

Louisiana

The 22nd Amendment to the Constitution, which limits a person to being elected to the presidency two times, and sets additional eligibility conditions for presidents who succeed to the presidency, was voted out of Congress by a supermajority vote in both chambers. Between 1947 and 1951, the 22nd Amendment was ratified by 41 state legislatures and officially came into effect after 36 states ratified the amendment in February 1951. Since the history of the 22nd Amendment's passage and the intent of those who ratified it has become relevant again, this factsheet is part of a series covering each state's ratification process.

Louisiana's consideration of the 22nd Amendment:

- The Louisiana legislature voted to ratify the 22nd Amendment on May 17, 1950.
- Democratic Senator E.M. Toler introduced the Concurrent Resolution to ratify the amendment on May 8, 1950.
- On May 15, 1950, the Louisiana Senate passed the resolution 32 to 0 (with 7 absent).
- The Concurrent Resolution was introduced in the House on May 10, 1950 by Democratic Representative Jesse J. Verret.
- On May 17, 1950, the Louisiana House unanimously adopted the resolution without objection. No roll call vote took place.
- According to Democratic Representative Henry Sevier, the 22nd Amendment was in line with "the plain intention of the drafters of the constitution" that presidents serve no more than two terms. George Washington, Rep. Sevier said, refused to continue his presidency "for the reason that we did not want to have a dictator and that no president should interfere in the other branches of government" nor "pack the supreme court."

Cases involving the 22nd Amendment in Louisiana:

- There are no relevant cases in Louisiana that analyze the requirements of the 22nd Amendment.

