Ppatricia	Mmaxwell	698 20th Ave NW		Turtle Lake	ND	58575	8	8
Dee	Pressnall	441 Becker St	#3	Turtle Lake	ND	58575	8	8
Chad	Rensch	237 red St SE		Garrison	ND	58540	8	8
David	Rensch	PO Box 489		Garrison	ND	58540-0489	8	8
Jeff	Rigney	123 1st Ave NW		Garrison	ND	58540	8	8
Adam	Rondea	33 Bismarck Ave		Wilton	ND	58579-7506	8	8
Gloria	Sauageau	1022 Jennifer Dr			ND	58577	8	8
Elaine	Schelhaas	1024 W Avenue C		Bismarck	ND	58501-2453	8	8
Austin	Schmidt	20 5th Ave NW		Garrison	ND	58540-7359	8	8
Harvey	Sellon	1036 23rd Ave Nw		Coleharbor	ND	58531	8	8
Troy	Snyder	118 2nd Ave E	P. O. Box 274		ND	58575	8	8
Richard	Solberg	9252 Apple Creek Rd		Bismarck	ND	58504	8	8
Tavi	Sommer	717 Sunflower Dr		Bismarck	ND	58503-6293	8	8
Edith	Stark	PO Box 566		Garrison	ND	58540	8	8

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Daryl	Tetzloff	PO Box 22		Coleharbor	ND	58531	8	8
Chris	Trzpuc	1415 Border Ln		Washburn	ND	58577-4153	8	8
Gregory	Wilks	1071 20th St nw			ND	58778	8	8
David	Young	320 Main Ave		Washburn	ND	58577	8	8
Chris	Kakates	110 11th St SW		Rolla	ND	58367-7614	9	9
Jeff	Martinson	PO Box 385		Rolette	ND	58366-0385	9	9
Glendale	Walter	PO Box 2036		Belcourt	ND	58316	9	9
Arlan	Yoder	4880 81st St		Mylo	ND	58353	9	9
Arlan And Phyllis	Yoder	4880 81st St		Mylo	ND	58353	9	9
Phyllis	Yoder	4880 81st St		Mylo	ND	58353-9417	9	9
Shirley	Anderson	PO Box 13		Crystal	ND	58222	10	10
Pat	Brooking			Wales	ND	58281	10	10
Kent	Carrier	12447 105th St NW		Walhalla	ND	58282	10	10
Jay	Dubois	9742 Dresden Rd		Langdon	ND	58249-9060	10	10
Lawrence	Gapp	10775 130th Ave NE		Walhalla	ND	58282-9468	10	10
Betty	Hanson	200 Millana Ct			ND	58220	10	10
Ryan	Herman	719 7th St		Neché	ND	58265	10	10
Marion	Hove	8066 112th Ave NE		Fairdale	ND	58229-9437	10	10
Joel	Hylden	104 Kensington		Park River	ND	58270	10	10
John	Marshall	9625 124th Ave ne		Walhalla	ND	58282	10	10
Arlene	Martini	10240 Highway 32		Walhalla	ND	58282-9705	10	10
Alan	Mccutchen	6703 110th Ave NE		Adams	ND	58210	10	10
Al	Myren	114th Ave NE		Milton	ND	58260	10	10
Curtis	Olafson	13041 84th St NE		Edinburg	ND	58227	10	10
Tim	Plummer	710 3rd St		Langdon	ND	58249-2624	10	10
Maurine	Soeby	PO Box 7		Walhalla	ND	58282-0007	10	10
Diane	Thomasson	9531 140th AveNE			ND	58220	10	10
William	Thompson	13851 Highway 5		Cavalier	ND	58220-9503	10	10
Mark	Vandal			Langdon	ND	58249	10	10
Ginny	Walker	7391 137th Ave NE		Hoople	ND	58243-9479	10	10
Daniel	Waltz	PO Box 331		Drayton	ND	58225-0331	10	10
Gwen	Werner	9291 Highway 18		Cavalier	ND	58220	10	10
Jonathan	Berntson	1714 Gold Dr S		Fargo	ND	58103-6404	11	11
Steve	Bowman	1837 prairie Ln s			ND	58103	11	11

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Ernie	Bozovsky	1422 12th St S		Fargo	ND	58103	11	11
Geraldine	Cariveau	3107 Westgate Dr		Fargo	ND	581033527	11	11
Phil	Condit	2701 9th Ave S		Fargo	ND	58103-8712	11	11
Jonathon	Haug	1302 15th St S		Fargo	ND	58103-3924	11	11
Mike	Kelner	2450 15th St s	201	Fargo	ND	58103	11	11
Kevin	Korstad	1541 35th St S		Fargo	ND	58103-8454	11	11
Charles	Mccarty	2115 16th St S		Fargo	ND	58103-5201	11	11
Michael	Mclaughlin	2512 Villa Dr S	# 213	Fargo	ND	58103	11	11
Daniel	Meckle	1206 15 1/2 Ave S		Fargo	ND	58103	11	11
Larry	Mehus	922 18th St S		Fargo	ND	58103-2924	11	11
Ryan	Raguse	1430 16 1\2 St s		Fargo	ND	58103	11	11
Joel	Schuman	4033 18th Ave S	Unit 2		ND	58103	11	11
Tim	Somes	1309 14th St S		Fargo	ND	58103	11	11
Deborah	Tucker	3027 23rd Ave S	Unit B	Fargo	ND	58103-6148	11	11
Deborah	Tucker			Fargo	ND	58103	11	11
Lorenz	Wagner	1521 35th street so	110		ND	58103	11	11
Gene	Wright	1907 18th St S		Fargo	ND	58103	11	11
Wayne	Bangs	805 17th St SE		Jamestown	ND	58401	12	12
Arlo R.	Beggs	621 7th St NW			ND	58401	12	12
Anthony	Hale	1108 2nd Ave NW		Jamestown	ND	58401	12	12
Cornell	Hohensee	415 1st Ave N		Jamestown	ND	58401-3102	12	12
Clarence	Horsted	1414 Gardenette Dr	Apt 4	Jamestown	ND	58401-5881	12	12
Nathaniel	Hunt	1414 9th Ave se			ND	58401	12	12
Paul	Jensen	1123 2 Ave NE		Jamestown	ND	58401	12	12
Ryan	Johnson	521 2 St sw		Jamestown	ND	58401	12	12
Paul	Langemo	1600 11th Ave NE	Apt 4	Jamestown	ND	58401-2715	12	12
Steve	Looyesen	821 First Ave S		Jamestown	ND	58401	12	12
Kevin	Patch	1501 6th Ave NE		Jamestown	ND	58401-2612	12	12
David	Remillong	703 21st Ave NE		Jamestown	ND	58401	12	12
Eva	Rohr	2311 4th St NE		Jamestown	ND	58401	12	12
Al	Schlotfeldt	800 12th Ave NE	apt120	Jamestown	ND	58401	12	12
Pat	Scott	1321 5th St NE	Apt 216	Jamestown	ND	58401-6571	12	12
Deborah	Singletary	1418 Gardenette Dr	#1	Jamestown	ND	58401	12	12
Rory	Somsen	519 5th St NE		Jamestown	ND	58401-3445	12	12

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Becky	Thatcher-Keller	1115 6th Ave SE			ND	58401	12	12
Stephen	Vivian	1605 6th Ave NE		Jamestown	ND	58401-2513	12	12
Al	Wartner	602 8th Ave NW		Jamestown	ND	58401-2348	12	12
Kathy	Wynne	1414 6th Ave N E		Jamestown	ND	58401	12	12
Cameron	Beck	518 3rd St E		West Fargo	ND	58078-2711	13	13
Alan	Beck	601 12 1/2 Ave E		West Fargo	ND	58078-3067	13	13
Michael	Belcourt	422 4th Ave W		West Fargo	ND	58078-1605	13	13
Carlene	Berg	814 11th Ave W		West Fargo	ND	58078-2409	13	13
Nathan	Cvancara	1659 7th St W			ND	58078	13	13
Sarah	Cvancara	1659 7th St W		West Fargo	ND	58078	13	13
Patrick	Emerson	1825 10th St W		West Fargo	ND	58078-3240	13	13
Kelly	Ernest	530 5th St E		West Fargo	ND	58078-2748	13	13
Randy	Fiechtner	901 7th St E		West Fargo	ND	58078-2935	13	13
Ed	Green	1336 Sommerser Dr		West Fargo	ND	58078	13	13
Patrick	Grumley	2308 10th West		West Fargo	ND	58078	13	13
Brady	Kelly	1464 Sterling Ct			ND	58078	13	13
Ken	Koehler	307 10 1/2 Ave E		West Fargo	ND	58078	13	13
Alan	Libbrecht	3302 Main Ave W		West Fargo	ND	58078-6800	13	13
Linda	Nelson	768 Homestead Ct		West Fargo	ND	58078-4800	13	13
Sharon	Paulson	1557 7th St E		West Fargo	ND	58078	13	13
Jesse	Puppe	821 Main Ave W		West Fargo	ND	58078-1416	13	13
William	Rudolph	314 15th St nw		West Fargo	ND	58078	13	13
Peter	Smith	718-14th Ave E		West Fargo	ND	58078	13	13
Joann	Stenson	225 13th Ave W	Apt 1028	West Fargo	ND	58078-2692	13	13
Jeremy	Stolz	626 3rd Ave W		West Fargo	ND	58078-1519	13	13
Wallace	Tintes	405 Main Ave W		West Fargo	ND	58078	13	13
Alfred	Tollefson	225 13th Ave W	Apt 223	West Fargo	ND	58078-2690	13	13
Randy	Adams			Harvey	ND	58341	14	14
Mike	Aljets	PO Box 41		Harvey	ND	58341-0041	14	14
Matthew J.	Andersen	546 Advent St		Harvey	ND	58341	14	14
Philip	Backstrom	3881 48th Ave NE		Maddock	ND	58348-9252	14	14
Gilbert	Beaman	3838 62nd St NE		Rugby	ND	58368-8767	14	14
Virginia	Benz	4465 25th Ave SE		Steele	ND	58482-9405	14	14
Myron	Berg	2579 6th St NE		Hurdsfield	ND	58451-9544	14	14

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First Name	Last Name	Address	Address2	City	State	ZIP	House	Senate
Raymond	Brown	448 Country Rd		Rugby	ND	58368	14	14
Rusty	Corneliusen	219 Minnesota St		Harvey	ND	58341	14	14
Duane	Eisenzimmer	201 Kiev St S		Balta	ND	58313-4609	14	14
Earl	Fuller	441 Warrington Ave		Bowdon	ND	58418-7102	14	14
Lydia	Gessele	631 32nd Ave NE			ND	58423	14	14
Neil	Hager	2838 18th St NE		Harvey	ND	58341-9348	14	14
Cheri	Hins	PO Box 231		Steele	ND	58482	14	14
Michael	Hoffmann	1651 13th Ave NE			ND	58430	14	14
Kathleen	Hotchkiss	PO Box 475		Wolford	ND	58385-0475	14	14
Ben	Johnston	38Anson ave ne		Sykeston	ND	58486	14	14
Diane	Jundt	3371 52nd St NE		Rugby	ND	58368-8345	14	14
Gerald	Kramer	3310 66th St NE		Rugby	ND	58368-7656	14	14
Vernon	Lasher	420 Highway 200 NE		Mcclusky	ND	58463-9701	14	14
Vernon	Lasher	PO Box 406		Mcclusky	ND	58463	14	14
Gary	Mackrill	1208 Highway 30		Cathay	ND	58422-9580	14	14
Jackie	Magilke	1880 33rd Ave ne		Harvey	ND	58341	14	14
Don	Magnuson	201 7th Ave SE	Unit B1	Rugby	ND	58368-2053	14	14
Asuncion	Maxwell	1481 County Line Rd		Tappen	ND	58487	14	14
Lynn	Meserole	420 2nd St E		Mcclusky	ND	58463-4105	14	14
Jonathan	Miller	7612 44th Ave NE		Wolford	ND	58385-9503	14	14
Terry	Osse	5710 hwy 3 so		Rugby	ND	58368	14	14
Melissa	Parra	3408 7th St NE		Cathay	ND	58422	14	14
Janet	Peaslee	PO Box 301		Bowdon	ND	58418-0301	14	14
Aimee	Pister	2552 1st Ave NE		Kief	ND	58723-9359	14	14
Janine	Rappuhn	4840 14th St NE		Fessenden	ND	58438-9300	14	14
Cameron	Roberts	3386 29th St SE		Robinson	ND	58478	14	14
Theodore	Schanhals			Harvey	ND	58341	14	14
Rollin	Slaubaugh	4341 69th St NE		Wolford	ND	58385-9549	14	14
Robert	Tkach	PO Box 615		Mcclusky	ND	58463	14	14
Raymond	Wentz	2936 25th St NE		Harvey	ND	58341-9301	14	14
Ronald	Widiger	223 1st St N		Fessenden	ND	58438-7211	14	14
Gloria	Wilson	508 Harvey Ave		Harvey	ND	58341	14	14
James	Beatty	1131 7th St NE	Apt 107	Devils Lake	ND	58301-2731	15	15
Leo	Bittner	1309 Village Green Ct NE		Devils Lake	ND	58301-2831	15	15

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Fred	Eback	303 9th St NW		Devils Lake	ND	58301-2025	15	15
Chad	Ehnert	615 2nd Ave NE		Devils Lake	ND	58301-2413	15	15
Ed	Hamilton	7866 Hwy 2	Lot #7	Devils Lake	ND	58301	15	15
Stephen	Hill	210 3rd Ave N		Hansboro	ND	58339	15	15
Don	Hoffman	1117 Cimmaron Cir		Devils Lake	ND	58301-8614	15	15
T.	Holien	PO Box 742		Cando	ND	58324-0742	15	15
Barry	Johansen	1107 10th Ave SE		Devils Lake	ND	58301-4057	15	15
James	Kutz				ND	58301	15	15
Suzanne	Loken	722 5 Ave NE		Devils Lake	ND	58301	15	15
Richard	Luehring	7163 50th St NE		Devils Lake	ND	58301-8823	15	15
Robert	Morell	502 12th Ave SE		Devils Lake	ND	58301-3810	15	15
Blake	Peterson	401 1st St		Cando	ND	58324	15	15
David	Sullivan	933 5th Ave		Cando	ND	58324-6116	15	15
Daniel	Willert	1326 Bayview Dr		Devils Lake	ND	58301	15	15
Robert	Bauer	125 9th St E		West Fargo	ND	58078	16	16
Lyle	Davidson	1810 49th St S	Apt 111	Fargo	ND	58103-7708	16	16
James	Delaney	4700 8th Abe south		Fargo	ND	58103	16	16
Mary	Eikomstead	1908 Burlington Dr	c-4		ND	58078	16	16
Joel	Eikomstead	1908 Burlington Dr C4		West Fargo	ND	58078	16	16
Shane	Felber	3015 7th St W	apt 210	West Fargo	ND	58078	16	16
Dustin	Fick	901 42nd St S	Apt 102	Fargo	ND	58103-2148	16	16
Joseph	Fleeman	670 santa cruz Dr		Fargo	ND	58103	16	16
David	James	213 34th Ave E		West Fargo	ND	58078-7975	16	16
John	Kennedy	922-31 Ave			ND	58078	16	16
Bill	Lester	4535 santiago Blvd		Fargo	ND	58103	16	16
Nurreen	Marth	1710 Huntington Ct		West Fargo	ND	58078-4302	16	16
Gene	Maxwell	4456 Domingo Rd S		Fargo	ND	58103-1088	16	16
Russell	Nesemeier	725 42nd St S	Apt 317	Fargo	ND	58103-1159	16	16
Darrell	Newbury	4528 Montego Ave S		Fargo	ND	58103-1007	16	16
Nicholas	Olson	1711 49th St S		Fargo	ND	58103-7761	16	16
Clarence Rick"	Olson	4404 9th Avenue Cir S	Apt 202	Fargo	ND	58103	16	16
Joel	Ptacek	4701 17th Ave S	Apt 307	Fargo	ND	58103	16	16
Daniel	Thorstad	1737 Huntington Ct		West Fargo	ND	58078	16	16
Erin	Tungseth	1106 4th Ave E		West Fargo	ND	58078	16	16

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Sharon	Brennan	410 Campbell Dr		Grand Forks	ND	58201	17	17
Carol	Butler	2708 S 10th St		Grand Forks	ND	58201-7023	17	17
Scott	Cayo	12220 17th Ave So Unit E			ND	55337	17	17
Adam	Evavold	1019 Chestnut St		Grand Forks	ND	58201	17	17
Don	Gellerman	6830 Woodcrest Rd		Grand Forks	ND	58201	17	17
Vicki	Gorder	5875 Pinehurst Ct		Grand Forks	ND	58201	17	17
Patricia Ann	Griggs	3802 Cherry St	Apt B6	Grand Forks	ND	58201-7698	17	17
Kevin	H	3089 Queens Ct		Grand Forks	ND	58201-3520	17	17
Paul	Johnson	1205 Belmont Rd		Grand Forks	ND	58201-5624	17	17
Elsie	Johnson	815 40th Ave S	Apt H135	Grand Forks	ND	58201-7293	17	17
Tim	Kenyon	607 Mighty Acres Dr		Grand Forks	ND	58201	17	17
Brad	Korsmoe	1204 Walnut St		Grand Forks	ND	58201	17	17
Larry	Lange	1173 Landeco Ln	211	Grand Forks	ND	58201	17	17
Mark	Peterson	1173 Landeco Ln	Apt 112	Grand Forks	ND	58201	17	17
Dustin	Ramage	615 22nd Ave s		Grand Forks	ND	58201	17	17
Gary	Ramberg	106 Breezy Hills Cv		Grand Forks	ND	58201	17	17
Bill	Rath	603 22nd Ave S		Grand Forks	ND	58201	17	17
Timothy	Sayre	2708 Olive St		Grand Forks	ND	58201-7057	17	17
Toni	Shields	3325 S 10th St	Apt 16	Grand Forks	ND	58201-7145	17	17
Virginia	Stewart	216 Windward Hills Ave		Grand Forks	ND	58201	17	17
Norma	Szeveczyk	1506 cherry St		Grand Forks	ND	58201	17	17
Mike	Wooten	1235 N 69th St		Grand Forks	ND	58203	17	17
Wayne	Burlog	1701 N 4th St		Grand Forks	ND	58203	18	18
Katherine	Colbert	612 N 5th St		Grand Forks	ND	58203-3285	18	18
Stacey	Coles	4825 N Riverside Dr		Grand Forks	ND	58203-3807	18	18
Don	Johnson	1320 Cherry St		Grand Forks	ND	58201-5551	18	18
Amy	Kassa	621 7th Ave S		Grand Forks	ND	58201	18	18
Melany	Lizakowski	907 S 19th St		Grand Forks	ND	58201-4262	18	18
Bill	Marti	421 S 6th St		Grand Forks	ND	582014615	18	18
Teresa	Mayer-Handeland	2350 22ndAve NE			ND	58258	18	18
Luther	Meadows	512 N 7th St		Grand Forks	ND	58203-3243	18	18
Brian	Purcell	1314 university Ave			ND	58203	18	18
Casey	Ryan	723 Reeves Dr		Grand Forks	ND	58201-4919	18	18
Kristina	Schafer			Grand Forks	ND	58203-3205	18	18

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First Name	Last Name	Address	Address2	City	State	ZIP	House	Senate
Rhonda	Vanatta	318 N 7th St			ND	58203	18	18
Carl	Warrene	1320 S 10th St		Grand Forks	ND	58201-5402	18	18
Jeremy	Wulff	1420 University Ave			ND	58203	18	18
Leann	Aguilar			Grafton	ND	58237	19	19
Benedict	Bina	5819 140th Ave NE		Forest River	ND	58233-9639	19	19
Keith	Boulden	1351 46th St NE		Larimore	ND	58251-9791	19	19
Diane	Brown	15866 73rd St NE		Drayton	ND	58225	19	19
Bernard	Danielson	3577 US 2		Larimore	ND	58251-9754	19	19
Peter	Grzeskowiak	15750 County Rd 15		Minto	ND	58261	19	19
Jennifer	Hamilton	11091 N 161 Ave			ND	86379	19	19
Dale	Hunter	PO Box 44		Gilby	ND	58235-0044	19	19
Brent	Juhl	PO Box 261		Larimore	ND	58251	19	19
Michael	Leighton	201 W 17th St		Grafton	ND	58237	19	19
Michael	Loewen	PO Box 400		Northwood	ND	58267-0400	19	19
Scott	Lutovsky			Minto	ND	58261	19	19
Paul	Nilson	436 Harvest Moon Cir		Grafton	ND	58237-2027	19	19
Byron	Poppenhagen	PO Box 186		Grafton	ND	58237-0186	19	19
Donald	Ruud	3750 5th Ave NE		Northwood	ND	58267-9534	19	19
Maxine	Schanilec	533 Birch Ct		Grafton	ND	58237	19	19
Lucie	Sobolik	6044 138th Ave Ne		Pisek	ND	58273	19	19
Nathan	Tebay	13995 54th St NE		Forest River	ND	58233	19	19
Enoch	Thorsgard	325 39th St NE		Northwood	ND	58267-9563	19	19
John	Ttweten	740 mchugh			ND	58237	19	19
Rock	Tweten	524 Hill Ave		Grafton	ND	58237-1444	19	19
Larry	Tweten	6638 148th Ave Ne		Grafton	ND	58237	19	19
Robert	Amerine	205 Railroad Ave E		Hatton	ND	58240-4113	20	20
Thomas	Balstad	133 Main St W		Mayville	ND	58257-1315	20	20
Penny	Christianson			Hillsboro	ND	58045	20	20
Byron	Dotson	15317 15th Dr SE			ND	98012	20	20
Brian	Fyfe	211 veitch St		Emerado	ND	58228	20	20
Karen	Gapp	419 4th St SE		Mayville	ND	58257-1704	20	20
Helen	Graham	624 1st Ave ne			ND	58045	20	20
Candonn	Granger			Reynolds	ND	58275	20	20
Gary	H.	177 6th St Ne		Reynolds	ND	582759435	20	20

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Daniel	Hanson	1080 Harvest Ln NE		Thompson	ND	58278-9408	20	20
Marvin	Holweger	3035 17th Ave NE		Arvilla	ND	58214-9407	20	20
Judy	Hudlow	311 2nd St Nw		Hillsboro	ND	58045	20	20
Bruce	Johnson	112 May St W		Caledonia	ND	58219	20	20
Nathan	Kollar	1990 hwy 85 SW		Fairfield	ND	58627	20	20
James	Leddige	2 12th St NE		Reynolds	ND	58275-9404	20	20
Kurt	Mcsparron	954 Highway 18 SE		Hunter	ND	58048-9107	20	20
Laurie	Mcsparron	954 Hwy 18 SE		Hunter	ND	58048	20	20
Brent	Mikkelsen	788 2nd St Nw			ND	58045	20	20
Levon	Nelson	38 Westwood Dr		Mayville	ND	58257-1003	20	20
James	Niekssen	216 2nd Ave SE		Mayville	ND	58257	20	20
Gwynneth	Ott				ND	58240	20	20
Alfred	Philo	211 veitch #n42		Emerado	ND	58228	20	20
Jim	Riley			Reynolds	ND	58275	20	20
Jay	Roeszler			Grandin	ND	58038	20	20
Cameron	Saure	1078 2nd Ave NE		Reynolds	ND	58275	20	20
Mary	Schneibel	1847 1st Ave NE		Reynolds	ND	58275-9479	20	20
Jay	Showers			Clifford	ND	58016	20	20
Eric	Siegfreid	123 Highway 81 NE		Hillsboro	ND	58045-9219	20	20
Russel	Stabler	422 2nd St W		Hunter	ND	580484134	20	20
John	Stull	1217 25th St NE		Emerado	ND	58228-9752	20	20
Wayne	Thompson	113 2nd St W		Hunter	ND	58048-4127	20	20
Gary	Truax	1682 145th Ave SE		Erie	ND	58029	20	20
Joseph	Whitesock	614 44th St		Thompson	ND	58278	20	20
Cherilyn	Whitney	13th ave ne		Emerado	ND	58228	20	20
Mike	Williams	211 1st St W		Hunter	ND	58048	20	20
Don	Abrahamsen	101 2nd St S	1303		ND	58103	21	21
Johnny	Atkins	1414 5th Ave s	#1	Fargo	ND	58103	21	21
Paul	Bernabucci	PO Box 9377		Fargo	ND	58106-9377	21	21
Larry	Bosma	PO Box 7421		Fargo	ND	58106-7421	21	21
Stephan	Colbert	902 15th St N	18		ND	58102	21	21
Max	Cook	1121 7 Street South		Fargo	ND	58103	21	21
Scott	Dahms	423 8th st so			ND	58103	21	21
Dave	Forness	417 18th St S		Fargo	ND	58103-1547	21	21

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Gina	Freitag	820 12th Ave S		Fargo	ND	58103	21	21
Adele	Hanson	1110 3rd Ave N		Fargo	ND	58102	21	21
Mark	Hilde	1805 5th Ave s		Fargo	ND	58103	21	21
David	Humphrey	624 9th St S		Fargo	ND	58103-2639	21	21
Sabrina	Lockwood	1414 5th Ave S	Apt 1	Fargo	ND	58103-1638	21	21
Kenneth	Lothspeich	323 15th St S		Fargo	ND	58103-1639	21	21
Chad	Mcdonald	825 11th St S		Fargo	ND	58103	21	21
Mike	Nyberg	300 Main Ave	#101		ND	58103	21	21
Josiah	Phillips	201 18th Sts	apt 8		ND	58103	21	21
Devin	Rachac	629 21st St S		Fargo	ND	58103-2487	21	21
Shaun	Reynolds	1634 5th Ave S		Fargo	ND	58103-1542	21	21
Jonathan	Stenzel	21 S Broadway Apt#304		Fargo	ND	58103	21	21
Lynn	Thomsen	726 25th St n		Fargo	ND	58102	21	21
Steven	Wangrud	1613 6th Ave so		Fargo	ND	58103	21	21
Christine	Watts	908 26th St N		Fargo	ND	58102-3125	21	21
Jan	Wetch	3220 12th Ave N		Fargo	ND	58102-3008	21	21
Ross	Zink	806 7th St S		Fargo	ND	58103	21	21
Brian	Akhavan			West Fargo	ND	58078	22	22
Susan	Benson			West Fargo	ND	58078	22	22
Brian	Bohanna	4416 10th St W			ND	58078	22	22
Jeff	Brink	110 5th St			ND	58021	22	22
Nolan	Buckhouse	512 fairway Dr			ND	58012	22	22
Jody	Clemens			West Fargo	ND	58078	22	22
Lynda	Debuhr	4916 2nd St E		West Fargo	ND	58078-8206	22	22
Ron	Erickson	508 Liberty Ln		Horace	ND	58047-4525	22	22
Michael	Fairfield	321 Langer Ave N		Casselton	ND	58012-3307	22	22
David	Faller			Davenport	ND	58021	22	22
Evan	Haakenson			West Fargo	ND	58078	22	22
Staci	Halverson	607 Main Ave		Erie	ND	58029-4009	22	22
Judith	Hamre	14921 35th St SE			ND	58079	22	22
Janis	Hanson			West Fargo	ND	58078	22	22
Judy	Iten	4906 County Road 32		Fargo	ND	58102	22	22
Dave	Jacobs			Leonard	ND	58052	22	22
Kelly	Jacobsen	807 Cinnamon Ridge Pl		West Fargo	ND	58078-8190	22	22

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First Name	Last Name	Address	Address2	City	State	ZIP	House	Senate
Missti	Jones	322 Nelson St E		Erie	ND	58029-4016	22	22
Ed	Kester	610 Front St		Casselton	ND	58012-3300	22	22
Travis	Kizima	PO Box 24			ND	58006	22	22
Steve	Kleeman	2211 160 Ave SE		Arthur	ND	58006	22	22
Gary	Lackey			West Fargo	ND	58078	22	22
Grace	Larson	14029 35th St SE		Buffalo	ND	58011-9714	22	22
Tim	Lindholm	3941 14th St W		West Fargo	ND	58078	22	22
Barry	Lund	365 Maple Pointe Blvd		Mapleton	ND	58059	22	22
Sharon	Martinson			West Fargo	ND	58078	22	22
Sharon	Maul			West Fargo	ND	58078	22	22
Robert	Miller	401 13th Ave N		Casselton	ND	58012-3440	22	22
Bailey	Mortensen			West Fargo	ND	58078	22	22
Susan	Munyer	3622 12th St West		West Fargo	ND	58078	22	22
Rodney	Nelson	15549 27th St SE		Amenia	ND	58004-9703	22	22
Timothy	Presler	1236 S Beach Way		West Fargo	ND	58078-8861	22	22
Alexandra	Rohrich	322 3rd Ave		Mapleton	ND	58059-4118	22	22
John	Rohrich	322 3rd Ave		Mapleton	ND	58059-4118	22	22
Korene	Rohrich	322 3rd Ave		Mapleton	ND	58059-4118	22	22
Mark	Roster	475 1st Ave		Davenport	ND	58021	22	22
Jason	Sire			West Fargo	ND	58078	22	22
Dorothy	Thompson	4142 Furnberg Pl S		Fargo	ND	58104-6089	22	22
Jerrold	Wallace			West Fargo	ND	58078	22	22
Arthur	Weidner			West Fargo	ND	58078	22	22
Tim	Welter	422 3rd Ave			ND	58059	22	22
Mark/	Wilke	3431 Eagle Run Ln		West Fargo	ND	58078	22	22
Mark	Wilke	3531 Eagle Run Ln		West Fargo	ND	58078	22	22
Loren	Alfson	1041 106 Ave NE			ND	58416	23	23
Kari	Anderson	218 2nd St E			ND	58344	23	23
Daniel	Determan	PO Box 73		Tolna	ND	58380-0073	23	23
Chris	Eder	10326 7th Pl se			ND	98258	23	23
Gregory	Elvick	403 3rd St e	apt 8	Lakota	ND	58344	23	23
Alexander	Erickson	104 Main Ave		Colgate	ND	58046-9015	23	23
Sheridan	Erickson	PO Box 305		Cooperstown	ND	58425-0305	23	23
Joann	Gaffrey	1234 4th Ave N		New Rockford	ND	58356-1108	23	23

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First Name	Last Name	Address	Address2	City	State	ZIP	House	Senate
Joan	Gleason	2732 94th Ave		Tolna	ND	58380	23	23
Jack	Hendrix	1502 Lenham Ave SE		Cooperstown	ND	58425	23	23
Gary	Hummel	314 5th St		Petersburg	ND	58272-9502	23	23
Brady	Lamotte	12815 102nd Ave NE		Binford	ND	58416	23	23
Heidi	Lemaire	11811 30th St NE		Mcville	ND	58254-9572	23	23
Larry	Ohnstad	12263 50th St ne		Petersburg	ND	58272	23	23
Elgar	Paulsen	290 Lincoln St		Hannaford	ND	58448-4819	23	23
Brenda	Ridge-Valdivia	817 3rd Ave N	Apt 4	New Rockford	ND	58356-1533	23	23
Devonne	Robertson	3859 73rd Ave NE		Fort Totten	ND	58335	23	23
Jamie	Schemionek	511 Park Ave S		Finley	ND	58230-3041	23	23
Sylvia	Spreen	515 1st Ave N		New Rockford	ND	58356-1601	23	23
Martin	West	PO Box 214		Hope	ND	58046-0214	23	23
Lloyd	Anderson	542 Legacy Ln		Valley City	ND	58072-2218	24	24
Guy	Ault	336 2nd avne		Valley City	ND	58072	24	24
David	Bergstedt	1421 98th Ave SE		Wimbledon	ND	58492-9501	24	24
Heather	Burchill	1808 128th Ave SE		Page	ND	58064	24	24
Jennifer	Cabezas	918 3 St SW		Valley City	ND	58072	24	24
Andy	Carlson	4332 116th Ave SE		Valley City	ND	58072-9528	24	24
Reine	Duchateau	11630 47th St SE			ND	58049	24	24
Patrick	Eskelson	109 Oehlke Ave	Apt B2	Enderlin	ND	58027-1152	24	24
Sandy	Farrelly			Valley City	ND	58072	24	24
Leann	Fraedrich	13595 54th St SE		Enderlin	ND	58027	24	24
Ronald	Gienger	916 Riverview Dr		Valley City	ND	58072	24	24
Alison	Grotberg	9961 25th St		Wimbledon	ND	58492	24	24
Cynthia	Hagelstrom	PO Box 40		Dazey	ND	58429	24	24
Al	Huckell			Fort Ransom	ND	58033	24	24
Joshua	Jennings	230 Central Ave S	Unit 9	Valley City	ND	58072-3329	24	24
Lori	Jury			Valley City	ND	58072	24	24
Clinton	Leick	1140 6th St SE	Apt 10	Valley City	ND	58072-4161	24	24
E.	Miedema	1140 6th St SE	Apt 2	Valley City	ND	58072-4154	24	24
Brian	Mindt	226 2nd St Vly NW		City	ND	58072	24	24
Keith	Muncy	11015 17th St SE		Dazey	ND	58429-9743	24	24
Amy	Mutschler	403 2nd Ave N		Wimbledon	ND	58492	24	24
Carol	Peterson	1462 97th Ave SE			ND	58492	24	24

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First Name	Last Name	Address	Address2	City	State	ZIP	House	Senate
Bonny	Ppaszkeicz	406 1st Ave		Litchville	ND	58461	24	24
Bonnie	Rowell	944 13 th Ave sw		Valley City	ND	58072	24	24
Michael	Schmidt			Belfield	ND	58622	24	24
Bruce	Smith	4833 106th Ave SE		Litchville	ND	58461-9719	24	24
Brent	Smith	5031 106 Ave se		Litchville	ND	58461	24	24
Gary	Swenson	507 5th Ave NW		Valley City	ND	58072-2017	24	24
Jacqueline	Sylling	3638 114th Ave SE		Valley City	ND	58072	24	24
Tommie	Thompson	1807 US HWY 1 N			ND	27563	24	24
Dan	Aird	PO Box 244		Kindred	ND	58051-0244	25	25
Jonathan	Bartels	PO Box 425		Wahpeton	ND	58074-0425	25	25
Jacalyn	Bartron	119 Elm St		Hickson	ND	58047-5107	25	25
Wendy	Benton	17320 86th St SE		Wahpeton	ND	58075-9526	25	25
Donald	Berg			Wahpeton	ND	58075	25	25
Erinn	Bladow			Hankinson	ND	58041	25	25
Mary	Bond			Walcott	ND	58077	25	25
Michael	Bryant	743 SE 172nd Rd			ND	74578-7539	25	25
Shirley	Conaway	1040 eagle St			ND	29829	25	25
John	Eastin	17295 83 rd St se			ND	58075	25	25
Chris	Feland	117 Oxbow Dr		Oxbow	ND	58047	25	25
Michael	Gabbert			Hankinson	ND	58041	25	25
Mary	Howes	1211 3rd Ave N	Apt. 104		ND	58075	25	25
Cody	Jochim	145 4th St		Walcott	ND	58077	25	25
Cynthia	Johnson	421 10 1/2 St N		Wahpeton	ND	58075	25	25
Greg	Johnson	5251 174 1/2 Ave SE		Hickson	ND	58047-9734	25	25
Rodney	Koch	8140 170th Ave SE		Mooreton	ND	58061	25	25
Janel	Kramer	115 5Th Ave N		Wahpeton	ND	58075	25	25
David	Kurtenbach	16930 Highway 13		Mooreton	ND	58061	25	25
Dawn	Lane-Mehl	1017 S 1st St		Wahpeton	ND	58075	25	25
June	Lee			Walcott	ND	58077	25	25
Mike	Martin	PO Box 144		Fairmount	ND	58030	25	25
Eric	Mauch			Horace	ND	58047	25	25
Cathy	Miller			Kindred	ND	58051	25	25
Marlow	Nash	6845 170th Ave SE			ND	58018	25	25
Joel	Noreen	300 Co Rd 2		Christine	ND	58015	25	25

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Bryon	Olson	423 5th St N		Wahpeton	ND	58075	25	25
Mike	Sauer	8305 Highway 127		Wahpeton	ND	58075	25	25
Sister Leonida	Schmidt	102 6th St SE	Box 447	Hankinson	ND	58041	25	25
Clarence	Schutz	1801 N 4th St		Wahpeton	ND	58075	25	25
Frederick	Smoyer			Kindred	ND	58051	25	25
Steven	Vigesaa	7955 176th Ave SE		Wahpeton	ND	58075-9332	25	25
Steven	Vigesaa			Wahpeton	ND	58075	25	25
Kim	Winsett	17533 SE 89th			ND	73102	25	25
William	Ziegler		6940	Horace	ND	58047	25	25
Deborah	Armstrong	PO Box 242		Lisbon	ND	58054-0242	26	26
Perry	Boniek	9602 Hwy 11		Ellendale	ND	58436	26	26
James	Cone	205 5th Ave E	apt 110		ND	58054	26	26
Mike	Danreuther			Lisbon	ND	58054	26	26
Alvin	Dotzenrod	PO Box 185		Wyndmere	ND	58081-0185	26	26
Tyler	Elenberger	6929 hwy 32 s		Lisbon	ND	58054	26	26
Kevin	Faller	13243 66st se		Lisbon	ND	58054	26	26
Richard	Haberman	7525 164th Ave SE		Barney	ND	58008-9661	26	26
Rudy	Hall	13847 SE 85 Cir			ND	34491	26	26
Karen	Harrison	15616 NE 71 st Ct			ND	98686	26	26
Christal	Hutchison	201 Dakota St		Barney	ND	58008-4001	26	26
Steve	Jasberg	14242 SE 162 Pl			ND	98058	26	26
Ron	Jorgenson			Lidgerwood	ND	58053	26	26
Jeff	Lagodinski	9036 Hwy 11			ND	58436	26	26
Gary	Mairs	311 8th Ave E		Lisbon	ND	58054-4705	26	26
Alan	Mccullough	403 6th Ave E		Lisbon	ND	58054	26	26
James	Nelson	6090 Highway 18		Walcott	ND	58077-9312	26	26
Barbara	Pahl	9807 103rd Ave SE		Oakes	ND	58474-9151	26	26
Gerald	Puetz			Barney	ND	58008	26	26
James	Riffel	562 5th St		Wyndmere	ND	58081	26	26
David	Severson	15975 84th st se			ND	58081	26	26
Dwayne	Shelton	10827 88th St SE		Oakes	ND	58474-9402	26	26
Patricia	Thompson	120 S Main St		Gwinner	ND	58040-4109	26	26
Nathan	Vanderaa	12670 11b Rd			ND	4656e	26	26
Steve	Voightman	121 main Ave		Oakes	ND	58474	26	26

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First Name	Last Name	Address	Address2	City	State	ZIP	House	Senate
Gordon	Vosberg li	249 2nd st		Wyndmere	ND	58081	26	26
Robert	Balfour	4574 44th Ave S	Apt 105		ND	58104	27	27
Wade	Borth	5322 32nd St s		Fargo	ND	58104	27	27
Kristi	Creech	555 40th St S	Apt 122		ND	58103	27	27
Brian	Curtis	4360 45st S			ND	337114	27	27
Dennis	Daigle	4391 33rd Ave S	# 212		ND	58104	27	27
Dan	Eckert			Casselton	ND	58012	27	27
David	Elsperger			Casselton	ND	58012	27	27
Justin	Fosberg	1453 72ND Ave S			ND	58014	27	27
Todd	Gustafson	3730 Dorothea Ct S		Fargo	ND	58104	27	27
James	Hanson	4733 48th Ave S		Fargo	ND	58104	27	27
Janet	Hoffart	4313 39 1/2 Ave S		Fargo	ND	58104	27	27
Tamara	Jones	5593 Farmstead Ct S			ND	58104	27	27
Richard	Kennedy	4302 13th Ave s	4122		ND	58012	27	27
Chris	Kottsick	2551 45TH St SW	SUITE 105	Fargo	ND	58104	27	27
Christopher	Kotzer	1861 39th St S			ND	58103	27	27
Andreww	Magerski	4279 39th Ave S		Fargo	ND	58104	27	27
Ramon	Matos	4551 47th Ave S		Fargo	ND	58104-6193	27	27
Christopher	Miller	5569 Tuscan Ct S		Fargo	ND	58104-4436	27	27
Chad	Nipstad	4753 43rd St S		Fargo	ND	58104-4282	27	27
Jason	Olsen			Fargo	ND	58104	27	27
Irene	Olson	2510 100th Ave S		Horace	ND	58047-9708	27	27
Wayne	Olson	4502 37th Ave S	Apt 142	Fargo	ND	58104-8528	27	27
James	Reagan	522 42nd St S	Apt 285	Fargo	ND	58103-1167	27	27
Kathleen	Ronningen	3752 Taylor St		Fargo	ND	58104	27	27
Gina	Rrandklev	5601 38th St S		Fargo	ND	58104	27	27
Virginia	Schmidt	3620 42nd St S	204		ND	58104	27	27
Lisa	Schram	4282 Auburn Ave		Fargo	ND	58104-8428	27	27
David	Sola	4140 4th Ave S	Apt 1317	Fargo	ND	58103	27	27
Jack	Turner	555 40th St S	Apt 233	Fargo	ND	58103-1176	27	27
Clifford	Betterley	5418 Beaver Creek Rd		Bismarck	ND	58504-9344	28	28
John	Deboer	710 W Hickory Ave		Linton	ND	58552-7232	28	28
Raymond	Delaurier	104 1st Abe SE			ND	58456	28	28
Christopher	Dickey	210 2nd Ave SW		Kulm	ND	58456	28	28

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First Name	Last Name	Address	Address2	City	State	ZIP	House	Senate
Milbert	Dollinger	610 Center Ave S		Ashley	ND	58413-7313	28	28
Paul	Haegle	715 2nd St W		Napoleon	ND	58561-7414	28	28
Brian	Johnston	8355 106th St SE		Bismarck	ND	58504-4040	28	28
Margaret	Kaiser	8909 76th Ave SE		Ellendale	ND	58436	28	28
Orris	Kipp	704 5th Ave		Edgeley	ND	584337428	28	28
Cheryl	Kirk	16610 8th St N	#3		ND	55043	28	28
Lillian	Knapp	305 6th Ave S	Apt 107	Ellendale	ND	58436-7181	28	28
Austin	Lang	3597 74th St SE		Napoleon	ND	58561	28	28
Charles	Lapresta	6529 63rd St SE		Jud	ND	58454	28	28
Bruce	Lindgren	7174 Highway 13		Kulm	ND	58456-9707	28	28
Judith	Lusk	206 1st St SE		Ashley	ND	58413	28	28
David	Martinson	110 Center St E		Kulm	ND	58456	28	28
Thomas	McCone	6701 Trademark Dr		Bismarck	ND	58504-9216	28	28
Daniel	Mock	2248 48th St se		Braddock	ND	58524	28	28
Elizabeth	Owen	405 4th Ave E	Apt 3	Gackle	ND	58442-7104	28	28
Marla	Petersen	8228 99th St SE		Ellendale	ND	58436-9664	28	28
Rick	Schlecht	6231 59th Ave SE		Gackle	ND	58442	28	28
Chandra	Schmidt	11310 89th Ave Se		Bismarck	ND	58504	28	28
Marie	Schnabel	5611 Hwy 3		Napoleon	ND	58561	28	28
Hadley	Seeklander	PO Box 226		Hazelton	ND	58544-0226	28	28
Richard	Shaw			Hague	ND	58542	28	28
Jason	Smith	7006 Copper Ridge Ln		Bismarck	ND	58504	28	28
Lori	Toupal	112 6th Ave N		Ellendale	ND	58436	28	28
Robert & Linda	Tschritter	313 NE 6th St 396		Linton	ND	58552-7509	28	28
Timothy	Wagner	24 1st Ave N		Wishek	ND	58495	28	28
Ken	Wanner	8445 41st Ave SE		Wishek	ND	58495	28	28
Dennis	Whitman	750 379th St SE		Driscoll	ND	58532-9781	28	28
Spencer	Williams	PO Box 292		Edgeley	ND	58433	28	28
Allexa	Zundel	6749 72nd ave es		Edgeley	ND	58433	28	28
A	Zundel	6749 72nd Ave SE		Edgeley	ND	58433-9780	28	28
Clayton	Bergstad	632 95th Ave NE		Mchenry	ND	58464-9333	29	29
Crystal	Bliss	322 1st St NE		Lamoure	ND	58458-7209	29	29
Jay	Cink	509 3rd St		Marion	ND	58466-4043	29	29
Tommy	Cravens	10618 E 66st S	145		ND	74133	29	29

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Rachel	Cunningham	817 2nd Ave		Grace City	ND	58445	29	29
Dwight	Durfee	1309 15 1/2 Ave SW		Jamestown	ND	58401	29	29
Jill	Gainer	2545 87th Ave SE		Jamestown	ND	58401	29	29
Rhonda	Genre	240 8th Ave S		Carrington	ND	58421	29	29
Deb	Goter			Woodworth	ND	58496	29	29
Nicholas	Gronseth	650 3rd St N		Carrington	ND	58421-1623	29	29
Kenneth	Hall				ND	58401	29	29
Arnold	Haugland	1020 Western Park Vlg		Jamestown	ND	58401-6012	29	29
Julie	Hess	5322 71st Ave SE		Jud	ND	58454	29	29
Robert	Hess	5322 71st Ave SE		Alfred	ND	58454	29	29
Angela	Hoggarth	206 4th Ave NW		Lamoure	ND	58458-7335	29	29
Arthur	Hogness	103 3rd St		Verona	ND	58490	29	29
Gary	Karlgard	5791 HiWay 1		Litchville	ND	58461	29	29
Dwight	Kendall	3515 94th Ave SE		Jamestown	ND	58401-9725	29	29
Connie	Kleven	5099 38th St SE		Medina	ND	58467-9767	29	29
Jacob	Koenig	3520 81st Ave se	unit 18	Jamestown	ND	58401	29	29
Julie	Larson	1047 2nd St N		Carrington	ND	58421	29	29
Jonathan	Liechty	PO Box 690		Jamestown	ND	58402-0690	29	29
Becky	Lovgren	107 3rd St		Buchanan	ND	58420	29	29
Shannon	Mcnear	2534 87th Ave SE		Jamestown	ND	58401	29	29
Holly	Nicholson			Jamestown	ND	58402-0626	29	29
Michael	Partlow			Kensal	ND	58455	29	29
Paul	Richter	1075 3rd St S		Carrington	ND	58421-1912	29	29
Gary	Riemer	804 9th Ave SW		Jamestown	ND	58401	29	29
Elissa	Rosin	222 4th Ave		Montpelier	ND	58472	29	29
Donna	Schrader	5653 85th Ave SE		Montpelier	ND	58472	29	29
Michael	Scott	6280 11th St Ne		Carrington	ND	58421	29	29
Kent	Simonsen	265 Sandy Beach Rd		Jamestown	ND	58401-7678	29	29
Marvin	Wanzek	801 9th Ave SW		Jamestown	ND	58401-4513	29	29
Vivian	Welsh				ND	58401	29	29
Jean	Williamson-Helm	749 3rd St N		Carrington	ND	58421-1209	29	29
John	Alverson	775 Munich Dr		Bismarck	ND	58504	30	30
Robert	Artlip	718 Augsburg Ave		Bismarck	ND	58504	30	30
James	Ballantyne	5264 Applecreek Dr			ND	58504	30	30

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Paul	Bishop	1628 Crane Dr		Bismarck	ND	58501-7732	30	30
Kendi	Chase	3400 Arrow Ave		Bismarck	ND	58504-9613	30	30
Tim	Clausnitzer	3367 Gallatin Dr			ND	58504	30	30
Cheryl	Hellman	309 N 13th St		Bismarck	ND	58501-4613	30	30
Tim	Janes	1203 E Ave D	1		ND	58501	30	30
Herman	Kesterke	3005 E Avenue E		Bismarck	ND	58501-3168	30	30
Jeffrey	Kinney	2600 S 34th St	202	Bismarck	ND	58501	30	30
Samuel	Loumer	305 Eastdale Dr	#6	Bismarck	ND	58501	30	30
Kathy	Morrison	701 N 25th St		Bismarck	ND	58501	30	30
Jim	Munson	810 N 10th St		Bismarck	ND	58501	30	30
Beau	Nodland	1127 sorrento Pl		Bismarck	ND	58501	30	30
Tyler	Piatz	534 Sherwood Ln		Bismarck	ND	58504-7324	30	30
Steven	Putaturo	3201 E Rosser Ave	Apt #7	Bismarck	ND	58501	30	30
Colleen	Richter	1001 N 28th St		Bismarck	ND	58501-3135	30	30
Greg	Schettler			Bismarck	ND	58502	30	30
Joan	Ulmer	712 N 20th St		Bismarck	ND	58501	30	30
Shaunna	Upgren	417 Nautilus Dr		Bismarck	ND	58504	30	30
Mark	Voss	201 Stuttgart Dr		Bismarck	ND	58504	30	30
Louise	Williams			Bismarck	ND	58504	30	30
James	Young	420 N 20th St			ND	58501	30	30
Roger	Zink	5005 willow oaks Rd		Bismarck	ND	58504	30	30
Raymond	Alt	7055 73rd Ave SW		New Leipzig	ND	58562-9750	31	31
Scott	Bbullinger	4545 County Road 82		Mandan	ND	58554	31	31
Tanya	Bird	701 LINCOLN Ct SE			ND	58554	31	31
Rod	Bosch	1714 3rd St NE		Mandan	ND	58554-3808	31	31
Brandon	Faris	3611 43rd St nw		Mandan	ND	58554	31	31
Dennis	Frey	10 5th St W			ND	58650	31	31
Coyle	Fuchs	PO Box 274		Carson	ND	58529-0274	31	31
Tim	Harper	108 Ponderosa Ave		Fort Yates	ND	58538	31	31
Becky	King	3104 Withers Dr		Mandan	ND	58554-5227	31	31
Cynthia	Lee	802 14th St NW			ND	58554	31	31
Francis	Mayer	9446 57th St SW		Mott	ND	58646-8892	31	31
Laronda	Mcculley	200 Schlosser Ave		Mandan	ND	58554	31	31
Chad	Patzner	117 Oakes Ave		Mandan	ND	58554-5208	31	31

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Jens	Randolff	3040 County Road 139		Mandan	ND	58554	31	31
Karmen	Siirtola	5400 Highland Rd		Mandan	ND	58554-1363	31	31
Kathy	Smith	9463 kenel Rd		Fort Yates	ND	58538	31	31
Ramona	Swindler	404 Meadow Ln		Mott	ND	58646-7274	31	31
Gloria	Vaaler	204 6th Ave NW		Elgin	ND	58533-7240	31	31
Darlene	Baggett	534 S 17 St		Bismarck	ND	58504	32	32
Charles	Bankes	725 S 12th St	Lot 67	Bismarck	ND	58504	32	32
Jennifer	Buechel	224 W Avenue A Bismarck ND			ND	58501	32	32
Chloe	Casavant	1193 Jefferson Ave		Bismarck	ND	58504-5382	32	32
Jo Ann	Falkenstein	3233 Rutland Dr		Bismarck	ND	58504-7602	32	32
Benjamin	Gehrig	2130 S 12th St	APT 318	Bismarck	ND	58504	32	32
Patrick	Gilhooly	1502 Pocatello Dr		Bismarck	ND	58504-6452	32	32
Grace	Hendrickson	107 ebowen Ave	apt 311		ND	58504	32	32
Joyce	Jangula	831 W Sweet Ave		Bismarck	ND	58504-5340	32	32
John	Knox	205 E Arbor Ave	Apt #107G	Bismarck	ND	58504	32	32
Brian	Krueger	715 W Avenue A		Bismarck	ND	58501-3449	32	32
Rick	Kuhn	1431 S Washington St		Bismarck	ND	58504-6404	32	32
Gail	Kunz	1602 Billings Dr		Bismarck	ND	58504	32	32
Judy	Laib	2007 Santa Barbara Dr			ND	58504	32	32
Conni	Meier	812 Airport Rd		Bismarck	ND	58504-6111	32	32
Mike	Moritz	1119 University Dr	Lot 916	Bismarck	ND	58504-6609	32	32
David	Reiswig	1644 Billings Dr		Bismarck	ND	58504	32	32
Tammy	Schalesky	629 S 16th St			ND	58504	32	32
Lisa	Schmidt	1857 Houston Druve		Bismarck	ND	58504	32	32
Al	Schmidt	415 S 14th St			ND	58504	32	32
Mary	Thom	724 E Wachter Ave		Bismarck	ND	58504-7138	32	32
Alexander	Tibor	716 W Ave B		Bismarck	ND	58501	32	32
Rose	Voegele	427 S Washington St	Apt 212	Bismarck	ND	58504-5481	32	32
Todd	Wahl	415 N griffin St		Bismarck	ND	58501	32	32
Gary	Zentz	1016 W Sweet Ave		Bismarck	ND	58504	32	32
Faye	Baker	701 County 9		Hazen	ND	58545	33	33
Marvin	Ballensky	105 1st st sw	Hazen nd	Hazen	ND	58545	33	33
Tracy	Boehm	3455 34th St		Mandan	ND	58554	33	33
Wesley	Brooks	208 E Avenue E		Lakota	ND	58344	33	33

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Billy Joe	Cropley				ND	58545	33	33
James	Dooley	1106 Central Ave N		Beulah	ND	58523	33	33
Darlene	Foster	625 1st St NW		Beulah	ND	58523	33	33
Chad	Goetzfridt	117 N 8th St		New Salem	ND	58563	33	33
Faye	Gustin	1001 elm Rd		Hazen	ND	58545	33	33
Rebecca	Helm	104 Coyote Rd			ND	58554	33	33
Randy	Henke	4235 20th St SW		Stanton	ND	58571	33	33
Gina	Henri	4695 W State Highway 140		Merced	ND	95341	33	33
Madelyn	Hharsche			Zap	ND	58580	33	33
Maureena	Hoskin	730 Sakakawea Estates Rd		Hazen	ND	58545-9352	33	33
Gary	Kalmbach	Po Box160		Stanton	ND	58571	33	33
Dallas	Krause	PO Box 445		Hazen	ND	58545-0445	33	33
Janie	Lucero				ND	58571	33	33
Todd	Meier	325 20th Ct		Beulah	ND	58523	33	33
Myron	Mutzenberger	5020 Highway 200		Hazen	ND	58545-9304	33	33
Shannon	Noakes			Stanton	ND	58571	33	33
Carol	Nodland	6475 6th St sw		Zap	ND	58580	33	33
Jesse	Orgaard	2970 26th St SW		Center	ND	58530-9563	33	33
Darrell	Pfliger	56 2nd Ln sw		Pick City	ND	58545	33	33
Jason	Renner			Zap	ND	58580	33	33
Juanita	Rix	301 1st Ave NW		Hazen	ND	58545	33	33
Thomas	Russell	1212 Central Ave N		Beulah	ND	58523	33	33
Laird	Scheer	PO Box 146	313 1st Ave NE	Hazen	ND	58545	33	33
Sue	Scheer	PO Box 146	313 1st Ave NE	Hazen	ND	58545	33	33
Ruth	Schneider	303 NW 8th Ave		Hazen	ND	58545	33	33
Robert	Schutt	1509 2nd Ave NW	Apt 4	Beulah	ND	58523-6020	33	33
Robert	Slavick	3960 52nd St		New Salem	ND	58563-9766	33	33
Megan	Thiel	310 Main St		Almont	ND	58520	33	33
Susann	Traiser	814 Mannhaven St		Hazen	ND	585454643	33	33
Tyler & Jamie	Vanderwal	201 E Elm Ave		New Salem	ND	58563	33	33
Steve	Wahlquist	1802 36th St		Mandan	ND	58554	33	33
Laura	Wamsley	3224 Bluestem Dr N			ND	58554	33	33
Ken	Wiebe	116 3rd St NE		Beulah	ND	58523	33	33
Patricia	Wilkins	1985 47 th Ave SW			ND	58563	33	33

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Elvis	Basic	4202 Shoal Loop se	Apt#308	Mandan	ND	58554	34	34
Ron	Bosch	3703 Bay Shore Bnd SE		Mandan	ND	58554-6312	34	34
Cj	Crabtree	123 W Buffalo St		Mandan	ND	58554	34	34
George	Daniels	228 S Prairie Ln		Mandan	ND	58554-4201	34	34
Janet	Dykshoorn	1601 Highway 1806 S		Mandan	ND	58554-4590	34	34
Matthew	Emerson	904 3rd Ave NW	Apt 3	Mandan	ND	58554-2748	34	34
Connie	Falkenstein	412 15th St NE	Apt 5	Mandan	ND	58554	34	34
Maureen	Haider	209 12th Ave NE		Mandan	ND	58554	34	34
Cindy	Heinz	2039 29th St SE			ND	58532	34	34
Braudrick	Margie	100 3rd St SW	E-98		ND	58554	34	34
Charles	Mattheis	601 6th Ave NW		Mandan	ND	58554-2520	34	34
Tim	Meidinger	401 9 Ave Sw		Mandan	ND	58554	34	34
Robert	Morgan	1009 2nd St NW		Mandan	ND	58554	34	34
Louis	Neuenschwander	2701 Marina Rd SE	Apt 3	Mandan	ND	58554-4789	34	34
Julie	Nilles	602 10th Ave Nw		Mandan	ND	58554	34	34
Roger	Pete	2200 Pirates Loop SE	Unit 4	Mandan	ND	58554-4770	34	34
Todd	Preszler	4802 Inlet Bay Dr		Mandan	ND	58554	34	34
Kkenneth	Reed	4609 Southbay Dr SE		Mandan	ND	58554-6210	34	34
Steven	Romo	3308 Sandy Ln SE		Mandan	ND	58554-4738	34	34
Bernice	Thomas	1006 3rd St NE		Mandan	ND	58554-3603	34	34
Shannon	Wagner	2620 Douglas Pl SE		Mandan	ND	58554	34	34
Nick	Wead	904 1st Ave nw			ND	58554	34	34
Paul	Wolf	1304 9th Ave SE		Mandan	ND	58554-4529	34	34
Edward	Ziniel	1001 1st St SE		Mandan	ND	58554-4404	34	34
Michael	Arntz	1103 N 3rd St	Apt 8	Bismarck	ND	58501-3582	35	35
Brian	Bartz	1955 E Capitol Ave		Bismarck	ND	58501-2373	35	35
Larry	Chalcraft	1929 E Capitol Ave		Bismarck	ND	58501-2373	35	35
Monica	Comeau	915 W Av B		Bismarck	ND	58501	35	35
Marlys	Coughlin	1027 Senate Dr		Bismarck	ND	58501-1967	35	35
Richard	Crawford	1210 N 15th St		Bismarck	ND	58501-2753	35	35
Donald	Feimer	1919 N 14th St		Bismarck	ND	58501-2016	35	35
Donald	Felmer	1919 N 14th St		Bismarck	ND	58501-2016	35	35
Carlene	Fitterer	1423 N 20th St	Apt 14	Bismarck	ND	58501-2918	35	35
Steve	Furcht	1515 N 22nd St			ND	58502	35	35

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Gordon	Greenstein	1721 N 7th St			ND	58501	35	35
Joe	Gross	1808 Harmon Ave		Bismarck	ND	58501	35	35
Larry	Hassebrock	1006 N 5th St		Bismarck	ND	58501-3911	35	35
Ray	Heck	2336 Rolling Dr		Bismarck	ND	58501-3024	35	35
W.	Hill	215 W Avenue F		Bismarck	ND	58501-3504	35	35
Max	Holcomb	715 N Bell St		Bismarck	ND	58501	35	35
Patrick	Jensen	106 E Divide Ave		Bismarck	ND	58501	35	35
Marlin	Johnson	1116 W Highland Acres Rd		Bismarck	ND	58501	35	35
Becky	Lorenz	2013 N 16th St	Apt 7	Bismarck	ND	58501-2034	35	35
Judy	Meyer	1116 N 4th St		Bismarck	ND	58501-3551	35	35
Lynn	Mosher	1208 14th St		Bismarck	ND	58501-2737	35	35
Rob	Nellis	1818 N 16th St	apt 313	Bismarck	ND	58501	35	35
Duane	Peightal	1227 E Highland Acres Rd		Bismarck	ND	58501-1253	35	35
Dave	Pippin			Finley	ND	58230	35	18
Lois	Salveson	734 Compass Ln		Bismarck	ND	58504-6362	35	35
Edgar	Schmidt	110 Seminole Ave		Bismarck	ND	58501-3544	35	35
Arvada	Schramm	2320 Harding Ave		Bismarck	ND	58501-2232	35	35
Barbara	Schulz	58501 325 - W - Blvd		Bismarck	ND	58501	35	35
Chris	Schwab	1501 crestview Ln		Bismarck	ND	58501	35	35
Corey W.	Smith	1314 Apache St		Bismarck	ND	58501	35	35
Ron	Starck	2118 E Capitol Ave			ND	58501	35	35
Bbarbara	Tthomas	802 W Avenue B		Bismarck	ND	58501	35	35
Nancy	Wagner	2216 Jackson Ave		Bismarck	ND	58501	35	35
Douglas	Walsh	613 North Ave		Bismarck	ND	58501-1728	35	35
Marvin	Wegner	1602 N 18th St		Bismarck	ND	58501-2865	35	35
Bill	Winterberg	1010 N 12th St		Bismarck	ND	58501	35	35
Celestine	Adams	11496 39C St SW		Dickinson	ND	58601-9115	36	36
Kc	Athow	358 106th Ave SW		Killdeer	ND	58640	36	36
George	Augare	134 13th St W		New England	ND	58647	36	36
Cliff	Berger	401 7th St SW	Apt 2	Dickinson	ND	58601-5977	36	36
Janet	Billings	334 Bonnie St			ND	58601	36	36
Violet	Dobitz	6018 S Highway 22		New England	ND	58647-9102	36	36
Richard	Dukart	29 117th Ave SW		Killdeer	ND	58640-9752	36	36
Paul	Geerts Jr	10144 62nd st sw regent nd		Regent	ND	58650	36	36

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Milton	Gietzen	45 W Broadway		Dickinson	ND	58601	36	36
Wayne	Grimestad	2575 States Blvd		Dickinson	ND	58601-8833	36	36
William	Gussey	6610 12th Ave sw		New England	ND	58647	36	36
Clara	Hauck	8315 25E St SW		Richardton	ND	58652-9664	36	36
Bonnie	Hecker	11275 31st St Sw		Dickinson	ND	58601	36	36
Tracey	Hoff	3328 107th Ave SW		Dickinson	ND	58601-9580	36	36
Terri	Houghton	580 120th Ave SW		Killdeer	ND	58640	36	36
Carmen	Karch	204 2nd St n			ND	58652	36	36
Carmen	Karch	2042nd st n		Richardton	ND	58652	36	36
Clay	Kennington	8412 39th St SW		Richardton	ND	58652	36	36
Gail	Kuntz	12161 31st St SW		Dickinson	ND	58601-9730	36	36
Kyle	Lenerville	328 N Main St		Richardton	ND	58652-7042	36	36
John	Lingafelter				ND	58652	36	36
Sarah	Neidhardt	2248 82nd Ave SW		Richardton	ND	58652	36	36
Ty	Neidhardt	2248 82nd Ave SW		Richardton	ND	58652-9660	36	36
Nancy	Newton	304 Pheasant Dr		South Heart	ND	58655	36	36
James	Peters	176 Palm Beach Rd		Dickinson	ND	58601-7303	36	36
Fred	Sande	694 Palm Beach Rd		Dickinson	ND	58601-7308	36	36
Ronald	Schauer	7196 106th Ave SW		Regent	ND	58650-9219	36	36
Lisa	Short	201 Liberty St		New Hradec	ND	58601	36	36
Rocky	Solberg	12626 HWY 10 W		Belfield	ND	58622	36	36
Richard	Stagl	11265A 58th St SW		New England	ND	58647-9127	36	36
Brian	Steckler	223 4th St N		Richardton	ND	58652-7115	36	36
Susan	Wagner			South Heart	ND	58655	36	36
Brian	Weidner	522 2nd Ave SE		Dickinson	ND	58601-6007	36	36
Jerry	White	206 Kuchenski Dr		Dickinson	ND	58601-6045	36	36
Christina	Anthony	670 28th St W		Dickinson	ND	58601	37	37
Tracy	Barth	1640 9th Ave E		Dickinson	ND	58601	37	37
Dean	Billings	1167 9th St E		Dickinson	ND	58601	37	37
Tim	Bohlman	858 sims			ND	58601	37	37
Loann	Dick	1237 15th Ave W		Dickinson	ND	58601-3502	37	37
Billy	Diesem	853 4th Ave W			ND	58601	37	37
Margi	Dukart	922 4th Ave W		Dickinson	ND	58601-3828	37	37
Matthew	Ellerkamp	831 19 St W			ND	58601	37	37

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Bobbylee	Farrier	331 7th Ave E		Dickinson	ND	58601-4511	37	37
Art	Hovde	345 3 rd Ave E	Ste 2		ND	58601	37	37
Paul	Johnson	46 9th Ave e			ND	58601	37	37
William	Krause	1047 Enterprise Ave	Apt 4	Dickinson	ND	58601-4154	37	37
Raymond	Laflamme	433 1st Ave E		Dickinson	ND	58601	37	37
Chad	Layman	2796 Prairie Oak Dr		Dickinson	ND	58601-6737	37	37
Jeffrey	Lestienne	887 13th St W		Dickinson	ND	58601-3536	37	37
Chad	Meyer	944 24th St W		Dickinson	ND	58601	37	37
Peter	Sellie	937 Eaton Dr		Dickinson	ND	58601-3457	37	37
Suzie	Shumway	534 Custer		Dickinson	ND	58601	37	37
Brandon	Smith	1111 6th St E		Dickinson	ND	58601	37	37
Marla	Svihl	342 2nd St E		Dickinson	ND	58601	37	37
Kevin	Synnott	1182 Franklin Street		Dickinson	ND	58601	37	37
Brenda	Trobaugh	419 Colfax St			ND	58601	37	37
Joyce	Walker	355 14th St E		Dickinson	ND	58601	37	37
Dewey	Brown	12 19th St NW		Minot	ND	58703-2934	38	38
Robert	Bruhaug	19 Colton Ave		Burlington	ND	58722-2250	38	38
Paul	Engeldinger	9420 Project Rd So		Burlington	ND	58722	38	38
Terrence	Ferdinand	12621 182nd St Nw		Foxholm	ND	587183808	38	38
Roger	Guttormson	2919 W Central Ave		Minot	ND	58701-3315	38	38
Kial	Haskett	122 2nd Ave se		Des Lacs	ND	58733	38	38
Sscott	Hharris	6400 NW 16th Ave		Minot	ND	58703	38	38
Gerald	Koble	7600 128th St NW			ND	58722	38	38
Jim	Mariner	PO Box 24		Des Lacs	ND	58733-0024	38	38
Kristie	Martin	65th St NW		Minot	ND	58703	38	38
Charlotte	Metz	19 43rd Ave SW	# 8	Minot	ND	58701-7555	38	38
Barbara	Mihalek	7600 54th Ave NW		Minot	ND	58703	38	38
Bethany	Moilan			Minot	ND	58703	38	38
Scott	Pease	18 Stemen Dr		Burlington	ND	58722	38	38
Jihn	Seven				ND	58701	38	38
Dennis	Smith	406 31st Ave SE		Minot	ND	58701-7190	38	38
Jason	Smith	809 19th St NW		Minot	ND	58703	38	38
Rudy	Steinke	6110 Hwy 83 S		Minot	ND	58701-7646	38	38
Marty	Wahus	10350 72nd St NW		Minot	ND	58703-9626	38	38

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Eric	Wickman	13701 93rd Ave SW		Burlington	ND	58722	38	38
Sherry	Auch			Watford City	ND	58854	39	39
Kirt	Bolinder	PO Box 292		Killdeer	ND	58640	39	39
Melvin	Bosserman	16444 49th St SW		Golva	ND	58632-9756	39	39
Michael	Britton	26f St NW		Watford City	ND	58854	39	39
Nicole	Brooks	104 4th St SW			ND	58854	39	39
Charlotte	Brown	PO Box 333		Hettinger	ND	58639	39	39
Timothy	Brown	PO Box 333		Hettinger	ND	58639	39	39
Linda	Bruner	11492 Highway 23		Watford City	ND	58854	39	39
Paula	Burke	7308 149th Ave SW		Bowman	ND	58623-9228	39	39
Denver	Dahl	2004 Highway 85 SW		Fairfield	ND	58627-9400	39	39
Myles	Daniel	109 6th Ave SE	#4349	Watford City	ND	58854	39	39
Donald	Davidson	2513 131st Ave NW		Arnegard	ND	58835-9180	39	39
David	Ensign	PO Box 1		Scranton	ND	58653-0001	39	39
Susan	Ferguson			Watford City	ND	58854	39	39
Richard	Feria	9940 SW 47st			ND	33157	39	39
Daniel	Franz	305b packard Dr		Medora	ND	58645	39	39
Monte	Frey	402 9th St S		Hettinger	ND	58639-7428	39	39
Travis	Frey	PO Box 2014		Watford City	ND	58854	39	39
Troy	Haut	509 2nd Ave Se		Watford City	ND	58854	39	39
Naomi	Hawn			Bowman	ND	58623	39	39
Sydney	Hegge	4309 W River Rd		Medora	ND	58645-9603	39	39
Mark	Hendry	127 S Highway 8		Hettinger	ND	58639-9502	39	39
Roberta	Hildebrant	3910 169th Ave sw			ND	58621	39	39
Debra	Hoffman	405 5th St NE		Watford City	ND	58854	39	39
Joel	Hutmacher	2509 14th St NW		Watford City	ND	58854-6905	39	39
Jadah	Kerr	PO Box 934		Beach	ND	58621-0934	39	39
Samuel	Larson	PO Box 937		Beach	ND	58621-0937	39	39
Robert	Lee	3547 E River Rd	P,O. Box 125		ND	58645	39	39
Peggy	Liimatta				ND		39	39
James	Long	606 Christy Ct		Hettinger	ND	58639	39	39
Rusty	Makelky	407 S West St		Sentinel Butte	ND	58654-5424	39	39
Patrick	Mcgee	PO Box 705		Hettinger	ND	58639	39	39
Deborah	Mulligan	220 19th St NE		Lemmon	ND	57638	39	39

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Judy	Newbold	PO Box 484		Killdeer	ND	58640-0484	39	39
Mervin	Olson	PO Box 195		Bowman	ND	58623-0195	39	39
Sshelley	Oobrigewitch	2985 Hwy 85 SW		Belfield	ND	58622	39	39
Gary	Orcutt	PO Box 203		Bowman	ND	58623-0203	39	39
Karen	Ormiston	202 Highway 12 E		Hettinger	ND	58639-9687	39	39
Bryan	Palliccia	PO Box 705		Alexander	ND	58831-0701	39	39
Jeffrey	Patten			Keene	ND	58847	39	39
Gary	Payne	110 8th St NW		Hettinger	ND	58639	39	39
Diane	Piehl	411 2nd St NE		Belfield	ND	58622-7221	39	39
Douglas	Pingel	12559 32nd K St NW		Watford City	ND	58854	39	39
Robert	Purper	300 Balkan Dr		Watford City	ND	58854	39	39
Christopher	Randall	3605 4th Ave NE		Watford City	ND	58854-7001	39	39
Pam	Reinarts	350 erd Ave		Medora	ND	58645	39	39
Wayne	Rychner				ND	58640	39	39
Loretta	Schlothauet	15922 30th St nw		Fairview	ND	59221	39	39
Barry	Schmahl	509 5th St NE		Watford City	ND	58854	39	39
Adam	Schumacher			Watford City	ND	58854	39	39
Edward	Seymour	2620 Terrace View Dr		Watford City	ND	58854-9519	39	39
Calvin	Shaver			Watford City	ND	58854	39	39
Cindy	Siewert			Reeder	ND	58649	39	39
Sharon	Silkman	135 Highway 8 S		Hettinger	ND	58639-9502	39	39
Heather	Strand			Arnegard	ND	58835	39	39
Clayton	Titus	701 S Main St		Buffalo Springs	ND	58623-9705	39	39
Cindie	Togni	411 S central Ave		Beach	ND	58621	39	39
Steve	Weninger	3900 164th Ave sw		Sentinel Butte	ND	58654	39	39
Wayne	Wing	178 Dakota St		Killdeer	ND	58640-4308	39	39
Michael	Woodbury	2640 Terrace View Dr		Watford City	ND	58854-9519	39	39
Dan	Calhoun	3221 8th St NE		Minot	ND	58703-2654	40	40
Douglas	Carr	PO Box 63		Surrey	ND	58785-0063	40	40
Brian	Gallegos	2803 15th Ave NW	Apt B	Minot	ND	58703-1789	40	40
Martin	Graner	715 13th St NW		Minot	ND	58703-2053	40	40
Larry	Hall	1820 16th St NW	Apt 9	Minot	ND	58703-1141	40	40
Joan	Hawbaker	2124 8th St NW		Minot	ND	58703-0925	40	40
Wilson	Headrick	1904 6th St NW		Minot	ND	58703-1308	40	40

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Marshall	Hill	2537 8th St NW		Minot	ND	58703	40	40
Marc	Johnson	3920 10th St NE		Minot	ND	58703-3508	40	40
Floyd	Kolobakken	925 University Ave W		Minot	ND	58703-2145	40	40
Scott	Neukom	2300 14th St nw			ND	58703	40	40
Matthew	Owen	1917 14th St NW		Minot	ND	58703-1163	40	40
Troy	Roness	1410 30th Ave NW	3208		ND	58703	40	40
Tom	Sauvage	105 7th St NW		Minot	ND	58703	40	40
Larry	Schmidt	2000 14 St N w		Minot	ND	58703	40	40
Misty	Shearer	1532 Golden Valley Ln		Minot	ND	58703	40	40
Martha	Shigley	2014 13th St nw		Minot	ND	58702	40	40
Tracey	Slama	2106 California Dr		Minot	ND	58703-0917	40	40
Kenneth	Waters	2717-d 5th St nw	204		ND	58703	40	40
Kimberly	Wilson	901 4th Ave NW		Minot	ND	58703-3055	40	40
Janis	Anderson	2727 18th St S		Fargo	ND	58103	41	41
Robert	Beehler	2551 36th Ave S		Fargo	ND	58104-8818	41	41
R.	Beeson	83 Prairiewood Dr S		Fargo	ND	58103-4651	41	41
Aaron	Bjerke	3218 35 1/2 ct Ave s		Fargo	ND	58104	41	41
Skyler	Duffy	3511 30th Ave S	Apt 8	Fargo	ND	58103	41	41
Timothy	Gruba	3333 46th Ave S		Fargo	ND	58104-6656	41	41
Steven	Hall	2723 34th Ave S		Fargo	ND	58104-8892	41	41
Mason	Heim	4730 timber creek Pkwy	Apt 108		ND	58104	41	41
Bruce	Hingst	3302 23rd Ave S		Fargo	ND	58103-6281	41	41
Steve	Jones	3507 Woodbury Park Dr S		Fargo	ND	58103	41	41
John	Klocke	1823 29th Ave S		Fargo	ND	58103-6727	41	41
Kelly	Leary	3552 46th Ave S			ND	58104	41	41
Cheryl	Lien	341 Prairiewood Cir S		Fargo	ND	581034641	41	41
Kevin	Lindberg	3258 32nd Avenue South		Fargo	ND	58104	41	41
Charles	Lindsay	383 Prairiewood Cir S	Apt 104	Fargo	ND	58103	41	41
Gordon	Nyquist	3121 Timberline Cir		Fargo	ND	58104	41	41
Robert	Nysveen	3212 35th Ave S		Fargo	ND	58104	41	41
Keith	Pettie	3241 30 Ave S		Fargo	ND	58103	41	41
Jeramiha	Potter	1738 35th St SW	Unit C	Fargo	ND	58103	41	41
Ruth	Sharp	2417-26 Ave S		Fargo	ND	58103	41	41
Mary	Verkuehlen	2624 35th Ave S		Fargo	ND	58104-8828	41	41

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Mike	Wahl	3422 33rd St S		Fargo	ND	58104-8821	41	41
Scott	Halstead	305 N 48th St		Grand Forks	ND	58203-2613	42	42
Clara	Knoff	1173 Oxbow Ct		Grand Forks	ND	58203-2166	42	42
Jacob	Mattson	211 Smith Hall		Grand Forks	ND	58202-1102	42	42
Faye	Norris	412 Promenade Ct		Grand Forks	ND	58203	42	42
James	Purcell	2122 10th Ave N		Grand Forks	ND	58203-2214	42	42
Kathy	Ray	2015 9th Ave N		Grand Forks	ND	58203	42	42
Eric	Sjol	2014 2nd Ave N		Grand Forks	ND	58203-3312	42	42
Murray	Smith	2524 4th Ave N		Grand Forks	ND	58203-2958	42	42
Laurie	Back	2255 Springbrook Ct		Grand Forks	ND	58201	43	43
Jill	Chandler	2190 Daisy Cir		Grand Forks	ND	58201-5854	43	43
Heather	Drees	2463 S 42nd St	Apt #104	Grand Forks	ND	582018875	43	43
Richard	Dregseth	1407 Kuster Ct		Grand Forks	ND	58201-3958	43	43
Brenda	Gallagher	2815 S 17th St #206		Grand Forks	ND	58201	43	43
Sean	Garrison	3500 30th Ave S		Grand Forks	ND	58201	43	43
Maxine	Garza	24 parkview Cir		Grand Forks	ND	58201	43	43
Frances	Hagen	3578 Norkota Ct		Grand Forks	ND	58201-3902	43	43
William	Hagen	3578 Norkota Ct		Grand Forks	ND	58201-3902	43	43
Sandra	Hager	2533 glenwood Dr		Grand Forks	ND	58201	43	43
Paul	Houdek	2750 S 38th St	316		ND	58201	43	43
Randy	Kottsick	2600 Demers ave Suite 105		Grand Forks	ND	58201	43	43
Danielle	Krout	3383 Primrose Ct		Grand Forks	ND	58201-5811	43	43
Jolie	Mitchell-Witt	716 S 24th St		Grand Forks	ND	58201-4146	43	43
Lee	Moran	2505 13th Ave So	Apt 314	Grand Forks	ND	58201	43	43
Kent	Peterson	2511 Knight Dr	Apt 3	Grand Forks	ND	58201	43	43
Rebecca	Radi	PO Box 12177		Grand Forks	ND	58208	43	43
Larry	Torres	716 S 25th St	Apt 9	Grand Forks	ND	58201-4173	43	43
Michael	Venaccio	1742 S 34th St		Grand Forks	ND	58201-5714	43	43
Robert	Agnew	101 19th Ave N		Fargo	ND	58102-2351	44	44
Verna	Anfinrud			Fargo	ND	58102	44	44
Ann	Austin	230 32nd Ave N		Fargo	ND	58102	44	44
Gemma	Blaskowski	42 7th Ave N		Fargo	ND	58102	44	44
Bruce	Bondy	901 6th Ave N	Suite #1		ND	58102	44	44
Jean	Cole	1630 2nd St N		Fargo	ND	58102-2326	44	44

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First Name	Last Name	Address	Address2	City	State	ZIP	House	Senate
Susan	Curfman	350 26th Ave N	Apt 207	Fargo	ND	58102-1960	44	44
Jon	Ebsen	2942 Edgewood Dr N		Fargo	ND	58102	44	44
Bruce	Geske	1408 5th St N Fargo ND		Fargo	ND	58102	44	44
Travis	Gladue	901 4th St N		Fargo	ND	58102-3748	44	44
Stella Marie	Jeffrey	1020 1st St N		Fargo	ND	58102	44	44
Jake	Joraanstad	719 8th Ave N		Fargo	ND	58102	44	44
Janice	Jovonovich	85 15th Ave N		Fargo	ND	58102	44	44
Blake	Kobiela	705 12th Ave n			ND	58102	44	44
Roberta	Lucier	1002 4th St n		Fargo	ND	58102	44	44
Randolph	Naslund	1231 Oak St N		Fargo	ND	58102-2706	44	44
Jeremy	Neuharth	517 24th Ave N		Fargo	ND	58102	44	44
Blaine	Nnichols	517 28th Ave N		Fargo	ND	58102	44	44
Pete	Nowicki	221 27th Ave n		Fargo	ND	58102	44	44
Eric	Nystrom	2 Woodland Dr N			ND	58102	44	44
Virginia	Prendergast	350 26th Ave N	205	Fargo	ND	58102	44	44
Randy	Robbins	60 6th Ave N Fargo ND			ND	58102	44	44
Charles	Roberts	113 22nd Ave N		Fargo	ND	58102	44	44
Ruth	Rydquist	401 6th Ave N	Apt 319	Fargo	ND	58102-4524	44	44
Edward	Sschmitz	2309 N Elm			ND	58102	44	44
Norman	Statz	402 15th Ave N		Fargo	ND	58102	44	44
Lynette	Steele	218 26th Ave N		Fargo	ND	58102-2051	44	44
Mike	Stine	1221 Oak St		Fargo	ND	58102	44	44
Harriet	Turner	77 23rd Ave N		Fargo	ND	58102	44	44
Melvin	Van Beek	110 27th Ave N		Fargo	ND	58102	44	44
Paul	Vanhorn	2832 Edgewood Dr N		Fargo	ND	58102-1645	44	44
Erin	Bjerke			Argusville	ND	58005	45	45
Jim	Blotsky	7606 40th Ave N		Fargo	ND	58102	45	45
Sharon	Brandt	7501 County Road 31		Fargo	ND	58102-6120	45	45
Jake	Caillier			Fargo	ND	58102	45	45
Marchelle	Ceryes			Fargo	ND	58102	45	45
Bonita	Christianson	1259 Goldenwood Dr		West Fargo	ND	58078-3941	45	45
Ricky	Collins	139 PR 4439			ND	76078	45	45
Gordon	Court			Fargo	ND	58102	45	45
Brian	Dillenburg	4804 Bakers Ln		Reiles Acres	ND	58102-5425	45	45

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First Name	Last Name	Address	Address2	City	State	ZIP	House	Senate
Ryan	Dodd	3315 Broadway N		Fargo	ND	58102	45	45
Duane	Durr	925 41st Ave N		Fargo	ND	58102-5301	45	45
Cory	Ebsen			Fargo	ND	58102	45	45
Peter	Fleming			Fargo	ND	58102	45	45
Michael	Freeman	107 Pr		Argusville	ND	58005	45	45
Gregg	Gunderson	2715 39 1/2 Ave N		Fargo	ND	58102-6209	45	45
Scott	Halvorson			Fargo	ND	58102	45	45
Brenda	Harrington	175 PR 6122			ND	75979	45	45
Robert	Hilsendeger	2217 10th St N		Fargo	ND	58102	45	45
Barbara	Hutchison	1529 N 10th St		Fargo	ND	58102	45	45
Art	Hyer	385 PR 803			ND	76401	45	45
Nancy	Jones			Fargo	ND	58102	45	45
Wesley	Kinney			Fargo	ND	58102	45	45
Marjorie	Klockmann			Fargo	ND	58102	45	45
James	Klokstad	1319 10th St N		Fargo	ND	58102-2501	45	45
Josh	Koehnen	215 PARK Dr		Harwood	ND	58042	45	45
Larry	Mayer	3308 Maple St N		Fargo	ND	58102-1231	45	45
Michael	Mccullough	202 2nd Street		Argusville	ND	58005	45	45
William	Moyle			Fargo	ND	58102	45	45
Susan	Nelson	6905 58th Ave N			ND	58042	45	45
Thomas	Penuel			Fargo	ND	58102	45	45
Bliss	Putz			Fargo	ND	58102	45	45
Charles	Renville	2602 Northwood Dr		Fargo	ND	58102-6102	45	45
Elsa	Richardson	3707 10th St N		Fargo	ND	58102	45	45
Jason	Skiple	3255 Elm St N		Fargo	ND	58102	45	45
Debbie	Sorensen	1118 12th St N		Fargo	ND	58102-3543	45	45
Lynette	Steele			Fargo	ND	58102	45	45
Dan	Wentz				ND	58102	45	45
George	Wynn			Fargo	ND	58102	45	45
William	Bond	3440 Waterford Dr S		Fargo	ND	58104-6279	46	46
Ronald	Day	1511 55th Ave S		Fargo	ND	58104	46	46
Eunice	Deitemeyer	1525 31st Ave S		Fargo	ND	58103-5932	46	46
Robert	Farring	5327 University Dr S	Unit A	Fargo	ND	58104-6483	46	46
Steve	Gorman	5210 12th St S	Apt 205	Fargo	ND	58104-6442	46	46

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First Name	Last Name	Address	Address2	City	State	ZIP	House	Senate
Rodney	Hubbard	1202 48th Ave S		Fargo	ND	58104	46	46
Chad	Klimek	2075 Rose Creek Blvd S		Fargo	ND	58104	46	46
Lawrence	Knutson	1632 33rd Ave S		Fargo	ND	58104-6169	46	46
Kurt	Kollman	2126 Sterling Rose Ln			ND	58104	46	46
Jim	Larson	5205 17th St S		Fargo	ND	58104-6308	46	46
Trent	Lee	6190 Martens Way S		Fargo	ND	58104-7232	46	46
Louis	Marick	3800 25th St S	unit 19		ND	58104	46	46
Sylvan	Melroe	525 24th Avesouth		Fargo	ND	58103	46	46
Lois	Niewoehner	3155 17th St S	Unit E	Fargo	ND	581035956	46	46
Donn	Novak	2650 15th St S	Apt 204	Fargo	ND	58103-5693	46	46
John	Radneicki	2221 33rd Ave S		Fargo	ND	58103	46	46
Joan	Schuh	5515 15 St S		Fargo	ND	58104	46	46
Kami	Stanley	4520 Stanley 49th St		Lincoln	ND	68516	46	46
Glenn	Thieling	2577 Pacific Dr S	Apt 406	Fargo	ND	58103-5553	46	46
Ann	Thomasson	2543 Arrowhead Rd S		Fargo	ND	58103-5522	46	46
Rebecca	Upton	1525 36th Ave s		Fargo	ND	58104	46	46
Patricia	Bain	313 W Edmonton Dr		Bismarck	ND	58503	47	47
Virginia	Brintonmiller	3251 Montreal St		Bismarck	ND	58503	47	47
Ruth	Brown	138 E Interstate Ave		Bismarck	ND	58503-1146	47	47
Janel	Buchholtz	1809 Country West Rd		Bismarck	ND	58503-0101	47	47
Lanette	Campbell	1025 W Turnpike Ave	Apt 207	Bismarck	ND	58501	47	47
Rodger	Campbell	1025 W Turnpike Ave		Bismarck	ND	58501	47	47
Anthony	Cannon	532 Arabian Ave		Bismarck	ND	58503-8238	47	47
Virgil	Dinga	1720 N Grandview Ln	Apt 202	Bismarck	ND	58503-0890	47	47
Zach	Fiechtner	107 Juniper Dr		Bismarck	ND	58503	47	47
Terry	Fields	320 Weatherby Way		Bismarck	ND	58503	47	47
Helen	Fischer	448 Regina Pl		Bismarck	ND	58503-0419	47	47
William	Fleck	634 Terrace Dr		Bismarck	ND	58503-0297	47	47
Rod	Hammer	3616 Chisholm Pl		Bismarck	ND	58503	47	47
Jefferie	Hoffman	419 Browning Ave			ND	58503	47	47
June	Kraft	2900 N 4th St	Unit 309	Bismarck	ND	58503-0586	47	47
Kami	Olson	2126 N Washington St	Apt 1	Bismarck	ND	58501	47	47
Phil	Parker	2738 N 4th St		Bismarck	ND	58503	47	47
Raymond	Schaff	1727 N Grandview Ln	Apt 110	Bismarck	ND	58503-0893	47	47

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Bernard	Steffan	1751 Canyon Dr		Bismarck	ND	58503-0197	47	47
Hunter	Sturlaugson	1727 N Grandview Ln	#111		ND	58503	47	47
Bobbie	Westbee	3704 Normandy St		Bismarck	ND	58503	47	47
David	Wetzel	912 Medora Ave		Bismarck	ND	58503	47	47
Steven	Yearsley	4923 Fountain Blue Dr		Bismarck	ND	58503	47	47
Janice	Abbey	PO Box 126		Beulah	ND	58523-0126		
Jim	Alcozer			Minot	ND	58701		
Leo	Almeida			Fargo	ND	58103		
Travis	Andersen			Minot	ND	58701		
James	Anderson	7351 104th Ave SW		Regent	ND	58650-9151		
Odin	Anderson			Bismarck	ND	58501		
Eric	Anderson			Bismarck	ND	58503		
Llogan	Anderson			Dickinson	ND	58601		
Jeffery	Ankenbauer			Mandan	ND	58554		
Robert	Ashley			Grand Forks	ND	58201		
Kevin	Avery			Powers Lake	ND	58773		
Charles	Baehm			Minot	ND	58702		
Andy	Barnson			Grand Forks	ND	58203		
Andrew	Barrett			Fargo	ND	58104		
Cory	Barrett			Mandan	ND	58554		
Donald	Barron			Bismarck	ND	58503		
Colby	Beek			Minot	ND	58701		
Arlo	Beggs	621 7th St NW		Jamestown	ND	58401-2381		
George	Beltz			Mandan	ND	58554		
Sid	Belzer			Minot	ND	58701		
Lucas	Bender			Bismarck	ND	58501		
Ire	Benedict			Bismarck	ND	58504		
Diane	Benfiet			Bismarck	ND	58504		
Jeanne	Berntson	214 11th Ave NE		Jamestown	ND	58401-3762		
Roxanne	Binstock	1370 20th Ave SW		Dickinson	ND	58601-8818		
Royce	Bjornstad			Carrington	ND	58421		
Josiah	Black			Williston	ND	58801		
Terry	Black			Williston	ND	58801		
Wyatt	Black			Williston	ND	58802		

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First Name	Last Name	Address	Address2	City	State	ZIP	House	Senate
Traci	Blackwood			Bismarck	ND	58503		
Brandi	Blagg			Stanley	ND	58784		
Sacha	Boals			Minot	ND	58703		
Loren	Bolgrean	405 11th Ave S		Fargo	ND	58103-2838		
Patrice	Boss			Fargo	ND	58103		
Martin	Bower			Williston	ND	58801		
David	Bratton			Jamestown	ND	58401		
Dan	Brown			Fargo	ND			
David	Brudvik			Dickinson	ND	58601		
Darice	Burdick			Minot	ND	58701		
Andrew	Burkhalter			Williston	ND	58801		
Brad	Burklund			Killdeer	ND	58640		
Ashley	Cain			Minot	ND	58701		
Dean	Cchristoffersen			Garrison	ND	58540		
Scott	Chelgren			Dickinson	ND	58601		
Sharon	Chiang			Tolna	ND	58380		
David	Christensen			Grand Forks	ND	58203		
Ronald	Christopherson			Velva	ND	58790		
Skip	Cobb			Columbus	ND	58727		
Mary	Combs			Beach	ND	58621		
Travis	Cooper			Bismarck	ND	58504		
Gary	Cooper			Williston	ND	58801		
Gerald	Couture			Bismarck	ND	58504		
Darren	Cox			Arvilla	ND	58214		
Matilde A.	Cramer	PO Box 1392			ND	58784		
John	Cupps			Williston	ND	58801		
Joe	Cusac			Tioga	ND	58852		
Tim	Daniel			Rolette	ND	58366		
Renee	Davis			Grand Forks	ND	58201		
Jacob	Davis			Jamestown	ND	58401		
Kimberly	Davis			Minot	ND	58701		
Dustin	Day			Bowman	ND	58623		
David	Dean			Tioga	ND	58852		
Elizabeth	Demme			Minot	ND	58701		

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First Name	Last Name	Address	Address2	City	State	ZIP	House	Senate
Jean	Devries			Litchville	ND	58461		
Terry	Dick			Stanley	ND	58784		
Rebecca	Dockter			Stanton	ND	58571		
Derek	Dodds			Minot	ND	58703		
Weston	Donner			Dickinson	ND	58601		
Karen	Dosch			Grand Forks	ND	58201		
Dave	Dullum			Dickinson	ND	58601		
Jean	Dunham			Thompson	ND	58278		
Darren	Dunham			Maxbass	ND	58760		
Cody	Dunn	346 sweet 42nd Rd	po box 191		ND	68368		
Frank Junior	Ereth			Mandan	ND	58554		
Jesse	Erhardt			Mandan	ND	58554		
Catherine	Erickson			Beulah	ND	58523		
Renee	Escherich			Minot	ND	58703		
Rw	Evitt			Williston	ND	58801		
Mmary Louise	Fey			Kulm	ND	58456		
Brian	Fitzgerald			Williston	ND	58801		
Bryan	Fobian			Alexander	ND	58831		
Deb	Footh			Stanley	ND	58784		
Allan	Frederick			Beulah	ND	58523		
Alvin	Fried			Driscoll	ND	58532		
Diane	Friesz			New Leipzig	ND	58562		
Lori	Froemke			Litchville	ND	58461		
Leo	Futch			Dodge	ND	58625		
Tim	Gange			Minot	ND	58701		
John	Gerding			Menoken	ND	58558		
Joseph	Geror			Mandan	ND	58554		
Darlene	Gerth			Bowman	ND	58623		
Scott	Gibson				ND			
Jill	Gilbertson			Jamestown	ND	58401		
Rosemary	Glenn			Drayton	ND	58225		
Garrison	Goodman			Williston	ND	58801		
Wade	Grondahl			Minot	ND	58701		
Carolee	Halvorson			Bismarck	ND	58501		

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First Name	Last Name	Address	Address2	City	State	ZIP	House	Senate
Dan	Hanson			Dickinson	ND	58601		
Kelly	Hardiman	70 Ne61st St	2B		ND	64118		
Quinn	Hartwig			Minot	ND	58701		
Raymond	Hawley			Devils Lake	ND	58301		
Wendy	Henson			Williston	ND	58801		
Jeremy	Herr			Williston	ND	58801		
Amy	Herrera	PO Box 2962			ND	58854		
Kevin	Himmelspach			Mandan	ND	58554		
Ross	Homelvig			Mandan	ND	58554		
Dale	Honsey			Rolette	ND	58366		
James	Hoyt			Tioga	ND	58852		
Lucky	Huether			Minot	ND	58701		
James	Huethet			Dickinson	ND	58601		
Caroline	Hunke			Sterling	ND	58572		
James	Huntington			Bismarck	ND	58501		
Joseph	Hutmacher			Beulah	ND	58523		
Richard	Irbinskas			Grand Forks	ND			
Jeremy	Ironfield	PO Box 1293			ND	58602		
Allison	Jelley			Burlington	ND	58722		
Marie	Jennings			Grand Forks	ND	58201		
Kelsey	Johnson	1114 Lake View Dr		Devils Lake	ND	58301-8728		
Brad	Johnson			Fargo	ND	58104		
Joanne	Johnson			Aneta	ND	58212		
Karen	Johnson			Mayville	ND	58257		
Debra	Johnson			Bismarck	ND	58503		
David	Johnson			Center	ND	58530		
Rory	Johnson			Golden Valley	ND	58541		
Zac	Johnson			Halliday	ND	58636		
Evan	Johnson			Surrey	ND	58785		
Kennth	Jones	PO Box 1849			ND	58854		
Lavoyd	Joplin			Minot	ND	58701		
Guy	Jordan			Williston	ND	58801		
Nicholas	Jorgensen			Williston	ND	58801		
Noel	Kallevig			Mandan	ND	58554		

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First Name	Last Name	Address	Address2	City	State	ZIP	House	Senate
Mary	Kasprick			Fargo	ND	58108		
Benny	Kay			Bismarck	ND	58501		
Damon	Kelly			Fargo	ND	58104		
Marcus	Kelsh			Bismarck	ND	58504		
Larry	Kennedy			Grand Forks	ND	58201		
Rod	Kepler			Fargo	ND	58103		
Jerry	Ketterling			Bismarck	ND	58503		
Tom	Kinney			Dickinson	ND	58601		
Brian	Kittelson			Harvey	ND	58341		
Dennis	Kitzan			Dickinson	ND	58601		
Julie	Kjelshus			Fargo	ND	58104		
John	Klocke			Fargo	ND	58103		
Rebekah	Klug			Hatton	ND	58240		
Kevin	Kolling			Dickinson	ND	58601		
Heidi	Kotowicz			Grand Forks	ND	58203		
Sean	Krill	617 23rd St NW		Minot	ND	58703-1859		
Michael	Krzyzaniak			Hebron	ND	58638		
Mike	Kunz	303 4th Ave SE		Jamestown	ND	58401-4218		
Anna	Laemmermann			Fargo	ND	58103		
Beda	Lafavor			Williston	ND	58801		
Ana	Larsin			Grand Forks	ND	58201		
William	Larson			Lakota	ND	58344		
Stephen	Larson			Bismarck	ND	58504		
Jd	Larson			Velva	ND	58790		
Nathan	Larson			Watford City	ND	58854		
Randel	Laundre			Watford City	ND	58854		
Jesse	Lawrence			Watford City	ND	58854		
Travis	Leach			Halliday	ND	58636		
Nancy	Lembke	14 6th St S		Carrington	ND	58421-2226		
Frederick	Lenz			Minot Afb	ND	58705		
Todd	Leon			Fargo	ND	58103		
Jason	Lewison			Grand Forks	ND	58203		
Paul	Licciardi			Williston	ND	58801		
Lisa	Liken			Bismarck	ND	58503		

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First Name	Last Name	Address	Address2	City	State	ZIP	House	Senate
Marilyn	Lillibridge			Watford City	ND	58854		
Barbara	Liudahl	2528 25th Ave	Unit A	Fargo	ND	58103		
Patrick	Locy			Williston	ND	58801		
Marcia	Lunde			Minot	ND	58701		
Michael	Magelky			Bismarck	ND	58503		
Ruperta	Mahto Larson			Bismarck	ND	58503		
Arthur	Marquez	109 E Grove St			ND	58654		
Charles	Martin	PO Box 934			ND	58802		
Jason	Martinez			Fargo	ND	58103		
Isabelle	Mastel Kartes			Fargo	ND	58104		
Wayne	Mcbride			Minot Afb	ND	58704		
Michael	Mcmonagle			Bismarck	ND	58501		
Sinderella	Meadows			Bismarck	ND	58504		
Bethany	Meckle			Fargo	ND	58103		
Stewart	Merritt			Flasher	ND	58535		
Travis	Meschke			Bismarck	ND	58503		
Rusty	Metz			Minot	ND	58701		
Tami	Meuchel	11537 32nd St			ND	58854		
Judy	Meyer			Bismarck	ND	58501		
Terry	Meyer			Bismarck	ND	58501		
Shelle	Michaels			Bismarck	ND	58504		
Kenneth	Miller	13752 hwy 85 N		Alexander	ND	58831		
Robert	Miller			Fargo	ND	58103		
Jody	Moe			Ray	ND	58849		
James	Moen			Plaza	ND	58771		
Kyle	Molstad	7551 Wolf Cir		Grand Forks	ND	58201-9182		
Andrew	Montgomery			Fargo	ND	58103		
Cheryl	Moore			Bismarck	ND	58501		
Ashley	Moore			Raleigh	ND			
Chad	Moss			Dickinson	ND	58601		
Dan	Mowlds	6930 101st ave nw		Tioga	ND	58852		
Lawrence	Muckenfuss			Minot	ND	58701		
Michael	Murphy			Carrington	ND	58421		
Julie-Ann	Neidlinger			Crary	ND	58327		

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First Name	Last Name	Address	Address2	City	State	ZIP	House	Senate
Karl	Nelson	3306 long branch Ave	Apt 211	Williston	ND	58801		
Steve	Nyre			Minot	ND	58703		
Kim	Oakland			Rhame	ND	58651		
Seth	Olson			Bismarck	ND	58501		
James	Onellion			Williston	ND	58801		
Scott	Ostlie			Northwood	ND	58267		
Mark	Otto			Williston	ND	58801		
Robert	Owen			Devils Lake	ND	58301		
Christopher	Parshall			Larimore	ND	58251		
Joseph	Paul			Fargo	ND	58103		
Chris	Peach			Grand Forks	ND	58201		
Kim	Peck				ND			
Larry	Pedersen			Tioga	ND	58852		
Keith	Pelton	4652 Wendy Way se			ND	58701		
Robin	Pelton	4652 Wendy Way SE			ND	58701		
Aaron	Phillips			Williston	ND	58801		
Clarence	Poindexter			Fargo	ND	58104		
Betty	Polries	1405 2nd Ave NE		Jamestown	ND	58401-2406		
Anita	Porter			Douglas	ND	58735		
Jon	Presgraves			Minot	ND	58701		
Al	Prom			Bismarck	ND	58503		
Timothy	Puckett			Dickinson	ND	58601		
Jonathan	Radermacher			Williston	ND	58801		
Craig	Rask			Carrington	ND	58421		
Lori	Raun			Fargo	ND	58104		
Cheryl	Rayer			Rugby	ND	58368		
Leo	Ringoen	5547 65th Ave NW		Plaza	ND	58771-9459		
Cindy	Rohrick			Bismarck	ND	58501		
Rodney	Rosborough			Beulah	ND	58523		
Vicki	Rose			Minot	ND	58701		
Robert	Rumohr			Fargo	ND	58104		
John	Rusch			Minot	ND	58703		
Joddie	Samuelson			Steele	ND	58482		
Patrick	Sanders			Bismarck	ND	58501		

North Dakota Petitions

Sorted by House District, then by last name

First Name	Last Name	Address	Address2	City	State	ZIP	House	Senate
Shirley	Schlecht			Edgeley	ND	58433		
Gwen	Schlenz			Fredonia	ND	58440		
Sylvia	Schlieper			Westhope	ND	58793		
Paul	Schlosser	PO Box 503			ND	58645		
Jodi	Schroeder-Slusher			Carrington	ND	58421		
Tyler	Schwankl			Fargo	ND	58104		
Jim	Schwartz	924 Bay Ln			ND	58601		
Curtis	Schweitzer			Mandan	ND	58554		
Daniel	Scouten			Dickinson	ND	58601		
Stephen	Selkirk			New Town	ND	58763		
Scott	Shackelford			Williston	ND	58801		
Lee	Sheafor			Williston	ND	58801		
Chad	Shockman			Devils Lake	ND	58301		
Jim	Simmers			Bismarck	ND	58501		
Tyrone	Singman			Fargo	ND	58103		
Jason	Sirrine			Stanley	ND	58784		
Brian	Skaar			Lakota	ND	58344		
Stephen	Smith			Jamestown	ND	58401		
Corey	Smith			Bismarck	ND	58501		
Neil	Smith			Bismarck	ND	58502		
Russell	Smith			Bismarck	ND	58503		
Merle	Soehren			Dickinson	ND	58601		
David	Southern	2221 33rd Ave S	Apt 106	Fargo	ND	58104		
Jared	Specht			Bismarck	ND	58503		
Muriel	Stadstad			Grand Forks	ND	58203		
Lloyd	Staveteig			Grand Forks	ND	58201		
Kipp	Stevens			Fargo	ND	58104		
Tammy	Stewart			Williston	ND	58801		
Justin	Storlie			Bowman	ND	58623		
Bea	Streifel			Bismarck	ND	58503		
Roscoe	Streyle			Minot	ND	58701		
Paige	Sullivan			Cando	ND	58324		
Teresa	Sundsbak			Des Lacs	ND	58733		
Zack	Swanson			Bismarck	ND	58504		

North Dakota Petitions

Sorted by House District, then by last name

First Name	Last Name	Address	Address2	City	State	ZIP	House	Senate
Lynell	Tagestad			Hazen	ND	58545		
Peter	Tefft			Fargo	ND	58104		
Joan	Thomas			Fargo	ND	58103		
Patrice	Thomas			Bismarck	ND	58501		
Raymond	Thomas			Minot	ND	58701		
Patrick	Thompson			Rolla	ND	58367		
Tab	Thompson			Bismarck	ND	58503		
John	Thorndike			Dickinson	ND	58601		
Albert	Thornton			Burlington	ND	58722		
Jade	Tibbits			Fargo	ND	58103		
Daniel	Tokach			Center	ND	58530		
Thomas	Tolman	310 21st Ave N		Fargo	ND	58102-1911		
Juan	Torres li		4911	Fargo	ND	58104		
Erik	Trones			Tioga	ND	58852		
Carol	Udart			Fargo	ND	58103		
Randy	Varner			Dickinson	ND	58601		
Zachary	Vick			Bismarck	ND	58504		
Ava	Vranish			Williston	ND	58801		
Thomas	Wadkins			Jamestown	ND	58401		
Ron	Wall			Bottineau	ND	58318		
Mark	Ward	1509 14th St N		Wahpeton	ND	58075-3538		
Michael	Ward			Minot Afb	ND	58704		
Jon	Waters			Stanley	ND	58784		
Spencer	Watkins			Stanley	ND	58784		
Charles	Weingarten			Grand Forks	ND	58201		
Jean	White			Jamestown	ND	58401		
Llogan	White			Stanley	ND	58784		
Matt	Wiese			Minot	ND	58703		
Richard	Wilson			Zap	ND	58580		
Lori	Wingate Heiser			Dickinson	ND	58601		
Lynnae	Wocken			Grand Forks	ND	58201		
Lori	Woiwode			Bismarck	ND	58501		
Shawn	Woiwode			Bismarck	ND	58501		
Chris	Wojahn			Bismarck	ND	58503		

North Dakota Petitions

Sorted by House District, then by last name

First Name	Last Name	Address	Address2	City	State	ZIP	House	Senate
Kirk	Wojahn			Gladstone	ND	58630		
Bradly	Wolff			Minot	ND	58701		
Kathy	Wood	PO Box 184			ND	58329		
Thomas	Yates			Watford City	ND	58854		
Clayton	Zeller			Hazen	ND	58545		

Attachment 2

3006
2-2-17

ND HOUSE GOVERNMENT AND VETERANS AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

HCR 3006

February 2, 2017

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, my name is David Hanson from Bismarck. Thank you for allowing me to speak in favor of HCR 3006.

It has become obvious to pretty much everyone regardless of political persuasion that Washington is broken. No matter which political party wins Congress or the White House the changes that are necessary to put our country on a solid foundation for the future never seem to come to fruition.

I think this is mostly due to the fact that over many decades especially in the last six-seven decades the federal government has assumed many powers and responsibilities that it was never meant to have under the U.S. Constitution. Whether it be Congress, the executive, or even the judicial branches by growing its power and influence it faces new problems that aren't answered in the Constitution. The result of this unchecked growth has been a federal budget where we spend more than we take in revenue, a convoluted tax system, and an unresponsive government to the needs and well-being of the people and the states.

Something we seem to forget these days is that our country was founded on federalism or the idea that a few powers are delegated to the federal government and the rest are retained by the states and local governments. The benefit of this is that the laws and policies that affect the everyday lives of the people are in the governments that are closest to the people. And to protect this division of powers and responsibilities we have checks and balances that are horizontal and vertical.

The horizontal checks and balances are the checks within a government between the legislative, executive, and judicial branches to prevent no single branch from accumulating too much power. But what do we do when when the national government becomes too powerful and unresponsive? Vertical checks and balances must then be used. And this is the method under Article V by which the states can exercise those checks and balances on the national government. The states are sovereign; they are not political subdivisions of the federal government.

The Constitution is the framework to protect our liberty and independence. Let's use the tools provided in the Constitution to put our country on a solid foundation for future generations to come. Please support HCR 3006.

OPPOSING HCR 3006

BY Duane Stahl
468 5th St. NW
Valley City, ND 58072

Chairman Kasper, vice-chairman Louser, and members of this committee.

As a citizen concerned for our country, I try to use my reasoning powers when I study an issue. That's the case with an Article V convention.

From what I have learned, there are a number of opinions concerning what an Article V convention might be. There are those who want an open convention that can consider any amendments to the Constitution, and there are those who feel the states can and should try to limit a convention to a particular amendment or a few amendments or to a particular issue.

My study also leads me to believe there are some very left-wing individuals in this country who are eager for a convention because they strongly believe they can make major changes to the law of the land. Of course, that bothers me.

For the most part, though, I see Article V proponents who simply desire a solution to major problems in the country they dearly love--as I do, too.

1 Who will control a convention?

- The states do not call for a convention. The states only pass resolutions asking Congress to call a convention that can propose amendments (not amendment).
- Therefore, the power to call an Article V convention rests with the Congress, not the states.
- The Constitution says Congress will make the laws necessary for carrying out the powers given it by the Constitution.
- Many Article V convention proponents claim state legislators will be in control of a convention, but that's not in the Constitution, and it's disputed by numerous law professors, constitutional scholars, and judges.
- Many proponents say each state would have one vote in an Article V convention, but the Congressional Research Service, after studying dozens of bills introduced in the House and Senate between 1973 and 1992, says these bills typically specify that delegates would be apportioned based on the electoral college model. (This also shows that many in Congress believe they will be in control of a convention.)

2 Convention proponents argue, "We have to do something about deficit spending before it's too late!"

- Why not put pressure on US senators and representatives to follow the Constitution which authorizes the federal government to appropriate funds for the military, international commerce and relations, immigration and naturalization, commerce, weights and measures, patents and copyrights, money based on gold and silver, bankruptcy laws, mail delivery and postal roads, and securing certain civil rights.
- All other powers are reserved by the states and the people.
- Until the era of the big-government progressives, our country for the most part lived within its means. During wars, of course, the government borrowed money, but after each war, deficits were soon reduced. (And that was true under both political parties.) From the time that both Democrat and Republican progressives accepted more and more big government programs, that has changed.
- Convention proponents do not have a plan for enforcing our current Constitution, and they don't have a plan for enforcing any new amendments that might be ratified.

3 Proponents say bad amendments would never be ratified.

- How about the 16th giving us the income tax, the 17th giving us the direct election of senators (thus curtailing the power of state legislators to control national spending), or the 18th outlawing liquor, or the interpretation of the 14th giving us "anchor babies"?

4 Would a Balanced Budget Amendment force the federal government to obey the Constitution and spend money on authorized items only?

- A BBA would change our Constitution from one of enumerated spending powers to one of general spending powers, where spending would be limited only by the amount of revenue collected or some other formula.
- If we elect senators and representatives who will vote for spending on only enumerated items in the Constitution, our budgets will be balanced.
- What about off-budget spending? What about spending during "emergencies" which we always seem to have? What about spending called for by a "super majority"? A super majority hasn't been too difficult to get many times.

5 Many proponents say an Article V convention would not be a constitutional convention.

- America's most-trusted law dictionary, Black's Law Dictionary, in the 1979 5th edition, refers to an Article V convention as an example of a "constitutional convention."

6 Prominent legal experts have warned that states cannot control such a convention, thus opening the Constitution to unpredictable change.

- Former Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia seemed to favor a convention when he was quite young in law school in the 1970s, but in 2014, he said: "I certainly would not want a Constitutional Convention. I mean whoa. Who knows what would come out of that?"
- Former Supreme Court Justice Warren Burger: "[T]here is no way to effectively limit or muzzle the actions of a Constitutional Convention. The Convention could make its own rules and set its own agenda."
- Former Supreme Court Justice Arthur Goldberg: "There is no enforceable mechanism to prevent a convention from reporting out wholesale changes to our Constitution and Bill of Rights."
- Professor Laurence Tribe, Harvard Law School: "First of all, we have developed orderly procedures over the past couple of centuries for resolving [some of the many] ambiguities [in the Constitution], but no comparable procedures for resolving [questions surrounding a convention]. Second, difficult interpretive questions about the Bill of Rights or the scope of the taxing power or the commerce power tend to arise one at a time, while questions surrounding the convention process would more or less need to be resolved all at once. And third, the stakes in this case in this instance are vastly greater, because what you're doing is putting the whole Constitution up for grabs."
- Professor Bruce Ackerman, Yale Law School: "[S]tate legislators do not have the right to dictate the terms of constitutional debate. On the contrary, they may be eliminated entirely if Congress decides that state conventions would be more appropriate vehicles for ratification. The states have the last say on amendments, but the Constitution permits them to consider only those proposals that emerge from a national institution free to consider all possible responses to an alleged constitutional deficiency.... Nobody thinks we are now in the midst of constitutional crisis. Why, then, should we put the work of the first convention in jeopardy?"
- Constitutional Scholar Phyllis Schlafly of Eagle Forum: "If Congress ever decides to act, Article V gives Congress exclusive power to issue the 'Call' for a convention to propose 'amendments' (note the plural). The Call is the governing document which determines all the basic rules such as where and when a convention will be held, who is eligible to be a delegate (will current office-holders be eligible?), and how delegates will be apportioned, how expenses will be paid, and who will be the chairman. Article V also gives Congress the power to determine whether the three-fourths of the states required for

ratification of amendments can ratify by the state legislature's action or by state conventions. The most important question to which there is no answer is how will convention delegates be apportioned. Will each state have one vote (no matter how many delegates it sends), which was the rule in the 1787 Philadelphia convention, or will the convention be apportioned according to population (like Congress or the Electoral College)? Nothing in Article V gives the states any power to make this fundamental decision. If apportionment is by population, the big states will control the outcome. Article V doesn't give any power to the states to propose constitutional amendments, or to decide which amendments will be considered by the convention. Article V doesn't give any power to the courts to correct what does or does not happen."

I know there also are constitutional scholars and others who believe a convention might prove to be a good thing. But that's my point. There is so much disagreement about the possible outcomes of an Article V convention, who would be delegates, the number of amendments that would be pushed, how ratification would be achieved, how much pressure would be put on delegates, etc., etc., etc. In other words, we just don't know what might happen.

I, too, love this country, and I do not want to risk the work of our founding fathers to damage. The solution to our great debt is to cut the size of government by electing those who will fight for and vote for only measures that are definitely enumerated in the law of this land, the Constitution, and to systematically eliminate unconstitutional programs and departments. We need enough Antonin Scalia and Phyllis Schlaflys (and legislators at all levels who will make decisions based on strict adherence to the Constitution) to make the necessary changes.

Therefore, I urge a "do not pass" on HCR 3006.

Testimony on HCR 3006 - February 2, 2017

Rose Christensen

You all remember the story of King Midas. He was a greedy King who wished that everything he touched might turn to gold. His wish was granted, unfortunately, for him, but it took him a few minutes to realize the enormity of his terrible mistake! He touched his robes. They turned to gold. He felt of his throne. It immediately turned to solid gold. In amazement he descended from his throne, and in a state of rising feverishness, he raced around the throne room touching everything in sight. It all turned to gold. His excitement reached a feverish pitch, and he almost swooned! Struggling back to his throne, he called for something to slake his thirst. A lowly servant appeared with a goblet of wine.

And you know the rest of the story. The goblet turned to gold, and so did the wine, and so did the loaf of fresh bread, and the chunk of cheese that came with it, and the beautiful bunch of juicy, purple grapes, and Midas died of starvation.

The moral of the story is: Be careful what you wish for. Your wish just might come true!

HCR 3006 is the expression of a wish to limit the power and jurisdiction of the federal government, and restore the balance of power between it and the states. Most of us in this room share the sponsors' concern with the overgrowth of government. Both state and federal governments are too big, too costly, too invasive, too powerful. It is not disagreement over the problem that brings opposition to this resolution. It is disagreement over the proposed solution. Sponsors think that if they get their wish to open this convention, they can fix what's broken and save this nation! Opponents maintain that it is not the Constitution that is broken; It is the electorate that is broken because knowledge of the basic tenets of Americanism have been lost and forgotten; It is a long succession of Legislative Assemblies in Bismarck that have failed to resist the "free money" and mandates coming from Washington that is broken. It is a similarly long line of Representatives in Washington who have surrendered their responsibility to resist the overreach of the Executive and Judiciary that is broken. They have failed to use the Constitutional safeguards available to them, the checks and balances designed into our system. When was the last time Congress limited the Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court? (Article III). When was the last time Congress overrode a Presidential veto? (Art I, Section 7). When was the last time The U.S. Senate refused to concur with a President's agreement to a treaty? (Article II, Section 2). When was the last time Congress agreed to a declaration of war? (Article I, Section 8). We have listened to grumbling and mumbling about unfunded mandates for decades, but the minute federal money is dangled in front of any entity, from the DPI to the Highway Department, grasping hands go for it as eagerly as Old King Midas went for the cluster of juicy grapes! Unfunded mandates are **unconstitutional**. It is not the constitution that is broken.

This is the simple truth about this Resolution: Hardly anyone follows the Constitution now. How in the world could adding such silly amendments as a "term limits" amendment, or a "balanced budget amendment" make anyone follow the Constitution later? The simulated Conference of the States that

assembled itself at Williamsburg last summer brought forth six proposed amendments. If anyone of these had sufficient merit, it could work its way through the legislatures of the states, squirming under the scrutiny of dozens of hearings, with dozens of expert witnesses arguing pro and con, and it would fly or die on its own, independent of the fate of the other five amendments. This is the way our Constitution has already been amended 27 times, and not always for the better, as the history of the 18th and 21st amendments proves.

But let's look at the wording of the Resolution itself. It begins on Page 1, line 1: "A concurrent resolution calling for a convention for the purpose of amending the United States Constitution..." Where in the North Dakota constitution is the North Dakota legislature empowered to "call" a constitutional convention? The word "call" when used in this way is not a casual term like when someone "calls" hogs, or "calls" on a neighbor. It is a legal term. He who does the "calling" sets the rules. How many paragraphs or pages of rules establishing the protocol for a legal convention are derived from the authority to "call" the state Republican, or Democrat Party conventions? Those decisions have all been made long before the delegates convene. They have to be, or it would be a mob melee, not an organized meeting!

Moreover, the United States Constitution, in addition to the enumeration of all the specific duties entrusted to Congress in Article I, Section 8, concludes with this additional grant of authority to Congress: Congress shall have the power..."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..."

Clearly, one of these "other powers" vested by the Constitution is the Article V mandate: "(The Congress...shall) CALL a convention for proposing amendments, which... shall be... part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, AS THE ONE OR THE OTHER MODE OF RATIFICATION MAY BE PROPOSED BY THE CONGRESS..." Note here already the assignment of rule-making to Congress!

This is as good a place as any to discuss the HISTORICAL PRECEDENT that was set when the Continental Congress called for a convention in 1787. I refer you to this separate page for a detailed summary of what happened. Basically, the Continental Congress convened a convention "FOR THE SOLE AND EXPRESS PURPOSE OF REVISING THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION." From day four, when Randolph of Virginia proposed an entirely new format for a constitution, delegates proceeded to disregard their original mandate to revise the Articles of Confederation, and discarded them entirely, ultimately substituting in their stead the Constitution we have today. They even rewrote the ratification procedure...(the Articles of Confederation required unanimous consent)...reducing the number of states needed to ratify, and proceeded to ratify our present Constitution according to its own, new, self-contained ratification procedure. When courts are asked to interpret laws, they invariably look at the historical precedent. In this case, what happened at the Constitutional Convention in 1787 set the precedent for a totally new Constitution, with its own new, self-contained ratification procedure.

Back to HCR 3006, Let us look at line 2. "to impose fiscal restraints on the federal government and limit the power and jurisdiction of the federal government." Fiscal restraints on the federal government are already imposed on the federal government by Article I, Section 7, which specifies that "All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives..." and reinforced by the specific enumeration of powers as listed in Article I, Section 8 of the U. S. Constitution which charges Congress with the duty to "pay the debts"..... I have supplied you a separate handout with this list of granted powers. Nowhere is the Executive Branch of government given the power or duty to "raise revenue" or "pay debts". And just in case anyone forgot that the federal Congress was not empowered to do anything except what this listed, that much maligned, but wonderful 10th Amendment was added to the Constitution. 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. " Why have the states surrendered their powers to the federal government?

The U.S. Congress has the right and the duty to reclaim its powers from the Executive which has usurped those rights, and the legislative body of North Dakota has the authority to reclaim its powers, and reject the dictates coming from Washington. That would impose fiscal restraint and limit the power and jurisdiction of the federal government. And no convention would be needed!

Lines 4 and 5. The sponsors of this Resolution erroneously state that the US Constitution "empowered state legislatures to be guardians of liberty against excessive use of power by the federal government." NO, it did NOT! The U.S. Constitution was a grant of limited powers FROM THE STATES TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, NOT VICE VERSA. The states already had this power and only begrudgingly and very cautiously did they surrender **any** of it to the federal government.

Line 6 and 7. "The federal government has created a crushing national debt through improper and imprudent spending" That's for sure! Would a Constitutional amendment make Congress more prudent and proper? Is it a good idea to hold a constitutional convention to require Congress to be more prudent and proper? The 28th amendment might read: "Congress shall be proper and prudent when it spends money on **unconstitutional** projects." Indeed, prudence and propriety have very little to do with the crushing national debt. It is **unconstitutional spending** that is the cause of our crushing national debt, and we don't need to amend the Constitution to make **unconstitutional spending...unconstitutional!**

Line 10, "the federal government has invaded the legitimate roles of the states through the manipulative process of federal mandates." YES! YES! YES! Why didn't the states resist? Where is the empowerment clause in the Constitution that permitted this, and if anyone can find it, let's repeal it without calling for a wholesale convention. But there is **no** such empowerment clause. All this has been **unconstitutional**, and it is not the Constitution that needs fixing, it is the Supreme Court that has allowed Congress to overstep the limits on its explicit powers, and it is the Congress that has refused to make regulations to limit the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court (Article III, Section 2). or to remove judges who only "hold their offices during good behavior" (Article III, Section 1).

Line 21, “to propose amendments which limit the power and jurisdiction of the federal government?” We don’t need amendments. We need to return to Article 1, Section 8, WHICH ALREADY LIMITS THE POWER AND JURISDICTION OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT! And we need to reclaim our rights and duty under the 10th Amendment. Examination of any one of the instances of overreach by the feds would reveal that it is already **unconstitutional!**

And Line 23: “Limit the terms of office for its officials and for members of Congress.” Limiting terms is what elections are for! Moreover, it is the entrenched bureaucracies that need to have term limits imposed on them, not the folks that John Q. Public gets a crack at every two years.

Note that the Resolution itself, beginning on line 19, is an application for Congress to call a wide-open convention. It identifies three main general objectives, but that does not mean it would be limited to three amendments. Indeed, the last “whereas” clause, line 16, indicates a wider vision, when it states “(its) purpose of restraining these **and related abuses of power.**” What additional abuses of power are they contemplating? I am confident that with all the groundwork that has been laid for this Conference of the States, additional “amendments” have already been produced and are comfortably situated in computers and briefcases all over the country! In fact, the simulated Conference of the States which assembled at Williamsburg DID produce more than three amendments! It produced six! In less than six hours, the delegates introduced, debated, and passed SIX amendments. These, and probably others, are at this very moment, as I just suggested, already known to the sponsors. In the interest of transparency, that most vaunted virtue of this decade, why aren’t they simply presented here for your consideration? Let the sponsors produce them. Let each be routed independently through the Article V method already used 27 times. Let each be subjected independently to the careful scrutiny of the state legislatures and the people at large who can then come and participate in the great debate! It is the vagueness, the uncertainty, the careful veiling of the complete agenda, that raises red flags. And it is the very real possibility that once convened, a constitutional convention would assume the power to do whatever it wants, that motivates opponents to try to stop this!

Page 2. This constitutes a “continuing application” until enough legislatures have applied to make it happen. How many years should this application glut our books waiting for something to happen? At the very least there should be a time limit of, say, seven years for them to get all their ducks in a row. By that time there will probably be some other fashionable panacea on the horizon to engage the reformers.

Now to the meat of the matter. Page 2, line 6 announces that this application “confers no power to Congress other than the power to call such a convention.” Really?! Do these twelve sponsors think their saying so can override the specific grant of power to the Congress at the bottom of the itemized list in Article 1, Section 8, “to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the ...powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States?” The sponsors bravely assert the “Congress does not have the power to set the number of delegates to be

sent by any state to such a convention..." This is surely wishful thinking. Do they imagine that Congress would call a convention without establishing a formula for the distribution of delegates? Such a decision could hardly be left to the states, because California could decide to send dozens, and North Dakota three, or vice versa! And what if Congress decreed one vote per state; but California decided to send as many delegates as they have Presidential electors. Even if they found some way to agree on how to cast their single vote, how disruptive and dominating would their participation be in the general conduct of such a convention? The historical precedent was set in 1787. Although each state had a single vote, five states sent two delegates each to the convention, tiny Delaware sent five, and Pennsylvania sent eight.

Line 15. Another brave but unsubstantiated assertion: "Congress does not have the power or authority to determine any rules for the governing of a convention..." Oh, Really? This presumption flies in the face of the power granted to Congress at the end of Article 1 Section 8.

Line 21," By definition, an amendment convention means the states shall vote on the basis of one state, one vote." By whose definition? It's not in the U.S. Constitution. It's not in the ND constitution. Is this presumption based on the historic precedent set by the first Constitutional Convention?

But it is the sponsors' "understanding" articulated in paragraph 5 that is the most frightening evidence that wishful thinking is being substituted for cold, hard logic. "A convention...pursuant to this application...must be limited to consideration of the topics herein and no other." And what if some of those other 49 states breach this firewall with proposals far beyond anything these sponsors have ever even considered possible!

They continue, "This application is made with the express understanding that an amendment that in any way seeks to amend, modify, or repeal any provision of the Bill of Rights is not authorized for consideration at any stage. This application is void ab initio if ever used at any stage to consider any change to any provision of the bill of rights." (Like repealing the 10th Amendment?) Does this mean that North Dakota could declare its "application" for this convention null and void in the middle of the convention? Could the convention proceed on the basis of only 35 surviving "live applications"? I fear that once the ship has put to sea, there would be no turning back!

What would the delegation from North Dakota do if other delegates dared to violate this unilateral understanding? If our delegation walked out in righteous indignation would that put an end to the proceedings? And if the Legislative Assembly, as per Section 7 Page 3, should "recall its delegates at any time" would the whole convention pack up and go home, or would it proceed without our delegates? I'm afraid the departure of the delegation from North Dakota would be nothing but a speed bump in front of the roller coaster of the other 49 states we had helped assemble!

It may or may not have any relevance to this, but the North Dakota Constitution in at least two places, indicates that if you goof, you're stuck with the consequences. ART III, Section 10, paragraph 2, says:

"No elector may remove his name from a recall petition." (You got yourself into this; you're stuck!) And Art III, Section 6 provides that "All decisions of the Secretary of State in regard to any petition are subject to review by the Supreme Court..." (So, if you don't agree with the Sec of State, you can take it to court, but...) ."If the sufficiency of the petition **is being reviewed at the time the ballot is being prepared**, the Sec. of State shall place the measure on the ballot (anyway) and no subsequent decision shall invalidate the measure if it is approved by a majority of the voters." Again. You may not like the petition; you may protest; you may sue; but you're stuck with the results!

I very much fear, and the sponsors should, too, that if the North Dakota delegation found their agenda being hijacked at an authorized Constitutional Convention, and walked out in protest, the convention would proceed without them, and they would rue the day they wished for it, just as greedy King Midas cursed the wine that turned to gold when it touched his lips!

Let's not open the door to the possibility of a run-away Constitutional Convention. We face tremendous problems in our country, and it will take all the intelligence, courage, character and morality we can muster to turn this ship of state around and restore America, but this proposal is too risky to merit serious consideration as one of the possible remedies. I strongly urge a Do Not Pass Recommendation on HCR 3006. Thank you.

In 1787 the Continental Congress of the 13 colonies in America Called for a convention to “revise” the Articles of Confederation to be held in Philadelphia in May of that year. The following is the last paragraph of that report.

“RESOLVED: that in the opinion of Congress it is expedient that on the second Monday in May next a Convention of delegates who shall have been appointed by the several states be held at Philadelphia FOR THE SOLE AND EXPRESS PURPOSE OF REVISING THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION and reporting to Congress and the several legislatures such alterations and provisions therein as shall when agreed to in Congress and confirmed by the states render the federal constitution adequate to the exigencies of Government & the preservation of the Union.”

When the Constitutional Convention met in Philadelphia in May 1787, that directive “FOR THE SOLE AND EXPRESS PURPOSE OF REVISING THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION” was ignored. From the moment Edmund Randolph stood and proposed what was known as “The Virginia Plan”, the Constitutional Convention of 1787 became a “runaway convention” and the Articles of Confederation were consigned to the scrap-heap of history.

This brief history ESTABLISHES THE HISTORIC PRECEDENT that even if a 2017 “call” for a Constitutional Convention declares its “SOLE AND EXPRESS PURPOSE” is to propose a “Balanced Budget Amendment”, delegates may IGNORE that limitation and do as they please, including changing or discarding the current ratification procedures, just as they did in 1787. The ratification procedure of the Articles of Confederation called for unanimous consent to amendments; the new Constitution that replaced the Articles of Confederation , contained its own, different ratification method, and used its own, new ratification procedure to ratify ITSELF!

THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I, SECTION 8.

The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense 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 Laws 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 other 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.

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; (etc.)*

Attachment 1
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CONVENTION OF STATES

Real Answers to Article V Questions

By Rita M. Dunaway, J.D.

Beneath the cloud of dust that has been raised by those who will oppose Article V's convention mechanism at any cost, there are real answers to be found to genuine questions and concerns about the process. These answers, as you will see, are grounded in combinations of historical fact, law, precedent, and logic.

Good Constitutional Amendments Can Correct Most of the Federal Abuses of Power.

First of all, it is important to understand why the Convention of States Project is seeking to trigger an amendment-proposing convention in the first place. Adding amendments to the Constitution is a serious and difficult business, and we would not undertake this enormous effort if we believed there was some other way to put our nation back on its proper course.

But most of the problems we now face are the result of constitutional *interpretations* that capitalize on ambiguities in the wording of certain phrases (i.e., the General Welfare Clause—now interpreted as unlimited power to spend). So we can restore the federal government to its proper, limited place only by clarifying the original meaning of those phrases through constitutional amendments—effectively overturning the bad Supreme Court precedents that have eviscerated our federal system.

Article V's Convention Mechanism is *the* Tool Given to the States to Check Federal Power. It is Not Controlled by Congress.

Article V naysayers claim that we should fear the use of the convention mechanism because they believe that Congress, which is given the duty to “call” the Convention upon application by 34 states, then proceeds to dictate the operations of the convention, determine the scope of the proposals to be discussed, and even select the delegates to attend it! This claim is easily laid to rest using a combination of history, logic, and precedents.

History – Review James Madison's Notes of the Convention for September 15, 1787. An earlier version of Article V gave Congress the power to propose amendments whenever two-thirds of both Houses deemed it necessary, or upon application of two-thirds of the state legislatures. At

first glance, this sounds very similar to the current version of Article V. The difference between that version and the current version is in *who* does the proposing.

Col. George Mason objected to the earlier version. He “thought the plan of amending the Constitution exceptionable & dangerous. As the proposing of amendments is in both modes to depend, in the first immediately, in the second, ultimately, on Congress, no amendments of the proper kind would ever be obtained by the people, if the Government should become oppressive, as he verily believed would be the case.”

And so we got the current version, unanimously adopted by the Constitution’s drafters, requiring Congress to call a convention of the states for proposing amendments upon application of two-thirds of the states.

On November 14, 1788, the Virginia General Assembly filed the first application for an Article V Convention to propose a bill of rights, using this language:

*The anxiety with which our countrymen press for the accomplishment of this important end, will ill admit of delay. The slow forms of Congressional discussion and recommendation, if, indeed, they should ever agree to any change, would, we fear, be less certain of success. **Happily for their wishes, the Constitution hath presented an alternative, by admitting the submission to a convention of the States.** To this, therefore, we resort as the source from whence they are to derive relief from their present apprehensions.*

We do, therefore, in behalf of our constituents, in the most earnest and solemn manner, make this application to Congress, that a convention be immediately called, of deputies from the several States, with full power to take into their consideration the defects of this Constitution that have been suggested by the State Conventions, and report such amendments thereto as they shall find best suited to promote our common interests, and secure to ourselves and our latest posterity, the great and unalienable rights of mankind.

This document makes it abundantly clear that an Article V Convention is a “convention of the States,” to be composed of “deputies from the several States.”

Logic - In light of the stated purpose of our Founding Fathers in adding the Convention mechanism to Article V (to provide the states with a way to bypass Congress), it would have been completely illogical for them to choose, as their safety net, a process that gave Congress control over what proposals could be considered, the identity of delegates to consider them and the rules that would govern the convention. Our Founding Fathers were far too wise and experienced to have made such an obvious blunder.

Precedent – The body that “calls” an interstate convention does not, by virtue of issuing the “call,” exercise any power to choose or commission the delegates who will represent other bodies at the convention, nor any power over the rules or operation of the convention. This is a matter of logic, but also a matter of precedent. Remember that Virginia “called” the Philadelphia Convention of 1787. Did it get to choose the delegates for Massachusetts? Of course not.

Massachusetts did. Each state chooses its own delegates regardless of what body calls the convention.

Conclusion: The states control the Article V convention process from beginning to end. Congress' role is limited to issuing the "call," once it receives 34 applications for a convention on the same topic. The "call" simply sets the date, time and location of the meeting. The state legislatures control the selection and commissioning of their convention delegates.

Congress Cannot Use Its Article I Powers to Control an Article V Convention.

Article V naysayers claim that once 34 applications have been filed, Congress will assert its power under the Necessary and Proper Clause to take over the process. The response to this is a matter of law. The Necessary and Proper Clause does not apply to Article V at all, because the limited authority Congress has under Article V is a separate creature from its regular, legislative powers. The Necessary and Proper Clause is part of the regular legislative power found in Article I.

The federal courts have ruled that Congress' attempt to use Article I power to affect the Article V process through ordinary legislation was unconstitutional. *See Idaho v. Freeman*, 529 F.Supp. 1107, 1151 (D. Idaho 1981) ("Thus Congress, outside of the authority granted by article V, has no power to act with regard to an amendment, i.e., it does not retain any of its traditional authority vested in it by article I."). This case was litigated and won by the Convention of States Project's own Michael Farris.

There is also a logical flaw here. Why would Congress even bother to make a legally doomed effort to try to control the Article V convention mechanism, when it can simply propose amendments of its own under Article V power any day that it sits in session without a convention? And *even if* Congress were somehow to gain control of an Article V convention, why should we fear the results any more than we fear the amendments it can propose on its own any day that it sits in session?

No matter who proposes the amendments, the requirement of 38 states for ratification is a guarantee that only amendments supported by the vast majority of the American people can become part of our Constitution.

The Scope of an Article V Convention Can Be Limited.

Article V naysayers claim that at an Article V Convention, our entire Constitution will be thrown open for surgery—including our Bill of Rights. This is wrong as a matter of fact, precedent, and logic.

Fact - Over 400 applications for an Article V Convention have been filed. The reason we have never had one is because there have never been 34 applications seeking a convention for the

same purpose. This fact demonstrates that the purpose or scope specified in the applications do matter, and only when 34 states agree to convene on a given topic will the Convention even be triggered.

Precedent – When states convene, they always have a particular purpose and specified topic. The purpose of the 1787 Convention was to “render the Federal constitution adequate to the exigencies of the Union.” The purpose of the Annapolis Convention was to address trade barriers between states.

Logic – Official meetings of any kind always have a stated purpose and/or agenda. There is just no other rational way to conduct business.

Conclusion – The Convention of States Project application limits the scope of an Article V Convention to proposing amendments that impose fiscal restraints on the federal government, limit the power and jurisdiction of the federal government, and set term limits for its officials and members of Congress. States can instruct their delegates to entertain only a more *narrow* scope of proposals, but they cannot broaden the topic beyond that identified in the 34 triggering applications. Contrary conclusions have no basis in fact, law or history.

There are Numerous, Redundant Safeguards on the Article V Convention Process.

(1)The scope of authority for the convention is defined by the topic specified in the 34 applications that trigger the convention. These applications are the very source of authority for the convention to begin with. Any proposals beyond that scope would be out of order, and any single delegate could object to their consideration.

(2)*Even if* not a single convention delegate objected to an out-of-order proposal, and/or *even if* the convention delegates had installed a parliamentarian who refused to sustain an objection, state legislatures can recall any delegates who exceed their authority or instructions. This is because convention delegates are the agents (a legal term of art) of their state legislature and are subject to the instructions given by their state legislature. As a matter of basic agency law, any actions taken outside the scope of a delegate’s authority would be void.

(3)*Even if* a majority of convention delegates went rogue, *and* state legislatures failed to stop commissioners from acting beyond their powers, *and* Congress nevertheless sent the illicit amendment proposals to the states for ratification, the courts would declare the proposals void. While the courts don’t have a wonderful track record in interpreting broad constitutional language, they do have an excellent track record of enforcing clear, technical matters of procedure and agency law.

(4)*Even if* ALL of those protections failed, it borders insanity to think that 38 states (the requirement for ratification) would ratify an amendment proposed under these circumstances.

Voting at an Article V Convention Will Be On a One-State, One-Vote Basis.

This is a matter of precedent. The universal precedent for voting at an interstate convention is on a one-state, one-vote basis. It is not a convention of delegates but a convention of states. This is the reason Article V did not need to specify the number of delegates to be sent by each state. The states can send as many delegates as they like, but each state only gets one vote.

This is also a matter of history. In 1788, the Virginia legislature correctly called this process a “convention of states” in the first application ever passed under Article V. Nothing has changed since then.

It is also a matter of law. The Supreme Court has also referred to it as a “convention of states.” *Smith v. Union Bank of Georgetown*, 30 U.S. 518 (1831).

At a convention of states, voting is by states.

Our Constitution is Not the Illegitimate Result of a “Runaway Convention.”

The argument that our Constitution is the result of a “runaway convention” that was called by the Confederation Congress to “solely revise the Articles of Confederation” is a myth that is easily debunked by an examination of historical documents—the language and date of the Virginia call for the convention, and the instructions given to its delegates as well as the instructions given by the other states to their delegates.

The Confederation Congress did *not* “call” the 1787 Constitutional Convention, it merely made a recommendation. It had no authority to call a convention under the Articles of Confederation—but the states did retain this authority as an aspect of their residual sovereignty. For a complete discussion, see this [article](#) by constitutional attorney and Article V expert, Michael Farris.

Conclusion

At the outset of this paper, I promised that the answers you would find here are all grounded in some combination of historical fact, law, precedent and/or logic. I have kept my promise.

Now I challenge you to review the claims made by the Article V naysayers. You will find quotes from others who have arrived at the same erroneous conclusions. You will find theories that an examination of historical records exposes as specious. You will find conspiracy theories, fears, and prophecies of impending doom in the event that we dare to call together state representatives for a meeting under the Article V procedure. What you will not find are accurate facts, law, or precedents. Asking “What if...?” questions that posit far-fetched scenarios is a poor substitute for a reasoned argument against acting pursuant to the Constitution to rescue our nation.

Our forefathers pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor when they fought a bloody revolution to secure for us the right of self-governance. They knew a day would come when we would need a way to restrain a power-grabbing federal government. So they gave us Article V’s convention mechanism. It ingeniously capitalizes on the natural alignment of the

interest of state legislators (in having governing power at the state level) with the interest of the people (in restraining federal power).

Once we understand the truth about Article V, there is one question that remains. Are we really so fearful a people that we will stand by and watch our federal government mutate into a socialist regime rather than "risk" sending our state representatives to a meeting?



CONVENTION OF STATES ACTION

Legislative Sponsor’s Quick Reference Guide

Designed to provide quick, authoritative answers to the most common questions asked about the Convention of States.

1. What is the difference between a Convention of States and a Constitutional Convention?

A Convention of States is the historical term for a meeting of states in which every state casts one vote—precisely how an Article V convention to propose amendments was designed to operate. An *Article V* convention of states is a specific type of convention of states for the express purpose of proposing amendments to the existing Constitution, and it must operate according to the provisions in Article V.

When most people refer to a “constitutional convention,” they intend to describe an open or “plenary” constitutional convention like the Philadelphia Convention of 1787—a convention gathered for the purpose of re-engineering the current system of government. But this type of open, plenary convention operates outside the bounds of the existing government, pursuant to the sphere of residual sovereignty of the states.

It is important to note that the current government in Washington, DC is operating as a *de facto* constitutional convention. The White House, Congress, and Supreme Court are supplanting the written Constitution with a new document of their own making. The Convention of States Project seeks to stop this illegal, ongoing constitutional convention.

2. Where did the name “Convention of States” come from?

The very first Article V application, passed by the Virginia legislature in November 1788 used the term “convention of states” to denominate the process.

3. What are the rules for an Article V Convention?

There are two main rules. First, since it is a convention of states and not a meeting of independent representatives, all voting must be done on the basis of one-state, one-vote. Second, the convention must stick to the subject matters specified in the relevant applications from the several states.

There have been over 30 multi-state conventions in American history—some before the Constitution and some afterwards. None was convened pursuant to Article V, but all have followed these two rules.

Detailed rules would be adopted at the Convention as the delegates may be instructed by their respective states.



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4. The text of Article V is silent on some of these rules. Where do they come from?

The 14th Amendment does not specify in the text that in criminal cases a conviction requires proof beyond a reasonable doubt and that jury verdicts must be unanimous. Nonetheless, these are constitutional rules which no one doubts because they are grounded in the historical meaning of the term “due process.”

These same historical sources give us definitive rules, including the requirements that Article V conventions must vote on the one-state, one-vote basis and that the convention must follow the subject matter specified in advance.

5. Does Congress have the power to set the rules for the Convention, including dictating the number of delegates and other procedural matters?

Congress has no independent jurisdiction to go beyond the specific roles enumerated in Article V. It has the mandatory, ministerial duty to call the convention when it receives the necessary number of applications on the same subject. This means that Congress can name the time and place for the convention. Congress cannot name the delegates, nor establish any rules for voting, nor make any other rules.

Federal courts have ruled that Congress possesses no power under Article I to act relative to Article V. The “Necessary and Proper Clause” is in Article I and it is irrelevant to Article V.

6. What assurances do we have that the Convention will stick to the subject matter specified in the state applications?

There are three basic answers to this question: historical, legal, and political.

The historical answer is based on a proper understanding of the original adoption of the Constitution. It is a widely-circulated myth that the Constitution of the United States was adopted by a runaway convention that was supposed to only amend the Articles of Confederation but instead wrote a new document. Some also falsely allege that the ratification process was improperly changed from 13 states to 9 states.

These arguments are historically false.

The suggestion that the Convention was only supposed to consider amendments to the Articles of Confederation comes from language in a February, 1787 resolution by the Confederation Congress. That enactment was a mere endorsement of the convention that had already been called by seven states. This enactment of Congress had no more authority than a “National Pickle Week” resolution today. Seven states had named their delegates and given them the authority to “render the federal constitution adequate for the exigencies of the union” before this action was



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taken by Congress. In Federalist No. 40, Madison makes it clear that the authority for the Constitutional Convention came from the state calls, not the endorsement by Congress. The charge that the ratification process was improperly changed is equally false. Before the proposed Constitution was sent to the state ratification conventions it was first sent to the Confederation Congress. Congress approved both the Constitution itself and the new process.

Even then the Constitution was not sent directly to the conventions for ratification. Congress first sent the issue to the state legislatures to obtain their agreement in the new process. All 13 state legislatures approved the new process by calling ratification conventions. Not all conventions resulted in ratification of the Constitution, but the legality of the process itself is determined by the actions of the legislatures, not of the ratification conventions. And all 13 state legislatures approved the new process.

7. Can states instruct their delegates?

Yes. The states can instruct their delegates both on substance and on rules to be adopted. The power of such instruction is found in the original constitutional convention. The Delaware delegates were instructed to not support any constitution that did not protect the equality of the states in the legislature. It was this instruction that necessitated the creation of the U.S. Senate, where every state has equal representation.

8. Isn't it better to have the state legislatures approve the actual language of an amendment in advance rather than allowing delegates to negotiate final language at the Convention?

While there are certain potential advantages of entering a convention with mandatory language, the argument that this allows the legislatures to be the deliberative body is specious.

If 34 states approve an application specifying identical language to be adopted, then it is only the very first state legislature that has had a meaningful opportunity to deliberate on the wording. More likely, it was an outside group of activists that crafted the model language which has done the deliberating.

A convention will perform the extremely important task of crafting precise language that has the potential for being ratified in 38 states.

9. Didn't James Madison warn us against future conventions?

Opponents of the use of Article V conventions often extract dire warnings about a second convention from James Madison. An accurate understanding of Madison's view is important. In short, Madison did not want to follow Patrick Henry's plan of going back into a general, open convention (thereby scrapping the work of the original constitutional convention) and starting over. He thought that this would be a disaster indeed. But Madison believed that after a couple of



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years of experience, it would be absolutely appropriate to amend the Constitution using either method specified in Article V.

Madison was an opponent of a Second Constitutional Convention. So are we. Such conventions operate outside the Constitution and have different rules.

Conventions held according to Article V were supported by Madison. Indeed, Madison's own notes reflect that the move to add the Article V convention mechanism passed in Philadelphia unanimously. James Madison voted for the process.

10. Who chooses the delegates to the Convention?

The delegates represent the states. The state legislatures (who possess all Article V power for their state) choose the delegates.

11. How are votes cast at the Convention?

One state, one vote. Every convention of sovereign entities ever held has been done on the basis of one-state, one-vote.

12. Didn't the Congressional Research Service say that a Convention of States can be regulated by Congress?

Yes, this is true. However, it means very little and is easily answered. Congressional Research Service is a think-tank paid by Congress. It is not a branch of Congress. It does not speak for Congress. This report was written by a lawyer who works for CRS, and it has no more authority than an article written by the Cato Institute or Heritage Foundation. It has less scholarly authority than a law review article which has a peer review process.

Here is the fundamental flaw in this report. The CRS correctly notes that there have been 41 bills introduced by members of Congress which have purported to control the Article V convention process. Every single bill has failed.

This CRS researcher seeks to infer a legislative precedent out of a pile of failed legislation.

If this researcher's thesis was correct, then it is the will of Congress to reverse *Roe v. Wade*. There have been dozens of bills and proposed constitutional amendments that have been introduced for this purpose. All of these have failed.

No legislative precedent of any kind is created by failed legislation—at least not ordinarily. This is true whether the subject matter is Article V or the right to life.

There is at least one exception to this, noted by the Supreme Court in *Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. v. Sawyer*. In that case, the Court discussed a failed bill in Congress that would have given



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the President the power to seize steel mills in the midst of labor disputes. But that legislation failed. The Court strongly implied that this created the precedent that Congress affirmatively rejected the ideas contained in that legislation.

Accordingly, if any legislative precedent has been created by this mountain of failed legislation it is this: Congress has decisively rejected the notion that it has the authority to regulate Article V conventions.

Finally, it is important to note that the CRS report fails to account for or discuss a wealth of recent scholarly research into historical multistate conventions that reveals universal, unbroken precedents regarding the most significant procedural issues.

13. Why will the federal government obey new amendments if it is currently disobeying the existing Constitution? What assurances do we have that the Supreme Court will follow any new amendments?

The federal government consistently obeys the Constitution. Just the wrong one. It obeys the Constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States. Unfortunately, the Supreme Court's interpretations are radically different from the original meaning of the Constitution in the majority of cases.

So if we desire to return to a government that more closely resembles the Constitution as written, then our goal must be to reverse the Supreme Court, and then ultimately to impose better checks and balances on the federal judiciary.

History shows that the Supreme Court can be reversed and that it stays reversed.

The Supreme Court ruled that black people could never become citizens in *Dred Scott*. This was reversed by the 13th and 14th Amendments. The Supreme Court has stayed reversed.

The Supreme Court ruled that women did not have the right to vote, despite the 14th Amendment's Equal Protection Clause. The 19th Amendment reversed that decision and it has stayed reversed.

The Supreme Court ruled that the federal government need not give religious exemptions from general laws in *Employment Division v. Smith*. Congress reversed that decision in the Religious Freedom Restoration Act. In the recent *Hobby Lobby* decision, the Court followed the rules of RFRA and not its prior precedent. Even the judge who wrote the Smith decision followed RFRA and not his own opinion.

Constitutional amendments can reverse the Supreme Court's interpretations on the General Welfare Clause, the Commerce Clause, the power of the executive to make law, and the use of international law to control the domestic policy of the United States. Such amendments can



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return this nation to the original meaning of the Constitution and, like the 13th and 19th Amendments, the Supreme Court will stay reversed whether they like it or not.

But in the meantime, we must take this occasion to impose meaningful checks and balances on the Supreme Court to rein in their propensity to make new law rather than simply following the law as written. This also can be done through the amendment process in a Convention of States.

14. How is the Convention of States proposal different than the Balanced Budget Amendment?

The BBA seeks only to require the federal government to spend no more than it receives. This is a worthy goal, and a BBA would be germane under our application. However, our application goes further. Amendments that limit federal taxing and spending power are also germane under our call. Specifically, our application allows language to narrow the meaning of the General Welfare Clause--which is the source of virtually all forms of excessive or illegitimate federal spending. We believe that fiscal sanity requires the federal government to recognize that it does not have the jurisdiction to spend money on any and all issues.

It is also extremely important to note that the COS application is the only approach that makes it possible to reinstitute true federalism. State legislatures are improperly coerced to enact the will of Congress through a series of mandates—some funded and some unfunded. The COS makes it possible to totally stop this abuse of power.

The COS also allows for amendments that would impose better checks and balances on the federal judiciary. The Supreme Court has admitted on approximately 30 occasions that only the Court has the *realistic* power to limit its power. No branch of government should be the sole judge of the extent of its power.

The COS application also allows for an amendment to prohibit the use of international treaties to control U.S. domestic policy.

Term limits for Congress and the judiciary are also possible under the COS application. But the adoption of the COS application only means that these issues are germane for discussion. There is no guarantee that any particular proposal will be approved at the Convention or ratified afterwards.



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15. Could amendments be proposed that eviscerate legitimate federal authority such as the power to regulate the military?

It should not be necessary to respond to hypothetical examples that are simply beyond the realm of any political possibility. Congress has the power today to propose an amendment that would reverse the 13th Amendment against slavery, but no one asks candidates for Congress to make formal guarantees that they will not vote to do so. The idea is so beyond the realm of reasonableness, that candidates for Congress should not be required to answer.

By the same token, COS advocates need not dignify wild hypotheticals with an answer. There are no political forces in the United States who want to shift federal power over the military to the states. Until such a suggestion passes the basic test of political possibility, it need not be answered. But just this once, the answer is, "No, there is no reasonable possibility such an idea could ever be successfully passed at a Convention of States."

16. Would the repeal of the 17th Amendment be germane under the COS application?

Yes, but again, the fact that it is germane is no guarantee that it could gain enough votes to be proposed or ratified. Moreover, it is important to note that the reason people are interested in this idea is because they desire to allow the state governments to have more reasonable input into all of the mandates being imposed by the federal government upon the states.

Our application seeks to accomplish this purpose even more directly. We hope to see the General Welfare Clause clarified to stop the power of Congress from dictating policy to the state legislatures—period.



P. 14

The Framers inserted the “Convention for proposing Amendments” in the Constitution to provide the states with a way of obtaining constitutional amendments without federal interference.

The Necessary and Proper Clause Does NOT Empower Congress to Control an Amendments Convention

Robert Natelson, Independence Institute’s Senior Fellow in Constitutional Jurisprudence and Head of the Institute’s Article V Information Center

A few days ago I heard a presentation by a spokesman for a group that claims to defend the Constitution and revere the Founders. Yet the spokesman trashed the Constitution’s Framers for allegedly exceeding their authority and claimed they added a provision that largely rendered another provision useless. In other words, the spokesman charged the Framers with being both (1) dishonorable and (2) incompetent.

The Framers inserted the “Convention for proposing Amendments” in the Constitution to provide the states with a way of obtaining constitutional amendments without federal interference. Tench Coxe, a leading advocate for the Constitution during the ratification debates, pointed out that the convention device allows the states to obtain whatever amendments they choose, “although the President, Senate and Federal House of Rep-

resentatives should be unanimously opposed to each and all of them.”

The spokesman, however, asserted that the Constitution allowed Congress, through the Necessary and Proper Clause, to dictate, either in the convention call or by previous legislation, how an amendments convention is structured and how commissioners (delegates) are selected and apportioned.

The claim that Congress can use the Necessary and Proper Clause to structure the convention was first advanced in the 1960s, and has been repeated numerous times since then. A Congressional Research Service report published earlier this year noted that some in Congress have taken the same line, although the report did not actually endorse it.

But pause to consider: Why would the Framers place in the Constitution a method by which Congress could largely control a convention created to bypass Congress? Were the Framers that stupid?

Of course not. Most of them were highly experienced and extremely deft legal drafters.

Behind the belief that the Necessary and Proper Clause empowers Congress to structure the convention are three distinct assumptions—all

erroneous. They are (1) that the scope of Congress’s authority under the Necessary and Proper Clause is broader than it is, (2) that the Clause covers the amendment process, and (3) that ordinary legislation may govern the amendment process.

The Necessary and Proper Clause is the last item in the Article I, Section 8 list of congressional powers. It reads:

“The Congress shall have Power . . . 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.”

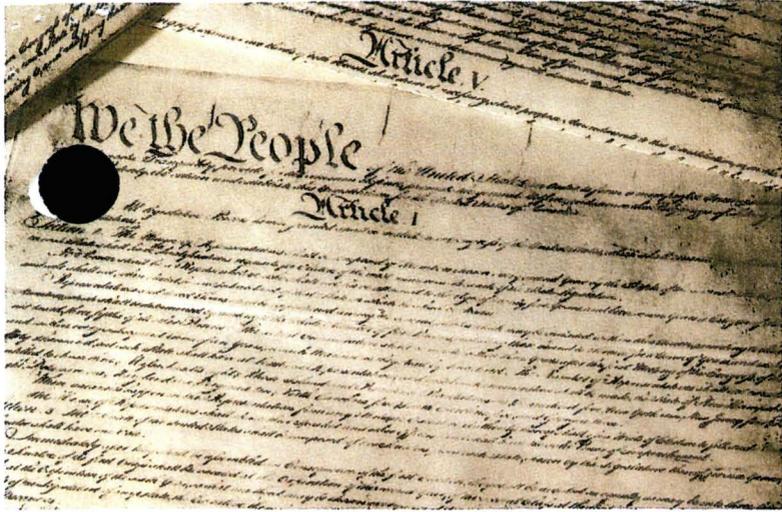
It happens that the most extensive treatment of the Necessary and Proper Clause is an academic book I co-authored with Professors Gary Lawson, Guy Seidman, and Geoff Miller: *The Origins of the Necessary and Proper Clause* (Cambridge University Press, 2010) (cited by Justice Thomas in a Supreme Court case in 2014 and apparently relied on by Chief Justice Roberts in 2012). This book reveals the Necessary and Proper Clause to be a masterpiece of legal draftsmanship.

The Clause was based on usage common in 18th-

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CONVENTION
of STATES



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Why would the Framers place in the Constitution a method by which Congress could largely control a convention created to bypass Congress? Were the Framers that stupid? Of course not.

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century legal documents. It is not a grant of authority, but a rule of interpretation. It tells us to construe certain enumerated powers as the ratifiers understood them, rather than in an overly-narrow way. In legal terms, the Necessary and Proper Clause informs us that those enumerated powers include "incidental" authority.

Even if the Clause did apply to the amendment process, the authority "incidental" to Congress's call would be quite narrow. An entity that calls an interstate convention always has been limited to specifying the time, place, and subject matter. It is the state legislatures that control selection of their own commissioners.

But, in fact, the Necessary and Proper Clause does not extend to the amendment process. To explain:

The Constitution includes numerous grants of power. These grants are made to Congress, to the President, to the courts, to the Electoral College, and to state legislatures, state governors, and various conventions. An entity exercising a power under one of those grants is said to exercise a "federal function."

The Necessary and Proper Clause is crafted to apply to most federal functions, but it also excludes a number of them. Specifically, it covers only the grants listed in Article I, Section 8, and those vested in the "Government of the United

States" and in "Departments" and "Officers" of that government.

In other words, the Clause omits constitutional grants made to entities that are not part of the "Government of the United States," even when those entities exercise "federal functions." See, for example, *Ray v. Blair*, 343 U.S. 214 (1952) (holding that presidential electors, who ultimately derive their power from the Constitution, exercise a federal function but are not federal officers or agents). The convention for proposing amendments is one of a handful of entities that falls into this category.

Even if we did assume, for sake of argument, that Congress is a "Department" of the federal government for other purposes, the rules for Article V are different.

The difference is that (according to the courts) when Congress and state legislatures act in the amendment process, they do not act as the legislative branches of their respective governments. Instead, they act as *ad hoc* assemblies for registering the popular will. They can exercise only the power granted by Article V, and not powers granted by other parts of the U.S. Constitution or by state constitutions. Thus, in *Idaho v. Freeman* (1981), a federal court ruled that:

"Congress, outside the authority granted by Article V, has no power to act with regard to an amendment, i.e., it does not retain any of its traditional authority vested in it by Article I" [which includes the Necessary and Proper Clause].

(This case was later vacated as moot, but there were no problems with the merits of the ruling.) Or, as the Supreme Court of Missouri pointed out when addressing the state legislature's Article V functions, "[The legislature] was not, strictly speaking, performing the functions of a legislative body for the state, but was acting as a representative of the people, pursuant to authority delegated to it by the federal Constitution. . . ." *State ex rel. Tate v. Sevier* (1933).

(The U.S. Supreme Court denied certiorari in that case, meaning it refused to consider reversing this decision.)

Again, when legislatures act under Article V they do so as separate assemblies, not as the legislative branches of their governments. This is a very old principle, dating back to 1798, when the Supreme Court held that congressional amendment proposals do not need presidential signature. See also *United States v. Sprague* (1931).

Well, if Congress cannot insert language in the "call" structuring the convention, can it pass laws for the same purpose? Again, the answer is "no." A long list of 20th century cases from courts at all levels holds that the amendment process is governed by the express and implied provisions of Article V, not by other sources of law, such as statutes, state constitutions, or ordinary legislative rules. See, for example, *Leser v. Garnett* (1922) and *Dyer v. Blair* (1975).



CONVENTION of STATES

A PROJECT OF CITIZENS FOR SELF-GOVERNANCE



The Founders created the convention for precisely the kind of situation we face now.

The Myth of a Runaway Amendments Convention

Robert Natelson, Independence Institute's Senior Fellow in Constitutional Jurisprudence and Head of the Institute's Article V Information Center

The Founders bequeathed to Americans a method to bypass the federal government and amend the Constitution, empowering two-thirds of the states to call an amendments convention. In the wake of Mark Levin's bestselling book, *The Liberty Amendments*, proposing just such a convention, some have raised entirely unnecessary alarms. Surprisingly, a few of the leading lights of conservatism have been among the alarmists. But their concerns are based on an incomplete reading of history and judicial case law.

Phyllis Schlafly is a great American and a great leader, but her speculations about the nature of the Constitution's "convention for proposing amendments" are nearly as quaint as Dante's speculations about the solar system. Those

speculations simply overlook the last three decades of research into the background and subsequent history of the Constitution's amendment process. They also ignore how that process actually works, and how the courts elucidate it.

Article V of the Constitution provides for a "convention for proposing amendments." The Founders inserted this provision to enable the people, acting through their state legislatures, to rein in an abusive or runaway federal government. In other words, the Founders created the convention for precisely the kind of situation we face now.

Mrs. Schlafly doesn't think we know much else about the process. She writes, "Everything else about how an Article V Convention would function, including its agenda, is anybody's guess."

But she's wrong. There is no need to guess. There is a great deal we know about the subject.

The "convention for proposing amendments" was consciously modeled on federal conventions held during the century leading up to the Constitutional Convention. During this period the states — and before Independence, the colonies — met together on average about every 40 months. These were meetings of sep-

arate governments, and their protocols were based on international practice. Those protocols were well-established and are inherent in Article V.

Each federal convention has been called to address one or more discrete, prescribed problems. A convention "call" cannot determine how many delegates ("commissioners") each state sends or how they are chosen. That is a matter for each state legislature to decide.

A convention for proposing amendments is a meeting of sovereignties or semi-sovereignties, and each state has one vote. Each state commissioner is empowered and instructed by his or her state legislature or its designee.

As was true of earlier interstate gatherings, the convention for proposing amendments is called to propose solutions to discrete, pre-assigned problems. There is no record of any federal convention significantly exceeding its pre-assigned mandate — not even the Constitutional Convention, despite erroneous claims to the contrary.

The state legislatures' applications fix the subject-matter for a convention for proposing

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USA PENNSYLVANIA NEBRASKA IDAHO
FLORIDA NEW MEXICO DELAWARE
VIRGINIA NORTH DAKOTA KANSAS
ARIZONA NEW JERSEY VERMONT
NORTH CAROLINA NEVADA WEST VIRGINIA UTAH HAWAII
LOUISIANA MONTANA RHODE ISLAND WISCONSIN MAINE
MISSOURI TENNESSEE NEW YORK COLORADO ALABAMA

**CONVENTION
of STATES**



In any political procedure, there are always uncertainties, but in this case they are far fewer than predicted by anti-convention alarmists.

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amendments. When two-thirds of the states apply on a given subject, Congress must call the convention. However, the congressional call is limited to the time and place of meeting, and to reciting the state-determined subject.

In the unlikely event that the convention strays from its prescribed agenda (and the commissioners escape recall), any "proposal" they issue is *ultra vires* ("beyond powers") and void. Congress may not choose a "mode of ratification" for that proposal, and the necessary three-quarters of the states would not ratify it in any event.

Contrary to Mrs. Schlafly's claim that "Article V doesn't give any power to the courts to correct what does or does not happen," the courts can and do adjudicate Article V cases. There has been a long line of those cases from 1798 into the 21st century.

"But," you might ask, "Will the prescribed convention procedures actually work?"

They already have. In 1861, in an effort to prevent the Civil War, the Virginia legislature called for an interstate gathering formally entitled the *Washington Conference Convention* and, informally, the *Washington Peace Confer-*

ence. The idea was that the convention would draft and propose one or more constitutional amendments that, if ratified, would weaken extremists in both the North and the South, and thereby save the Union. This gathering differed from an Article V convention primarily in that it made its proposal to Congress rather than to the states. In virtually every other respect, however, it was a blueprint for an Article V convention.

When the convention met in Washington, D.C., on February 4, 1861, seven states already had seceded. Of the 26 then remaining in the Union, 21 sent committees (delegations). The conference lasted until February 27, when it proposed a 7-section constitutional amendment.

The assembly followed to the letter the convention rules established during the 18th century—the same rules relied on by the Constitution's Framers when they provided for a Convention for Proposing Amendments. Specifically:

- The convention call fixed the place, time, and topic, but did not try to dictate other matters, such as selection of commissioners (delegates) or convention rules.
- At the convention, voting was by state. One

vote was, apparently inadvertently, taken per capita, but that was quickly corrected.

- The committee from each state was selected in the manner that state's legislature directed.
- The conclave adopted its own rules and selected its own officers. Former President John Tyler served as president.
- The commissioners stayed on topic. One commissioner made a motion that was arguably off topic (changing the President's term of office), but that was voted down without debate.

Congress subsequently deadlocked over the amendment, but the convention itself did everything right: It followed all the protocols listed above, and it produced a compromise amendment. Although the convention met in a time of enormous stress, this "dry run" came off well, with none of Mrs. Schlafly's speculative "horribles."

In any political procedure, there are always uncertainties, but in this case they are far fewer than predicted by anti-convention alarmists. And they must be balanced against a certainty: Unless we use the procedure the Founders gave us to rein in a runaway Congress, then Congress will surely continue to run away.



CONVENTION of STATES

A PROJECT OF CITIZENS FOR SELF-GOVERNANCE

May 12, 2016 Con-Con Bullet Points

- There are many good reasons why America hasn't had a new national constitutional convention (Con-Con) for 229 years. Historically, Americans have understood that a Con-Con would set its own rules and agenda, and could even change the ratification process just like they did in 1787. This is how we got our current Constitution. But who would the delegates be today and what special interest agendas would creep in?
- If the existing ratification process is guaranteed to stop bad amendments since it requires 3/4 of the states, how were bad amendments such as the 16th (income tax) and 17th (direct election of senators) amendments ratified?
- The Con-Con proponents' fear-mongering mantra is, "We have to do something before it's too late!" Why not follow the Constitution? It worked well when we did. The proponents don't have a plan for enforcing our current Constitution and they don't have a plan for enforcing their new Constitution.
- State legislators should reject unconstitutional federal programs. This is the proper role of state government and such rejection would largely stop federal overreach into our state.
- It's illogical to think that adding or changing rules will compel chronic rule-breakers to follow the rules. What are we going to say? "We really mean it this time!"
- We all agree the federal government is out of compliance with the Constitution. We disagree that the solution is to change the Constitution.
- The proper solution: When followed, the Constitution provides the mechanism and limitations to stop special interest spending that balloons the budget and attracts special interest electioneering. No risky constitutional convention is necessary!
- An Article V constitutional convention would enable powerful special interests to revise the Constitution in their favor!
- The 17th Amendment removed the state legislatures' check on federal abuses of power. A return is needed to the pre-17th Amendment system where the state legislatures would appoint U.S. Senators who could then rein in federal spending instead of pursuing special interest money.
- Article V gives Congress the power to bypass state legislatures and use special state conventions for ratification of any proposed amendments, giving them and their cronies influence over the process.
- Johnny-come-lately proponents of an Article V constitutional convention pretend they can predict the future and tell us exactly how this process will play out. This naiveté would be comical if it weren't so dangerous. They're making many assertions about state legislators being in control of the process that are simply not supported by Article V and are disputed by the Congressional Research Service, numerous law professors, constitutional scholars, and judges who have warned about the dangers of a modern convention and the damage it could do to our Constitution and Bill of Rights.
- Black's Law Dictionary is America's most trusted law dictionary. Its definition of constitutional convention: "A duly constituted assembly of delegates or representatives of the people of a state or nation for the purpose of framing, revising, or amending its constitution." Renaming it a "Convention of States" doesn't change what it is. Furthermore, the 5th edition (1979) of Black's Law Dictionary specifically refers to an Article V convention as an example of a "constitutional convention."
- The only precedent for an Article V convention is the 1787 Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia where they changed the existing constitution's rules of ratification as found in Article XIII of the Articles of Confederation: "[T]he Articles of this Confederation shall be inviolably observed by every State, and

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the Union shall be perpetual; nor shall any alteration at any time hereafter be made in any of them; unless such alteration be agreed to in a Congress of the United States, and be afterward confirmed by the legislatures of every State." However, the convention lowered the bar for ratification from "the legislatures of every State" to "the conventions of nine States" in Article VII, thus cutting Congress and the state legislators out altogether. They did this to make it easier to ratify the new Constitution.

• *Something ignored by Con-Con proponents is the actual text of Article V: the only power guaranteed to state legislatures is to apply; if 2/3 apply for a convention, Congress calls the convention; and the convention proposes amendments (plural). It doesn't say state applications set the convention agenda or even that states will select the delegates, even though proponents claim states will control the whole process. On the contrary, consider the last clause of Article I, Section 8: "[The Congress shall have power 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." Based on this "necessary and proper" clause, Congress would have the power to not only call an Article V convention, but to determine other important aspects of a convention, such as time, location, delegate apportionment, immunity, pay, etc. Furthermore, the Congressional Research Service has stated, "While the Constitution is silent on the mechanics of an Article V convention, Congress has traditionally laid claim to broad responsibilities in connection with a convention, including (1) receiving, judging, and recording state applications; (2) establishing procedures to summon a convention; (3) setting the amount of time allotted to its deliberations; (4) determining the number and selection process for its delegates; (5) setting internal convention procedures, including formulae for allocation of votes among the states; and (6) arranging for the formal transmission of any proposed amendments to the states." ("The Article V Convention to Propose Constitutional Amendments: Contemporary Issues for Congress," Congressional Research Service, March 7, 2014)*

• State legislators cannot control what will happen if an Article V constitutional convention is called. In its 2014 report on the dozens of bills introduced in the House and Senate between 1973 and 1992 to establish procedures for Article V conventions, the Congressional Research Service says that typically these bills specified that delegate apportionment would be based on the electoral college model, which would give each state a proportional number of delegates and votes out of 535, based on population. This is in stark contrast to the ConCon proponents' claim that each state would have one vote in an Article V convention.

• State legislation purporting to set delegate apportionment, pay, penalties, etc., appears to be an unconstitutional usurpation of congressional authority in light of the necessary and proper clause of Article I, Section 8. Will federal courts decide this dispute or will Congress just ignore state legislatures like they do now?

• Without discussing the role of the Federal Reserve and curtailing its ability to simply print money and buy influence, any proposal to address financial issues will fail. The Fed has an uncanny ability to manipulate procedures and move money around to avoid oversight. Why is this never addressed by proponents of a Balanced Budget Amendment (BBA) Article V constitutional convention?

• Why should we take the unnecessary risk of a runaway convention that could rewrite the very Constitution that has enabled a greater amount of freedom and prosperity for a greater number of people than any other system ever devised by man.

• The proposed amendments won't solve problems, they'll just open the door for mutilating our Constitution and Bill of Rights.

• We don't need to change the Constitution. We need to obey the Constitution.

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Testimony of Jeremy Neuharth

North Dakota State Director, Convention of State Action

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March 16, 2017

Madam Chairwoman and distinguished members of the committee,

My name is Jeremy Neuharth, a North Dakota native who grew up on one of many family farms here in the state. Today, I am blessed to be a veteran of the North Dakota Army National Guard, to have a wonderful family including two children, and to own a small business located in Fargo, North Dakota.

I am here today in **support of HCR 3006** as both a citizen of North Dakota and as a leader for the North Dakota Convention of States Action organization. Although I am happy to answer any questions about the merits of an Article V Convention, or my personal reasons why I believe it is the best solution to rein in our Federal Government, I do not want to duplicate the testimony of Senator Tom Coburn. I do want to take the time to bring to your attention two items.

First, you should know about the support of **over 1,600 North Dakota citizens** across every district in the State of North Dakota for this resolution. As part of my testimony, I am submitting the names and exact language of the petition. One thing that will not come across in these stacks of papers are the stories. In my time leading this effort, I have had the great opportunity to speak with many across this state. Although the individual specifics are always different, I can say there is a central theme of grave concern. Along with that concern is a strong desire; **a desire for North Dakota to take action** to rein in the abuse of power and uncontrolled spending at the Federal level.

Secondly, I would like to address the theme of a "runaway convention." Opponents tend to say, "a convention would be outside any control." Having reflected on this argument, I do not see how our Framers would be so careless. I do not see how having the States recommending amendments instead of Congress is so scary? Since when is having structured public debate to achieve a consensus from the people a bad thing? To me, what **strikes far more fear is if we do not act. I trust in our people, our Framers, and the Constitution.** To address this concern in more detail, I am submitting a packet of information regarding the history of State Conventions.

In conclusion, people have asked why go to the states? To me, the answer is simple. The states have the explicit power in our Constitution to solve the problem. You, in this room, have the tools. **You just have to choose to use them.** I stand here today not just as myself, but as a representation of our fellow citizens that want North Dakota to be part of the solution. We ask for and encourage your support of HCR 3006. It is **the solution, provided by our founders**, to take back our country.

Brief history of

**State Constitutional Conventions and
State Amendments Conventions**

Relating to North Dakota HCR 3006

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The 1787 Federal Convention was not a "runaway" convention. The convention was not called by Congress for the "sole express purpose to revise the Articles of Confederation, but was called by the state of Virginia "to devise such further provisions as shall appear to them necessary to render the Constitution of the federal government adequate for the exigencies of the Union. James Madison refutes the false "runaway" charge in Federalist 40.
[Pages 1-6, Annapolis Report, Congressional Report, and State Commissions, pages 7-30]

An Article V convention is limited to the amendment(s) or topic(s) of the applications submitted by 2/3 of the states. Congress has absolutely no authority on the subject.
[Federalist 85 pages 31-35, Debates in Congress, May 5, 1789, pages 36-38]

There have been numerous Conventions of States prior to and after our nation's independence.
[Rob Natelson, "The 37th Convention of States Discovered!", Pages 39-40]

There have been hundreds of State Constitutional Conventions and Amendment Conventions throughout our nation's history. Approximately 150 constitutions and 12,000 amendments proposed and ratified.
[A List of Official Publications of American State Constitutional Conventions 1776-1916, pages 41-42]

The state legislatures control the convention process and the commissioners at the convention.
[Maine appointment of commissioners for the Washington Peace Conference of 1861, pages 43-44]

A Convention of States has been every year since 1892! The association is the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, known today as the Uniform Law Commission. The rules and processes used by the ULC are virtually identical to an Article V convention, except that uniform state laws are proposed instead of amendments to the Constitution.
[Pages 45-46]

New Hampshire has experienced 17 conventions, mostly for proposing amendments, none of these conventions has ever been a "runaway." Sixty-four amendments have been proposed for the New Hampshire Constitution and only twenty-six of them have been ratified.
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THE FEDERALIST PAPERS

Federalist No. 40 - On the Powers of the Convention to Form a Mixed Government Examined and Sustained

Written by James Madison
New York Packet, Friday, January 18, 1788

To the People of the State of New York:

THE second point to be examined is, whether the convention were authorized to frame and propose this mixed Constitution.

The powers of the convention ought, in strictness, to be determined by an inspection of the commissions given to the members by their respective constituents. As all of these, however, had reference, either to the recommendation from the meeting at Annapolis, in September, 1786, or to that from Congress, in February, 1787, it will be sufficient to recur to these particular acts.

The act from Annapolis recommends the "appointment of commissioners to take into consideration the situation of the United States; to devise such further provisions as shall appear to them necessary to render the Constitution of the federal government adequate to the exigencies of the Union; and to report such an act for that purpose, to the United States in Congress assembled, as when agreed to by them, and afterwards confirmed by the legislature of every State, will effectually provide for the same."

The recommendatory act of Congress is in the words following: "Whereas, there is provision in the articles of Confederation and perpetual Union, for making alterations therein, by the assent of a Congress of the United States, and of the legislatures of the several States; and whereas experience hath evinced, that there are defects in the present Confederation; as a mean to remedy which, several of the States, and particularly the State of New York, by express instructions to their delegates in Congress, have suggested a convention for the purposes expressed in the following resolution; and such convention appearing to be the most probable mean of establishing in these States a firm national government:

"Resolved — That in the opinion of Congress it is expedient, that on the second Monday of May next a convention of delegates, who shall have been appointed by the several States, be held at Philadelphia, for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation, and reporting to Congress and the several legislatures such alterations and provisions therein, as shall, when agreed to in Congress, and confirmed by the States, render the federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of government and the preservation of the Union."

From these two acts, it appears, 1st, that the object of the convention was to establish, in these States, a firm national government; 2d, that this government was to be such as would be adequate to the exigencies of government and the preservation of the union; 3d, that these purposes were

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to be effected by alterations and provisions in the Articles of Confederation, as it is expressed in the act of Congress, or by such further provisions as should appear necessary, as it stands in the recommendatory act from Annapolis; 4th, that the alterations and provisions were to be reported to Congress, and to the States, in order to be agreed to by the former and confirmed by the latter.

From a comparison and fair construction of these several modes of expression, is to be deduced the authority under which the convention acted. They were to frame a national government, adequate to the exigencies of government, and of the Union; and to reduce the articles of Confederation into such form as to accomplish these purposes.

There are two rules of construction, dictated by plain reason, as well as founded on legal axioms. The one is, that every part of the expression ought, if possible, to be allowed some meaning, and be made to conspire to some common end. The other is, that where the several parts cannot be made to coincide, the less important should give way to the more important part; the means should be sacrificed to the end, rather than the end to the means.

Suppose, then, that the expressions defining the authority of the convention were irreconcilably at variance with each other; that a national and adequate government could not possibly, in the judgment of the convention, be affected by alterations and provisions in the Articles of Confederation; which part of the definition ought to have been embraced, and which rejected? Which was the more important, which the less important part? Which the end; which the means? Let the most scrupulous expositors of delegated powers; let the most inveterate objectors against those exercised by the convention, answer these questions. Let them declare, whether it was of most importance to the happiness of the people of America, that the articles of Confederation should be disregarded, and an adequate government be provided, and the Union preserved; or that an adequate government should be omitted, and the articles of Confederation preserved. Let them declare, whether the preservation of these articles was the end, for securing which a reform of the government was to be introduced as the means; or whether the establishment of a government, adequate to the national happiness, was the end at which these articles themselves originally aimed, and to which they ought, as insufficient means, to have been sacrificed.

But is it necessary to suppose that these expressions are absolutely irreconcilable to each other; that no alterations or provisions in the Articles of the Confederation could possibly mould them into a national and adequate government; into such a government as has been proposed by the convention?

No stress, it is presumed, will, in this case, be laid on the title; a change of that could never be deemed an exercise of ungranted power. Alterations in the body of the instrument are expressly authorized. New provisions therein are also expressly authorized. Here then is a power to change the title; to insert new articles; to alter old ones. Must it of necessity be admitted that this power is infringed, so long as a part of the old articles remain? Those who maintain the affirmative ought at least to mark the boundary between authorized and usurped innovations; between that degree of change which lies within the compass of alterations and further provisions, and that

which amounts to a transmutation of the government. Will it be said that the alterations ought not to have touched the substance of the Confederation? The States would never have appointed a convention with so much solemnity, nor described its objects with so much latitude, if some substantial reform had not been in contemplation. Will it be said that the fundamental principles of the Confederation were not within the purview of the convention, and ought not to have been varied? I ask, What are these principles? Do they require that, in the establishment of the Constitution, the States should be regarded as distinct and independent sovereigns? They are so regarded by the Constitution proposed. Do they require that the members of the government should derive their appointment from the legislatures, not from the people of the States? One branch of the new government is to be appointed by these legislatures; and under the Confederation, the delegates to Congress may all be appointed immediately by the people, and in two States¹ are actually so appointed. Do they require that the powers of the government should act on the States, and not immediately on individuals? In some instances, as has been shown, the powers of the new government will act on the States in their collective characters. In some instances, also, those of the existing government act immediately on individuals. In cases of capture; of piracy; of the post office; of coins, weights, and measures; of trade with the Indians; of claims under grants of land by different States; and, above all, in the case of trials by courts-marshal in the army and navy, by which death may be inflicted without the intervention of a jury, or even of a civil magistrate; in all these cases the powers of the Confederation operate immediately on the persons and interests of individual citizens. Do these fundamental principles require, particularly, that no tax should be levied without the intermediate agency of the States? The Confederation itself authorizes a direct tax, to a certain extent, on the post office. The power of coinage has been so construed by Congress as to levy a tribute immediately from that source also. But premitting these instances, was it not an acknowledged object of the convention and the universal expectation of the people, that the regulation of trade should be submitted to the general government in such a form as would render it an immediate source of general revenue? Had not Congress repeatedly recommended this measure as not inconsistent with the fundamental principles of the Confederation? Had not every State but one; had not New York herself, so far complied with the plan of Congress as to recognize the principle of the innovation? Do these principles, in fine, require that the powers of the general government should be limited, and that, beyond this limit, the States should be left in possession of their sovereignty and independence? We have seen that in the new government, as in the old, the general powers are limited; and that the States, in all unenumerated cases, are left in the enjoyment of their sovereign and independent jurisdiction.

The truth is, that the great principles of the Constitution proposed by the convention may be considered less as absolutely new, than as the expansion of principles which are found in the articles of Confederation. The misfortune under the latter system has been, that these principles are so feeble and confined as to justify all the charges of inefficiency which have been urged against it, and to require a degree of enlargement which gives to the new system the aspect of an entire transformation of the old.

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(Federalist 40 was published only four months after the Constitution was written. After publication, all 13 state legislatures did approve the new ratification process by calling ratification conventions. All 13 states ratified the Constitution. The unanimous approval by the state legislatures was satisfied)

In one particular it is admitted that the convention have departed from the tenor of their commission. Instead of reporting a plan requiring the confirmation [of the legislatures] of all the states, they have reported a plan which is to be confirmed [by the people,] and may be carried into effect by nine States only. It is worthy of remark that this objection, though the most plausible, has been the least urged in the publications which have swarmed against the convention. The forbearance can only have proceeded from an irresistible conviction of the absurdity of subjecting the fate of twelve States to the perverseness or corruption of a thirteenth; from the example of inflexible opposition given by a majority of one sixtieth of the people of America to a measure approved and called for by the voice of twelve States, comprising fifty-nine sixtieths of the people an example still fresh in the memory and indignation of every citizen who has felt for the wounded honor and prosperity of his country. As this objection, therefore, has been in a manner waived by those who have criticised the powers of the convention, I dismiss it without further observation.

The third point to be inquired into is, how far considerations of duty arising out of the case itself could have supplied any defect of regular authority.

In the preceding inquiries the powers of the convention have been analyzed and tried with the same rigor, and by the same rules, as if they had been real and final powers for the establishment of a Constitution for the United States. We have seen in what manner they have borne the trial even on that supposition. It is time now to recollect that the powers were merely advisory and recommendatory; that they were so meant by the States, and so understood by the convention; and that the latter have accordingly planned and proposed a Constitution which is to be of no more consequence than the paper on which it is written, unless it be stamped with the approbation of those to whom it is addressed. This reflection places the subject in a point of view altogether different, and will enable us to judge with propriety of the course taken by the convention.

Let us view the ground on which the convention stood. It may be collected from their proceedings, that they were deeply and unanimously impressed with the crisis, which had led their country almost with one voice to make so singular and solemn an experiment for correcting the errors of a system by which this crisis had been produced; that they were no less deeply and unanimously convinced that such a reform as they have proposed was absolutely necessary to effect the purposes of their appointment. It could not be unknown to them that the hopes and expectations of the great body of citizens, throughout this great empire, were turned with the keenest anxiety to the event of their deliberations. They had every reason to believe that the contrary sentiments agitated the minds and bosoms of every external and internal foe to the liberty and prosperity of the United States. They had seen in the origin and progress of the experiment, the alacrity with which the proposition, made by a single State (Virginia), towards a partial amendment of the Confederation, had been attended to and promoted. They had seen the liberty assumed by a very few deputies from a very few States, convened at Annapolis, of recommending a great and critical object, wholly foreign to their commission, not only justified by the public opinion, but actually carried into effect by twelve out of the thirteen States. They

had seen, in a variety of instances, assumptions by Congress, not only of recommendatory, but of operative, powers, warranted, in the public estimation, by occasions and objects infinitely less urgent than those by which their conduct was to be governed. They must have reflected, that in all great changes of established governments, forms ought to give way to substance; that a rigid adherence in such cases to the former, would render nominal and nugatory the transcendent and precious right of the people to “abolish or alter their governments as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness,”² since it is impossible for the people spontaneously and universally to move in concert towards their object; and it is therefore essential that such changes be instituted by some informal and unauthorized propositions, made by some patriotic and respectable citizen or number of citizens. They must have recollected that it was by this irregular and assumed privilege of proposing to the people plans for their safety and happiness, that the States were first united against the danger with which they were threatened by their ancient government; that committees and congresses were formed for concentrating their efforts and defending their rights; and that conventions were elected in the several States for establishing the constitutions under which they are now governed; nor could it have been forgotten that no little ill-timed scruples, no zeal for adhering to ordinary forms, were anywhere seen, except in those who wished to indulge, under these masks, their secret enmity to the substance contended for. They must have borne in mind, that as the plan to be framed and proposed was to be submitted to the people themselves, the disapprobation of this supreme authority would destroy it forever; its approbation blot out antecedent errors and irregularities. It might even have occurred to them, that where a disposition to cavil prevailed, their neglect to execute the degree of power vested in them, and still more their recommendation of any measure whatever, not warranted by their commission, would not less excite animadversion, than a recommendation at once of a measure fully commensurate to the national exigencies.

Had the convention, under all these impressions, and in the midst of all these considerations, instead of exercising a manly confidence in their country, by whose confidence they had been so peculiarly distinguished, and of pointing out a system capable, in their judgment, of securing its happiness, taken the cold and sullen resolution of disappointing its ardent hopes, of sacrificing substance to forms, of committing the dearest interests of their country to the uncertainties of delay and the hazard of events, let me ask the man who can raise his mind to one elevated conception, who can awaken in his bosom one patriotic emotion, what judgment ought to have been pronounced by the impartial world, by the friends of mankind, by every virtuous citizen, on the conduct and character of this assembly? Or if there be a man whose propensity to condemn is susceptible of no control, let me then ask what sentence he has in reserve for the twelve States who usurped the power of sending deputies to the convention, a body utterly unknown to their constitutions; for Congress, who recommended the appointment of this body, equally unknown to the Confederation; and for the State of New York, in particular, which first urged and then complied with this unauthorized interposition?

But that the objectors may be disarmed of every pretext, it shall be granted for a moment that the convention were neither authorized by their commission, nor justified by circumstances in proposing a Constitution for their country: does it follow that the Constitution ought, for that

THE FEDERALIST PAPERS

reason alone, to be rejected? If, according to the noble precept, it be lawful to accept good advice even from an enemy, shall we set the ignoble example of refusing such advice even when it is offered by our friends? The prudent inquiry, in all cases, ought surely to be, not so much from whom the advice comes, as whether the advice be good.

The sum of what has been here advanced and proved is, that the charge against the convention of exceeding their powers, except in one instance little urged by the objectors, has no foundation to support it; that if they had exceeded their powers, they were not only warranted, but required, as the confidential servants of their country, by the circumstances in which they were placed, to exercise the liberty which they assume; and that finally, if they had violated both their powers and their obligations, in proposing a Constitution, this ought nevertheless to be embraced, if it be calculated to accomplish the views and happiness of the people of America. How far this character is due to the Constitution, is the subject under investigation.

the same that the said commissioners shall immediately transmit to the several states copies of the preceding resolution, with a circular letter requesting their concurrence therein, and proposing a time and place for the meeting aforesaid.

Test, JOHN BECKLEY, *C. H. D.*

1786, *January 21.*

Agreed to by the Senate. H. BROOKE, *C. S.*

By his excellency, Patrick Henry, Esquire, governor of the commonwealth of Virginia, it is hereby certified that John Beckley, the person subscribing the above resolve, is clerk of the House of Delegates, and that due faith and credit is, and ought to be, paid to all things done by him by virtue of his office.

[L. s] Given under my hand as governor, and under the seal of the commonwealth, at Richmond, the 6th day of July, 1786.

P. HENRY.

[Certain other of the states came readily into the measure proposed, and a meeting of commissioners took place at Annapolis, whose proceedings are stated in the following report.]

PROCEEDINGS OF COMMISSIONERS TO REMEDY DEFECTS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

ANNAPOLIS, IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND, September 11, 1786.—At a meeting of commissioners from the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Virginia:

PRESENT,

New York.
Alexander Hamilton,
Egbert Benson.

New Jersey.
Abraham Clark,
William C Houston,
James Schureman.

Pennsylvania.
Tench Coxe.

Delaware.
George Read,
John Dickinson,
Richard Bassett.

Virginia.
Edmund Randolph,
James Madison, Jun.,
St. George Tucker.

Mr. Dickinson was unanimously elected chairman.

The commissioners produced their credentials from their respective states, which were read.

After a full communication of sentiments, and deliberate consideration of what would be proper to be done by the commissioners now assembled, it was unanimously agreed that a committee be appointed to prepare a draft of a report to be made to the states having commissioners attending at this meeting.

Adjourned till Wednesday morning.

WEDNESDAY, *September 13, 1786.*—Met agreeably to adjournment.

The committee appointed for that purpose reported the draft of the report, which being read, the meeting proceeded to the consideration thereof; and, after some time spent therein, adjourned till to-morrow morning.

THURSDAY, *September 14, 1786.*—Met agreeably to adjournment.

The meeting resumed the consideration of the draft of the report.

and, after some time spent therein, and amendments made, the same was unanimously agreed to, and is as follows, to wit : —

“ To the Honorable the Legislatures of Virginia, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York, the commissioners from the said states respectively, assembled at Annapolis, humbly beg leave to report, —

“ That, pursuant to their several appointments, they met at Annapolis in the state of Maryland, on the 11th day of September instant; and having proceeded to a communication of their powers, they found that the states of New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, had, in substance, and nearly in the same terms, authorized their respective commissioners ‘ to meet such commissioners as were or might be appointed by the other states in the Union, at such time and place as should be agreed upon by the said commissioners, to take into consideration the trade and commerce of the United States; to consider how far a uniform system in their commercial intercourse and regulations might be necessary to their common interest and permanent harmony; and to report to the several states such an act relative to this great object as, when unanimously ratified by them, would enable the United States in Congress assembled effectually to provide for the same.’

“ That the state of Delaware had given similar powers to their commissioners, with this difference only, that the act to be framed in virtue of these powers is required to be reported ‘ to the United States in Congress assembled, to be agreed to by them, and confirmed by the legislatures of every state.’

“ That the state of New Jersey had enlarged the object of their appointment, empowering their commissioners ‘ to consider how far a uniform system in their commercial regulations and *other important matters* might be necessary to the common interest and permanent harmony of the several states;’ and to report such an act on the subject as, when ratified by them, ‘ would enable the United States in Congress assembled effectually to provide for the exigencies of the Union.’

“ That appointments of commissioners have also been made by the states of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and North Carolina, none of whom, however, have attended; but that no information has been received, by your commissioners, of any appointment having been made by the states of Connecticut, Maryland, South Carolina, or Georgia.

“ That the express terms of the powers to your commissioners supposing a deputation from all the states, and having for object the trade and commerce of the United States, your commissioners did not conceive it advisable to proceed on the business of their mission under the circumstance of so partial and defective a representation.

“ Deeply impressed, however, with the magnitude and importance of the object confided to them on this occasion, your commissioners cannot forbear to indulge an expression of their earnest and unanimous wish, that speedy measures may be taken to effect a general meeting of the states, in a future convention, for the same and such other purposes as the situation of public affairs may be found to require.

“ If, in expressing this wish, or in intimating any other sentiment, your commissioners should seem to exceed the strict bounds of their appointment, they entertain a full confidence that a conduct dictated by an anxiety for the welfare of the United States will not fail to receive an indulgent construction.

“ In this persuasion your commissioners submit an opinion, that the

idea of extending the powers of their deputies to other objects than those of commerce, which has been adopted by the state of New Jersey, was an improvement on the original plan, and will deserve to be incorporated into that of a future convention. They are the more naturally led to this conclusion, as, in the course of their reflections on the subject, they have been induced to think that the power of regulating trade is of such comprehensive extent, and will enter so far into the general system of the federal government, that, to give it efficacy, and to obviate questions and doubts concerning its precise nature and limits, may require a correspondent adjustment of other parts of the federal system.

“ That there are important defects in the system of the federal government, is acknowledged by the acts of all those states which have concurred in the present meeting; that the defects, upon a closer examination, may be found greater and more numerous than even these acts imply, is at least so far probable, from the embarrassments which characterize the present state of our national affairs, foreign and domestic, as may reasonably be supposed to merit a deliberate and candid discussion, in some mode which will unite the sentiments and councils of all the states. In the choice of the mode, your commissioners are of opinion that a convention of deputies from the different states, for the special and sole purpose of entering into this investigation, and digesting a plan for supplying such defects as may be discovered to exist, will be entitled to a preference, from considerations which will occur without being particularized.

“ Your commissioners decline an enumeration of those national circumstances on which their opinion respecting the propriety of a future convention, with more enlarged powers, is founded; as it would be a useless intrusion of facts and observations, most of which have been frequently the subject of public discussion, and none of which can have escaped the penetration of those to whom they would in this instance be addressed. They are, however, of a nature so serious, as, in the view of your commissioners, to render the situation of the United States delicate and critical, calling for an exertion of the united virtue and wisdom of all the members of the confederacy.

“ Under this impression, your commissioners, with the most respectful deference, beg leave to suggest their unanimous conviction, that it may essentially tend to advance the interests of the Union, if the states, by whom they have been respectively delegated, would themselves concur, and use their endeavors to procure the concurrence of the other states, in the appointment of commissioners, to meet at Philadelphia on the second Monday in May next, to take into consideration the situation of the United States, to devise such further provisions as shall appear to them necessary to render the constitution of the federal government adequate to the exigencies of the Union; and to report such an act for that purpose to the United States in Congress assembled, as, when agreed to by them, and afterwards confirmed by the legislatures of every state, will effectually provide for the same.

“ Though your commissioners could not with propriety address these observations and sentiments to any but the states they have the honor to represent, they have nevertheless concluded, from motives of respect, to transmit copies of this report to the United States in Congress assembled, and to the executive of the other states.

“ By order of the Commissioners.

“ Dated at ANNAPOLIS, September 14, 1786.”

Resolved, That the chairman sign the foregoing report in behalf of the commissioners. Then adjourned without day.

New York.

Egbert Benson,
Alexander Hamilton.

New Jersey.

Abra. Clark,
Wm. Ch. Houston,
James Schureman.

Pennsylvania.

Tench Coxe.

Delaware.

George Read,
John Dickinson,
Richard Bassett.

Virginia.

Edmund Randolph,
James Madison, Jun.,
St. George Tucker

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

IN CONGRESS, WEDNESDAY, *February 21, 1787.* — The report of a grand committee, consisting of Mr. Dane, Mr. Varnum, Mr. S. M. Mitchell, Mr. Smith, Mr. Cadwallader, Mr. Irvine, Mr. N. Mitchell, Mr. Forrest, Mr. Grayson, Mr. Blount, Mr. Bull, and Mr. Few, to whom was referred a letter of 14th September, 1786, from J. Dickinson, written at the request of commissioners from the states of Virginia, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York, assembled at the city of Annapolis, together with a copy of the report of the said commissioners to the legislatures of the states by whom they were appointed, being an order of the day, was called up, and which is contained in the following resolution, viz. : —

“ Congress having had under consideration the letter of John Dickinson, Esq., chairman of the commissioners who assembled at Annapolis during the last year; also the proceedings of the said commissioners; and entirely coinciding with them as to the inefficiency of the federal government, and the necessity of devising such further provisions as shall render the same adequate to the exigencies of the Union, do strongly recommend to the different legislatures to send forward delegates, to meet the proposed convention, on the second Monday in May next, at the city of Philadelphia.”

The delegates for the state of New York thereupon laid before Congress instructions which they had received from their constituents, and, in pursuance of the said instructions, moved to postpone the further consideration of the report in order to take up the following proposition, viz. : —

“ That it be recommended to the states composing the Union, that a convention of representatives, from the said states respectively, be held at —, on —, for the purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union between the United States of America, and reporting to the United States in Congress assembled, and to the states respectively, such alterations and amendments of the said Articles of Confederation as the representatives met in such convention shall judge proper and necessary to render them adequate to the preservation and support of the Union.”

On the question to postpone, for the purpose above mentioned, the yeas and nays being required by the delegates for New York :

<i>Massachusetts</i> ,	Mr. King,	Ay.	}	<i>Ay.</i>
	Mr. Dane,	Ay.		
<i>Connecticut</i> ,	Mr. Johnson,	Ay.	}	<i>Divided.</i>
	Mr. S. Mitchell,	No.		

<i>New York</i> ,.....	Mr. Smith,.....	<i>Ay.</i>	} <i>Ay.</i>
	Mr. Bousou,.....	<i>Ay.</i>	
<i>New Jersey</i> ,.....	Mr. Cadwallader,.....	<i>Ay.</i>	} <i>No.</i>
	Mr. Clark,.....	<i>No.</i>	
	Mr. Schureman,.....	<i>No.</i>	
<i>Pennsylvania</i> ,.....	Mr. Irvine,.....	<i>No.</i>	} <i>No.</i>
	Mr. Meredith,.....	<i>Ay.</i>	
	Mr. Bingham,.....	<i>No.</i>	
<i>Delaware</i> ,.....	Mr. N Mitchell,.....	<i>No.</i>	} <i>No.</i>
<i>Maryland</i> ,.....	Mr. Forrest,.....	<i>No.</i>	
<i>Virginia</i> ,.....	Mr. Grayson,.....	<i>Ay.</i>	} <i>Ay.</i>
	Mr. Madison,.....	<i>Ay.</i>	
<i>North Carolina</i> ,.....	Mr. Blount,.....	<i>No.</i>	} <i>No.</i>
	Mr. Hawkins,.....	<i>No.</i>	
<i>South Carolina</i> ,.....	Mr. Bull,.....	<i>No.</i>	} <i>No.</i>
	Mr. Kean,.....	<i>No.</i>	
	Mr. Huger,.....	<i>No.</i>	
	Mr. Parker.....	<i>No.</i>	
<i>Georgia</i> ,.....	Mr. Few,.....	<i>Ay.</i>	} <i>Divided.</i>
	Mr. Pierce,.....	<i>No.</i>	

So the question was lost.

A motion was then made, by the delegates for Massachusetts, to postpone the further consideration of the report, in order to take into consideration a motion which they read in their place. This being agreed to, the motion of the delegates for Massachusetts was taken up, and, being amended, was agreed to, as follows:—

“Whereas there is provision, in the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union, for making alterations therein, by the assent of a Congress of the United States, and of the legislatures of the several states; and whereas experience hath evinced that there are defects in the present Confederation; as a mean to remedy which, several of the states, and particularly the state of New York, by express instructions to their delegates in Congress, have suggested a convention for the purposes expressed in the following resolution: and such convention appearing to be the most probable mean of establishing in these states a firm national government,—

“*Resolved*, That, in the opinion of Congress, it is expedient that, on the second Monday in May next, a convention of delegates, who shall have been appointed by the several states, be held at Philadelphia, for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation, and reporting to Congress and the several legislatures such alterations and provisions therein as shall, when agreed to in Congress, and confirmed by the states, render the federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of government and the preservation of the Union.”

FEDERAL CONVENTION.

The day appointed by this resolution for the meeting of the Convention was the 2d Monday in May, [1787;] but the 25th of that month was the first day upon which a sufficient number of members appeared to constitute a representation of a majority of the states. They then elected

THE
DEBATES
IN THE SEVERAL
STATE CONVENTIONS
ON THE ADOPTION OF THE
FEDERAL CONSTITUTION
AS RECOMMENDED BY THE
GENERAL CONVENTION AT PHILADELPHIA
IN
1787
TOGETHER WITH THE
JOURNAL OF THE FEDERAL CONVENTION
LUTHER MARTIN'S LETTER
YATES'S MINUTES
CONGRESSIONAL OPINIONS
VIRGINIA AND KENTUCKY RESOLUTIONS OF '98-99
AND
OTHER ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION
—
IN FIVE VOLUMES
VOL. I
—
SECOND EDITION, WITH CONSIDERABLE ADDITIONS
—
COLLECTED AND REVISED FROM CONTEMPORARY PUBLICATIONS
By JONATHAN ELLIOT

CREDENTIALS OF MEMBERS OF THE FEDERAL
CONVENTION.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1787.

An Act for appointing Deputies from this State to the Convention proposed to be holden in the City of Philadelphia, in May, 1787, for the Purpose of revising the federal Constitution

Whereas, in the formation of the federal compact, which frames the bond of union of the American states, it was not possible, in the infant state of our republic, to devise a system which, in the course of time and experience, would not manifest imperfections that it would be necessary to reform :

And whereas the limited powers, which, by the Articles of Confederation, are vested in the Congress of the United States, have been found far inadequate to the enlarged purposes which they were intended to produce ; and whereas Congress hath, by repeated and most urgent representations, endeavored to awaken this, and other states of the Union, to a sense of the truly critical and alarming situation in which they may inevitably be involved, unless timely measures be taken to enlarge the powers of Congress, that they may be thereby enabled to avert the dangers which threaten our existence as a free and independent people ; and whereas this state hath been ever desirous to act upon the liberal system of the general good of the United States, without circumscribing its views to the narrow and selfish objects of partial convenience ; and has been at all times ready to make every concession, to the safety and happiness of the whole, which justice and sound policy could vindicate ; —

Be it therefore enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened, That John Langdon, John Pickering, Nicholas Gilman, and Benjamin West, Esqrs., be, and hereby are, appointed commissioners : they, or any two of them, are hereby authorized and empowered, as deputies from this state, to meet at Philadelphia said Convention, or any other place to which the Convention may be adjourned, for the purposes aforesaid, there to confer with such deputies as are, or may be, appointed by the other states for similar purposes, and with them to discuss and decide upon the most effectual means to remedy the defects of our federal Union, and to procure and secure the enlarged purposes which it was intended to effect, and to report such an act to the United States in Congress, as, when agreed to by them, and duly confirmed by the several states, will effectually provide for the same.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE. — IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, June 27, 1787. The foregoing bill having been read a third time, — voted that it pass to be enacted. Sent up for concurrence. JOHN SPARHAWK, *Speaker.*

IN SENATE, the same day. This bill having been read a third time, — voted that the same be enacted. JOHN SULLIVAN, *President.*

Copy examined, per JOSEPH PEARSON, *Secretary.*

[L. S.]

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

By his excellency, James Bowdoin, Esq., Governor of the Commonwealth of
[L. S.] Massachusetts.

To the Hon. Francis Dana, Ebridge Gerry, Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King, and Caleb Strong, Esqrs, Greeting :

Whereas Congress did, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1787, resolve, " That, in the opinion of Congress, it is expedient that, on the second Monday in May next, a convention of delegates, who shall have been appointed by the several states, be held at Philadelphia, for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation, and reporting to Congress and the several legislatures such alterations and provisions therein as shall, when agreed to in Congress, and confirmed by the states, render the federal constitution adequate to the exigencies of government and the preservation of the Union ; " And whereas the General Court have constituted and appointed you their delegates, to attend and represent this commonwealth in the said proposed Convention, and have, by a resolution of theirs of the 10th of March last, requested me to commission you for that purpose ; —

Now, therefore, Know ye, That, in pursuance of the resolutions aforesaid, I do, by these presents, commission you, the said Francis Dana, Elbridge Gerry, Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King, and Caleb Strong, Esqrs., or any three of you, to meet such delegates as may be appointed by the other, or any of the other, states in the Union, to meet in Convention at Philadelphia, at the time and for the purposes aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the public seal of the commonwealth aforesaid to be hereunto affixed.

Given at the Council Chamber, in Boston, the ninth day of April, A. D. 1787, and in the 11th year of the independence of the United States of America.

JAMES BOWDOIN.

By his excellency's command. — JOHN AVERY, Jun., *Secretary.*

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

At a General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, in America, holden at Hartford, on the second Thursday of May, A. D. 1787.

An Act for appointing Delegates to meet in Convention of the States, to be held at Philadelphia, on the second Monday of May instant.

Whereas the Congress of the United States, by their act of the 21st February, 1787, have recommended that, on the second Monday of May inst., a Convention of delegates, who shall have been appointed by the several states, be held at Philadelphia, for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation, —

Be it enacted by the governor, council, and representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the Hon William Samuel Johnson, Roger Sherman, and Oliver Ellsworth, Esqrs., be, and they hereby are, appointed delegates to attend the said Convention, and are requested to proceed to the city of Philadelphia, for that purpose, without delay; and the said delegates, and, in case of sickness or accident, such one or more of them as shall attend the said Convention, is and are hereby authorized and empowered to represent this state therein, and to confer with such delegates appointed by the several states, for the purposes mentioned in the said act of Congress, that may be present and duly empowered to sit in said Convention, and to discuss upon such alterations and provisions, agreeably to the general principles of republican government, as they shall think proper to render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of government and the preservation of the Union; and they are further directed, pursuant to the said act of Congress, to report such alterations and provisions as may be agreed to by a majority of the United States represented in Convention, to the Congress of the United States, and to the General Assembly of this state.

A true copy of record. Examined by GEORGE WILLYS, *Secretary.*

STATE OF NEW YORK.

By his excellency, George Clinton, governor of the state of New York, general and [L. s.] commander-in-chief of all the militia, and admiral of the navy of the same.

To all to whom these presents shall come.

It is by these presents certified, that John M'Kesson, who has subscribed the annexed copies of resolutions, is clerk of the Assembly of this state

In testimony whereof, I have caused the privy seal of the said state to be hereunto affixed, this 9th day of May, in the 11th year of the independence of the said state.

GEO. CLINTON.

STATE OF NEW YORK. — IN ASSEMBLY, February 28, 1787. — A copy of a resolution of the honorable the Senate, delivered by Mr. Williams, was read, and is in the words following, viz. :—

Resolved, If the honorable the Assembly concur therein, that three delegates be appointed, on the part of this state, to meet such delegates as may be appointed on the part of the other states, respectively, on the second Monday in May next, at Philadelphia, for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation, and reporting to Congress, and to the several legislatures, such alterations and provisions therein as shall, when agreed to in Congress, and confirmed by the several states, render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of government and the preservation of the Union; and that in case of such concurrence, the two houses of the

legislature will, on Tuesday next, proceed to nominate and appoint the said delegates, in like manner as is directed by the Constitution of this state for nominating and appointing delegates to Congress.

Resolved, That this house do concur with the honorable the Senate in the said resolution.

IN ASSEMBLY, March 6, 1787. — *Resolved*, That the Hon. Robert Yates, Esq., Alexander Hamilton, and John Lansing, Jun., Esqrs., be, and they are hereby, nominated by this house delegates on the part of this state, to meet such delegates as may be appointed on the part of the other states, respectively, on the second Monday in May next, at Philadelphia, pursuant to concurrent resolutions of both houses of the legislature, on the 28th ultimo

Ordered, That Mr. N. Smith deliver a copy of the last preceding resolution to the honorable the Senate.

A copy of a resolution of the honorable the Senate was delivered by Mr. Vanderbilt, that the Senate will immediately meet this house in the Assembly Chamber, to compare the list of persons nominated by the Senate and Assembly, respectively, as delegates, pursuant to the resolutions before mentioned.

The honorable the Senate accordingly attended in the Assembly Chamber, to compare the lists of persons nominated for delegates, as above mentioned.

The list of persons nominated by the honorable the Senate were the Hon. Robert Yates, John Lansing, Jun., and Alexander Hamilton, Esqrs.; and, on comparing the lists of the persons nominated by the Senate and Assembly respectively, it appeared that the same persons were nominated in both lists; thereupon, *Resolved*, that the Hon. Robert Yates, John Lansing, Jun., and Alexander Hamilton, Esqrs., be, and they are hereby, declared duly nominated and appointed delegates, on the part of this state, to meet such delegates as may be appointed on the part of the other states, respectively, on the second Monday in May next, at Philadelphia, for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation, and reporting to Congress, and to the several legislatures, such alterations and provisions therein as shall, when agreed to in Congress, and confirmed by the several states, render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of government and the preservation of the Union.

True extracts from the journals of the Assembly. JOHN M'KESSON, *Clerk*.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

To the Hon. David Brearly, William Churchill Houston, William Patterson, and John Neilson, Esqrs., Greeting.

The Council and Assembly, reposing especial trust and confidence in your integrity, prudence, and ability, have, at a joint meeting, appointed you, the said David Brearly, William Churchill Houston, William Patterson, and John Neilson, Esqrs., or any three of you, commissioners, to meet such commissioners as have been, or may be, appointed by the other states in the Union, at the city of Philadelphia, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the second Monday in May next, for the purpose of taking into consideration the state of the Union as to trade and other important objects, and of devising such other provisions as shall appear to be necessary to render the Constitution of the federal government adequate to the exigencies thereof.

In testimony whereof, the great seal of the state is hereunto affixed. Witness, William Livingston, Esq., governor, captain-general, and commander-in-chief in and over the state of New Jersey, and territories thereunto belonging, chancellor and ordinary in the same, at Trenton, the 23d day of November, in the year of our Lord 1786, and of our sovereignty and independence the eleventh.

WILLIAM LIVINGSTON

By his excellency's command. — BOWEN REED, *Secretary*.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

To his excellency, William Livingston, and the Hon. Abraham Clark, Esqrs.,
[L. S.] *Greeting.*

The Council and Assembly, reposing especial trust and confidence in your integrity, prudence, and ability, have, at a joint meeting, appointed you, the said William Livingston and Abraham Clark, Esqrs., in conjunction with the Hon. David Brearly, William Churchill Houston, and William Patterson, Esqrs., or any three of you,

commissioners, to meet such commissioners as have been appointed by the other states in the Union, at the city of Philadelphia, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the second Monday in this present month, for the purpose of taking into consideration the state of the Union, as to trade and other important objects, and of devising such other provisions as shall appear to be necessary to render the constitution of the federal government adequate to the exigencies thereof

In testimony whereof, the great seal of the state is hereunto affixed. Witness, William Livingston, Esq., governor, captain-general, and commander-in-chief, in and over the state of New Jersey, and territories thereunto belonging, chancellor and ordinary in the same, at Burlington, the 18th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1787, and of our sovereignty and independence the eleventh.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

By his excellency's command. — BOWES REED, *Secretary*.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

To the Hon. J. Dayton, Esq.

The Council and Assembly, reposing especial trust and confidence in your integrity, prudence, and ability, have, at a joint meeting, appointed you, the said Jonathan Dayton, Esq., in conjunction with his excellency, William Livingston, the Hon. David Brearly, William Churchill Houston, William Patterson, and Abraham Clark, Esqrs., or any three of you, commissioners, to meet such commissioners as have been appointed by the other states in the Union, at the city of Philadelphia, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of taking into consideration the state of the Union as to trade and other important objects, and of devising such other provisions as shall appear to be necessary to render the constitution of the federal government adequate to the exigencies thereof.

In testimony whereof, the great seal of the state is hereunto affixed. Witness, Robert Lettice Hooper, Esq., vice-president, captain-general, and commander-in-chief in and over the state of New Jersey, and territories thereunto belonging, chancellor and ordinary in the same, at Burlington, the fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord 1787, and of our sovereignty and independence the eleventh.

ROBERT L. HOOPER.

By his honor's command. — BOWES REED, *Secretary*.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

An Act appointing Deputies to the Convention intended to be held in the City of Philadelphia, for the Purpose of revising the Federal Constitution.

SEC. 1. Whereas the General Assembly of this commonwealth, taking into their serious consideration the representations heretofore made to the legislatures of the several states in the Union, by the United States in Congress assembled, and also weighing the difficulties under which the confederated states now labor, are fully convinced of the necessity of revising the Federal Constitution, for the purpose of making such alterations and amendments as the exigencies of our public affairs require: And whereas the legislature of the state of Virginia have already passed an act of that commonwealth, empowering certain commissioners to meet at the city of Philadelphia, in May next, a convention of commissioners or deputies from the different states; and the legislature of this state are fully sensible of the important advantages which may be derived to the United States, and every of them, from cooperating with the commonwealth of Virginia and the other states to the Confederation, in the said design.

SEC. 2. *Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the representatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same,* That Thomas Mifflin, Robert Morris, George Clymer, Jared Ingersoll, Thomas Fitzsimons, James Wilson, and Gouverneur Morris, Esqrs., are hereby appointed deputies from this state, to meet in the Convention of the deputies of the respective states of North America, to be held at the city of Philadelphia, on the 2d day in the month of May next; and the said Thomas Mifflin, Robert Morris, George Clymer, Jared Ingersoll, Thomas Fitzsimons, James Wilson, and Gouverneur Morris, Esqrs., or any four of them, are hereby constituted and appointed deputies from this state, with powers to meet such deputies as may be appointed and authorized by the other states, to assemble in the said Convention, at the city aforesaid, and join with

them in devising, deliberating on, and discussing, all such alterations and further provisions as may be necessary to render the Federal Constitution fully adequate to the exigencies of the Union, and in reporting such act or acts, for that purpose, to the United States in Congress assembled, as, when agreed to by them, and duly confirmed by the several states, will effectually provide for the same.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That, in case any of the said deputies hereby nominated shall happen to die, or to resign his or their said appointment or appointments, the supreme executive council shall be, and hereby are, empowered and required to nominate and appoint other person or persons, in lieu of him or them so deceased, or who has or have so resigned, which person or persons, from and after such nomination and appointment, shall be, and hereby are, declared to be vested with the same powers respectively as any of the deputies nominated and appointed by this act is vested with by the same: Provided always, that the council are not hereby authorized, nor shall they make any such nomination or appointment, except in vacation and during the recess of the General Assembly of this state.

Signed by order of the house,

THOMAS MIFFLIN, *Speaker.*

Enacted into a law at Philadelphia, on Saturday, December 30, in the year of our Lord 1786.

PETER ZACHARY LLOYD,
Clerk of the General Assembly.

I, Matthew Irwine, Esq., master of the rolls for the state of Pennsylvania, do certify the preceding writing to be a true copy (or exemplification) of a certain act of Assembly lodged in my office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office, the 15th May,
[L. s.] A. D. 1787. MATTHEW IRWINE, *M. R.*

A Supplement to the Act entitled "An Act appointing Deputies to the Convention intended to be held in the City of Philadelphia, for the Purpose of revising the Federal Constitution."

SEC. 1. Whereas, by the act to which this act is a supplement, certain persons were appointed as deputies from this state to sit in the said Convention; And whereas it is the desire of the General Assembly, that his excellency, Benjamin Franklin, Esq, president of this state, should also sit in the said Convention, as deputy from this state; therefore,

SEC. 2. *Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the representatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same,* That his excellency, Benjamin Franklin, Esq., be, and he is hereby, appointed and authorized to sit in the said Convention as a deputy from this state, in addition to the persons heretofore appointed; and that he be, and he hereby is, invested with like powers and authorities as are invested in the said deputies, or any of them.

Signed by order of the House,

THOMAS MIFFLIN, *Speaker.*

Enacted into a law at Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 28th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1787.

PETER ZACHARY LLOYD,
Clerk of the General Assembly.

I, Matthew Irwine, Esq., master of the rolls for the state of Pennsylvania, do certify the above to be a true copy (or exemplification) of a supplement to a certain act of Assembly, which supplement is lodged in my office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office, the 15th May,
[L. s.] A. D. 1787. MATTHEW IRWINE, *M. R.*

DELAWARE STATE.

His excellency, Thomas Collins, Esq., president, captain-general, and commander-in-chief, of the Delaware state,

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Know ye, that, among the laws of the said state, passed by the General Assembly of the same, on the 3d day of February, in the year of our Lord 1787, it is thus enrolled:—

"In the eleventh year of the independence of the Delaware state.

"An Act appointing Deputies from this State to the Convention proposed to be held in the City of Philadelphia, for the Purpose of revising the Federal Constitution"

Whereas the General Assembly of this state are fully convinced of the necessity of revising the Federal Constitution, and adding thereto such further provisions as may

render the same more adequate to the exigencies of the Union; And whereas the legislature of Virginia have already passed an act of that commonwealth, appointing and authorizing certain commissioners to meet, at the city of Philadelphia, in May next, a Convention of commissioners or deputies from the different states; and this state being willing and desirous of cooperating with the commonwealth of Virginia, and the other states in the Confederation, in so useful a design:—

Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly of Delaware, that George Read, Gunning Bedford, John Dickinson, Richard Basset, and Jacob Broom, Esqrs, are hereby appointed deputies from this state to meet in the Convention of the deputies of other states, to be held at the city of Philadelphia, on the 2d day of May next; and the said George Read, Gunning Bedford, John Dickinson, Richard Basset, and Jacob Broom, Esqrs., or any three of them, are hereby constituted and appointed deputies from this state, with powers to meet such deputies as may be appointed and authorized by the other states to assemble in the said Convention at the city aforesaid, and to join with them in devising, deliberating on, and discussing, such alterations and further provisions as may be necessary to render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of the Union; and in reporting such act or acts, for that purpose, to the United States in Congress assembled, as, when agreed to by them, and duly confirmed by the several states, may effectually provide for the same. So always and provided, that such alterations or further provisions, or any of them, do not extend to that part of the 5th article of the Confederation of the said states, finally ratified on the 1st day of March, in the year 1781, which declares that, "In determining questions in the United States in Congress assembled, each state shall have one vote."

And be it enacted, That in case any of the said deputies hereby nominated shall happen to die, or resign his or their appointment, the president or commander-in-chief, with the advice of the privy council, in the recess of the General Assembly, is hereby authorized to supply such vacancies.

Signed by order of the House of Assembly.

JOHN COOK, *Speaker.*

Signed by order of the Council.

GEORGE CRAGGED, *Speaker.*

Passed at Dover, February 3, 1787.

All and singular which premises, by the tenor of these presents, I have caused to be exemplified. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the great seal of the said state to be affixed to these presents, at New Castle, the 2d day of April, in the year of our Lord 1787, and in the 11th year of the independence of the United States of America.

Attest, JAMES BOOTH, *Secretary.*

THOMAS COLLINS.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

An Act for the Appointment of, and conferring Powers on, Deputies from this State to the Federal Convention.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Hon. James M'Henry, Daniel of St Thomas Jenifer, Daniel Carroll, John Francis Mercer, and Luther Martin, Esqrs., be appointed and authorized, on behalf of this state, to meet such deputies as may be appointed and authorized, by any other of the United States, to assemble in Convention at Philadelphia, for the purpose of revising the federal system, and to join with them in considering such alterations and further provisions as may be necessary to render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of the Union; and in reporting such an act for that purpose, to the United States in Congress assembled, as, when agreed to by them, and duly confirmed by the several states, will effectually provide for the same; and the said deputies, or such of them as shall attend the said Convention, shall have full power to represent this state for the purposes aforesaid; and the said deputies are hereby directed to report the proceedings of the said Convention, and any act agreed to therein, to the next session of the General Assembly of this state.

By the House of Delegates, May 26, 1787. Read and assented to.

By order,

WM. HARWOOD, *Clerk.*

True copy from the original.

WM. HARWOOD, *Clerk H. D.*

By the Senate, May 26, 1787. Read and assented to.

By order,

J. DORSEY, *Clerk*

True copy from the original.

J. DORSEY, *Clerk Senate.*

W. SMALLWOOD.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.

General Assembly begun and held at the Public Buildings in the city of Richmond, on Monday, the 16th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1786.

An Act for appointing Deputies from this Commonwealth to a Convention proposed to be held in the City of Philadelphia, in May next, for the Purpose of revising the Federal Constitution.

Whereas the commissioners who assembled at Annapolis, on the 14th day of September last, for the purpose of devising and reporting the means of enabling Congress to provide effectually for the commercial interests of the United States, have represented the necessity of extending the revision of the federal system to all its defects, and have recommended that deputies for that purpose be appointed by the several legislatures, to meet in Convention, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 2d day of May next, — a provision which was preferable to a discussion of the subject in Congress, where it might be too much interrupted by the ordinary business before them, and where it would, besides, be deprived of the valuable counsels of sundry individuals who are disqualified by the constitution or laws of particular states, or restrained by peculiar circumstances from a seat in that assembly: And whereas the General Assembly of this commonwealth, taking into view the actual situation of the confederacy, as well as reflecting on the alarming representations made, from time to time, by the United States in Congress, particularly in their act of the 15th day of February last, can no longer doubt that the crisis is arrived at which the good people of America are to decide the solemn question — whether they will, by wise and magnanimous efforts, reap the just fruits of that independence which they have so gloriously acquired, and of that union which they have cemented with so much of their common blood — or whether, by giving way to unmanly jealousies and prejudices, or to partial and transitory interests, they will renounce the auspicious blessings prepared for them by the revolution, and furnish to its enemies an eventful triumph over those by whose virtue and valor it has been accomplished: And whereas the same noble and extended policy, and the same fraternal and affectionate sentiments, which originally determined the citizens of this commonwealth to unite with their brethren of the other states in establishing a federal government, cannot but be felt with equal force now as motives to lay aside every inferior consideration, and to concur in such further concessions and provisions as may be necessary to secure the great objects for which that government was instituted, and to render the United States as happy in peace as they have been glorious in war: —

Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly of the commonwealth of Virginia, That seven commissioners be appointed, by joint ballot of both houses of Assembly, who, or any three of them, are hereby authorized, as deputies from this commonwealth, to meet such deputies as may be appointed and authorized by other states, to assemble in Convention at Philadelphia, as above recommended, and to join with them in devising and discussing all such alterations and further provisions as may be necessary to render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of the Union; and in reporting such an act, for that purpose, to the United States in Congress, as, when agreed to by them, and duly confirmed by the several states, will effectually provide for the same.

And be it further enacted, That, in case of the death of any of the said deputies, or of their declining their appointments, the executive are hereby authorized to supply such vacancies; and the governor is requested to transmit forthwith a copy of this act to the United States in Congress, and to the executives of each of the states in the Union.

[Signed]

JOHN JONES, *Speaker of the Senate.*

JOSEPH PRENTIS, *Speaker of the House of Delegates.*

A true copy from the enrolment. — JOHN BECKLEY, *Clerk H. D.*

IN THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

MONDAY, the 4th of December, 1786.

The house, according to the order of the day, proceeded, by joint ballot with the Senate, to the appointment of seven deputies, from this commonwealth, to a Convention proposed to be held in the city of Philadelphia, in May next, for the purpose of revising the Federal Constitution; and the members having prepared tickets with the names of the persons to be appointed, and deposited the same in the ballot-boxes, Mr. Corbin, Mr. Mathews, Mr. David Stuart, Mr. George Nicholas, Mr. Richard Lee, Mr. Wills, Mr. Thomas Smith, Mr. Goodall, and Mr. Turberville, were nominated a committee to meet a committee from the Senate, in the conference chamber, and jointly

with them to examine the ballot-boxes, and report to the house on whom the majority of the votes should fall. The committee then withdrew, and, after some time, returned into the house, and reported that the committee had, according to order, met a committee from the Senate, in the conference chamber, and jointly with them examined the ballot-boxes, and found a majority of votes in favor of George Washington, Patrick Henry, Edmund Randolph, John Blair, James Madison, George Mason, and George Wythe, Esqrs.

Extract from the journal. JOHN BECKLEY, *Clerk H. Delegates*
Attest, JOHN BECKLEY, *Clerk H. D.*

—
IN THE HOUSE OF SENATORS.

MONDAY, the 4th of December, 1786.

The Senate, according to the order of the day, proceeded, by joint ballot with the House of Delegates, to the appointment of seven deputies, from this commonwealth, to a Convention proposed to be held in the city of Philadelphia, in May next, for the purpose of revising the Federal Constitution; and the members having prepared tickets, with the names of the persons to be appointed, and deposited the same in the ballot-boxes, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Nelson, and Mr. Lee, were nominated a committee to meet a committee from the House of Delegates, in the conference chamber, and jointly with them to examine the ballot-boxes, and report to the house on whom the majority of votes should fall. The committee then withdrew, and, after some time, returned into the house, and reported that the committee had, according to order, met a committee from the House of Delegates, in the conference chamber, and jointly with them examined the ballot-boxes, and found a majority of votes in favor of George Washington, Patrick Henry, Edmund Randolph, John Blair, James Madison, George Mason, and George Wythe, Esqrs.

Extract from the journal. JOHN BECKLEY, *Clerk H. D.*
Attest, H. BROOK, *Clerk S.*

[L. S.] VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

I do hereby certify and make known, to all whom it may concern, That John Beckley, Esq., is clerk of the House of Delegates for this commonwealth, and the proper officer for attesting the proceedings of the General Assembly of the said commonwealth, and that full faith and credit ought to be given to all things attested by the said John Beckley, Esq., by virtue of his office as aforesaid.

Given under my hand, as governor of the commonwealth of Virginia, and under the seal thereof, at Richmond, this 4th day of May, 1787. EDM. RANDOLPH.

[L. S.] VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

I do hereby certify, That Patrick Henry, Esq., one of the seven commissioners appointed by joint ballot of both houses of Assembly of the commonwealth of Virginia, authorized as a deputy therefrom to meet such deputies as might be appointed and authorized by other states to assemble in Philadelphia, and to join with them in devising and discussing all such alterations and further provisions as might be necessary to render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of the Union, and in reporting such an act for that purpose to the United States in Congress as, when agreed to by them, and duly confirmed by the several states, might effectually provide for the same, did decline his appointment aforesaid; and thereupon, in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the said commonwealth, entitled "An Act for appointing deputies from this commonwealth to a Convention proposed to be held in the city of Philadelphia, in May next, for the purpose of revising the Federal Constitution," I do hereby, with the advice of the council of state, supply the said vacancy by nominating James M'Clurg, Esq. a deputy for the purposes aforesaid.

Given under my hand, as governor of the said commonwealth, and under the seal thereof, this 2d day of May, in the year of our Lord 1787. EDM. RANDOLPH

—
THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To the Hon. Alexander Martin, Esq., Greeting.

Whereas our General Assembly, in their late session, holden at Fayetteville, by adjournment, in the month of January last, did, by joint ballot of the Senate and

House of Commons, elect Richard Caswell, Alexander Martin, William Richardson Davie, Richard Dobbs Spaight, and Willie Jones, Esqrs., deputies to attend a Convention of delegates from the several United States of America, proposed to be held at the city of Philadelphia, in May next, for the purpose of revising the Federal Constitution, —

We do therefore, by these presents, nominate, commissionate, and appoint you, the said Alexander Martin, one of the deputies for and in behalf, to meet with our other deputies at Philadelphia, on the 1st of May next, and with them, or any two of them, to confer with such deputies as may have been, or shall be, appointed by the other states, for the purpose aforesaid: To hold, exercise, and enjoy, the appointment aforesaid, with all powers, authorities, and emoluments, to the same belonging, or in any wise appertaining—you conforming, in every instance, to the act of our said Assembly, under which you are appointed.

Witness, Richard Caswell, Esq., our governor, captain-general, and commander-in-chief, under his hand and our seal, at Kinston, the 24th day of February, in the eleventh year of our independence, A. D. 1787. RICH. CASWELL.

By his excellency's command. — WINSTON CASWELL, *P. Secretary.* [L. s.]

THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To the Hon. William Richardson Davie, Esq., Greeting.

Whereas our General Assembly, in their late session, holden at Fayetteville, by adjournment, in the month of January last, did, by joint ballot of the Senate and House of Commons, elect Richard Caswell, Alexander Martin, William Richardson Davie, Richard Dobbs Spaight, and Willie Jones, Esqrs., deputies to attend a Convention of delegates from the several United States of America, proposed to be held in the city of Philadelphia, in May next, for the purpose of revising the Federal Constitution, —

We do therefore, by these presents, nominate, commissionate, and appoint you, the said William Richardson Davie, one of the deputies for and in our behalf, to meet with other deputies at Philadelphia, on the 1st day of May next, and with them, or any two of them, to confer with such deputies as may have been, or shall be, appointed by the other states, for the purpose aforesaid: To hold, exercise, and enjoy, the said appointment, with all powers, authorities, and emoluments, to the same belonging, or in any wise appertaining—you conforming, in every instance, to the act of our said Assembly, under which you are appointed.

Witness, Richard Caswell, Esq., our governor, captain-general, and commander-in-chief, under his hand and our great seal, at Kinston, the 24th day of February, in the eleventh year of our independence, A. D. 1787.

RICH. CASWELL.

By his excellency's command. — WINSTON CASWELL, *P. Secretary.* [L. s.]

THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To the Hon. Richard Dobbs Spaight, Esq., Greeting.

Whereas our General Assembly, in their late session, holden at Fayetteville, by adjournment, in the month of January last, did, by joint ballot of the Senate and House of Commons, elect Richard Caswell, Alexander Martin, William Richardson Davie, Richard Dobbs Spaight, and Willie Jones, Esqrs., deputies to attend a Convention of delegates from the several United States of America, proposed to be held in the city of Philadelphia, in May next, for the purpose of revising the Federal Constitution, —

We do therefore, by these presents, nominate, commissionate, and appoint you, the said Richard Dobbs Spaight, one of the deputies for and in behalf of us, to meet with our other deputies at Philadelphia, on the 1st day of May next, and with them, or any two of them, to confer with such deputies as may have been, or shall be, appointed by the other states, for the purposes aforesaid: To hold, exercise, and enjoy, the said appointment, with all powers, authorities, and emoluments, to the same incident and belonging, or in any wise appertaining—you conforming, in every instance, to the act of our said Assembly, under which you are appointed.

Witness, Richard Caswell, Esq., our governor, captain-general, and commander-in-chief, under his hand and our great seal, at Kinston, the 14th day of April, in the eleventh year of our independence, A. D. 1787. RICH. CASWELL.

By his excellency's command. — WINSTON CASWELL, *P. Secretary.* [L. s.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His excellency, Richard Caswell, Esq., governor, captain-general, and commander-in-chief, in and over the state aforesaid,

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting.

Whereas, by an act of the General Assembly of the said state, passed the 6th day of January last, entitled "An Act for appointing deputies from this state to a Convention proposed to be held in the city of Philadelphia, in May next, for the purpose of revising the Federal Constitution," among other things it is enacted, "that five commissioners be appointed by joint ballot of both houses of Assembly, who, or any three of them, are hereby authorized, as deputies from this state, to meet at Philadelphia, on the 1st day of May next, then and there to meet and confer with such deputies as may be appointed by the other states for similar purposes, and with them to discuss and decide upon the most effectual means to remove the defects of our federal union, and to procure the enlarged purposes which it was intended to effect; and that they report such an act to the General Assembly of this state as, when agreed to by them, will effectually provide for the same." And it is by the said act further enacted, "That, in case of the death or resignation of any of the deputies, or of their declining their appointments, his excellency, the governor for the time being, is hereby authorized to supply such vacancies:" And whereas, in consequence of the said act, Richard Caswell, Alexander Martin, William Richardson Davie, Richard Dobbs Spaight, and Willie Jones, Esqrs, were, by joint ballot of the two houses of Assembly, elected deputies for the purposes aforesaid; And whereas the said Richard Caswell hath resigned his said appointment, as one of the deputies aforesaid; —

Now, know ye, That I have appointed, and by these presents do appoint, the Hon. William Blount, Esq., one of the deputies to represent this state in the Convention aforesaid, in the room and stead of the aforesaid Richard Caswell, hereby giving and granting to the said William Blount the said powers, privileges, and emoluments, which the said Richard Caswell would have been vested with, or entitled to, had he continued in the appointment aforesaid.

Given under my hand, and the great seal of the state, at Kinston, the 23d day of April, Anno Domini 1787, and in the 11th year of American independence.

RICH. CASWELL.

By his excellency's command. — WINSTON CASWELL, P. Secretary. [L. s.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His excellency, Richard Caswell, Esq., governor, captain-general, and commander-in-chief, in and over the state aforesaid,

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting.

Whereas, by an act of the General Assembly of the said state, passed the 6th day of January last, entitled "An Act for appointing deputies from this state to a Convention proposed to be held in the city of Philadelphia, in May next, for the purpose of revising the Federal Constitution," among other things it is enacted, "That five commissioners be appointed by joint ballot of both houses of Assembly, who, or any three of them, are hereby authorized, as deputies from this state, to meet at Philadelphia, on the 1st day of May next, then and there to meet and confer with such deputies as may be appointed by the other states for similar purposes, and with them to discuss and decide upon the most effectual means to remove the defects of our federal union, and to procure the enlarged purposes which it was intended to effect and that they report such an act to the General Assembly of this state as, when agreed to by them, will effectually provide for the same;" And it is by the said act further enacted, "That, in case of the death or resignation of any of the deputies, or their declining their appointments, his excellency, the governor for the time being, is hereby authorized to supply such vacancies;" —

And whereas, in consequence of the said act, Richard Caswell, Alexander Martin, William Richardson Davie, Richard Dobbs Spaight, and Willie Jones, Esqrs, were, by joint ballot of the two houses of Assembly, elected deputies for the purpose aforesaid; And whereas the said Willie Jones hath declined his appointment as one of the deputies aforesaid; —

Now, know ye, That I have appointed, and by these presents do appoint, the Hon. Hugh Williamson, Esq., one of the deputies to represent this state in the Convention

aforesaid in the room and stead of the aforesaid Willie Jones, hereby giving and granting to the said Hugh Williamson the same powers, privileges, and emoluments, which the said W. Jones would have been vested with and entitled to, had he acted under the appointment aforesaid.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the state, at Kinston, the 3d day of April, Anno Domini 1787, and in the 11th year of American independence.

RICH. CASWELL.

By his excellency's command.—DALLAM CASWELL, *Pro. Secretary*

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

By his excellency, Thomas Pinckney, Esq., governor and commander-in-chief, in and over the state aforesaid.

To the Hon. John Rutledge, Esq., Greeting.

By virtue of the power and authority in me vested by the legislature of this state, in their act passed the 8th day of March last, I do hereby commission you, the said John Rutledge, as one of the deputies appointed from this state, to meet such deputies or commissioners as may be appointed and authorized by other of the United States to assemble in Convention, at the city of Philadelphia, in the month of May next, or as soon thereafter as may be, and to join with such deputies or commissioners (they being duly authorized and empowered) in devising and discussing all such alterations, clauses, articles, and provisions, as may be thought necessary to render the Federal Constitution entirely adequate to the actual situation and future good government of the confederated states; and that you, together with the said deputies or commissioners, or a majority of them, who shall be present, (provided the state be not represented by less than two,) do join in reporting such an act to the United States in Congress assembled, as, when approved and agreed to by them, and duly ratified and confirmed by the several states, will effectually provide for the exigencies of the Union

Given under my hand and the great seal of the state, in the city of Charleston, this 10th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1787, and of the sovereignty and independence of the United States of America the eleventh.

THOMAS PINCKNEY.

By his excellency's command.—PETER FRENEAU, *Secretary*. [L. S.]

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

By his excellency, Thomas Pinckney, Esq., governor and commander-in-chief in and over the state aforesaid.

To the Hon. Charles Pinckney, Esq., Greeting.

By virtue of power and authority in me vested by the legislature of this state, in their act passed the 8th day of March last, I do hereby commission you, the said Charles Pinckney, as one of the deputies appointed from this state to meet such deputies or commissioners as may be appointed and authorized by other of the United States, to assemble in Convention at the city of Philadelphia, in the month of May next, or as soon thereafter as may be, and to join with such deputies or commissioners (they being duly authorized and empowered) in devising and discussing all such alterations, clauses, articles, and provisions, as may be thought necessary to render the Federal Constitution entirely adequate to the actual situation and future good government of the confederated states; and that you, together with the said deputies or commissioners, or a majority of them who shall be present, (provided the state be not represented by less than two,) do join in reporting such an act to the United States in Congress assembled, as, when approved and agreed to by them, and duly ratified and confirmed by the several states, will effectually provide for the exigencies of the Union.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the state, in the city of Charleston, this 10th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1787, and of the sovereignty and independence of the United States of America the eleventh.

THOMAS PINCKNEY

By his excellency's command.—PETER FRENEAU, *Secretary*. [L. S.]

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

By his excellency, Thomas Pinckney, Esq., governor and commander-in-chief in and over the state aforesaid.

To the Hon. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Esq., Greeting.

By virtue of the power and authority in me vested by the legislature of this state, in their act passed the 8th day of March last, I do hereby commission you, the said Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, as one of the deputies appointed from this state, to meet such deputies or commissioners as may be appointed and authorized by other of the United States, to assemble in Convention at the city of Philadelphia, in the month of May next, or as soon thereafter as may be, and join with such deputies or commissioners (they being duly authorized and empowered) in devising and discussing all such alterations, clauses, articles, and provisions, as may be thought necessary to render the Federal Constitution entirely adequate to the actual situation and future good government of the confederated states; together with the said deputies or commissioners, or a majority of them who shall be present, (provided the state be not represented by less than two,) to join in reporting such an act to the United States in Congress assembled, as, when approved and agreed to by them, and duly ratified and confirmed by the several states, will effectually provide for the exigencies of the Union.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the state, in the city of Charleston, this 10th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1787, and of the sovereignty and independence of the United States of America the eleventh.

THOMAS PINCKNEY.

By his excellency's command. — PETER FRENEAU, *Secretary.* [L. s.]

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

By his excellency, Thomas Pinckney, Esq., governor and commander-in-chief over the state aforesaid.

To the Hon. Pierce Butler, Esq., Greeting.

By virtue of the power and authority in me vested by the legislature of this state, in their act passed the 8th day of March last, I do hereby commission you, the said Pierce Butler, as one of the deputies appointed from this state, to meet such deputies or commissioners as may be appointed or authorized by other of the United States, to assemble in Convention at the city of Philadelphia, in the month of May next, or as soon thereafter as may be, and to join with such deputies or commissioners (they being duly authorized and empowered) in devising and discussing all such alterations, clauses, articles, and provisions, as may be thought necessary to render the Federal Constitution entirely adequate to the actual situation and future good government of the confederated states; and that you, together with the said deputies and commissioners, or a majority of them who shall be present, (provided the state be not represented by less than two,) do join in reporting such an act to the United States in Congress assembled, as, when approved and agreed to by them, and duly ratified and confirmed by the several states, will effectually provide for the exigencies of the Union.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the state, in the city of Charleston, this 10th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1787, and of the sovereignty and independence of the United States of America the eleventh.

THOMAS PINCKNEY.

By his excellency's command. — PETER FRENEAU, *Secretary.* [L. s.]

STATE OF GEORGIA.

By the Hon. George Mathews, Esq., captain-general, governor, and commander-in-chief, in and over the state aforesaid.

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting.

Know ye, That John Milton, Esq., who hath certified the annexed copy of an ordinance, entitled "An Ordinance for the Appointment of Deputies from this State, for the Purpose of revising the Federal Constitution," is secretary of the said state, in whose office the archives of the same are deposited; — Therefore, all due faith, credit, and authority, are, and ought to be, had and given the same.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the great seal of

the said state to be put and affixed, at Augusta, the 24th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1787, and of our sovereignty and independence the eleventh.

GEO. MATHEWS, [L. s.]

By his honor's command. — J. MILTON.

An Ordinance for the Appointment of Deputies from this State, for the Purpose of revising the Federal Constitution.

Be it ordained by the representatives of the freemen of the state of Georgia, in General Assembly met, and by authority of the same, that William Few, Abraham Baldwin, William Pierce, George Walton, William Houston, and Nathaniel Pendleton, Esqrs., be, and they are hereby, appointed commissioners, who, or any two or more of them, are hereby authorized, as deputies from this state, to meet such deputies as may be appointed and authorized by other states, to assemble in Convention at Philadelphia, and to join with them in devising and discussing all such alterations and further provisions as may be necessary to render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of the Union, and in reporting such an act for that purpose to the United States in Congress assembled as, when agreed to by them, and duly confirmed by the several states, will effectually provide for the same. In case of the death of any of the said deputies, or of their declining their appointments, the executive are hereby authorized to supply such vacancies.

By order of the house.
AUGUSTA, the 10th February, 1787.

Signed, WM. GIBBONS, *Speaker.*

GEORGIA. *Secretary's Office.*

The above is a true copy from the original ordinance deposited in my office.

AUGUSTA, 24th April, 1787.

J. MILTON, *Secretary.*

The State of Georgia, by the grace of God, free, sovereign, and independent,
To the Hon. William Few, Esq.

Whereas you, the said William Few, are, in and by an ordinance of the General Assembly of our said state, nominated and appointed a deputy to represent the same in a Convention of the United States, to be assembled at Philadelphia, for the purposes of devising and discussing all such alterations and further provisions as may be necessary to render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of the Union, —

You are therefore hereby commissioned to proceed on the duties required of you in virtue of the said ordinance.

Witness our trusty and well-beloved George Mathews, Esq., our captain-general, governor, and commander-in-chief, under his hand and our great seal, this 17th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1787, and of our sovereignty and independence the eleventh.

GEO. MATHEWS, [L. s.]

By his honor's command. — J. MILTON, *Secretary.*

The State of Georgia, by the grace of God, free, sovereign, and independent,
To the Hon. William Pierce, Esq.

Whereas you, the said William Pierce, are, in and by an ordinance of the General Assembly of our said state, nominated and appointed a deputy to represent the same in Convention of the United States, to be assembled at Philadelphia, for the purpose of devising and discussing all such alterations and further provisions as may be necessary to render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of the Union, — You are therefore hereby commissioned to proceed on the duties required of you in virtue of the said ordinance.

Witness our trusty and well-beloved George Mathews, Esq., our captain-general, governor, and commander-in-chief, under his hand and our great seal, at Augusta, this 17th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1787, and of our sovereignty and independence the eleventh.

GEO. MATHEWS, [L. s.]

By his honor's command. — J. MILTON, *Secretary.*

The State of Georgia, by the grace of God, free, sovereign, and independent,
To the Hon. William Houston, Esq.

Whereas you, the said William Houston, are, in and by an ordinance of the General Assembly of our said state, nominated and appointed a delegate to represent the

same in a Convention of the United States, to be assembled at Philadelphia, for the purpose of devising and discussing all such alterations and further provisions as may be necessary to render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of the Union, —

You are therefore hereby commissioned to proceed on the duties required of you in virtue of the same ordinance.

Witness our trusty and well-beloved George Mathews, Esq., our captain-general, governor, and commander-in-chief, under his hand and our great seal, at Augusta, this 17th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1787, and of our sovereignty and independence the eleventh. GEO. MATHEWS, [L. s.]

By his honor's command. — J. MILTON, *Secretary*.

JOURNAL OF THE FEDERAL CONVENTION

ON MONDAY, *the 14th of May, A. D. 1787*, and in the eleventh year of the independence of the United States of America, at the State-House in the city of *Philadelphia*, in virtue of appointments from their respective states, sundry deputies to the Federal Convention appeared; but a majority of the states not being represented, the members present adjourned, from day to day, until Friday, the 25th of the said month, when, in virtue of the said appointments, appeared, from the states of

<p><i>Massachusetts,</i> The Hon. Rufus King, Esq. ;</p> <p><i>New York,</i> The Hon. Robert Yates, and Alexander Hamilton, Esqrs. ;</p> <p><i>New Jersey,</i> The Hon. David Brearly, William Churchill Houston, and William Patterson, Esqrs. ;</p> <p><i>Pennsylvania,</i> The Hon. Robert Morris, Thomas Fitzsimmons, James Wilson, and Gouverneur Morris, Esqrs. ;</p> <p><i>Delaware,</i> The Hon. George Read Richard Bassett, and Jacob Broom, Esqrs. ;</p>	<p><i>Virginia,</i> His Excell'cy, Geo. Washington, Esq., His Excellency, E. Randolph, Esq., The Hon. John Blair James Madison, George Mason, George Wythe, and James M'Clurg, Esqrs. ;</p> <p><i>North Carolina,</i> The Hon. Alexander Martin, William Richardson Davie, Richard Dobbs Spaight, and Hugh Williamson, Esqrs. ;</p> <p><i>South Carolina,</i> The Hon. John Rutledge, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Charles Pinckney, and Pierce Butler, Esqrs. ;</p> <p><i>Georgia,</i> The Hon. William Few, Esq.</p>
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SIGNERS OF THE CONSTITUTION

Virginia Called 1787 Federal Convention

John Blair, James Madison, and George Washington

New Hampshire

Nicholas Gilman and John Langdon

States that issued commissions prior to Congressional opinion dated February 21, 1787.

Massachusetts *

Nathaniel Gorham and Rufus King

Only MA, NY, and CT reference Congressional opinion.

Connecticut

William Samuel Johnson and Roger Sherman

Only MA and NY limited to Congressional opinion.

New York

Alexander Hamilton

* Only MA technically went beyond their commission.

36 out of 38 signers had full authority and did not exceed their commissions. (Hamilton from NY did not count)

New Jersey

David Brearly, Jonathan Dayton, William Livingston, and William Paterson

Pennsylvania

George Clymer, Thomas Fitzsimmons, Benjamin Franklin, Jared Ingersoll, Thomas Mifflin, Gouverneur Morris, Robert Morris, and James Wilson

Delaware

Richard Bassett, Gunning Bedford, Jr., Jacob Broom, John Dickinson, and George Read

Maryland

Daniel Carroll, Daniel Jenifer, and James McHenry

North Carolina

William Blount, Richard Dobbs Spaight, and Hugh Williamson

South Carolina

Pierce Butler, Charles Pinckney, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, and John Rutledge

Georgia

Abraham Baldwin and William Few, Jr.

Journals of the Continental Congress, 1774-1789
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1787.

Congress assembled, present as before.

According to Order Congress resumed the Consideration of the form of a Constitution³ for the United States of America framed and transmitted to Congress by the Convention of the States held at Philadelphia pursuant to the Resolve of the twenty first day of February last. And a motion⁴ being made by Mr R[ichard] H[enry] Lee seconded by Mr [Melancton] Smith in the words following "Resolved That Congress after due attention to the Constitution under which this body exists and acts find that the said Constitution in the thirteenth Article thereof limits the power of Congress to the amendment of the present confederacy of thirteen states, but does not extend it to the creation of a new confederacy of nine states; and the late Convention having been

[Note 3: 3 See September 20, 1787. This subject was first considered September 26, and was acted on September 28, 1787.]

[Note 4: 4 Papers of the Continental Congress, No. 36, III, p. 377, in the writing of Mr. Richard Henry Lee.]

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constituted under the authority of twelve states in this Union it is deemed respectful to transmit and it is accordingly ordered that the plan of a new federal constitution laid before Congress by the said convention be sent to the executive of every state in this Union to be laid before their respective legislatures."

A motion was made by Mr [Abraham] Clarke seconded by Mr [Nathaniel] Mitchel to postpone the consideration of that Motion in order to take up the following "That a copy of the Convention of the several states with their resolution and the letter accompanying the same be transmitted to the executives of each state to be laid before their respective legislatures in order to be by them submitted to conventions of delegates to be chosen agreeably to the said resolutions of the Convention".

On the question to postpone for the purpose above mentioned the yeas and nays being required by Mr R[ichard] H[enry] Lee

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{table}

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr [Edward] Carrington seconded by Mr [William] Bingham the motion of Mr [Abraham] Clarke was postponed to take into consideration the following motion viz "Congress proceeded to the consideration of the Constitution for the United States by the late Convention held in the City of Philadelphia and thereupon resolved That Congress do agree thereto and that it be recommended to the legislatures of the several states to cause conventions to be held as speedily as may be to the end that the same may be adopted ratified and confirmed.

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[Motion of Mr. Dane on new constitution ¹]

[Note 1: 1 Papers of the Continental Congress, No. 36, III, pp. 375--376, in the writing of Mr. Dane. It is indorsed by Thomson as of October 1787, which is evidently an error.]

Whereas Congress sensible that there were defects in the present Confederation; and that several of the States were desirous that a Convention of Delegates should be formed to consider the same, and to propose necessary alterations in the federal Constitution; in February last resolved that it was in their opinion expedient that a Convention of the States should be held for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation, and reporting to Congress and the several legislatures, such alterations and provisions therein, as should when agreed to in Congress, and be confirmed by the States, render the federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of Government, and the preservation of the Union.

And whereas it appears by Credentials laid before Congress, that twelve States appointed Delegates who assembled in Convention accordingly, and who did on the 17th. instant, by the unanimous consent of the States then present in convention agree upon, and afterwards lay before Congress, a Constitution for the United States, to be submitted with the to a convention of Delegates, chosen in each State by the people thereof, under the recommendation of its legislature, for their Assent and ratification which constitution appears to be intended as an entire system in itself, and not as any part of, or alteration in the Articles of Confederation; to alterations in which Articles, the deliberations and powers of Congress are, in this Case, constitutionally confined, and whereas Congress cannot with propriety proceed to examine and alter the said Constitution proposed, unless it be with a view so essentially to change the principles and forms of it, as to make it an additional part in the said Confederation and the

members of Congress not feeling themselves authorised by the forms of Government under which they are assembled, to express an opinion respecting a System of Government no way connected with those forms; but conceiving that the respect they owe their constituents and the importance of the subject require, that the report of the Convention should, with all convenient dispatch, be transmitted to the several States to be laid before the respective legislatures thereof therefore

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Resolved that there be transmitted to the supreme executive of each State a copy of the report of the Convention of the States lately Assembled in the City of Philadelphia signed by their deputies the seventeenth instant including their resolutions, and their letter directed to the President of Congress.

[Report of Secretary of Congress on letter of T. Barclay ¹]

[Note 1: 1 Reports of Secretary of Congress, Papers of the Continental Congress, No. 180, p. 62. According to the Committee Book, Papers of the Continental Congress, No. 190, p. 168, the letter and accounts were referred to the Board of Treasury. See September 25, 1787.]

Federalist No. 85 - Concluding Remarks

Written by Alexander Hamilton

Independent Journal, Wednesday, August 13, Saturday, August 16, 1788

To the People of the State of New York:

ACCORDING to the formal division of the subject of these papers, announced in my first number, there would appear still to remain for discussion two points: “the analogy of the proposed government to your own State constitution,” and “the additional security which its adoption will afford to republican government, to liberty, and to property.” But these heads have been so fully anticipated and exhausted in the progress of the work, that it would now scarcely be possible to do any thing more than repeat, in a more dilated form, what has been heretofore said, which the advanced stage of the question, and the time already spent upon it, conspire to forbid.

It is remarkable, that the resemblance of the plan of the convention to the act which organizes the government of this State holds, not less with regard to many of the supposed defects, than to the real excellences of the former. Among the pretended defects are the re-eligibility of the Executive, the want of a council, the omission of a formal bill of rights, the omission of a provision respecting the liberty of the press. These and several others which have been noted in the course of our inquiries are as much chargeable on the existing constitution of this State, as on the one proposed for the Union; and a man must have slender pretensions to consistency, who can rail at the latter for imperfections which he finds no difficulty in excusing in the former. Nor indeed can there be a better proof of the insincerity and affectation of some of the zealous adversaries of the plan of the convention among us, who profess to be the devoted admirers of the government under which they live, than the fury with which they have attacked that plan, for matters in regard to which our own constitution is equally or perhaps more vulnerable.

The additional securities to republican government, to liberty and to property, to be derived from the adoption of the plan under consideration, consist chiefly in the restraints which the preservation of the Union will impose on local factions and insurrections, and on the ambition of powerful individuals in single States, who may acquire credit and influence enough, from leaders and favorites, to become the despots of the people; in the diminution of the opportunities to foreign intrigue, which the dissolution of the Confederacy would invite and facilitate; in the prevention of extensive military establishments, which could not fail to grow out of wars between the States in a disunited situation; in the express guaranty of a republican form of government to each; in the absolute and universal exclusion of titles of nobility; and in the precautions against the repetition of those practices on the part of the State governments which have undermined the foundations of property and credit, have planted mutual distrust in the breasts of all classes of citizens, and have occasioned an almost universal prostration of morals.

Thus have I, fellow-citizens, executed the task I had assigned to myself; with what success, your conduct must determine. I trust at least you will admit that I have not failed in the assurance I gave you respecting the spirit with which my endeavors should be conducted. I have addressed myself purely to your judgments, and have studiously avoided those asperities which are too apt to disgrace political disputants of all parties, and which have been not a little provoked by the language and conduct of the opponents of the Constitution. The charge of a conspiracy against the liberties of the people, which has been indiscriminately brought against the advocates of the plan, has something in it too wanton and too malignant, not to excite the indignation of every man who feels in his own bosom a refutation of the calumny. The perpetual changes which have been rung upon the wealthy, the well-born, and the great, have been such as to inspire the disgust of all sensible men. And the unwarrantable concealments and misrepresentations which have been in various ways practiced to keep the truth from the public eye, have been of a nature to demand the reprobation of all honest men. It is not impossible that these circumstances may have occasionally betrayed me into intemperances of expression which I did not intend; it is certain that I have frequently felt a struggle between sensibility and moderation; and if the former has in some instances prevailed, it must be my excuse that it has been neither often nor much.

Let us now pause and ask ourselves whether, in the course of these papers, the proposed Constitution has not been satisfactorily vindicated from the aspersions thrown upon it; and whether it has not been shown to be worthy of the public approbation, and necessary to the public safety and prosperity. Every man is bound to answer these questions to himself, according to the best of his conscience and understanding, and to act agreeably to the genuine and sober dictates of his judgment. This is a duty from which nothing can give him a dispensation. 'T is one that he is called upon, nay, constrained by all the obligations that form the bands of society, to discharge sincerely and honestly. No partial motive, no particular interest, no pride of opinion, no temporary passion or prejudice, will justify to himself, to his country, or to his posterity, an improper election of the part he is to act. Let him beware of an obstinate adherence to party; let him reflect that the object upon which he is to decide is not a particular interest of the community, but the very existence of the nation; and let him remember that a majority of America has already given its sanction to the plan which he is to approve or reject.

I shall not dissemble that I feel an entire confidence in the arguments which recommend the proposed system to your adoption, and that I am unable to discern any real force in those by which it has been opposed. I am persuaded that it is the best which our political situation, habits, and opinions will admit, and superior to any the revolution has produced.

Concessions on the part of the friends of the plan, that it has not a claim to absolute perfection, have afforded matter of no small triumph to its enemies. "Why," say they, "should we adopt an imperfect thing? Why not amend it and make it perfect before it is irrevocably established?" This may be plausible enough, but it is only plausible. In the first place I remark, that the extent of these concessions has been greatly exaggerated. They have been stated as amounting to an admission that the plan is radically defective, and that without material alterations the rights and the interests of the community cannot be safely confided to it. This, as far as I have understood

THE FEDERALIST PAPERS

the meaning of those who make the concessions, is an entire perversion of their sense. No advocate of the measure can be found, who will not declare as his sentiment, that the system, though it may not be perfect in every part, is, upon the whole, a good one; is the best that the present views and circumstances of the country will permit; and is such an one as promises every species of security which a reasonable people can desire.

I answer in the next place, that I should esteem it the extreme of imprudence to prolong the precarious state of our national affairs, and to expose the Union to the jeopardy of successive experiments, in the chimerical pursuit of a perfect plan. I never expect to see a perfect work from imperfect man. The result of the deliberations of all collective bodies must necessarily be a compound, as well of the errors and prejudices, as of the good sense and wisdom, of the individuals of whom they are composed. The compacts which are to embrace thirteen distinct States in a common bond of amity and union, must as necessarily be a compromise of as many dissimilar interests and inclinations. How can perfection spring from such materials?

The reasons assigned in an excellent little pamphlet lately published in this city, are unanswerable to show the utter improbability of assembling a new convention, under circumstances in any degree so favorable to a happy issue, as those in which the late convention met, deliberated, and concluded. I will not repeat the arguments there used, as I presume the production itself has had an extensive circulation. It is certainly well worthy the perusal of every friend to his country. There is, however, one point of light in which the subject of amendments still remains to be considered, and in which it has not yet been exhibited to public view. I cannot resolve to conclude without first taking a survey of it in this aspect.

It appears to me susceptible of absolute demonstration, that it will be far more easy to obtain subsequent than previous amendments to the Constitution. The moment an alteration is made in the present plan, it becomes, to the purpose of adoption, a new one, and must undergo a new decision of each State. To its complete establishment throughout the Union, it will therefore require the concurrence of thirteen States. If, on the contrary, the Constitution proposed should once be ratified by all the States as it stands, alterations in it may at any time be effected by nine States. Here, then, the chances are as thirteen to nine² in favor of subsequent amendment, rather than of the original adoption of an entire system.

This is not all. Every Constitution for the United States must inevitably consist of a great variety of particulars, in which thirteen independent States are to be accommodated in their interests or opinions of interest. We may of course expect to see, in any body of men charged with its original formation, very different combinations of the parts upon different points. Many of those who form a majority on one question, may become the minority on a second, and an association dissimilar to either may constitute the majority on a third. Hence the necessity of moulding and arranging all the particulars which are to compose the whole, in such a manner as to satisfy all the parties to the compact; and hence, also, an immense multiplication of difficulties and casualties in obtaining the collective assent to a final act. The degree of that multiplication must evidently be in a ratio to the number of particulars and the number of parties.

But every amendment to the Constitution, if once established, would be a single proposition, and might be brought forward singly. There would then be no necessity for management or compromise, in relation to any other point — no giving nor taking. The will of the requisite number would at once bring the matter to a decisive issue. And consequently, whenever nine, or rather ten States, were united in the desire of a particular amendment, that amendment must infallibly take place. There can, therefore, be no comparison between the facility of affecting an amendment, and that of establishing in the first instance a complete Constitution.

In opposition to the probability of subsequent amendments, it has been urged that the persons delegated to the administration of the national government will always be disinclined to yield up any portion of the authority of which they were once possessed. For my own part I acknowledge a thorough conviction that any amendments which may, upon mature consideration, be thought useful, will be applicable to the organization of the government, not to the mass of its powers; and on this account alone, I think there is no weight in the observation just stated. I also think there is little weight in it on another account. The intrinsic difficulty of governing THIRTEEN STATES at any rate, independent of calculations upon an ordinary degree of public spirit and integrity, will, in my opinion constantly impose on the national rulers the necessity of a spirit of accommodation to the reasonable expectations of their constituents. But there is yet a further consideration, which proves beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the observation is futile. It is this that the national rulers, whenever nine States concur, will have no option upon the subject. By the fifth article of the plan, the Congress will be obliged “on the application of the legislatures of two thirds of the States [which at present amount to nine], to call a convention for proposing amendments, which shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the States, or by conventions in three fourths thereof.” The words of this article are peremptory. The Congress “shall call a convention.” Nothing in this particular is left to the discretion of that body. And of consequence, all the declamation about the disinclination to a change vanishes in air. Nor however difficult it may be supposed to unite two thirds or three fourths of the State legislatures, in amendments which may affect local interests, can there be any room to apprehend any such difficulty in a union on points which are merely relative to the general liberty or security of the people. We may safely rely on the disposition of the State legislatures to erect barriers against the encroachments of the national authority.

If the foregoing argument is a fallacy, certain it is that I am myself deceived by it, for it is, in my conception, one of those rare instances in which a political truth can be brought to the test of a mathematical demonstration. Those who see the matter in the same light with me, however zealous they may be for amendments, must agree in the propriety of a previous adoption, as the most direct road to their own object.

The zeal for attempts to amend, prior to the establishment of the Constitution, must abate in every man who is ready to accede to the truth of the following observations of a writer equally solid and ingenious: “To balance a large state or society [says he], whether monarchical or

republican, on general laws, is a work of so great difficulty, that no human genius, however comprehensive, is able, by the mere dint of reason and reflection, to effect it. The judgments of many must unite in the work; EXPERIENCE must guide their labor; TIME must bring it to perfection, and the FEELING of inconveniences must correct the mistakes which they inevitably fall into in their first trials and experiments.” These judicious reflections contain a lesson of moderation to all the sincere lovers of the Union, and ought to put them upon their guard against hazarding anarchy, civil war, a perpetual alienation of the States from each other, and perhaps the military despotism of a victorious demagogue, in the pursuit of what they are not likely to obtain, but from TIME and EXPERIENCE. It may be in me a defect of political fortitude, but I acknowledge that I cannot entertain an equal tranquillity with those who affect to treat the dangers of a longer continuance in our present situation as imaginary. A NATION, without a NATIONAL GOVERNMENT, is, in my view, an awful spectacle. The establishment of a Constitution, in time of profound peace, by the voluntary consent of a whole people, is a PRODIGY, to the completion of which I look forward with trembling anxiety. I can reconcile it to no rules of prudence to let go the hold we now have, in so arduous an enterprise, upon seven out of the thirteen States, and after having passed over so considerable a part of the ground, to recommence the course. I dread the more the consequences of new attempts, because I know that POWERFUL INDIVIDUALS, in this and in other States, are enemies to a general national government in every possible shape.

H. OF R.]

Answer to the President.

[MAY 5, 1789.]

States and other Powers who are not in treaty with her, and therefore did not call upon us for retaliation; if we are treated in the same manner as those nations we have no right to complain. He was not opposed to particular regulations to obtain the object which the friends of the measure had in view; but he did not like this mode of doing it, because he feared it would injure the interest of the United States.

Before the House adjourned, Mr. MADISON gave notice, that he intended to bring on the subject of amendments to the constitution, on the 4th Monday of this month.

TUESDAY, May 5.

Mr. BENSON, from the committee appointed to consider of, and report what style or titles it will be proper to annex to the office of President and Vice President of the United States, if any other than those given in the Constitution, and to confer with a committee of the Senate appointed for the same purpose, reported as followeth:

"That it is not proper to annex any style or title to the respective styles or titles of office expressed in the Constitution."

And the said report being twice read at the Clerk's table, was, on the question put thereupon, agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the Clerk of this House do acquaint the Senate therewith.

Mr. MADISON, from the committee appointed to prepare an address on the part of this House to the President of the United States, in answer to his speech to both Houses of Congress, reported as followeth:

The Address of the House of Representatives to George Washington, President of the United States.

SIR: The Representatives of the People of the United States present their congratulations on the event by which your fellow-citizens have attested the pre-eminence of your merit. You have long held the first place in their esteem. You have often received tokens of their affection. You now possess the only proof that remained of their gratitude for your services, of their reverence for your wisdom, and of their confidence in your virtues. You enjoy the highest, because the truest honor, of being the First Magistrate, by the unanimous choice of the freest people on the face of the earth.

We well know the anxieties with which you must have obeyed a summons from the repose reserved for your declining years, into public scenes, of which you had taken your leave for ever. But the obedience was due to the occasion. It is already applauded by the universal joy which welcomes you to your station. And we cannot doubt that it will be rewarded with all the satisfaction with which an ardent love for your fellow citizens must review successful efforts to promote their happiness.

This anticipation is not justified merely by the past experience of your signal services. It is particularly suggested by the pious impressions under which you mean to commence your administration, and the enlightened maxims by which you mean to conduct it. We feel with you the strongest obligations to adore the invisible hand which has led the American peo-

ple through so many difficulties, to cherish a conscientious responsibility for the destiny of republican liberty; and to seek the only sure means of preserving and recommending the precious deposit in a system of legislation founded on the principles of an honest policy, and directed by the spirit of a diffusive patriotism.

The question arising out of the fifth article of the Constitution will receive all the attention demanded by its importance; and will, we trust, be decided, under the influence of all the considerations to which you allude.

In forming the pecuniary provisions for the Executive Department, we shall not lose sight of a wish resulting from motives which give it a peculiar claim to our regard. Your resolution, in a moment critical to the liberties of your country, to renounce all personal emolument, was among the many presages of your patriotic services, which have been amply fulfilled; and your scrupulous adherence now to the law then imposed on yourself, cannot fail to demonstrate the purity, whilst it increases the lustre of a character which has so many titles to admiration.

Such are the sentiments which we have thought fit to address to you. They flow from our own hearts, and we verily believe that, among the millions we represent, there is not a virtuous citizen whose heart will disown them.

All that remains is, that we join in your fervent supplications for the blessings of heaven on our country; and that we add our own for the choicest of these blessings on the most beloved of our citizens.

Said address was committed to a Committee of the whole; and the House immediately resolved itself into a committee, Mr. PAGE in the chair. The committee proposing no amendment thereto, rose and reported the address, and the House agreed to it, and resolved that the Speaker, attended by the members of this House, do present the said address to the President.

Ordered, That Messrs. SINNICKSON, COLES, and SMITH, (of South Carolina,) be a committee to wait on the President, to know when it will be convenient for him to receive the same.

Mr. CLYMER, from the committee appointed for the purpose, reported a bill for laying a duty on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, which passed its first reading.

Mr. BLAND presented to the House the following application from the Legislature of Virginia, to wit:

VIRGINIA, to wit:

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, NOV. 14, 1788.

Resolved, That an application be made in the name and on behalf of the Legislature of this Commonwealth to the Congress of the United States, in the words following, to wit:

"The good People of this Commonwealth, in Convention assembled, having ratified the Constitution submitted to their consideration, this Legislature has, in conformity to that act, and the resolutions of the United States in Congress assembled, to them transmitted, thought proper to make the arrangements that were necessary for carrying it into effect. Having thus shown themselves obedient to the voice of their constituents, all America will find that, so far as

MAY 5, 1789.]

Application of Virginia.

[H. OF R.]

it depended on them, that plan of Government will be carried into immediate operation.

"But the sense of the People of Virginia would be but in part complied with, and but little regarded, if we went no farther. In the very moment of adoption, and coeval with the ratification of the new plan of Government, the general voice of the Convention of this State pointed to objects no less interesting to the People we represent, and equally entitled to our attention. At the same time that, from motives of affection to our sister States, the Convention yielded their assent to the ratification, they gave the most unequivocal proofs that they dreaded its operation under the present form.

"In acceding to the Government under this impression, painful must have been the prospect, had they not derived consolation from a full expectation of its imperfections being speedily amended. In this resource, therefore, they placed their confidence, a confidence that will continue to support them, whilst they have reason to believe that they have not calculated upon it in vain.

"In making known to you the objections of the People of this Commonwealth to the new plan of Government, we deem it unnecessary to enter into a particular detail of its defects, which they consider as involving all the great and unalienable rights of freedom. For their sense on this subject, we beg leave to refer you to the proceedings of their late Convention, and the sense of the House of Delegates, as expressed in their resolutions of the thirtieth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

"We think proper, however, to declare, that, in our opinion, as those objections were not founded in speculative theory, but deduced from principles which have been established by the melancholy example of other nations in different ages, so they will never be removed, until the cause itself shall cease to exist. The sooner, therefore, the public apprehensions are quieted, and the Government is possessed of the confidence of the People, the more salutary will be its operations, and the longer its duration.

"The cause of amendments we consider as a common cause; and, since concessions have been made from political motives, which, we conceive, may endanger the Republic, we trust that a commendable zeal will be shown for obtaining those provisions, which experience has taught us are necessary to secure from danger the unalienable rights of human nature.

"The anxiety with which our countrymen press for the accomplishment of this important end, will ill admit of delay. The slow forms of Congressional discussion and recommendation, if, indeed, they should ever agree to any change, would, we fear, be less certain of success. Happily for their wishes, the Constitution hath presented an alternative, by admitting the submission to a convention of the States. To this, therefore, we resort as the source from whence they are to derive relief from their present apprehensions.

"We do, therefore, in behalf of our constituents, in the most earnest and solemn manner, make this application to Congress, that a convention be immediately called, of deputies from the several States, with full power to take into their consideration the defects of this constitution that have been suggested by the State Conventions, and report such amendments thereto as they shall find best suited to pro-

mote our common interests, and secure to ourselves and our latest posterity the great and unalienable rights of mankind.

"JOHN JONES, *Speaker Senate.*

"THOMAS MATHEWS, *Speaker Ho. Del.*"

After the reading of this application,

Mr. BLAND moved to refer it to the Committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. BOUDINOT.—According to the terms of the Constitution, the business cannot be taken up until a certain number of States have concurred in similar applications; certainly the House is disposed to pay a proper attention to the application of so respectable a State as Virginia, but if it is a business which we cannot interfere with in a constitutional manner, we had better let it remain on the files of the House until the proper number of applications come forward.

Mr. BLAND thought there could be no impropriety in referring any subject to a committee, but surely this deserved the serious and solemn consideration of Congress. He hoped no gentleman would oppose the compliment of referring it to a Committee of the whole; beside, it would be a guide to the deliberations of the committee on the subject of amendments, which would shortly come before the House.

Mr. MADISON said, he had no doubt but the House was inclined to treat the present application with respect, but he doubted the propriety of committing it, because it would seem to imply that the House had a right to deliberate upon the subject. This he believed was not the case until two-thirds of the State Legislatures concurred in such application, and then it is out of the power of Congress to decline complying, the words of the Constitution being express and positive relative to the agency Congress may have in case of applications of this nature. "The Congress, wherever 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." From hence it must appear, that Congress have no deliberative power on this occasion. The most respectful and constitutional mode of performing our duty will be, to let it be entered on the minutes, and remain upon the files of the House until similar applications come to hand from two-thirds of the States.

Mr. BOUDINOT hoped the gentleman who desired the commitment of the application would not suppose him wanting in respect to the State of Virginia. He entertained the most profound respect for her—but it was on a principle of respect to order and propriety that he opposed the commitment; enough had been said to convince gentlemen that it was improper to commit—for what purpose can it be done? what can the committee report? The application is to call a new convention. Now, in this case, there is nothing left for us to do, but to call one when two-thirds of the State Legislatures ap-

H. OF R.]

Duties on Tonnage.

[MAY 5, 1789.]

ply for that purpose. He hoped the gentleman would withdraw his motion for commitment.

Mr. BLAND.—The application now before the committee contains a number of reasons why it is necessary to call a convention. By the fifth article of the Constitution, Congress are obliged to order this convention when two-thirds of the Legislatures apply for it; but how can these reasons be properly weighed, unless it be done in committee? Therefore, I hope the House will agree to refer it.

Mr. HUNTINGTON thought it proper to let the application remain on the table, it can be called up with others when enough are presented to make two-thirds of the whole States. There would be an evident impropriety in committing, because it would argue a right in the House to deliberate, and, consequently, a power to procrastinate the measure applied for.

Mr. TUCKER thought it not right to disregard the application of any State, and inferred, that the House had a right to consider every application that was made; if two-thirds had not applied, the subject might be taken into consideration, but if two-thirds had applied, it precluded deliberation on the part of the House. He hoped the present application would be properly noticed.

Mr. GERRY.—The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MADISON) told us yesterday, that he meant to move the consideration of amendments on the fourth Monday of this month; he did not make such motion then, and may be prevented by accident, or some other cause, from carrying his intention into execution when the time he mentioned shall arrive. I think the subject however is introduced to the House, and, perhaps, it may consist with order to let the present application lie on the table until the business is taken up generally.

Mr. PAGE thought it the best way to enter the application at large upon the Journals, and do the same by all that came in, until sufficient were made to obtain their object, and let the original be deposited in the archives of Congress. He deemed this the proper mode of disposing of it, and what is in itself proper can never be construed into disrespect.

Mr. BLAND acquiesced in this disposal of the application. Whereupon, it was ordered to be entered at length on the Journals, and the original to be placed on the files of Congress.

DUTIES ON TONNAGE.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Report of the Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, in relation to the duty on tonnage.

Mr. JACKSON (from Georgia) moved to lower the tonnage duty from thirty cents, as it stood in the report of the committee on ships of nations in alliance, and to insert twenty cents, with a view of reducing the tonnage on the vessels of Powers not in alliance. In laying a higher duty on foreign tonnage than on our own, I presume, said he, the Legislature have

three things in contemplation: first, The encouragement of American shipping; 2ndly, Raising a Revenue; and, 3dly, The support of light-houses and beacons for the purposes of navigation. Now, for the first object, namely, the encouragement of American shipping, I judge twenty cents will be sufficient, the duty on our own being only six cents; but if twenty cents are laid in this case, I conclude that a higher rate will be imposed upon the vessels of nations not in alliance. As these form the principal part of the foreign navigation, the duty will be adequate to the end proposed. I take it, the idea of revenue from this source is not much relied upon by the House; and surely twenty cents is enough to answer all the purposes of erecting and supporting the necessary light-houses. On a calculation of what will be paid in Georgia, I find a sufficiency for these purposes; and I make no doubt but enough will be collected in every State from this duty. The tonnage employed in Georgia is about twenty thousand tons, fourteen thousand tons are foreign; the duty on this quantity will amount to £466 13s. 4d. Georgia currency. I do not take in the six cents upon American vessels, yet this sum appears to be as much as can possibly be wanted for the purpose of improving our navigation.

When we begin a new system, we ought to act with moderation; the necessity and propriety of every measure ought to appear evident to our constituents, to prevent clamor and complaint. I need not insist upon the truth of this observation by offering arguments in its support. Gentlemen see we are scarcely warm in our seats, before applications are made for amendments to the Constitution; the people are afraid that Congress will exercise their power to oppress them. If we shackle the commerce of America by heavy imposition, we shall rivet them in their distrust. The question before the committee appears to me to be, whether we shall draw in, by tender means, the States that are now out of the Union, or deter them from joining us, by holding out the iron hand of tyranny and oppression. I am for the former, as the most likely way of perpetuating the federal Government. North Carolina will be materially affected by a high tonnage; her vessels in the lumber trade will be considerably injured by the regulation; she will discover this, and examine the advantages and disadvantages of entering into the Union. If the disadvantages preponderate, it may be the cause of her throwing herself into the arms of Britain; her peculiar situation will enable her to injure the trade of both South Carolina and Georgia. The disadvantages of a high tonnage duty on foreign vessels are not so sensibly felt by the Northern States; they have nearly vessels enough of their own to carry on all their trade, consequently the loss sustained by them will be but small; but the Southern States employ mostly foreign shipping, and unless their produce is carried by them to market it will perish. At this mo-

The 37th “Convention of States” Discovered!

- August 21, 2016
- Rob Natelson
- Recently a professor teaching constitutional law at a prestigious university wrote in one of the nation’s top newspapers that we should oppose an Article V convention of states in part because the 1787 Constitutional Convention is “the only precedent we have.”

As occurs too often among law professors, he obviously had not researched the subject before writing. If he had, he would have discovered that in Russel Caplan’s 1988 Oxford University Press book on amendments conventions, the author identified several conventions of states that assembled during the Founding Era. Moreover, in 2013, *Florida Law Review* published my survey of the many American inter-colonial and interstate conventions before and during that period. In addition, this website has documented five conventions of states held since the Founding Era.

The generation that ratified the Constitution applied the term “convention” to a diplomatic gathering of three or more American colonies or states. The term did not include (1) negotiations between only two governments, (2) meetings of governors not formally authorized, or (3) continuing bodies, such as the United Colonies of New England (1643-84), the Second Continental Congress (1775-1781), or the Confederation Congress (1781-89). Conventions might be limited to colonies or states or they might include other sovereign entities, such as the British Crown or Indian tribes. Among synonyms for “convention” were *congress*, *council*, and *committee*. Often two synonyms were used in conjunction, as in “a committee or convention held at Boston.” The word “congress” to describe a convention fell out of use soon after creation of the Confederation Congress.

My *Florida Law Review* article identified the following American intergovernmental conventions up to and including the 1787 Constitutional Convention:

- * Albany (1677) (Indian negotiations)
- * Boston (1689) (defense issues)
- * Albany (1689) (Indian negotiations)
- * New York City (1690) (defense)
- * New York City (1693) (defense)
- * Albany (1694) (Indian negotiations)
- * New York City (1704) (defense)
- * Boston (1711) (defense)
- * Albany (1722) (Indian negotiations)
- * Albany (1744) (defense)
- * Lancaster, PA (1744) (Indian negotiations)
- * Albany (1745) (defense)
- * Albany (1745) (Indian negotiations)
- * New York City (1747) (defense)
- * Albany (1751) (Indian negotiations)

- * Albany (1754) (Indian negotiations and a plan of colonial union)
- * Boston(?) (1757) (defense)
- * New York City (1765) (response to Stamp Act)
- * Fort Stanwix (Rome, NY) (1768) (Indian negotiations)
- * New York City (1774) (response to British actions)
- * Providence, RI (1776-77) (paper currency and public credit)
- * York Town, PA (1777) (price control)
- * Springfield, MA (1777) (economic issues)
- * New Haven, CN (1778) (price controls and other responses to inflation)
- * Hartford, CN (1779) (economic issues)
- * Philadelphia (1780) (price controls)
- * Boston (1780) (conduct of Revolutionary War)
- * Hartford (1780) (conduct of Revolutionary War)
- * Providence, RI (1781) (war supply)
- * Annapolis, MD (1786) (trade)
- * Philadelphia (1787) (revise the political system)

Thus, I had found 20 inter-governmental conventions from before Independence and 11 after Independence. Here are the conventions held after the Constitution was ratified:

- * Hartford, CN (1814) (response to War of 1812)
- * Nashville, TN (1850) (Southern response to the North)
- * Washington, DC (1861) (propose a constitutional amendment)
- * Montgomery, AL (1861) (write the Confederate constitution)
- * Santa Fe, NM (1922) (negotiate the Colorado River Compact)

That totals 36 in all. But there's more: Between Independence and ratification of the Constitution, several other conventions were formally called or applied for, but never met. They were to address such issues as taxes, currency inflation, and improvements to interstate navigation. The official records pertaining to their applications and calls provide additional guidance on the subject.

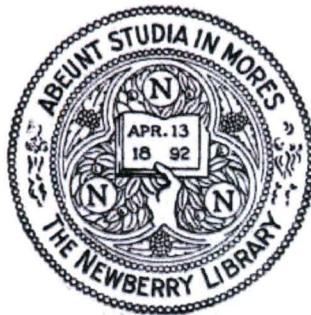
Now a 37th convention has surfaced: **The Albany Council of 1684.**

I had heard of the Albany Council because one of my sources mentioned it—but only as a meeting of two colonies with the Iroquois. It turns out, however, that a third colony also participated, thereby qualifying it as a convention. The colonial governments participating were those of New York, Virginia, and Massachusetts. The Iroquois participants were the Mohawk, Cayuga, Onondaga, Oneida, and Seneca tribes. New York and Virginia were represented by their governors, and Massachusetts by a prominent New Yorker especially commissioned for the purpose: Stephanus Van Cortlandt. The issues were varied: Virginia was unhappy with Indian depredations on its territory. The Senecas complained that the French Canadian governor was arming and inciting the Senecas' enemies. Massachusetts had a number of proposals to promote. All parties wanted to strengthen the "covenant chain" among them. One result of the convention was an Iroquois-colonial treaty.

The records of the convention are in longhand on parchment, and available in the Library in Virginia in Richmond. They are entitled *Proceedings of a Council at Albany, New York, with the Sachems of Three Indian Nations, 1684 July 31*—but as the records indicate, the number of Indian nations participating was actually five.

A LIST OF OFFICIAL
PUBLICATIONS OF AMERICAN
STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS
1776-1916

COMPILED FOR USE IN
THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY
BY
AUGUSTUS HUNT SHEARER, Ph.D.
OF THE LIBRARY STAFF



CHICAGO

1917

FOREWORD

This list comprises all known official publications of state constitutional conventions. Included are state publications, official reprints, and documents in other volumes (as historical society collections and congressional documents), but not material in legislative records, such as that providing for the calling of conventions and for amendments.

Our Bulletin number four, published in 1915, listed 557 different titles, which, with their republication in new editions or other forms, made up 615 numbers. Since that time, 61 additional titles have been found, and three, which were improperly included in the former list, have been omitted from this one. The revised and corrected list, therefore, as it appears in this Bulletin number six, contains 572 titles which, with reprints, etc. make a total of 679 entries.

There is, of course, a great difference in the importance of the works listed, the more valuable being the "Journals", "Proceedings", or "Minutes", and the "Debates". It is hoped that the list of the works of major importance is substantially complete. Of the minor items, it may seem that some are of no importance at all; but as a scholar may approach his subject from any angle, all publications, such as rules, ordinances, reports of committees, speeches, lists of members, where such were separately published, have been included. It will be noted however that the major items are always listed first. As far as possible, where a separately printed title is recorded and numbered in this list and is also to be found in some other publication, such fact is noted. No less than 97 titles, generally minor items, are to be found published also in other forms, usually in the major

ix

STATE OF MAINE.

Resolves providing for the appointment of Commissioners to Convention at Washington.

Resolved that Hon William P. Fessenden, Lot. W. Merrill, Daniel E. Lorne, John J. Perry, Ezra B. French, Freeman W. Morse, Stephen Coburn and Stephen C. Foster, are hereby appointed Commissioners from the State of Maine, to act in the Convention now assembled in Washington, upon the invitation of Virginia; said Commissioners to be subject at all times to the control of the Legislature.

Resolved that the Governor be requested to inform said Commissioners forthwith by telegraph of their appointment.

Order suspended. Twice read & passed
the yeas, nays,
Charles A. Miller, Clerk.

In Senate, Feb 7, 1861.
These Resolves read twice & passed to be
engrossed in concurrence. James M. Lincoln. Secy.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 28, 1861.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, from the select committee of five, reported the following joint resolution; which was read and passed to a second reading, and postponed to and made the special order for Friday, March 1, at 12½ o'clock.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

WHEREAS, commissioners, appointed on the invitation of the State of Virginia, by the following States, respectively: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Kansas, have met in convention at the city of Washington, for the purpose of considering the distracted and perilous condition of the country, and proposing measures for the preservation of the peace, the safety of the people, and the security of the Union, and having performed that duty, and communicated to Congress the result of their deliberations, with a request and recommendation on the part and in the name of said States, that the following be proposed to the several States as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, according to the fifth article of said instrument, namely:



“The fact that the states today are hosting annual meetings based on the same set of rules that our Founding Fathers followed over 200 years ago, proves that these rules are not dead, or lost, or ignored as some claim. To the contrary, they are vibrant, and healthy, and followed to this day.”

Runaway Convention? Meet the ULC: An Annual Conference of States Started in 1892 That Has Never Run Away

Ken Quinn, Regional Director for Convention of States Action

For decades fearmongers and naysayers have been claiming that the 1787 Constitutional Convention was a “runaway” convention and therefore if an Article V convention for proposing amendments were held today that it would “runaway” also.

Constitutional attorney Michael Farris (*Can We Trust The Constitution? Answering The Runaway Convention Myth*) has conducted a thorough inspection of the commissions from the state legislatures and concluded that the delegates to the Constitutional Convention acted well within their powers. The charge that the delegates exceeded their authority was originally refuted by James Madison in *Federalist 40, The Powers of the Convention to Form a Mixed Government Examined and Sustained*.

Leading Article V scholar Professor Robert Natelson has discovered and researched over thirty multi-colony and multi-state conventions, proving that the process of states convening to address critical issues was a well-established practice (*Founding Era Conventions and the Meaning of the Constitution’s “Convention for Proposing Amendments”*).



Moreover, the procedures at the conventions were incredibly uniform: each state is represented by “commissioners” appointed in a manner determined by the state legislature, commissioners had no authority to act outside the scope of their commission, each state had one vote regardless of its population or how many commissioners it sent. Not a single one of these thirty-plus conventions “ran away.”

Still the naysayers persist and claim that times have changed and a convention could never be held in today’s partisan political climate without running away and destroying our Constitution. Reality, however, paints a different picture. In fact, the States have been meeting together every single year since 1892 (except 1945) to propose laws through the Uniform Law Commission (ULC, also known as the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws).

The Uniform Law Commission: Federalism in Practice

Few people are familiar with the Uniform Law Commission, but almost everyone benefits from their work—in fact, anyone who has ever purchased goods from a seller in another state has been the beneficiary of laws drafted by the ULC. The States created the ULC as a way to promote federalism and exercise their Tenth Amendment powers.

The States recognized that the Tenth Amendment gave them great power to shape the development of American society, but they also realized that with that power came certain dangers. The reservation of certain powers to the States meant that the States could enact different laws on the same subjects creating all kinds of a confusion and difficulty for people dealing with multiple states.¹ Of course in some cases this can be a good thing: California and Texas are different states with different heritages and different people—they should be able to enact different laws to represent their citizens. But in others it can be positively crippling. Just ask the Founders who watched their newly founded country nearly tear itself apart due to different commercial systems and regulations in the States.

This has been the perpetual struggle of all federal systems throughout history. One solution is to centralize power in a federal government, and have it enact laws forcing the States to act together. The other is for the States to voluntarily come together and cooperate on issues of common concern, like commerce. In 1892, the States chose the second option and created the Uniform Law Commission.



Every year, without fail, the commissioners from the States come together at the ULC's annual meeting to draft and vote on legislation to propose to their states, functioning much like an annual Article V Convention of States, except that instead of proposing amendments, they propose legislation. Today the ULC has nearly 350 commissioners representing all 50 states as well as Washington, D.C., Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

The Uniform Law Commission Follows the Same Rules that Have Governed Multi-State Conventions Throughout American History

The ULC's process of drafting and proposing legislation is almost identical to the process for an Article V Convention of States and the process used by the Founders at their many multi-state conventions. Much like an Article V Convention of States, at the ULC:

- Each state is represented by "commissioners." The number and selection of commissioners for each state is determined by that state's legislature. 5
- Each commissioner is required to present the commission (credentials) issued to them by their state legislature before they can represent their state. 6
- The ULC's "Scope and Program Committee" reviews all proposed topics up for consideration by the ULC to ensure that they are consistent with the ULC's mission. 7
- The ULC appoints drafting committees to draft the text of each legislative proposal. 8
- Each piece of legislation that is drafted must be approved by the entire body of commissioners sitting as a committee of the whole.
- Finally, the commissioners vote on each piece of legislation by state, with each state having one vote. A majority of the States present must approve the legislation before it is formally proposed to the States.
- Even once the legislation is formally proposed to the States as a model act, the state legislatures must adopt that legislation to make it binding. Until it is adopted by the state legislatures it remains only a proposal. 9

Thanks in large part to the ULC, today the States have uniform laws on a number of topics, including the Uniform Commercial Code, effectively keeping the federal government at bay and preserving the fragments of federalism. If not for the foresight of the States in 1892, much of the legal framework that allows for seamless and efficient cooperation between the States in our modern commercial system would never have been developed, or, perhaps even worse, would have been created and preempted by the federal government.

This reservation of certain powers to the States, however, created the possibility that the States could and would enact diverse statutes on the same subjects, "leading to confusion and difficulty in areas common to all jurisdictions."¹ The first annual meeting of the ULC was held in Saratoga, New York. Twelve representatives from seven states attended: Delaware, Georgia, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania (Mississippi's appointed commissioners were unable to attend).³ The States recognized that this was a historic moment. The report of the first meeting proudly stated that "It is probably not too much to say that this is the most important juristic work undertaken in the United States since the adoption of the Federal Constitution."²

In the more than one hundred years that have elapsed since that time, there has been no official effort to obtain greater harmony of law among the States of the Union; and it is the first time since the debates on the constitution that accredited representatives of the several states have met together to discuss any legal question from a national point of view.⁴

The fact that the States today are hosting annual meetings based on the same set of rules that our Founding Fathers followed over 200 years ago, proves that these rules are not dead, or lost, or ignored as some claim. To the contrary, they are vibrant, and healthy, and followed to this day.

Since its beginning in 1892, the Uniform Law Commission has proposed over 300 acts to the state legislatures for adoption. Over the course of that time the commissioners have never exceeded their authority nor has there ever been a "runaway" conference that exceeded the authority or mission of the ULC.

Conclusion

The preposterous notion that the States are incapable of holding a meeting today to debate, draft, and propose amendments to the Constitution because it will "runaway" is not only historically baseless, but is completely undercut by the hard work of the ULC over the past 124 years. It is an undeniable fact that the States are fully capable today of appointing highly intelligent and qualified individuals to research, draft, and propose laws. There is no need to speculate how the States will come together to hold an Article V Convention of States; they are already in the habit of doing so. There is no need to speculate about the rules for a convention; the same rules our Founders followed centuries ago are still followed today when the States assemble to propose laws through the Uniform Law Commission.

1. Walter P. Armstrong, Jr., A Century of Service: A Centennial History of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws 12 (1991) at 13 (as cited in Robert A. Stein, Forming A More Perfect Union, A History of the Uniform Law Commission, at 3).
2. Robert A. Stein, A More Perfect Union, A History of the Uniform Law Commission, Forward by Sandra Day O'Connor, at x.
3. Walter P. Armstrong Jr., A Century of Service: A Centennial History of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws 12 (1991) at 11 (as cited in Robert A. Stein, Forming A More Perfect Union, A History of the Uniform Law Commission, at 7).
4. Robert A. Stein, Forming a More Perfect Union: A History of the Uniform Law Commission 8 (2013) (quoting 41 Cent. L.J. 1, 165 (1895)).
5. Uniform Law Commission Constitution, Article II, Membership, Section 2.2 Commissioners. <http://www.uniformlaws.org/Narrative.aspx?title=Constitution>
6. Uniform Law Commission Constitution, Article II, Membership, Section 2.6 Credentials. <http://www.uniformlaws.org/Narrative.aspx?title=Constitution>
7. Uniform Law Commission website, ULC Drafting Process, <http://www.uniformlaws.org/Narrative.aspx?title=ULC%20Drafting%20Process>
8. Ibid.
9. Ibid.



CONVENTION of STATES ACTION

NEW HAMPSHIRE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1902

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

In the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Two.

In the convention of delegates assembled at Concord on the first Tuesday of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two, for the purpose of revising the constitution of this state, in pursuance of an act of the legislature passed March 21, 1901.

Resolved: That the alterations and amendments proposed to the constitution shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the state, at meetings which shall be daily called and held in the several towns, wards of cities, and other places in the state on the second Tuesday of each month to be by said voters meetings, or any within the same week.

Resolved: That the alterations and amendments proposed to the constitution shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the state, at meetings which shall be daily called and held in the several towns, wards of cities, and other places in the state on the second Tuesday of each month to be by said voters meetings, or any within the same week.

'ConCon'

(Continued from page one)

The constitution they drafted was never submitted to the people for their approval and was designed only as a wartime measure. It provided for no separation of power between the executive and judicial branches of government.

While this Constitution was temporary in nature, it was 8 1/2 years before a new one was framed. The second constitution was rejected three separate times in different forms until it was approved and took effect June, 1783—regarded as the date of the organization of the present government of New Hampshire.

Although it has been amended on several occasions, this constitution remains the fundamental law of the state.

One week from tomorrow, on May 15, more than 450 men and women from all parts of the state, representing nearly every town and city ward, will gather in the Hall of the House of Representatives for New Hampshire's 14th Constitutional Convention. About 60 percent of them are present or past members of the State Legislature. They will be here for one pur-

400 New Hampshiremen Scrutinize Constitution

CONCORD, N.H. (AP) — The state's second-oldest constitution came in for its decennial review today as 400 delegates met in the State House for the start of the New Hampshire Constitutional Convention.

The New Hampshire constitution took effect in June 1784, four years after Massachusetts' and four years before the U.S. Constitution. Among issues to be voted on this year will be the use of

highway funds for general transportation, a state version of the federal Equal Rights Amendment and the size of the 424-seat legislature, largest state legislative body in the nation.

The first order of business was the election of a president from among former Gov. Walter Peterson of Peterboro, Rep. Joseph Eaton of Hillsboro, Wil-

The N. H. ConCon—

(Continued from page one)

By 1900, the House membership total had again climbed—this time to about 400.

The four Conventions after the turn of the century proposed five amendments to cut the size of the House. All of them failed to be ratified.

"Possibly," according to Upton, "because these amendments, with a single exception, would have made the reduction at the expense of the cities and larger towns."

Here's how the present House membership was set up: The Constitution, under a 1942 amendment, says the House shall have 325 members and for each representative after the first there shall be three times as many inhabitants as required for the first.

each ward voters say the lion learns n of lawmakers of populatio Three non Imperative state are to House as eq will permit.

Their s 2—Towns small to qual five of their or combined or wards 2—Repre should be by tion Three fiction) find combined or wards

Full Report On Proposals Soon Ready

CONCORD—Recommendations for action at New Hampshire's Constitutional Convention May 12—all dynamite-laden proposals—were made public here today.

Chairman Joseph A. Millmet said the state's nine-member Constitution Study Commission will recommend 14 constitutional amendments. They are:

1. Reduce the State House of Representatives from 400 members to 300 or less.
2. Increase the State Senate from 24 members to 36 or more.
3. Increase the pay of legislators from \$200 to \$1,000 per session, and cut their mileage allowances to the rate allowed state employees.
4. Give the Legislature power to propose amendments to the State Constitution.
5. Lengthen the governor's term from two to four years.
6. Loosen constitutional restrictions on the Legislature's power to levy taxes.
7. Change the basis of apportioning State Senate districts from wealth to population.
8. Provide a district system to allow full-time representation for all towns in the State House of Representatives.

What Is New Hampshire's Constitutional Convention?

Many Changes Suggested But Few Get Adopted

CONCORD — "We not allow the Legislature to recommend changes in the State Constitution. County government should be abolished." The Governor's Council is a valuable check on the executive branch and is not an unneeded creature of colonial government. Let's give the cities and towns more to do about zoning their own affairs. There are a few of the constitutional amendments proposed to be considered by the House of Representatives at Concord, N.H., 14th Constitutional Convention, which convenes next Tuesday. Florida, the method of amending the Constitution, the method of amending the Governor's Council and "home rule" proposals are among those to come up at the course of deliberations at the Convention. But there's a "fast track" to be before them and other proposals can become amendments to the Constitution. They must first be passed by a majority of the

What Is New Hampshire's Constitutional Convention?

more than 50 ConCon delegates. Then the two and one-half day session must be attended in the people to the form of referendum and require a two-thirds majority of the votes cast to be ratified. Changes in the method of amending the Constitution have been suggested at every New Hampshire constitutional convention since 1792. In 1841 and again in 1850 the people turned down a proposal that amendments to submitted to the voters after passage by two successive Legislatures. In 1899 the voters rejected a proposal that they be asked whether they was a ConCon every third year in order to amend the Constitution. The proposal accepted to be presented this year would allow the Legislature, as well as a ConCon, to submit amendments to the voters. For example, the proposal that amendments be presented either by the Legislature or by constitutional convention. In these times, the constitutional convention is usually convened only when a general election is deemed necessary. Gov. Bennett says he favors such a plan for changing the method of amending the constitution. The Governor says he feels it is not necessary to have a ConCon every seven years. Even so, there has been little public opposition to such a proposal although some ConCon delegates anticipate opposition will develop. Another "hot" issue expected to come up at the ConCon is the question of whether county government should be abolished in New Hampshire. The territory state is divided into 10 counties, which have their own courts and elect their own officials such as county commissioners, sheriffs and so forth. Professor James W. English of the Concord Daily Monitor, a ConCon delegate from Bow, says county governments are "unconstitutional" and have outgrown their usefulness. County courts should be eliminated by the state, English says, because they are part of the state's judicial system. He also suggests that courts be placed to the state in the same manner as judges. (Please turn to page Twenty-five)

What Is New Hampshire's Constitutional Convention?

Few Persons Know What 'ConCon' Is or How It Works

CONCORD — Many people in the state who would be affected by a Constitutional Convention do not know what it is or how it works. The Governor's Council is a valuable check on the executive branch and is not an unneeded creature of colonial government. Let's give the cities and towns more to do about zoning their own affairs. There are a few of the constitutional amendments proposed to be considered by the House of Representatives at Concord, N.H., 14th Constitutional Convention, which convenes next Tuesday. Florida, the method of amending the Constitution, the method of amending the Governor's Council and "home rule" proposals are among those to come up at the course of deliberations at the Convention. But there's a "fast track" to be before them and other proposals can become amendments to the Constitution. They must first be passed by a majority of the

What Is New Hampshire's Constitutional Convention?

Possible Revamping of Legislature Seen Key Issue

The Legislature meets once every two years with only two months of its deliberation, which usually run between the end of August and the beginning of January. They are the general sessions for and actions a Constitutional amendment to change the size of the House. Proposals of such an amendment was the House is unpopular and inefficient because of its size. They say, legislative proposals are often killed because of inefficiency and sometimes result in passage of ineffectual legislation. Those who want to keep the House as it is say it is already over-represented. They say it's part of the state's history. New England town meetings on a state-wide level. And they deny that the size of the House makes it inefficient. If the Constitutional Convention — about half of whom are 400 members and legislators — should have a resolution to cut the size of the House, it would be presented to the people in the form of a referendum at a vote in that election around the year, it would become law. "The size of the House of Representatives and the

What Is New Hampshire's Constitutional Convention?

as proposed in the amendment to the constitution?

1. Do you approve of empowering the legislature to impose taxes not only upon polls and estates but also upon other classes of property, including franchises and property when passing by will or inheritance?
2. Do you approve of allowing the legislature to give police courts jurisdiction to try and determine, subject to the respondent's right of appeal and trial by jury, criminal cases wherein the punishment is less than imprisonment in the state prison?
3. Do you approve of amending the Bill of Rights by striking out the word "evangelical" before the word "principles" and inserting the word "Christian" and striking out the word "Protestant" before the words "teachers of piety, religion and morality" and striking out the word "towns" in two places where the legislature is empowered to authorize "towns, parishes and religious societies" to support and maintain teach-

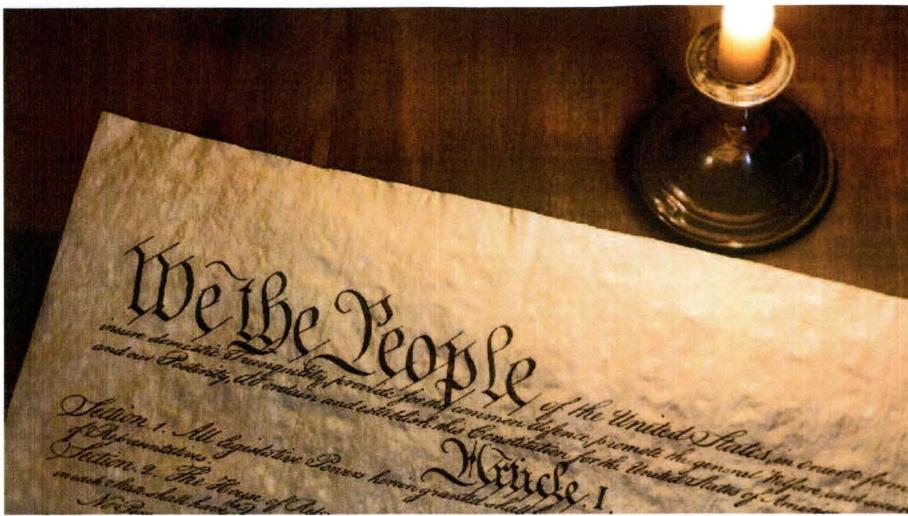
What Is New Hampshire's Constitutional Convention?

as proposed in the amendment to the constitution?

4. Do you approve of amending the Bill of Rights by striking out the word "evangelical" before the word "principles" and inserting the word "Christian" and striking out the word "Protestant" before the words "teachers of piety, religion and morality" and striking out the word "towns" in two places where the legislature is empowered to authorize "towns, parishes and religious societies" to support and maintain teach-

Constitutional Convention to Convene in Concord

By JOHN WATKINS and Staff Writers CONCORD — The state capital will be the scene of the greatest legislative session in New Hampshire's history when the 14th Constitutional Convention convenes here Tuesday. The Legislature convenes here every two years with only two months of its deliberation, which usually run between the end of August and the beginning of January. They are the general sessions for and actions a Constitutional amendment to change the size of the House. Proposals of such an amendment was the House is unpopular and inefficient because of its size. They say, legislative proposals are often killed because of inefficiency and sometimes result in passage of ineffectual legislation. Those who want to keep the House as it is say it is already over-represented. They say it's part of the state's history. New England town meetings on a state-wide level. And they deny that the size of the House makes it inefficient. If the Constitutional Convention — about half of whom are 400 members and legislators — should have a resolution to cut the size of the House, it would be presented to the people in the form of a referendum at a vote in that election around the year, it would become law. "The size of the House of Representatives and the



Amendments work.
 In fact, amendments have had a major impact on American political life, mostly for good.

The Lamp of Experience: Constitutional Amendments Work

Robert Natelson, Independence Institute's Senior Fellow in Constitutional Jurisprudence and Head of the Institute's Article V Information Center

Opponents of a Convention of States long argued there was an unacceptable risk that a convention might do too much. It now appears they were mistaken. So they increasingly argue that amendments cannot do enough.

The gist of this argument is that amendments would accomplish nothing because federal officials would violate amendments as readily as they violate the original Constitution.

Opponents will soon find their new position even less defensible than the old. This is because the contention that amendments are useless flatly contradicts over two centuries of American experience — experience that demonstrates that *amendments work*. In fact, amendments have had a major impact on American political life, mostly for good.

The Framers inserted an amendment process into the Constitution to render the underlying system less fragile and more durable. They saw the amendment mechanism as a way to:

- correct drafting errors;
- resolve constitutional disputes, such as by reversing bad Supreme Court decisions;
- respond to changed conditions; and
- correct and forestall governmental abuse.

The Framers turned out to be correct, because in the intervening years we have adopted amendments for all four of those reasons. Today, nearly all of these amendments are accepted by the overwhelming majority of Americans, and all but very few remain in full effect. Possibly because ratification of a constitutional amendment is a powerful expression of popular political will, amendments have proved more durable than some parts of the original Constitution.

Following are some examples:

Correcting Drafting Errors

Although the Framers were very great people, they still were human, and they occasionally erred. Thus, they inserted into the Constitution qualifications for Senators,

Representatives, and the President, but omitted any for Vice President. They also adopted a presidential/vice presidential election procedure that, while initially plausible, proved unacceptable in practice.

The founding generation proposed and ratified the Twelfth Amendment to correct those mistakes. The Twenty-Fifth Amendment addressed some other deficiencies in Article II, which deals with the presidency. Both amendments are in full effect today.

Resolving Constitutional Disputes and Overruling the Supreme Court

The Framers wrote most of the Constitution in clear language, but they knew that, as with any legal document, there would be differences of interpretation. The amendment process was a way of resolving interpretive disputes.

The founding generation employed it for this purpose just seven years after the Constitution came into effect. In *Chisholm v. Georgia*, the Supreme Court misinterpreted the wording of Article III defining the jurisdiction of the federal courts. The Eleventh Amendment reversed that decision.

Continued to back page



CONVENTION
 of STATES



Women's Suffrage envoys on and about the East Steps of the Capitol, May 9, 1914. The Nineteenth Amendment was ratified August 18, 1920.

Continued from front page

In 1857, the Court issued *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, in which it erroneously interpreted the Constitution to deny citizenship to African Americans. The Citizenship Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment reversed that case.

In 1970, the Court decided *Oregon v. Mitchell*, whose misinterpretation of the Constitution created a national election law mess. A year later, Americans cleaned up the mess by ratifying the Twenty-Sixth Amendment.

All these amendments are in full effect today, and fully respected by the courts.

Responding to Changed Conditions

The Twentieth Amendment is the most obvious example of a response to changed conditions. Reflecting improvements in transportation since the Founding, it moved the inauguration of Congress and President from March to the January following election.

Similarly, the Nineteenth Amendment, which assured women the vote in states not already granting it, was passed for reasons beyond simple fairness. During the 1800s, medical and technological advances made

possible by a vigorous market economy improved the position of women immeasurably and rendered their political participation far more feasible. Without these changes, I doubt the Nineteenth Amendment would have been adopted.

Needless to say, the Nineteenth and Twentieth Amendments are in full effect many years after they were ratified.

Correcting and Forestalling Government Abuse

Avoiding and correcting government abuse was a principal reason the Constitutional Convention unanimously inserted the state-driven convention procedure into Article V. Our failure to use that procedure helps explain why the earlier constitutional barriers against federal overreaching seem a little ragged. Before looking at the problems, however, let's look at some successes:

- We adopted the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Twenty-Fourth Amendments to correct state abuses of power. All of these are in substantially full effect.
- In 1992, we ratified the Twenty-Seventh Amendment, 203 years after James Madi-

son first proposed it. It limits congressional pay raises, although some would say not enough.

- In 1951, we adopted the Twenty-Second Amendment, limiting the President to two terms. Eleven Presidents later, it remains in full force, and few would contend it has not made a difference.

Now the problems: Because we have not used the convention process, the first 10 amendments (the Bill of Rights) remain almost the only amendments significantly limiting congressional overreaching. I suppose that if the Founders had listened to the "amendments won't make any difference" crowd, they would not have adopted the Bill of Rights either. But I don't know anyone today who seriously claims the Bill of Rights has made no difference.

"I have but one lamp by which my feet are guided; and that is the lamp of experience," Patrick Henry said. "I know of no way of judging of the future but by the past."

In this case, the lamp of experience sheds light unmistakably bright and clear: Constitutional amendments work.



CONVENTION of STATES
A PROJECT OF CITIZENS FOR SELF-GOVERNANCE

North Dakota Citizens
petitions in
support of
Calling for a Convention of States
ND Resolution HCR 3006

Over 1,600 across every district

HCR 3006
3-16-17

#1 B
cover 1

#1 B
Cover 2

Exact Language of the Petition

Almost everyone knows that our federal government is on a dangerous course. The unsustainable debt combined with crushing regulations on states and business is a recipe for disaster.

What is less known is that the Founders gave state legislatures the power to act as a final check on abuses of power by Washington, DC. Article V of the US Constitution authorizes the state legislatures to call a convention for proposing needed amendments to the Constitution.

Citizens for Self-Governance has launched the Convention of States Project to call an Article V convention to propose only amendments that would impose fiscal restraints on the federal government, limit its power and jurisdiction, and impose term limits on its officials and members of Congress.

I support this approach. I want our state to be one of the necessary 34 states to pass a resolution calling for this kind of Article V Convention. You can find a copy of the model resolution and the Handbook for Legislators and Citizens (which explains the process and answers many questions) here: <http://www.cosaction.com/handbook>

I ask that you support the Convention of States Project and consider becoming a co-sponsor of the resolution. Please respond to my request by informing the national COS team of your position, or sending them any questions you may have:

info@cosaction.com or (540) 441-7227.

Thank you so much for your service to the people of our district.

North Dakota Petitions

Sorted by House District, then by last name

First Name	Last Name	Address	Address2	City	State	ZIP	House	Senate
Christi	Bergeron	1707 29th St W		Williston	ND	58801	1	1
Bill	Bowen	501 5th Ave W		Williston	ND	58801-5011	1	1
Mark	Britton	325 9th St E		Williston	ND	58801	1	1
Nicholas	Brock	2319 11th Ave W	Apt 204	Williston	ND	58801-3822	1	1
Jill	Cannon	1527 Creekside Dr W		Williston	ND	58801	1	1
Brett	Carrell	814 42nd St E	Apt 107	Williston	ND	58801-6865	1	1
Mmatthew	Conrad	3009 31st Ave W	Apt 105A	Williston	ND	58801	1	1
John	Coons	2703 29th Ave W	#315	Williston	ND	58801	1	1
Bill	Falcon	1824 8th Ave e		Williston	ND	58801	1	1
Denise	Fettig	1827 29th St w			ND	58801	1	1
Fulton	Fortner	1317 25th St W		Williston	ND	58801	1	1
Lisa	Fugate	811 2nd Ave W		Williston	ND	58801	1	1
Michael	Furdek	721 E Highland Dr		Williston	ND	58801-4416	1	1
Jim	Haga	2315 32nd St W		Williston	ND	58801-2492	1	1
Alden	Hagen	1802 14th Ave E		Williston	ND	58801-6438	1	1
Marion	Harger	927 1st Ave W			ND	58801	1	1
Kari	Hastings	714 3rd Ave E		Williston	ND	58801	1	1
Betty	Hegge	714 4th Ave E			ND	58801	1	1
Karen	Hickel	1917 University Ave		Williston	ND	588013681	1	1
Edna	Jensen	601 14th Ave W		Williston	ND	58801-4626	1	1
Paul	Jones			Williston	ND	58801	1	1
Tamara	Juhl	1526 23rd St W		Williston	ND	58801	1	1
Vincent	Kirkegaard	503 W Highland Dr		Williston	ND	58801-4035	1	1
Mara	Kriska	2316 8 Th Ave E			ND	58801	1	1
Joseph F.	Lafave	221 University Suite 102		Williston	ND	58801	1	1
Peggy	Lund	1114 9th Ave W		Williston	ND	58801	1	1
Carolyn	Lund	1216 24th St W		Williston	ND	58801	1	1
Frances	Mcbride	PO Box 4126		Williston	ND	58802-4126	1	1
James	Mckay	PO Box 673		Williston	ND	58802-0673	1	1
Gregory	Mcnary	419 8th St E		Williston	ND	58801	1	1
Karrie	Palmer	4011 4th Ave E		Williston	ND	58801-2711	1	1
Steve	Powell	1611 5th Ave W		Williston	ND	58801-3905	1	1
Christina	Rainwater	317 18th St E		Williston	ND	58801-4365	1	1
Amy	Reep	911 3rd Ave E		Williston	ND	58801-5512	1	1

HCR 3004
3-16-17 #1 B

North Dakota Petitions

Sorted by House District, then by last name

First Name	Last Name	Address	Address2	City	State	ZIP	House	Senate
Amanda	Robertson	2415 24th Ave w	102	Williston	ND	58801	1	1
Rachael	Roelle	516 1 st Ave W			ND	58801	1	1
Ronald	Rolle			Williston	ND	58801	1	1
Scott	Scenters	634 E Broadway		Williston	ND	58801-6104	1	1
Wes	Slade	422 14th Ave w		Williston	ND	58801	1	1
Greg	Svihl	705 6th St W		Williston	ND	58801-4950	1	1
James	Swartout	2216 8th Ave E		Williston	ND	58801-6226	1	1
Larry	Swenson	1007 17th St W		Williston	ND	58801-3842	1	1
Arlin	Vredevelt	707 17th Ave w			ND	58801	1	1
Donna	Ward	1810 Main St		Williston	ND	58801-3544	1	1
Adam	Zander	1106 5th St W		Williston	ND	58801-4722	1	1
Glenn	Amundson	5512 134th Ave NW		Williston	ND	58801-8994	2	2
Bonita	Andres	4379 130th Rd NW		Williston	ND	58801	2	2
Juliet	Artman	105 3rd St NW	Po box 792		ND	58730	2	2
Dana	Baxter	5117 141st Ave NW		Williston	ND	58801	2	2
Clifford	Beard	PO Box 355		Bowbells	ND	58721-0355	2	2
Amy	Belanger Dreffs	14572 50th St NW		Williston	ND	58801	2	2
John	Bell	122 N Benson St		Tioga	ND	58852-7136	2	2
Milton	Bergh	PO Box 146		Trenton	ND	58853-0146	2	2
David	Black	PO Box 276		Bowbells	ND	58721	2	2
Steven	Black				ND	58801	2	2
Travis	Blank	6714 hwy 40	200	Tioga	ND	58852	2	2
Dan	Bloomquist	3225 Wheat Ridge St		Williston	ND	58801	2	2
Erica	Booher	4160 144th Ave Nw		Alexander	ND	58831	2	2
Deb	Braaten	9096 78th St NW		Powers Lake	ND	58773-9001	2	2
Lynn	Brubaker	11622 50th St NW		Ray	ND	58849-9294	2	2
Laurie	Brunelle	4586 125th Ave NW			ND	58843	2	2
Dwight	Buerkle	5715 133rd Ave NW		Williston	ND	58801	2	2
Ted	Burkle	4673 119th Rd NW		Epping	ND	58843-9785	2	2
Steven	Cook	419 Lake St		Ray	ND	58849	2	2
Lamora	Coons	2703 29th St W		Williston	ND	58801-2993	2	2
Maureen	Cooper	935 energy St	#05	Williston	ND	58801	2	2
Kathryn	Cotner	3305 Harvest Hills Ave		Williston	ND	58801-2793	2	2
Joe	Cusac	1100 Elm St SE	200		ND	58852	2	2

North Dakota Petitions

Sorted by House District, then by last name

First Name	Last Name	Address	Address2	City	State	ZIP	House	Senate
David	D'anna	13580 59th St NW	# B-3	Williston	ND	58801-8938	2	2
Becky	Dennis	3227 32nd St W		Williston	ND	58801-2568	2	2
Kassandra	Dotson-Ray	PO Box 900		Crosby	ND	58730-0861	2	2
Matilda	Drawbond	10715 146th Ave NW		Fortuna	ND	58844-9701	2	2
Claire	Eide	11793 52nd St NW		Ray	ND	58849-9228	2	2
Ken	Engberg	PO Box 170		Crosby	ND	58730-0170	2	2
Gary	Eve	3310 35th St W		Williston	ND	58801-5360	2	2
Ron	Gerwien	14055 Highway 2		Williston	ND	58801-9005	2	2
Ronnie	Gunter	13580 59th St NW	# A4	Williston	ND	58801-8938	2	2
Bret	Haydysch	301 1st St SE		Bowbells	ND	58721-7009	2	2
Elizabeth	Herriot	PO Box 66		Trenton	ND	58853-0066	2	2
Dan	Hickel	PO Box 344		Ray	ND	58849-0344	2	2
Monica	Hinds	9175 76th Ave NW		Bowbells	ND	58721	2	2
Duwayne	Hoffman	1802 33rd St W		Williston	ND	58801	2	2
Peter	Huhta			Grenora	ND	58845	2	2
Matt	James	9955 108th Ave NW		Noonan	ND	58765-9614	2	2
Tessa	Krause	1527 49th st w williston nd			ND	58801	2	2
Lester	Lalim	10430 75th St NW		Tioga	ND	58852-9414	2	2
Sheila	Lalim	10430 75th St NW		Tioga	ND	58852-9414	2	2
Nonna	Lizon	10241 NW 78 Ct			ND	33322	2	2
Terry	Lukan	PO Box 381		Stanley	ND	58784-0381	2	2
Eugene	Lurz	1104 42nd St W	Apt 209		ND	58801	2	2
Scott	Maghakian	2 valley Dr		Stanley	ND	58784	2	2
Jjerry	Martinson	340 66th St E		Williston	ND	58801	2	2
Ardyce	Melby	505 1st Ave NW	Apt 1	Crosby	ND	58730-3037	2	2
Ty	Mitchell	508 Golf Dr NE		Stanley	ND	58784	2	2
Elaine	Nelson	6954 110th Ave NW		Tioga	ND	58852-9014	2	2
Shirley	Nelson	PO Box 564		Wildrose	ND	58795	2	2
Michael	Nobles	PO Box 774		Tioga	ND	58852	2	2
Terence	Ortloff	9351 62nd St NW		Ross	ND	58776-9041	2	2
Beth	Oyloe	5123 111th Ave NW		Ray	ND	58849	2	2
Linda	Pederson	7853 101st Ave NW		Mcgregor	ND	58755-9201	2	2
William	Peebles				ND	58801	2	2
Jon	Peterson	14908 cochise St		Williston	ND	58801	2	2

North Dakota Petitions

Sorted by House District, then by last name

First Name	Last Name	Address	Address2	City	State	ZIP	House	Senate
Donna	Peterson	5360 134th Ave NW		Williston	ND	58801	2	2
Rick	Rogers	5704 Freedom Ln		Williston	ND	58801	2	2
Bradley	Russell	14849 44th Ln NW		Williston	ND	58801-9336	2	2
Robert	Sartell	301 58th St W	# 217	Williston	ND	58801	2	2
James	Sawyer	510 West St		Ray	ND	58849	2	2
Steve	Selle	224 3rd Ave W		Ray	ND	58849	2	2
William	Simpson	207 3rd Ave E		Ray	ND	58849-6502	2	2
Matthew	Slauenwhite			Ray	ND	58849	2	2
Clark	Smith	PO Box 82		Ray	ND	58849-0082	2	2
Cheryl	Ssimpson	207 3rd Ave E		Ray	ND	58849-6502	2	2
Jerome	Steffen	PO Box 176		Bowbells	ND	58721	2	2
Florine Ho	Tai	11113 SW 79 Ave			ND	33156	2	2
Brandon	Turnbow	PO Box 550		Stanley	ND	58784-0550	2	2
Ccalvin	Uurbatsch	5321 134th Ave NE		Williston	ND	58801	2	2
Richard	Watchorn	3402 21st Ave W		Williston	ND	58801	2	2
James	Webb	3202 17th Ave W	201	Williston	ND	58801	2	2
Laura	Weishoff	5745 119th Ave NW			ND	58849	2	2
Mark	Weishoff	5745 NW 119th Ave		Ray	ND	58849	2	2
Michael	Westbrook	6592 104th Ave Nw		Tioga	ND	588529268	2	2
Kathy	Westby	3710 26th St W		Williston	ND	58801	2	2
Kelly	Bertsch	1510 54th Ave SE		Minot	ND	58701-3221	3	3
Stephany	Cox	1325 27th St SE	Lot #116		ND	58701	3	3
Edward	Davis	1130 6th St ne		Minot	ND	58703	3	3
Gregory	Demme	5220 14th St SE		Minot	ND	58701	3	3
Erik	Hammer	208 17th St SE		Minot	ND	58701	3	3
Jesse	Headrick	1500 46th St se		Minot	ND	58701	3	3
Duwayne	Hendrickson	1001 54th St SE		Minot	ND	58701	3	3
M	Hoffart	611 9th Ave Ne		Minot	ND	58703	3	3
Mike	James	5110 Highway 2 E		Minot	ND	58701-8212	3	3
Janice	Johnson	2805 39th St SE		Minot	ND	58701-2996	3	3
George	Kemper	940 13th Ave SE		Minot	ND	58701-2708	3	3
Jeremy	Kniffin	630 12th St NE		Minot	ND	58703	3	3
Colby	Manning	2900 Valley St Lot 70		Minot	ND	58701-6125	3	3
Sandra	Munch	1325 27th St se	Lot 521	Minot	ND	58701	3	3

North Dakota Petitions

Sorted by House District, then by last name

First Name	Last Name	Address	Address2	City	State	ZIP	House	Senate
James	Murray	901 7th Ave Ne		Minot	ND	58703	3	3
Collin	Nelson	601 8th Ave NE		Minot	ND	58703	3	3
Rose	Olson	13205 4th Ave		Surrey	ND	58785	3	3
Robert	Pederson	518 11th Ave NE		Minot	ND	58703	3	3
Jane	Potter	915 36th St SE		Minot	ND	58701-5315	3	3
Lance	Powell	1019 39th St SE		Minot	ND	58701-5412	3	3
Matthew	Ruffing	3316 Sedona Ct SE		Minot	ND	58701	3	3
Kyle	Russell	1013 5th St NE		Minot	ND	58703	3	3
Jim	Ryan	5120 Hwy 2 E Lot 7		Minot	ND	58701	3	3
Deborah	Sunde	5000 Unity Dr		Minot	ND	58701	3	3
Terry	Alford	7250 NW 38thSt			ND	58770	4	4
Tracie	Bailey	6645 62 1/2 Ave NW		Blaisdell	ND	58718-9009	4	4
Lorrie	Belstad	4248 83rd ave N W		New Town	ND	58763	4	4
Greg	Bruhn	6785 old highway 2			ND	58718	4	4
Tate	Burns	PO Box 186		Berthold	ND	58718	4	4
Arnold	Calkins	10011 9M St SW		Dunn Center	ND	58626	4	4
Vera	Chatfield	PO Box 582		Kenmare	ND	58746-0582	4	4
Thomas	Cincotta	307 3rd St S	Lot 690	New Town	ND	58763	4	4
Free	Citizen	PO Box 31		Plaza	ND	58771	4	4
Scott	Dahl	8 Sangalli St			ND	58718	4	4
Allen	Dockter	14700 125th St SE		Sawyer	ND	58781-9112	4	4
Jeff	Duncan	PO Box 712		New Town	ND	58763	4	4
Tony	Duvall	3846 NW 23 Ter			ND	33994	4	4
Stacy	Erickson	PO Box 532		New Town	ND	58763-0532	4	4
Dennis	Eymann	39301 520th St NW		Kenmare	ND	58746-8805	4	4
Lavonne	Fannik	PO Box 254		Max	ND	58759-0254	4	4
Mike	Frees	500 N Central Ave		Kenmare	ND	58746-7106	4	4
Chad	Hanson	PO Box 215		Berthold	ND	58718-0215	4	4
Jacqueline	Jensen	PO Box 181		Berthold	ND	58718	4	4
Howard	Merckle	1550 us 52			ND	45153	4	4
Arnold	Moll	1951 68th Ave NW		Raub	ND	58779-9234	4	4
Kathy	Monti	1201 282nd St SW		Berthold	ND	58718	4	4
Clayton	Ortmann	9201 275th Ave SE		Sawyer	ND	58781-9221	4	4
Marlene	Pederson	12600 135th Ave SW		Minot	ND	58701-8930	4	4

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First Name	Last Name	Address	Address2	City	State	ZIP	House	Senate
Curtis	Shaw	PO Box 182		Makoti	ND	58756-0182	4	4
Larry	Sorenson	5788 13th St NW		Garrison	ND	58540-9398	4	4
William	Stclair			Parshall	ND	58770	4	4
Marilyn	Stein	21800 97th St SE		Sawyer	ND	58781-9230	4	4
Russell	Titus	PO Box 185		Max	ND	58759-0185	4	4
Kenneth	Trail Sr.	311 2nd St e	P.O. Box 174	Carpio	ND	58725	4	4
Wade	Trulson	5880 67th Ave NW		Berthold	ND	58718-9015	4	4
Peggy	Willoughby	405 Andrew St	PO 4		ND	58759	4	4
Terry	Wilson	211 3rd Ave NW		Parshall	ND	58770	4	4
Hope	Buchweitz	414 7th Ave SE		Minot	ND	58701	5	5
Leroy	Chausse	3123 7th St Sw		Minot	ND	58701	5	5
Myrna	Chausse	3123 7th St Sw		Minot	ND	58701	5	5
Blendi	Cumani	1720 13th St SE		Minot	ND	58701-6047	5	5
Russell	Davis	2710 20th Ave sw	apt 103	Minot	ND	58701	5	5
Everett	Debertin	800 16th Ave SE		Minot	ND	58701-6781	5	5
Steven	Engstrand	1740 13th St se	111		ND	58701	5	5
Christina	Gardner	1120 12th Ave sw		Minot	ND	58701	5	5
La Von	Grubb	1829 8th St SW		Minot	ND	58701-6410	5	5
Lola	Hanna	1840 S Broadway	390	Minot	ND	58701	5	5
Douglas	Hanna	1940 S BROADWAY	Suite 390		ND	58701	5	5
Michael	Hill	1405 8th St SW		Minot	ND	58701	5	5
Bradley	Howe	2919 16th Ave sw		Minot	ND	58701	5	5
Darby	Kruger	400 12th Ave SW		Minot	ND	58701	5	5
Fr Gary	Mclaughlin	1852 16th St SW		Minot	ND	58701	5	5
Richard	Messerly	2200 21st Ave SW		Minot	ND	58701-6847	5	5
John	Nostdahl	2211 4th Ave SW		Minot	ND	58701-3547	5	5
Jonathan	Pittman	3015 16th St sw	apt 225	Minot	ND	58701	5	5
Patrick	Ryan	1821 8th St SW		Minot	ND	58701-6410	5	5
Jane	Uthus			Minot	ND	58701	5	5
Marilyn	Wagner	725 33rd Ave SW	# B	Minot	ND	58701-1818	5	5
Wendy	Walker	517 Main St S		Minot	ND	58701	5	5
James	Weaver	1715 foothills Rd sw		Minot	ND	58701	5	5
Chuck	Williams	500 18th Ave SE		Minot	ND	58701-6631	5	5
Audrey	Aitchison	210 9th St W		Bottineau	ND	583181606	6	6

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Daniel	Bbean	616 Sinclair St		Bottineau	ND	58318	6	6
Sharon	Bird	302 1st St SW		Towner	ND	58788-4006	6	6
Erica	Brewer	510 Prospect Ave		Velva	ND	58790-7404	6	6
Marianne	Bryant	1709 75street			ND	1214	6	6
Victor	Burgard	446 Charles St	Box 8		ND	58748	6	6
Jada	Burt	15 Main St S		Balfour	ND	58712	6	6
Debbie	Currie	226 N Lake Park Rd		Bottineau	ND	58318	6	6
Roger	Dosch	14 Denbigh Blvd		Towner	ND	58788-3203	6	6
Shelly	Effertz	1560 66th St N		Granville	ND	58741	6	6
William	Fogle	PO Box 115			ND	58736	6	6
Nancy	Gibby	15216 NW 41 Ave			ND	32669	6	6
Gene	Goodman	201 B Ave S		Upham	ND	58789-8904	6	6
Francisca	Grilley	7305 18th Ave N		Deering	ND	587319728	6	6
David	Hayes	1876 108th St NE		Bottineau	ND	58318-6002	6	6
Suzanne	Hiatt	9679 county road 57		Bottineau	ND	58318	6	6
Gary	Hoff	104 Bertsch St		Upham	ND	58789	6	6
Doreen	Jensen	9922 County Road 57		Bottineau	ND	58318-6130	6	6
Craig	Johnson	8080 17th Ave NW		Maxbass	ND	58760-9769	6	6
Patricia	Kersten	451 Charles St		Kramer	ND	58748	6	6
Patricia	Kersten	Box 12		Kramer	ND	58748	6	6
Pat	Kersten	PO Box 12		Kramer	ND	58748-0012	6	6
Mark	Knox	8 4th Ave E	PO Box 286		ND	58782	6	6
Mark	Lehmann	8031 4th Ave NE		Willow City	ND	58384-9319	6	6
Matthew	Martin	2888 81sr St NW			ND	58750	6	6
Sharon	Mcdaniel			Mohall	ND	58761	6	6
David	Mcintyre	107 B Ave S		Upham	ND	58789	6	6
Frank	Mosser	3784 4th Ave N		Voltaire	ND	58792-9467	6	6
Sherry	Neubauer	203 2nd St SE		Mohall	ND	58761-4048	6	6
Sherry	Neubauer	203 sd St Se		Mohall	ND	58761	6	6
Claudio	Petasne	10788 NW 20 Dr			ND	33071	6	6
Donald	Scott			Mohall	ND	58761	6	6
Mark	Seibel	PO Box 164		Voltaire	ND	58792-0164	6	6
Billy	Seright	6120 5th Ave n		Towner	ND	58788	6	6
Bruce	Sutton	212 5th St W		Bottineau	ND	58318	6	6

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Pearl	Tengesdal	1505 93rd St NW		Maxbass	ND	58760-9728	6	6
Darrell	Todd	301 E 3rd St		Westhope	ND	58793	6	6
Fred	Tyler	2630 87th St NW		Landford	ND	58750	6	6
Walyn	Vannurden	507 2nd Ave ne		Mohall	ND	58761	6	6
Debora	Williams	107 5th St w		Velva	ND	58790	6	6
Karl	Wittstruck	1049 55th St N			ND	58741	6	6
Randy	Bannor	3735 Apple Creek Rd		Bismarck	ND	58504-3130	7	7
Howard	Bier	3124 Colorado Ln	Apt 304	Bismarck	ND	58503-5457	7	7
Kevin	Blackwood	5156 Redcoat Loop		Bismarck	ND	58503-7864	7	7
Scott	Dietrich	2420 Pointe Loop		Bismarck	ND	58503	7	7
Jeffrey	Falcon	1715 Mapleton Ave		Bismarck	ND	58503-5350	7	7
Ryan	Gilge	3427 Roosevelt Dr		Bismarck	ND	58503-5847	7	7
Dean	Grunseth	Northwood Dr		Bismarck	ND	58503	7	7
Jesse	Hauff	123 Ridgeland Loop		Bismarck	ND	58503	7	7
Renee	Haverlock	2033 Utah Dr		Bismarck	ND	58503	7	7
Michael	Holcomb	91 Weir Dr		Lincoln	ND	58504-9199	7	7
Joel	Jameson	1006 BREMNER Ave		Bismarck	ND	58503	7	7
Kathleen	Job	4500 Tucker Ln		Bismarck	ND	58503-5842	7	7
Debra	Johnson	3945 N 19th St		Bismarck	ND	58503-5488	7	7
Joel	Kostelecky	1715 Mapleton Ave		Bismarck	ND	58503-5350	7	7
Conrad	Kostelecky	PO Box 2773		Bismarck	ND	58502	7	7
Renee T	Kraft	7400 Alpine Ln			ND	58503	7	7
Beth	Krieger	3033 Stonewall Dr		Bismarck	ND	58503-7806	7	7
Tanya	Long	4712 Granite Dr		Bismarck	ND	58503	7	7
Kelly	Mcphillips	2311 Seneca Drive		Bismarck	ND	58503	7	7
Tana	Mees	7613 Viking Dr		Bismarck	ND	58503	7	7
Kelly	Nyquist	5051 Redcoat Dr		Bismarck	ND	58503	7	7
Dorothea	Peterson	3124 Colorado Ln	Apt 107	Bismarck	ND	58503-5454	7	7
Mi	Peterson	3124 Colorado Ln	Apt 107	Bismarck	ND	58503-5454	7	7
Mark	Puppe	3110 N 19th St	#10	Bismarck	ND	58503	7	7
Chris	Schaan	5737 Lariat Loop		Bismarck	ND	58503	7	7
Loren	Schwab	4010 Ridge Way			ND	58503	7	7
Kevin	Spaulding	7211 Ridgeland Dr		Bismarck	ND	58503-6237	7	7
George	Struchynski	2002 E Calgary Ave		Bismarck	ND	58503-0746	7	7

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Pat	Testa	1910 Hancock Dr		Bismarck	ND	58501-7908	7	7
Tony	Welder	3507 roosevelt Dr		Bismarck	ND	58503	7	7
George	Welder	3806 Roosevelt Dr		Bismarck	ND	58503	7	7
Stacy	Woldie	PO Box 1613		Bismarck	ND	58502	7	7
Russell	Woods	503 haycreek Ct		Bismarck	ND	58503	7	7
Callie	Calhoun	127 3rd SE		Garrison	ND	58540	8	8
Callie	Calhoun	127 3rd St SE		Garrison	ND	58540	8	8
Scott	Chase	11612 22nd Ave			ND	54729	8	8
Penny	Christian	40204 175th Ave NE		Driscoll	ND	58532-9727	8	8
Lawrence	Ell	7804 Gray Fox			ND	58503	8	8
Jeff	Frueh	17350 Highway 1804 N		Bismarck	ND	58503-9271	8	8
Marilyn	Hamilton	4300 149th Ave NW		Bismarck	ND	58503-8463	8	8
Marion	Hatcher	117 14th Ave NW		Turtle Lake	ND	58575	8	8
Patricia	Herdebu	2405 Elbert Ave	Box 116		ND	58521	8	8
Janice	Hvidsten				ND	58501	8	8
Mitch	Kersten	11260 41st St NE			ND	58503	8	8
David	Lewon	6719 aylesworth Ave		Bismarck	ND	58505	8	8
Lamont	Lind			Washburn	ND	58577	8	8
Karen	Martineson	7251 123rd Ave NE		Bismarck	ND	58503	8	8
Marlin	Miller	9211 Plainview Dr		Bismarck	ND	58503-6527	8	8
Ppatricia	Mmaxwell	698 20th Ave NW		Turtle Lake	ND	58575	8	8
Dee	Pressnall	441 Becker St	#3	Turtle Lake	ND	58575	8	8
Chad	Rensch	237 red St SE		Garrison	ND	58540	8	8
David	Rensch	PO Box 489		Garrison	ND	58540-0489	8	8
Jeff	Rigney	123 1st Ave NW		Garrison	ND	58540	8	8
Adam	Rondea	33 Bismarck Ave		Wilton	ND	58579-7506	8	8
Gloria	Sauageau	1022 Jennifer Dr			ND	58577	8	8
Elaine	Schelhaas	1024 W Avenue C		Bismarck	ND	58501-2453	8	8
Austin	Schmidt	20 5th Ave NW		Garrison	ND	58540-7359	8	8
Harvey	Sellon	1036 23rd Ave Nw		Coleharbor	ND	58531	8	8
Troy	Snyder	118 2nd Ave E	P. O. Box 274		ND	58575	8	8
Richard	Solberg	9252 Apple Creek Rd		Bismarck	ND	58504	8	8
Tavi	Sommer	717 Sunflower Dr		Bismarck	ND	58503-6293	8	8
Edith	Stark	PO Box 566		Garrison	ND	58540	8	8

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Daryl	Tetzloff	PO Box 22		Coleharbor	ND	58531	8	8
Chris	Trzpuc	1415 Border Ln		Washburn	ND	58577-4153	8	8
Gregory	Wilks	1071 20th St nw			ND	58778	8	8
David	Young	320 Main Ave		Washburn	ND	58577	8	8
Chris	Kakates	110 11th St SW		Rolla	ND	58367-7614	9	9
Jeff	Martinson	PO Box 385		Rolette	ND	58366-0385	9	9
Glendale	Walter	PO Box 2036		Belcourt	ND	58316	9	9
Arlan	Yoder	4880 81st St		Mylo	ND	58353	9	9
Arlan And Phyllis	Yoder	4880 81st St		Mylo	ND	58353	9	9
Phyllis	Yoder	4880 81st St		Mylo	ND	58353-9417	9	9
Shirley	Anderson	PO Box 13		Crystal	ND	58222	10	10
Pat	Brooking			Wales	ND	58281	10	10
Kent	Carrier	12447 105th St NW		Walhalla	ND	58282	10	10
Jay	Dubois	9742 Dresden Rd		Langdon	ND	58249-9060	10	10
Lawrence	Gapp	10775 130th Ave NE		Walhalla	ND	58282-9468	10	10
Betty	Hanson	200 Millana Ct			ND	58220	10	10
Ryan	Herman	719 7th St		Neche	ND	58265	10	10
Marion	Hove	8066 112th Ave NE		Fairdale	ND	58229-9437	10	10
Joel	Hylden	104 Kensington		Park River	ND	58270	10	10
John	Marshall	9625 124th Ave ne		Walhalla	ND	58282	10	10
Arlene	Martini	10240 Highway 32		Walhalla	ND	58282-9705	10	10
Alan	Mccutchen	6703 110th Ave NE		Adams	ND	58210	10	10
Al	Myren	114th Ave NE		Milton	ND	58260	10	10
Curtis	Olafson	13041 84th St NE		Edinburg	ND	58227	10	10
Tim	Plummer	710 3rd St		Langdon	ND	58249-2624	10	10
Maurine	Soeby	PO Box 7		Walhalla	ND	58282-0007	10	10
Diane	Thomasson	9531 140th AveNE			ND	58220	10	10
William	Thompson	13851 Highway 5		Cavalier	ND	58220-9503	10	10
Mark	Vandal			Langdon	ND	58249	10	10
Ginny	Walker	7391 137th Ave NE		Hoople	ND	58243-9479	10	10
Daniel	Waltz	PO Box 331		Drayton	ND	58225-0331	10	10
Gwen	Werner	9291 Highway 18		Cavalier	ND	58220	10	10
Jonathan	Berntson	1714 Gold Dr S		Fargo	ND	58103-6404	11	11
Steve	Bowman	1837 prairie Ln s			ND	58103	11	11

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Ernie	Bozovsky	1422 12th St S		Fargo	ND	58103	11	11
Geraldine	Cariveau	3107 Westgate Dr		Fargo	ND	581033527	11	11
Phil	Condit	2701 9th Ave S		Fargo	ND	58103-8712	11	11
Jonathon	Haug	1302 15th St S		Fargo	ND	58103-3924	11	11
Mike	Kelner	2450 15th St s	201	Fargo	ND	58103	11	11
Kevin	Korstad	1541 35th St S		Fargo	ND	58103-8454	11	11
Charles	Mccarty	2115 16th St S		Fargo	ND	58103-5201	11	11
Michael	Mclaughlin	2512 Villa Dr S	# 213	Fargo	ND	58103	11	11
Daniel	Meckle	1206 15 1/2 Ave S		Fargo	ND	58103	11	11
Larry	Mehus	922 18th St S		Fargo	ND	58103-2924	11	11
Ryan	Raguse	1430 16 1\2 St s		Fargo	ND	58103	11	11
Joel	Schuman	4033 18th Ave S	Unit 2		ND	58103	11	11
Tim	Somes	1309 14th St S		Fargo	ND	58103	11	11
Deborah	Tucker	3027 23rd Ave S	Unit B	Fargo	ND	58103-6148	11	11
Deborah	Tucker			Fargo	ND	58103	11	11
Lorenz	Wagner	1521 35th street so	110		ND	58103	11	11
Gene	Wright	1907 18th St S		Fargo	ND	58103	11	11
Wayne	Bangs	805 17th St SE		Jamestown	ND	58401	12	12
Arlo R.	Beggs	621 7th St NW			ND	58401	12	12
Anthony	Hale	1108 2nd Ave NW		Jamestown	ND	58401	12	12
Cornell	Hohensee	415 1st Ave N		Jamestown	ND	58401-3102	12	12
Clarence	Horsted	1414 Gardenette Dr	Apt 4	Jamestown	ND	58401-5881	12	12
Nathaniel	Hunt	1414 9th Ave se			ND	58401	12	12
Paul	Jensen	1123 2 Ave NE		Jamestown	ND	58401	12	12
Ryan	Johnson	521 2 St sw		Jamestown	ND	58401	12	12
Paul	Langemo	1600 11th Ave NE	Apt 4	Jamestown	ND	58401-2715	12	12
Steve	Looyesen	821 First Ave S		Jamestown	ND	58401	12	12
Kevin	Patch	1501 6th Ave NE		Jamestown	ND	58401-2612	12	12
David	Remillong	703 21st Ave NE		Jamestown	ND	58401	12	12
Eva	Rohr	2311 4th St NE		Jamestown	ND	58401	12	12
Al	Schlotfeldt	800 12th Ave NE	apt120	Jamestown	ND	58401	12	12
Pat	Scott	1321 5th St NE	Apt 216	Jamestown	ND	58401-6571	12	12
Deborah	Singletary	1418 Gardenette Dr	#1	Jamestown	ND	58401	12	12
Rory	Somsen	519 5th St NE		Jamestown	ND	58401-3445	12	12

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Becky	Thatcher-Keller	1115 6th Ave SE			ND	58401	12	12
Stephen	Vivian	1605 6th Ave NE		Jamestown	ND	58401-2513	12	12
Al	Wartner	602 8th Ave NW		Jamestown	ND	58401-2348	12	12
Kathy	Wynne	1414 6th Ave N E		Jamestown	ND	58401	12	12
Cameron	Beck	518 3rd St E		West Fargo	ND	58078-2711	13	13
Alan	Beck	601 12 1/2 Ave E		West Fargo	ND	58078-3067	13	13
Michael	Belcourt	422 4th Ave W		West Fargo	ND	58078-1605	13	13
Carlene	Berg	814 11th Ave W		West Fargo	ND	58078-2409	13	13
Nathan	Cvancara	1659 7th St W			ND	58078	13	13
Sarah	Cvancara	1659 7th St W		West Fargo	ND	58078	13	13
Patrick	Emerson	1825 10th St W		West Fargo	ND	58078-3240	13	13
Kelly	Ernest	530 5th St E		West Fargo	ND	58078-2748	13	13
Randy	Fiechtner	901 7th St E		West Fargo	ND	58078-2935	13	13
Ed	Green	1336 Sommerser Dr		West Fargo	ND	58078	13	13
Patrick	Grumley	2308 10th West		West Fargo	ND	58078	13	13
Brady	Kelly	1464 Sterling Ct			ND	58078	13	13
Ken	Koehler	307 10 1/2 Ave E		West Fargo	ND	58078	13	13
Alan	Libbrecht	3302 Main Ave W		West Fargo	ND	58078-6800	13	13
Linda	Nelson	768 Homestead Ct		West Fargo	ND	58078-4800	13	13
Sharon	Paulson	1557 7th St E		West Fargo	ND	58078	13	13
Jesse	Puppe	821 Main Ave W		West Fargo	ND	58078-1416	13	13
William	Rudolph	314 15th St nw		West Fargo	ND	58078	13	13
Peter	Smith	718-14th Ave E		West Fargo	ND	58078	13	13
Joann	Stenson	225 13th Ave W	Apt 1028	West Fargo	ND	58078-2692	13	13
Jeremy	Stolz	626 3rd Ave W		West Fargo	ND	58078-1519	13	13
Wallace	Tintes	405 Main Ave W		West Fargo	ND	58078	13	13
Alfred	Tollefson	225 13th Ave W	Apt 223	West Fargo	ND	58078-2690	13	13
Randy	Adams			Harvey	ND	58341	14	14
Mike	Aljets	PO Box 41		Harvey	ND	58341-0041	14	14
Matthew J.	Andersen	546 Advent St		Harvey	ND	58341	14	14
Philip	Backstrom	3881 48th Ave NE		Maddock	ND	58348-9252	14	14
Gilbert	Beaman	3838 62nd St NE		Rugby	ND	58368-8767	14	14
Virginia	Benz	4465 25th Ave SE		Steele	ND	58482-9405	14	14
Myron	Berg	2579 6th St NE		Hurdsfield	ND	58451-9544	14	14

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Raymond	Brown	448 Country Rd		Rugby	ND	58368	14	14
Rusty	Corneliusen	219 Minnesota St		Harvey	ND	58341	14	14
Duane	Eisenzimmer	201 Kiev St S		Balta	ND	58313-4609	14	14
Earl	Fuller	441 Warrington Ave		Bowdon	ND	58418-7102	14	14
Lydia	Gessele	631 32nd Ave NE			ND	58423	14	14
Neil	Hager	2838 18th St NE		Harvey	ND	58341-9348	14	14
Cheri	Hins	PO Box 231		Steele	ND	58482	14	14
Michael	Hoffmann	1651 13th Ave NE			ND	58430	14	14
Kathleen	Hotchkiss	PO Box 475		Wolford	ND	58385-0475	14	14
Ben	Johnston	38Anson ave ne		Sykeston	ND	58486	14	14
Diane	Jundt	3371 52nd St NE		Rugby	ND	58368-8345	14	14
Gerald	Kramer	3310 66th St NE		Rugby	ND	58368-7656	14	14
Vernon	Lasher	420 Highway 200 NE		Mcclusky	ND	58463-9701	14	14
Vernon	Lasher	PO Box 406		Mcclusky	ND	58463	14	14
Gary	Mackrill	1208 Highway 30		Cathay	ND	58422-9580	14	14
Jackie	Magilke	1880 33rd Ave ne		Harvey	ND	58341	14	14
Don	Magnuson	201 7th Ave SE	Unit B1	Rugby	ND	58368-2053	14	14
Asuncion	Maxwell	1481 County Line Rd		Tappen	ND	58487	14	14
Lynn	Meserole	420 2nd St E		Mcclusky	ND	58463-4105	14	14
Jonathan	Miller	7612 44th Ave NE		Wolford	ND	58385-9503	14	14
Terry	Osse	5710 hwy 3 so		Rugby	ND	58368	14	14
Melissa	Parra	3408 7th St NE		Cathay	ND	58422	14	14
Janet	Peaslee	PO Box 301		Bowdon	ND	58418-0301	14	14
Aimee	Pister	2552 1st Ave NE		Kief	ND	58723-9359	14	14
Janine	Rappuhn	4840 14th St NE		Fessenden	ND	58438-9300	14	14
Cameron	Roberts	3386 29th St SE		Robinson	ND	58478	14	14
Theodore	Schanhals			Harvey	ND	58341	14	14
Rollin	Slaubaugh	4341 69th St NE		Wolford	ND	58385-9549	14	14
Robert	Tkach	PO Box 615		Mcclusky	ND	58463	14	14
Raymond	Wentz	2936 25th St NE		Harvey	ND	58341-9301	14	14
Ronald	Widiger	223 1st St N		Fessenden	ND	58438-7211	14	14
Gloria	Wilson	508 Harvey Ave		Harvey	ND	58341	14	14
James	Beatty	1131 7th St NE	Apt 107	Devils Lake	ND	58301-2731	15	15
Leo	Bittner	1309 Village Green Ct NE		Devils Lake	ND	58301-2831	15	15

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Fred	Eback	303 9th St NW		Devils Lake	ND	58301-2025	15	15
Chad	Ehnert	615 2nd Ave NE		Devils Lake	ND	58301-2413	15	15
Ed	Hamilton	7866 Hwy 2	Lot #7	Devils Lake	ND	58301	15	15
Stephen	Hill	210 3rd Ave N		Hansboro	ND	58339	15	15
Don	Hoffman	1117 Cimmaron Cir		Devils Lake	ND	58301-8614	15	15
T.	Holien	PO Box 742		Cando	ND	58324-0742	15	15
Barry	Johansen	1107 10th Ave SE		Devils Lake	ND	58301-4057	15	15
James	Kutz				ND	58301	15	15
Suzanne	Loken	722 5 Ave NE		Devils Lake	ND	58301	15	15
Richard	Luehring	7163 50th St NE		Devils Lake	ND	58301-8823	15	15
Robert	Morell	502 12th Ave SE		Devils Lake	ND	58301-3810	15	15
Blake	Peterson	401 1st St		Cando	ND	58324	15	15
David	Sullivan	933 5th Ave		Cando	ND	58324-6116	15	15
Daniel	Willert	1326 Bayview Dr		Devils Lake	ND	58301	15	15
Robert	Bauer	125 9th St E		West Fargo	ND	58078	16	16
Lyle	Davidson	1810 49th St S	Apt 111	Fargo	ND	58103-7708	16	16
James	Delaney	4700 8th Abe south		Fargo	ND	58103	16	16
Mary	Eikomstead	1908 Burlington Dr	c-4		ND	58078	16	16
Joel	Eikomstead	1908 Burlington Dr C4		West Fargo	ND	58078	16	16
Shane	Felber	3015 7th St W	apt 210	West Fargo	ND	58078	16	16
Dustin	Fick	901 42nd St S	Apt 102	Fargo	ND	58103-2148	16	16
Joseph	Fleeman	670 santa cruz Dr		Fargo	ND	58103	16	16
David	James	213 34th Ave E		West Fargo	ND	58078-7975	16	16
John	Kennedy	922-31 Ave			ND	58078	16	16
Bill	Lester	4535 santiago Blvd		Fargo	ND	58103	16	16
Nurreen	Marth	1710 Huntington Ct		West Fargo	ND	58078-4302	16	16
Gene	Maxwell	4456 Domingo Rd S		Fargo	ND	58103-1088	16	16
Russell	Nesemeier	725 42nd St S	Apt 317	Fargo	ND	58103-1159	16	16
Darrell	Newbury	4528 Montego Ave S		Fargo	ND	58103-1007	16	16
Nicholas	Olson	1711 49th St S		Fargo	ND	58103-7761	16	16
Clarence Rick"	Olson	4404 9th Avenue Cir S	Apt 202	Fargo	ND	58103	16	16
Joel	Ptacek	4701 17th Ave S	Apt 307	Fargo	ND	58103	16	16
Daniel	Thorstad	1737 Huntington Ct		West Fargo	ND	58078	16	16
Erin	Tungseth	1106 4th Ave E		West Fargo	ND	58078	16	16

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Sharon	Brennan	410 Campbell Dr		Grand Forks	ND	58201	17	17
Carol	Butler	2708 S 10th St		Grand Forks	ND	58201-7023	17	17
Scott	Cayo	12220 17th Ave So Unit E			ND	55337	17	17
Adam	Evavold	1019 Chestnut St		Grand Forks	ND	58201	17	17
Don	Gellerman	6830 Woodcrest Rd		Grand Forks	ND	58201	17	17
Vicki	Gorder	5875 Pinehurst Ct		Grand Forks	ND	58201	17	17
Patricia Ann	Griggs	3802 Cherry St	Apt B6	Grand Forks	ND	58201-7698	17	17
Kevin	H	3089 Queens Ct		Grand Forks	ND	58201-3520	17	17
Paul	Johnson	1205 Belmont Rd		Grand Forks	ND	58201-5624	17	17
Elsie	Johnson	815 40th Ave S	Apt H135	Grand Forks	ND	58201-7293	17	17
Tim	Kenyon	607 Mighty Acres Dr		Grand Forks	ND	58201	17	17
Brad	Korsmoe	1204 Walnut St		Grand Forks	ND	58201	17	17
Larry	Lange	1173 Landeco Ln	211	Grand Forks	ND	58201	17	17
Mark	Peterson	1173 Landeco Ln	Apt 112	Grand Forks	ND	58201	17	17
Dustin	Ramage	615 22nd Ave s		Grand Forks	ND	58201	17	17
Gary	Ramberg	106 Breezy Hills Cv		Grand Forks	ND	58201	17	17
Bill	Rath	603 22nd Ave S		Grand Forks	ND	58201	17	17
Timothy	Sayre	2708 Olive St		Grand Forks	ND	58201-7057	17	17
Toni	Shields	3325 S 10th St	Apt 16	Grand Forks	ND	58201-7145	17	17
Virginia	Stewart	216 Windward Hills Ave		Grand Forks	ND	58201	17	17
Norma	Szeveczyk	1506 cherry St		Grand Forks	ND	58201	17	17
Mike	Wooten	1235 N 69th St		Grand Forks	ND	58203	17	17
Wayne	Burlog	1701 N 4th St		Grand Forks	ND	58203	18	18
Katherine	Colbert	612 N 5th St		Grand Forks	ND	58203-3285	18	18
Stacey	Coles	4825 N Riverside Dr		Grand Forks	ND	58203-3807	18	18
Don	Johnson	1320 Cherry St		Grand Forks	ND	58201-5551	18	18
Amy	Kassa	621 7th Ave S		Grand Forks	ND	58201	18	18
Melany	Lizakowski	907 S 19th St		Grand Forks	ND	58201-4262	18	18
Bill	Marti	421 S 6th St		Grand Forks	ND	582014615	18	18
Teresa	Mayer-Handeland	2350 22ndAve NE			ND	58258	18	18
Luther	Meadows	512 N 7th St		Grand Forks	ND	58203-3243	18	18
Brian	Purcell	1314 university Ave			ND	58203	18	18
Casey	Ryan	723 Reeves Dr		Grand Forks	ND	58201-4919	18	18
Kristina	Schafer			Grand Forks	ND	58203-3205	18	18

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Rhonda	Vanatta	318 N 7th St			ND	58203	18	18
Carl	Warrene	1320 S 10th St		Grand Forks	ND	58201-5402	18	18
Jeremy	Wulff	1420 University Ave			ND	58203	18	18
Leann	Aguilar			Grafton	ND	58237	19	19
Benedict	Bina	5819 140th Ave NE		Forest River	ND	58233-9639	19	19
Keith	Boulden	1351 46th St NE		Larimore	ND	58251-9791	19	19
Diane	Brown	15866 73rd St NE		Drayton	ND	58225	19	19
Bernard	Danielson	3577 US 2		Larimore	ND	58251-9754	19	19
Peter	Grzeskowiak	15750 County Rd 15		Minto	ND	58261	19	19
Jennifer	Hamilton	11091 N 161 Ave			ND	86379	19	19
Dale	Hunter	PO Box 44		Gilby	ND	58235-0044	19	19
Brent	Juhl	PO Box 261		Larimore	ND	58251	19	19
Michael	Leighton	201 W 17th St		Grafton	ND	58237	19	19
Michael	Loewen	PO Box 400		Northwood	ND	58267-0400	19	19
Scott	Lutovsky			Minto	ND	58261	19	19
Paul	Nilson	436 Harvest Moon Cir		Grafton	ND	58237-2027	19	19
Byron	Poppenhagen	PO Box 186		Grafton	ND	58237-0186	19	19
Donald	Ruud	3750 5th Ave NE		Northwood	ND	58267-9534	19	19
Maxine	Schanilec	533 Birch Ct		Grafton	ND	58237	19	19
Lucie	Sobolik	6044 138th Ave Ne		Pisek	ND	58273	19	19
Nathan	Tebay	13995 54th St NE		Forest River	ND	58233	19	19
Enoch	Thorsgard	325 39th St NE		Northwood	ND	58267-9563	19	19
John	Ttweten	740 mchugh			ND	58237	19	19
Rock	Tweten	524 Hill Ave		Grafton	ND	58237-1444	19	19
Larry	Tweten	6638 148th Ave Ne		Grafton	ND	58237	19	19
Robert	Amerine	205 Railroad Ave E		Hatton	ND	58240-4113	20	20
Thomas	Balstad	133 Main St W		Mayville	ND	58257-1315	20	20
Penny	Christianson			Hillsboro	ND	58045	20	20
Byron	Dotson	15317 15th Dr SE			ND	98012	20	20
Brian	Fyfe	211 veitch St		Emerado	ND	58228	20	20
Karen	Gapp	419 4th St SE		Mayville	ND	58257-1704	20	20
Helen	Graham	624 1st Ave ne			ND	58045	20	20
Candonn	Granger			Reynolds	ND	58275	20	20
Gary	H.	177 6th St Ne		Reynolds	ND	582759435	20	20

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Daniel	Hanson	1080 Harvest Ln NE		Thompson	ND	58278-9408	20	20
Marvin	Holweger	3035 17th Ave NE		Arvilla	ND	58214-9407	20	20
Judy	Hudlow	311 2nd St Nw		Hillsboro	ND	58045	20	20
Bruce	Johnson	112 May St W		Caledonia	ND	58219	20	20
Nathan	Kollar	1990 hwy 85 SW		Fairfield	ND	58627	20	20
James	Leddige	2 12th St NE		Reynolds	ND	58275-9404	20	20
Kurt	Mcsparrow	954 Highway 18 SE		Hunter	ND	58048-9107	20	20
Laurie	Mcsparrow	954 Hwy 18 SE		Hunter	ND	58048	20	20
Brent	Mikkelsen	788 2nd St Nw			ND	58045	20	20
Levon	Nelson	38 Westwood Dr		Mayville	ND	58257-1003	20	20
James	Niekse	216 2nd Ave SE		Mayville	ND	58257	20	20
Gwynneth	Ott				ND	58240	20	20
Alfred	Philo	211 veitch #n42		Emerado	ND	58228	20	20
Jim	Riley			Reynolds	ND	58275	20	20
Jay	Roeszler			Grandin	ND	58038	20	20
Cameron	Saure	1078 2nd Ave NE		Reynolds	ND	58275	20	20
Mary	Schneibel	1847 1st Ave NE		Reynolds	ND	58275-9479	20	20
Jay	Showers			Clifford	ND	58016	20	20
Eric	Siegfreid	123 Highway 81 NE		Hillsboro	ND	58045-9219	20	20
Russel	Stabler	422 2nd St W		Hunter	ND	580484134	20	20
John	Stull	1217 25th St NE		Emerado	ND	58228-9752	20	20
Wayne	Thompson	113 2nd St W		Hunter	ND	58048-4127	20	20
Gary	Truax	1682 145th Ave SE		Erie	ND	58029	20	20
Joseph	Whitesock	614 44th St		Thompson	ND	58278	20	20
Cherilyn	Whitney	13th ave ne		Emerado	ND	58228	20	20
Mike	Williams	211 1st St W		Hunter	ND	58048	20	20
Don	Abrahamsen	101 2nd St S	1303		ND	58103	21	21
Johnny	Atkins	1414 5th Ave s	#1	Fargo	ND	58103	21	21
Paul	Bernabucci	PO Box 9377		Fargo	ND	58106-9377	21	21
Larry	Bosma	PO Box 7421		Fargo	ND	58106-7421	21	21
Stephan	Colbert	902 15th St N	18		ND	58102	21	21
Max	Cook	1121 7 Street South		Fargo	ND	58103	21	21
Scott	Dahms	423 8th st so			ND	58103	21	21
Dave	Forness	417 18th St S		Fargo	ND	58103-1547	21	21

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First Name	Last Name	Address	Address2	City	State	ZIP	House	Senate
Gina	Freitag	820 12th Ave S		Fargo	ND	58103	21	21
Adele	Hanson	1110 3rd Ave N		Fargo	ND	58102	21	21
Mark	Hilde	1805 5th Ave s		Fargo	ND	58103	21	21
David	Humphrey	624 9th St S		Fargo	ND	58103-2639	21	21
Sabrina	Lockwood	1414 5th Ave S	Apt 1	Fargo	ND	58103-1638	21	21
Kenneth	Lothspeich	323 15th St S		Fargo	ND	58103-1639	21	21
Chad	Mcdonald	825 11th St S		Fargo	ND	58103	21	21
Mike	Nyberg	300 Main Ave	#101		ND	58103	21	21
Josiah	Phillips	201 18th Sts	apt 8		ND	58103	21	21
Devin	Rachac	629 21st St S		Fargo	ND	58103-2487	21	21
Shaun	Reynolds	1634 5th Ave S		Fargo	ND	58103-1542	21	21
Jonathan	Stenzel	21 S Broadway Apt#304		Fargo	ND	58103	21	21
Lynn	Thomsen	726 25th St n		Fargo	ND	58102	21	21
Steven	Wangrud	1613 6th Ave so		Fargo	ND	58103	21	21
Christine	Watts	908 26th St N		Fargo	ND	58102-3125	21	21
Jan	Wetch	3220 12th Ave N		Fargo	ND	58102-3008	21	21
Ross	Zink	806 7th St S		Fargo	ND	58103	21	21
Brian	Akhavan			West Fargo	ND	58078	22	22
Susan	Benson			West Fargo	ND	58078	22	22
Brian	Bohanna	4416 10th St W			ND	58078	22	22
Jeff	Brink	110 5th St			ND	58021	22	22
Nolan	Buckhouse	512 fairway Dr			ND	58012	22	22
Jody	Clemens			West Fargo	ND	58078	22	22
Lynda	Debuhr	4916 2nd St E		West Fargo	ND	58078-8206	22	22
Ron	Erickson	508 Liberty Ln		Horace	ND	58047-4525	22	22
Michael	Fairfield	321 Langer Ave N		Casselton	ND	58012-3307	22	22
David	Faller			Davenport	ND	58021	22	22
Evan	Haakenson			West Fargo	ND	58078	22	22
Staci	Halverson	607 Main Ave		Erie	ND	58029-4009	22	22
Judith	Hamre	14921 35th St SE			ND	58079	22	22
Janis	Hanson			West Fargo	ND	58078	22	22
Judy	Iten	4906 County Road 32		Fargo	ND	58102	22	22
Dave	Jacobs			Leonard	ND	58052	22	22
Kelly	Jacobsen	807 Cinnamon Ridge Pl		West Fargo	ND	58078-8190	22	22

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First Name	Last Name	Address	Address2	City	State	ZIP	House	Senate
Missti	Jones	322 Nelson St E		Erie	ND	58029-4016	22	22
Ed	Kester	610 Front St		Casselton	ND	58012-3300	22	22
Travis	Kizima	PO Box 24			ND	58006	22	22
Steve	Kleeman	2211 160 Ave SE		Arthur	ND	58006	22	22
Gary	Lackey			West Fargo	ND	58078	22	22
Grace	Larson	14029 35th St SE		Buffalo	ND	58011-9714	22	22
Tim	Lindholm	3941 14th St W		West Fargo	ND	58078	22	22
Barry	Lund	365 Maple Pointe Blvd		Mapleton	ND	58059	22	22
Sharon	Martinson			West Fargo	ND	58078	22	22
Sharon	Maul			West Fargo	ND	58078	22	22
Robert	Miller	401 13th Ave N		Casselton	ND	58012-3440	22	22
Bailey	Mortensen			West Fargo	ND	58078	22	22
Susan	Munyer	3622 12th St West		West Fargo	ND	58078	22	22
Rodney	Nelson	15549 27th St SE		Amenia	ND	58004-9703	22	22
Timothy	Presler	1236 S Beach Way		West Fargo	ND	58078-8861	22	22
Alexandra	Rohrich	322 3rd Ave		Mapleton	ND	58059-4118	22	22
John	Rohrich	322 3rd Ave		Mapleton	ND	58059-4118	22	22
Korene	Rohrich	322 3rd Ave		Mapleton	ND	58059-4118	22	22
Mark	Roster	475 1st Ave		Davenport	ND	58021	22	22
Jason	Sire			West Fargo	ND	58078	22	22
Dorothy	Thompson	4142 Furnberg Pl S		Fargo	ND	58104-6089	22	22
Jerrold	Wallace			West Fargo	ND	58078	22	22
Arthur	Weidner			West Fargo	ND	58078	22	22
Tim	Welter	422 3rd Ave			ND	58059	22	22
Mark/	Wilke	3431 Eagle Run Ln		West Fargo	ND	58078	22	22
Mark	Wilke	3531 Eagle Run Ln		West Fargo	ND	58078	22	22
Loren	Alfson	1041 106 Ave NE			ND	58416	23	23
Kari	Anderson	218 2nd St E			ND	58344	23	23
Daniel	Determan	PO Box 73		Tolna	ND	58380-0073	23	23
Chris	Eder	10326 7th Pl se			ND	98258	23	23
Gregory	Elvick	403 3rd St e	apt 8	Lakota	ND	58344	23	23
Alexander	Erickson	104 Main Ave		Colgate	ND	58046-9015	23	23
Sheridan	Erickson	PO Box 305		Cooperstown	ND	58425-0305	23	23
Joann	Gaffrey	1234 4th Ave N		New Rockford	ND	58356-1108	23	23

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Joan	Gleason	2732 94th Ave		Tolna	ND	58380	23	23
Jack	Hendrix	1502 Lenham Ave SE		Cooperstown	ND	58425	23	23
Gary	Hummel	314 5th St		Petersburg	ND	58272-9502	23	23
Brady	Lamotte	12815 102nd Ave NE		Binford	ND	58416	23	23
Heidi	Lemaire	11811 30th St NE		Mcville	ND	58254-9572	23	23
Larry	Ohnstad	12263 50th St ne		Petersburg	ND	58272	23	23
Elgar	Paulsen	290 Lincoln St		Hannaford	ND	58448-4819	23	23
Brenda	Ridge-Valdivia	817 3rd Ave N	Apt 4	New Rockford	ND	58356-1533	23	23
Devonne	Robertson	3859 73rd Ave NE		Fort Totten	ND	58335	23	23
Jamie	Schemionek	511 Park Ave S		Finley	ND	58230-3041	23	23
Sylvia	Spreen	515 1st Ave N		New Rockford	ND	58356-1601	23	23
Martin	West	PO Box 214		Hope	ND	58046-0214	23	23
Lloyd	Anderson	542 Legacy Ln		Valley City	ND	58072-2218	24	24
Guy	Ault	336 2nd avne		Valley City	ND	58072	24	24
David	Bergstedt	1421 98th Ave SE		Wimbledon	ND	58492-9501	24	24
Heather	Burchill	1808 128th Ave SE		Page	ND	58064	24	24
Jennifer	Cabezas	918 3 St SW		Valley City	ND	58072	24	24
Andy	Carlson	4332 116th Ave SE		Valley City	ND	58072-9528	24	24
Reine	Duchateau	11630 47th St SE			ND	58049	24	24
Patrick	Eskelson	109 Oehlke Ave	Apt B2	Enderlin	ND	58027-1152	24	24
Sandy	Farrelly			Valley City	ND	58072	24	24
Leann	Fraedrich	13595 54th St SE		Enderlin	ND	58027	24	24
Ronald	Gienger	916 Riverview Dr		Valley City	ND	58072	24	24
Alison	Grotberg	9961 25th St		Wimbledon	ND	58492	24	24
Cynthia	Hagelstrom	PO Box 40		Dazey	ND	58429	24	24
Al	Huckell			Fort Ransom	ND	58033	24	24
Joshua	Jennings	230 Central Ave S	Unit 9	Valley City	ND	58072-3329	24	24
Lori	Jury			Valley City	ND	58072	24	24
Clinton	Leick	1140 6th St SE	Apt 10	Valley City	ND	58072-4161	24	24
E.	Miedema	1140 6th St SE	Apt 2	Valley City	ND	58072-4154	24	24
Brian	Mindt	226 2nd St Vly NW		City	ND	58072	24	24
Keith	Muncy	11015 17th St SE		Dazey	ND	58429-9743	24	24
Amy	Mutschler	403 2nd Ave N		Wimbledon	ND	58492	24	24
Carol	Peterson	1462 97th Ave SE			ND	58492	24	24

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Bonny	Ppaszkeicz	406 1st Ave		Litchville	ND	58461	24	24
Bonnie	Rowell	944 13 th Ave sw		Valley City	ND	58072	24	24
Michael	Schmidt			Belfield	ND	58622	24	24
Bruce	Smith	4833 106th Ave SE		Litchville	ND	58461-9719	24	24
Brent	Smith	5031 106 Ave se		Litchville	ND	58461	24	24
Gary	Swenson	507 5th Ave NW		Valley City	ND	58072-2017	24	24
Jacqueline	Sylling	3638 114th Ave SE		Valley City	ND	58072	24	24
Tommie	Thompson	1807 US HWY 1 N			ND	27563	24	24
Dan	Aird	PO Box 244		Kindred	ND	58051-0244	25	25
Jonathan	Bartels	PO Box 425		Wahpeton	ND	58074-0425	25	25
Jacalyn	Bartron	119 Elm St		Hickson	ND	58047-5107	25	25
Wendy	Benton	17320 86th St SE		Wahpeton	ND	58075-9526	25	25
Donald	Berg			Wahpeton	ND	58075	25	25
Erinn	Bladow			Hankinson	ND	58041	25	25
Mary	Bond			Walcott	ND	58077	25	25
Michael	Bryant	743 SE 172nd Rd			ND	74578-7539	25	25
Shirley	Conaway	1040 eagle St			ND	29829	25	25
John	Eastin	17295 83 rd St se			ND	58075	25	25
Chris	Feland	117 Oxbow Dr		Oxbow	ND	58047	25	25
Michael	Gabbert			Hankinson	ND	58041	25	25
Mary	Howes	1211 3rd Ave N	Apt. 104		ND	58075	25	25
Cody	Jochim	145 4th St		Walcott	ND	58077	25	25
Cynthia	Johnson	421 10 1/2 St N		Wahpeton	ND	58075	25	25
Greg	Johnson	5251 174 1/2 Ave SE		Hickson	ND	58047-9734	25	25
Rodney	Koch	8140 170th Ave SE		Mooreton	ND	58061	25	25
Janel	Kramer	115 5Th Ave N		Wahpeton	ND	58075	25	25
David	Kurtenbach	16930 Highway 13		Mooreton	ND	58061	25	25
Dawn	Lane-Mehl	1017 S 1st St		Wahpeton	ND	58075	25	25
June	Lee			Walcott	ND	58077	25	25
Mike	Martin	PO Box 144		Fairmount	ND	58030	25	25
Eric	Mauch			Horace	ND	58047	25	25
Cathy	Miller			Kindred	ND	58051	25	25
Marlow	Nash	6845 170th Ave SE			ND	58018	25	25
Joel	Noreen	300 Co Rd 2		Christine	ND	58015	25	25

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Bryon	Olson	423 5th St N		Wahpeton	ND	58075	25	25
Mike	Sauer	8305 Highway 127		Wahpeton	ND	58075	25	25
Sister Leonida	Schmidt	102 6th St SE	Box 447	Hankinson	ND	58041	25	25
Clarence	Schutz	1801 N 4th St		Wahpeton	ND	58075	25	25
Frederick	Smoyer			Kindred	ND	58051	25	25
Steven	Vigesaa	7955 176th Ave SE		Wahpeton	ND	58075-9332	25	25
Steven	Vigesaa			Wahpeton	ND	58075	25	25
Kim	Winsett	17533 SE 89th			ND	73102	25	25
William	Ziegler		6940	Horace	ND	58047	25	25
Deborah	Armstrong	PO Box 242		Lisbon	ND	58054-0242	26	26
Perry	Boniek	9602 Hwy 11		Ellendale	ND	58436	26	26
James	Cone	205 5th Ave E	apt 110		ND	58054	26	26
Mike	Danreuther			Lisbon	ND	58054	26	26
Alvin	Dotzenrod	PO Box 185		Wyndmere	ND	58081-0185	26	26
Tyler	Elenberger	6929 hwy 32 s		Lisbon	ND	58054	26	26
Kevin	Faller	13243 66st se		Lisbon	ND	58054	26	26
Richard	Haberman	7525 164th Ave SE		Barney	ND	58008-9661	26	26
Rudy	Hall	13847 SE 85 Cir			ND	34491	26	26
Karen	Harrison	15616 NE 71 st Ct			ND	98686	26	26
Christal	Hutchison	201 Dakota St		Barney	ND	58008-4001	26	26
Steve	Jasberg	14242 SE 162 Pl			ND	98058	26	26
Ron	Jorgenson			Lidgerwood	ND	58053	26	26
Jeff	Lagodinski	9036 Hwy 11			ND	58436	26	26
Gary	Mairs	311 8th Ave E		Lisbon	ND	58054-4705	26	26
Alan	Mccullough	403 6th Ave E		Lisbon	ND	58054	26	26
James	Nelson	6090 Highway 18		Walcott	ND	58077-9312	26	26
Barbara	Pahl	9807 103rd Ave SE		Oakes	ND	58474-9151	26	26
Gerald	Puetz			Barney	ND	58008	26	26
James	Riffel	562 5th St		Wyndmere	ND	58081	26	26
David	Severson	15975 84th st se			ND	58081	26	26
Dwayne	Shelton	10827 88th St SE		Oakes	ND	58474-9402	26	26
Patricia	Thompson	120 S Main St		Gwinner	ND	58040-4109	26	26
Nathan	Vanderaa	12670 11b Rd			ND	4656e	26	26
Steve	Voightman	121 main Ave		Oakes	ND	58474	26	26

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First Name	Last Name	Address	Address2	City	State	ZIP	House	Senate
Gordon	Vosberg li	249 2nd st		Wyndmere	ND	58081	26	26
Robert	Balfour	4574 44th Ave S	Apt 105		ND	58104	27	27
Wade	Borth	5322 32nd St s		Fargo	ND	58104	27	27
Kristi	Creech	555 40th St S	Apt 122		ND	58103	27	27
Brian	Curtis	4360 45st S			ND	337114	27	27
Dennis	Daigle	4391 33rd Ave S	# 212		ND	58104	27	27
Dan	Eckert			Casselton	ND	58012	27	27
David	Elsperger			Casselton	ND	58012	27	27
Justin	Fosberg	1453 72ND Ave S			ND	58014	27	27
Todd	Gustafson	3730 Dorothea Ct S		Fargo	ND	58104	27	27
James	Hanson	4733 48th Ave S		Fargo	ND	58104	27	27
Janet	Hoffart	4313 39 1/2 Ave S		Fargo	ND	58104	27	27
Tamara	Jones	5593 Farmstead Ct S			ND	58104	27	27
Richard	Kennedy	4302 13th Ave s	4122		ND	58012	27	27
Chris	Kottsick	2551 45TH St SW	SUITE 105	Fargo	ND	58104	27	27
Christopher	Kotzer	1861 39th St S			ND	58103	27	27
Andreww	Magerski	4279 39th Ave S		Fargo	ND	58104	27	27
Ramon	Matos	4551 47th Ave S		Fargo	ND	58104-6193	27	27
Christopher	Miller	5569 Tuscan Ct S		Fargo	ND	58104-4436	27	27
Chad	Nipstad	4753 43rd St S		Fargo	ND	58104-4282	27	27
Jason	Olsen			Fargo	ND	58104	27	27
Irene	Olson	2510 100th Ave S		Horace	ND	58047-9708	27	27
Wayne	Olson	4502 37th Ave S	Apt 142	Fargo	ND	58104-8528	27	27
James	Reagan	522 42nd St S	Apt 285	Fargo	ND	58103-1167	27	27
Kathleen	Ronningen	3752 Taylor St		Fargo	ND	58104	27	27
Gina	Rrandklev	5601 38th St S		Fargo	ND	58104	27	27
Virginia	Schmidt	3620 42nd St S	204		ND	58104	27	27
Lisa	Schram	4282 Auburn Ave		Fargo	ND	58104-8428	27	27
David	Sola	4140 4th Ave S	Apt 1317	Fargo	ND	58103	27	27
Jack	Turner	555 40th St S	Apt 233	Fargo	ND	58103-1176	27	27
Clifford	Betterley	5418 Beaver Creek Rd		Bismarck	ND	58504-9344	28	28
John	Deboer	710 W Hickory Ave		Linton	ND	58552-7232	28	28
Raymond	Delaurier	104 1st Abe SE			ND	58456	28	28
Christopher	Dickey	210 2nd Ave SW		Kulm	ND	58456	28	28

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First Name	Last Name	Address	Address2	City	State	ZIP	House	Senate
Milbert	Dollinger	610 Center Ave S		Ashley	ND	58413-7313	28	28
Paul	Haegele	715 2nd St W		Napoleon	ND	58561-7414	28	28
Brian	Johnston	8355 106th St SE		Bismarck	ND	58504-4040	28	28
Margaret	Kaiser	8909 76th Ave SE		Ellendale	ND	58436	28	28
Orris	Kipp	704 5th Ave		Edgeley	ND	584337428	28	28
Cheryl	Kirk	16610 8th St N	#3		ND	55043	28	28
Lillian	Knapp	305 6th Ave S	Apt 107	Ellendale	ND	58436-7181	28	28
Austin	Lang	3597 74th St SE		Napoleon	ND	58561	28	28
Charles	Lapresta	6529 63rd St SE		Jud	ND	58454	28	28
Bruce	Lindgren	7174 Highway 13		Kulm	ND	58456-9707	28	28
Judith	Lusk	206 1st St SE		Ashley	ND	58413	28	28
David	Martinson	110 Center St E		Kulm	ND	58456	28	28
Thomas	Mccone	6701 Trademark Dr		Bismarck	ND	58504-9216	28	28
Daniel	Mock	2248 48th St se		Braddock	ND	58524	28	28
Elizabeth	Owen	405 4th Ave E	Apt 3	Gackle	ND	58442-7104	28	28
Marla	Petersen	8228 99th St SE		Ellendale	ND	58436-9664	28	28
Rick	Schlecht	6231 59th Ave SE		Gackle	ND	58442	28	28
Chandra	Schmidt	11310 89th Ave Se		Bismarck	ND	58504	28	28
Marie	Schnabel	5611 Hwy 3		Napoleon	ND	58561	28	28
Hadley	Seeklander	PO Box 226		Hazelton	ND	58544-0226	28	28
Richard	Shaw			Hague	ND	58542	28	28
Jason	Smith	7006 Copper Ridge Ln		Bismarck	ND	58504	28	28
Lori	Toupal	112 6th Ave N		Ellendale	ND	58436	28	28
Robert & Linda	Tschritter	313 NE 6th St 396		Linton	ND	58552-7509	28	28
Timothy	Wagner	24 1st Ave N		Wishek	ND	58495	28	28
Ken	Wanner	8445 41st Ave SE		Wishek	ND	58495	28	28
Dennis	Whitman	750 379th St SE		Driscoll	ND	58532-9781	28	28
Spencer	Williams	PO Box 292		Edgeley	ND	58433	28	28
Allexa	Zundel	6749 72nd ave es		Edgeley	ND	58433	28	28
A	Zundel	6749 72nd Ave SE		Edgeley	ND	58433-9780	28	28
Clayton	Bergstad	632 95th Ave NE		Mchenry	ND	58464-9333	29	29
Crystal	Bliss	322 1st St NE		Lamoure	ND	58458-7209	29	29
Jay	Cink	509 3rd St		Marion	ND	58466-4043	29	29
Tommy	Cravens	10618 E 66st S	145		ND	74133	29	29

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Rachel	Cunningham	817 2nd Ave		Grace City	ND	58445	29	29
Dwight	Durfee	1309 15 1/2 Ave SW		Jamestown	ND	58401	29	29
Jill	Gainer	2545 87th Ave SE		Jamestown	ND	58401	29	29
Rhonda	Genre	240 8th Ave S		Carrington	ND	58421	29	29
Deb	Goter			Woodworth	ND	58496	29	29
Nicholas	Gronseth	650 3rd St N		Carrington	ND	58421-1623	29	29
Kenneth	Hall				ND	58401	29	29
Arnold	Haugland	1020 Western Park Vlg		Jamestown	ND	58401-6012	29	29
Julie	Hess	5322 71st Ave SE		Jud	ND	58454	29	29
Robert	Hess	5322 71st Ave SE		Alfred	ND	58454	29	29
Angela	Hoggarth	206 4th Ave NW		Lamoure	ND	58458-7335	29	29
Arthur	Hogness	103 3rd St		Verona	ND	58490	29	29
Gary	Karlgaard	5791 HiWay 1		Litchville	ND	58461	29	29
Dwight	Kendall	3515 94th Ave SE		Jamestown	ND	58401-9725	29	29
Connie	Kleven	5099 38th St SE		Medina	ND	58467-9767	29	29
Jacob	Koenig	3520 81st Ave se	unit 18	Jamestown	ND	58401	29	29
Julie	Larson	1047 2nd St N		Carrington	ND	58421	29	29
Jonathan	Liechty	PO Box 690		Jamestown	ND	58402-0690	29	29
Becky	Lovgren	107 3rd St		Buchanan	ND	58420	29	29
Shannon	Mcnear	2534 87th Ave SE		Jamestown	ND	58401	29	29
Holly	Nicholson			Jamestown	ND	58402-0626	29	29
Michael	Partlow			Kensal	ND	58455	29	29
Paul	Richter	1075 3rd St S		Carrington	ND	58421-1912	29	29
Gary	Riemer	804 9th Ave SW		Jamestown	ND	58401	29	29
Elissa	Rosin	222 4th Ave		Montpelier	ND	58472	29	29
Donna	Schrader	5653 85th Ave SE		Montpelier	ND	58472	29	29
Michael	Scott	6280 11th St Ne		Carrington	ND	58421	29	29
Kent	Simonsen	265 Sandy Beach Rd		Jamestown	ND	58401-7678	29	29
Marvin	Wanzek	801 9th Ave SW		Jamestown	ND	58401-4513	29	29
Vivian	Welsh				ND	58401	29	29
Jean	Williamson-Helm	749 3rd St N		Carrington	ND	58421-1209	29	29
John	Alverson	775 Munich Dr		Bismarck	ND	58504	30	30
Robert	Artlip	718 Augsburg Ave		Bismarck	ND	58504	30	30
James	Ballantyne	5264 Applecreek Dr			ND	58504	30	30

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Paul	Bishop	1628 Crane Dr		Bismarck	ND	58501-7732	30	30
Kendi	Chase	3400 Arrow Ave		Bismarck	ND	58504-9613	30	30
Tim	Clausnitzer	3367 Gallatin Dr			ND	58504	30	30
Cheryl	Hellman	309 N 13th St		Bismarck	ND	58501-4613	30	30
Tim	Janes	1203 E Ave D	1		ND	58501	30	30
Herman	Kesterke	3005 E Avenue E		Bismarck	ND	58501-3168	30	30
Jeffrey	Kinney	2600 S 34th St	202	Bismarck	ND	58501	30	30
Samuel	Loumer	305 Eastdale Dr	#6	Bismarck	ND	58501	30	30
Kathy	Morrison	701 N 25th St		Bismarck	ND	58501	30	30
Jim	Munson	810 N 10th St		Bismarck	ND	58501	30	30
Beau	Nodland	1127 sorrento Pl		Bismarck	ND	58501	30	30
Tyler	Piatz	534 Sherwood Ln		Bismarck	ND	58504-7324	30	30
Steven	Putaturo	3201 E Rosser Ave	Apt #7	Bismarck	ND	58501	30	30
Colleen	Richter	1001 N 28th St		Bismarck	ND	58501-3135	30	30
Greg	Schettler			Bismarck	ND	58502	30	30
Joan	Ulmer	712 N 20th St		Bismarck	ND	58501	30	30
Shaunna	Upgren	417 Nautilus Dr		Bismarck	ND	58504	30	30
Mark	Voss	201 Stuttgart Dr		Bismarck	ND	58504	30	30
Louise	Williams			Bismarck	ND	58504	30	30
James	Young	420 N 20th St			ND	58501	30	30
Roger	Zink	5005 willow oaks Rd		Bismarck	ND	58504	30	30
Raymond	Alt	7055 73rd Ave SW		New Leipzig	ND	58562-9750	31	31
Scott	Bbullinger	4545 County Road 82		Mandan	ND	58554	31	31
Tanya	Bird	701 LINCOLN Ct SE			ND	58554	31	31
Rod	Bosch	1714 3rd St NE		Mandan	ND	58554-3808	31	31
Brandon	Faris	3611 43rd St nw		Mandan	ND	58554	31	31
Dennis	Frey	10 5th St W			ND	58650	31	31
Coyle	Fuchs	PO Box 274		Carson	ND	58529-0274	31	31
Tim	Harper	108 Ponderosa Ave		Fort Yates	ND	58538	31	31
Becky	King	3104 Withers Dr		Mandan	ND	58554-5227	31	31
Cynthia	Lee	802 14th St NW			ND	58554	31	31
Francis	Mayer	9446 57th St SW		Mott	ND	58646-8892	31	31
Laronda	Mcculley	200 Schlosser Ave		Mandan	ND	58554	31	31
Chad	Patzner	117 Oakes Ave		Mandan	ND	58554-5208	31	31

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First Name	Last Name	Address	Address2	City	State	ZIP	House	Senate
Jens	Randolff	3040 County Road 139		Mandan	ND	58554	31	31
Karmen	Siirtola	5400 Highland Rd		Mandan	ND	58554-1363	31	31
Kathy	Smith	9463 kenel Rd		Fort Yates	ND	58538	31	31
Ramona	Swindler	404 Meadow Ln		Mott	ND	58646-7274	31	31
Gloria	Vaaler	204 6th Ave NW		Elgin	ND	58533-7240	31	31
Darlene	Baggett	534 S 17 St		Bismarck	ND	58504	32	32
Charles	Bankes	725 S 12th St	Lot 67	Bismarck	ND	58504	32	32
Jennifer	Buechel	224 W Avenue A	Bismarck ND		ND	58501	32	32
Chloe	Casavant	1193 Jefferson Ave		Bismarck	ND	58504-5382	32	32
Jo Ann	Falkenstein	3233 Rutland Dr		Bismarck	ND	58504-7602	32	32
Benjamin	Gehrig	2130 S 12th St	APT 318	Bismarck	ND	58504	32	32
Patrick	Gilhooly	1502 Pocatello Dr		Bismarck	ND	58504-6452	32	32
Grace	Hendrickson	107 ebowen Ave	apt 311		ND	58504	32	32
Joyce	Jangula	831 W Sweet Ave		Bismarck	ND	58504-5340	32	32
John	Knox	205 E Arbor Ave	Apt #107G	Bismarck	ND	58504	32	32
Brian	Krueger	715 W Avenue A		Bismarck	ND	58501-3449	32	32
Rick	Kuhn	1431 S Washington St		Bismarck	ND	58504-6404	32	32
Gail	Kunz	1602 Billings Dr		Bismarck	ND	58504	32	32
Judy	Laib	2007 Santa Barbara Dr			ND	58504	32	32
Conni	Meier	812 Airport Rd		Bismarck	ND	58504-6111	32	32
Mike	Moritz	1119 University Dr	Lot 916	Bismarck	ND	58504-6609	32	32
David	Reiswig	1644 Billings Dr		Bismarck	ND	58504	32	32
Tammy	Schalesky	629 S 16th St			ND	58504	32	32
Lisa	Schmidt	1857 Houston Druve		Bismarck	ND	58504	32	32
Al	Schmidt	415 S 14th St			ND	58504	32	32
Mary	Thom	724 E Wachter Ave		Bismarck	ND	58504-7138	32	32
Alexander	Tibor	716 W Ave B		Bismarck	ND	58501	32	32
Rose	Voegele	427 S Washington St	Apt 212	Bismarck	ND	58504-5481	32	32
Todd	Wahl	415 N griffin St		Bismarck	ND	58501	32	32
Gary	Zentz	1016 W Sweet Ave		Bismarck	ND	58504	32	32
Faye	Baker	701 County 9		Hazen	ND	58545	33	33
Marvin	Ballensky	105 1st st sw	Hazen nd	Hazen	ND	58545	33	33
Tracy	Boehm	3455 34th St		Mandan	ND	58554	33	33
Wesley	Brooks	208 E Avenue E		Lakota	ND	58344	33	33

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Billy Joe	Cropley				ND	58545	33	33
James	Dooley	1106 Central Ave N		Beulah	ND	58523	33	33
Darlene	Foster	625 1st St NW		Beulah	ND	58523	33	33
Chad	Goetzfridt	117 N 8th St		New Salem	ND	58563	33	33
Faye	Gustin	1001 elm Rd		Hazen	ND	58545	33	33
Rebecca	Helm	104 Coyote Rd			ND	58554	33	33
Randy	Henke	4235 20th St SW		Stanton	ND	58571	33	33
Gina	Henri	4695 W State Highway 140		Merced	ND	95341	33	33
Madelyn	Hharsche			Zap	ND	58580	33	33
Maureena	Hoskin	730 Sakakawea Estates Rd		Hazen	ND	58545-9352	33	33
Gary	Kalmbach	Po Box160		Stanton	ND	58571	33	33
Dallas	Krause	PO Box 445		Hazen	ND	58545-0445	33	33
Janie	Lucero				ND	58571	33	33
Todd	Meier	325 20th Ct		Beulah	ND	58523	33	33
Myron	Mutzenberger	5020 Highway 200		Hazen	ND	58545-9304	33	33
Shannon	Noakes			Stanton	ND	58571	33	33
Carol	Nodland	6475 6th St sw		Zap	ND	58580	33	33
Jesse	Orgaard	2970 26th St SW		Center	ND	58530-9563	33	33
Darrell	Pfliger	56 2nd Ln sw		Pick City	ND	58545	33	33
Jason	Renner			Zap	ND	58580	33	33
Juanita	Rix	301 1st Ave NW		Hazen	ND	58545	33	33
Thomas	Russell	1212 Central Ave N		Beulah	ND	58523	33	33
Laird	Scheer	PO Box 146	313 1st Ave NE	Hazen	ND	58545	33	33
Sue	Scheer	PO Box 146	313 1st Ave NE	Hazen	ND	58545	33	33
Ruth	Schneider	303 NW 8th Ave		Hazen	ND	58545	33	33
Robert	Schutt	1509 2nd Ave NW	Apt 4	Beulah	ND	58523-6020	33	33
Robert	Slavick	3960 52nd St		New Salem	ND	58563-9766	33	33
Megan	Thiel	310 Main St		Almont	ND	58520	33	33
Susann	Traiser	814 Mannhaven St		Hazen	ND	585454643	33	33
Tyler & Jamie	Vanderwal	201 E Elm Ave		New Salem	ND	58563	33	33
Steve	Wahlquist	1802 36th St		Mandan	ND	58554	33	33
Laura	Wamsley	3224 Bluestem Dr N			ND	58554	33	33
Ken	Wiebe	116 3rd St NE		Beulah	ND	58523	33	33
Patricia	Wilkins	1985 47 th Ave SW			ND	58563	33	33

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Elvis	Basic	4202 Shoal Loop se	Apt#308	Mandan	ND	58554	34	34
Ron	Bosch	3703 Bay Shore Bnd SE		Mandan	ND	58554-6312	34	34
Cj	Crabtree	123 W Buffalo St		Mandan	ND	58554	34	34
George	Daniels	228 S Prairie Ln		Mandan	ND	58554-4201	34	34
Janet	Dykshoorn	1601 Highway 1806 S		Mandan	ND	58554-4590	34	34
Matthew	Emerson	904 3rd Ave NW	Apt 3	Mandan	ND	58554-2748	34	34
Connie	Falkenstein	412 15th St NE	Apt 5	Mandan	ND	58554	34	34
Maureen	Haider	209 12th Ave NE		Mandan	ND	58554	34	34
Cindy	Heinz	2039 29th St SE			ND	58532	34	34
Braudrick	Margie	100 3rd St SW	E-98		ND	58554	34	34
Charles	Mattheis	601 6th Ave NW		Mandan	ND	58554-2520	34	34
Tim	Meidinger	401 9 Ave Sw		Mandan	ND	58554	34	34
Robert	Morgan	1009 2nd St NW		Mandan	ND	58554	34	34
Louis	Neuenschwander	2701 Marina Rd SE	Apt 3	Mandan	ND	58554-4789	34	34
Julie	Nilles	602 10th Ave Nw		Mandan	ND	58554	34	34
Roger	Pete	2200 Pirates Loop SE	Unit 4	Mandan	ND	58554-4770	34	34
Todd	Preszler	4802 Inlet Bay Dr		Mandan	ND	58554	34	34
Kkenneth	Reed	4609 Southbay Dr SE		Mandan	ND	58554-6210	34	34
Steven	Romo	3308 Sandy Ln SE		Mandan	ND	58554-4738	34	34
Bernice	Thomas	1006 3rd St NE		Mandan	ND	58554-3603	34	34
Shannon	Wagner	2620 Douglas Pl SE		Mandan	ND	58554	34	34
Nick	Wead	904 1st Ave nw			ND	58554	34	34
Paul	Wolf	1304 9th Ave SE		Mandan	ND	58554-4529	34	34
Edward	Ziniel	1001 1st St SE		Mandan	ND	58554-4404	34	34
Michael	Arntz	1103 N 3rd St	Apt 8	Bismarck	ND	58501-3582	35	35
Brian	Bartz	1955 E Capitol Ave		Bismarck	ND	58501-2373	35	35
Larry	Chalcraft	1929 E Capitol Ave		Bismarck	ND	58501-2373	35	35
Monica	Comeau	915 W Av B		Bismarck	ND	58501	35	35
Marlys	Coughlin	1027 Senate Dr		Bismarck	ND	58501-1967	35	35
Richard	Crawford	1210 N 15th St		Bismarck	ND	58501-2753	35	35
Donald	Feimer	1919 N 14th St		Bismarck	ND	58501-2016	35	35
Donald	Felmer	1919 N 14th St		Bismarck	ND	58501-2016	35	35
Carlene	Fitterer	1423 N 20th St	Apt 14	Bismarck	ND	58501-2918	35	35
Steve	Furcht	1515 N 22nd St			ND	58502	35	35

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Gordon	Greenstein	1721 N 7th St			ND	58501	35	35
Joe	Gross	1808 Harmon Ave		Bismarck	ND	58501	35	35
Larry	Hassebrock	1006 N 5th St		Bismarck	ND	58501-3911	35	35
Ray	Heck	2336 Rolling Dr		Bismarck	ND	58501-3024	35	35
W.	Hill	215 W Avenue F		Bismarck	ND	58501-3504	35	35
Max	Holcomb	715 N Bell St		Bismarck	ND	58501	35	35
Patrick	Jensen	106 E Divide Ave		Bismarck	ND	58501	35	35
Marlin	Johnson	1116 W Highland Acres Rd		Bismarck	ND	58501	35	35
Becky	Lorenz	2013 N 16th St	Apt 7	Bismarck	ND	58501-2034	35	35
Judy	Meyer	1116 N 4th St		Bismarck	ND	58501-3551	35	35
Lynn	Mosher	1208 14th St		Bismarck	ND	58501-2737	35	35
Rob	Nellis	1818 N 16th St	apt 313	Bismarck	ND	58501	35	35
Duane	Peightal	1227 E Highland Acres Rd		Bismarck	ND	58501-1253	35	35
Dave	Pippin			Finley	ND	58230	35	18
Lois	Salveson	734 Compass Ln		Bismarck	ND	58504-6362	35	35
Edgar	Schmidt	110 Seminole Ave		Bismarck	ND	58501-3544	35	35
Arvada	Schramm	2320 Harding Ave		Bismarck	ND	58501-2232	35	35
Barbara	Schulz	58501 325 - W - Blvd		Bismarck	ND	58501	35	35
Chris	Schwab	1501 crestview Ln		Bismarck	ND	58501	35	35
Corey W.	Smith	1314 Apache St		Bismarck	ND	58501	35	35
Ron	Starck	2118 E Capitol Ave			ND	58501	35	35
Bbarbara	Tthomas	802 W Avenue B		Bismarck	ND	58501	35	35
Nancy	Wagner	2216 Jackson Ave		Bismarck	ND	58501	35	35
Douglas	Walsh	613 North Ave		Bismarck	ND	58501-1728	35	35
Marvin	Wegner	1602 N 18th St		Bismarck	ND	58501-2865	35	35
Bill	Winterberg	1010 N 12th St		Bismarck	ND	58501	35	35
Celestine	Adams	11496 39C St SW		Dickinson	ND	58601-9115	36	36
Kc	Athow	358 106th Ave SW		Killdeer	ND	58640	36	36
George	Augare	134 13th St W		New England	ND	58647	36	36
Cliff	Berger	401 7th St SW	Apt 2	Dickinson	ND	58601-5977	36	36
Janet	Billings	334 Bonnie St			ND	58601	36	36
Violet	Dobitz	6018 S Highway 22		New England	ND	58647-9102	36	36
Richard	Dukart	29 117th Ave SW		Killdeer	ND	58640-9752	36	36
Paul	Geerts Jr	10144 62nd st sw regent nd		Regent	ND	58650	36	36

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Milton	Gietzen	45 W Broadway		Dickinson	ND	58601	36	36
Wayne	Grimestad	2575 States Blvd		Dickinson	ND	58601-8833	36	36
William	Gussey	6610 12th Ave sw		New England	ND	58647	36	36
Clara	Hauck	8315 25E St SW		Richardton	ND	58652-9664	36	36
Bonnie	Hecker	11275 31st St Sw		Dickinson	ND	58601	36	36
Tracey	Hoff	3328 107th Ave SW		Dickinson	ND	58601-9580	36	36
Terri	Houghton	580 120th Ave SW		Killdeer	ND	58640	36	36
Carmen	Karch	204 2nd St n			ND	58652	36	36
Carmen	Karch	2042nd st n		Richardton	ND	58652	36	36
Clay	Kennington	8412 39th St SW		Richardton	ND	58652	36	36
Gail	Kuntz	12161 31st St SW		Dickinson	ND	58601-9730	36	36
Kyle	Lenerville	328 N Main St		Richardton	ND	58652-7042	36	36
John	Lingafelter				ND	58652	36	36
Sarah	Neidhardt	2248 82nd Ave SW		Richardton	ND	58652	36	36
Ty	Neidhardt	2248 82nd Ave SW		Richardton	ND	58652-9660	36	36
Nancy	Newton	304 Pheasant Dr		South Heart	ND	58655	36	36
James	Peters	176 Palm Beach Rd		Dickinson	ND	58601-7303	36	36
Fred	Sande	694 Palm Beach Rd		Dickinson	ND	58601-7308	36	36
Ronald	Schauer	7196 106th Ave SW		Regent	ND	58650-9219	36	36
Lisa	Short	201 Liberty St		New Hradec	ND	58601	36	36
Rocky	Solberg	12626 HWY 10 W		Belfield	ND	58622	36	36
Richard	Stagl	11265A 58th St SW		New England	ND	58647-9127	36	36
Brian	Steckler	223 4th St N		Richardton	ND	58652-7115	36	36
Susan	Wagner			South Heart	ND	58655	36	36
Brian	Weidner	522 2nd Ave SE		Dickinson	ND	58601-6007	36	36
Jerry	White	206 Kuchenski Dr		Dickinson	ND	58601-6045	36	36
Christina	Anthony	670 28th St W		Dickinson	ND	58601	37	37
Tracy	Barth	1640 9th Ave E		Dickinson	ND	58601	37	37
Dean	Billings	1167 9th St E		Dickinson	ND	58601	37	37
Tim	Bohlman	858 sims			ND	58601	37	37
Loann	Dick	1237 15th Ave W		Dickinson	ND	58601-3502	37	37
Billy	Diesem	853 4th Ave W			ND	58601	37	37
Margi	Dukart	922 4th Ave W		Dickinson	ND	58601-3828	37	37
Matthew	Ellerkamp	831 19 St W			ND	58601	37	37

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First Name	Last Name	Address	Address2	City	State	ZIP	House	Senate
Bobbylee	Farrier	331 7th Ave E		Dickinson	ND	58601-4511	37	37
Art	Hovde	345 3 rd Ave E	Ste 2		ND	58601	37	37
Paul	Johnson	46 9th Ave e			ND	58601	37	37
William	Krause	1047 Enterprise Ave	Apt 4	Dickinson	ND	58601-4154	37	37
Raymond	Laflamme	433 1st Ave E		Dickinson	ND	58601	37	37
Chad	Layman	2796 Prairie Oak Dr		Dickinson	ND	58601-6737	37	37
Jeffrey	Lestienne	887 13th St W		Dickinson	ND	58601-3536	37	37
Chad	Meyer	944 24th St W		Dickinson	ND	58601	37	37
Peter	Sellie	937 Eaton Dr		Dickinson	ND	58601-3457	37	37
Suzie	Shumway	534 Custer		Dickinson	ND	58601	37	37
Brandon	Smith	1111 6th St E		Dickinson	ND	58601	37	37
Marla	Svihl	342 2nd St E		Dickinson	ND	58601	37	37
Kevin	Synnott	1182 Franklin Street		Dickinson	ND	58601	37	37
Brenda	Trobaugh	419 Colfax St			ND	58601	37	37
Joyce	Walker	355 14th St E		Dickinson	ND	58601	37	37
Dewey	Brown	12 19th St NW		Minot	ND	58703-2934	38	38
Robert	Bruhaug	19 Colton Ave		Burlington	ND	58722-2250	38	38
Paul	Engeldinger	9420 Project Rd So		Burlington	ND	58722	38	38
Terrence	Ferdinand	12621 182nd St Nw		Foxholm	ND	587183808	38	38
Roger	Guttormson	2919 W Central Ave		Minot	ND	58701-3315	38	38
Kial	Haskett	122 2nd Ave se		Des Lacs	ND	58733	38	38
Sscott	Hharris	6400 NW 16th Ave		Minot	ND	58703	38	38
Gerald	Koble	7600 128th St NW			ND	58722	38	38
Jim	Mariner	PO Box 24		Des Lacs	ND	58733-0024	38	38
Kristie	Martin	65th St NW		Minot	ND	58703	38	38
Charlotte	Metz	19 43rd Ave SW	# 8	Minot	ND	58701-7555	38	38
Barbara	Mihalek	7600 54th Ave NW		Minot	ND	58703	38	38
Bethany	Moilan			Minot	ND	58703	38	38
Scott	Pease	18 Stemen Dr		Burlington	ND	58722	38	38
Jihn	Seven				ND	58701	38	38
Dennis	Smith	406 31st Ave SE		Minot	ND	58701-7190	38	38
Jason	Smith	809 19th St NW		Minot	ND	58703	38	38
Rudy	Steinke	6110 Hwy 83 S		Minot	ND	58701-7646	38	38
Marty	Wahus	10350 72nd St NW		Minot	ND	58703-9626	38	38

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Eric	Wickman	13701 93rd Ave SW		Burlington	ND	58722	38	38
Sherry	Auch			Watford City	ND	58854	39	39
Kirt	Bolinder	PO Box 292		Killdeer	ND	58640	39	39
Melvin	Bosserman	16444 49th St SW		Golva	ND	58632-9756	39	39
Michael	Britton	26f St NW		Watford City	ND	58854	39	39
Nicole	Brooks	104 4th St SW			ND	58854	39	39
Charlotte	Brown	PO Box 333		Hettinger	ND	58639	39	39
Timothy	Brown	PO Box 333		Hettinger	ND	58639	39	39
Linda	Bruner	11492 Highway 23		Watford City	ND	58854	39	39
Paula	Burke	7308 149th Ave SW		Bowman	ND	58623-9228	39	39
Denver	Dahl	2004 Highway 85 SW		Fairfield	ND	58627-9400	39	39
Myles	Daniel	109 6th Ave SE	#4349	Watford City	ND	58854	39	39
Donald	Davidson	2513 131st Ave NW		Arnegard	ND	58835-9180	39	39
David	Ensign	PO Box 1		Scranton	ND	58653-0001	39	39
Susan	Ferguson			Watford City	ND	58854	39	39
Richard	Feria	9940 SW 47st			ND	33157	39	39
Daniel	Franz	305b packard Dr		Medora	ND	58645	39	39
Monte	Frey	402 9th St S		Hettinger	ND	58639-7428	39	39
Travis	Frey	PO Box 2014		Watford City	ND	58854	39	39
Troy	Haut	509 2nd Ave Se		Watford City	ND	58854	39	39
Naomi	Hawn			Bowman	ND	58623	39	39
Sydney	Hegge	4309 W River Rd		Medora	ND	58645-9603	39	39
Mark	Hendry	127 S Highway 8		Hettinger	ND	58639-9502	39	39
Roberta	Hildebrant	3910 169th Ave sw			ND	58621	39	39
Debra	Hoffman	405 5th St NE		Watford City	ND	58854	39	39
Joel	Hutmacher	2509 14th St NW		Watford City	ND	58854-6905	39	39
Jadah	Kerr	PO Box 934		Beach	ND	58621-0934	39	39
Samuel	Larson	PO Box 937		Beach	ND	58621-0937	39	39
Robert	Lee	3547 E River Rd	P,O. Box 125		ND	58645	39	39
Peggy	Liimatta				ND		39	39
James	Long	606 Christy Ct		Hettinger	ND	58639	39	39
Rusty	Makelky	407 S West St		Sentinel Butte	ND	58654-5424	39	39
Patrick	Mcgee	PO Box 705		Hettinger	ND	58639	39	39
Deborah	Mulligan	220 19th St NE		Lemmon	ND	57638	39	39

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First Name	Last Name	Address	Address2	City	State	ZIP	House	Senate
Judy	Newbold	PO Box 484		Killdeer	ND	58640-0484	39	39
Mervin	Olson	PO Box 195		Bowman	ND	58623-0195	39	39
Sshelley	Oobrigewitch	2985 Hwy 85 SW		Belfield	ND	58622	39	39
Gary	Orcutt	PO Box 203		Bowman	ND	58623-0203	39	39
Karen	Ormiston	202 Highway 12 E		Hettinger	ND	58639-9687	39	39
Bryan	Palliccia	PO Box 705		Alexander	ND	58831-0701	39	39
Jeffrey	Patten			Keene	ND	58847	39	39
Gary	Payne	110 8th St NW		Hettinger	ND	58639	39	39
Diane	Piehl	411 2nd St NE		Belfield	ND	58622-7221	39	39
Douglas	Pingel	12559 32nd K St NW		Watford City	ND	58854	39	39
Robert	Purper	300 Balkan Dr		Watford City	ND	58854	39	39
Christopher	Randall	3605 4th Ave NE		Watford City	ND	58854-7001	39	39
Pam	Reinarts	350 erd Ave		Medora	ND	58645	39	39
Wayne	Rychner				ND	58640	39	39
Loretta	Schlothauet	15922 30th St nw		Fairview	ND	59221	39	39
Barry	Schmahl	509 5th St NE		Watford City	ND	58854	39	39
Adam	Schumacher			Watford City	ND	58854	39	39
Edward	Seymour	2620 Terrace View Dr		Watford City	ND	58854-9519	39	39
Calvin	Shaver			Watford City	ND	58854	39	39
Cindy	Siewert			Reeder	ND	58649	39	39
Sharon	Silkman	135 Highway 8 S		Hettinger	ND	58639-9502	39	39
Heather	Strand			Arnegard	ND	58835	39	39
Clayton	Titus	701 S Main St		Buffalo Springs	ND	58623-9705	39	39
Cindie	Togni	411 S central Ave		Beach	ND	58621	39	39
Steve	Weninger	3900 164th Ave sw		Sentinel Butte	ND	58654	39	39
Wayne	Wing	178 Dakota St		Killdeer	ND	58640-4308	39	39
Michael	Woodbury	2640 Terrace View Dr		Watford City	ND	58854-9519	39	39
Dan	Calhoun	3221 8th St NE		Minot	ND	58703-2654	40	40
Douglas	Carr	PO Box 63		Surrey	ND	58785-0063	40	40
Brian	Gallegos	2803 15th Ave NW	Apt B	Minot	ND	58703-1789	40	40
Martin	Graner	715 13th St NW		Minot	ND	58703-2053	40	40
Larry	Hall	1820 16th St NW	Apt 9	Minot	ND	58703-1141	40	40
Joan	Hawbaker	2124 8th St NW		Minot	ND	58703-0925	40	40
Wilson	Headrick	1904 6th St NW		Minot	ND	58703-1308	40	40

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Marshall	Hill	2537 8th St NW		Minot	ND	58703	40	40
Marc	Johnson	3920 10th St NE		Minot	ND	58703-3508	40	40
Floyd	Kolobakken	925 University Ave W		Minot	ND	58703-2145	40	40
Scott	Neukom	2300 14th St nw			ND	58703	40	40
Matthew	Owen	1917 14th St NW		Minot	ND	58703-1163	40	40
Troy	Roness	1410 30th Ave NW	3208		ND	58703	40	40
Tom	Sauvage	105 7th St NW		Minot	ND	58703	40	40
Larry	Schmidt	2000 14 St N w		Minot	ND	58703	40	40
Misty	Shearer	1532 Golden Valley Ln		Minot	ND	58703	40	40
Martha	Shigley	2014 13th St nw		Minot	ND	58702	40	40
Tracey	Slama	2106 California Dr		Minot	ND	58703-0917	40	40
Kenneth	Waters	2717-d 5th St nw	204		ND	58703	40	40
Kimberly	Wilson	901 4th Ave NW		Minot	ND	58703-3055	40	40
Janis	Anderson	2727 18th St S		Fargo	ND	58103	41	41
Robert	Beehler	2551 36th Ave S		Fargo	ND	58104-8818	41	41
R.	Beeson	83 Prairiewood Dr S		Fargo	ND	58103-4651	41	41
Aaron	Bjerke	3218 35 1/2 ct Ave s		Fargo	ND	58104	41	41
Skyler	Duffy	3511 30th Ave S	Apt 8	Fargo	ND	58103	41	41
Timothy	Gruba	3333 46th Ave S		Fargo	ND	58104-6656	41	41
Steven	Hall	2723 34th Ave S		Fargo	ND	58104-8892	41	41
Mason	Heim	4730 timber creek Pkwy	Apt 108		ND	58104	41	41
Bruce	Hingst	3302 23rd Ave S		Fargo	ND	58103-6281	41	41
Steve	Jones	3507 Woodbury Park Dr S		Fargo	ND	58103	41	41
John	Klocke	1823 29th Ave S		Fargo	ND	58103-6727	41	41
Kelly	Leary	3552 46th Ave S			ND	58104	41	41
Cheryl	Lien	341 Prairiewood Cir S		Fargo	ND	581034641	41	41
Kevin	Lindberg	3258 32nd Avenue South		Fargo	ND	58104	41	41
Charles	Lindsay	383 Prairiewood Cir S	Apt 104	Fargo	ND	58103	41	41
Gordon	Nyquist	3121 Timberline Cir		Fargo	ND	58104	41	41
Robert	Nysveen	3212 35th Ave S		Fargo	ND	58104	41	41
Keith	Pettie	3241 30 Ave S		Fargo	ND	58103	41	41
Jeramiha	Potter	1738 35th St SW	Unit C	Fargo	ND	58103	41	41
Ruth	Sharp	2417-26 Ave S		Fargo	ND	58103	41	41
Mary	Verkuehlen	2624 35th Ave S		Fargo	ND	58104-8828	41	41

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Mike	Wahl	3422 33rd St S		Fargo	ND	58104-8821	41	41
Scott	Halstead	305 N 48th St		Grand Forks	ND	58203-2613	42	42
Clara	Knoff	1173 Oxbow Ct		Grand Forks	ND	58203-2166	42	42
Jacob	Mattson	211 Smith Hall		Grand Forks	ND	58202-1102	42	42
Faye	Norris	412 Promenade Ct		Grand Forks	ND	58203	42	42
James	Purcell	2122 10th Ave N		Grand Forks	ND	58203-2214	42	42
Kathy	Ray	2015 9th Ave N		Grand Forks	ND	58203	42	42
Eric	Sjol	2014 2nd Ave N		Grand Forks	ND	58203-3312	42	42
Murray	Smith	2524 4th Ave N		Grand Forks	ND	58203-2958	42	42
Laurie	Back	2255 Springbrook Ct		Grand Forks	ND	58201	43	43
Jill	Chandler	2190 Daisy Cir		Grand Forks	ND	58201-5854	43	43
Heather	Drees	2463 S 42nd St	Apt #104	Grand Forks	ND	582018875	43	43
Richard	Dregseth	1407 Kuster Ct		Grand Forks	ND	58201-3958	43	43
Brenda	Gallagher	2815 S 17th St #206		Grand Forks	ND	58201	43	43
Sean	Garrison	3500 30th Ave S		Grand Forks	ND	58201	43	43
Maxine	Garza	24 parkview Cir		Grand Forks	ND	58201	43	43
Frances	Hagen	3578 Norkota Ct		Grand Forks	ND	58201-3902	43	43
William	Hagen	3578 Norkota Ct		Grand Forks	ND	58201-3902	43	43
Sandra	Hager	2533 glenwood Dr		Grando Forks	ND	58201	43	43
Paul	Houdek	2750 S 38th St	316		ND	58201	43	43
Randy	Kottsick	2600 Demers ave Suite 105		Grand Forks	ND	58201	43	43
Danielle	Krout	3383 Primrose Ct		Grand Forks	ND	58201-5811	43	43
Jolie	Mitchell-Witt	716 S 24th St		Grand Forks	ND	58201-4146	43	43
Lee	Moran	2505 13th Ave So	Apt 314	Grand Forks	ND	58201	43	43
Kent	Peterson	2511 Knight Dr	Apt 3	Grand Forks	ND	58201	43	43
Rebecca	Radi	PO Box 12177		Grand Forks	ND	58208	43	43
Larry	Torres	716 S 25th St	Apt 9	Grand Forks	ND	58201-4173	43	43
Michael	Venaccio	1742 S 34th St		Grand Forks	ND	58201-5714	43	43
Robert	Agnew	101 19th Ave N		Fargo	ND	58102-2351	44	44
Verna	Anfinrud			Fargo	ND	58102	44	44
Ann	Austin	230 32nd Ave N		Fargo	ND	58102	44	44
Gemma	Blaskowski	42 7th Ave N		Fargo	ND	58102	44	44
Bruce	Bondy	901 6th Ave N	Suite #1		ND	58102	44	44
Jean	Cole	1630 2nd St N		Fargo	ND	58102-2326	44	44

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Susan	Curfman	350 26th Ave N	Apt 207	Fargo	ND	58102-1960	44	44
Jon	Ebsen	2942 Edgewood Dr N		Fargo	ND	58102	44	44
Bruce	Geske	1408 5th St N Fargo ND		Fargo	ND	58102	44	44
Travis	Gladue	901 4th St N		Fargo	ND	58102-3748	44	44
Stella Marie	Jeffrey	1020 1st St N		Fargo	ND	58102	44	44
Jake	Joraanstad	719 8th Ave N		Fargo	ND	58102	44	44
Janice	Jovonovich	85 15th Ave N		Fargo	ND	58102	44	44
Blake	Kobiela	705 12th Ave n			ND	58102	44	44
Robertta	Lucier	1002 4th St n		Fargo	ND	58102	44	44
Randolph	Naslund	1231 Oak St N		Fargo	ND	58102-2706	44	44
Jeremy	Neuharth	517 24th Ave N		Fargo	ND	58102	44	44
Blaine	Nnichols	517 28th Ave N		Fargo	ND	58102	44	44
Pete	Nowicki	221 27th Ave n		Fargo	ND	58102	44	44
Eric	Nystrom	2 Woodland Dr N			ND	58102	44	44
Virginia	Prendergast	350 26th Ave N	205	Fargo	ND	58102	44	44
Randy	Robbins	60 6th Ave N Fargo ND			ND	58102	44	44
Charles	Roberts	113 22nd Ave N		Fargo	ND	58102	44	44
Ruth	Rydquist	401 6th Ave N	Apt 319	Fargo	ND	58102-4524	44	44
Edward	Sschmitz	2309 N Elm			ND	58102	44	44
Norman	Statz	402 15th Ave N		Fargo	ND	58102	44	44
Lynette	Steele	218 26th Ave N		Fargo	ND	58102-2051	44	44
Mike	Stine	1221 Oak St		Fargo	ND	58102	44	44
Harriet	Turner	77 23rd Ave N		Fargo	ND	58102	44	44
Melvin	Van Beek	110 27th Ave N		Fargo	ND	58102	44	44
Paul	Vanhorn	2832 Edgewood Dr N		Fargo	ND	58102-1645	44	44
Erin	Bjerke			Argusville	ND	58005	45	45
Jim	Blotsky	7606 40th Ave N		Fargo	ND	58102	45	45
Sharon	Brandt	7501 County Road 31		Fargo	ND	58102-6120	45	45
Jake	Caillier			Fargo	ND	58102	45	45
Marchelle	Ceryes			Fargo	ND	58102	45	45
Bonita	Christianson	1259 Goldenwood Dr		West Fargo	ND	58078-3941	45	45
Ricky	Collins	139 PR 4439			ND	76078	45	45
Gordon	Court			Fargo	ND	58102	45	45
Brian	Dillenburg	4804 Bakers Ln		Reiles Acres	ND	58102-5425	45	45

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Ryan	Dodd	3315 Broadway N		Fargo	ND	58102	45	45
Duane	Durr	925 41st Ave N		Fargo	ND	58102-5301	45	45
Cory	Ebsen			Fargo	ND	58102	45	45
Peter	Fleming			Fargo	ND	58102	45	45
Michael	Freeman	107 Pr		Argusville	ND	58005	45	45
Gregg	Gunderson	2715 39 1/2 Ave N		Fargo	ND	58102-6209	45	45
Scott	Halvorson			Fargo	ND	58102	45	45
Brenda	Harrington	175 PR 6122			ND	75979	45	45
Robert	Hilsendeger	2217 10th St N		Fargo	ND	58102	45	45
Barbara	Hutchison	1529 N 10th St		Fargo	ND	58102	45	45
Art	Hyer	385 PR 803			ND	76401	45	45
Nancy	Jones			Fargo	ND	58102	45	45
Wesley	Kinney			Fargo	ND	58102	45	45
Marjorie	Klockmann			Fargo	ND	58102	45	45
James	Klokstad	1319 10th St N		Fargo	ND	58102-2501	45	45
Josh	Koehnen	215 PARK Dr		Harwood	ND	58042	45	45
Larry	Mayer	3308 Maple St N		Fargo	ND	58102-1231	45	45
Michael	Mccullough	202 2nd Street		Argusville	ND	58005	45	45
William	Moyle			Fargo	ND	58102	45	45
Susan	Nelson	6905 58th Ave N			ND	58042	45	45
Thomas	Penuel			Fargo	ND	58102	45	45
Bliss	Putz			Fargo	ND	58102	45	45
Charles	Renville	2602 Northwood Dr		Fargo	ND	58102-6102	45	45
Elsa	Richardson	3707 10th St N		Fargo	ND	58102	45	45
Jason	Skiple	3255 Elm St N		Fargo	ND	58102	45	45
Debbie	Sorensen	1118 12th St N		Fargo	ND	58102-3543	45	45
Lynette	Steele			Fargo	ND	58102	45	45
Dan	Wentz				ND	58102	45	45
George	Wynn			Fargo	ND	58102	45	45
William	Bond	3440 Waterford Dr S		Fargo	ND	58104-6279	46	46
Ronald	Day	1511 55th Ave S		Fargo	ND	58104	46	46
Eunice	Deitemeyer	1525 31st Ave S		Fargo	ND	58103-5932	46	46
Robert	Farring	5327 University Dr S	Unit A	Fargo	ND	58104-6483	46	46
Steve	Gorman	5210 12th St S	Apt 205	Fargo	ND	58104-6442	46	46

North Dakota Petitions

Sorted by House District, then by last name

First Name	Last Name	Address	Address2	City	State	ZIP	House	Senate
Rodney	Hubbard	1202 48th Ave S		Fargo	ND	58104	46	46
Chad	Klimek	2075 Rose Creek Blvd S		Fargo	ND	58104	46	46
Lawrence	Knutson	1632 33rd Ave S		Fargo	ND	58104-6169	46	46
Kurt	Kollman	2126 Sterling Rose Ln			ND	58104	46	46
Jim	Larson	5205 17th St S		Fargo	ND	58104-6308	46	46
Trent	Lee	6190 Martens Way S		Fargo	ND	58104-7232	46	46
Louis	Marick	3800 25th St S	unit 19		ND	58104	46	46
Sylvan	Melroe	525 24th Avesouth		Fargo	ND	58103	46	46
Lois	Niewoehner	3155 17th St S	Unit E	Fargo	ND	581035956	46	46
Donn	Novak	2650 15th St S	Apt 204	Fargo	ND	58103-5693	46	46
John	Radneicki	2221 33rd Ave S		Fargo	ND	58103	46	46
Joan	Schuh	5515 15 St S		Fargo	ND	58104	46	46
Kami	Stanley	4520 Stanley 49th St		Lincoln	ND	68516	46	46
Glenn	Thieling	2577 Pacific Dr S	Apt 406	Fargo	ND	58103-5553	46	46
Ann	Thomasson	2543 Arrowhead Rd S		Fargo	ND	58103-5522	46	46
Rebecca	Upton	1525 36th Ave s		Fargo	ND	58104	46	46
Patricia	Bain	313 W Edmonton Dr		Bismarck	ND	58503	47	47
Virginia	Brintonmiller	3251 Montreal St		Bismarck	ND	58503	47	47
Ruth	Brown	138 E Interstate Ave		Bismarck	ND	58503-1146	47	47
Janel	Buchholtz	1809 Country West Rd		Bismarck	ND	58503-0101	47	47
Lanette	Campbell	1025 W Turnpike Ave	Apt 207	Bismarck	ND	58501	47	47
Rodger	Campbell	1025 W Turnpike Ave		Bismarck	ND	58501	47	47
Anthony	Cannon	532 Arabian Ave		Bismarck	ND	58503-8238	47	47
Virgil	Dinga	1720 N Grandview Ln	Apt 202	Bismarck	ND	58503-0890	47	47
Zach	Fiechtner	107 Juniper Dr		Bismarck	ND	58503	47	47
Terry	Fields	320 Weatherby Way		Bismarck	ND	58503	47	47
Helen	Fischer	448 Regina Pl		Bismarck	ND	58503-0419	47	47
William	Fleck	634 Terrace Dr		Bismarck	ND	58503-0297	47	47
Rod	Hammer	3616 Chisholm Pl		Bismarck	ND	58503	47	47
Jefferie	Hoffman	419 Browning Ave			ND	58503	47	47
June	Kraft	2900 N 4th St	Unit 309	Bismarck	ND	58503-0586	47	47
Kami	Olson	2126 N Washington St	Apt 1	Bismarck	ND	58501	47	47
Phil	Parker	2738 N 4th St		Bismarck	ND	58503	47	47
Raymond	Schaff	1727 N Grandview Ln	Apt 110	Bismarck	ND	58503-0893	47	47

North Dakota Petitions

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First Name	Last Name	Address	Address2	City	State	ZIP	House	Senate
Bernard	Steffan	1751 Canyon Dr		Bismarck	ND	58503-0197	47	47
Hunter	Sturlaugson	1727 N Grandview Ln	#111		ND	58503	47	47
Bobbie	Westbee	3704 Normandy St		Bismarck	ND	58503	47	47
David	Wetzel	912 Medora Ave		Bismarck	ND	58503	47	47
Steven	Yearsley	4923 Fountain Blue Dr		Bismarck	ND	58503	47	47
Janice	Abbey	PO Box 126		Beulah	ND	58523-0126		
Jim	Alcozer			Minot	ND	58701		
Leo	Almeida			Fargo	ND	58103		
Travis	Andersen			Minot	ND	58701		
James	Anderson	7351 104th Ave SW		Regent	ND	58650-9151		
Odin	Anderson			Bismarck	ND	58501		
Eric	Anderson			Bismarck	ND	58503		
Llogan	Anderson			Dickinson	ND	58601		
Jeffery	Ankenbauer			Mandan	ND	58554		
Robert	Ashley			Grand Forks	ND	58201		
Kevin	Avery			Powers Lake	ND	58773		
Charles	Baehm			Minot	ND	58702		
Andy	Barnson			Grand Forks	ND	58203		
Andrew	Barrett			Fargo	ND	58104		
Cory	Barrett			Mandan	ND	58554		
Donald	Barron			Bismarck	ND	58503		
Colby	Beek			Minot	ND	58701		
Arlo	Beggs	621 7th St NW		Jamestown	ND	58401-2381		
George	Beltz			Mandan	ND	58554		
Sid	Belzer			Minot	ND	58701		
Lucas	Bender			Bismarck	ND	58501		
Ire	Benedict			Bismarck	ND	58504		
Diane	Benfiet			Bismarck	ND	58504		
Jeanne	Berntson	214 11th Ave NE		Jamestown	ND	58401-3762		
Roxanne	Binstock	1370 20th Ave SW		Dickinson	ND	58601-8818		
Royce	Bjornstad			Carrington	ND	58421		
Josiah	Black			Williston	ND	58801		
Terry	Black			Williston	ND	58801		
Wyatt	Black			Williston	ND	58802		

North Dakota Petitions

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First Name	Last Name	Address	Address2	City	State	ZIP	House	Senate
Traci	Blackwood			Bismarck	ND	58503		
Brandi	Blagg			Stanley	ND	58784		
Sacha	Boals			Minot	ND	58703		
Loren	Bolgrean	405 11th Ave S		Fargo	ND	58103-2838		
Patrice	Boss			Fargo	ND	58103		
Martin	Bower			Williston	ND	58801		
David	Bratton			Jamestown	ND	58401		
Dan	Brown			Fargo	ND			
David	Brudvik			Dickinson	ND	58601		
Darice	Burdick			Minot	ND	58701		
Andrew	Burkhalter			Williston	ND	58801		
Brad	Burklund			Killdeer	ND	58640		
Ashley	Cain			Minot	ND	58701		
Dean	Cchristoffersen			Garrison	ND	58540		
Scott	Chelgren			Dickinson	ND	58601		
Sharon	Chiang			Tolna	ND	58380		
David	Christensen			Grand Forks	ND	58203		
Ronald	Christopherson			Velva	ND	58790		
Skip	Cobb			Columbus	ND	58727		
Mary	Combs			Beach	ND	58621		
Travis	Cooper			Bismarck	ND	58504		
Gary	Cooper			Williston	ND	58801		
Gerald	Couture			Bismarck	ND	58504		
Darren	Cox			Arvilla	ND	58214		
Matilde A.	Cramer	PO Box 1392			ND	58784		
John	Cupps			Williston	ND	58801		
Joe	Cusac			Tioga	ND	58852		
Tim	Daniel			Rolette	ND	58366		
Renee	Davis			Grand Forks	ND	58201		
Jacob	Davis			Jamestown	ND	58401		
Kimberly	Davis			Minot	ND	58701		
Dustin	Day			Bowman	ND	58623		
David	Dean			Tioga	ND	58852		
Elizabeth	Demme			Minot	ND	58701		

North Dakota Petitions

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First Name	Last Name	Address	Address2	City	State	ZIP	House	Senate
Jean	Devries			Litchville	ND	58461		
Terry	Dick			Stanley	ND	58784		
Rebecca	Dockter			Stanton	ND	58571		
Derek	Dodds			Minot	ND	58703		
Weston	Donner			Dickinson	ND	58601		
Karen	Dosch			Grand Forks	ND	58201		
Dave	Dullum			Dickinson	ND	58601		
Jean	Dunham			Thompson	ND	58278		
Darren	Dunham			Maxbass	ND	58760		
Cody	Dunn	346 sweet 42nd Rd	po box 191		ND	68368		
Frank Junior	Ereth			Mandan	ND	58554		
Jesse	Erhardt			Mandan	ND	58554		
Catherine	Erickson			Beulah	ND	58523		
Renee	Escherich			Minot	ND	58703		
Rw	Evitt			Williston	ND	58801		
Mmary Louise	Fey			Kulm	ND	58456		
Brian	Fitzgerald			Williston	ND	58801		
Bryan	Fobian			Alexander	ND	58831		
Deb	Footh			Stanley	ND	58784		
Allan	Frederick			Beulah	ND	58523		
Alvin	Fried			Driscoll	ND	58532		
Diane	Friesz			New Leipzig	ND	58562		
Lori	Froemke			Litchville	ND	58461		
Leo	Futch			Dodge	ND	58625		
Tim	Gange			Minot	ND	58701		
John	Gerding			Menoken	ND	58558		
Joseph	Geror			Mandan	ND	58554		
Darlene	Gerth			Bowman	ND	58623		
Scott	Gibson				ND			
Jill	Gilbertson			Jamestown	ND	58401		
Rosemary	Glenn			Drayton	ND	58225		
Garrison	Goodman			Williston	ND	58801		
Wade	Grondahl			Minot	ND	58701		
Carolee	Halvorson			Bismarck	ND	58501		

North Dakota Petitions

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First Name	Last Name	Address	Address2	City	State	ZIP	House	Senate
Dan	Hanson			Dickinson	ND	58601		
Kelly	Hardiman	70 Ne61st St	2B		ND	64118		
Quinn	Hartwig			Minot	ND	58701		
Raymond	Hawley			Devils Lake	ND	58301		
Wendy	Henson			Williston	ND	58801		
Jeremy	Herr			Williston	ND	58801		
Amy	Herrera	PO Box 2962			ND	58854		
Kevin	Himmelspach			Mandan	ND	58554		
Ross	Homelvig			Mandan	ND	58554		
Dale	Honsey			Rolette	ND	58366		
James	Hoyt			Tioga	ND	58852		
Lucky	Huether			Minot	ND	58701		
James	Huethet			Dickinson	ND	58601		
Caroline	Hunke			Sterling	ND	58572		
James	Huntington			Bismarck	ND	58501		
Joseph	Hutmacher			Beulah	ND	58523		
Richard	Irbinskas			Grand Forks	ND			
Jeremy	Ironfield	PO Box 1293			ND	58602		
Allison	Jelley			Burlington	ND	58722		
Marie	Jennings			Grand Forks	ND	58201		
Kelsey	Johnson	1114 Lake View Dr		Devils Lake	ND	58301-8728		
Brad	Johnson			Fargo	ND	58104		
Joanne	Johnson			Aneta	ND	58212		
Karen	Johnson			Mayville	ND	58257		
Debra	Johnson			Bismarck	ND	58503		
David	Johnson			Center	ND	58530		
Rory	Johnson			Golden Valley	ND	58541		
Zac	Johnson			Halliday	ND	58636		
Evan	Johnson			Surrey	ND	58785		
Kennth	Jones	PO Box 1849			ND	58854		
Lavoyd	Joplin			Minot	ND	58701		
Guy	Jordan			Williston	ND	58801		
Nicholas	Jorgensen			Williston	ND	58801		
Noel	Kallevig			Mandan	ND	58554		

North Dakota Petitions

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First Name	Last Name	Address	Address2	City	State	ZIP	House	Senate
Mary	Kasprick			Fargo	ND	58108		
Benny	Kay			Bismarck	ND	58501		
Damon	Kelly			Fargo	ND	58104		
Marcus	Kelsh			Bismarck	ND	58504		
Larry	Kennedy			Grand Forks	ND	58201		
Rod	Kepler			Fargo	ND	58103		
Jerry	Ketterling			Bismarck	ND	58503		
Tom	Kinney			Dickinson	ND	58601		
Brian	Kittelton			Harvey	ND	58341		
Dennis	Kitzan			Dickinson	ND	58601		
Julie	Kjelshus			Fargo	ND	58104		
John	Klocke			Fargo	ND	58103		
Rebekah	Klug			Hatton	ND	58240		
Kevin	Kolling			Dickinson	ND	58601		
Heidi	Kotowicz			Grand Forks	ND	58203		
Sean	Krill	617 23rd St NW		Minot	ND	58703-1859		
Michael	Krzyzaniak			Hebron	ND	58638		
Mike	Kunz	303 4th Ave SE		Jamestown	ND	58401-4218		
Anna	Laemmermann			Fargo	ND	58103		
Beda	Lafavor			Williston	ND	58801		
Ana	Larsin			Grand Forks	ND	58201		
William	Larson			Lakota	ND	58344		
Stephen	Larson			Bismarck	ND	58504		
Jd	Larson			Velva	ND	58790		
Nathan	Larson			Watford City	ND	58854		
Randel	Laundre			Watford City	ND	58854		
Jesse	Lawrence			Watford City	ND	58854		
Travis	Leach			Halliday	ND	58636		
Nancy	Lembke	14 6th St S		Carrington	ND	58421-2226		
Frederick	Lenz			Minot Afb	ND	58705		
Todd	Leon			Fargo	ND	58103		
Jason	Lewison			Grand Forks	ND	58203		
Paul	Licciardi			Williston	ND	58801		
Lisa	Liken			Bismarck	ND	58503		

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First Name	Last Name	Address	Address2	City	State	ZIP	House	Senate
Marilyn	Lillibridge			Watford City	ND	58854		
Barbara	Liudahl	2528 25th Ave	Unit A	Fargo	ND	58103		
Patrick	Locy			Williston	ND	58801		
Marcia	Lunde			Minot	ND	58701		
Michael	Magelky			Bismarck	ND	58503		
Ruperta	Mahto Larson			Bismarck	ND	58503		
Arthur	Marquez	109 E Grove St			ND	58654		
Charles	Martin	PO Box 934			ND	58802		
Jason	Martinez			Fargo	ND	58103		
Isabelle	Mastel Kartes			Fargo	ND	58104		
Wayne	Mcbride			Minot Afb	ND	58704		
Michael	Mcmonagle			Bismarck	ND	58501		
Sinderella	Meadows			Bismarck	ND	58504		
Bethany	Meckle			Fargo	ND	58103		
Stewart	Merritt			Flasher	ND	58535		
Travis	Meschke			Bismarck	ND	58503		
Rusty	Metz			Minot	ND	58701		
Tami	Meuchel	11537 32nd St			ND	58854		
Judy	Meyer			Bismarck	ND	58501		
Terry	Meyer			Bismarck	ND	58501		
Shelle	Michaels			Bismarck	ND	58504		
Kenneth	Miller	13752 hwy 85 N		Alexander	ND	58831		
Robert	Miller			Fargo	ND	58103		
Jody	Moe			Ray	ND	58849		
James	Moen			Plaza	ND	58771		
Kyle	Molstad	7551 Wolf Cir		Grand Forks	ND	58201-9182		
Andrew	Montgomery			Fargo	ND	58103		
Cheryl	Moore			Bismarck	ND	58501		
Ashley	Moore			Raleigh	ND			
Chad	Moss			Dickinson	ND	58601		
Dan	Mowlds	6930 101st ave nw		Tioga	ND	58852		
Lawrence	Muckenfuss			Minot	ND	58701		
Michael	Murphy			Carrington	ND	58421		
Julie-Ann	Neidlinger			Crary	ND	58327		

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First Name	Last Name	Address	Address2	City	State	ZIP	House	Senate
Karl	Nelson	3306 long branch Ave	Apt 211	Williston	ND	58801		
Steve	Nyre			Minot	ND	58703		
Kim	Oakland			Rhame	ND	58651		
Seth	Olson			Bismarck	ND	58501		
James	Onellion			Williston	ND	58801		
Scott	Ostlie			Northwood	ND	58267		
Mark	Otto			Williston	ND	58801		
Robert	Owen			Devils Lake	ND	58301		
Christopher	Parshall			Larimore	ND	58251		
Joseph	Paul			Fargo	ND	58103		
Chris	Peach			Grand Forks	ND	58201		
Kim	Peck				ND			
Larry	Pedersen			Tioga	ND	58852		
Keith	Pelton	4652 Wendy Way se			ND	58701		
Robin	Pelton	4652 Wendy Way SE			ND	58701		
Aaron	Phillips			Williston	ND	58801		
Clarence	Poindexter			Fargo	ND	58104		
Betty	Polries	1405 2nd Ave NE		Jamestown	ND	58401-2406		
Anita	Porter			Douglas	ND	58735		
Jon	Presgraves			Minot	ND	58701		
Al	Prom			Bismarck	ND	58503		
Timothy	Puckett			Dickinson	ND	58601		
Jonathan	Radermacher			Williston	ND	58801		
Craig	Rask			Carrington	ND	58421		
Lori	Raun			Fargo	ND	58104		
Cheryl	Rayer			Rugby	ND	58368		
Leo	Ringoen	5547 65th Ave NW		Plaza	ND	58771-9459		
Cindy	Rohrick			Bismarck	ND	58501		
Rodney	Rosborough			Beulah	ND	58523		
Vicki	Rose			Minot	ND	58701		
Robert	Rumohr			Fargo	ND	58104		
John	Rusch			Minot	ND	58703		
Joddie	Samuelson			Steele	ND	58482		
Patrick	Sanders			Bismarck	ND	58501		

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First Name	Last Name	Address	Address2	City	State	ZIP	House	Senate
Shirley	Schlecht			Edgeley	ND	58433		
Gwen	Schlenz			Fredonia	ND	58440		
Sylvia	Schlieper			Westhope	ND	58793		
Paul	Schlosser	PO Box 503			ND	58645		
Jodi	Schroeder-Slusher			Carrington	ND	58421		
Tyler	Schwankl			Fargo	ND	58104		
Jim	Schwartz	924 Bay Ln			ND	58601		
Curtis	Schweitzer			Mandan	ND	58554		
Daniel	Scouten			Dickinson	ND	58601		
Stephen	Selkirk			New Town	ND	58763		
Scott	Shackelford			Williston	ND	58801		
Lee	Sheafor			Williston	ND	58801		
Chad	Shockman			Devils Lake	ND	58301		
Jim	Simmers			Bismarck	ND	58501		
Tyrone	Singman			Fargo	ND	58103		
Jason	Sirrine			Stanley	ND	58784		
Brian	Skaar			Lakota	ND	58344		
Stephen	Smith			Jamestown	ND	58401		
Corey	Smith			Bismarck	ND	58501		
Neil	Smith			Bismarck	ND	58502		
Russell	Smith			Bismarck	ND	58503		
Merle	Soehren			Dickinson	ND	58601		
David	Southern	2221 33rd Ave S	Apt 106	Fargo	ND	58104		
Jared	Specht			Bismarck	ND	58503		
Muriel	Stadstad			Grand Forks	ND	58203		
Lloyd	Staveteig			Grand Forks	ND	58201		
Kipp	Stevens			Fargo	ND	58104		
Tammy	Stewart			Williston	ND	58801		
Justin	Storlie			Bowman	ND	58623		
Bea	Streifel			Bismarck	ND	58503		
Roscoe	Streyle			Minot	ND	58701		
Paige	Sullivan			Cando	ND	58324		
Teresa	Sundsbak			Des Lacs	ND	58733		
Zack	Swanson			Bismarck	ND	58504		

North Dakota Petitions

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First Name	Last Name	Address	Address2	City	State	ZIP	House	Senate
Lynell	Tagestad			Hazen	ND	58545		
Peter	Tefft			Fargo	ND	58104		
Joan	Thomas			Fargo	ND	58103		
Patrice	Thomas			Bismarck	ND	58501		
Raymond	Thomas			Minot	ND	58701		
Patrick	Thompson			Rolla	ND	58367		
Tab	Thompson			Bismarck	ND	58503		
John	Thorndike			Dickinson	ND	58601		
Albert	Thornton			Burlington	ND	58722		
Jade	Tibbits			Fargo	ND	58103		
Daniel	Tokach			Center	ND	58530		
Thomas	Tolman	310 21st Ave N		Fargo	ND	58102-1911		
Juan	Torres li		4911	Fargo	ND	58104		
Erik	Trones			Tioga	ND	58852		
Carol	Udart			Fargo	ND	58103		
Randy	Varner			Dickinson	ND	58601		
Zachary	Vick			Bismarck	ND	58504		
Ava	Vranish			Williston	ND	58801		
Thomas	Wadkins			Jamestown	ND	58401		
Ron	Wall			Bottineau	ND	58318		
Mark	Ward	1509 14th St N		Wahpeton	ND	58075-3538		
Michael	Ward			Minot Afb	ND	58704		
Jon	Waters			Stanley	ND	58784		
Spencer	Watkins			Stanley	ND	58784		
Charles	Weingarten			Grand Forks	ND	58201		
Jean	White			Jamestown	ND	58401		
Llogan	White			Stanley	ND	58784		
Matt	Wiese			Minot	ND	58703		
Richard	Wilson			Zap	ND	58580		
Lori	Wingate Heiser			Dickinson	ND	58601		
Lynnae	Wocken			Grand Forks	ND	58201		
Lori	Woiwode			Bismarck	ND	58501		
Shawn	Woiwode			Bismarck	ND	58501		
Chris	Wojahn			Bismarck	ND	58503		

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First Name	Last Name	Address	Address2	City	State	ZIP	House	Senate
Kirk	Wojahn			Gladstone	ND	58630		
Bradly	Wolff			Minot	ND	58701		
Kathy	Wood	PO Box 184			ND	58329		
Thomas	Yates			Watford City	ND	58854		
Clayton	Zeller			Hazen	ND	58545		

ND SENATE GOVERNMENT AND VETERANS AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

HCR 3006

March 16,, 2017

Madam Chairman and members of the committee, my name is David Hanson from Bismarck. Thank you for allowing me to speak in favor of HCR 3006.

It has become obvious to pretty much everyone regardless of political persuasion that Washington is broken. No matter which political party wins Congress or the White House the changes that are necessary to put our country on a solid foundation for the future never seem to come to fruition.

I think this is mostly due to the fact that over many decades especially in the last six-seven decades the federal government has assumed many powers and responsibilities that it was never meant to have under the U.S. Constitution. Whether it be Congress, the executive, or even the judicial branches by growing its power and influence it faces new problems that aren't answered in the Constitution. The result of this unchecked growth has been a federal budget where we spend more than we take in revenue, a convoluted tax system, and an unresponsive government to the needs and well-being of the people and the states.

Something we seem to forget these days is that our country was founded on federalism or the idea that a few powers are delegated to the federal government and the rest are retained by the states and local governments; that issues closest to the people should be decided by them. The benefit of this is that the laws and policies that affect the everyday lives of the people are in the governments that are closest to the people. And to protect this division of powers and responsibilities we have checks and balances that are both horizontal and vertical.

The horizontal checks and balances are the checks within a government between the legislative, executive, and judicial branches to prevent no single branch from accumulating too much power. But what do we do when when the national government becomes too powerful and unresponsive? Vertical checks and balances must then be used. And this is the method under Article V by which the states can exercise those checks and balances on the national government. The states are sovereign; they are not political subdivisions of the federal government.

The Constitution is the framework to protect our liberty and independence. Let's use the tools provided in the Constitution to put our country on a solid foundation for future generations to come. Please support HCR 3006.

Opposition to HCR 3006

by Duane Stahl
Valley City, ND

Chairwoman Poolman, vice chairman Davison, and committee members:

I am here to testify against passage of HCR 3006.

Throughout history, it seems human nature to search for a silver bullet, a simple fix. If only we do this thing, all will be well. Is it possible that this applies to the proposals for an Article V constitutional amendments convention?

And is it believable that two-thirds of the states requesting an amendments convention can limit the power of ALL the states assembled to propose amendments to the Constitution?

Recently, I was party to a conversation with a state senator who has favored an Article V convention. He intimated that one's position on this depends on the amount of risk one is willing to take. I agree. Knowing men's weaknesses, I feel the risk of losing our God-given rights (or any of the great work by Washington, Madison, Hamilton, and many others) outweigh the potential benefits.

Not long back, there was an Article V simulation in Virginia with only invited conservatives. There's no way we can be sure that future delegates to the real thing would be what we want.

One argument by those favoring a convention is that states can ensure that their delegates remain faithful. What if delegates vote to make the proceedings secret--as they did in 1787? If secret, states won't know what's going on and therefore can't stop it. And if delegates vote by secret ballot, would the states ever know who did what? And what if one or a few states' delegates walked out of the convention. Would others just continue without them?

Next, what have already been proposed for a convention?

Former Supreme Court Justice John Paul Stevens said he favored six amendments, one of which would change the second amendment so that law-abiding citizens would lose the right to keep and bear arms if not in the militia.

A prominent radio personality wants ten new amendments to reduce the power of the federal government. (Isn't that the purpose of the present Constitution?)

Another group wants to negate the Electoral College in favor of a National Popular Vote plan. Others want to redefine the General Welfare and Commerce clauses, to limit taxes, to limit campaign spending, to make burning the flag against the law, to outlaw abortion, to impose term limits, etc., etc., etc.

(I listened to a convention-backer say he would trust the people to do what's right, but he favors term limits, so I guess he doesn't trust the people to vote for whom they think best.)

It's been charged that only radicals oppose an Article V convention. Then those radicals must include three former U.S. Supreme Court Justices (Warren Burger, Arthur Goldberg, and Antonin Scalia), retired U.S. District Judge Bruce Van Sickle, and eight nationally reputed professors of law from Harvard, Stanford, Notre Dame, BYU, and others.

Besides concerns voiced by James Madison and Alexander Hamilton, Justices Burger, Goldberg, and Scalia added theirs.

Burger said, "...there is no effective way to limit or muzzle the actions of a Constitutional Convention," Goldberg also warned, "...any attempt at limiting the agenda would almost certainly be unenforceable." Scalia seemed to favor a convention when he was young in the 1970's, but in 2014, he stated: "I certainly would not want a Constitutional Convention. I mean whoa. Who knows what would come out of that?"

Groups arguing against a Convention include Concerned Women of America, the Constitution Institute, National Association of Gun Rights, Eagle Forum, Oathkeepers, Campaign for Liberty, American Policy Center, Heritage Foundation, Freedom Outpost, the Constitution Party, the John Birch Society, and others.

Perhaps some of the reasons stated above have contributed to the fact that as of March 1, 2017, Convention of the States (COS) applications have failed in at least nine states: Arizona, Arkansas, Kansas, Montana, South Dakota, Utah, Virginia, Washington and Wyoming.

Interesting things happened in some of these states.

In the Big Sky Country of Montana, a COS application was introduced by state Representative Brad Tschida. However, when it was set for a committee vote, Tschida announced that he had been wrong and recommended committee members reject his resolution. "I guess we can always do one of two things in

these situations," he said. "We can staunchly defend why we took the position we did even though we know it's wrong and try to make a solid argument out of it or we can admit that we were wrong or had the wrong tool to try to address a matter."

The committee followed Representative Tshida's recommendation.

A COS application did pass a House committee in South Dakota, but two days later failed on the House floor. Supporters succeeded in getting a House revote, but the resolution lost by a larger margin this time.

And in Virginia, the applications were killed in committees and never even made the floor of either chamber for a vote. And application for a Balanced Budget Amendment (BBA) convention was killed in committee by a vote of 15-0.

Convention proponents who visited states to help ensure COS passage were less than happy with the results. One attacked the "spineless" state legislators in South Dakota and also suggested that they were "Trump drunk." On radio, another talked about the "fools" in state legislatures across the country who pretend to be conservatives.

For some reason, proponents lost votes after such remarks.

I find it interesting that in eight of the nine states that did not pass the applications, both chambers are controlled by "foolish" "spineless" Republicans. The ninth state is split between the parties.

As a life-long conservative Republican, I can understand the results. Truth can overcome even well-funded misinformation. Money and sensational emotionalism can only go so far, but the range of truth is limitless.

I ask for a "Do not pass" vote by this committee for HCR 3006.

Opposing HCR 3006

Larry Miller
Valley City, ND

Madam Chairwoman and Committee Members:

I am here today to urge you to recommend that the North Dakota Senators vote against HCR 3006 calling for a convention for the purpose of amending the United States Constitution to impose fiscal restraints on the federal government and limit the power and jurisdiction of the federal government.

The Continental Congress called a convention (quote) "for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation." The delegates definitely ignored these instructions and wrote our present Constitution. In a new convention, there is no guarantee that this will not happen again, especially considering those who want radical changes.

Brilliant men like James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, Warren Burger, Arthur Goldberg, and Antonin Scalia have warned that delegates to a convention cannot be controlled. We have been told that delegates can be prosecuted for ignoring state instructions. Can anyone guarantee that judges will agree with that?

We have also been told that a convention can be limited by the states, but many do not agree. Retired U.S. District Judge Bruce Van Sickle wrote (quote), "The states...have no authority to limit the scope of the convention to a single topic." He further wrote (quote), "The clear language of the Article, combined with the historic fact that the selection of the plural form of the word 'amendments' was a deliberate act, leads steadfastly to the inescapable conclusion that a state cannot limit the convention, or its application, to one topic."

And Gerald Gunther, Professor of Law at Stanford, has written quote, "In my view, a convention cannot be effectively limited. But whether or not I am right, it is entirely clear that we have never tried the convention route, that scholars are divided about what, if any, limitations can be imposed on a convention, and that the assurances about the ease with which a single issue convention can be had are unsupportable assurances."

Besides all this, I definitely do not believe that our country has gotten into the present mess of big government and unbelievable debt because of our current Constitution. It is in a mess because of the behavior of federal officials who already ignore much of the Constitution--and citizens who keep electing such officials.

I agree that our federal government has grown too large because politicians have ignored the plain meaning of the Constitution. And if that is true, then rewriting the Constitution with more or plainer language will solve nothing at all. If they ignore the language of one Constitution, they can ignore the language of another. People who break rules don't start obeying them just because new ones are written.

Testimony on HCR 3006 - March 16, 2017
Rose Christensen

You all remember the story of King Midas. He was the greedy King who wished that everything he touched might turn to gold. When his wish was granted he became so excited he almost swooned! Feverish with excitement, he collapsed in his throne and called for something to slake his thirst. A lowly servant appeared with a goblet of wine.

And you know the rest of the story. The goblet turned to gold, and so did the wine, and so did the bread, and the chunk of cheese, and the beautiful juicy grapes, and Midas died of starvation.

The moral of the story is: Be careful what you wish for. Your wish just might come true!

HCR 3006 is the expression of a wish to limit the power and jurisdiction of the federal government, and restore the balance of power between it and the states. We agree with the sponsors that the federal government is too big, too costly, too invasive, too powerful. We do not disagree over the problem. But we do disagree with the proposed solution. Sponsors think that if they get their wish to open this convention, they can fix what's broken and save this nation! Opponents maintain that it is not the Constitution that is broken; It is the electorate that is broken because knowledge of the basic tenets of Americanism have been lost and forgotten; It is a long succession of Legislative Assemblies in Bismarck that have failed to resist the "free money" and mandates coming from Washington that is broken. It is a similarly long line of Representatives in Washington who have surrendered their responsibility to resist the overreach of the Executive and Judiciary that is broken. They have failed to use the Constitutional safeguards available to them, the checks and balances designed into our system. When was the last time Congress overrode a Presidential veto? (Art I, Section 7). When was the last time The U.S. Senate refused to concur with a President's agreement to a treaty? (Article II, Section 2). When was the last time Congress agreed to a declaration of war? (Article I, Section 8). When was the last time Congress limited the Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court? (Article III). When was the last time Congress impeached a Supreme Court Justice? (Article III, Section 1; Federalist Papers #81.) We have listened to grumbling and mumbling about unfunded mandates for decades, but the minute federal money is dangled in front of any entity, from the DPI to the Highway Department, grasping hands go for it as eagerly as Old King Midas went for the cluster of juicy grapes! Unfunded mandates are **unconstitutional**. It is not the constitution that is broken.

This is the simple truth about this Resolution: Hardly anyone follows the Constitution now. How in the world could adding such silly amendments as a "term limits" amendment, or a "balanced budget amendment" make anyone follow the Constitution later? The simulated Conference of the States that assembled itself at Williamsburg last summer ultimately approved six proposed amendments. If anyone of these had sufficient merit, it could work its way through the legislatures of the states, squirming under the scrutiny of dozens of hearings, with dozens of expert witnesses arguing pro and con, and it would fly or die on its own, independent of the fate of the other five amendments. This is

the way our Constitution has already been amended 27 times, and not always for the better, as the history of the 16th, 17th, 18th and 21st amendments proves.

In a written rebuttal to my testimony given before the House Committee six weeks ago, Mark Meckler, the President of something calling itself "Citizens for Self-Governance" said I was "confused" about this amendment process. Perhaps I was too brief. While Art V describes two different method for amending the Constitution, the first method has been used 27 times; the Convention method, never. Why, in 227 years, have we never called another Constitutional Convention? This is something for each of you to ponder on those long drives home at the end of an exhausting week of doing the people's work here in Bismarck!! The first method states that "Congress, whenever two thirds of both houses **shall deem it necessary**, shall propose amendments to this Constitution." Congress represents the people and the states of the union, and it is the wishes, recommendations and requests of the people and states that Congress considers when it makes a determination that an amendment is "**deemed necessary**".

Typically, a state legislature passes a resolution asking Congress to submit an amendment to it for its consideration and ratification. When enough states have asked Congress to submit such an amendment to them, Congress has obliged. Note here that the text of any proposed amendment coming from Congress to the states would be identical, and would be given the exact same time limit. The last amendment submitted to the states by this method was the Equal Rights Amendment which "squirmed its way through the scrutiny" of dozens...in fact, hundreds of hearings in all fifty state legislatures for seven years before simply running out of time. THAT is the way to amend the Constitution if need be! I doubt if there was one single argument pro or con that did not get ample exposure across the nation. Moreover, those debates, often very heated, took place in fifty different state capitols over a long period of time. Even as contentious as that issue was I do not recall uncivilized live-in protests and dangerous demonstrations. But we live in a different time now. Here with HCR 3006, we are asked to empower a convention to deliberate and decide the second most enduring question of all time, how to balance and protect the God-given rights of individuals against the mass weight of collective tyranny. Who will participate in this Convention? We do not know? How will they be chosen or how many of them will there be? We do not know. Where will it be held? We do not know. How long would it last? We do not know. How will this Convention be funded? We do not know. How will the decisions of these unknown "delegates" be "ratified"? We do not know. You keep your money in your wallet. If you kept your life and liberty in your wallet would you hand it to such a convention of delegates to keep it safe for you?

But let's look at the wording of the Resolution itself. It begins on Page 1, line 1: "A concurrent resolution calling for a convention for the purpose of amending the United States Constitution...." Where in the North Dakota constitution is the North Dakota legislature empowered to "call" a constitutional convention? The word "call" when used in this way is not a casual term like when someone "calls" hogs, or "calls" on a neighbor. It is a legal term. He who does the "calling" sets the rules. How many paragraphs or pages of rules establishing the protocol for a legal convention are

derived from the authority to “call” the state Republican, or Democrat Party conventions? Those decisions have all been made long before the delegates convene. They have to be, or it would be a mob melee, not an organized meeting! Obviously, the party authorized to “call” a convention must lay down certain guidelines. I stopped by GOP headquarters and picked up a copy of their State Committee Rules and guidelines for governing the state Endorsing Convention: the call for a convention is to be issued 90 days prior to the convention; the call “shall include the purpose, date, place, and the time” of the convention; it defines how delegates and alternates are to be allocated and elected; it provides for the certification of delegates, provision of a temporary roll, the method of dealing with contested delegate seatings, and the method of admission to the convention hall. There is a rule establishing the method for producing the party platform and resolutions that must go into effect 90 days before the convention. A rules Committee is chosen WHICH ESTABLISHES THE RULES FOR THE **NEXT CONVENTION**. All these things must be decided by the authority CALLING the convention long before the convention takes place.

And since ART V of the U. S. Constitution empowers the U. S. Congress to “call” the Convention, it is Congress who would make these decisions, not the states. It is noteworthy here to stress that ART V not only empowers Congress to call a Convention, but mandates that it be “a Convention for proposing amendments” PLURAL. Sponsors of so-called “single issue” Convention resolutions can no more close their convention to discussion of multiple amendments, than can Congress!

Moreover, the United States Constitution, in addition to the enumeration of all the specific duties entrusted to Congress in Article I, Section 8, concludes with this additional grant of authority to Congress: Congress shall have the power...“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....”

Clearly, one of these “ other powers” vested by the Constitution is the Article V mandate: “ (The Congress...shall) CALL a convention for proposing amendments, which... shall be... part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, AS THE ONE OR THE OTHER MODE OF RATIFICATION MAY BE PROPOSED BY THE CONGRESS....” Note here already the assignment of rule-making to Congress.

This is as good a place as any to discuss the HISTORICAL PRECEDENT that was set when the Continental Congress called for a convention in 1787. I refer you to this separate page for a detailed summary of what happened. Basically, the Continental Congress convened a convention “FOR THE SOLE AND EXPRESS PURPOSE OF REVISING THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION.” From day four, when Randolph of Virginia proposed an entirely new format for a constitution, delegates proceeded to disregard their original mandate to revise the Articles of Confederation, and discarded them entirely, ultimately substituting in their stead the Constitution we have today.

They even rewrote the ratification procedure, (Article XIII of the Articles of Confederation required unanimous consent.) They reduced the number of states needed to ratify, and proceeded to ratify our present Constitution according to its own, new, self-contained ratification procedure.

When courts are asked to interpret laws, they invariably look at the historical precedent. In this case, what happened at the Constitutional Convention in 1787 set the precedent for a totally new Constitution, with its own new, self-contained ratification procedure. So... America has already had two separate Constitutions. This resolution asks Congress to open a third Constitutional Convention. If this should happen, there can be no doubt a third Constitution would result in a profound change in our form of government

Back to HCR 3006, Let us look at line 2. "to impose fiscal restraints on the federal government and limit the power and jurisdiction of the federal government." Fiscal restraints on the federal government are already imposed on the federal government by Article I, Section 7, which specifies that "All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives..." and reinforced by the specific enumeration of powers as listed in Article I, Section 8 of the U. S. Constitution which charges Congress with the duty to "pay the debts"..... I have supplied you a separate handout with this list of granted powers. Nowhere is the Executive Branch of government given the power or duty to "raise revenue" or "pay debts". And just in case anyone forgot that the federal Congress was not empowered to do anything except what is listed in Art I, Section 8, that much maligned, but wonderful 10th Amendment was added to the Constitution. 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. " Why have the states meekly surrendered their powers to the federal government? The U.S. Congress has the right and the duty to reclaim its powers from the Executive which has usurped those rights, and the legislative body of North Dakota has the authority to reclaim its powers, and reject the dictates coming from Washington. **THAT** would impose fiscal restraint and limit the power and jurisdiction of the federal government. And no convention would be needed!

In his critique of my earlier testimony , Meckler admitted that "in one sense (my argument) is true", he says, however, that I am "overly simplistic". He bases his argument on the fact that "certain provisions of our Constitution have been wrenched from their original meaning, perverted, and interpreted to mean something very different." This does not contradict my testimony; it corroborates it. I might add, it is very simplistic of him to think that he can "unwrench, and unpervert " those distortions by assembling a third Constitutional Convention. And, while I'm on the subject of Mr. Meckler's rebuttal, let me just point out that in no way did I ever say or suggest that "our Constitution is an illegitimate document drafted by unprincipled thugs who defied their authority." Those are Mr.Meckler's words, and for him to try to put those words in my mouth is unprincipled and dishonest. I consider it a slur and I rebuke him for it.

Lines 4 and 5. The sponsors of this resolution erroneously state that the U. S. Constitution “empowered state legislatures to be guardians of liberty against excessive use of power by the federal government.” NO, it did NOT! The U.S. Constitution was a grant of limited powers FROM THE STATES TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, NOT VICE VERSA. This assertion reveals a gross ignorance of American history and a fundamental misunderstanding of our federal system! As sovereign states, the states already had this power, and only begrudgingly and very cautiously did they surrender **any** of it to the federal government. Indeed, the whole purpose of the ninth and tenth amendments was to reassert the fact that the States’ and the people retained all the powers not specifically granted to the federal government.

Line 6 and 7. “The federal government has created a crushing national debt through improper and imprudent spending” That’s for sure! Would a Constitutional amendment make Congress more prudent and proper? Is it a good idea to hold a Constitutional Convention to require Congress to be more prudent and proper? The 28th amendment might read: “Congress shall be proper and prudent when it spends money on **unconstitutional** projects.” Indeed, prudence and propriety have very little to do with the crushing national debt. It has been estimated that as much as 80% of federal spending is **unconstitutional, and it is this unconstitutional spending** that is the cause of our crushing national debt. We don’t need to amend the Constitution to make **unconstitutional spending...unconstitutional!**

Line 10, “the federal government has invaded the legitimate roles of the states through the manipulative process of federal mandates.” YES! YES! YES! Why didn’t the states resist? Where is the empowerment clause in the Constitution that permitted this, and if anyone can find it, let’s REPEAL it without calling for a wholesale convention. But there is **no** such empowerment clause. All this has been **unconstitutional**, and it is not the Constitution that needs fixing, it is the Supreme Court that has allowed Congress to overstep the limits on its explicit powers, and it is the Congress that has refused to make regulations to limit the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court (Article III, Section 2). or to impeach judges who only “hold their offices during good behavior” (Article III, Section 1).

Line 21, “to propose amendments which limit the power and jurisdiction of the federal government?” We don’t need amendments. We need to return to Article 1, Section 8, WHICH ALREADY LIMITS THE POWER AND JURISDICTION OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT! And we need to reclaim our rights and duty under the 10th Amendment. Examination of any one of the instances of overreach by the feds would reveal that it is already probably **unconstitutional!**

And Line 23: “Limit the terms of office for its officials and for members of Congress.” We already have term limits. Senators have six year terms. Congressmen have two year terms. The people have the right to extend these terms if they so choose. We do not need to amend the constitution to deny ourselves this option! Limiting terms is what elections are all about! Moreover, it is the entrenched bureaucracies and policy-driven NGO’s that need to have term limits imposed on them, not the folks

that John Q. Public gets a crack at every two years. This term-limits subject, in itself deserves a much, much greater discussion than we can give it here!

The Resolution itself, beginning on line 19, is an application for Congress to call a wide-open convention. It identifies three main general objectives, but that does not mean it would be limited to three amendments. Indeed, the last "whereas" clause, line 16, indicates a wider vision, when it states "(its) purpose of restraining these **and related abuses of power.**" What additional abuses of power are they contemplating? Shouldn't we discuss that while we are trying to decide whether or not to open a convention to deal with them?

I am confident that with all the groundwork that has been laid for this Conference of the States, additional "amendments" have already been produced and are comfortably situated in computers and briefcases all over the country, and all over the world!! In fact, the simulated Conference of the States which assembled at Williamsburg DID produce more than three amendments! It produced ten! And in less than six hours, the delegates introduced, debated, and ultimately passed SIX of these amendments. These, and probably others, are at this very moment, as I just suggested, already known to the sponsors. In the interest of transparency, that most vaunted virtue of this decade, why aren't they simply presented here for your consideration? Let the sponsors produce them. Let each be routed independently through the Article V method already used 27 times. Let each be subjected independently to the careful scrutiny of the state legislatures and the people at large who can then come and participate in the great debate! Let them be examined and accepted or rejected by the ratification procedure now in effect. It is the vagueness, the uncertainty, the careful veiling of the complete agenda, the likelihood that the current system for ratification will be altered by the proposed convention that raises red flags. And it is the very real possibility that once convened, a Constitutional Convention would assume the power to do whatever it wants, that motivates opponents to try to stop this! Apparently, the big picture is beginning to emerge, as all nine states that have considered this proposal since the beginning of this year have rejected it!

Page 2. This constitutes a "continuing application" until enough legislatures have applied to make it happen. How many years should this application glut our books waiting for something to happen? At the very least there should be a time limit of, say, seven years for them to get all their ducks in a row. By that time there will probably be some other fashionable panacea on the horizon to engage the reformers. It is a paradox that sponsors who want to limit terms of office for elected officials, don't impose an automatic term limit on the life of this proposal!

Now to the meat of the matter. Page 2, line 6 announces that this application "confers no power to Congress other than the power to call such a convention." Really?! This is surely wishful thinking, and we have already touched on it earlier. Do they imagine that Congress would call a convention without establishing a formula for the distribution of delegates? Such a decision could hardly be left to the states, because California could decide to send 55, as many as they have electoral votes, while North Dakota might modestly send only three. Even if a delegation of 55 found some way to agree on how

to cast their single vote, how disruptive and dominating would the participation of their 55 delegates as opposed to our three, be in the general conduct of such a convention?

The historical precedent was set in 1787. In gross disproportion to their populations, five states sent two delegates each to the convention. Pennsylvania sent eight. Tiny Delaware sent five, and from mighty New York, only one delegate stayed the course and subscribed to the finished document.

Let's look at Line 21, "By definition, an amendment convention means the states shall vote on the basis of one state, one vote." By whose definition? It's not in the U.S. Constitution. It's not in the ND Constitution. In fact, the delegates at the 1787 constitutional convention did not "vote" at all. Thirty-nine "delegates" representing 12 of the 13 colonies "subscribed" their names "in witness" that "this Constitution" was "done" by the "unanimous consent" of the States present, even though the delegates were not unanimous. Furthermore, the subscribing delegates were specifically forwarding their work to the states for ratification. If sponsors are looking to this historical precedent as the basis of their claim that each state would have one "vote", they're on shaky ground.

But it is the sponsors' "understanding" articulated in paragraph 5 that is the most frightening evidence that wishful thinking is being substituted for cold, hard logic. "A convention...pursuant to this application...must be limited to consideration of the topics herein and no other." And what if some of those other 49 states breach this firewall with proposals far beyond anything these sponsors have ever even considered possible?

They continue, "This application is made with the express understanding that an amendment that in any way seeks to amend, modify, or repeal any provision of the Bill of Rights is not authorized for consideration at any stage. This application is void ab initio if ever used at any stage to consider any change to any provision of the Bill of Rights." Does this mean that North Dakota could declare its "application" for this convention null and void in the middle of the convention? Could the convention proceed on the basis of only 33 surviving "live applications"? I fear that once the ship has put to sea, there would be no turning back!

What would the delegation from North Dakota do if other delegates dared to violate this unilateral understanding? If our delegation walked out in righteous indignation would that put an end to the proceedings? And if the North Dakota Legislative Assembly, as per Section 7 Page 3, should "recall its delegates at any time" would the whole convention pack up and go home for lack of one of its "calling" delegations, or would it proceed without our delegates? I'm afraid the departure of the delegation from North Dakota would be nothing but a speed bump in front of the roller coaster of the other 49 states we had helped assemble!

I very much fear, and the sponsors should, too, that if the North Dakota delegation found their agenda being hijacked at an authorized Constitutional Convention, and walked out in protest, the convention would proceed without them, and they would rue the day they wished for it, just as greedy King Midas cursed the wine that turned to gold when it touched his lips!

I must draw attention to the HUGE omission in the "understanding" noted above that "any amendment that seeks to amend, modify, or repeal any provision of the Bill of Rights is not authorized." The Bill of Rights was, after all, just an addendum to the Constitution. Delegates had thought these basic, God-given rights were so obviously retained by the people BECAUSE THEY WERE NOT INCLUDED AMONG THE LIMITED, SPECIFIED POWERS GRANTED TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT that they did not need to be mentioned at all!

Why does the sponsors' guarantee not cover anything in the BODY of the Constitution? The Constitution is, after all, the whole product of the four month deliberation, the carefully conceived plan of carefully separated and balanced powers that is indisputably the finest charter of government in the world.

Let's not open the door to the possibility of a run-away Constitutional Convention. We face tremendous problems in our country, and it will take all the intelligence, courage, character and morality we can muster to turn this ship of state around and restore America, but this proposal is too risky to merit serious consideration as one of the possible remedies. I strongly urge a Do Not Pass Recommendation on HCR 3006. Thank you.

In 1787 the Continental Congress of the 13 colonies in America Called for a convention to “revise” the Articles of Confederation to be held in Philadelphia in May of that year. The following is the last paragraph of that report.

“RESOLVED: that in the opinion of Congress it is expedient that on the second Monday in May next a Convention of delegates who shall have been appointed by the several states be held at Philadelphia FOR THE SOLE AND EXPRESS PURPOSE OF REVISING THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION and reporting to Congress and the several legislatures such alterations and provisions therein as shall when agreed to in Congress and confirmed by the states render the federal constitution adequate to the exigencies of Government & the preservation of the Union.”

When the Constitutional Convention met in Philadelphia in May 1787, that directive “FOR THE SOLE AND EXPRESS PURPOSE OF REVISING THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION” was ignored. From the moment Edmund Randolph stood and proposed what was known as “The Virginia Plan”, the Constitutional Convention of 1787 became a “runaway convention” and the Articles of Confederation were consigned to the scrap-heap of history.

This brief history ESTABLISHES THE HISTORIC PRECEDENT that even if a 2017 “call” for a Constitutional Convention declares its “SOLE AND EXPRESS PURPOSE” is to propose a “Balanced Budget Amendment”, delegates may IGNORE that limitation and do as they please, including changing or discarding the current ratification procedures, just as they did in 1787. The ratification procedure of the Articles of Confederation called for unanimous consent to amendments; the new Constitution that replaced the Articles of Confederation , contained its own, different ratification method, and used its own, new ratification procedure to ratify ITSELF!

THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I, SECTION 8.

The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense 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 Laws 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 other 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.

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; (etc.)*