

Michigan Constitutional Convention of 1961

Committee Proposal 44a

Const 1963, Art 3, § 7

Relevant Material From the Constitutional Convention Record

Cross-Reference and Indices	pp. 3436, 3445, 3459
First Reading	pp. 699, 846-850, 863-866, 2851
Second Reading	pp. 3027-3028
Draft Constitution (Art 3, § 7)	pp. 3047-3075 (p. 3050)
Third Reading, Article-by-Article	pp. 3098-3099
Draft Constitution (Art 3, § 7)	pp. 3215-3237 (pp. 3217-3218)
Third Reading, Full Constitution	pp. 3300-3301
Adopted Constitution (Art 3, § 7)	pp. 3319-3353 (p. 3323)
Address to the People	p. 3368

Overview of the Constitutional Convention Process

Provisions generally began as Committee Proposals and were then brought to the convention floor for first reading. The majority of debate on the substance of provisions occurred during the first and second readings. There were two third readings; the first on an article-by-article basis and the second reviewing the Constitution as a whole. Following the third readings the entire Constitution was voted on by the delegates. The delegates then created the Notice of Address to the People, summarizing the Constitution on a provision-by-provision basis, which was distributed so that the people could be informed when making their ratification votes.

The convention used ALL CAPS to denote added material and [brackets] to denote removed material.

State of Michigan
CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION
1961 - 1962
OFFICIAL RECORD



FRED I. CHASE
Secretary of the Convention

AUSTIN C. KNAPP
Editor
LYNN M. NETHAWAY
Associate Editor

TABLE III—ARTICLES AND SECTIONS OF 1963 CONSTITUTION TO 1908 CONSTITUTION WITH COMMITTEE PROPOSAL REFERENCE

The Committee Proposal number and section are as re-referred to the committee on style and drafting.

* Created by the committee on style and drafting.

1963		1908		Committee Proposal	1963		1908		Committee Proposal	1963		1908		Committee Proposal
Preamble		Preamble		14	Art.	Sec.	Art.	Sec.		Art.	Sec.	Art.	Sec.	
Art.	Sec.	Art.	Sec.											
I	1	II	1	15-1	IV	24	V	21	121	VI	11	VII	8	93a
I	2	none		26	IV	25	V	22	105	VI	12	VII	9,23	93b
I	3	II	2	15-2	IV	26	V	21	121	VI	13	VII	10	93c
I	4	II	3	15-3	IV	27	V	22	105	VI	14	VII	11	93d
I	5	II	4	15-4	IV	28	V	23	104	VI	15	VII	13	94a
I	6	II	5	15-5	IV	29	V	21	121	VI	16	VII	14,23	94b
I	7	II	6	15-6	IV	30	V	22	105	VI	17	none		96a ¹
I	8	II	7	15-7	IV	31	none		41	VI	18	VII	12	96g
I	9	II	8	15-8	IV	32	X	6	46b	VI	19	VII	17	96a
I	10	II	9	15-9	IV	33	V	36	53	VI	20	VII	19	96b
I	11	II	10	15-10	IV	34	V	38	70	VI	21	VII	9	96c
I	12	II	11	15-11	IV	35	V	39	113	VI	22	none		96l
I	13	II	12	15-12	IV	36	V	40	24	VI	23	VII	20	96d
I	14	II	13	15-13	IV	37	none		108	VI	24	VII	23	96e
I	15	II	14	15-14	IV	38	XVI	5	123	VI	25	IX	6	96h
I	16	II	15	15-15	IV	39	XVI	5	122	VI	26	VII	15,16,21	96i
I	17	II	16	15-16	IV	40	XVI	11	122	VI	27	VII	6,11	96n
I	18	II	17	15-17	IV	41	V	33	27	VI	28	none		95
I	19	II	18	15-18	IV	42	VIII	30	100	VI	29	VII	18	96o
I	20	II	19	15-19	IV	43	XII	9	5					
I	21	II	20	15-20	IV	44	V	27	99	VII	1	VIII	1	81a
I	22	II	21	15-21	IV	45	V	28	106	VII	2	none		89
I	23	none		15-1	IV	46	none		20	VII	3	VIII	2	81b
II	1	III	1,2,3	58a	IV	47	V	26	111	VII	4	VIII	3	81c
II	2	none		58b	IV	48	XVI	7	109	VII	5	VIII	4	81d
II	3	none		58c	IV	49	V	29	110	VII	6	VIII	5	81e
II	4	III	1,8	58d	IV	50	none		127	VII	7	VIII	7	81f
II	5	V	12	58e	IV	51	none		126	VII	8	VIII	8	81g
		VI	1		IV	52	none		125	VII	9	VIII	9	81h
		VII	2,9,14		IV	53	VI	1	78	VII	10	VIII	13	81j
		VIII	3,18							VII	11	VIII	12	81i
		XI	2,3,6,7,16							VII	12	VIII	14	81k
II	6	III	4	58f	V	1	VI	2	2	VII	13	none		81n
II	7	III	9	58h	V	2	none		71b	VII	14	VIII	15	81l
II	8	III	8	58g	V	3	none		71b	VII	15	none		85c
II	9(12*)	V	1	118b	V	4	none		71b	VII	16	VIII	26	86a
					V	5	none		71b	VII	17	VIII	16	82a
					V	6	none		71g	VII	18	VIII	17,18	82b,c
III	1	I	2	10	V	7	VI	10	71e	VII	19	VIII	19	82e
III	2	IV	1,2	21	V	8	VI	3	71d	VII	20	none		82d
III	3	VI	11,12	18	V	9	VI	1	71c	VII	21	VIII	20	83a
III	4	XV	1,2,3	19	V	10	IX	7	71g	VII	22	VIII	21	83b
III	5	none		128	V	11	IX	5	71f	VII	23	VIII	22	83c
III	6	X	14	101	V	12	VI	4	3	VII	24	VIII	23	83e
III	7	S	1	44a	V	13	VI	6	7	VII	25	VIII	25	83f
III	8	none		96k	V	14	VI	9	16	VII	26	VIII	25	83d
IV	1	V	1	118a	V	15	VI	7	8	VII	27	VIII	31	88a
IV	2	V	2	80a	V	16	VI	8	9	VII	28	VIII	31	88b
IV	3	V	3	80b	V	17	VI	5	4	VII	29	VIII	28	85a
IV	4	none		80c	V	18	none		46a	VII	30	VIII	29	85b
IV	5*	none			V	19	V	37	46c	VII	31	VIII	27	86b
IV	6	V	4	79	V	20	none		46d	VII	32	none		57
IV	7	V	5	32	V	21(13*)	VI	1	71a	VII	33	IX	8	42e
IV	8	V	6	112	V	22	VI	13	17	VII	34	none		84
IV	9	V	7	120	V	23	VI	21	75					
IV	10	V	7	115	V	24	none		77	VIII	1	XI	1	1
IV	11	V	25	33	V	25	VI	19	71b	VIII	2	XI	9	30
IV	12	V	9,10	28	V	26	VI	16,17	59,60	VIII	3	XI	2,6	47
IV	13	V	13	116	V	27	VI	18	72	VIII	4	XI	10	98a
IV	14	V	14	34	V	28	none		71h	VIII	5	XI	3,4,5,7,8,16	98b
IV	15	none		102c	V	29	none		71i-71A					
IV	16	V	15	102a	VI	1	VII	1	90	VIII	6	none		98c
IV	17	none		102b	VI	2	VII	2,23	91a	VIII	7	none		98d
IV	18	V	16	114	VI	3	VII	2	91b	VIII	8	XI	15	13
IV	19	V	17	117	VI	4	VII	4	91c	VIII	9	XI	14	31
IV	20	V	18	103	VI	5	VII	5	91d					
IV	21	V	18	103	VI	6	VII	7	91e	IX	1	X	2	50
IV	22	V	19	35	VI	7	VII	6	91f	IX	2	X	9	54
IV	23	V	20	29	VI	8	none		92a	IX	3	X	3,4,7,8	51
					VI	9	none		92b	IX	4	none		51
					VI	10	none		92c	IX	5	X	3,5	52
										IX	6	X	21	56

Committee Proposal No.	Page	Committee Proposal No.	Page
40: Cont'd.		44: Cont'd.	
Jan. 25, reported by finance and taxation; referred to committee of the whole	696	Apr. 26, reported by style and drafting (Report 108); placed on order of second reading	2851
Feb. 2, read first time; considered, amended, passed by committee of the whole	770-775	May 1, read second time; passed; rereferred to style and drafting	3027-3028
Feb. 2, reported by committee of the whole with 1 amendment; amendment concurred in; referred to style and drafting	778	45. A proposal to guarantee the right of disposition to the owner of real property. Amends article II by adding a new section.	
Mar. 5, reported by style and drafting (Report 25); placed on order of second reading	1430	For text as offered and reasons	2272
Apr. 19, read second time; passed; rereferred to style and drafting	2659	For minority report and reasons	2272
41. A proposal to provide for a 2/3 vote of the legislature for nongovernmental appropriations. Retains article V, section 24.		As referred to style and drafting	2287
For text as offered and reasons	837	Jan. 30, reported by declaration of rights, suffrage and elections; referred to committee of the whole	717
As referred to style and drafting	837	Feb. 7, consideration passed for the day by committee of the whole	850
As reported by style and drafting	2959	Apr. 6, consideration passed for the day by committee of the whole	2212
As rereferred to style and drafting	2959	Apr. 10, read first time; considered, amended, passed by committee of the whole	2272-2282, 2283-2287
Jan. 25, reported by legislative powers; referred to committee of the whole	696	Apr. 10, reported by committee of the whole with 1 amendment; referred, as amended, to style and drafting	2287
Feb. 6, read first time; considered, passed by committee of the whole	837	(Note: The entire content stricken.)	
Feb. 6, reported by committee of the whole without amendment; referred to style and drafting	841	46. A proposal pertaining to the executive budget and item veto. Amends article VI.	
Mar. 5, reported by style and drafting (Report 26); placed on order of second reading	1430	For text as offered and reasons	1635
Apr. 30, read second time; passed; rereferred to style and drafting	2959	For minority report and reasons	1636
42. A proposal to include in the constitution all of sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 8 of article IX entitled "impeachments and removals from office."		As referred to style and drafting	1680
For text as offered and reasons	837	As reported by style and drafting	2767
As referred to style and drafting	837	As rereferred to style and drafting	2767
As reported by style and drafting	2971	Jan. 31, reported by executive branch; referred to committee of the whole	723
As rereferred to style and drafting	2971	Feb. 7, consideration postponed to Feb. 13 by committee of the whole	852
Jan. 25, reported by legislative powers; referred to committee of the whole	696	Mar. 14, read first time; sections a, b, c, d considered; sections a, b, c passed by committee of the whole	1635-1662
Feb. 6, read first time; considered, passed by committee of the whole	837-841	Mar. 15, section d considered, amended, passed; committee proposal as amended considered, passed by committee of the whole	1666-1672
Feb. 6, reported by committee of the whole without amendment; referred to style and drafting	841	Mar. 15, reported by committee of the whole with 2 amendments; amendments concurred in; referred to style and drafting	1676-1680
Mar. 5, reported by style and drafting (Report 27); placed on order of second reading	1430	Apr. 19, reported by style and drafting (Report 71); placed on order of second reading	2619
Apr. 30, read second time; passed; rereferred to style and drafting	2971-2972	Apr. 24, read second time; passed; rereferred to style and drafting	2767-2769
43. A proposal pertaining to aliens and property rights. Retains article XVI, section 9.		47. A proposal to replace sections 2 and 6 of article XI.	
For text as offered and reasons	845	For text as offered and reasons	1188
As referred to style and drafting	845	For minority report and reasons	1189
As reported by style and drafting	2998	As referred to style and drafting	1232
As rereferred to style and drafting	2998	As reported by style and drafting	2573
Jan. 25, reported by miscellaneous provisions and schedule; referred to committee of the whole	697	As rereferred to style and drafting	2580
Feb. 7, read first time; considered, passed by committee of the whole	845	Jan. 31, reported by education; referred to committee of the whole	723
Feb. 7, reported by committee of the whole without amendment; referred to style and drafting	863	Feb. 7, consideration passed for the day by committee of the whole	852
Mar. 5, reported by style and drafting (Report 28); placed on order of second reading	1430	Feb. 20, read first time; section a considered by committee of the whole	1188-1199
Apr. 30, read second time; passed; rereferred to style and drafting	2998	Feb. 21, sections a, b considered; section a amended, passed; section b passed; committee proposal as amended considered, section a amended, passed by committee of the whole	1206-1230
44. A proposal pertaining to the schedule. Amends sections 1 and 8 of the schedule and adds 2 sections.		Feb. 21, reported by committee of the whole with 3 amendments; amendments concurred in; referred to style and drafting	1230-1232
For text as offered and reasons	846	Mar. 27, reported by style and drafting (Report 50); placed on order of second reading	1891
As referred to style and drafting	866	Apr. 18, read second time; amended, passed; rereferred to style and drafting	2573-2580
As reported by style and drafting	3027	48. A provision pertaining to ineligibility to hold office. A substitute for article VI, sections 14 and 15.	
As rereferred to style and drafting	3027	For text as offered and reasons	1724
Jan. 29, reported by miscellaneous provisions and schedule; referred to committee of the whole	699	As referred to style and drafting	1987
Feb. 7, read first time; considered, passed by committee of the whole	846-850	Jan. 31, reported by executive branch; referred to committee of the whole	723
Feb. 7, reported by committee of the whole without amendment; referred to style and drafting	863	Mar. 19, read first time; considered, postponed by committee of the whole	1724-1730
Feb. 7, reconsidered reference to committee on style and drafting; amended; referred to style and drafting	863-866		

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Article II, Section 2: Cont'd.	
For text as adopted	3321
For text, and comments in address to the people	3365
Section 3. Presidential electors; residence. (Committee Proposal 58c)	
May 7, reported, placed on order of third reading ..	3045
May 7, read third time; passed	3077-3087
May 9, referred to committee on style and drafting ..	3210
May 11, reported; placed on order of third reading; considered read third time; passed	3213-3275
Aug. 1, considered; adopted	3291-3301
For text as adopted	3321
For text, and comments in address to the people	3365
Section 4. Place and manner of elections. (Committee Proposal 58d)	
May 7, reported, placed on order of third reading ..	3045
May 7, read third time; passed	3077-3087
May 9, referred to committee on style and drafting ..	3210
May 11, reported; placed on order of third reading; considered read third time; passed	3213-3275
Aug. 1, considered; adopted	3291-3301
For text as adopted	3321
For text, and comments in address to the people	3366
Section 5. Time of elections. (Committee Proposal 58e)	
May 7, reported, placed on order of third reading ..	3045
May 7, read third time; passed	3077-3087
May 9, referred to committee on style and drafting ..	3210
May 11, reported; placed on order of third reading; considered read third time; passed	3213-3275
Aug. 1, considered; adopted	3291-3301
For text as adopted	3321
For text, and comments in address to the people	3366
Section 6. Voters on tax limit increases or bond issues. (Committee Proposal 58f)	
May 7, reported, placed on order of third reading ..	3045
May 7, read third time; amended; passed	3077-3087
May 9, referred to committee on style and drafting ..	3210
May 11, reported; placed on order of third reading; considered read third time; passed	3213-3275
Aug. 1, considered; adopted	3291-3301
For text as adopted	3321
For text, and comments in address to the people	3366
Section 7. Boards of canvassers. (Committee Proposal 58h)	
May 7, reported, placed on order of third reading ..	3045
May 7, read third time; passed	3077-3087
May 9, referred to committee on style and drafting ..	3210
May 11, reported; placed on order of third reading; considered read third time; passed	3213-3275
Aug. 1, considered; adopted	3291-3301
For text as adopted	3321
For text, and comments in address to the people	3366
Section 8. Recalls. (Committee Proposal 58g)	
May 7, reported, placed on order of third reading ..	3045
May 7, read third time; passed	3077-3087
May 9, referred to committee on style and drafting ..	3210
May 11, reported; placed on order of third reading; considered read third time; passed	3213-3275
Aug. 1, considered; adopted	3291-3301
For text as adopted	3322
For text, and comments in address to the people	3366
Section 9. Initiative and referendum; limitations; appropriations; petitions. Referendum, approval. Initiative; duty of legislature, referendum. Legislative rejection of initiated measure; different measure; submission to people. Initiative or referendum law; effective date, veto, amendment and repeal. Legislative implementation. (Committee Proposal 118b)	
May 7, reported, placed on order of third reading ..	3045
May 7, read third time; amended, passed	3077-3087
May 9, referred to committee on style and drafting ..	3210
May 11, reported; placed on order of third reading; considered read third time; passed	3213-3275
Aug. 1, considered; adopted	3291-3301
For text as adopted	3322
For text, and comments in address to the people	3367

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ARTICLE III. General government. (Committee Proposals 10, 21, 18, 19, 128, 101, 44a, 98k)	
May 7, reported, placed on order of third reading ..	3045
May 7, read third time; passed	3098-3099
May 9, referred to committee on style and drafting ..	3210
May 11, reported; placed on order of third reading; considered read third time; passed	3213-3275
Aug. 1, considered; adopted	3291-3301
For text as adopted	3323
For text, and comments in address to the people	3368
Section 1. Seat of government. (Committee Proposal 10)	
May 7, reported, placed on order of third reading ..	3045
May 7, read third time; passed	3098-3099
May 9, referred to committee on style and drafting ..	3210
May 11, reported; placed on order of third reading; considered read third time; passed	3213-3275
Aug. 1, considered; adopted	3291-3301
For text as adopted	3323
For text, and comments in address to the people	3368
Section 2. Separation of powers of government. (Committee Proposal 21)	
May 7, reported, placed on order of third reading ..	3045
May 7, read third time; passed	3098-3099
May 9, referred to committee on style and drafting ..	3210
May 11, reported; placed on order of third reading; considered read third time; passed	3213-3275
Aug. 1, considered; adopted	3291-3301
For text as adopted	3323
For text, and comments in address to the people	3368
Section 3. Great seal. (Committee Proposal 18)	
May 7, reported, placed on order of third reading ..	3045
May 7, read third time; passed	3098-3099
May 9, referred to committee on style and drafting ..	3210
May 11, reported; placed on order of third reading; considered read third time; passed	3213-3275
Aug. 1, considered; adopted	3291-3301
For text as adopted	3323
For text, and comments in address to the people	3368
Section 4. Militia. (Committee Proposal 19)	
May 7, reported, placed on order of third reading ..	3045
May 7, read third time; passed	3098-3099
May 9, referred to committee on style and drafting ..	3210
May 11, reported; placed on order of third reading; considered read third time; passed	3213-3275
Aug. 1, considered; adopted	3291-3301
For text as adopted	3323
For text, and comments in address to the people	3368
Section 5. Intergovernmental agreements; service by public officers and employees. (Committee Proposal 128)	
May 7, reported, placed on order of third reading ..	3045
May 7, read third time; passed	3098-3099
May 9, referred to committee on style and drafting ..	3210
May 11, reported; placed on order of third reading; considered read third time; passed	3213-3275
Aug. 1, considered; adopted	3291-3301
For text as adopted	3323
For text, and comments in address to the people	3368
Section 6. Internal improvements. (Committee Proposal 101)	
May 7, reported, placed on order of third reading ..	3045
May 7, read third time; passed	3098-3099
May 9, referred to committee on style and drafting ..	3210
May 11, reported; placed on order of third reading; considered read third time; passed	3213-3275
Aug. 1, considered; adopted	3291-3301
For text as adopted	3323
For text, and comments in address to the people	3368
Section 7. Common law and statutes, continuance. (Committee Proposal 44a)	
May 7, reported, placed on order of third reading ..	3045
May 7, read third time; passed	3098-3099
May 9, referred to committee on style and drafting ..	3210
May 11, reported; placed on order of third reading; considered read third time; passed	3213-3275
Aug. 1, considered; adopted	3291-3301
For text as adopted	3323
For text, and comments in address to the people	3368

are not having what is called the committee of the whole or discussions on proposals this week because our committees have been working overtime to get the reports ready for the full convention. However, there will be committee meetings after the session. These are open to the public and you are very welcome to attend. You can check with the guides or on the bulletin board for the time and place of the meetings and we shall certainly be pleased to have you attend those meetings that are held today or next week or any other time, for that matter.

Mr. Greene.

MR. GREENE: Mr. President, I move that the convention do now adjourn.

VICE PRESIDENT DOWNS: All those in favor, signify by saying aye. Those opposed, by nay.

The ayes have it and the convention is adjourned until Monday at 8:00 p.m.

[Whereupon, at 10:10 o'clock a.m., the convention adjourned until 8:00 o'clock p.m., Monday, January 29, 1962.]

SIXTY-SEVENTH DAY

Monday, January 29, 1962, 8:00 o'clock p.m.

PROCEEDINGS

VICE PRESIDENT ROMNEY: The convention will **come to order**.

The **invocation** this evening will be offered by Delegate Charles Anspach.

MR. ANSPACH: Our Father, who art the origin of all that is good and fair and true, unto Thee we lift up our souls. Let Thy spirit enter our hearts. We pray we may not separate ourselves from Thee through selfish thoughts and deeds. Aid us in so directing our lives that we do not deprecate or injure others. Help us to understand that we are all children of Thine; may we govern ourselves accordingly. May we judge not or overlook the beam in our own eye before looking for the mote in our brother's eye. May Thy thoughts be our thoughts. May Thy spirit fill us so that others through us may see Thee.

Bless those who direct the affairs of our nation; may they include Thee in their deliberations so that wisdom may be theirs. Bless our state. Accept our gratitude for the blessings Thou hast showered upon us.

We pray that the work of this convention may meet Thy approval and be a blessing to the citizens of this state. Forgive our mistakes, grant us wisdom and bless our deliberations. Amen.

VICE PRESIDENT ROMNEY: The **roll call** will be taken by the secretary. Will all those present vote aye.

SECRETARY CHASE: Has everyone voted? The machine is locked and the attendance will be recorded.

Mr. President, a quorum of the convention is present.

Prior to today's session, the secretary received the following requests for leave: Mr. Lawrence, from tonight's session; Mr. Walker has the flu and would like to be excused from the sessions of this evening and tomorrow.

VICE PRESIDENT ROMNEY: Without objection, the requests are granted.

SECRETARY CHASE: Absent with leave: Messrs. Lawrence, Nisbet, Suzore, Thomson and Walker.

Absent without leave: None.

VICE PRESIDENT ROMNEY: **Reports of standing committees**.

SECRETARY CHASE: The committee on legislative powers, by Mr. Hoxie, chairman, reports back to the convention **Exclusion Report 2001**, A report recommending the exclusion of article VI, section 14; and **Exclusion Report 2002**, A report recommending the exclusion of article VI, section 15; with the recommendation that they be referred to the committee on executive branch.

T. Jefferson Hoxie, chairman.

For Exclusion Reports 2001 and 2002, see above, page 380.

VICE PRESIDENT ROMNEY: Referred to the committee on executive branch.

SECRETARY CHASE: Mr. Erickson, for the committee on miscellaneous provisions and schedule, introduces **Committee Proposal 44**, A proposal pertaining to the schedule. Amends sections 1 and 8 of the schedule and adds 2 sections; with the recommendation that it pass.

Claud R. Erickson, chairman.

For Committee Proposal 44 and the reasons submitted in support thereof, see below, page 846.

VICE PRESIDENT ROMNEY: Referred to the committee of the whole and placed on general orders.

SECRETARY CHASE: That's all of the standing committee reports, Mr. President.

VICE PRESIDENT ROMNEY: Reports of select committees.

SECRETARY CHASE: None.

VICE PRESIDENT ROMNEY: Communications from state officers.

SECRETARY CHASE: None.

VICE PRESIDENT ROMNEY: Second reading of proposals.

SECRETARY CHASE: Nothing on that calendar.

VICE PRESIDENT ROMNEY: Third reading of proposals.

SECRETARY CHASE: Nothing on that calendar.

VICE PRESIDENT ROMNEY: **Motions and resolutions**.

SECRETARY CHASE: Mr. Van Dusen offers **Resolution 68**, A resolution establishing the time of daily sessions.

Following is Resolution 68 as offered:

Resolved, That beginning February 1 the convention shall meet at 2:00 o'clock p.m. on Monday, and at 9:00 o'clock a.m. on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, such schedule to continue until changed by the convention.

VICE PRESIDENT ROMNEY: Referred to the committee on rules and resolutions.

Mr. Van Dusen.

MR. VANDUSEN: Mr. President, just one comment, first, about this resolution. As you know, on Wednesday of this week we will complete the reporting by committees and thereafter it will not be necessary for the committees to meet on their regular schedules. We will have, however, beginning on Thursday of this week, a very full calendar on general orders which we must complete by February 21. Accordingly, the resolution which has just been offered recommends a change in the time of our daily general convention sessions.

to the legislature itself the power of recount as to members of the legislature, in consonance with the constitutional provision that each house shall be the sole judge of the qualifications and elections of its members.

This material is, in the opinion of the committee, purely legislative in character. The matter of breaking tie votes and determining contested elections can be governed adequately by statute. As a matter of fact the present statutory law makes such provision in great detail. The power of the legislature to enact laws upon this subject matter is indisputable and we need not direct legislative action in this field.

The above referred to statute can be found in vol. 5, MSA, sec. 6.1851, being public act 351, 1925, part IV, chap. 17, or Callaghan's Michigan Digest, elections, sec. 63 and sec. 67.

The above statute provides the procedures and methods to be used in the event of a tie vote being determined after votes for certain offices are canvassed. In the event of a tie vote, this statute sets forth the procedures to be used to determine who shall fill the office by casting lots, and who shall supervise the determination by lot among the persons who have the right to the office.

CHAIRMAN BENTLEY: The gentleman from Fennville, Mr. Hutchinson.

MR. HUTCHINSON: Mr. Chairman, this provision has to do with that section of the constitution which says presently:

In all cases of tie vote or contested election for any state office, except a member of the legislature, any recount or other determination thereof may be conducted by the board of state canvassers under such laws as the legislature may prescribe.

In our opinion, this is a matter better left to the legislature and unnecessary to be stated in the constitution. This material is all covered in the election laws at the present time. It will continue to be so covered and is unnecessary to have a constitutional reference in order to make it work. Therefore, we think that this can be excluded from the constitution very appropriately.

CHAIRMAN BENTLEY: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Detroit, Mr. Nord.

MR. NORD: I would simply like to ask Mr. Hutchinson this question: am I correct in assuming that the board of canvassers is provided for elsewhere in the constitution and it will still continue to exist? Is that so?

MR. HUTCHINSON: Mr. Chairman, I understand that the board of state canvassers is provided for in the article having to do with the general elections—I think it is article III—and I understand that the committee report would continue that board, although you and I may argue about the necessity for creating a constitutional status for the board of state canvassers.

CHAIRMAN BENTLEY: Are there any amendments to the exclusion report? If not, it will be passed.

Exclusion Report 2016 is passed and the secretary will read.

SECRETARY CHASE: Item 8, from the committee on miscellaneous provisions and schedule, by Mr. Erickson, chairman, **Exclusion Report 2017**, A report recommending the exclusion of article XVI, section 10.

Following is Exclusion Report 2017 as read by the secretary, and the reasons submitted in support thereof:

The committee on miscellaneous provisions and schedule recommends that article XVI, section 10 of the present constitution be excluded from the new constitution.

Mr. Erickson, chairman of the committee on miscellaneous provisions and schedule, submits the following reasons in support of Exclusion Report 2017:

The committee recommends that the substance of section 10 of article XVI of the Constitution of 1908 be deleted from the new constitution. This section limited the lease of land for agricultural purposes to a term of 12 years. The committee believes that the provision serves no use-

ful purpose at this time. The provision applies only to agricultural lands. There seems to be no compelling reason why the lease of agricultural lands should be treated differently than other lands. The subject matter appears to be of legislative rather than constitutional import. If at any time in the future, the state should believe it necessary to limit in any way the power of alienation, it could do so by statute, which statute would be applicable to all conveyances thereafter made.

CHAIRMAN BENTLEY: The gentleman from Fennville, Mr. Hutchinson.

MR. HUTCHINSON: Mr. Chairman, this section is the old one having to do with agricultural land leases. It reads like this:

No lease or grant of agricultural land for agricultural purposes for a longer period than 12 years, reserving any rent or service of any kind, shall be valid.

This provision seems entirely unnecessary in the middle twentieth century. We don't understand the necessity or the advisability any more of treating leases of agricultural land in any different manner than other leases of real estate, and inquiry of farm organizations in the state led us to believe that they are not concerned with this any longer. I would say again that any restriction on the right to lease property or to convey it and so on is a matter better left to statutory law, and this doesn't appear to be necessary in the constitution at all, so we recommend that it be excluded.

CHAIRMAN BENTLEY: Are there amendments to the exclusion report? If not, it will be passed.

Exclusion Report 2017 is passed and the secretary will read.

SECRETARY CHASE: Item 9 on the calendar, from the committee on finance and taxation, by Mr. Brake, chairman, **Exclusion Report 2018**, A report recommending the exclusion of article X, sections 17 and 18 of the 1908 constitution.

Following is Exclusion Report 2018 as read by the secretary, and the reasons submitted in support thereof:

The committee on finance and taxation recommends that article X, sections 17 and 18 of the present constitution, be excluded from the new constitution.

Mr. Brake, chairman of the committee on finance and taxation, submits the following reasons in support of Exclusion Report 2018:

The substance of sections 17 and 18 of article X has been included in section c of Committee Proposal 37.

CHAIRMAN BENTLEY: The gentleman from Stanton, the chairman of the committee, Mr. Brake.

MR. BRAKE: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen of the committee, sections 17 and 18 of article X cover the matter of accounting, record keeping, auditing and so forth. That material has been covered and, we believe, improved in the proposal that you approved in committee of the whole last week.

CHAIRMAN BENTLEY: Are there amendments to the exclusion report? If not, it will be passed.

Exclusion Report 2018 is passed and the secretary will read.

SECRETARY CHASE: Item 10 on the calendar, from the committee on miscellaneous provisions and schedule, by Mr. Erickson, chairman, **Committee Proposal 44**, A proposal pertaining to the schedule. Amends sections 1 and 8 of the schedule and adds 2 sections.

Following is Committee Proposal 44 as read by the secretary, and the reasons submitted in support thereof:

The committee recommends that the following be included in the constitution:

That no inconvenience may arise from the changes in the constitution of this state, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared that:

Sec. a. [The common law and the statute laws now in force,] ALL LAWS not repugnant to this constitution,

Explanation—Matter within [] is stricken, matter in capitals is new.

shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitations, or are altered or repealed.

Sec. b. ALL WRITS, ACTIONS, SUITS, PROCEEDINGS, CIVIL OR CRIMINAL LIABILITIES, PROSECUTIONS, JUDGMENTS, SENTENCES, ORDERS, DECREES, APPEALS, CAUSES OF ACTION, CONTRACTS, CLAIMS, DEMANDS, TITLES AND RIGHTS OF INDIVIDUALS, BODIES CORPORATE, AND OF THIS STATE OR ANY SUBDIVISION OR AGENCY THEREOF, EXISTING ON THE EFFECTIVE DATE HEREOF SHALL CONTINUE UNAFFECTED EXCEPT AS MODIFIED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THIS CONSTITUTION.

Sec. c. ALL OFFICERS FILLING ANY OFFICE BY ELECTION OR APPOINTMENT SHALL CONTINUE TO EXERCISE THE DUTIES THEREOF, ACCORDING TO THEIR RESPECTIVE COMMISSIONS OR APPOINTMENTS, UNTIL THEIR OFFICES SHALL HAVE BEEN ABOLISHED OR THEIR SUCCESSORS SELECTED AND QUALIFIED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THIS CONSTITUTION OR THE LAWS ENACTED PURSUANT THERETO.

Sec. d. The attorney general of the state shall [prepare and report] RECOMMEND to the legislature at the commencement of the next session such changes in existing laws as may be deemed necessary to adapt the same to this constitution.

Mr. Erickson, chairman of the committee on miscellaneous provisions and schedule, submits the following reasons in support of Committee Proposal 44:

Committee comment on section a: The committee has substituted the term "ALL LAWS" in place of the previous language which read, "The common law and the statute laws now in force". In so doing the committee has eliminated specific references to the "common law". It seemed to the committee that the general idea expressed in this section has a peculiar relevancy to statutory laws and that the notion of expiration by their own limitation or alteration or repeal is really not apt language to describe the common law of the state. In the absence of an express provision dealing with it, the law represented by the common law of the state will continue in force until repealed by statute or until modified or otherwise changed by the usual process of judicial decision. It seemed desirable to the committee to leave this to implication rather than to attempt to embrace the idea by a specific reference to the common law in this schedule.

Committee comment on section b: In this proposed section the committee has consolidated the language and the ideas previously contained in sections 2, 3 and 4 of the schedule of the Constitution of 1908. We have added to the generic terms included in section 2 the words "civil or criminal liabilities, contracts, claims, demands, titles and rights" which, in the opinion of the committee, adequately embrace all the specifics detailed in the old sections 3 and 4.

It is also to be noted here that this section allows a modification in accordance with the provisions of this constitution. This allows procedural changes to take place with respect to interests accrued or vested before the adoption of the revised constitution. This will allow, for instance, for the establishment at an early date of a new court system or for changes in the jurisdiction of courts or for procedural law changes. The committee feels there need be no fear that existing rights or liabilities would be modified in any substantial way because flexibility is written into this saving clause. It is clear that vested property and contract rights and other types of interest cannot substantially be impaired because of restrictions in the federal constitution, either under the contract clause or under the due process clause of the fourteenth amendment. Likewise, any changes in procedure and punishment with respect to crimes committed before the adoption of the revised constitution would be subject to *ex post facto* limitations under the federal constitution. In other

words, permitting some modification in accordance with the provisions of this constitution would not open the door to retrospective impairment of substantive rights and liabilities but would preserve the opportunity for giving immediate effect to procedural and remedial changes consistent with the protection and continuation of accrued or vested rights and liabilities.

Committee comment on section c: The committee has consolidated into this section the concepts contained in the existing sections 5 and 7 of the 1908 constitution. The language, "ACCORDING TO THEIR RESPECTIVE COMMISSIONS OR APPOINTMENTS," includes necessarily the concept contained in the old section 7 concerning the compensation of public officers.

Committee comment on section d: The only change made by the committee in this particular section is to substitute the word "RECOMMEND" for the previous language "prepare and report". In recommending legislative changes the attorney general may submit drafts he has prepared but the committee did not feel it was necessary to spell this out. The committee felt that the previous language might be interpreted as suggesting that legislative changes must originate with and be prepared by the attorney general. It is the committee's feeling that the revised wording adequately achieves the general purposes intended.

CHAIRMAN BENTLEY: The Chair recognizes the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Lansing, Mr. Erickson.

MR. ERICKSON: I will yield to Delegate Durst who, along with his subcommittee, prepared this and the next 2 sections.

CHAIRMAN BENTLEY: The gentleman from Lansing yields to the gentleman from Adrian, Mr. Durst.

MR. DURST: Mr. Chairman, section a is merely what is called a "saving clause;" that is, it continues in force all the presently operative statutes in the state of Michigan until they are either changed by the legislature or expire. In fact, it just continues it pretty much as it was in the previous constitution.

CHAIRMAN BENTLEY: Are there any amendments to the first clause? Mr. Hutchinson.

MR. HUTCHINSON: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask Mr. Durst this question, I'm a little bit disturbed by his explanation, because I understood him to say that this would continue in force all the statutes for the state of Michigan. I will ask the gentleman if, in his opinion, this also will continue in force the common law.

MR. DURST: I think, Mr. Hutchinson, the common law continues in force in and of itself by definition. The common law is a law which exists where there is no statute or any other law which defines—it takes place where there is nothing formally promulgated.

I would point out here this was a considerable point of discussion in committee whether or not the words "the common law" should be removed. The problem is this: what we have done is adopt the language used in the model code, and the problem arises in that the common law is considered by the courts to be a living law; that is, it is a law that can change as conditions change without any formal action being taken, and the language as it reads in the 1908 constitution would require that either it expire by its own limitations or that it be altered or repealed; that is, that there be a statute passed. This has caused quite a problem in the courts. I have the annotations here of this section. It is the only section of the schedule that there have ever been any court cases on. There have been quite a few in recent years, the claim being made that the courts cannot by interpretation change the common law, because this section continues it in force until it is altered or repealed.

Now, we had this discussion, so we turned it over to the research department, and we received Professor Joiner's concurrence that this was the proper way to change this thing;

Explanation—Matter within [] is stricken, matter in capitals is new.

that it had caused problems and this was a proper correction. We went further than that and submitted the question to Professor Kauper of the University of Michigan law school who is a professor of constitutional law and, I think it is safe to say, one of the finest experts on this subject in the United States. He gave us a very definitive discussion of the subject. I will just read his opening statement:

I think the committee's action in drafting this section in this way so as to eliminate the specific reference to the common law as it appears in the 1908 constitution is wise and desirable.

He goes on to give a detailed analysis of his reasons. Most of these are set forth in the committee's report in the journal.

I do not think we are abrogating the common law, Mr. Hutchinson, in any way.

MR. HUTCHINSON: Mr. Chairman, I think it desirable that there be no question at all about the fact that it is our intent that the common law continue in effect except as it is altered and so on by statute, and I say that I think it is necessary that we make this clear because I don't agree with Mr. Durst that the common law simply exists. I know in my limited knowledge my recollection is that at least 1 state in the 50 is not a common law state, that being the state of Louisiana. Down in the state of Louisiana the common law doesn't exist. It exists in Michigan. I think it is our intent that it shall continue to exist in Michigan, and I think that Mr. Durst and I perhaps take different views as to the wisdom of using those words "the common law" in this particular point. If by the meaning of the phrase "all laws" it is universally understood that that includes the common law, then I wouldn't press this point any further. I wouldn't have raised the point except, as I say, in his explanation Mr. Durst simply indicated that, in his opinion, the words "all laws" referred only to statute law.

CHAIRMAN BENTLEY: Does the gentleman from Adrian yield to the gentleman from Lansing, Mr. Wanger, for a question?

MR. DURST: Yes, I will.

CHAIRMAN BENTLEY: Mr. Wanger.

MR. WANGER: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Durst, I merely wish to ask about these cases which you say raise the question as to whether or not the common law could be modified in the traditional manner. How did these cases decide the issue? Did the cases not resolve the problem favorably?

MR. DURST: Yes, the cases do resolve the problem, Mr. Wanger. They, in effect, interpret the constitution as not including the words "the common law" here. I mean they don't say so specifically, but they go on to say that this provision does not prevent the common law from changing in a normally accepted manner; that is, through customary practice and so forth.

MR. WANGER: One further question then. Would the change in language which you propose work any practical change whatsoever in the law as it stands at this time?

MR. DURST: It is not our understanding that it does. We would think that the section that we are continuing here is continued just as it has been interpreted in this state ever since the Constitution of 1908.

MR. WANGER: Would it be fair to say, then, it is the definite intention of the committee and the belief of the committee that this does not work any practical change on this matter whatsoever?

MR. DURST: That is correct.

CHAIRMAN BENTLEY: The gentleman from Detroit, Mr. Mahinske.

MR. MAHINSKE: Well, briefly, in response to Mr. Wanger's last question, this was not the unanimous opinion of the committee. There are those of us in the committee who feel otherwise, and the secretary has an amendment on his desk.

CHAIRMAN BENTLEY: The secretary will read the amendment.

SECRETARY CHASE: Mr. Mahinske and Miss Donnelly offer the following amendment to section a:

1. Amend page 1, line 8, after "Sec. a.", by reinserting "The

common law and the statute laws now in force,"; and by striking out "All laws" in line 9; so that the section will read:

Sec. a. The common law and the statute laws now in force, not repugnant to this constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitations, or are altered or repealed.

CHAIRMAN BENTLEY: The gentleman from Detroit is recognized in support of his amendment.

MR. MAHINSKE: Without repeating any of the statements made by Mr. Hutchinson and some of the thoughts alluded to by others, I think that we are in a highly technical area here. In the future someone is liable to look at the old constitution and the new constitution and see that we have definitely stricken the words "common law" and put in "all laws." It may raise some doubt in someone's mind. And I think for the value of striking 6 or 8 words here, the hardship that may be created in the future could be avoided by leaving the old language in. And secondly, the most important area that I feel that this language comes into play is the criminal law area where there is definite reversion back to common law in areas where we don't have statutes or we don't have fines or penalties set up for certain crimes.

And just to repeat one point, I think that we are taking a dangerous step here that could be implied or applied exactly the opposite of what Mr. Durst states here. He states himself that he feels that this proposal will produce absolutely no change over and above what we have now, but I think by interpretation it may in the future, and I would like to avoid this. And I think that the amendment would preclude any misinterpretation because we would be keeping the existing language as the 1908 constitution sets it forth now.

CHAIRMAN BENTLEY: The Chair recognizes the lady from Highland Park, cosponsor of the amendment, Miss Donnelly.

MISS DONNELLY: I would like to add to that to change this language and then to put forth in the report that "when we changed this language we didn't mean anything; we want it all to continue by implication" is an unnecessary act. If we mean what we say and what they said in 1908, in my opinion we should say it now, instead of saying "we don't mean anything by striking it, and by implication we mean the same thing." If we mean the same thing, we should say the same thing.

I definitely oppose the majority report in this instance, and move the adoption of the amendment.

CHAIRMAN BENTLEY: The gentleman from Adrian, Mr. Durst.

MR. DURST: I don't feel, Mr. Chairman, that this subject is one that requires a great amount of extensive debate, as the amendment itself would put us right back where we are now and the court interpretation would clear up the problem. The change has been made to make it conform to the way the courts have interpreted this section to read.

Now, as Mr. Mahinske said, this is a technical problem. Members of the subcommittee made their own decision. It was raised in the whole committee as to whether it was wise or not. We submitted it to research. We received the very confident opinion of Mr. Joiner. We went further and received the opinion of a man who spent many years in this particular field, Professor Kauper. You have their opinions.

If the committee wishes to replace the language as it was formerly, no great damage is going to be done, and I don't think we should spend an excessive amount of time on this.

CHAIRMAN BENTLEY: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from St. Clair Shores, Mr. Snyder.

MR. SNYDER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am speaking in behalf of the 88 delegates who may have some difficulty in following the technical aspects of this thing. I will say that I am not in favor of the amendment, because when we worked the thing out in committee, we felt that we should reduce the language as much as possible in a manner that would permit all to understand. In fact, this led to a comment by Mr. Durst at the time that we have the language clarified to such a point that possibly all the laymen in the convention could

understand it but the attorneys may have some difficulty, and I feel this is where we are now.

So I will say, as a self elected spokesman for the 88 people who do not have the problem, that this is something that is going to have to be decided by the 56 people who are more qualified on the thing. We feel that the intent of our discussion was that we did not want to change the content of the language as far as the spirit or the motives are concerned. We did want to reduce the language, the scope of the language, and take away from the length of the thing and simply put it in terms that we could all understand.

CHAIRMAN BENTLEY: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Battle Creek, Mr. Everett.

MR. EVERETT: Mr. Chairman, fellow delegates, I rise to oppose the amendment and support the committee report. I would remind those who are lawyers among the group and also many that are nonlawyers of a very recent case which upset the doctrine of governmental immunity. The court itself divided on the question of whether this language in the 1908 constitution prevented the court from changing the common law, many of the members of the court saying that the language which is being eliminated did prevent that change.

Now, traditionally, lawyers and courts have always felt that the common law, as Mr. Durst has suggested, is a living law and does change. The committee report plus the explanation in the report itself clearly indicates that the common law remains but that it follows the traditional course it always has and can be changed either by statute or by court interpretation. I think it is a more accurate statement of what at least this lawyer has always believed that the law was, and I think it should be retained.

CHAIRMAN BENTLEY: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Detroit, Mr. Nord.

MR. NORD: Mr. Chairman, I oppose the amendment and support the committee report. I would like to point out, as has been mentioned, that the language in the constitution has caused trouble. I realize the trouble has been resolved by the court, but I believe that if we readopt the language, then the court will have to reconfirm its previous position. We are going to invite more lawsuits. It seems to me if we know that the language did cause trouble, the best thing is to make the language in such a form that it does not cause trouble.

As far as the common law is concerned, it seems to me there is no reason for using the words "common law" in the constitution at all. The common law does not arise because the constitution says so; it arises because of the necessities of the case when courts are required to make decisions. When they are required to make decisions, they use the common law because they invented it themselves. The constitution did not invent it. Therefore, I believe the committee is correct and that the advice it got from eminent professors is correct, and we ought to adhere to the committee report.

CHAIRMAN BENTLEY: Is there further discussion on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Detroit and the lady from Highland Park? If not, the Chair will put the question. All those in favor of the amendment will respond by saying aye. Those opposed?

A DELEGATE: Division.

CHAIRMAN BENTLEY: Division is demanded. Is it supported? A sufficient number up. Those in favor of the amendment will vote aye. Those opposed, no.

SECRETARY CHASE: Has everyone voted? The machine is locked and the totals will be recorded. On the vote on the Mahinske-Donnelly amendment, the yeas are 40; the nays are 75.

CHAIRMAN BENTLEY: The amendment is not adopted. If there are no further amendments to section a, it will pass.

Section a is passed and the secretary will read.

SECRETARY CHASE: Section b:

[Section b was read by the secretary. For text, see above, page 847.]

CHAIRMAN BENTLEY: The gentleman from Adrian, Mr. Durst.

MR. DURST: Mr. Chairman, this also is a saving clause for matters other than laws. It embraces all the generic terms that are listed there. What the committee has done is to consolidate the concepts previously contained in the old sections 2, 3 and 4 of the previous schedule of 1908. We have added to the generic terms which were previously in section 2 the words "civil or criminal liabilities, contracts, claims, demands, titles and rights." And it was the opinion of the committee — and I believe this was a unanimous conclusion — that the section as presented adequately embraces all the specifics detailed in the old sections 3 and 4. I don't need to get into these if there is no question.

The last sentence on lines 19 and 20 says, "... shall continue unaffected except as modified in accordance with the provisions of this constitution." It is the opinion of the committee that all this does is allow changes of a procedural nature. The federal constitution under the due process clause and the contracts clause prevents any infringement upon substantive rights that are existing at the time the new constitution is adopted, but this would allow any changes that we may make of a procedural nature such as the court system or so forth to take effect as soon as the new constitution provides.

CHAIRMAN BENTLEY: The gentleman from Bay City, Mr. Higgs.

MR. HIGGS: Mr. Chairman and delegates, I have a proposed amendment on the secretary's desk which I would ask him to read.

CHAIRMAN BENTLEY: The secretary will read the amendment.

SECRETARY CHASE: Mr. Higgs offers the following amendment to section b:

1. Amend page 1, line 16, after "individuals," by inserting "partnerships,".

CHAIRMAN BENTLEY: The gentleman from Bay City is recognized in support of his amendment.

MR. HIGGS: In reading the committee reasons and the proposal and in discussing this just before the session, it seems to me that this is a necessary inclusion. Certainly if we exclude it, we raise certain questions, inasmuch as today partnerships may hold title to real estate, and there may be certain rights derivative out of this relationship which are not, in my opinion, rights of individuals or rights of bodies corporate.

CHAIRMAN BENTLEY: The gentleman from Adrian.

MR. DURST: Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, I would point out that these words that we have put in here are the same as in the 1908 constitution, "... rights of individuals, bodies corporate, and of this state. . . ." I don't wish to engage in a legal argument with Mr. Higgs, but it would seem to me that under our law, a partnership does not exist as a separate person, as a corporation, so there are grounds for putting in bodies corporate as something separate. The rights of an individual and the rights of a partnership, as I see it — and I am sure as the committee saw it — are one and the same thing. I would oppose the amendment on that ground.

CHAIRMAN BENTLEY: The gentleman from Bay City.

MR. HIGGS: Mr. Chairman and fellow delegates, I do wish to engage in some argument at this point. Inasmuch as we have had a changing growth in the body of partnership law since 1908, the fact that it does not appear in the 1908 constitution doesn't impress me at this particular moment. I do not see any reason for excluding it. I haven't been able to do a great deal of research in this particular matter or study it thoroughly, but I do know that today — and I don't know whether it was true in 1908 — partnerships do have a status as a legal entity beyond that of individuals. Certainly when you file an income tax return, you are taxed as an individual. The partnership is not an entity for federal tax purposes, but under the law of the state of Michigan, a partnership is an entity that may hold legal title, and there are certain rights that are derivative by creditors through this relationship. The exclusion of one word, I think, might cause some trouble. I would like to hear from some of the other lawyers on this.

CHAIRMAN BENTLEY: Is there further discussion on the Higgs amendment? If not, the Chair will put the question. All those in favor will respond by saying aye. Those opposed? The amendment is not adopted.

A DELEGATE: Division.

CHAIRMAN BENTLEY: Division is called for. Is the demand supported? A sufficient number. Those in favor of the Higgs amendment will vote aye. Those opposed, no.

SECRETARY CHASE: Has everyone voted? The machine is locked and the totals will be recorded. On the amendment offered by Mr. Higgs, the yeas are 38; the nays are 60.

CHAIRMAN BENTLEY: The amendment is not adopted. If there are no further amendments to section b, it will be passed.

Section b is passed and the secretary will read.

SECRETARY CHASE: Section c:

[Section c was read by the secretary. For text, see above, page 847.]

CHAIRMAN BENTLEY: The gentleman from Adrian.

MR. DURST: Mr. Chairman, this again is a saving clause. It would continue in office all members presently serving in state governments until such time as their terms naturally expire or they are replaced by terms of this constitution. This would be people like civil service commissioners. All members of the present boards and commissions would continue to fill their terms and their offices.

Now, we have added and consolidated here the previous sections 5 and 7 of the schedule. In the opinion of the committee, the words "according to their respective commissions or appointments" which is the language used in the model code, would be sufficient to continue the concept of compensation which is presently included in the old section 7.

CHAIRMAN BENTLEY: Are there any amendments to section c? If not, it will be passed.

Section c is passed and the secretary will read.

SECRETARY CHASE: Section d:

[Section d was read by the secretary. For text, see above, page 847.]

CHAIRMAN BENTLEY: The gentleman from Adrian.

MR. DURST: We intend no substantive change here, Mr. Chairman. The deletion of the words "prepare and report" and the insertion of the word "recommend" is just thought to be perhaps more proper language. There was some thought that perhaps the words "prepare and report" would mean that the attorney general would be preparing statutes and the legislature would be obligated to consider them or something of that sort. The word "recommend" is more what we have in mind, I believe, and we ask him to report on these matters.

CHAIRMAN BENTLEY: Are there any amendments to section d? If not, it will pass.

Section d is passed.

Are there any amendments to the body of the proposal? If not, it will pass.

Committee Proposal 44 is passed and the secretary will read.

SECRETARY CHASE: Item 11 on the calendar, from the committee on miscellaneous provisions and schedule, by Mr. Erickson, chairman, **Exclusion Report 2019**, A report recommending the exclusion of sections 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7 of the schedule.

Following is Exclusion Report 2019 as read by the secretary, and the reasons submitted in support thereof:

The committee on miscellaneous provisions and schedule recommends that sections 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7 of the schedule of the present constitution be excluded from the new constitution.

Mr. Erickson, chairman of the committee on miscellaneous provisions and schedule, submits the following reasons in support of Exclusion Report 2019:

The committee recommends that sections 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7 of the schedule be excluded because they are being consolidated into new language in Committee Proposal 44, sections b and c.

CHAIRMAN BENTLEY: Does the gentleman from Lansing wish recognition?

MR. ERICKSON: I have already yielded, for the next 2 reports, to Mr. Durst.

CHAIRMAN BENTLEY: Mr. Erickson yields to Mr. Durst.

MR. DURST: This exclusion report merely covers exclusion of the sections we have just passed. It excludes the old sections that we have replaced here.

CHAIRMAN BENTLEY: Are there any amendments to the exclusion report? If not, it will pass.

Exclusion Report 2019 is passed and the secretary will read.

SECRETARY CHASE: Item 12 on the calendar, from the committee on miscellaneous provisions and schedule, by Mr. Erickson, chairman, **Exclusion Report 2020**, A report recommending the exclusion of section 9 of the schedule.

Following is Exclusion Report 2020 as read by the secretary, and the reasons submitted in support thereof:

The committee on miscellaneous provisions and schedule recommends that section 9 of the schedule of the present constitution be excluded from the new constitution.

Mr. Erickson, chairman of the committee on miscellaneous provisions and schedule, submits the following reasons in support of Exclusion Report 2020:

The committee recommends that section 9 of the schedule be excluded. This provision was included in the 1850 constitution to cover those parts of the state land areas which had not been formally organized into a county. Apparently there were still parts of the state undeveloped in this regard in 1908, so the provision was carried over into the 1908 constitution. Now, all the land area of the state is included within the boundary of an organized county, eliminating any necessity for the provision.

CHAIRMAN BENTLEY: The gentleman from Adrian.

MR. DURST: Mr. Chairman, do we need to vote on these exclusion reports or should they just pass?

CHAIRMAN BENTLEY: They are passed.

MR. DURST: Without a vote?

CHAIRMAN BENTLEY: Yes.

MR. DURST: I yield to Mr. Snyder on this exclusion report.

CHAIRMAN BENTLEY: The gentleman from St. Clair Shores, Mr. Snyder.

MR. SNYDER: Mr. Chairman, this is in reference to Exclusion Report 2020, and the committee report as reported out is in the journal at page 395. We had meetings with Mr. Apol and Mr. Robert Montgomery of the elections division, and it was the unanimous conclusion that this provision was included in the 1850 constitution to cover those parts of the state land areas which had not been formally organized into a county. Apparently at that time there were still parts of the state undeveloped in this regard in 1908 so the provision was carried over in the 1908 constitution. Now all the land area of the state is included within the boundary of the organized counties, eliminating the necessity for this provision. In view of that, the committee felt that it was no longer necessary in the constitution, and they recommended the exclusion of that portion.

CHAIRMAN BENTLEY: Are there any amendments to the exclusion report? If not, it will pass.

Exclusion Report 2020 is passed and the secretary will read.

SECRETARY CHASE: Item 13 on the calendar, from the committee on declaration of rights, suffrage and elections, by Mr. Pollock, chairman, **Committee Proposal 45**, A proposal to guarantee the right of disposition to the owner of real property. Amends article II by adding a new section.

[Committee Proposal 45 was read by the secretary. For text, see below, under date of April 10.]

is not the issue. I stated that, in my opinion, discrimination had been raised as an issue but it has been removed. Flexibility remains the issue. What is not the issue? What is not the issue is what type of classification would be a nifty idea. Nobody knows what type of classification at this point would be a good idea, and as far as I know, no one has suggested a scheme for classification. That is not the issue.

The issue is whether the legislature within the next 50 years should have the opportunity to investigate that question and determine the answer for itself. I would also like to point out that we have to make certain calculations and deductions and guesses as to the future, the next 50 years, in order to be certain that the majority proposal is correct. We have to assume that there never can be a proper scheme of classification. We have to be sure that we know all the different kinds of property that will exist within the next 50 years, and that none of them will require separate classification. How are we going to be sure what kinds of properties, even, to say nothing of what kind of classification schemes might exist?

I noted that several delegates pointed out that certain kinds of property already ought to be thought of in different terms than other kinds. It was pointed out by some people that real property is not exactly to be treated the same as personal property. It was also pointed out by another delegate that tangible personal property ought not to be necessarily treated the same as intangible personal property.

I suggest that there are reasons to suspect that there may be these kinds of possible distinctions between one kind of property and another, and there might even be other kinds of property that we know nothing about which could exist within the next 50 years. When in doubt, and when there is no history to show a reason why we should fear giving the legislature the power, I think we should give it.

I think further that what we are faced with now is not a logical reason for the majority proposal. I know of no reason that has been advanced in favor of it except discrimination, but that has been removed, in my opinion, as an issue. What reason is left over after that? It seems to me only one reason is left over, and that is just plain fear. I don't believe that we should glorify fear for fear's sake. If there is a reason for fear, we should be fearful, but if not, let's not raise fear to a constitutional principle. I support the minority report amendment.

CHAIRMAN BENTLEY: The Chair recognizes the chairman of the committee, Mr. Brake.

MR. BRAKE: I move the committee rise.

CHAIRMAN BENTLEY: Before the Chair puts that motion, Mr. Brake, he would like to state that the following are on the list as having requested recognition: the gentleman from Hillsdale, Mr. Prettie; the gentleman from St. Clair Shores, Mr. Snyder; the gentleman from Detroit, Mr. Ostrow; the gentleman from Detroit, Mr. Ford; the gentleman from Ypsilanti, Mr. Lawrence; the gentleman from Ridgeway, Mr. Upton; the lady from Dearborn, Mrs. Cushman.

The motion is that the committee do now rise. All those in favor vote aye. Those opposed?

The motion prevails and the committee will rise.

[Whereupon, the committee of the whole having risen, President Nisbet resumed the Chair.]

PRESIDENT NISBEST: The Chair recognizes Mr. Bentley.

MR. BENTLEY: Mr. President, the committee of the whole has had under consideration several items on the general orders calendar on which the secretary will give a detailed report.

PRESIDENT NISBET: Mr. Chase.

SECRETARY CHASE: Mr. President, the committee of the whole has had under consideration **Committee Proposal 43**, A proposal pertaining to aliens and property rights; **Committee Proposal 44**, A proposal pertaining to the schedule; **Committee Proposal 49**, A proposal with reference to the borrowing of money by public corporations and bodies; and **Committee Proposal 50**, A proposal to require the legislature to provide sufficient taxes to meet the state's expenses covering

the substance of section 2, article X of the 1908 constitution; reports these proposals back to the convention without amendment and with the recommendation that they do pass.

PRESIDENT NISBET: Without objection, **Committee Proposals 43, 44, 49 and 50** will be referred to the committee on style and drafting.

For Committee Proposal 43 as referred to the committee on style and drafting, see above, page 845.

For Committee Proposal 44, as later amended and referred to the committee on style and drafting, see below, page 866.

For Committee Proposal 49 as referred to the committee on style and drafting, see above, page 852.

For Committee Proposal 50 as referred to the committee on style and drafting, see above, page 853.

SECRETARY CHASE: The committee of the whole has also had under consideration **Exclusion Reports 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025 and 2026**; and reports these exclusion reports back to the convention without amendment and with the recommendation that they be adopted.

PRESIDENT NISBET: The question is on the adoption of the exclusion reports as listed. Those in favor say aye. Opposed, no.

Exclusion Reports 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025 and 2026 are adopted and referred to the committee on style and drafting.

For Exclusion Report 2016 as referred to the committee on style and drafting, see above, page 845.

For Exclusion Report 2017 as referred to the committee on style and drafting, see above, page 846.

For Exclusion Report 2018 as referred to the committee on style and drafting, see above, page 846.

For Exclusion Report 2019 as referred to the committee on style and drafting, see above, page 850.

For Exclusion Report 2020 as referred to the committee on style and drafting, see above, page 850.

For Exclusion Report 2021 as referred to the committee on style and drafting, see above, page 851.

For Exclusion Report 2022 as referred to the committee on style and drafting, see above, page 851.

For Exclusion Report 2023 as referred to the committee on style and drafting, see above, page 851.

For Exclusion Report 2024 as referred to the committee on style and drafting, see above, page 851.

For Exclusion Report 2025 as referred to the committee on style and drafting, see above, page 852.

For Exclusion Report 2026 as referred to the committee on style and drafting, see above, page 852.

Mr. Higgs.

MR. HIGGS: Mr. President, did we vote on Committee Proposal 44? It seemed to me that was referred to style and drafting without any vote in the convention. I have an amendment. I was seeking recognition at that time.

PRESIDENT NISBET: Without objection, we will return to the reference of **Committee Proposal 44** to committee and Mr. Higgs can offer his amendment.

MR. HIGGS: It is the same amendment which I made in the committee of the whole. I have another copy of it.

SECRETARY CHASE: This is a proposal from the committee on miscellaneous provisions and schedule, **Committee Proposal 44**, A proposal pertaining to the schedule.

Mr. Higgs offers the following amendment to the proposal:

1. Amend page 1, line 16, after "individuals," by inserting "partnerships."

MR. BOOTHBY: Mr. President, I move that we recess until 2:00 o'clock this afternoon.

PRESIDENT NISBET: The question is on the motion to recess until 2:00 o'clock. Mr. Van Dusen.

MR. VAN DUSEN: Mr. President, I'd just like to remind the rules committee we have a meeting at 1:00 o'clock.

PRESIDENT NISBET: Mr. DeVries?

MR. DEVRIES: Mr. President, the committee on administration will meet at 1:30; not 1:15.

PRESIDENT NISBET: Thank you. The question is on the motion to recess until 2:00 o'clock. Those in favor say aye. Opposed, no.

The motion prevails and we are recessed until 2:00 o'clock.

[Whereupon, at 12:05 o'clock p.m., the convention recessed; and, at 2:00 o'clock p.m., reconvened.]

The convention will please come to order.

SECRETARY CHASE: Mr. President, a quorum of the convention is present.

PRESIDENT NISBET: The Chair recognizes Mr. Higgs.

MR. HIGGS: Mr. President, at the time we recessed, we were considering an amendment to Committee Proposal 44, which the secretary has at the desk. Would you like to read that?

PRESIDENT NISBET: The secretary will read the amendment.

SECRETARY CHASE: Mr. Higgs has offered:

[The amendment was again read by the secretary. For text, see above, page 863.]

PRESIDENT NISBET: Mr. Higgs.

MR. HIGGS: Well, Mr. President and fellow delegates, I think at the time we voted on this this morning, there were only 115 delegates present, and I would like to offer this amendment again at this time because I feel that it does go to substance and that it is quite important. And the premise upon which it is based is that the rights of individuals and corporations does not necessarily include the rights that may be involved in a partnership under the uniform partnership act. As you may or may not know, title to real estate acquired in the partnership name must be conveyed in the partnership name. There are also provisions in the uniform partnership act which provide for the assignment of assets of the partnership for benefit of creditors.

Now, if you can envisage the situation where an assignee may be in the position of suing for rents or profits in the use of real estate, he would have to do that in a derivative action. In other words, the action would be in the name of the partnership because it is a legal entity for certain purposes under the Michigan law. And without belaboring that point, I would like to have it considered further.

PRESIDENT NISBET: The question is on the amendment of Mr. Higgs. All those in favor of the amendment please say aye. Opposed, no.

The amendment is adopted.

A DELEGATE: Division.

PRESIDENT NISBET: Division has been asked for. Is the demand supported? Those in favor rise. A sufficient number up. Mr. Chase will read the amendment.

SECRETARY CHASE: Mr. Higgs has offered the following:

[The amendment was again read by the secretary. For text, see above, page 863.]

The language will then read:

All writs, actions, suits, proceedings, civil or criminal liabilities, prosecutions, judgments, sentences, orders, decrees, appeals, causes of action, contracts, claims, demands, titles and rights of individuals, partnerships, bodies corporate, and of this state or any subdivision or agency thereof existing on the effective date hereof shall continue unaffected except as modified in accordance with the provisions of this constitution.

PRESIDENT NISBET: Those in favor of the amendment will vote aye. Those opposed will vote no.

SECRETARY CHASE: Has everyone voted? The machine is locked and the totals will be recorded. On the adoption of the amendment proposed by Mr. Higgs, the yeas are 88; the nays are 26.

PRESIDENT NISBET: The amendment is adopted.

SECRETARY CHASE: Mr. Mahinske and Miss Donnelly offer the following amendment to Committee Proposal 44:

1. Amend page 1, line 8, after "Sec. a.", by reinserting "The common law and the statute laws now in force,"; and in line 9 by striking out "All laws"; so that the language will read:

The common law and the statute laws now in force, not repugnant to this constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitations, or are altered or repealed.

PRESIDENT NISBET: Mr. Mahinske.

MR. MAHINSKE: Mr. President, one of the reasons why I reinstated this amendment at this time was for the basic reason we reinstated the other; that there were some 25 or 30 people who did not cast a vote in committee of the whole on this. And based on the argument by which the committee proposal is substantiated, by inserting the new words that are inserted here, the committee report says that they are in no way intending to change what we had in the old constitution. Now, if this is the basis of the reinsertion of the new words, and they do not intend to change anything, then I say we should say exactly what we mean, and if we mean the common law, we should spell it out.

PRESIDENT NISBET: Mr. Durst.

MR. DURST: Mr. President, I would just remind the delegates that the committee recommends that this amendment not be adopted. I would also point out that we presented to you this morning the opinions of our research staff and of Professor Kauper of the University of Michigan law school that the amendment or the section as submitted to the convention was the proper way to do so.

We were attempting to correct a legal problem that has existed in this state for some time which has been taken care of by court interpretation, but we are making the constitution conform to the way the court has interpreted it to mean. We ask that the amendment be defeated.

PRESIDENT NISBET: Mr. Boothby.

MR. BOOTHBY: Mr. President, first I would like to have the amendment reread. Then I would like to comment on it, please.

PRESIDENT NISBET: The secretary will read.

SECRETARY CHASE: The amendment is:

[The amendment was again read by the secretary. For text, see above.]

PRESIDENT NISBET: Mr. Boothby.

MR. BOOTHBY: Mr. President and members of the convention, I rise to support the Mahinske-Donnelly amendment. I would like to make a few comments in that regard. When words are used in statutes or in constitutions, the courts make certain interpretations of these words and they then receive a certain specific meaning, because the courts have stated that they mean certain things. When phrases are used by certain legislative bodies or by constitutional bodies, when they are interpreted by the courts, they receive a certain specific meaning. And the same with regard to constitutional provisions: when they have been interpreted by the courts, they receive certain specific meanings.

Now, the present committee report, which would delete the reference to the common law, was what was in the 1835 constitution, but the 1850 and the 1908 constitutions added the words which the Donnelly-Mahinske amendment seeks to put back in, the reference to the common law.

Now, the reason why I am concerned is because the courts have adopted a certain rule of construction of statutory and constitutional language, and this rule of construction is, if a legislature has reincorporated certain words or if a constitu-

tional convention body has reincorporated certain words that were there prior thereto, and if these words had been reviewed by the courts and had been given certain specific meanings, when they reincorporate these words, it is indicated that they mean to reincorporate not only the words but also the meanings which the courts have given to them. Now, whenever you change the language which has been interpreted by the courts, then there is also a suspicion raised as to what the intent of the legislative or constitutional body is. I do not feel that we wish to raise any suspicion. This has been a part of our constitutional provisions since 1850. Incidentally, even the northwest ordinance made some reference to the common law and indicated that the people of Michigan would operate under the common law.

And for those people that are not lawyers, I would like to make this comment: the common law is a very important part of our law of the state. Many of our criminal provisions are not statutory law but common law, and many of our procedures are common law procedures and not statutory procedures.

If we make any deviation from this, it will seriously hamper the progress of criminal prosecution, I am quite sure, and many other phases of law. I hope that you will give detailed and considered consideration to this particular amendment and not dismiss this very lightly, because I feel that we may get into more litigation than we would like by adopting the committee report. I would like to ask some of the former members of the bench for their opinion, and I would like to call upon Judge Dehnke and ask his opinion.

PRESIDENT NISBET: Judge Dehnke.

MR. DEHNKE: Well, Mr. President and delegates, I have to remind you once again as I have before that curbstone opinions are usually worth about what they cost. But on this proposition, as far as my opinion goes, I agree with Mr. Boothby.

PRESIDENT NISBET: Mr. King.

MR. KING: Mr. President, I would like to direct a question to Mr. Boothby or Judge Dehnke. As I read this language, forgetting for a moment the words "statute laws now in force," it says that "The common law . . . not repugnant to this constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitations, or are altered or repealed." I don't know how a common law expires by its own limitation, and I don't know how it can be altered or repealed except by judicial interpretation.

Is it the intent of the sponsors of this amendment that the judicial shall not be entitled to interpret the common law so that we have a living common law, which is what I think we have now and what I think we ought to have in the future?

PRESIDENT NISBET: Judge Dehnke.

MR. DEHNKE: I think the conclusion is obvious. The legislature can change any rule of the common law whenever it reaches the conclusion that the rule ought to be changed.

MR. KING: I am aware of that, Judge. How about the Supreme Court of the state of Michigan?

MR. DEHNKE: Well, I think there are some limitations on that.

MR. KING: I oppose these implied limitations.

MR. DEHNKE: The law is, of course, a living organism. It must grow. I can conceive of individual situations in which the court, by reason of the complete change of circumstances and a completely different fact situation, might be justified in holding that the old common law rule ought not to be considered in force in this state any longer. But the other extreme is to use the method of an amendment by judicial decree to an extreme that I personally cannot justify.

MR. KING: I apologize for the personal exchange. I am aware that some people think that this is the way it ought to be. I just hope that by this brief exchange, the issue here has been perhaps somewhat clarified, because I think some people may not be aware of the complete implications of what they are trying to do by this amendment.

PRESIDENT NISBET: Mr. Iverson.

MR. IVERSON: Mr. President, I rise to support this amendment. I dislike to vote against the committee recommendation on this but, as I understood Mr. Durst, the only reason

actually given for the change of this language was that research had come up with fewer words which they said meant the same thing. I don't think we had better take any chance on this, and I would judge that the committee is not too seriously opposed to the original language.

PRESIDENT NISBET: Mr. Durst.

MR. DURST: The reason, Mr. Iverson and Mr. President, is not for fewer words. All that have been eliminated are 2 or 3. It is to make this section conform to the way the supreme court of this state has interpreted this section to mean.

Now, if we put the same language back, they may continue with the same interpretation, but we raised here this morning that if we reinsert it the same way, it can be logically argued that we do not wish to adopt the interpretation which the supreme court has placed upon this language which does allow this common law to be a living law and to change as needs of the times require.

I think Judge Dehnke has adequately stated the issue. There are some people, lawyers and otherwise, who do not believe the supreme court should have the right to change the common law; this should be done by statute. This is an honest belief on their part. We have operated in this state under a common law that does change by judicial interpretation as the needs of the state require. This is what the committee thinks is a proper interpretation, and we have changed the language to conform to this interpretation.

PRESIDENT NISBET: Mr. Nord.

MR. NORD: Mr. President, I rise to support the committee proposal and to oppose the amendment for several reasons: it has been pointed out that the court decisions have settled the question and therefore there is no question. Therefore, it is better to leave the language alone. Normally I would think so, but in this case it seems to me that the language itself is ambiguous. The language we have at the present time, which we are trying to get rid of, is ambiguous. It has caused trouble in the past, and I suggest that if we readopted the same language, somebody will think that we mean exactly what we say and not what the supreme court has said before that we mean. We ought to say what we mean and not what somebody else has construed us to mean.

I call to your attention it is not unknown that supreme courts can change their decisions too. They may say it means a certain thing today; tomorrow they may say it means the opposite. We shouldn't give them the opportunity to do so. We should say what we mean, and what we mean is what is embodied in the committee proposal.

This question has been analyzed by the committee. They made a decision. It was analyzed by eminent professors. They made a decision. It was analyzed by the committee of the whole this morning. We made a decision. Now, I wonder if we are going to rehash the entire question over and over again. It seems to me that once the committee of the whole has made a decision, there is no need to rehash the entire subject matter. I understood the reason for raising the amendment here was that there was some question about whether there had been a large degree of support or a small degree of support. That can be determined by voting. There is no need to introduce new ideas, new arguments.

I think that the convention should sustain the committee of the whole and it should sustain the people who have analyzed this. We won't be sure that we are right if we change our opinion between this morning and this afternoon.

PRESIDENT NISBET: Mr. Brake.

MR. BRAKE: Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, I suppose one of the reasons they call me a conservative is that I don't like to change just for the fun of it. I like changes that mean improvement. I can't see any improvement that can come from this change of language proposed by the committee. What the supreme court has said, from the reading of the clause in the past, to me is entirely satisfactory, and I would like to have it left that way.

PRESIDENT NISBET: Mr. Faxon.

MR. FAXON: I move the previous question, Mr. President.

PRESIDENT NISBET: The question is on ordering the

previous question. A division has been demanded. Is the demand supported? A sufficient number up.

The question now is: shall the previous question now be put? Those in favor say aye. Opposed, no.

The motion prevails. The question is now on the amendment. Those in favor will vote—

MR. BOOTHBY: Mr. President, I call for a record roll call vote.

PRESIDENT NISBET: A record roll call vote has been demanded. Is there a sufficient number up for that? A sufficient number up.

Now the question is on the amendment. Mr. Chase will read the amendment.

SECRETARY CHASE: Pending is the amendment:

[The amendment was again read by the secretary. For text, see above, page 864.]

PRESIDENT NISBET: Those in favor of the amendment will vote aye. Those opposed will vote no.

SECRETARY CHASE: Has everyone voted? The machine is locked and the votes will be recorded.

The roll was called and the delegates voted as follows:

Yeas—63

Anspach	Higgs	Richards, L. W.
Austin	Howes	Rood
Baginski	Hubbs	Rush
Blandford	Hutchinson	Shaffer
Bledsoe	Iverson	Shanahan
Bonisteel	Leibrand	Sharpe
Boothby	Liberato	Sleder
Brake	Lundgren	Spitler
Butler, Mrs.	Madar	Stafseth
Conklin, Mrs.	Mahinske	Sterrett
Cudlip	McAllister	Stevens
Dehnke	McCauley	Thomson
Donnelly, Miss	McLogan	Tubbs
Doty, Dean	Ostrow	Turner
Faxon	Pellow	Tweedie
Finch	Perlich	Upton
Garvin	Powell	Van Dusen
Gover	Prettie	Wanger
Greene	Pugsley	White
Gust	Radka	Wood
Heideman	Richards, J. B.	Yeager

Nays—67

Andrus, Miss	Follo	Millard
Batchelor	Gadola	Mosier
Beaman	Goebel	Murphy
Bentley	Hanna, W. F.	Nord
Binkowski	Hannah, J. A.	Page
Brown, G. E.	Hart, Miss	Perras
Brown, T. S.	Haskill	Plank
Buback	Hatch	Pollock
Cushman, Mrs.	Hodges	Rajkovich
Dade	Hood	Sablich
Danhof	Judd, Mrs.	Seyferth
Davis	Kelsey	Shackleton
DeVries	King	Snyder
Doty, Donald	Kirk, S.	Staiger
Douglas	Knirk, B.	Stamm
Downs	Koeze, Mrs.	Stopczynski
Durst	Krolkowski	Suzore
Elliott, A. G.	Kuhn	Walker
Elliott, Mrs. Daisy	Leppien	Wilkowski
Erickson	Lesinski	Woolfenden
Everett	Martin	Young
Farnsworth	McGowan, Miss	Youngblood
Figy		

On the amendment, the yeas are 63; the nays are 67.

PRESIDENT NISBET: The amendment is not adopted.

Committee Proposal 44, as amended, is referred to the committee on style and drafting.

Following is Committee Proposal 44 as amended and referred to the committee on style and drafting:

The committee recommends that the following be included in the constitution:

That no inconvenience may arise from the changes in the constitution of this state, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared that:

Sec. a. All laws not repugnant to this constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitations, or are altered or repealed.

Sec. b. All writs, actions, suits, proceedings, civil or criminal liabilities, prosecutions, judgments, sentences, orders, decrees, appeals, causes of action, contracts, claims, demands, titles and rights of individuals, partnerships, bodies corporate, and of this state or any subdivision or agency thereof existing on the effective date hereof shall continue unaffected except as modified in accordance with the provisions of this constitution.

Sec. c. All officers filling any office by election or appointment shall continue to exercise the duties thereof, according to their respective commissions or appointments, until their offices shall have been abolished or their successors selected and qualified in accordance with this constitution or the laws enacted pursuant thereto.

Sec. d. The attorney general of the state shall recommend to the legislature at the commencement of the next session such changes in existing laws as may be deemed necessary to adapt the same to this constitution.

Mr. Chase will read.

SECRETARY CHASE: The committee of the whole, Mr. President, has also had under consideration **Committee Proposal 51**, and has come to no final resolution thereon. This completes the report of the committee of the whole.

PRESIDENT NISBET: It has been suggested that during the afternoon session, at approximately 3:20 or 3:30, in order to have a little relaxation and rest, the chairman of the committee of the whole will suggest that the committee stand at ease for 5 or 10 minutes. That will be his prerogative.

Mr. Bentley.

MR. BENTLEY: Mr. President, I move that the convention resolve itself into committee of the whole for consideration of items on the **general orders** calendar.

PRESIDENT NISBET: The question is on the motion of Mr. Bentley. Those in favor say aye. Opposed, no.

The motion prevails. Mr. Bentley.

[Whereupon, Mr. Bentley assumed the Chair to preside as chairman of the **committee of the whole**.]

CHAIRMAN BENTLEY: The committee will be in order. The pending business before the committee is **Committee Proposal 51**, the minority report c amendment of Mr. Austin and others to the committee proposal.

For minority report c, see above, page 856.

The Chair has several individuals who have been seeking recognition, but there has been a request from the sponsor of the pending amendment to clarify 1 or 2 items and, without objection, the gentleman from Detroit, Mr. Austin, will be recognized out of order at this time.

MR. AUSTIN: Thank you. Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen of the committee, I would like you to refer to Journal 73, page 523, and Journal 69, page 404. The minority report is on page 523, and the minority proposal is that "The legislature may by law authorize or impose ad valorem and other taxes which shall be uniform within the classes of persons or property to which they are applied." A question has been raised by the inclusion of the language "and other taxes" at this point in the committee's proposal, and if you will refer back to page 404, the first sentence of the committee's proposal

Miscellaneous provisions and schedule	85.4	53.2
Emerging problems	80.0	60.0
Total all committees	74.6	55.8
Committee reports and exclusion reports		
Total sections: 327		
Declaration of rights, suffrage and elections committee		
Total sections: 39		
Votes in committee:		
Split 4		
Unanimous (or without objection) 35		
Votes in committee of the whole:		
Controversy, passed as amended 13		
Controversy, passed without amendment 6		
Unanimous (or without objection) 20		
Education committee		
Total sections: 23		
Votes in committee:		
Split 6		
Unanimous (or without objection) 17		
Votes in committee of the whole:		
Controversy, passed as amended 6		
Controversy, passed without amendment 3		
Unanimous (or without objection) 14		
*Emerging problems committee (see end of table)		
Executive branch committee		
Total sections 31		
Votes in committee:		
Split 5		
Unanimous (or without objection) 26		
Votes in committee of the whole:		
Controversy, passed as amended 17		
(including 2 new sections)		
Controversy, passed without amendment 9		
Unanimous (or without objection) 7		
Finance and taxation committee		
Total sections 33		
Votes in committee:		
Split 20		
Unanimous (or without objection) 13		
Votes in committee of the whole:		
Controversy, passed as amended 7		
Controversy, passed without amendment 3		
Unanimous (or without objection) 22		
Judicial branch committee		
Total sections 52		
Votes in committee:		
Split 12		
Unanimous (or without objection) 40		
Votes in committee of the whole:		
Controversy, passed as amended 18		
(including 1 new section)		
Controversy, passed without amendment 6		
Unanimous (or without objection) 29		
Legislative organization committee		
Total sections 7		
Votes in committee:		
Split 3		
Unanimous (or without objection) 4		
Votes in committee of the whole:		
Controversy, passed as amended 2		
Controversy, passed without amendment 2		
Unanimous (or without objection) 3		
Legislative powers committee		
Total sections 49		
Votes in committee:		
Split 8		
Unanimous (or without objection) 41		

Votes in committee of the whole:
 Controversy, passed as amended 12
 (including 2 new sections)
 Controversy, passed without amendment 6
 Unanimous (or without objection) 34

Local government committee
 Total sections 40
 Votes in committee:
 Split 17
 Unanimous (or without objection) 23
 Votes in committee of the whole:
 Controversy, passed as amended 12
 (including 1 new section)
 Controversy, passed without amendment 4
 Unanimous (or without objection) 25

Miscellaneous provisions and schedule committee
 Total sections 48
 Votes in committee:
 Split 7
 Unanimous (or without objection) 41
 Votes in committee of the whole:
 Controversy, passed as amended 9
 Controversy, passed without amendment 14
 Unanimous (or without objection) 25

*Emerging problems committee
 Total sections 5
 Votes in committee:
 Split 1
 Unanimous (or without objection) 4
 Votes in committee of the whole:
 Controversy, passed as amended 2
 Controversy, passed without amendment 0
 Unanimous (or without objection) 3

Total all committees: 327 sections
 Votes in committee:
 Split 83
 Unanimous (or without objection) 244
 Votes in committee of the whole:
 Controversy, passed as amended 98
 Controversy, passed without amendment 52
 Unanimous (or without objection) 182

MR. WOOLFENDEN: Mr. President, copies are available and will be distributed to the delegates during the day.

PRESIDENT NISBET: Miss Hart.

MISS HART: Mr. President and fellow delegates, I'm usually associated with battling for women's rights. But today I want to speak a word for the men. I heard the weather report this morning and I sincerely hope that during the day as the temperature rises, that the men in this convention will feel that they may remove their coats and be as comfortable as the women. (applause)

PRESIDENT NISBET: Thank you, Miss Hart.

Reports of standing committees.

SECRETARY CHASE: The committee on style and drafting, by Mr. Cudlip, chairman, submits Report 108 of that committee, reporting back to the convention **Committee Proposal 44**, A proposal pertaining to the schedule; with the recommendation that the style and form be approved.
 William B. Cudlip, chairman.

For Committee Proposal 44 as reported by the committee on style and drafting, see below, page 3027.

PRESIDENT NISBET: Referred to the order of second reading of proposals.

SECRETARY CHASE: The committee on style and drafting, by Mr. Cudlip, chairman, submits Report 109 of that committee, reporting back to the convention **Committee Proposal 61**, A proposal pertaining to terms of public officers; with the recommendation that the style and form be approved.
 William B. Cudlip, chairman.

1. Amend page 1, second paragraph, last sentence, after "legislators" by striking out "eligible to receive these benefits" and inserting "as provided by law"; so the language will then read, "This section shall not be construed to deny retirement benefits to those legislators as provided by law at the time—"

MR. AUSTIN: The word "those" should also be struck, Mr. Secretary.

SECRETARY CHASE: Bear with me a moment, please.

PRESIDENT NISBET: Mr. Austin.

MR. AUSTIN: Mr. President—I am sorry. The secretary wants to clarify.

SECRETARY CHASE: Without objection, the amendment as revised by Mr. Austin, reads as follows:

1. Amend page 1, second paragraph, last sentence, after "benefits to" by striking out "those legislators eligible to receive these benefits" and inserting "legislators as provided by law"; so that the last sentence will read, "This section shall not be construed to deny retirement benefits to legislators as provided by law at the time this constitution becomes effective."

PRESIDENT NISBET: Mr. Austin.

MR. AUSTIN: Mr. President and fellow delegates, the purpose of this amendment is simply to leave the door open to the legislature to provide for retirement benefits. It does not in itself provide benefits, but it does leave it to the legislature to do so if it feels that such benefits are necessary. Most of us here, I am sure, believe that we would get a little better grade of legislator if he could feel somewhat secure, and I certainly urge that we adopt this amendment, which does not of itself provide additional expense but does give the legislature some freedom which we think they ought to have.

PRESIDENT NISBET: Mr. Brake.

MR. BRAKE: Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen of the convention, this pulls the rug right out from under what we have just done. It not only would make it possible—and it is reasonable to assume that the legislature would take advantage of it—to continue the retirement system, but if they did continue it the cost would be higher because it is a percentage of salary and the salary is higher. What we have just done would be completely knocked out by this amendment.

PRESIDENT NISBET: Delegates, please clear the board. The question is on the amendment offered by Messrs. Austin, Faxon and Downs. Those in favor—

MR. AUSTIN: Mr. President, I demand the yeas and nays.

PRESIDENT NISBET: The yeas and nays have been demanded. Is the demand supported? Not a sufficient number up. Those in favor of the amendment offered by Messrs. Downs, Austin and Faxon will say aye.

DELEGATES: Division.

PRESIDENT NISBET: Division has been demanded. Is the demand seconded? A sufficient number up. Those in favor of the amendment will vote aye. Opposed will vote nay. Have you all voted? If so, the secretary will lock the machine and tally the vote.

SECRETARY CHASE: On the amendment offered by Messrs. Faxon, Downs and Austin, the yeas are 28; the nays, 82.

PRESIDENT NISBET: The amendment is not adopted. The question now is on the committee proposal, as amended. Will the delegates please clear the board? Those in favor of Committee Proposal 28, as amended, will vote aye. Those opposed will vote nay. Have you all voted? If so, the secretary will lock the machine and record the vote.

The roll was called and the delegates voted as follows:

Yeas—75

Allen	Goebel	Murphy
Andrus, Miss	Habermehl	Nisbet
Balcer	Hanna, W. F.	Ostrow
Binkowski	Hart, Miss	Page
Blandford	Hatch	Perras
Bledsoe	Hatcher, Mrs.	Pollock
Bradley	Heideman	Rajkovich
Brake	Higgs	Romney
Brown, G. E.	Hodges	Seyferth
Buback	Hood	Sleder
Cushman, Mrs.	Howes	Snyder

Danhof	Hubbs	Spitler
DeVries	Jones	Staiger
Donnelly, Miss	Judd, Mrs.	Stamm
Doty, Dean	Kelsey	Stevens
Doty, Donald	King	Stopczynski
Douglas	Koeze, Mrs.	Thomson
Downs	Krolkowski	Tubbs
Durst	Lawrence	Upton
Elliott, A. G.	Lesinski	Van Dusen
Elliott, Mrs. Daisy	Liberato	Wanger
Everett	Madar	White
Figy	Mahinske	Wilkowski
Follo	McGowan, Miss	Young
Garvin	McLogan	Youngblood

Nays—44

Austin	Haskill	Radka
Barthwell	Hoxie	Richards, J. B.
Batchelor	Hutchinson	Rood
Beaman	Karn	Sablich
Bonisteel	Kirk, S.	Shackleton
Boothby	Knirk, B.	Shaffer
Butler, Mrs.	Kuhn	Shanahan
Cudlip	Leibbrand	Sharpe
Dehnke	Leppien	Staffseth
Erickson	Martin	Turner
Farnsworth	McAllister	Tweedie
Faxon	Mosier	Walker
Finch	Plank	Wood
Gadola	Powell	Woolfenden
Gover	Pugsley	

SECRETARY CHASE: On the passage of Committee Proposal 28, as amended, the yeas are 75; the nays are 44. (ap-
plause)

PRESIDENT NISBET: Committee Proposal 28, as amended, is passed and referred to the committee on style and drafting.

Following is Committee Proposal 28 as amended and rereferred to the committee on style and drafting:

Sec. a. The annual salary of the members of the legislature shall be not less than \$9,000. Members of the legislature shall be entitled to 2 round trips home per month while the legislature is in session, and expenses in connection with the work of interim committees. No change in salary or expenses shall be effective during the term of office for which the legislature making the change was elected except and only to the extent of a general salary reduction in all other branches of government.

No person serving in the legislature shall receive at any time for his services as a member of the legislature any additional fees, compensation or financial benefits from the state or its political subdivisions. This section shall not be construed to deny retirement benefits to those legislators eligible to receive these benefits at the time this constitution becomes effective.

PRESIDENT NISBET (continuing): The secretary will read the next proposal.

SECRETARY CHASE: Item 15 on the calendar, **Committee Proposal 44**, A proposal pertaining to the schedule. Amends sections 1 and 8 of the schedule and adds 2 sections.

PRESIDENT NISBET: Mr. Hanna.

MR. W. F. HANNA: Mr. President, I move that it be considered read.

PRESIDENT NISBET: Without objection, it will be considered read.

Following is Committee Proposal 44 as reported by the committee on style and drafting and considered read. (For text as referred to said committee, see above, page 866.):

That no inconvenience may arise from the changes in the constitution of this state, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared that:

Sec. a. All [laws] LAW not repugnant to this con-

Explanation—Matter within [] is stricken, matter in capitals is new.

stitution, shall remain in force until CHANGED, REPEALED OR IN THE CASE OF STATUTES THEY HAVE EXPIRED BECAUSE OF LIMITATIONS CONTAINED THEREIN [they expire by their own limitations, or are altered or repealed].

Sec. b. All writs, actions, suits, proceedings, civil or criminal liabilities, prosecutions, judgments, sentences, orders, decrees, appeals, causes of action, contracts, claims, demands, titles and rights of individuals, partnerships, bodies corporate, and of this state or any subdivision or agency thereof existing on the effective date hereof shall continue unaffected except as modified in accordance with the provisions of this constitution.

Sec. c. EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE PROVIDED IN THIS CONSTITUTION, all officers filling any office by election or appointment shall continue to exercise the duties thereof, according to their respective commissions or appointments, until their offices shall have been abolished or their successors selected and qualified in accordance with this constitution or the laws enacted pursuant thereto.

Sec. d. The attorney general of the state shall recommend to the legislature at the commencement of the next session such changes in existing laws as may be deemed necessary to adapt the same to this constitution.

PRESIDENT NISBET: Mr. Erickson.

MR. ERICKSON: Mr. President, fellow delegates, Committee Proposals 44 and 68 both have to do with the schedule.

PRESIDENT NISBET: Will the delegates please clear the board? Mr. Erickson.

MR. ERICKSON: This first committee proposal just makes sure that all actions and anybody's rights that they had under the old are carried over into the new if it is intended that way, and it is really a housekeeping job. The committee recommends the adoption of this proposal.

PRESIDENT NISBET: The question is on the adoption of Committee Proposal 44. Those in favor of the adoption of Committee Proposal 44 will vote aye. Those opposed will vote nay. Have you all voted? If so, the secretary will lock the machine and record the vote.

The roll was called and the delegates voted as follows:

Yeas—108

Allen	Gadola	Mosier
Andrus, Miss	Garvin	Murphy
Anspach	Goebel	Nisbet
Austin	Gover	Perras
Balcer	Gust	Plank
Barthwell	Habermehl	Powell
Batchelor	Hanna, W. F.	Pugsley
Beamman	Hart, Miss	Radka
Binkowski	Haskill	Rajkovich
Blandford	Hatch	Richards, J. B.
Bledsoe	Hatcher, Mrs.	Romney
Bonisteel	Heideman	Rood
Boothby	Higgs	Sablich
Bradley	Hodges	Shackleton
Brake	Hood	Shaffer
Buback	Howes	Shanahan
Butler, Mrs.	Hoxie	Sharpe
Cudlip	Hutchinson	Snyder
Cushman, Mrs.	Jones	Spitler
Danhof	Judd, Mrs.	Stafseth
Dehnke	Karn	Staiger
Donnelly, Miss	Kelsey	Stamm
Doty, Dean	King	Stevens
Doty, Donald	Kirk, S.	Stopczynski
Douglas	Krolkowski	Thomson
Downs	Kuhn	Tubbs
Durst	Lawrence	Turner
Elliott, A. G.	Leibrand	Tweedle
Elliott, Mrs. Daisy	Leppien	Upton
Erickson	Lesinski	Van Dusen
Everett	Madar	Wanger
Farnsworth	Mahinske	White
Faxon	Martin	Wilkowski
Figy	McAllister	Wood
Finch	McGowan, Miss	Woelfenden
Follo	McLogan	Young

Nays—0

SECRETARY CHASE: On the passage of Committee Proposal 44, the yeas are 108; the nays, none.

PRESIDENT NISBET: Committee Proposal 44 is passed and referred to the committee on style and drafting.

For Committee Proposal 44 as rereferred to the committee on style and drafting, see above, page 3027.

Without objection, we will return to reports of standing committees.

SECRETARY CHASE: The committee on rules and resolutions, by Mr. Van Dusen, chairman, reports back to the convention Resolution 34, A resolution regarding submission of the constitution to the people for ratification; with an amendment, recommending that the amendment be agreed to and the resolution, as thus amended, be adopted.

The following is the amendment recommended by the committee:

1. Amend the resolution by striking out the resolving clause and inserting the following:

"Whereas, The convention has not prepared a series of amendments to the present constitution, but has drafted an entirely new document; and

Whereas, The provisions of the proposed new constitution adopted to date are interrelated and decisions made have been interdependent; and

Whereas, The submission of the new constitution to the people in pieces rather than as a whole could result in confusion at the polls and in a patchwork document; now therefore be it

Resolved, That the new constitution proposed by this convention shall be submitted to the people for acceptance or rejection as a single document."

R. C. Van Dusen, chairman.

For Resolution 34 as offered, see above, page 286.

MR. VAN DUSEN: Mr. President.

PRESIDENT NISBET: Mr. Van Dusen.

MR. VAN DUSEN: This report is submitted at this time because the next order of business on second reading is the provision of the schedule relating to the manner of submission of the new constitution for acceptance or rejection by the people.

The committee on rules and resolutions found, when it came to consider this matter, that 2 of its members had exercised rather prophetic judgment, for back in November, in the early part of November of 1961, Mr. McCauley and Miss McGowan had offered Resolution 34 providing that the constitution be submitted to the people in its entirety, rather than in sections.

The committee is of the opinion, by a substantial bipartisan majority, that submission of the new constitution as a single document is by far the most desirable method. We have expressed our reasons in the recitals contained in the amendment made by the committee to the resolution offered by Mr. McCauley and Miss McGowan, pointing out that for some months we have been engaged in the drafting of an entirely new document. This has been the theory on which we have proceeded since early January. We have not been drafting amendments to the existing constitution, but rather we have prepared an integrated whole new document. The provisions of the several proposals are interrelated. The decisions which we have made are interdependent. Quite obviously not every provision of the new document on which we have agreed is acceptable to every member of the convention but, as a whole, everything that we have adopted is acceptable to a large majority of the members.

We further recognize that if the document were to be submitted as a series of amendments, the result would be confusion to the voters, and if they were to accept some and to reject others the result might be a patchwork document which

Explanation—Matter within [] is stricken, matter in capitals is new.

PREAMBLE

- I. DECLARATION OF RIGHTS
 - II. ELECTIONS
 - III. GENERAL GOVERNMENT
 - IV. LEGISLATIVE BRANCH
 - V. EXECUTIVE BRANCH
 - VI. JUDICIAL BRANCH
 - VII. LOCAL GOVERNMENT
 - VIII. EDUCATION
 - IX. FINANCE AND TAXATION
 - X. PROPERTY
 - XI. PUBLIC OFFICERS AND EMPLOYMENT
 - XII. AMENDMENT AND REVISION
- SCHEDULE AND TEMPORARY PROVISIONS

PREAMBLE

We, the people of the State of Michigan, grateful to Almighty God for the blessings of freedom, and earnestly desiring to secure these blessings undiminished to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution.

**ARTICLE I
DECLARATION OF RIGHTS**

Sec.	Proposal
1.	Political Power 15- 1
2.	Equal Protection under the Law 26a
3.	Right of Assembly and Petition 15- 2
4.	Freedom of Worship 15- 3
5.	Liberty of Speech and Press 15- 4
6.	Right to bear arms 15- 5
7.	Civil Power Supreme 15- 6
8.	Quartering of Soldiers 15- 7
9.	Slavery Prohibited 15- 8
10.	Attainder; ex post facto laws; impairment of contracts 15- 9
11.	Searches and Seizures 15-10
12.	Habeas Corpus 15-11
13.	Appearance in Person or by Counsel . 15-12
14.	Jury trial 15-13
15.	Former Jeopardy; Bailable Offenses 15-14
16.	Bail; Fines; Punishments, detention of witnesses 15-15
17.	Self-incrimination; due process of law 15-16
18.	Competency of witnesses 15-17
19.	Libels; truth as defense 15-18
20.	Rights of accused 15-19
21.	Imprisonment for debt or military fine 15-20
22.	Treason; definition, evidence 15-21
23.	Enumeration of Rights not to deny others 15- 1

Article I**Declaration of Rights**

Sec. 1. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for their equal benefit, security and protection.

Sec. 2. No person shall be denied the equal protection of the laws; nor shall any person be denied the enjoyment of his civil or political rights or be discriminated against in the exercise thereof because of race, COLOR, religion, sex or national origin. The legislature shall implement this section by appropriate legislation. This SECTION shall not be construed to [prevent] PROHIBIT reasonable [classification] LEGISLATION for the protection of women.

Sec. 3. The people have the right peaceably to assemble, to consult for the common good, to instruct their representatives and to petition the government for redress of grievances.

Sec. 4. Every person shall be at liberty to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. No person shall be compelled to attend, or, against his consent, to contribute to the erection or support of any place of religious worship, or to pay tithes, taxes or other rates for the support of any minister of the gospel or teacher of religion. No money shall be appropriated or drawn from the treasury for the benefit of any religious sect or society, theological or religious seminary; nor shall property belonging to the state be appropriated for any such purpose. The civil and political rights, privileges and capacities of no person shall be diminished or enlarged on account of his religious belief.

Sec. 5. Every person may freely speak, write, express[,] and publish his views on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of such right; and no law shall be [passed] ENACTED to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press.

Sec. 6. Every person has a right to keep and bear arms for the defense of himself and the state.

Sec. 7. The military shall in all cases and at all times be in strict subordination to the civil power.

Sec. 8. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner or occupant, nor in time of war, except in a manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 9. Neither slavery, nor involuntary servitude unless for the punishment of crime, shall

Explanation—Matter within [] is stricken, matter in capitals is new.

ever be tolerated in this state.

Sec. 10. No bill of attainder, ex post facto law or law impairing the obligation of contract shall be ENACTED [passed].

Sec. 11. The person, houses, papers and possessions of every person shall be secure from unreasonable searches and seizures. No warrant to search any place or to seize any person or things shall issue without describing them, nor without probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation. The provisions of this section shall not be construed to bar from evidence in any criminal proceeding[,] any narcotic drug, [any] firearm, bomb, explosive[,] or any other dangerous weapon, seized by A [any] peace officer outside the curtilage of any dwelling house in this state.

Sec. 12. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

Sec. 13. [Any] A suitor in any court of this state [shall have] HAS the right to prosecute or defend his suit, either in his own proper person or by an attorney.

Sec. 14. The right of trial by jury shall remain, but shall be [deemed to be] waived in all civil cases unless demanded by one of the parties in THE [such] manner [as shall be] prescribed by law. In all civil [actions in circuit courts] CASES TRIED BY 12 JURORS a verdict shall be received when 10 jurors [shall] agree.

Sec. 15. No person shall be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy. All persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for murder and treason when the proof is evident or the presumption great.

Sec. 16. Excessive bail shall not be required; excessive fines shall not be imposed; cruel or unusual punishment shall not be inflicted; nor shall witnesses be unreasonably detained.

Sec. 17. No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law. The right of all individuals, firms, corporations and voluntary associations to fair and just treatment in the course of legislative and executive investigations and hearings shall not be infringed.

Sec. 18. No person shall be rendered incompetent to be a witness on account of his opinions on matters of religious belief.

Sec. 19. In all prosecutions for libels the truth may be given in evidence to the jury; and, if it appears to the jury that the matter charged as libelous is true and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the accused shall be acquitted.

Sec. 20. In every criminal prosecution, the accused shall have the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury, which may consist of

less than 12 jurors in all courts not of record; to be informed of the nature of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; to have the assistance of counsel for his defense; to have an appeal as a matter of right; and in courts of record, when the trial court so orders, to have such reasonable assistance as may be necessary to perfect and prosecute an appeal.

Sec. 21. No person shall be imprisoned for debt arising out of[,] or founded on contract, express or implied, except in cases of fraud or breach of trust.

Sec. 22. Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against it or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless upon the testimony of [2] TWO witnesses to the same overt act[,] or on confession in open court.

Sec. 23. The enumeration in this constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE II ELECTIONS

Sec.	Com. Proposal
1. Qualifications	58a
2. Legislature may exclude certain persons from voting	58b
3. Presidential electors, residence	58c
4. Elections, Place and Manner	58d
5. Elections, Time	58e
6. Expenditure of Money	58f
7. Board of Canvassers	58h
8. Recall	58g
9. Initiative and Referendum	118b

Article II Elections

Sec. 1. Every citizen of the United States who has attained the age of 21 years, who has resided in this state [6] SIX months, and who meets the requirements of local residence provided by law, shall be an elector and qualified to vote in any election except as otherwise provided in this constitution. The legislature shall define residence for voting purposes.

Sec. 2. The legislature may by law exclude persons from voting because of mental incompetence[,] or commitment to a jail or penal institution.

Sec. 3. For purposes of voting in the election for president and vice-president of the United States only, the legislature may by law establish lesser residence requirements for citizens who have resided in this state for less than [6] SIX months and may waive residence requirements [of] FOR FORMER citizens of this state who have

1 removed [t]herefrom. The legislature [may pro-
2 vide the manner of voting by such persons but]
3 shall not permit voting by any [such] person who
4 meets the voting residence requirements of the
5 state to which he has removed.

6 Sec. 4. The legislature shall enact laws to reg-
7 ulate the time, place [,] and manner of all nom-
8 inations and elections, except as otherwise pro-
9 vided in this constitution or in the constitution
10 and laws of the United States. The legislature
11 shall enact laws to preserve the purity of elec-
12 tions, to preserve the secrecy of the ballot, to
13 guard against abuses of the elective franchise,
14 and to provide for a system of voter registration
15 and absentee voting. No law shall be enacted
16 which permits a candidate in any partisan pri-
17 mary or partisan election to have a ballot desig-
18 nation except when required for identification
19 of [persons who are] candidates for the same
20 office WHO [and] have the same or similar sur-
21 names.

22 Sec. 5. Except for special elections to fill va-
23 cancies, OR AS OTHERWISE PROVIDED IN
24 THIS CONSTITUTION, all elections for national,
25 state, county and township offices shall be held on
26 the first Tuesday after the first Monday in Novem-
27 ber in each even-numbered year[,] or on such
28 other date as MEMBERS OF THE CONGRESS
29 OF THE UNITED STATES ARE REGULARLY
30 ELECTED [may hereafter be provided by the
31 Constitution of the United States or by congress
32 for election of members thereof].

33 Sec. 6. Whenever any question is REQUIRED
34 TO BE submitted BY A POLITICAL SUBDIVI-
35 SION to [a vote of] the electors which involves
36 THE INCREASE OF ANY AD VALOREM TAX
37 RATE LIMITATION FOR A PERIOD OF MORE
38 THAN FIVE YEARS, the direct expenditure
39 of public money, OR the issue of bonds, [or the
40 increase of any ad valorem tax rate for a period
41 of more than 5 years,] only [persons having the
42 qualifications of] electors in, and who have prop-
43 erty assessed for any ad valorem taxes in, any
44 part of the district or territory to be affected
45 by the result of such election or the lawful hus-
46 bands or wives of such persons shall be entitled
47 to vote thereon. All ELECTORS IN THE DIS-
48 TRICT OR TERRITORY AFFECTED [persons
49 having the qualifications of electors] may vote
50 on all other questions, [involving an increase in
51 any ad valorem tax rate and on borrowing by
52 this state.]

53 Sec. 7. A board of state canvassers [consisting]
54 of [4] FOUR members shall be established by law.
55 No candidate for an office to be canvassed nor any
56 inspector of elections shall be eligible to serve as
57 a member of a board of canvassers. A majority
58 of any board of canvassers shall not be composed
59 of members of the same political party.

60 Sec. 8. Laws shall be enacted to provide for the

recall of all elective officers except judges of courts
of record upon petition of electors equal in number
to 25 percent of the number of persons voting [at]
IN the last preceding election for the office of
governor in the electoral district of the officer
sought to be recalled. THE SUFFICIENCY OF
any statement of reasons or grounds procedurally
required shall be [deemed to pose] a political rather
than a judicial question.

Sec. 9. The people reserve to themselves the
power to propose laws and to enact and reject laws,
called the initiative, and the power to reject laws
enacted by the legislature, called the referendum.
The power of initiative extends only to laws which
the legislature may enact under this constitution.
The power of referendum does not extend to acts
making appropriations for state institutions or to
meet deficiencies in state funds AND MUST BE
INVOKED IN THE MANNER PRESCRIBED BY
LAW WITHIN 90 DAYS FOLLOWING THE
FINAL ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLA-
TIVE SESSION AT WHICH THE LAW WAS
ENACTED. To invoke the initiative or referen-
dum, petitions signed by a number of registered
electors, not less than [8] EIGHT percent for initia-
tive and [5] FIVE percent for referendum of the
total vote cast for all candidates for governor at
the last preceding general election AT WHICH A
GOVERNOR WAS ELECTED shall be required.

NO LAW AS TO WHICH THE POWER OF
REFERENDUM PROPERLY HAS BEEN IN-
VOKED SHALL BE EFFECTIVE THEREAFTER
UNLESS APPROVED BY A MAJORITY OF
THE ELECTORS VOTING THEREON AT THE
NEXT GENERAL ELECTION.

[The] ANY law proposed by initiative petition
shall be either enacted or rejected by the legisla-
ture without change or amendment within 40 days
from the time such petition is received by the legis-
lature. If any law proposed by such petition shall
be enacted by the legislature it shall be subject to
referendum, as hereinafter provided.

If the law so [petitioned for] PROPOSED is not
enacted by the legislature within the 40 days, the
state officer authorized by law shall submit such
proposed law to the people for approval or rejec-
tion at the next [ensuing] general election. The
legislature may reject any measure so proposed
by initiative petition and propose a different meas-
ure upon the same subject by a yea and nay vote
upon separate roll calls, and in such event both
measures shall be submitted by such state officer
to the electors for approval or rejection at the
next [ensuing] general election.

Any [act] LAW submitted to the people by either
initiative or referendum petition and approved by
a majority of the votes cast thereon at any election
shall take effect 10 days after the date of the
official declaration of the vote. No [act] LAW

Explanation—Matter within [] is stricken, matter in capitals is new.

initiated or adopted by the people shall be subject to the veto power of the governor, and no [act] LAW adopted by the people at the polls under the initiative provisions of this section shall be amended or repealed, except by a vote of the electors or [3/4] THREE-FOURTHS of the members elected to and serving in each house of the legislature. [Acts] LAWS adopted by the people under the referendum provision of this section may be amended by the legislature at any subsequent session thereof. If [2] TWO or more measures approved by the electors at the same election conflict, THAT [the measure] receiving the highest affirmative vote shall prevail.

The legislature shall implement the provisions of this section.

ARTICLE III GENERAL GOVERNMENT

Sec.	Com. Proposal
1. Seat	10a
2. Division of Powers	21a
3. Great Seal	18a
4. Militia	19a
5. Inter-Governmental Agreements ...	128a
6. Internal Improvement	101a
7. Laws remain in effect	44a
8. Advisory Opinions	96k

Article III General Government

Sec. 1. The seat of government shall be at Lansing.

Sec. 2. The powers of government are divided into [3] THREE branches: legislative, executive[,] and judicial. No person [belonging to] EXERCISING POWERS OF one branch shall exercise powers properly belonging to another branch[,] except [in] AS [cases] expressly provided in this constitution.

Sec. 3. There shall be a great seal of the State of Michigan and its use shall be [prescribed] PROVIDED by law.

Sec. 4. The militia shall be organized, equipped and disciplined as provided by law.

Sec. 5. Subject to provisions of general law, this state or any political subdivision, ANY GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITY or any combination thereof may enter into agreements[,] for the performance, financing or execution of their respective [governmental] functions, with any one or more of the other states, the United States, the Dominion of Canada, or any political subdivision thereof unless otherwise provided in this constitution.

Any other provision of this constitution [to the contrary] notwithstanding, an officer or employee of the state or OF any [municipal corporation or other subdivision or agency] SUCH UNIT OF GOVERNMENT OR SUBDIVISION

OR AGENCY thereof may serve on or with any governmental body ESTABLISHED FOR THE PURPOSES SET FORTH IN THIS SECTION [as a representative of the state or any municipal corporation or other subdivision or agency thereof, or for the purpose of participating or assisting in the consideration or performance of joint or cooperative undertakings or for the study of governmental problems,] and shall not be required to relinquish his office or employment by reason of such service. The legislature [by statute] may impose such restrictions, limitations or conditions on such service as it may deem appropriate.

Sec. 6. The state shall not be a party to, nor be financially interested in, any work of internal improvement, nor engage in carrying on any such work, except for public internal improvements [authorized] PROVIDED by law.

Sec. 7. [All law not repugnant to this constitution,] THE COMMON LAW AND THE STATUTE LAWS NOW IN FORCE, NOT REPUGNANT TO THIS CONSTITUTION, shall remain in force until [changed, repealed or in the case of statutes they have expired because of limitations contained therein] THEY EXPIRE BY THEIR OWN LIMITATIONS, OR ARE CHANGED, AMENDED OR REPEALED.

Sec. 8. Either house of the legislature or the governor may request the opinion of the supreme court [up]on important questions of law upon solemn occasions as to the constitutionality of legislation after it has been enacted into law but before its effective date.

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Article IV

Legislative Branch

Sec. 1. The legislative power of the State of Michigan is vested in a senate and a house of representatives.

Sec. 2. The senate shall consist of 38 members[,] to be elected from single member districts at the same [time] ELECTION as the governor for [4] FOUR-year terms concurrent with the term of office of the governor.

In districting the state for the purpose of electing senators after the official publication of the total population count of each federal decennial census, each county shall be assigned an apportionment factor equal to the sum of its percentage of the state's population as shown by the last regular federal decennial census computed to the nearest [1/100] ONE-ONE HUNDREDTH of one percent multiplied by [4] FOUR and its per-

centage of the state's land area computed to the nearest [1/100] ONE-ONE HUNDREDTH of one percent.

In arranging the state into senatorial districts, the apportionment commission shall be governed by the following rules:

(1) Counties with 13 or more apportionment factors shall be entitled as a class to senators in the proportion that the total apportionment factors of such counties bear to the total apportionment factors of the state computed to the nearest whole number. After each such county has been allocated one senator, the remaining senators to which this class of counties [are] IS entitled shall be distributed among such counties by the method of equal proportions applied to the apportionment factors.

(2) Counties having less than 13 apportionment factors shall be entitled as a class to senators in the proportion that the total apportionment factors of such counties bear to the total apportionment FACTORS of the state computed to the nearest whole number. Such counties shall thereafter be arranged into senatorial districts that are compact, convenient, and contiguous by land, as rectangular in shape as possible, and having as nearly as possible 13 apportionment factors, but in no event less than 10 or more than 16. Insofar as possible, existing senatorial districts at the time of reapportionment shall not be altered unless there [shall be] IS a failure to comply with the above standards.

(3) Counties entitled to [2] TWO or more senate districts shall be [further sub]divided into single member districts. The population of such districts shall be as nearly equal as possible but shall not be less than 75 percent nor more than 125 percent of a number determined by dividing the population of the county by the number of senators to which it is entitled. Each such district shall follow incorporated city or township boundary lines to the extent possible and shall be compact, contiguous, and as nearly uniform in shape as possible.

Sec. 3. The house of representatives shall consist of 110 members elected for [2] TWO-year terms from single member districts apportioned on a basis of population as [hereinafter] provided IN THIS ARTICLE. The districts shall consist of compact and convenient territory contiguous by land.

Each county which has a population of not less than [7/10] SEVEN-TENTHS of one percent of the population of the state shall constitute a separate representative area. Each county having less than [7/10] SEVEN-TENTHS of one percent of the population of the state shall be combined with another county or counties to form a representative area of not less than [7/10] SEVEN-

Explanation—Matter within [] is stricken, matter in capitals is new.

TENTHS of one percent of the population of the state. Any county which is isolated under the initial allocation as [herein] provided IN THIS SECTION shall be joined with that contiguous representative area having the smallest percentage of the state's population. Each such representative area shall be entitled initially to one representative.

After the assignment of one representative to each of the representative areas, the remaining house seats shall be apportioned among the representative areas on the basis of population by the method of equal proportions.

Any county comprising a representative area entitled to [2] TWO or more representatives shall be divided into single member representative districts as follows:

(1) The population of [each] SUCH districtS shall be as nearly equal as possible but shall not be less than 75 percent nor more than 125 percent of a number determined by dividing the population of the representative area by the number of representatives to which it is entitled.

(2) Such single member districts shall follow city and township boundaries where applicable and shall be composed of compact and contiguous territory as nearly square in shape as possible.

Any representative area consisting of more than one county, entitled to more than one representative, shall be divided into single member districts as equal as possible in population adhering to county lines.

Sec. 4. In counties having more than one representative or senatorial district, the territory in the same county annexed to or merged with a city between apportionments shall become a part of a contiguous representative or senatorial district in the city with which it is combined upon the effective date of the annexation or merger[.]. THE DISTRICTS WITH WHICH THE TERRITORY SHALL BE COMBINED SHALL BE [as] determined by ordinance of the city certified to the secretary of state.

[No legislator shall be deemed to have vacated his office by virtue of the above section.] NO SUCH CHANGE IN THE BOUNDARIES OF A REPRESENTATIVE OR SENATORIAL DISTRICT SHALL HAVE THE EFFECT OF REMOVING A LEGISLATOR FROM OFFICE DURING HIS TERM.

Sec. 5. ISLAND AREAS ARE CONSIDERED TO BE CONTIGUOUS BY LAND TO THE COUNTY OF WHICH THEY ARE A PART.

Sec. 6. A commission on legislative apportionment is hereby established consisting of [8] EIGHT persons, [4] FOUR of whom shall be selected by the state organizations of each of the [2] TWO political parties whose candidates for governor received the highest vote at the last general election AT WHICH A GOVERNOR WAS ELECTED preceding each apportionment. If a candidate for

governor of a third political party has received at such election more than 25 percent of such gubernatorial vote, the commission shall consist of 12 members, [4] FOUR of whom shall be selected by the state organization of the third political party. One member of the commission shall be selected by each political party organization from each of the following [4] FOUR regions: (1) The upper peninsula; (2) The northern part of the lower peninsula, north of a line drawn along the northern boundaries of the counties of Bay, Midland, Isabella, Mecosta, Newaygo and Oceana; (3) Southwestern Michigan, those counties south of region (2) and west of a line drawn along the western boundaries of the counties of Bay, Saginaw, Shiawassee, Ingham, Jackson and Hillsdale; (4) Southeastern Michigan, the remaining counties of the state.

No officers or employees of the federal, state or local governments, excepting notaries public and members of the armed forces reserve, shall be eligible for membership on the commission. Members of the commission shall not be eligible for election to the legislature until [2] TWO years after the apportionment [plan] in which they participated becomes effective.

The commission shall be appointed immediately after the adoption of this constitution and whenever [Re]apportionment or districting OF THE LEGISLATURE is required by the provisions of this constitution. Members of the commission shall hold office until each apportionment or districting plan becomes effective. Vacancies shall be filled in the same manner as for original appointment.

The secretary of state shall be secretary of the commission without vote, and in that capacity shall furnish, under the direction of the commission, all necessary technical services. The commission shall elect its own chairman, shall make its own rules of procedure, and shall receive compensation provided by law. The legislature shall appropriate funds [necessary] to enable the commission to carry out its activities.

Within 30 days after the adoption of this constitution, and after the official total population count of each federal decennial census of the state and its political subdivisions is available, the secretary of state shall issue a call convening the commission not less than 30 nor more than 45 days thereafter. The commission shall complete its work within 180 days after all necessary census information is available. The commission shall proceed to DISTRICT AND apportion[, and district,] the senate and house of representatives according to the provisions of this constitution. All final decisions shall require the concurrence of a majority of [all of] the members of the commission. The commission shall hold public hearings as may be provided by law.

Each final apportionment and districting plan shall be published as provided by law within 30 days from the date of its adoption and shall become law 60 days after publication. The secretary of state shall keep a public record of all the proceedings of the commission and shall be responsible for the publication and distribution of each plan.

If a majority of the commission cannot agree on a plan, each member of the commission, individually or jointly with other members, may submit a proposed plan to the supreme court. The supreme court shall determine which plan complies most accurately with the constitutional requirements and shall direct that it be adopted BY THE COMMISSION and published as provided in this section.

Upon the application of any [qualified] elector filed not later than 60 days after final publication of the plan, the supreme court, in the exercise of original jurisdiction, shall direct the secretary of state or the apportionment commission to perform their duties, may review any final plan adopted by the commission, and shall make orders amending such plan if it fails to comply with the requirements of this constitution.

Sec. 7. Each senator and representative MUST [shall] be a citizen of the United States, at least 21 years of age, and AN [a qualified] elector of the district he represents[,] . [and] The removal of his domicile from the district shall be deemed a vacation of the office. No person who has been convicted of subversion or who has within the preceding 20 years been convicted of a felony involving a breach of public trust shall be eligible for either house of the legislature.

Sec. 8. No person holding any office under the United States or this state or a political subdivision thereof, except notaries public and officers of the armed forces reserve, may be a member of either house of the legislature.

Sec. 9. No person elected TO [a member of] the legislature shall receive any civil appointment within this state from the governor, except notaries public, [from the governor and senate,] from the legislature, or from any other state authority, during the term for which he is elected.

Sec. 10. No member of the legislature nor any state officer shall be interested directly or indirectly in any contract with the state or any political subdivision thereof which shall cause a substantial conflict of interest. The legislature shall further implement this provision by appropriate legislation.

Sec. 11. Senators and representatives shall be privileged from civil arrest and civil process during sessions of the legislature and for [5] FIVE days next before the commencement and after the termination thereof. They shall not be questioned in any other place for any speech in either

house.

Sec. 12. The annual salary of the members of the legislature shall be not less than \$9,000[.], AS PROVIDED BY LAW. Members of the legislature shall be entitled to REIMBURSEMENT FOR [2] TWO round trips home EACH [per] month while the legislature is in session, and expenses in connection with the work of interim committees. [No] ChangeS in salary or expenses shall beCOME effective [during the term of office for which the legislature making the change was elected] ONLY WHEN LEGISLATORS COMMENCE THEIR TERM OF OFFICE AFTER A GENERAL ELECTION except and only to the extent of a general salary reduction in all other branches of STATE government.

No person serving in the legislature shall receive at any time for his services as a member of the legislature any additional fees, compensation or financial benefits from the state or its political subdivisions. This section shall not be construed to [deny] AFFECT retirement benefits [to those] OF legislators [eligible to receive] WHICH HAVE [these benefits at] ACCRUED PRIOR TO the [time] EFFECTIVE DATE OF this constitution [becomes effective].

Sec. 13. The legislature shall meet at the seat of government on the second Wednesday in January of each year at [12:00] TWELVE o'clock noon. Each regular session shall adjourn without day, on a day determined by concurrent resolution, at TWELVE [12:00] o'clock noon. Any business, bill or joint resolution pending at the final adjournment of a regular session held in an odd numbered year shall carry over WITH THE SAME STATUS to the next regular session.

Sec. 14. A majority of the members elected to and serving in each house shall constitute a quorum to do business. A smaller number in each house may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members in the manner and with penalties as each house may prescribe.

Sec. 15. There shall be a bi-partisan legislative council consisting of legislators appointed in the manner prescribed by law. The legislature shall appropriate [adequate] funds for the council's operations and provide for its staff which shall maintain bill drafting, research and other services for the members of the legislature. The council shall PERIODICALLY [from time to time] examine and recommend to the legislature revision of the various laws of the state.

Sec. 16. Each house, except as otherwise provided in this constitution, shall choose its own officers and determine the rules of its proceedings, but shall not adopt any rule that will prevent a majority of the members elected thereto and serving therein from discharging a committee

Explanation—Matter within [] is stricken, matter in capitals is new.

1 from the further consideration of any measure.
2 Each house shall BE THE SOLE judge of the
3 qualifications, elections and returns of its mem-
4 bers, and may, with the concurrence of TWO-
5 THIRDS [2/3] of all the members elected thereto
6 and serving therein, expel a member. The reasons
7 for such expulsion shall be entered IN [upon] the
8 journal, with the [yeas and nays] VOTES AND
9 NAMES of the members voting upon the ques-
10 tion. No member shall be expelled a second time
11 for the same cause.

12 Sec. 17. Each house of the legislature may
13 establish the committees necessary for the effi-
14 cient conduct of its business and the legislature
15 may create joint committees. Each committee
16 shall [keep a recorded] BY roll call vote RECORD
17 THE VOTE AND NAME [by yeas and nays] of
18 all action on bills and resolutions taken in the
19 committee. Such vote shall be available FOR [to]
20 public inspection. Notice of all committee hear-
21 ings and a clear statement of all subjects to be
22 considered at each hearing shall be published in
23 the journal in advance of the hearing.

24 Sec. 18. Each house shall keep a journal of
25 its proceedings, and publish the same unless se-
26 curity otherwise requires. The [yeas and nays]
27 RECORD OF THE VOTE AND NAME of the
28 members of either house VOTING on any question
29 shall be entered in the journal at the request of
30 [1/5] ONE-FIFTH of the members present. Any
31 member of either house may dissent from and
32 protest against any act, proceeding or resolution
33 which he deems injurious to any person or the
34 public, and have the reason for his dissent entered
35 in the journal.

36 Sec. 19. All elections in either house or in
37 joint convention and all votes on appointments
38 [recommended to the senate for confirmation]
39 SUBMITTED TO THE SENATE FOR ADVICE
40 AND CONSENT shall be [taken by yeas and
41 nays and] published BY VOTE AND NAME in
42 the journal.

43 Sec. 20. The doors of each house shall be open
44 unless the public security otherwise requires.

45 Sec. 21. Neither house shall, without the con-
46 sent of the other, adjourn for more than [3] TWO
47 INTERVENING CALENDAR days, nor to any
48 place other than where the legislature may then
49 be in session.

50 Sec. 22. All legislation [by the legislature]
51 shall be by bill and may originate in either house.

52 Sec. 23. The style of the laws shall be: The
53 People of the State of Michigan enact.

54 Sec. 24. No law shall embrace more than one
55 object, which shall be expressed in its title. No
56 bill shall be altered or amended on its passage
57 through either house so as to change its original
58 purpose as determined by its total content and
59 not alone by its title.

60 Sec. 25. No law shall be revised, altered or

1 amended by reference to its title only. The section
2 or sections of the act altered or amended shall
3 be re-enacted and published at length.

4 Sec. 26. No bill shall be passed or become a
5 law at any regular session of the legislature until
6 it has been printed or reproduced and in the pos-
7 session of each house for at least [5] FIVE days.
8 Every bill shall be read THREE [3] times in each
9 house before the final passage thereof. No bill
10 shall become a law without the concurrence of a
11 majority of [all] the members elected to and
12 serving in each house. On the final passage of [all]
13 bills, the voteS AND NAMES OF THE MEMBERS
14 VOTING THEREON shall be [by yeas and nays
15 and] entered in the journal.

16 Sec. 27. No act shall take effect [or be in force]
17 until the expiration of 90 days from the end of
18 the session at which it was passed, but the legis-
19 lature may give immediate effect to acts by a [2/3]
20 TWO-THIRDS vote of the members elected to and
21 serving in each house.

22 Sec. 28. When the legislature is convened on
23 extraordinary occasions in special session no bill
24 shall be passed on any subjects other than those
25 expressly stated in the governor's proclamation
26 or submitted by special message.

27 Sec. 29. The legislature shall pass no local
28 or special act in any case where a general act can
29 be made applicable, and whether a general act
30 can be made applicable shall be a judicial question.
31 No local or special act shall take effect until
32 approved by TWO-THIRDS [2/3] of the mem-
33 bers elected to and serving in each house [of the
34 legislature] and by a majority of the electors vot-
35 ing thereon in the district [to be] affected. Any
36 act repealing local or special acts [in effect as of
37 the effective date of this constitution] shall re-
38 quire only a majority of the members elected to
39 and serving in each house and shall not require
40 submission to the electors of such district.

41 Sec. 30. The assent of TWO-THIRDS [2/3] of
42 the members elected to and serving in each house
43 of the legislature shall be required for the appro-
44 priation of public money or property for local or
45 private purposes.

46 Sec. 31. The general appropriation bills for the
47 succeeding fiscal period covering items set forth
48 in the budget shall be passed or rejected in either
49 house of the legislature before that house passes
50 any appropriation bill for items not in the budget
51 except bills supplementing appropriations for the
52 current FISCAL year's operation. Any bill re-
53 quiring an appropriation to carry out its purpose
54 shall be considered an appropriation bill. One of
55 the general appropriation bills as passed by the
56 legislature shall contain an itemized statement of
57 estimated revenue by major source in each oper-
58 ating fund for the ensuing fiscal period, the total
59 of which shall not be less than the total of all
60 appropriations made from each fund in the gen-

eral appropriation bills as passed.

Sec. 32. Every law which imposes, continues or revives a tax shall distinctly state the tax.

Sec. 33. Every bill passed by the legislature shall be presented to the governor before it becomes law, and the governor shall have 14 days measured in hours and minutes from the time of presentation in which to consider it. If he approves, he shall within that time sign and file it with the secretary of state and it shall become law. If he does not approve, and the legislature has within that time finally adjourned the session at which the bill was passed, it shall not become law. If he does not approve, and the legislature continues the session at which the bill was passed, he shall return it within such 14-day period with his objections, to the house in which it originated. That house shall enter such objections in full in its journal and reconsider the bill. If TWO-THIRDS [2/3] of the members elected TO and serving in that house pass the bill notwithstanding the objections of the governor, it shall be sent with the objections to the other house for reconsideration. The bill shall become law if passed by TWO-THIRDS [2/3] of the members elected TO and serving in that house. The vote of each house shall be [determined by the yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill shall be] entered in the journal WITH THE VOTES AND NAMES OF THE MEMBERS VOTING THEREON. If any bill is not returned by the governor within such 14-day period, the legislature continuing in session, it shall become law as if he had signed it.

Sec. 34. Any bill passed by the legislature and approved by the governor, except A BILL appropriATING MONEY [ion bills], may [be referred by the legislature to the qualified electors. No bill so referred shall] PROVIDE THAT IT WILL NOT become [a] law unless approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon.

Sec. 35. All laws enacted at any session of the legislature shall be published in book form within 60 days after final adjournment of the session, and shall be distributed in the manner provided by law. The [speedy] PROMPT publication of judicial decisions shall be provided by law. All laws and judicial decisions shall be free for publication by any person.

Sec. 36. No general revision of the laws shall [hereafter] be made. The legislature may provide for a compilation of the laws in force, arranged without alteration, under appropriate heads and titles.

Sec. 37. The legislature may by concurrent resolution empower a joint committee of the legislature acting [in the interim] between sessions to suspend until the end of the next regular legislative session any rule or regulation [promulgated

by] OF an administrative agency PROMULGATED when the legislature is not in regular session.

Sec. 38. The legislature may provide by law the cases in which any office shall be [deemed] vacant and the manner of filling vacancies[,] where no provision is made in this constitution.

Sec. 39. In order to insure continuity of state and local governmental operations in periods of emergency only, resulting from disasters occurring in this state CAUSED by enemy attack on the United States, the legislature MAY [shall have the power to such extent as it deems advisable (1) to] provide by [legislative enactment] LAW for prompt and temporary succession to the powers and duties of public offices, of whatever nature and whether filled by election or appointment, the incumbents of which may become unavailable for carrying on the powers and duties of such offices[,] and ENACT [(2) to adopt by legislative enactment such] other [legislation] LAWS [as may be] necessary and proper for insuring the continuity of governmental operations. Notwithstanding the power conferred by this section, elections shall always be called as soon as possible to fill any [elective] vacancies in [any] ELECTIVE offices temporarily occupied by operation of any legislation enacted pursuant to the provisions of this section.

Sec. 40. The legislature may by law establish a liquor control commission[,] which, subject to statutory limitations, shall exercise complete control of the alcoholic beverage traffic within this state, including the retail sales thereof. [and] THE LEGISLATURE may provide for an excise tax on such sales. Neither the legislature nor the commission may authorize the manufacture or sale of alcoholic beverages in any county in which a majority of the electors voting thereon shall prohibit the same.

Sec. 41. The legislature shall not authorize any lottery nor permit the sale of lottery tickets.

Sec. 42. The legislature may provide for the incorporation of ports and port districts, and confer power and authority upon them to engage in work of internal improvements in connection therewith.

Sec. 43. No general law providing for the incorporation of trust companies or corporations for banking purposes, or regulating the business thereof, shall be enacted, amended or repealed except by a vote of [2/3] TWO-THIRDS of the members elected to and serving in each house [of the legislature].

Sec. 44. The legislature may authorize a trial by a jury of less than 12 jurors in civil cases.

Sec. 45. The legislature may provide for indeterminate sentences as [a] punishment for crime and for the detention and release of per-

Explanation—Matter within [] is stricken, matter in capitals is new.

sons imprisoned or detained [on] UNDER such sentences.

Sec. 46. No law shall be enacted providing for the penalty of death.

Sec. 47. The legislature may authorize the employment of chaplains in state institutions of DETENTION OR confinement.

Sec. 48. The legislature may enact laws providing for the resolution of disputes [in] CONCERNING public [employment] EMPLOYEES, except THOSE IN THE state classified civil service.

Sec. 49. The legislature may enact laws relative to the hours and conditions of employment.

Sec. 50. The legislature may provide safety measures and regulate the use of atomic energy and forms of energy developed in the future, having in view the general welfare of the people of this state.

Sec. 51. The public health and general welfare of the people of the state are hereby declared to be matters of primary public concern. The legislature shall pass suitable laws for the protection and promotion of the public health.

Sec. 52. The conservation and development of the natural resources of the state are hereby declared to be of paramount public concern in the interest of the health, safety[,] and general welfare of the people. The legislature shall provide for the protection of the air, water[,] and other natural resources of the state from pollution, impairment and destruction.

Sec. 53. The legislature by a majority vote of the members elected to and serving in each house, shall appoint an auditor general, who shall be [an administrator and] a certified public accountant [duly] licensed to practice in this state, to serve for a term of [8] EIGHT years. He shall be ineligible for appointment or election to any other [paid] public office in this state FROM WHICH COMPENSATION IS DERIVED while serving as auditor general and for [2] TWO years following the termination of his service. He may be removed for cause at any time by a [2/3] TWO-THIRDS vote of the members elected to and serving in each house [of the legislature]. The auditor general shall conduct post audits of financial transactions and accounts of the state and of all branches, departments, offices, boards, commissions, agencies, authorities and institutions of the state established by this constitution or by law, and performance post audits thereof.

The auditor general upon direction by the legislature may employ independent accounting firms or legal counsel and may make investigations pertinent to the conduct of audits. He shall report annually to the legislature and to the governor and at such other times as he deems necessary or as required by the legislature. He shall be assigned no duties other than those [herein]

specified IN THIS SECTION.

Nothing in this section shall be construed in any way to infringe the responsibility and constitutional authority of the governing boards of the [universities and colleges] INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION to be solely responsible for the control and direction of all expenditures from the institutions' funds.

[The legislature shall provide by law for the maintenance of uniform accounting systems by units of local government and the auditing of county accounts by competent state authority and other units of government as provided by law.]

The auditor general, his deputy and one other member of his staff shall be exempt from classified civil service. All other members of his staff shall have classified civil service status.

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EXECUTIVE BRANCH

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Article V Executive Branch

Sec. 1. The executive power is vested in the governor.

Sec. 2. All executive and administrative offices, agencies and instrumentalities of the EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF state government and their respective functions, powers and duties, except for the office of governor and lieutenant governor and the governing bodies of institutions of higher education provided for in this constitution, shall be allocated by law among and within not more than 20 principal departments. They shall be grouped as far as practicable according to major purposes.

Subsequent to the initial allocation, the governor may make changes in the organization of the executive branch or in the assignment of functions among its units which he considers necessary for efficient administration. Where these changes require the force of law, they shall be set forth in executive orders AND SUBMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE. THEREAFTER the legislature shall have 60 CALENDAR days of a regular session, or a full session if of shorter duration, to disapprove [these] EACH executive order[s]. Unless disapproved in both houses by a resolution concurred in by a majority of the members elected to and serving in each house, [these] EACH order[s] shall become effective at a date thereafter to be designated by the governor.

Sec. 3. The head of each principal department shall be a single executive unless otherwise provided in this constitution or by law. The single executives heading principal departments shall include a secretary of state, a state treasurer and an attorney general. When a single executive [other than an elective official,] is the head of a principal department, UNLESS ELECTED OR APPOINTED AS OTHERWISE PROVIDED IN THIS CONSTITUTION, he shall be [nominated and,] APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR by and with the advice and consent of the senate[, appointed by the governor] and he shall serve at the pleasure of the governor.

When a board or commission is at the head of a principal department, [the members thereof,] unless elected or appointed as otherwise provided in this constitution, THE MEMBERS THEREOF shall be [nominated and,] APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR by and with the advice and consent of the senate[, appointed by the governor]. The term of office and procedure for removal of such members shall be as prescribed in this constitution or by law.

Terms of office of any board or commission

created or enlarged after [adoption] THE EFFECTIVE DATE of this constitution shall not exceed [4] FOUR years except as otherwise authorized in this constitution. The terms of office of existing boards and commissions[,] which are [greater] LONGER than [4] FOUR years shall not be further extended except as provided in this constitution.

Sec. 4. At no time shall an examining or licensing board of a profession INCLUDE [be composed of] less than a majority of members of that profession. Temporary commissions or agencies for special purposes with a life of no more than [2] TWO years may be established by law and need not be allocated within a principal department.

Sec. 5. Appointment by and with the advice and consent of the senate when used in this constitution or [in statutes] LAWS in effect or hereafter enacted means appointment subject to disapproval by a majority vote of the members elected to and serving in the senate if such action is taken within 60 [legislative] SESSION days after the date of such appointment. [If the] ANY appointment [is] not disapproved within such period [of time the appointment] shall stand confirmed.

Sec. 6. [When the senate is not in session, the governor shall fill a vacancy] VACANCIES in any office, appointment to which requires advice and consent of the senate, [by appointment which may be disapproved by the senate in the manner provided for other] SHALL BE FILLED BY THE GOVERNOR BY AND WITH THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE SENATE. [appointments requiring such advice and consent.] A person [who] WHOSE APPOINTMENT has been disapproved by the senate shall not be eligible for [another] AN interim appointment to the same office.

Sec. 7. Each principal department shall be under the supervision of the governor[, unless otherwise provided by this constitution. The governor shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed. He shall transact all necessary business with the officers of government and may require information in writing from all executive and administrative state officers, elective and appointive, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

The governor may initiate court proceedings in the name of the state to enforce compliance with any constitutional or legislative mandate, or to restrain violations of any constitutional or legislative power, duty[, or right by any officer, department[, or agency of the state or any of its political subdivisions. This authority shall not be construed to authorize court proceedings against the legislature.

Sec. 8. Single executives heading principal departments and the chief executive officers of

Explanation—Matter within [] is stricken, matter in capitals is new.

principal departments headed by boards or commissions shall keep their offices at the seat of government except as otherwise provided by law, superintend them in person and perform duties prescribed by law.

Sec. 9. The governor shall have power and it shall be his duty[,] to inquire into the condition and administration of any public office and the acts of any public officer, elective or appointive. He may remove or suspend from office for gross neglect of duty or for corrupt conduct in office, or FOR any other misfeasance or malfeasance therein, any elective or appointive state officer, except legislative or judicial, and report the [causes of] REASONS FOR such removal or suspension to the legislature. [if in session or otherwise at its next session.]

Sec. 10. The governor may make a provisional appointment to fill a vacancy occasioned by the suspension of an appointed or elected officer, other than a [judicial] LEGISLATIVE OR JUDICIAL officer, until he is REINSTATED [acquitted] or[, if convicted,] until the vacancy is filled in the manner prescribed by law or this constitution [for such office].

Sec. 11. The governor shall be commander-in-chief of the armed forces and may call them out to execute the laws, suppress insurrection and repel invasion.

Sec. 12. The governor shall issue writs of election to fill vacancies in the senate or house of representatives. Any such election shall be held in a manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 13. The governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons after convictions for all offenses, except cases of impeachment, upon such conditions and limitations as he may direct, subject to procedures and regulations [provided] PRESCRIBED by law. He shall inform the legislature annually of each reprieve, commutation and pardon granted, stating reasons therefor.

Sec. 14. The governor may convene the legislature on extraordinary occasions.

Sec. 15. The governor may convene the legislature at some other place when the seat of government becomes dangerous from any cause.

Sec. 16. The governor shall communicate by message to the legislature at the beginning of each session and may at other times present to the legislature information as to the affairs of the state and recommend measures he considers necessary or desirable.

Sec. 17. The governor shall submit to the legislature at a time fixed by law, a budget for the ensuing fiscal period setting forth in detail, for all operating funds, the proposed expenditures and estimated revenue of the state. Proposed expenditures from any fund shall not exceed the estimated revenue thereof. On the same date, the

governor shall submit to the legislature general appropriation bills to embody the proposed expenditures and any necessary bill or bills to provide new or additional revenues to meet proposed expenditures. The amount of any surplus created or deficit incurred in any fund during the last preceding fiscal period shall be entered as an item in the budget and in one of the appropriation bills. The governor may submit amendments to appropriation bills to be offered in either house during consideration of the bill by that house, and shall submit any bills to meet deficiencies in current appropriations.

Sec. 18. The governor [shall have power to] MAY disapprove any distinct item or items APPROPRIATING MONEYS in any appropriation bill. The part or parts approved shall become law, and the item or items disapproved shall be void unless re-passed according to the method prescribed for the passage of other bills over the executive veto.

Sec. 19. No appropriation shall be [deemed] a mandate to spend. The governor, with the approval of the appropriating committees of the house and senate, shall reduce expenditures AUTHORIZED BY [of any bodies receiving] appropriations whenever it appears that actual revenues for a fiscal period will fall below the revenue estimates on which appropriations for that period were based. Reductions in expenditures shall be made in accordance with procedures [established] PRESCRIBED by law. The governor[']s power to reduce expenditures shall not apply to] MAY NOT REDUCE EXPENDITURES OF the legislative and judicial branches or FROM [to those services for which] funds CONSTITUTIONALLY DEDICATED FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES. [are mandated by this constitution.]

Sec. 20. The governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state and attorney general shall be elected FOR FOUR-YEAR TERMS at the general election in each alternate even-numbered year. [They shall serve for terms of 4 years beginning at 12:00 o'clock noon on the first day of January next succeeding their election.]

The lieutenant governor, secretary of state and attorney general shall be nominated by party conventions in a manner prescribed by law. In the general election one vote shall be cast jointly for the candidates for governor and lieutenant governor nominated by the same party.

VACANCIES IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND ATTORNEY GENERAL SHALL BE FILLED BY APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.

Sec. 21. [No person shall] TO be eligible for the office of governor or lieutenant governor [who shall not have] A PERSON MUST HAVE attained the age of 30 years, and [who shall] have [not] been [4 years next preceding his election] a registered elector in this state FOR FOUR

YEARS NEXT PRECEDING HIS ELECTION.

Sec. 22. The governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state[, state treasurer] and attorney general shall each receive the compensation [prescribed] PROVIDED by law in full payment for all services performed and expenses incurred during his term of office. Such compensation shall not be changed during the term of office except as otherwise provided in this constitution.

Sec. 23. An executive residence suitably furnished shall be provided at the seat of government for the use of the governor. He shall receive an allowance for its maintenance as provided by law.

Sec. 24. The lieutenant governor shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote except in case of equal division. He [shall] MAY perform [additional] duties [as] requested of him by the governor[.], BUT NO POWER VESTED IN THE GOVERNOR SHALL BE DELEGATED.

Sec. 25. In case of the conviction of the governor on impeachment, his removal from office, his resignation, or [the] HIS death, [of the governor or governor-elect, the powers and duties of the office shall vest, in the following order of precedence, in the person elected at the last election to the office of] THE lieutenant governor, THE ELECTED secretary of state, THE ELECTED attorney general, and such other persons designated by law[, who] shall IN THAT ORDER be governor [after the commencement of their term] for the [residue] REMAINDER of the governor's term.

IN CASE OF THE DEATH OF THE GOVERNOR-ELECT, THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR-ELECT, THE SECRETARY OF STATE-ELECT, THE ATTORNEY GENERAL-ELECT AND SUCH OTHER PERSONS DESIGNATED BY LAW SHALL BECOME GOVERNOR IN THAT ORDER AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE GOVERNOR-ELECT'S TERM.

If the governor or the person in line of succession to serve as governor is absent from the state, or suffering under an inability [as determined herein], the powers and duties of the office of governor shall devolve in order of precedence [upon such persons] until the absence or inability giving rise to the DEVOLUTION [devolvment] of powers ceases.

The inability of the governor[, governor-elect] or person[s serving] ACTING as governor shall be determined by a majority of the supreme court on joint request of the president pro tempore of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives. Such determination shall be final and conclusive. The supreme court shall upon its own initiative determine if and when the inability ceases.

Sec. 26. The legislature shall provide that the

salary of any state officer WHILE ACTING AS [performing the duties of] governor [is] SHALL BE equal to that of the governor.

Sec. 27. There is hereby established a state highway commission, which shall administer the state highway department and have jurisdiction and control over all state trunkline highways and appurtenant facilities, and such other public works of the state, as [shall be prescribed] PROVIDED by law.

The state highway commission shall consist of [4] FOUR members, not more than [2] TWO of whom shall be members of the same political party. They shall be appointed by the governor BY AND with the advice and consent of the senate for [4] FOUR-year terms, no [2] TWO of which shall expire in the same year AS PROVIDED BY LAW.

The state highway commission shall appoint AND MAY REMOVE a state highway director, who shall be a competent highway engineer and administrator. He shall be the PRINCIPAL [chief] executive OFFICER of the state highway department and shall be responsible for executing the policy of the state highway commission.

Sec. 28. There is hereby established a civil rights commission which shall consist of [8] EIGHT persons, not more than [4] FOUR of whom shall be members of the same political party, who shall be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, for [4] FOUR-year terms not more than [2] TWO of which shall expire in the same year. It shall be the duty of the commission in a manner which may be prescribed by law to investigate alleged discrimination against any person because of [race] religion, RACE, color or national origin in the enjoyment of the civil rights guaranteed by law and by this constitution, and to secure the equal protection of such civil rights without such discrimination. The legislature shall provide an annual appropriation for the effective operation of the commission.

The commission shall have [the] power, in accordance with the provisions of this constitution and of general laws governing administrative agencies, to promulgate rules and regulations for its own procedures, to hold hearings, administer oaths, through court authorization to require the attendance of witnesses and the submission of records, to take testimony, and to issue appropriate orders. The commission shall have other powers provided by law to carry out its purposes. Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to diminish the right of any party to direct and immediate legal or equitable remedies in the courts of this state.

Explanation—Matter within [] is stricken, matter in capitals is new.

ARTICLE VI JUDICIAL BRANCH

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Article VI Judicial Branch

Sec. 1. The judicial power of the state is vested exclusively in one court of justice[,] which shall be divided into one supreme court, one court of appeals, one trial court of general jurisdiction known as the circuit court, one probate court, and other courts of limited jurisdiction that the legislature may establish by a [2/3] TWO-THIRDS vote of the members ELECTED TO AND SERVING IN [of] each house.

Sec. 2. The supreme court shall consist of [8] SEVEN justices [to be] elected at non-partisan elections as provided by law. [A vacancy hereafter created as the result of the death, retirement or resignation of one incumbent justice shall not be filled.] The term of office shall be [for 8] EIGHT years and not more than [3] TWO terms of office shall expire at the same time. Nominations for justices of the supreme court shall be in the manner [as provided] PRESCRIBED by law[.]. [except] Any incumbent justice whose term is to expire may become a candidate for re-election by filing an affidavit of candidacy, in the form and manner prescribed by law, not less than 180

days prior to the expiration of his term.

Sec. 3. One justice of the supreme court shall be selected by the court as its chief justice AS [in the manner and for the term] provided by [the] rules of the court. He shall perform other duties required by the court. The supreme court shall appoint an administrator of the courts and other assistants of the supreme court as [shall] MAY be [deemed] necessary to aid in the administration of the courts of this state. The administrator shall perform administrative duties assigned by the court.

Sec. 4. The supreme court shall have general superintending control over all courts; power to issue, hear, and determine prerogative and remedial writs; and appellate jurisdiction as provided by rules of the supreme court. The supreme court shall not have the power to remove a judge.

Sec. 5. The supreme court shall by general rules establish, modify, amend and simplify the practice and procedure in all courts of this state. The distinctions between law and equity proceedings shall, as far as practicable, be abolished. The office of master in chancery is prohibited.

Sec. 6. Decisions of the supreme court, including all decisions on prerogative writs, shall be in writing and shall contain a concise statement of the facts and reasons for each decision and reasons for each denial of leave to appeal. When a judge dissents in whole or in part he shall give in writing the reasons for his dissent.

Sec. 7. The supreme court may appoint, may remove, and shall have general supervision of its staff. It shall have control of the preparation of its budget recommendations and the expenditure of [the funds] MONEYS appropriated for any purpose pertaining to the operation of the court or the performance of activities of its staff except that the salaries of the justices shall be established by law. All fees and perquisites collected by the court staff shall be turned over to the state treasury and credited to the general fund.

Sec. 8. The court of appeals shall consist initially of [9] NINE judges who shall be nominated and elected [on a] AT non-partisan ELECTIONS [basis] from districts, and in the manner, prescribed by law. The supreme court may prescribe by rule that the court of appeals may sit in divisions and for the terms of court and the times and places thereof. Each such division shall consist of not fewer than three judges. The number of judges comprising the court of appeals may be increased, and the districts from which they are elected may be [altered] CHANGED by law.

Sec. 9. Judges of the court of appeals shall hold office for a TERM [period] of [6] SIX years and until their successors are elected and qualified. The terms of office for the judges in each district shall be arranged by law to provide that not all terms will expire at the same time.

Sec. 10. The jurisdiction of the court of appeals shall be provided by law and the practice and procedure therein shall be [as provided] PRE-SCRIBED by rules of the supreme court.

Sec. 11. The state shall be divided into judicial circuits along county lines in each of which there shall be elected one or more circuit judges as provided by law. [A] SESSIONS OF THE circuit court shall be held at least [4] FOUR times in each year in every county organized for judicial purposes. Each circuit judge shall hold court in the county or counties within the circuit in which he is elected, and in other circuits as may be provided by rules of the supreme court. The number of judges may be changed and circuits may be created, altered and discontinued by law and the number of judges shall be changed and circuits shall be created, altered and discontinued on recommendation of the supreme court to reflect changes in judicial activity. No change in the number of judges [n]or alteration or discontinuance of a circuit shall have the effect of removing a judge from office during his term.

Sec. 12. Circuit judges shall be nominated and elected at non-partisan elections in the circuit in which they reside, and shall hold office for a TERM [period] of [6] SIX years and until their successors are elected and qualified. In circuits having more than one circuit judge their terms of office shall be arranged by law to provide that not all terms will expire at the same time.

Sec. 13. THE circuit court[s] shall have original jurisdiction in all matters not prohibited by law; appellate jurisdiction from all inferior courts and tribunals except as otherwise provided by law; power to issue, hear and determine prerogative and remedial writs; supervisory and general control over inferior courts and tribunals within their respective jurisdictions[,] in accordance with rules of the supreme court; and jurisdiction of other cases and matters as provided by rules of the supreme court.

Sec. 14. The clerk of each county organized for judicial purposes or other officer performing the duties of such office as provided in a county charter shall be clerk of the circuit court for such county. The judges of the circuit court[s] may fill [any] A vacancy in an elective office of county clerk or prosecuting attorney within their respective jurisdictions.

Sec. 15. In each county organized for judicial purposes[,] there shall be a probate court. The legislature may [combine one or more counties into] CREATE OR ALTER probate COURT districts OF MORE THAN ONE COUNTY [upon the approval by a majority of the voters of each county voting separately on the question,] IF AP-PROVED IN EACH AFFECTED COUNTY BY A MAJORITY OF THE ELECTORS VOTING ON THE QUESTION. [or combine] THE LEGISLA-

TURE MAY PROVIDE FOR THE COMBINATION OF the office of probate judge with any judicial office of limited jurisdiction [in any] WITHIN A county with supplemental salary as provided by law. The jurisdiction, powers and duties of the probate court[s] and of the judges thereof shall be [prescribed] PROVIDED by law. They shall [also] have original jurisdiction in all cases of juvenile delinquents and dependents, except as otherwise provided by law.

Sec. 16. ONE OR MORE judges of probate AS PROVIDED BY LAW shall be nominated and elected at non-partisan elections in the counties or the probate districtS in which they reside and shall hold office for [a period] TERMS of [6] SIX years and until their successors are elected and qualified. In counties or districts with more than one judge the terms of office shall be arranged by law to provide that NOT all terms will [not] expire at the same time.

Sec. 17. No judge or justice of any court of this state shall be paid from the fees of his office nor shall the amount of his salary be measured by fees, other moneys received or [by] the amount of judicial activity of his office.

Sec. 18. Salaries of justices of the supreme court, of the judges of the court of appeals, of the circuit judges within a [county or] circuit, and of the probate judges within a county or district, shall be uniform, and may be increased, but shall not be decreased during a term of office except and only to the extent of a general salary reduction in all other branches of government.

Each of the judges of the circuit court[s] shall receive an annual salary as provided by law. In addition to the salary received from the state, [treasury,] each circuit judge may receive from any county in which he regularly holds court [such] AN additional salary as [may be] determined from time to time by the board of supervisors of the county. In any county where [such] AN additional salary is granted, it shall be paid at the same rate to all circuit judges regularly holding court therein.

Sec. 19. The supreme court, the court of appeals, the circuit court, the probate court and other courts designated as such by the legislature shall be courts of record and [shall] each SHALL have a common seal. [Except as otherwise authorized by this constitution,] Justices and judges of [the] courts of record [of this state shall] MUST be PERSONS WHO ARE licensed to practice law in this state. [and] No person shall be elected or appointed to a judicial office after reaching the age of 70 years.

Sec. 20. Whenever a JUSTICE OR judge removes his domicile beyond the limits of the territory from which he was elected, he shall [be deemed to] have vacated his office.

Explanation—Matter within [] is stricken, matter in capitals is new.

Sec. 21. Any justice or judge of a court of record shall be ineligible to be nominated for or elected to an elective office other than a judicial office during the period of his service [as a judge] and for one year thereafter.

Sec. 22. Any elected judge of [a] THE court of appeals, circuit court or probate court may become a candidate in the primary election for the office of which he is the incumbent by filing an affidavit of candidacy in the form and manner [provided] PRESCRIBED by law.

Sec. 23. A vacancy in the elective office of a judge of any court of record shall be filled at a general or special election AS PROVIDED BY [according to] law. The supreme court may authorize persons who have served as judges and who have retired, to perform judicial duties for the limited period of time from the occurrence of the vacancy until the successor is elected and qualified. SUCH PERSONS SHALL BE INELIGIBLE FOR ELECTION TO FILL THE VACANCY.

Sec. 24. There shall be printed upon the ballot under the name of each elected incumbent justice or judge[,] who is a candidate for nomination or election to the same office[,] the designation of that office.

Sec. 25. For reasonable cause, which is not sufficient ground for impeachment, the governor shall remove any judge on a concurrent resolution of [2/3] TWO-THIRDS of the members elected to and serving in each house of the legislature. The cause for removal shall be stated at length in [such] THE resolution.

Sec. 26. The offices of circuit court commissioner and justice of the peace shall be abolished at the expiration of [5] FIVE years from the date this constitution becomes effective or may within this period be abolished by law. Their jurisdiction and powers within this period shall be as provided by law. Within [such] THIS [5] FIVE-year period, the legislature shall establish a court or courts of limited jurisdiction with powers and jurisdiction defined by law. The location of such court or courts, and the qualifications, tenure, method of election[,] and salary of the judges of such court or courts, and by what governmental units the JUDGES [same] shall be paid, shall be provided by law, subject to the limitations contained in this Article.

Statutory courts in existence at the time this constitution becomes effective shall retain their powers and jurisdiction, except as provided by law, until they are abolished by law.

Sec. 27. The supreme court, the court of appeals, the circuit court, or any justices or judges thereof, shall not exercise any power of appointment to public office except as [otherwise] provided in this constitution.

Sec. 28. All final decisions, findings, rulings

and orders of any administrative officer or [body] AGENCY existing under the constitution or by law, which are judicial or quasi-judicial and affect private rights [,] or licenses, shall be subject to direct review by the courts as [shall be] provided by law. This review shall include, as a minimum, the determination whether such final decisions, findings, rulings and orders are authorized by law[.]; and, in cases in which a hearing is required, whether the same are supported by competent, material[,] and substantial evidence on the whole record[:]. [Provided however, that the] Findings of fact [of the] IN workmen's compensation [commission] PROCEEDINGS shall be conclusive in the absence of fraud unless otherwise provided by law.

Sec. 29. Justices of the supreme court, judges of the court of appeals, circuit judges[,] and other judges as provided by law shall be conservators of the peace within their respective jurisdictions.

ARTICLE VII LOCAL GOVERNMENT

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Article VII

Local Government

Sec. 1. Each organized county shall be a body corporate with powers and immunities [prescribed] PROVIDED by law.

Sec. 2. Any county may frame, adopt, amend or repeal a county charter in a manner and with powers and limitations to be provided by general law, which shall among other things provide for the election of a charter commission. The law may permit the organization of county government in form different from that set forth in this constitution and shall limit the rate of ad valorem property taxation for county purposes, and restrict THE [their] powers of CHARTER COUNTIES TO borrow[ing] money and contract[ing] debts. Each charter county is hereby granted power to levy other taxes for county purposes subject to limitations and prohibitions set forth in this constitution or law. Subject to law, a county charter may authorize the county through its regularly constituted authority to [enact] ADOPT resolutions and ordinances relating to its concerns.

The board of supervisors by a majority vote of its members may, and upon petition of [5] FIVE percent of the electors shall, place upon the ballot the question of electing a commission to frame a charter.

No county charter shall be adopted, amended or repealed until approved by a majority of electors voting on the question.

Sec. 3. No organized county shall be reduced by the organization of new counties to less than 16 townships as surveyed by the United States, unless APPROVED in [pursuance of] THE MANNER PRESCRIBED BY law BY a majority of electors voting [on] THEREON [the question] in each county to be affected. [thereby shall so decide.]

Sec. 4. There shall be elected for [4] FOUR-year terms in each organized county a sheriff, a county clerk, a county treasurer, a register of deeds and a prosecuting attorney, whose duties and powers shall be [prescribed] PROVIDED by law. The board of supervisors in any county may COMBINE [unite] the offices of county clerk and register of deeds in one office or separate the same

at pleasure.

Sec. 5. The sheriff, county clerk, county treasurer and register of deeds shall hold their principal offices at the county seat.

Sec. 6. The sheriff may be required by law to renew his security [from time to time] PERIODICALLY and in default of giving such security, his office shall be [deemed] vacant. The county shall never be responsible for his acts, except that the board of supervisors may protect him against claims by prisoners for unintentional injuries received while in his custody. He shall not hold any other office except in [connection with] civil defense.

Sec. 7. A board of supervisors shall be established in each ORGANIZED county consisting of one member from each organized township and such representation from cities as [shall be prescribed] PROVIDED by law.

Sec. 8. [The] Boards of supervisors shall have LEGISLATIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE [such] AND SUCH OTHER powers and duties as provided by law [not inconsistent with this constitution].

Sec. 9. [The] Boards of supervisors shall have exclusive power to fix the compensation of [all] county [officials] OFFICERS not otherwise provided [for] by law.

Sec. 10. [No] A county seat once established shall NOT be removed until the place to which it is proposed to be [re]moved shall be designated by [2/3] TWO-THIRDS of the MEMBERS OF THE board of supervisors [of the county,] and a majority of the electors voting thereon shall have [voted in favor of] APPROVED the proposed location in [a] THE manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 11. No county shall incur any indebtedness which shall increase its total debt beyond 10 percent of its assessed valuation.

Sec. 12. [No] A navigable stream [of this state] shall NOT be bridged or dammed without permission granted by the board of supervisors of the county [under the provisions of] AS PROVIDED BY law, which permission shall be subject to such reasonable compensation and other conditions as may seem best suited to safeguard the rights and interests of the county and POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS [the municipalities] therein.

Sec. 13. Two or more CONTIGUOUS counties may combine into a single county [provided] IF APPROVED IN EACH AFFECTED COUNTY BY a majority of the [voters] ELECTORS voting on the question. [of each county, voting separately, approve such combination and the counties are contiguous.]

Sec. 14. The board of supervisors of each organized county may organize and consolidate townships under restrictions and limitations [prescribed] PROVIDED by law.

Explanation—Matter within [] is stricken, matter in capitals is new.

Sec. 15. Any county, when authorized by its BOARD OF SUPERVISORS [legislative body] shall have the authority to enter or to intervene in any ACTION [suit] or certificate proceeding involving the services, charges or rates of any privately owned public utility furnishing services or commodities to rate payers within the county.

Sec. 16. The legislature may provide for the laying out, construction, improvement and maintenance of highways, bridges, culverts and airports by the state and by the counties and townships thereof; and may authorize counties to take charge and control of any highway within their limits for such purposes. The legislature may [also prescribe] PROVIDE the powers and duties of counties in relation to highways, bridges, culverts and airports; may provide for county road commissioners to be appointed or elected, with powers and duties [as may be prescribed] PROVIDED by law. The ad valorem property tax IMPOSED for road purposes by any county shall not exceed in any year [1/2] ONE-HALF of one percent of the assessed valuation for the preceding year.

Sec. 17. Each organized township shall be a body corporate with powers and immunities [prescribed] PROVIDED by law [and not inconsistent with this constitution].

Sec. 18. IN EACH ORGANIZED TOWNSHIP there shall be elected for [a] terms of not less than [2 years] TWO nor more than [4] FOUR years as [provided] PRESCRIBED by law [in each organized township] a [township] supervisor, a [township] clerk, a [township] treasurer, and[,] not to exceed [4 township] FOUR trustees, whose legislative and administrative powers and duties shall be [prescribed] PROVIDED by law.

Sec. 19. No ORGANIZED township shall grant any public utility franchise which is not subject to revocation at the will of the township, unless the proposition shall FIRST have BEEN APPROVED BY [first received the affirmative vote of] a majority of the electors of such township voting thereon at a regular or special election.

Sec. 20. The legislature shall provide by law for the dissolution of township government whenever all the territory of [a] AN ORGANIZED township is included within the boundaries of a village or villages NOTWITHSTANDING THAT A VILLAGE MAY INCLUDE TERRITORY WITHIN ANOTHER ORGANIZED TOWNSHIP and provide by law for the classification of such village or villages as cities [notwithstanding that a village may include territory within another township].

Sec. 21. The legislature shall provide by general laws for the incorporation of cities and villages[;] . [such general laws] SUCH LAWS shall limit their rate of [general] AD VALOREM property taxation for municipal purposes, and

restrict [their] THE powers of CITIES AND VILLAGES TO borrow[ing] money and contract[ing] debts. Each city and village is granted power to levy other taxes for public purposes, subject to limitations and prohibitions provided by this constitution or by law.

Sec. 22. Under general laws the electors of each city and village shall have the power and authority to frame, adopt[,] and amend its charter, and to amend an existing charter of the city or village heretofore granted or enacted by the legislature for the government of the city or village. Each such city and village shall have power to [pass] ADOPT resolutions and ordinances relating to its municipal concerns, property and government, subject to the constitution and law. No enumeration of powers granted to cities and villages in this constitution shall [be deemed to] limit or restrict the general grant of authority conferred by this section.

Sec. 23. Any city or village may acquire, own, establish and maintain, within or without its corporate limits, parks, boulevards, cemeteries, hospitals[,] and all works which involve the public health or safety.

Sec. 24. Subject to this constitution, any city or village may acquire, own[,] and operate, within or without its corporate limits, public service facilities for supplying water, light, heat, power, sewage disposal and transportation to the municipality and the inhabitants thereof.

Any city or village may sell and deliver heat, power[, and] OR light without its corporate limits [to] IN an amount not [to exceed] EXCEEDING 25 percent of that furnished by it within the corporate limits, except as greater amounts may be permitted by law; may sell and deliver water and provide sewage disposal services[,] outside of its corporate limits in such amount as may be determined by the legislative body of the city or village; and may operate transportation lines [without] OUTSIDE the municipality within such limits as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 25. No city or village shall acquire any public utility furnishing light, heat [and] OR power, or grant any public utility franchise which is not subject to revocation at the will of the city or village, unless the proposition shall FIRST have been approved by [3/5] THREE-FIFTHS of the electors voting thereon. No city or village may sell any such public utility unless the proposition shall FIRST have been approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon, or a greater number if the charter shall so provide.

Sec. 26. Except as otherwise provided in this constitution, no city or village shall have the power to loan its credit for any private purpose or, except as [authorized] PROVIDED by law, for any public purpose.

Sec. 27. Notwithstanding any other provision

of this constitution the legislature may establish in metropolitan areas additional forms of government or authorities with powers, duties and jurisdictions as the legislature shall provide. Whenever possible, such additional forms of government or authorities shall be designed to perform multi-purpose functions rather than a single function.

Sec. 28. The legislature by general law shall authorize two or more counties, cities, villages, townships or districts, or any combination thereof among other things to: enter into contractual undertakings or agreements with one another or with the state or with any combination thereof for the joint administration of any of the functions or powers which each would have the power to perform separately; share the costs and responsibilities of functions and services with one another or with the state or with any combination thereof which each would have the power to perform separately; transfer functions or responsibilities to one another or any combination thereof upon the consent of each unit involved; cooperate with one another and with state government [and with intergovernmental agencies]; lend their credit to one another or any combination thereof as PROVIDED [prescribed] by law in connection with any authorized publicly owned undertaking.

Any other provision of this constitution notwithstanding, an officer or employee of the state or any [of] such unit[s] of government or subdivision or agency thereof, except members of the legislature, may serve on or with any governmental body established for the [above] purposes SET FORTH IN THIS SECTION and shall not be required to relinquish his office or employment by reason of such service.

Sec. 29. No person, partnership, association or corporation, public or private, operating a public utility shall have the right to the use of the highways, streets, alleys or other public places of any county, city, village or township for wires, poles, pipes, tracks, conduits or other utility facilities, without the consent of the duly constituted authority of the county, city, village or township; or to transact local business therein without first obtaining a franchise from the city, village or township. Except as otherwise [authorized] PROVIDED in this constitution the right of all counties, cities, villages and townships to the reasonable control of their highways, streets, alleys and public places is hereby reserved to such local units of government.

Sec. 30. No franchise or license shall be granted by any city, village or township for a [longer] period LONGER than 30 years.

Sec. 31. The legislature shall not vacate or alter any road, street, alley, or public place under the jurisdiction of any county, township, city or village.

Sec. 32. Any county, township, city, village, authority or school district empowered by the legislature or by this constitution to prepare budgets of estimated expenditures and revenues shall adopt [said] SUCH budgets only after a public hearing in a manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 33. The provisions of this constitution and law concerning cities, villages, counties and townships shall be liberally construed in their favor. Powers granted to counties and townships by this constitution and by law shall include those fairly implied and not [inconsistent with nor] prohibited by this constitution.

ARTICLE VIII EDUCATION

Sec.	Com. Proposal
1. Principles	1a
2. Legislative duty to public education ..	30a
3. State Board of Education—Superintendent of Public Instruction	47a
4. Higher education appropriations	98a
5. Higher education—U of M, MSU, WSU	98b
6. Other institutions of higher education.	98c
7. Community and Junior colleges	98d
8. Instruction programs, etc.	13a
9. Public libraries, support of	31a

Article VIII Education

Sec. 1. Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged.

Sec. 2. The legislature shall maintain and support a system of free public elementary and secondary schools as defined by law. Every school district shall provide for the education of its pupils without discrimination as to race, creed, religion, color[,] or national origin.

Sec. 3. Leadership and general supervision over all public education, including adult education and instructional programs in state institutions, except as to [degree granting] institutions of higher education GRANTING BACCALAUREATE DEGREES, is vested in a state board of education. It shall serve as the general planning and coordinating body for all public education, including higher education, and shall advise the legislature as to the financial requirements in connection therewith.

The state board of education shall appoint a superintendent of public instruction whose term of office shall be determined by the board. He shall be the chairman of the board without the right to vote, and shall be responsible for the execution of its policies. He shall be the [chief administrative] PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE officer of a state department of education which shall

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have powers and duties provided by law.

The state board of education shall consist of [8] EIGHT members[,] WHO [Of the members first elected 2 shall serve for 2 years, 2 for 4 years, 2 for 6 years and 2 for 8 years, and their successors shall be elected for terms of 8 years. Each member] shall be nominated by party conventionS and elected at large FOR TERMS OF EIGHT YEARS as prescribed by law. The governor shall fill any vacancy by appointment for the unexpired term. The governor shall [also] be ex-officio a member of the state board of education without the right to vote.

The power of the boards of institutions of higher education provided in this constitution to supervise their respective institutions and control and direct the expenditure of the institutions' funds shall not be limited by this section.

Sec. 4. The legislature shall appropriate MONEYS [funds] to maintain the University of Michigan, Michigan State University, Wayne State University, Eastern Michigan University, Michigan College of Science and Technology, Central Michigan University, Northern Michigan University, Western Michigan University, Ferris Institute, Grand Valley State College, by whatever names [said] SUCH institutions may hereafter be known, and other institutions of higher education established by law. The legislature shall be given an annual accounting of all income and expenditures by each of these educational institutions. Formal sessions of governing boards of such institutions shall be open to the public.

Sec. 5. The regents of the University of Michigan and their successors in office shall constitute a body corporate known as the Regents of the University of Michigan; the trustees of Michigan State University and their successors in office shall constitute a body corporate known as the Board of Trustees of Michigan State University; the governors of Wayne State University and their successors in office shall constitute a body corporate known as the Board of Governors of Wayne State University. [These] EACH board[s] shall have [the] general supervision of [their respective] ITS institution[s] and the control and direction of all expenditures from the institution's funds. EACH BOARD [They] shall, as often as necessary, elect a president of the institution under ITS [their respective] supervision. [who] HE shall be the principal executive officer of the institution, [and] be ex-officio a member of the board [but] without the right to vote[,] and preside at meetings of the board. The board[s] of each institution shall consist of [8] EIGHT members who shall hold office for TERMS OF [8] EIGHT years and who shall be elected [according to] AS PROVIDED BY law. The governor shall fill board

vacancies by appointment. Each appointee shall hold office until a successor has been nominated and elected as [prescribed] PROVIDED by law.

Sec. 6. Other institutions of higher education established by law having authority to grant baccalaureate degrees shall each be governed by a board of control which shall be a body corporate. The board shall have general supervision of the institution and the control and direction of all expenditures from the institution's funds. [and] IT shall, as often as necessary, elect a president of the institution under its supervision. [who] HE shall be the principal executive officer of the institution and be ex-officio a member of the board [but] without the right to vote. The board may elect one of ITS MEMBERS [their number], or may designate the president, to preside at board meetings. Each board of control shall consist of [8] EIGHT members who shall hold office for TERMS OF [8] EIGHT years, NOT MORE THAN TWO OF WHICH SHALL EXPIRE IN THE SAME YEAR, and WHO SHALL be appointed by the governor BY AND WITH THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE SENATE, [in the same manner as executive appointments are provided in this constitution.] Vacancies shall be filled in like manner.

Sec. 7. The legislature shall provide by law for the establishment and financial support of public community and junior colleges[,] which shall be supervised and controlled by locally elected boards. The legislature shall provide by law for a state board for public community and junior colleges[,] which shall advise the state board of education concerning general supervision and planning for such colleges and requests for annual appropriations for their support. The board shall consist of [8] EIGHT members who shall hold office for TERMS OF [8] EIGHT years, NOT MORE THAN TWO OF WHICH SHALL EXPIRE IN THE SAME YEAR, and WHO SHALL be appointed by the state board of education. Vacancies shall be filled in like manner. The superintendent of public instruction shall be ex-officio a member of this board without the right to vote.

Sec. 8. Institutions, programs, and services for the care, treatment, education or rehabilitation of those inhabitants who are physically, mentally, or otherwise seriously handicapped shall always be fostered and supported.

Sec. 9. The legislature shall provide by law for the establishment and support of public libraries which shall be available to all residents of the state under regulations adopted by the governing bodies thereof. All fines assessed and collected in the several counties, cities[,] and townships for any breach of the penal laws shall be exclusively applied to the support of such public libraries, and county law libraries as provided by law.

ARTICLE IX FINANCE & TAXATION

Sec.	Com. Proposal
1. Tax for State Expenses	50a
2. No Surrender of Tax Power	54a
3. Uniform Rule of Taxation	51a
4. Non Profit Corporation	51a
5. Assessment, rate of	52a
6. Limits on Ad Valorem Taxes	56a
7. No graduated tax	51a
8. Sales Tax limit	39a
9. Gasoline and Motor Vehicle Taxes, Use, Exceptions	38a
10. Sales Taxes, Distribution of	39a
11. School Aid Fund	39b
12. Evidence of Indebtedness	23a
13. Public Bodies, Borrowing of	49a
14. State Pledge Full Faith and Credit .	23b
15. Additional Borrowing	23b
16. School Bonds	23d
17. Payments from Treasury	37b
18. Prohibition on Credit to Private Concerns	23c
19. Stock, Interest of State in	37d
20. State Depositories	37a
21. Annual Accounting of Public Moneys	37c, 78a
22. Adjustment of Claims	74a
23. Financial Records; open and public .	37c-1
24. Pensions, State Obligations	40a

Article IX

Finance and Taxation

Sec. 1. The legislature shall impose taxes sufficient with other resources to pay the expenses of state government.

Sec. 2. The power of taxation shall never be surrendered, suspended[,] or contracted away.

Sec. 3. The legislature shall provide for the uniform general ad valorem taxation of real and tangible personal property not exempt by law. The legislature shall provide for the determination of true cash value of such property; the proportion of true cash value at which such property shall be uniformly assessed, which shall not, after January 1, 1966, exceed 50 percent; and for a system of equalization of assessments. The legislature may provide for alternative means of taxation of designated real and tangible personal property in lieu of general ad valorem taxation. Every tax other than the general ad valorem property tax shall be uniform upon the class or classes on which it operates.

Sec. 4. Property held by a non-profit corporation, association, or legal entity and used and occupied exclusively for religious, educational, charitable or burial grounds purposes, as defined by law, shall be exempt from real and personal property taxes.

Sec. 5. The legislature shall provide for the assessment by the state of the property of those PUBLIC SERVICE businesses [whose property is now] assessed by the state AT THE DATE THIS CONSTITUTION BECOMES EFFECTIVE, and of other property as designated by the legislature, and for the [levy] IMPOSITION and collection of taxes thereon. Property assessed by the state shall be assessed at the same proportion of its true cash value as the legislature shall specify for property subject to general ad valorem taxation. The rate of taxation on such property shall be the average rate levied upon other property in this state under the general ad valorem tax law, or, if the legislature provides, the rate of tax applicable to the property of each business enterprise assessed by the state shall be the average rate of ad valorem taxation levied upon other property in all counties in which any of such property is situated.

Sec. 6. Except as otherwise provided in this constitution, the total amount of general ad valorem taxes [levied against] IMPOSED UPON REAL AND TANGIBLE PERSONAL property for all purposes in any one year shall not exceed 15 mills on each dollar of the assessed valuation of [said] property as finally equalized. Under procedures provided by law, which shall guarantee the right of initiative, separate tax limitations for any county and FOR the townships and FOR school districts therein, the aggregate of which shall not exceed 18 mills on each dollar of such valuation, may be adopted and thereafter altered by the vote of a majority of the qualified electors of such county voting thereon, in lieu of the limitation hereinbefore established. The limitations established [herein] BY THIS CONSTITUTION or by county vote may be increased to an aggregate of not to exceed 50 mills, OR MORE IF PROVIDED BY LAW, on each dollar of [such] valuation, [except as otherwise provided by law,] for a period of not to exceed 20 years at any one time, [by the vote of] IF APPROVED BY a majority of the [qualified] electors, QUALIFIED UNDER [as defined in] Article II, [hereof] SECTION 6 OF THIS CONSTITUTION[,] VOTING ON THE QUESTION [of any such taxing authority voting thereon].

The foregoing limitations shall not apply to [(a)] taxes [levied] IMPOSED for the payment of principal and interest on bonds or other evidences of indebtedness[,] or for the payment of assessments or contract obligations in anticipation of which bonds are issued, which taxes may be [levied] IMPOSED without limitation as to rate or amount[,] or [(b)] TO taxes [levied] IMPOSED for any other purpose by any city, village, charter county, charter township or other charter authority the tax limitations of which are provided by charter or by general law.

Explanation—Matter within [] is stricken, matter in capitals is new.

In any school district which extends into [2] TWO or more counties, [there may be levied and collected for school purposes throughout the district] property taxes at the highest rate available in the county which contains the greatest part of the area of the district MAY BE IMPOSED AND COLLECTED FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES THROUGHOUT THE DISTRICT.

Sec. 7. No income tax graduated as to rate or base shall be imposed by the state or any of its subdivisions.

Sec. 8. [At no time shall] The legislature SHALL NOT [levy] IMPOSE a sales tax on retailers at a rate of more than [4] FOUR percent of their gross taxable sales of tangible personal property.

Sec. 9. All specific taxes, except general sales and use taxes and regulatory fees, imposed DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY on fuels sold or used to propel motor vehicles upon highways and on registered motor vehicles shall, after the payment of [the] necessary collection expenses, be used exclusively for highway purposes as defined by law.

Sec. 10. One-eighth of all taxes [upon the privilege of selling] IMPOSED ON RETAILERS ON TAXABLE SALES AT RETAIL OF tangible personal property [at retail] shall be used exclusively for assistance to cities, villages and townships, on a population basis as provided by law. IN DETERMINING POPULATION the legislature may exclude [from population] any portion of the total number of persons who are wards, patients or convicts [of] IN any tax supported institution.

Sec. 11. There shall be established a state school aid fund. The legislature may [from time to time] dedicate [certain] tax revenues to this fund which shall be used exclusively for the support of public education and [for] school employees' retirement systems, [in a manner] AS provided by law.

Sec. 12. No evidence of state indebtedness shall be issued except for debts authorized pursuant to this constitution.

Sec. 13. Public bodies corporate shall have power to borrow money and to issue their securities evidencing debt, subject to this constitution and law.

Sec. 14. To meet obligations incurred pursuant to appropriations for any fiscal year, the legislature may by law authorize the state to issue its full faith and credit notes in which case it shall pledge undedicated revenues to be received within the same fiscal year for the repayment thereof. Such indebtedness in any fiscal year shall not exceed 15 percent of undedicated revenues received by the state during the preceding fiscal year and such debts shall be repaid at the time the revenues so pledged are received, but not later than the end of the same fiscal year.

Sec. 15. The state may borrow money for specific purposes in amounts as may be provided by acts of the legislature adopted by a vote of [2/3] TWO-THIRDS of the members elected to and serving in each house, and approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon at any general election. The question submitted to the electors shall state the amount to be borrowed, the specific purpose to which the funds shall be devoted, and the method of repayment.

Sec. 16. The state, in addition to any other borrowing power, may borrow from time to time such amounts as shall be required, pledge its faith and credit and issue its notes or bonds therefor, for the purpose of making loans to school districts as provided in this section.

If the minimum amount which [it] would otherwise be necessary for a school district to levy in any year to pay principal and interest on its qualified bonds, including any necessary allowances for estimated tax delinquencies, exceeds 13 mills on each dollar of its assessed valuation as [last] FINALLY equalized [by the state], or such lower millage as the legislature may prescribe, then the school district may elect to borrow all or any part of the excess from the state. In that event the state shall LEND [loan] the excess amount to the school district for the payment of principal and interest. If for any reason any school district will be or is unable to pay the principal and interest on its qualified bonds when due, then the school district shall borrow and the state shall LEND [loan] to it an amount sufficient to enable the school district to make the payment.

The term "qualified bonds" means general obligation bonds of school districts issued for capital expenditures, including refunding bonds, issued prior to May 4, 1955, or issued thereafter and qualified as provided by law pursuant to Section 27 or Section 28, Article X, of the Constitution of 1908 or pursuant to this section.

After a school district has received loans from the state, each year thereafter it shall levy for debt service, exclusive of levies for nonqualified bonds, not less than 13 mills or such lower millage as the legislature may prescribe, until the amount loaned has been repaid, and any tax collections therefrom in any year over and above the minimum requirements for principal and interest on qualified bonds shall be used toward the repayment of state loans. In any year when such [a] levy would produce an amount in excess of the requirements and the amount due to the state, the levy may be reduced by the amount of the excess.

Subject to the foregoing provisions, the legislature shall have the power to prescribe and to limit the procedure, terms and conditions for the qualification of bonds, for obtaining and making state loans, and for the repayment of loans.

The power to tax for the payment of principal

and interest on bonds hereafter issued which are the general obligations of any school district, including refunding bonds, and for repayment of any state loans made to school districts, shall be without limitation as to rate or amount.

All rights acquired under Sections 27 and 28, Article X of the Constitution of 1908, by holders of bonds heretofore issued, and all obligations assumed by the state or any school district under these sections, shall remain unimpaired.

Sec. 17. No money shall be paid out of the state treasury except in pursuance of appropriations made by law.

Sec. 18. The credit of the state shall not be granted to, nor in aid of any person, association or corporation, public or private, except as authorized in this constitution.

This section shall not be construed to prohibit the investment of public funds until needed for current requirements [or the investment of public employee retirement system funds], as [may be] provided by law.

Sec. 19. The state shall not subscribe to, nor be interested in the stock of any company, association or corporation[,] . [except that] Funds accumulated to provide retirement or pension benefits for public officials and employees may be invested as provided by law[;] . [and except that] Endowment funds created for charitable or educational purposes may be invested as provided by law governing the investment of funds held in trust by trustees.

Sec. 20. No state money shall be deposited in banks other than those organized under the national or state banking laws. No state money shall be deposited in any bank in excess of 50 percent of the capital and surplus of such bank. Any bank receiving deposits of state money shall show the amount of state money so deposited as a separate item in all published statements.

Sec. 21. The legislature shall provide by law for the annual accounting for all public moneys, state and local, and may [also] provide by law for interim accounting.

The legislature shall provide by law for the maintenance of uniform accounting systems by units of local government and the auditing of county accounts by competent state authority and other units of government as provided by law.

Sec. 22. PROCEDURES FOR THE EXAMINATION AND ADJUSTMENT OF CLAIMS AGAINST THE STATE SHALL BE PRESCRIBED BY LAW.

Sec. 23. All financial records, accountings, audit reports and other reports of public moneys shall be public records and open to inspection. A statement of all revenues and expenditures of public moneys shall be published and distributed annually, as [prescribed] PROVIDED by law.

Sec. 24. The accrued financial benefits of each pension plan and retirement system of the state and its political subdivisions shall be a contractual obligation thereof which shall not be diminished or impaired thereby.

Financial benefits arising on account of service rendered in each fiscal year shall be funded during that year and such funding shall not be [usable] USED for financing unfunded accrued liabilities.

ARTICLE X PROPERTY

Sec.	Com. Proposal
1. Married Women	63a
2. Eminent Domain	67a
3. Homestead Exemption	12a
4. Escheats	74a
5. State Lands	129a
6. Alien Rights	43a

Article X Property

Sec. 1. The real and personal estate of every woman, acquired before marriage, and all property to which she may afterwards become entitled by gift, grant, inheritance or devise, shall be and remain the estate and property of such woman, and shall not be liable for the debts, obligations or engagements of her husband, and may be devised or bequeathed by her as if she were unmarried.

Sec. 2. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation therefor being first made or secured in a manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. A homestead in the amount of not less than \$3,500[.00] and personal property of every resident of this state in the amount of not less than \$750[.00], as defined by law, shall be exempt from forced sale on execution or other process of any court. Such exemptions shall not extend to any lien thereon excluded FROM EXEMPTION by law.

Sec. 4. Procedures [for the examination and adjustment of claims against the state and procedures] relating to escheats and to the custody and disposition of escheated property shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 5. The legislature shall have general supervisory jurisdiction over all state owned lands useful for forest preserves, game areas and recreational purposes; shall require annual reports as to such lands from all departments having supervision or control thereof; and shall by general law provide for the sale, lease[,] or other disposition of such lands.

The legislature BY AN ACT ADOPTED [by a resolution concurred in] by TWO-THIRDS [2/3]

Explanation—Matter within [] is stricken, matter in capitals is new.

of the members elected to and serving in each house may [from time to time declare] DESIGNATE any part of such lands AS [to be] a state land reserve. [and may remove lands from such classification.] No lands in the state land reserve may be REMOVED FROM THE RESERVE, sold, leased or otherwise disposed of except by an act of the legislature.

Sec. 6. Aliens who are residents of this state shall enjoy the same rights and privileges in property as citizens of this state.

ARTICLE XI PUBLIC OFFICERS AND EMPLOYMENT

Sec.	Com. Proposal
1. Oath of Office	25a
2. Terms of Office	61a
3. Extra Compensation	62a
4. Custodian of Funds, Accounting	55a
5. Classified Civil Service, creation	22a
6. Civil Service Commission	22a
7. Commission to make rules and fix compensation	22a
8. Increases in Compensation	22a
9. May abolish positions	22a
10. Commission to recommend increases to governor and legislature	22a
11. Commission to receive appropriations	22a
12. Violations of Civil Service Article ..	22a
13. Civil Service, Local Government, county	76a, 81m
14. Impeachment	42a, 42b, 42c, 42d
15. Removal of Elected Officers	42e

Article XI

Public Officers and Employment

Sec. 1. [Members of the legislature and] All officers, LEGISLATIVE, executive and judicial, [shall,] before [they enter] ENTERING upon the duties of their respective offices, SHALL take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: ["I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the constitution of this state, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of according to the best of my ability."] No other oath, affirmation, or any religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust.

Sec. 2. The terms of office of elective state officers, members of the legislature[,] and JUSTICES AND judges of courts of record shall begin at [12:00] TWELVE o'clock noon on the first day of January next succeeding their election, except as otherwise provided in this constitution. The terms of office of county officers shall begin on the first day of January next succeeding their election, except as otherwise provided

by law.

Sec. 3. Neither the legislature nor any political subdivision of this state shall grant or authorize extra compensation to any public officer, agent or contractor after the service has been rendered or the contract entered into.

Sec. 4. No person having custody or control of public moneys shall [have a seat in] BE A MEMBER OF the legislature, [n]or be eligible to any office of trust or profit under this state, until he shall have made an accounting, as provided by law, of all sums for which he may be liable.

Sec. 5. The classified state civil service shall consist of all positions in the state service except those filled by popular election, heads of principal departments, members of boards and commissions, the [chief] PRINCIPAL executive officer of boards and commissions heading principal departments, employees of courts of record, employees of the legislature, employees of the state institutions of higher education, all persons in the armed forces of the state, [8] EIGHT exempt positions in the office of the governor, and within each principal department, when requested by the department head, [2] TWO other exempt positions, one of which shall be policy-making. The civil service commission may exempt [3] THREE additional positions of a policy-making nature within each principal department.

Sec. 6. The civil service commission shall be non-salaried and shall consist of [4] FOUR persons, not more than [2] TWO of whom shall be members of the same political party, appointed by the governor for TERMS OF [8] EIGHT yearS, [overlapping terms.] NO TWO OF WHICH SHALL EXPIRE IN THE SAME YEAR.

The administration of the commission's powers shall be vested in a state personnel director who shall be a member of the classified service and who shall be responsible to and selected by the commission after open competitive examination.

Sec. 7. The commission shall classify all positions in the classified service according to their respective duties and responsibilities, fix rates of compensation for all classes of positions, approve or disapprove disbursements for all personal services, determine by competitive examination and performance exclusively on the basis of merit, efficiency and fitness the qualifications of all candidates for positions in the classified service, make rules and regulations covering all personnel transactions, and regulate all conditions of employment in the classified service.

No person shall be appointed to or promoted in the classified service who has not been certified BY THE COMMISSION as qualified for such appointment or promotion [by the commission]. No appointments, promotions, demotions or removals in the classified service shall be made for

partisan, racial or religious considerations.

Sec. 8. Increases in rates of compensation authorized by the commission may be effective only at the start of a fiscal year and shall require prior notice to the governor, who shall transmit such increases to the legislature as part of his budget. Within 60 calendar days following such transmission, the legislature may, by a [2/3] TWO-THIRDS vote of the members elected to and serving in each house, reject, reduce, or modify increases in rates of compensation authorized by the commission[:]. [Provided however,] The legislature may not reduce rates of compensation below those in effect at the time of the transmission of increases authorized by the commission. The legislature may, by a majority vote of the members elected to and serving in each house, waive the notice and permit increases in rates of compensation to be effective at a time other than the start of a fiscal year.

Sec. 9. The appointing authorities may create or abolish positions for reasons of administrative efficiency without the approval of the commission. Positions shall not be created nor abolished except for reasons of administrative efficiency. Any employee considering himself aggrieved by the abolition of a position shall have a right of appeal to the commission through established grievance procedures.

Sec. 10. The civil service commission shall recommend to the governor and to the legislature rates of compensation for all appointed positions within the executive department not a part of the classified service.

Sec. 11. To enable the commission to exercise its powers, the legislature shall appropriate to the commission for the ensuing fiscal year a sum not less than one percent of the aggregate payroll of the classified service for the preceding fiscal year, as certified by the commission. Within [6] SIX months after the conclusion of each fiscal year the commission shall return to the state treasury all [funds] MONEYS unexpended for that fiscal year.

The commission shall furnish reports of expenditures, at least annually, to the governor and the legislature and shall be subject to annual audit as provided by law.

Sec. 12. No payment for personal services shall be made or authorized until the provisions of this [article] CONSTITUTION PERTAINING TO CIVIL SERVICE have been complied with in every particular. Violation of any of the provisions hereof may be restrained or observance compelled by injunctive or mandamus proceedings brought by any citizen of the state.

Sec. 13. BY ORDINANCE OR RESOLUTION WHICH SHALL NOT TAKE EFFECT UNTIL APPROVED BY A MAJORITY OF THE ELECTORS VOTING THEREON, each city, village,

township, county, school district[,] and other governmental unit[s] or authorit[ies]Y [performing the same or similar functions] may[, by ordinance or resolution of the governing body which ordinance or resolution shall not take effect until approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon,] establish, modify or discontinue a merit system for its employees other than teachers under contract or tenure. The state civil service commission may on request furnish technical services [to them] TO ANY SUCH UNIT on a reimbursable basis.

[The board of supervisors of any county with a population of 1,000,000 or more shall have the power by ordinance to establish a merit system for county employment. The ordinance or any amendments thereto shall not take effect until approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon.]

Sec. 14. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeaching civil officers for corrupt conduct in office or for crimes or misdemeanors, but a majority of the members elected and serving shall be necessary to direct an impeachment.

When an impeachment is directed, the house of representatives shall elect [3] THREE of its members to prosecute the impeachment.

Every impeachment shall be tried by the senate immediately after the final adjournment of the legislature. The senators shall take an oath or affirmation truly and impartially to try and determine the impeachment according to the evidence. When the governor or lieutenant governor is tried, the chief justice of the supreme court shall preside.

No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of [2/3] TWO-THIRDS of the senators elected and serving. Judgment in case of conviction shall not extend further than removal from office, but the person convicted shall be liable to punishment according to law.

No judicial officer shall exercise ANY OF THE FUNCTIONS OF his office after an impeachment is directed until he is acquitted.

Sec. 15. Any elected officer of a political subdivision may be removed from office in the manner and for the causes [prescribed] PROVIDED by law.

ARTICLE XII AMENDMENT & REVISION

Sec.	Com. Proposal
1. By Legislature	64a
2. By Petition of Electors	65a
3. Constitutional Convention	66a

Explanation—Matter within [] is stricken, matter in capitals is new.

Article XII

Amendment & Revision

Sec. 1. Amendments to this constitution may be proposed in the senate or house of representatives. Proposed amendments agreed to by [2/3] TWO-THIRDS of the members elected to and serving in each house on a [yea and nay] vote WITH THE NAMES AND VOTE OF THOSE VOTING entered in the respective journals shall be submitted, not less than 60 days thereafter, to the electors at the next general election or special election as the legislature shall direct. If a majority of electors voting on [such] a proposed amendment approve [such amendment,] THE SAME, it shall become part of the constitution and shall abrogate or amend existing provisions of the constitution at the end of 45 days after the date of the election at which it was approved.

Sec. 2. Amendments may be proposed to this constitution by petition of the registered electors of this state. Every petition shall include the full text of the proposed amendment, and be signed by registered electors of the state equal in number to at least 10 percent of the total vote cast for all candidates for governor at the last preceding general election at which a governor was elected, or 300,000 registered electors, whichever is less. Such petitions shall be filed with the person authorized by law to receive the same at least 120 days before the election at which the proposed amendment is to be voted upon. Any such petition shall be in the form, and shall be signed and circulated in such manner, as prescribed by law. The person authorized by law to receive such petition[,] shall[,] upon its receipt[,] determine, as provided by law, the validity and sufficiency of the signatures on the petition, and make an official announcement thereof at least 60 days prior to the election at which the proposed amendment is to be voted upon.

Any amendment proposed by such petition shall be submitted, not less than 120 days after it was filed, to the electors at the next GENERAL election. [at which any state officer is to be elected.] Such proposed amendment, existing provisions of the constitution which would be altered or abrogated thereby, and the question as it shall appear on the ballot [used in such election] shall be published in full as provided by law. Copies of such publication shall be posted in each polling place and furnished to news media as provided by law.

The ballot to be used in such election shall contain a statement of the purpose of the proposed amendment, expressed in not more than 100 words, exclusive of caption. Such statement of purpose and caption shall be prepared by the person authorized by law, and shall consist of a true and impartial statement of the purpose of the amendment in such language as shall create no prejudice

for or against the proposed amendment.

If the proposed amendment is approved by a majority of the electors voting on the question, the proposed amendment shall become part of the constitution, and shall abrogate or amend existing provisions of the constitution at the end of 45 days after the date of the election at which it was approved. IF TWO OR MORE AMENDMENTS APPROVED BY THE ELECTORS AT THE SAME ELECTION CONFLICT, THAT AMENDMENT RECEIVING THE HIGHEST AFFIRMATIVE VOTE SHALL PREVAIL.

Sec. 3. At the general election to be held in the year 1978, and in each 16th year thereafter and at such times as may be provided by law, the question of a general revision of the constitution shall be submitted to the electors of the state. If a majority of the electors voting on the question decide in favor of a convention for such purpose, at an election to be held not later than [4] FOUR months after the proposal was certified as approved, the electors of each [house of] representative[s] district as then organized shall elect one delegate and the electors of each senatorial district as then organized shall elect one delegate. The delegates so elected shall convene at the SEAT OF GOVERNMENT [capital city] on the first Tuesday in October next succeeding such election or at an earlier date if provided by law.

The convention shall choose its own officers, determine the rules of its proceedings and judge the qualifications, elections and returns of its members. The governor shall appoint a qualified resident of the same district to fill a vacancy in the office of any delegate. [If the legislature shall determine that delegates shall be elected on a partisan basis, the governor shall appoint a qualified resident of the same district and of the same party.] WHO SHALL BE A MEMBER OF THE SAME PARTY AS THE DELEGATE VACATING THE OFFICE IF THE LEGISLATURE PROVIDES FOR PARTISAN ELECTION OF DELEGATES. The convention shall have power to appoint such officers, employees and assistants as it deems necessary and to fix their compensation; to provide for the printing and distribution of its documents, journals and proceedings; to explain and disseminate information about the proposed constitution and to complete the business of the convention in an orderly manner. Each delegate shall receive for his services compensation provided by law.

No proposed constitution or amendment adopted by such convention shall be submitted to the electors for approval as hereinafter provided unless by the assent of a majority of all the delegates elected to and serving in the convention, WITH THE NAMES AND VOTE OF THOSE VOTING [the yeas and nays being] entered in the journal. Any proposed constitution or amendments adopted

by such convention shall be submitted to the qualified electors in the manner and at the time provided by such convention not less than 90 days after final adjournment of the convention. Upon the approval of such constitution or amendments by a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon the constitution or amendments shall take effect as provided by the convention.

SCHEDULE AND TEMPORARY PROVISIONS

Sec.	Com. Proposal
1. Attorney general to recommend necessary laws	44d
2. Writs, actions, claims, etc. remain effective	44b
3. Officers continue their duties	44c and 71g
4. Terms of officers elected November, 1962	68b
5. Terms of governor, etc. elected 1964. When 4 year terms begin	80 and 71a
6. Senate Apportionment	80
7. Supreme Court, reduction to seven justices	91a
8. Judges of Probate, eligible for re-election	96f
9. Overlapping terms for judiciary	96j
10. State Board of Education	47a
11. Boards of Control	98c
12. Educational Boards	
13. Initial allocation	71b
14. Contractual obligations remain in force	6a
15. Mackinac Bridge refunding	23b
16. Constitution submitted to people, when	68a
17. Constitution submitted to people, manner	68c

TO INSURE THE ORDERLY TRANSITION FROM THE CONSTITUTION OF 1908 TO THIS CONSTITUTION THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE IS SET FORTH TO BE EFFECTIVE FOR SUCH PERIOD AS ITS PROVISIONS REQUIRE.

Sec. 1. The attorney general [of the state] shall recommend to the legislature AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE [at the commencement of the next session] such changes AS MAY BE NECESSARY [in existing laws as may be deemed necessary] to adapt EXISTING LAWS [the same] to this constitution.

Sec. 2. All writs, actions, suits, proceedings, civil or criminal liabilities, prosecutions, judgments, sentences, orders, decrees, appeals, causes of action, contracts, claims, demands, titles and rights [of individuals, partnerships, bodies corporate, and of this state or any subdivision or agency thereof] existing on the effective date [hereof] OF THIS CONSTITUTION shall continue unaffected except as modified in accordance with the provisions of this constitution.

Sec. 3. Except as otherwise provided in this constitution, all officers filling any office by election or appointment shall continue to exercise THEIR POWERS AND [the] duties [thereof, according to their respective commissions or appointments,] until their offices shall have been abolished or their successors selected and qualified in accordance with this constitution or the laws enacted pursuant thereto.

No provision of this constitution, or of law or of executive order authorized by this constitution shall shorten the term of any person elected to state office at a statewide election ON [in] or prior to THE DATE ON WHICH THIS CONSTITUTION IS SUBMITTED TO A VOTE. [November, 1962.] In the event the duties of any [of] such officers shall not have been ABOLISHED OR incorporated into one or more of the principal departments at the expiration of his term, such officer shall continue to serve until his duties are so incorporated OR ABOLISHED.

Sec. 4. All officers elected [on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1962] AT THE SAME ELECTION THAT THIS CONSTITUTION IS SUBMITTED TO THE PEOPLE FOR ADOPTION [under the 1908 Constitution as amended and existing laws] shall take office [on and after the first day of January, 1963,] and complete the term to which they were elected UNDER THE 1908 CONSTITUTION AND EXISTING LAWS AND CONTINUE TO SERVE UNTIL THEIR SUCCESSORS ARE ELECTED AND QUALIFIED PURSUANT TO THIS CONSTITUTION OR LAW.

Sec. 5. Notwithstanding any other provision in this constitution, the governor, THE lieutenant governor, THE secretary of state [and], THE attorney general, AND state senators shall be elected at the general election in 1964 to serve for [2] TWO year terms beginning on the first day of January next succeeding their election. The first [4 year] election OF SUCH OFFICERS FOR FOUR-YEAR TERMS under this constitution shall be held at the general election in 1966.

Sec. 6. The state shall be districted for the purpose of electing senators in accordance with the provisions of [Committee Proposal 80, section a,] ARTICLE IV, SECTION 2 after the official publication of the total population count of the 1970 decennial federal census. Until the [re]apportionment of the senate following the 1970 census, the senatorial districts under the 1908 constitution[, as amended,] shall remain intact except that upon the adoption of this constitution each of the counties of Kent, Genesee, Macomb and Oakland shall be divided by the apportionment commission into [2] TWO senatorial districts and Wayne county into [8] EIGHT senatorial districts in accordance with this constitution.

Sec. 7. [A vacancy hereafter created as the result of the death, retirement or resignation of one incumbent justice shall not be filled.]

NOTWITHSTANDING THE PROVISIONS OF THIS CONSTITUTION THAT THE SUPREME COURT SHALL CONSIST OF SEVEN JUSTICES IT SHALL CONSIST OF EIGHT JUSTICES UNTIL THE TIME THAT A VACANCY OCCURS AS A RESULT OF DEATH, RETIREMENT OR RESIGNATION OF A JUSTICE. THE FIRST SUCH VACANCY SHALL NOT BE FILLED.

Sec. 8. Any [supreme court justice, circuit judge,] judge of probate serving [at] ON the [time this constitution becomes] effective DATE OF THIS CONSTITUTION may serve the remainder of the term and be eligible TO SUCCEED HIMSELF for election [to his present office] regardless of other provisions in this constitution requiring him to be licensed to practice law in this state.

Sec. 9. The provisions of [this] Article VI providing that terms of JUDICIAL offices shall not all expire at the same time, shall be implemented BY LAW PROVIDING THAT at the next election for such offices [by legislation providing for elections] JUDGES SHALL BE ELECTED for terms of varying length, none of which shall be shorter than the [basic] REGULAR term provided for the office.

Sec. 10. THE MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION PROVIDED FOR IN ARTICLE VIII SECTION 3 SHALL FIRST BE ELECTED AT THE FIRST GENERAL ELECTION AFTER THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THIS CONSTITUTION FOR THE FOLLOWING TERMS: TWO SHALL BE ELECTED FOR TWO YEARS, TWO FOR FOUR YEARS, TWO FOR SIX YEARS, AND TWO FOR EIGHT YEARS AS PRESCRIBED BY LAW.

THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION PROVIDED FOR IN THE CONSTITUTION OF 1908 IS ABOLISHED AT TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON JANUARY 1 OF THE YEAR FOLLOWING THE FIRST GENERAL ELECTION UNDER THIS CONSTITUTION AND THE TERMS OF MEMBERS THEREOF SHALL THEN EXPIRE.

Sec. 11. THE PROVISIONS OF THIS CONSTITUTION PROVIDING FOR MEMBERS OF BOARDS OF CONTROL OF INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND THE STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC COMMUNITY AND JUNIOR COLLEGES SHALL BE IMPLEMENTED BY LAW. THE LAW MAY PROVIDE THAT THE TERM OF EACH MEMBER IN OFFICE ON THE DATE OF THE VOTE ON THIS CONSTITUTION MAY BE EXTENDED, AND MAY FURTHER PROVIDE THAT THE INITIAL TERMS OF OFFICE OF MEMBERS MAY BE LESS THAN EIGHT YEARS.

Sec. 12. THE PROVISIONS OF THIS CONSTITUTION INCREASING THE NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY AND OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY TO EIGHT, AND OF THEIR TERMS OF OFFICE TO EIGHT YEARS, SHALL BE IMPLEMENTED BY LAW. THE LAW MAY PROVIDE THAT THE TERM OF EACH MEMBER IN OFFICE ON THE DATE OF THE VOTE ON THIS CONSTITUTION MAY BE EXTENDED ONE YEAR, AND MAY FURTHER PROVIDE THAT THE INITIAL TERMS OF OFFICE OF THE ADDITIONAL MEMBERS MAY BE LESS THAN EIGHT YEARS.

Sec. 13. The initial allocation of departments by law pursuant to Article V, Section 2 shall be completed within two years after the effective date of this constitution. If such allocation shall not have been completed within such period, the governor, within one year thereafter, by executive order, shall make the initial allocation.

Sec. 14. Contractual obligations of the state incurred pursuant to the constitution of 1908 [as amended] shall continue to be obligations of the state.

For the retirement of [such] notes and bonds [as may have been] issued under Section 26 of Article X of the 1908 constitution, there is hereby appropriated from the general fund each year during their life a sum equal to the amount of principal and interest payments due and payable in each [such] year.

Sec. 15. [Provided however, That] The legislature [is authorized to provide by general law adopted] by a vote of [2/3] TWO-THIRDS of the members elected to and serving in each house MAY PROVIDE THAT THE STATE MAY [for the] borrow[ing of] money AND MAY PLEDGE ITS FULL FAITH AND CREDIT for [the] refunding [of] any bonds issued by the Mackinac Bridge Authority[,] AND at [which] THE time OF REFUNDING the Mackinac Bridge Authority [Act] shall be [repealed] ABOLISHED and the operation of the bridge SHALL be assumed by the state highway department. THE LEGISLATURE MAY IMPLEMENT THIS SECTION BY LAW.

Sec. 16. This constitution shall be submitted to the people for their adoption or rejection at the general election to be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1962. It shall be the duty of the secretary of state forthwith to give notice of such submission to all other officers required to give or publish any notice in regard to A GENERAL [such] election. He shall give notice that this constitution will be duly submitted to the electors at such election. The notice shall be given in the manner required for the election of governor.

Sec. 17. Every registered elector may vote

1 on the adoption of the constitution. The board
 2 of election commissioners in each county shall
 3 cause to be printed on a ballot separate from
 4 the ballot containing the names of the nominees
 5 for office, the words: ["] Shall the revised con-
 6 stitution be adopted? () Yes. () No. ["] All
 7 votes cast at THE [this] election shall be taken,
 8 counted, canvassed and returned as provided by

law for the election of state officers. [Should]
 IF the revised constitution so submitted receiveS
 more votes in its favor than were cast against
 it, it shall be the supreme law of the state on
 and after the first day of January OF THE YEAR
 FOLLOWING ITS ADOPTION [,1963, except as
 otherwise provided in this constitution].

Explanation—Matter within [] is stricken, matter in capitals is new.

Beaman	Heideman	Richards, J. B.
Bentley	Higgs	Richards, L. W.
Binkowski	Howes	Romney
Blandford	Hoxie	Rush
Boothby	Hubbs	Seyferth
Brake	Hutchinson	Shackleton
Brown, G. E.	Iverson	Shaffer
Butler, Mrs.	Judd, Mrs.	Sharpe
Conklin, Mrs.	Karn	Sleder
Cudlip	Kirk, S.	Spitler
Cushman, Mrs.	Koeze, Mrs.	Stafseth
Danhof	Krolikowski	Staiger
Dehnke	Kuhn	Stamm
Dell	Leibrand	Sterrett
DeVries	Leppien	Stevens
Doty, Dean	Mahinske	Thomson
Doty, Donald	Martin	Tubbs
Durst	McAllister	Turner
Elliott, A. G.	McCauley	Tweedie
Erickson	McGowan, Miss	Upton
Everett	McLogan	Van Dusen
Farnsworth	Millard	Wanger
Figy	Mosier	White
Finch	Norris	Wilkowski
Follo	Page	Wood
Gadola	Perras	Woolfenden
Goebel	Plank	Yeager
Gover	Pollock	Youngblood
Gust	Powell	

Nays — 30

Austin	Elliott, Mrs. Daisy	Marshall
Baginski	Faxon	Murphy
Balcer	Garvin	Nord
Barthwell	Greene	Ostrow
Bradley	Hart, Miss	Pellow
Brown, T. S.	Hatcher, Mrs.	Perlich
Buback	Hodges	Sablich
Dade	Jones	Stopczynski
Douglas	Lesinski	Suzore
Downs	Madar	Young

SECRETARY CHASE: On the passage of article I, as amended, the yeas are 98; the nays, 30.

VICE PRESIDENT HUTCHINSON: A majority of the delegates elect having voted in favor thereof, **article I**, as amended, is passed.

For sections 1, and 3 through 23 of article I as passed, see above, page 3047.

Following is section 2 of article I as amended and passed:

Sec. 2. No person shall be denied the equal protection of the laws; nor shall any person be denied the enjoyment of his civil or political rights or be discriminated against in the exercise thereof because of race, color, religion, or national origin. The legislature shall implement this section by appropriate legislation.

Following is explanation of vote submitted by Messrs. Jones, Young, Marshall, Barthwell, Faxon, Lesinski, Garvin, Sablich, Bradley, Downs, Buback, Mrs. Daisy Elliott and Miss Hart:

We voted against article I because it has included an unconstitutional search and seizure provision.

We favor in preference the language of the United States constitution, which guarantees citizens' rights against unreasonable search and seizure by police and law enforcement officials.

We offered and supported language which would make the provisions of the Michigan constitution identical with that of the federal constitution so Michigan citizens would get the same protection under the state constitution that is received under the federal constitution. Unfortunately these amendments were rejected and the citizens of Michigan under the proposed language of article I would not have the same clearcut state protection that is guaranteed by the federal constitution.

We believe citizens should have clearcut language in both the federal and state constitutions protecting them against

unreasonable search and seizure without any ifs, ands or buts.

We, therefore, voted against article I and hope that before third reading is completed this language will be revised to meet the standards of the federal constitution.

Following is explanation of vote submitted by Mr. Madar:

I voted against article I because it has included an unconstitutional search and seizure provision.

I favor in preference the language of the United States constitution, which guarantees citizens' rights against unreasonable search and seizure by police and law enforcement officials.

There has been offered and supported language which would make the provisions of the Michigan constitution identical with that of the federal constitution so Michigan citizens would get the same protection under the state constitution that is received under the federal constitution. Unfortunately, these amendments were rejected and the citizens of Michigan under the proposed language of article I would not have the same clearcut state protection that is guaranteed by the federal constitution.

I believe citizens should have clearcut language in both the federal and state constitutions protecting them against unreasonable search and seizure without any ifs, ands or buts.

Therefore, I voted against article I and hope that before third reading is completed, this language will be revised to meet the standards of the federal constitution.

VICE PRESIDENT HUTCHINSON: The secretary will read.

SECRETARY CHASE: **Article III**, general government.

[Article III, sections 1 and 2, was read by the secretary. For text, see above, page 3050.]

MR. GUST: Mr. President.

VICE PRESIDENT HUTCHINSON: Mr. Gust.

MR. GUST: Sometime in the course of this convention somebody will not object that these provisions be approved as read. Do we have to read each and every one? I move that the sections of this article be printed in the journal and be considered read.

VICE PRESIDENT HUTCHINSON: Is there objection?

A DELEGATE: Objection.

VICE PRESIDENT HUTCHINSON: Objection is heard and so the secretary will read.

SECRETARY CHASE: Section 3:

[Article III, sections 3 through 8, was read by the secretary. For text, see above, page 3050.]

VICE PRESIDENT HUTCHINSON: Mr. Cudlip.

MR. CUDLIP: Mr. President, members of the convention, the printed draft that you have before you was received on this floor about 10:30 today, and since that time, the committee on style and drafting and our research department has been reviewing it. It went to bed last night at 4:30 with the printer. We found some typographical errors. These are errors, as you well know, that were made — and I'm not blaming anybody; they did a great job — at the printing establishment and they were contrary to the proofs submitted. When we get to article V I will point out the typographical errors which you should correct on your draft before amendments are offered thereto or before any debate is in line.

VICE PRESIDENT HUTCHINSON: The question is upon the adoption of article III. All those in favor of the passage of article III will vote aye. Those opposed will vote nay. Have you all voted on the passage of article III? If so, the secretary will lock the machine and record the vote.

The roll was called and the delegates voted as follows:

Yeas — 128

Allen	Goebel	Page
Andrus, Miss	Gover	Pellow

Anspach	Greene	Perlich
Austin	Gust	Plank
Baginski	Habermehl	Pollock
Balcer	Hanna, W. F.	Powell
Barthwell	Hannah, J. A.	Prettie
Batchelor	Hart, Miss	Pugsley
Beaman	Haskill	Radka
Bentley	Hatch	Rajkovich
Binkowski	Hatcher, Mrs.	Richards, J. B.
Blandford	Heideman	Richards, L. W.
Boothby	Higgs	Romney
Bradley	Hodges	Rush
Brake	Howes	Sablich
Brown, G. E.	Hoxie	Seyferth
Brown, T. S.	Hubbs	Shackleton
Buback	Iverson	Shaffer
Butler, Mrs.	Jones	Sharpe
Conklin, Mrs.	Judd, Mrs.	Sleder
Cudlip	Karn	Spitler
Cushman, Mrs.	King	Stafseth
Dade	Kirk, S.	Staiger
Danhof	Koeze, Mrs.	Stamm
Dehnke	Kuhn	Sterrett
Dell	Lawrence	Stevens
Donnelly, Miss	Leibrand	Stopczynski
Doty, Dean	Leppien	Suzore
Doty, Donald	Lesinski	Thomson
Douglas	Madar	Tubbs
Downs	Mahinske	Turner
Durst	Marshall	Tweedie
Elliott, A. G.	Martin	Upton
Elliott, Mrs. Daisy	McAllister	Van Dusen
Erickson	McCauley	Wanger
Everett	McGowan, Miss	White
Farnsworth	McLogan	Wilkowski
Faxon	Millard	Wood
Figy	Mosier	Woolfenden
Finch	Murphy	Yeager
Follo	Nord	Young
Gadola	Norris	Youngblood
Garvin	Ostrow	

Nays — 0

SECRETARY CHASE: On the passage of article III, the yeas are 128; the nays, none.

VICE PRESIDENT HUTCHINSON: A majority of the delegates elect voting in favor thereof, **article III** is passed.

For Article III as passed, see above, page 3050.

The secretary will read article IV.

SECRETARY CHASE: Article IV, legislative branch.

MR. WOOLFENDEN: Mr. President.

VICE PRESIDENT HUTCHINSON: Mr. Woolfenden.

MR. WOOLFENDEN: I note that this article IV is composed of 53 sections and it requires 6 pages of the journal to set it forth in full. It would seem to me that practical considerations and also consideration for the secretary's voicebox would indicate that we should waive the reading of this and, if it's appropriate, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of this entire article be waived.

VICE PRESIDENT HUTCHINSON: Is there objection?

A DELEGATE: Objection:

VICE PRESIDENT HUTCHINSON: Objection is heard.

SECRETARY CHASE: Article IV, legislative branch.

VICE PRESIDENT HUTCHINSON: Mr. Leppien. For what purpose do you seek recognition?

MR. LEPPHEN: I think, Mr. President, fellow delegates, this is a parliamentary inquiry. May I ask if it is proposed that the document as we now have it is to be reprinted with the changes in it and furnished to the delegates? Could someone answer that, either Chairman Cudlip or someone else?

VICE PRESIDENT HUTCHINSON: If Mr. Cudlip cares to answer.

MR. CUDLIP: Mr. President, Mr. Leppien, members of the convention, unless the rules and resolutions committee provides otherwise, it seems to me that, of course, there will be a reprint of this. My concept of this is subject to correction. When we

leave here this week or the first part of next week — whenever we do leave here — we will have before us the will of the convention in terms of substantial proposals from the committee and, of course, there will be a reprint of this to correct any typographical errors and any changes made on third reading so that when this body reconvenes, whenever it is — it is now scheduled for August 1 — there will be before us the will of the body expressed in black and white, and that's it.

MR. LEPPHEN: Mr. President, if I may make this observation and not be out of order: it seems to me, because of what Chairman Cudlip has just informed us, that to put all of this in the journal by the reading of the secretary is a pure waste of time and money. It seems to me that this convention could well resolve itself to not making objections to having it considered read inasmuch as we now understand that this will be furnished to us at the earliest opportunity with all corrections and, of course, with any amendments thereto, so that we will have it in one form in one place.

VICE PRESIDENT HUTCHINSON: Mr. Leppien, Mr. Chase will respond further.

SECRETARY CHASE: The printer is in the process now of printing 500 additional copies of this as a supplement for today's journal. Any typographical errors that have been noted by the chairman of the committee on style and drafting will be indicated in tomorrow's journal. In addition to that, in tomorrow's journal we will print in full the sections that the convention has amended today so that you will have the complete text of the amended sections before you tomorrow, and note will be made of the sections that were agreed to without amendment. So that, between the correction of typographical errors and the amendments that you will make in the consideration by articles, you will have the action of the convention in its entirety by that process.

MR. BENTLEY: Mr. President.

VICE PRESIDENT HUTCHINSON: Mr. Bentley.

MR. BENTLEY: Parliamentary inquiry. Would a motion be in order to divide the article for purposes of reading and consideration, keeping in mind the fact that we, of course, will require a final vote on the entire article?

VICE PRESIDENT HUTCHINSON: No. The Chair would rule that the question before the body according to our rules is the passage of the article and it cannot be divided. The secretary will read article IV.

SECRETARY CHASE: **Article IV**, legislative branch.

Article IV, sections 1 through 53, was read by the secretary. For text, see above, page 3051.

VICE PRESIDENT HUTCHINSON: Mr. Cudlip.

MR. CUDLIP: Mr. President and members of the convention, just for your information, there are relocations of some of these paragraphs amongst the proposed new articles, as you know. In the next to the last paragraph on the second page of the document, the second column, that —

SECRETARY CHASE: It should be the tenth page, shouldn't it, Mr. Cudlip?

MR. CUDLIP: I'm sorry. I just wanted to call your attention to the fact that the words in brackets there appear in article IX. That's bracketed, which means deleted, and here shifted over in article IX, and in the index regarding article IX that subject is designated as 78a and the words appear — the words taken, as I suggested — appear in the second paragraph of section 21.

SECRETARY CHASE: The material bracketed is the next to the last paragraph, the righthand column, on the tenth page.

MR. CUDLIP: Thank you, Mr. Secretary.

SECRETARY CHASE: The words from section 53 of article IV:

The legislature shall provide by law for the maintenance of uniform accounting systems by units of local government and the auditing of county accounts by competent state authority and other units of government as provided by law, will be found in article IX, section 21, column 1, beginning in line 45. You'll find the same language there:

PREAMBLE

We, the people of the State of Michigan, grateful to Almighty God for the blessings of freedom, and earnestly desiring to secure these blessings undiminished to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution.

Article I

Declaration of Rights

Sec. 1. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for their equal benefit, security and protection.

Sec. 2. No person shall be denied the equal protection of the laws; nor shall any person be denied the enjoyment of his civil or political rights or be discriminated against in the exercise thereof because of religion, race, color or national origin. The legislature shall implement this section by appropriate legislation.

Sec. 3. The people have the right peaceably to assemble, to consult for the common good, to instruct their representatives and to petition the government for redress of grievances.

Sec. 4. Every person shall be at liberty to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. No person shall be compelled to attend, or, against his consent, to contribute to the erection or support of any place of religious worship, or to pay tithes, taxes or other rates for the support of any minister of the gospel or teacher of religion. No money shall be appropriated or drawn from the treasury for the benefit of any religious sect or society, theological or religious seminary; nor shall property belonging to the state be appropriated for any such purpose. The civil and political rights, privileges and capacities of no person shall be diminished or enlarged on account of his religious belief.

Sec. 5. Every person may freely speak, write, express and publish his views on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of such right; and no law shall be enacted to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press.

Sec. 6. Every person has a right to keep and bear arms for the defense of himself and the state.

Sec. 7. The military shall in all cases and at all times be in strict subordination to the civil power.

Sec. 8. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner or occupant, nor in time of war, except in a manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 9. Neither slavery, nor involuntary servitude unless for the punishment of crime, shall ever be tolerated in this state.

Sec. 10. No bill of attainder, ex post facto law or law impairing the obligation of contract shall be enacted.

Sec. 11. The person, houses, papers and possessions of every person shall be secure from unreasonable searches and seizures. No warrant to search any place or to seize any person or things shall issue without describing them, nor without probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation. The provisions of this section shall not be construed to bar from evidence in any criminal proceeding any narcotic drug, firearm, bomb, explosive or any other dangerous weapon, seized by a peace officer outside the curtilage of any dwelling house in this state.

Sec. 12. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

Sec. 13. A suitor in any court of this state has the right to prosecute or defend his suit,

either in his own proper person or by an attorney.

Sec. 14. The right of trial by jury shall remain, but shall be waived in all civil cases unless demanded by one of the parties in the manner prescribed by law. In all civil cases tried by 12 jurors a verdict shall be received when 10 jurors agree.

Sec. 15. No person shall be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy. All persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for murder and treason when the proof is evident or the presumption great.

Sec. 16. Excessive bail shall not be required; excessive fines shall not be imposed; cruel or unusual punishment shall not be inflicted; nor shall witnesses be unreasonably detained.

Sec. 17. No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law. The right of all individuals, firms, corporations and voluntary associations to fair and just treatment in the course of legislative and executive investigations and hearings shall not be infringed.

Sec. 18. No person shall be rendered incompetent to be a witness on account of his opinions on matters of religious belief.

Sec. 19. In all prosecutions for libels the truth may be given in evidence to the jury; and, if it appears to the jury that the matter charged as libelous is true and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the accused shall be acquitted.

Sec. 20. In every criminal prosecution, the accused shall have the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury, which may consist of less than 12 jurors in all courts not of record; to be informed of the nature of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; to have the assistance of counsel for his defense; to have an appeal as a matter of right; and in courts of record, when the trial court so orders, to have such reasonable assistance as may be necessary to perfect and prosecute an appeal.

Sec. 21. No person shall be imprisoned for debt arising out of or founded on contract, express or implied, except in cases of fraud or breach of trust.

Sec. 22. Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against it or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless upon the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act or on confession in open court.

Sec. 23. The enumeration in this constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Article II Elections

Sec. 1. Every citizen of the United States who has attained the age of 21 years, who has resided in this state six months, and who meets the requirements of local residence provided by law, shall be an elector and qualified to vote in any election except as otherwise provided in this constitution. The legislature shall define residence for voting purposes.

Sec. 2. The legislature may by law exclude persons from voting because of mental incompetence or commitment to a jail or penal institution.

Sec. 3. For purposes of voting in the election for president and vice-president of the United States only, the legislature may by law establish lesser residence requirements for citizens who have resided in this state for less than six months and may waive residence requirements for former citizens of this state who have removed herefrom. The legislature shall not permit voting by any person who meets the voting residence requirements of the state to which he has removed.

Sec. 4. The legislature shall enact laws to regulate the time, place and manner of all nominations and elections, except as otherwise provided in this constitution or in the constitution and laws of the United States. The legislature shall enact laws to preserve the purity of elections, to preserve the secrecy of the ballot, to guard against abuses of the elective franchise, and to provide for a system of voter registration and absentee voting. No law shall be enacted which permits a candidate in any partisan primary or partisan election to have a ballot designation except when required for identification of candidates for the same office who have the same or similar surnames.

Sec. 5. Except for special elections to fill vacancies, or as otherwise provided in this constitution, all elections for national, state, county and township offices shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in each even-numbered year or on such other date as members of the congress of the United States are regularly elected.

Sec. 6. Whenever any question is required to be submitted by a political subdivision to the electors which involves the increase of any ad valorem tax rate limitation for a period of more than five years, or the issue of bonds, only electors in, and who have property assessed for any ad valorem taxes in, any part of the district or territory to be affected by the result of such election or electors who are the lawful husbands or wives of such persons shall be entitled to vote thereon. All electors in the district or territory affected may vote on all other questions.

Sec. 7. A board of state canvassers of four

members shall be established by law. No candidate for an office to be canvassed nor any inspector of elections shall be eligible to serve as a member of a board of canvassers. A majority of any board of canvassers shall not be composed of members of the same political party.

Sec. 8. Laws shall be enacted to provide for the recall of all elective officers except judges of courts of record upon petition of electors equal in number to 25 percent of the number of persons voting in the last preceding election for the office of governor in the electoral district of the officer sought to be recalled. The sufficiency of any statement of reasons or grounds procedurally required shall be a political rather than a judicial question.

Sec. 9. The people reserve to themselves the power to propose laws and to enact and reject laws, called the initiative, and the power to approve or reject laws enacted by the legislature, called the referendum. The power of initiative extends only to laws which the legislature may enact under this constitution. The power of referendum does not extend to acts making appropriations for state institutions or to meet deficiencies in state funds and must be invoked in the manner prescribed by law within 90 days following the final adjournment of the legislative session at which the law was enacted. To invoke the initiative or referendum, petitions signed by a number of registered electors, not less than eight percent for initiative and five percent for referendum of the total vote cast for all candidates for governor at the last preceding general election at which a governor was elected shall be required.

No law as to which the power of referendum properly has been invoked shall be effective thereafter unless approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon at the next general election.

Any law proposed by initiative petition shall be either enacted or rejected by the legislature without change or amendment within 40 session days from the time such petition is received by the legislature. If any law proposed by such petition shall be enacted by the legislature it shall be subject to referendum, as hereinafter provided.

If the law so proposed is not enacted by the legislature within the 40 days, the state officer authorized by law shall submit such proposed law to the people for approval or rejection at the next general election. The legislature may reject any measure so proposed by initiative petition and propose a different measure upon the same subject by a yea and nay vote upon separate roll calls, and in such event both measures shall be submitted by such state officer to the electors for approval or rejection at the next general election.

Any law submitted to the people by either initiative or referendum petition and approved by

a majority of the votes cast thereon at any election shall take effect 10 days after the date of the official declaration of the vote. No law initiated or adopted by the people shall be subject to the veto power of the governor, and no law adopted by the people at the polls under the initiative provisions of this section shall be amended or repealed, except by a vote of the electors or three-fourths of the members elected to and serving in each house of the legislature. Laws approved by the people under the referendum provision of this section may be amended by the legislature at any subsequent session thereof. If two or more measures approved by the electors at the same election conflict, that receiving the highest affirmative vote shall prevail.

The legislature shall implement the provisions of this section.

Article III

General Government

Sec. 1. The seat of government shall be at Lansing.

Sec. 2. The powers of government are divided into three branches: legislative, executive and judicial. No person exercising powers of one branch shall exercise powers properly belonging to another branch except as expressly provided in this constitution.

Sec. 3. There shall be a great seal of the State of Michigan and its use shall be provided by law.

Sec. 4. The militia shall be organized, equipped and disciplined as provided by law.

Sec. 5. Subject to provisions of general law, this state or any political subdivision, any governmental authority or any combination thereof may enter into agreements for the performance, financing or execution of their respective functions, with any one or more of the other states, the United States, the Dominion of Canada, or any political subdivision thereof unless otherwise provided in this constitution. Any other provision of this constitution notwithstanding, an officer or employee of the state or of any such unit of government or subdivision or agency thereof may serve on or with any governmental body established for the purposes set forth in this section and shall not be required to relinquish his office or employment by reason of such service. The legislature may impose such restrictions, limitations or conditions on such service as it may deem appropriate.

Sec. 6. The state shall not be a party to, nor be financially interested in, any work of internal improvement, nor engage in carrying on any such work, except for public internal improvements provided by law.

Sec. 7. The common law and the statute laws now in force, not repugnant to this consti-

tution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitations, or are changed, amended or repealed.

Sec. 8. Either house of the legislature or the governor may request the opinion of the supreme court on important questions of law upon solemn occasions as to the constitutionality of legislation after it has been enacted into law but before its effective date.

Article IV Legislative Branch

Sec. 1. The legislative power of the State of Michigan is vested in a senate and a house of representatives.

Sec. 2. The senate shall consist of 38 members to be elected from single member districts at the same election as the governor for four-year terms concurrent with the term of office of the governor.

In districting the state for the purpose of electing senators after the official publication of the total population count of each federal decennial census, each county shall be assigned an apportionment factor equal to the sum of its percentage of the state's population as shown by the last regular federal decennial census computed to the nearest one-one hundredth of one percent multiplied by four and its percentage of the state's land area computed to the nearest one-one hundredth of one percent.

In arranging the state into senatorial districts, the apportionment commission shall be governed by the following rules:

(1) Counties with 13 or more apportionment factors shall be entitled as a class to senators in the proportion that the total apportionment factors of such counties bear to the total apportionment factors of the state computed to the nearest whole number. After each such county has been allocated one senator, the remaining senators to which this class of counties is entitled shall be distributed among such counties by the method of equal proportions applied to the apportionment factors.

(2) Counties having less than 13 apportionment factors shall be entitled as a class to senators in the proportion that the total apportionment factors of such counties bear to the total apportionment factors of the state computed to the nearest whole number. Such counties shall thereafter be arranged into senatorial districts that are compact, convenient, and contiguous by land, as rectangular in shape as possible, and having as nearly as possible 13 apportionment factors, but in no event less than 10 or more than 16. Insofar as possible, existing senatorial districts at the time of reapportionment shall not be altered unless there is a failure to comply with the above standards.

(3) Counties entitled to two or more senate districts shall be divided into single member districts. The population of such districts shall be as nearly equal as possible but shall not be less than 75 percent nor more than 125 percent of a number determined by dividing the population of the county by the number of senators to which it is entitled. Each such district shall follow incorporated city or township boundary lines to the extent possible and shall be compact, contiguous, and as nearly uniform in shape as possible.

Sec. 3. The house of representatives shall consist of 110 members elected for two-year terms from single member districts apportioned on a basis of population as provided in this article. The districts shall consist of compact and convenient territory contiguous by land.

Each county which has a population of not less than seven-tenths of one percent of the population of the state shall constitute a separate representative area. Each county having less than seven-tenths of one percent of the population of the state shall be combined with another county or counties to form a representative area of not less than seven-tenths of one percent of the population of the state. Any county which is isolated under the initial allocation as provided in this section shall be joined with that contiguous representative area having the smallest percentage of the state's population. Each such representative area shall be entitled initially to one representative.

After the assignment of one representative to each of the representative areas, the remaining house seats shall be apportioned among the representative areas on the basis of population by the method of equal proportions.

Any county comprising a representative area entitled to two or more representatives shall be divided into single member representative districts as follows:

(1) The population of such districts shall be as nearly equal as possible but shall not be less than 75 percent nor more than 125 percent of a number determined by dividing the population of the representative area by the number of representatives to which it is entitled.

(2) Such single member districts shall follow city and township boundaries where applicable and shall be composed of compact and contiguous territory as nearly square in shape as possible.

Any representative area consisting of more than one county, entitled to more than one representative, shall be divided into single member districts as equal as possible in population adhering to county lines.

Sec. 4. In counties having more than one representative or senatorial district, the territory in the same county annexed to or merged with a city between apportionments shall become a part of a contiguous representative or senatorial dis-

1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60

trict in the city with which it is combined, if provided by ordinance of the city. The district or districts with which the territory shall be combined shall be determined by such ordinance certified to the secretary of state. No such change in the boundaries of a representative or senatorial district shall have the effect of removing a legislator from office during his term.

Sec. 5. Island areas are considered to be contiguous by land to the county of which they are a part.

Sec. 6. A commission on legislative apportionment is hereby established consisting of eight persons, four of whom shall be selected by the state organizations of each of the two political parties whose candidates for governor received the highest vote at the last general election at which a governor was elected preceding each apportionment. If a candidate for governor of a third political party has received at such election more than 25 percent of such gubernatorial vote, the commission shall consist of 12 members, four of whom shall be selected by the state organization of the third political party. One member of the commission shall be selected by each political party organization from each of the following four regions: (1) The upper peninsula; (2) The northern part of the lower peninsula, north of a line drawn along the northern boundaries of the counties of Bay, Midland, Isabella, Mecosta, Nwaygo and Oceana; (3) Southwestern Michigan, those counties south of region (2) and west of a line drawn along the western boundaries of the counties of Bay, Saginaw, Shiawassee, Ingham, Jackson and Hillsdale; (4) Southeastern Michigan, the remaining counties of the state.

No officers or employees of the federal, state or local governments, excepting notaries public and members of the armed forces reserve, shall be eligible for membership on the commission. Members of the commission shall not be eligible for election to the legislature until two years after the apportionment in which they participated becomes effective.

The commission shall be appointed immediately after the adoption of this constitution and whenever apportionment or districting of the legislature is required by the provisions of this constitution. Members of the commission shall hold office until each apportionment or districting plan becomes effective. Vacancies shall be filled in the same manner as for original appointment.

The secretary of state shall be secretary of the commission without vote, and in that capacity shall furnish, under the direction of the commission, all necessary technical services. The commission shall elect its own chairman, shall make its own rules of procedure, and shall receive compensation provided by law. The legislature shall appropriate funds to enable the commission to

carry out its activities.

Within 30 days after the adoption of this constitution, and after the official total population count of each federal decennial census of the state and its political subdivisions is available, the secretary of state shall issue a call convening the commission not less than 30 nor more than 45 days thereafter. The commission shall complete its work within 180 days after all necessary census information is available. The commission shall proceed to district and apportion the senate and house of representatives according to the provisions of this constitution. All final decisions shall require the concurrence of a majority of the members of the commission. The commission shall hold public hearings as may be provided by law.

Each final apportionment and districting plan shall be published as provided by law within 30 days from the date of its adoption and shall become law 60 days after publication. The secretary of state shall keep a public record of all the proceedings of the commission and shall be responsible for the publication and distribution of each plan.

If a majority of the commission cannot agree on a plan, each member of the commission, individually or jointly with other members, may submit a proposed plan to the supreme court. The supreme court shall determine which plan complies most accurately with the constitutional requirements and shall direct that it be adopted by the commission and published as provided in this section.

Upon the application of any elector filed not later than 60 days after final publication of the plan, the supreme court, in the exercise of original jurisdiction, shall direct the secretary of state or the apportionment commission to perform their duties, may review any final plan adopted by the commission, and shall remand such plan to the commission for further action if it fails to comply with the requirements of this constitution.

Sec. 7. Each senator and representative must be a citizen of the United States, at least 21 years of age, and an elector of the district he represents. The removal of his domicile from the district shall be deemed a vacation of the office. No person who has been convicted of subversion or who has within the preceding 20 years been convicted of a felony involving a breach of public trust shall be eligible for either house of the legislature.

Sec. 8. No person holding any office under the United States or this state or a political subdivision thereof, except notaries public and officers of the armed forces reserve, may be a member of either house of the legislature.

Sec. 9. No person elected to the legislature shall receive any civil appointment within this

1 state from the governor, except notaries public,
2 from the legislature, or from any other state
3 authority, during the term for which he is elected.

4 Sec. 10. No member of the legislature nor any
5 state officer shall be interested directly or in-
6 directly in any contract with the state or any
7 political subdivision thereof which shall cause a
8 substantial conflict of interest. The legislature
9 shall further implement this provision by appro-
10 priate legislation.

11 Sec. 11. Senators and representatives shall be
12 privileged from civil arrest and civil process dur-
13 ing sessions of the legislature and for five days
14 next before the commencement and after the
15 termination thereof. They shall not be ques-
16 tioned in any other place for any speech in either
17 house.

18 Sec. 12. The compensation and expense al-
19 lowances of the members of the legislature shall
20 be determined by law. Changes in compensation
21 or expense allowances shall become effective only
22 when legislators commence their terms of office
23 after a general election.

24 Sec. 13. The legislature shall meet at the seat
25 of government on the second Wednesday in Janu-
26 ary of each year at twelve o'clock noon. Each
27 regular session shall adjourn without day, on a
28 day determined by concurrent resolution, at
29 twelve o'clock noon. Any business, bill or joint
30 resolution pending at the final adjournment of
31 a regular session held in an odd numbered year
32 shall carry over with the same status to the
33 next regular session.

34 Sec. 14. A majority of the members elected
35 to and serving in each house shall constitute a
36 quorum to do business. A smaller number in
37 each house may adjourn from day to day, and
38 may compel the attendance of absent members in
39 the manner and with penalties as each house may
40 prescribe.

41 Sec. 15. There shall be a bi-partisan legisla-
42 tive council consisting of legislators appointed in
43 the manner prescribed by law. The legislature
44 shall appropriate funds for the council's opera-
45 tions and provide for its staff which shall main-
46 tain bill drafting, research and other services
47 for the members of the legislature. The council
48 shall periodically examine and recommend to the
49 legislature revision of the various laws of the
50 state.

51 Sec. 16. Each house, except as otherwise pro-
52 vided in this constitution, shall choose its own
53 officers and determine the rules of its proceedings,
54 but shall not adopt any rule that will prevent a
55 majority of the members elected thereto and
56 serving therein from discharging a committee
57 from the further consideration of any measure.
58 Each house shall be the sole judge of the quali-
59 fications, elections and returns of its members,
60 and may, with the concurrence of two-thirds of

1 all the members elected thereto and serving
2 therein, expel a member. The reasons for such
3 expulsion shall be entered in the journal, with
4 the votes and names of the members voting upon
5 the question. No member shall be expelled a
6 second time for the same cause.

7 Sec. 17. Each house of the legislature may
8 establish the committees necessary for the effi-
9 cient conduct of its business and the legislature
10 may create joint committees. Each committee
11 shall by roll call vote record the vote and name
12 of all action on bills and resolutions taken in
13 the committee. Such vote shall be available for
14 public inspection. Notice of all committee hear-
15 ings and a clear statement of all subjects to be
16 considered at each hearing shall be published in
17 the journal in advance of the hearing.

18 Sec. 18. Each house shall keep a journal of
19 its proceedings, and publish the same unless the
20 public security otherwise requires. The record
21 of the vote and name of the members of either
22 house voting on any question shall be entered
23 in the journal at the request of one-fifth of the
24 members present. Any member of either house
25 may dissent from and protest against any act,
26 proceeding or resolution which he deems injuri-
27 ous to any person or the public, and have the
28 reason for his dissent entered in the journal.

29 Sec. 19. All elections in either house or in
30 joint convention and all votes on appointments
31 submitted to the senate for advice and consent
32 shall be published by vote and name in the journal.

33 Sec. 20. The doors of each house shall be open
34 unless the public security otherwise requires.

35 Sec. 21. Neither house shall, without the con-
36 sent of the other, adjourn for more than two
37 intervening calendar days, nor to any place other
38 than where the legislature may then be in session.

39 Sec. 22. All legislation shall be by bill and
40 may originate in either house.

41 Sec. 23. The style of the laws shall be: The
42 People of the State of Michigan enact.

43 Sec. 24. No law shall embrace more than one
44 object, which shall be expressed in its title. No
45 bill shall be altered or amended on its passage
46 through either house so as to change its original
47 purpose as determined by its total content and
48 not alone by its title.

49 Sec. 25. No law shall be revised, altered or
50 amended by reference to its title only. The section
51 or sections of the act altered or amended shall
52 be re-enacted and published at length.

53 Sec. 26. No bill shall be passed or become a
54 law at any regular session of the legislature until
55 it has been printed or reproduced and in the pos-
56 session of each house for at least five days. Every
57 bill shall be read three times in each house be-
58 fore the final passage thereof. No bill shall be-
59 come a law without the concurrence of a majority
60 of the members elected to and serving in each

house. On the final passage of bills, the votes and names of the members voting thereon shall be entered in the journal.

Sec. 27. No act shall take effect until the expiration of 90 days from the end of the session at which it was passed, but the legislature may give immediate effect to acts by a two-thirds vote of the members elected to and serving in each house.

Sec. 28. When the legislature is convened on extraordinary occasions in special session no bill shall be passed on any subjects other than those expressly stated in the governor's proclamation or submitted by special message.

Sec. 29. The legislature shall pass no local or special act in any case where a general act can be made applicable, and whether a general act can be made applicable shall be a judicial question. No local or special act shall take effect until approved by two-thirds of the members elected to and serving in each house and by a majority of the electors voting thereon in the district affected. Any act repealing local or special acts shall require only a majority of the members elected to and serving in each house and shall not require submission to the electors of such district.

Sec. 30. The assent of two-thirds of the members elected to and serving in each house of the legislature shall be required for the appropriation of public money or property for local or private purposes.

Sec. 31. The general appropriation bills for the succeeding fiscal period covering items set forth in the budget shall be passed or rejected in either house of the legislature before that house passes any appropriation bill for items not in the budget except bills supplementing appropriations for the current fiscal year's operation. Any bill requiring an appropriation to carry out its purpose shall be considered an appropriation bill. One of the general appropriation bills as passed by the legislature shall contain an itemized statement of estimated revenue by major source in each operating fund for the ensuing fiscal period, the total of which shall not be less than the total of all appropriations made from each fund in the general appropriation bills as passed.

Sec. 32. Every law which imposes, continues or revives a tax shall distinctly state the tax.

Sec. 33. Every bill passed by the legislature shall be presented to the governor before it becomes law, and the governor shall have 14 days measured in hours and minutes from the time of presentation in which to consider it. If he approves, he shall within that time sign and file it with the secretary of state and it shall become law. If he does not approve, and the legislature has within that time finally adjourned the session at which the bill was passed, it shall not be-

come law. If he does not approve, and the legislature continues the session at which the bill was passed, he shall return it within such 14-day period with his objections, to the house in which it originated. That house shall enter such objections in full in its journal and reconsider the bill. If two-thirds of the members elected to and serving in that house pass the bill notwithstanding the objections of the governor, it shall be sent with the objections to the other house for reconsideration. The bill shall become law if passed by two-thirds of the members elected to and serving in that house. The vote of each house shall be entered in the journal with the votes and names of the members voting thereon. If any bill is not returned by the governor within such 14-day period, the legislature continuing in session, it shall become law as if he had signed it.

Sec. 34. Any bill passed by the legislature and approved by the governor, except a bill appropriating money, may provide that it will not become law unless approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon.

Sec. 35. All laws enacted at any session of the legislature shall be published in book form within 60 days after final adjournment of the session, and shall be distributed in the manner provided by law. The prompt publication of judicial decisions shall be provided by law. All laws and judicial decisions shall be free for publication by any person.

Sec. 36. No general revision of the laws shall be made. The legislature may provide for a compilation of the laws in force, arranged without alteration, under appropriate heads and titles.

Sec. 37. The legislature may by concurrent resolution empower a joint committee of the legislature acting between sessions to suspend until the end of the next regular legislative session any rule or regulation of an administrative agency promulgated when the legislature is not in regular session.

Sec. 38. The legislature may provide by law the cases in which any office shall be vacant and the manner of filling vacancies where no provision is made in this constitution.

Sec. 39. In order to insure continuity of state and local governmental operations in periods of emergency only, resulting from disasters occurring in this state caused by enemy attack on the United States, the legislature may provide by law for prompt and temporary succession to the powers and duties of public offices, of whatever nature and whether filled by election or appointment, the incumbents of which may become unavailable for carrying on the powers and duties of such offices; and enact other laws necessary and proper for insuring the continuity of governmental operations. Notwithstanding the power conferred by this section, elections shall always

be called as soon as possible to fill any vacancies in elective offices temporarily occupied by operation of any legislation enacted pursuant to the provisions of this section.

Sec. 40. The legislature may by law establish a liquor control commission which, subject to statutory limitations, shall exercise complete control of the alcoholic beverage traffic within this state, including the retail sales thereof. The legislature may provide for an excise tax on such sales. Neither the legislature nor the commission may authorize the manufacture or sale of alcoholic beverages in any county in which a majority of the electors voting thereon shall prohibit the same.

Sec. 41. The legislature shall not authorize any lottery nor permit the sale of lottery tickets.

Sec. 42. The legislature may provide for the incorporation of ports and port districts, and confer power and authority upon them to engage in work of internal improvements in connection therewith.

Sec. 43. No general law providing for the incorporation of trust companies or corporations for banking purposes, or regulating the business thereof, shall be enacted, amended or repealed except by a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to and serving in each house.

Sec. 44. The legislature may authorize a trial by a jury of less than 12 jurors in civil cases.

Sec. 45. The legislature may provide for indeterminate sentences as punishment for crime and for the detention and release of persons imprisoned or detained under such sentences.

Sec. 46. No law shall be enacted providing for the penalty of death.

Sec. 47. The legislature may authorize the employment of chaplains in state institutions of detention or confinement.

Sec. 48. The legislature may enact laws providing for the resolution of disputes concerning public employees, except those in the state classified civil service.

Sec. 49. The legislature may enact laws relative to the hours and conditions of employment.

Sec. 50. The legislature may provide safety measures and regulate the use of atomic energy and forms of energy developed in the future, having in view the general welfare of the people of this state.

Sec. 51. The public health and general welfare of the people of the state are hereby declared to be matters of primary public concern. The legislature shall pass suitable laws for the protection and promotion of the public health.

Sec. 52. The conservation and development of the natural resources of the state are hereby declared to be of paramount public concern in the interest of the health, safety and general welfare of the people. The legislature shall provide for the protection of the air, water and other

natural resources of the state from pollution, impairment and destruction.

Sec. 53. The legislature by a majority vote of the members elected to and serving in each house, shall appoint an auditor general, who shall be a certified public accountant licensed to practice in this state, to serve for a term of eight years. He shall be ineligible for appointment or election to any other public office in this state from which compensation is derived while serving as auditor general and for two years following the termination of his service. He may be removed for cause at any time by a two-thirds vote of the members elected to and serving in each house. The auditor general shall conduct post audits of financial transactions and accounts of the state and of all branches, departments, offices, boards, commissions, agencies, authorities and institutions of the state established by this constitution or by law, and performance post audits thereof.

The auditor general upon direction by the legislature may employ independent accounting firms or legal counsel and may make investigations pertinent to the conduct of audits. He shall report annually to the legislature and to the governor and at such other times as he deems necessary or as required by the legislature. He shall be assigned no duties other than those specified in this section.

Nothing in this section shall be construed in any way to infringe the responsibility and constitutional authority of the governing boards of the institutions of higher education to be solely responsible for the control and direction of all expenditures from the institutions' funds.

The auditor general, his deputy and one other member of his staff shall be exempt from classified civil service. All other members of his staff shall have classified civil service status.

Article V

Executive Branch

Sec. 1. The executive power is vested in the governor.

Sec. 2. All executive and administrative offices, agencies and instrumentalities of the executive branch of state government and their respective functions, powers and duties, except for the office of governor and lieutenant governor and the governing bodies of institutions of higher education provided for in this constitution, shall be allocated by law among and within not more than 20 principal departments. They shall be grouped as far as practicable according to major purposes.

Subsequent to the initial allocation, the governor may make changes in the organization of the executive branch or in the assignment of functions among its units which he considers necessary for efficient administration. Where these

changes require the force of law, they shall be set forth in executive orders and submitted to the legislature. Thereafter the legislature shall have 60 calendar days of a regular session, or a full session if of shorter duration, to disapprove each executive order. Unless disapproved in both houses by a resolution concurred in by a majority of the members elected to and serving in each house, each order shall become effective at a date thereafter to be designated by the governor.

Sec. 3. The head of each principal department shall be a single executive unless otherwise provided in this constitution or by law. The single executives heading principal departments shall include a secretary of state, a state treasurer and an attorney general. When a single executive is the head of a principal department, unless elected or appointed as otherwise provided in this constitution, he shall be appointed by the governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate and he shall serve at the pleasure of the governor.

When a board or commission is at the head of a principal department, unless elected or appointed as otherwise provided in this constitution, the members thereof shall be appointed by the governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate. The term of office and procedure for removal of such members shall be as prescribed in this constitution or by law.

Terms of office of any board or commission created or enlarged after the effective date of this constitution shall not exceed four years except as otherwise authorized in this constitution. The terms of office of existing boards and commissions which are longer than four years shall not be further extended except as provided in this constitution.

Sec. 4. Temporary commissions or agencies for special purposes with a life of no more than two years may be established by law and need not be allocated within a principal department.

Sec. 5. At no time shall an examining or licensing board of a profession include less than a majority of members of that profession.

Sec. 6. Appointment by and with the advice and consent of the senate when used in this constitution or laws in effect or hereafter enacted means appointment subject to disapproval by a majority vote of the members elected to and serving in the senate if such action is taken within 60 session days after the date of such appointment. Any appointment not disapproved within such period shall stand confirmed.

Sec. 7. Vacancies in any office, appointment to which requires advice and consent of the senate, shall be filled by the governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate. A person whose appointment has been disapproved by the senate shall not be eligible for an interim appointment

to the same office.

Sec. 8. Each principal department shall be under the supervision of the governor unless otherwise provided by this constitution. The governor shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed. He shall transact all necessary business with the officers of government and may require information in writing from all executive and administrative state officers, elective and appointive, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

The governor may initiate court proceedings in the name of the state to enforce compliance with any constitutional or legislative mandate, or to restrain violations of any constitutional or legislative power, duty or right by any officer, department or agency of the state or any of its political subdivisions. This authority shall not be construed to authorize court proceedings against the legislature.

Sec. 9. Single executives heading principal departments and the chief executive officers of principal departments headed by boards or commissions shall keep their offices at the seat of government except as otherwise provided by law, superintend them in person and perform duties prescribed by law.

Sec. 10. The governor shall have power and it shall be his duty to inquire into the condition and administration of any public office and the acts of any public officer, elective or appointive. He may remove or suspend from office for gross neglect of duty or for corrupt conduct in office, or for any other misfeasance or malfeasance therein, any elective or appointive state officer, except legislative or judicial, and shall report the reasons for such removal or suspension to the legislature.

Sec. 11. The governor may make a provisional appointment to fill a vacancy occasioned by the suspension of an appointed or elected officer, other than a legislative or judicial officer, until he is reinstated or until the vacancy is filled in the manner prescribed by law or this constitution.

Sec. 12. The governor shall be commander-in-chief of the armed forces and may call them out to execute the laws, suppress insurrection and repel invasion.

Sec. 13. The governor shall issue writs of election to fill vacancies in the senate or house of representatives. Any such election shall be held in a manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 14. The governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons after convictions for all offenses, except cases of impeachment, upon such conditions and limitations as he may direct, subject to procedures and regulations prescribed by law. He shall inform the legislature annually of each reprieve, commutation and pardon granted, stating reasons

therefor.

Sec. 15. The governor may convene the legislature on extraordinary occasions.

Sec. 16. The governor may convene the legislature at some other place when the seat of government becomes dangerous from any cause.

Sec. 17. The governor shall communicate by message to the legislature at the beginning of each session and may at other times present to the legislature information as to the affairs of the state and recommend measures he considers necessary or desirable.

Sec. 18. The governor shall submit to the legislature at a time fixed by law, a budget for the ensuing fiscal period setting forth in detail, for all operating funds, the proposed expenditures and estimated revenue of the state. Proposed expenditures from any fund shall not exceed the estimated revenue thereof. On the same date, the governor shall submit to the legislature general appropriation bills to embody the proposed expenditures and any necessary bill or bills to provide new or additional revenues to meet proposed expenditures. The amount of any surplus created or deficit incurred in any fund during the last preceding fiscal period shall be entered as an item in the budget and in one of the appropriation bills. The governor may submit amendments to appropriation bills to be offered in either house during consideration of the bill by that house, and shall submit any bills to meet deficiencies in current appropriations.

Sec. 19. The governor may disapprove any distinct item or items appropriating moneys in any appropriation bill. The part or parts approved shall become law, and the item or items disapproved shall be void unless re-passed according to the method prescribed for the passage of other bills over the executive veto.

Sec. 20. No appropriation shall be a mandate to spend. The governor, with the approval of the appropriating committees of the house and senate, shall reduce expenditures authorized by appropriations whenever it appears that actual revenues for a fiscal period will fall below the revenue estimates on which appropriations for that period were based. Reductions in expenditures shall be made in accordance with procedures prescribed by law. The governor may not reduce expenditures of the legislative and judicial branches or from funds constitutionally dedicated for specific purposes.

Sec. 21. The governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state and attorney general shall be elected for four-year terms at the general election in each alternate even-numbered year.

The lieutenant governor, secretary of state and attorney general shall be nominated by party conventions in a manner prescribed by law. In the general election one vote shall be cast jointly

for the candidates for governor and lieutenant governor nominated by the same party.

Vacancies in the office of the secretary of state and attorney general shall be filled by appointment by the governor.

Sec. 22. To be eligible for the office of governor or lieutenant governor a person must have attained the age of 30 years, and have been a registered elector in this state for four years next preceding his election.

Sec. 23. The governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state and attorney general shall each receive the compensation provided by law in full payment for all services performed and expenses incurred during his term of office. Such compensation shall not be changed during the term of office except as otherwise provided in this constitution.

Sec. 24. An executive residence suitably furnished shall be provided at the seat of government for the use of the governor. He shall receive an allowance for its maintenance as provided by law.

Sec. 25. The lieutenant governor shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote except in case of equal division. He may perform duties requested of him by the governor, but no power vested in the governor shall be delegated.

Sec. 26. In case of the conviction of the governor on impeachment, his removal from office, his resignation or his death, the lieutenant governor, the elected secretary of state, the elected attorney general and such other persons designated by law shall in that order be governor for the remainder of the governor's term.

In case of the death of the governor-elect, the lieutenant governor-elect, the secretary of state-elect, the attorney general-elect and such other persons designated by law shall become governor in that order at the commencement of the governor-elect's term.

If the governor or the person in line of succession to serve as governor is absent from the state, or suffering under an inability, the powers and duties of the office of governor shall devolve in order of precedence until the absence or inability giving rise to the devolution of powers ceases.

The inability of the governor or person acting as governor shall be determined by a majority of the supreme court on joint request of the president pro tempore of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives. Such determination shall be final and conclusive. The supreme court shall upon its own initiative determine if and when the inability ceases.

Sec. 27. The legislature shall provide that the salary of any state officer while acting as governor shall be equal to that of the governor.

Sec. 28. There is hereby established a state highway commission, which shall administer the state highway department and have jurisdiction

and control over all state trunkline highways and appurtenant facilities, and such other public works of the state, as provided by law.

The state highway commission shall consist of four members, not more than two of whom shall be members of the same political party. They shall be appointed by the governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate for four-year terms, no two of which shall expire in the same year as provided by law.

The state highway commission shall appoint and may remove a state highway director, who shall be a competent highway engineer and administrator. He shall be the principal executive officer of the state highway department and shall be responsible for executing the policy of the state highway commission.

Sec. 29. There is hereby established a civil rights commission which shall consist of eight persons, not more than four of whom shall be members of the same political party, who shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, for four-year terms not more than two of which shall expire in the same year. It shall be the duty of the commission in a manner which may be prescribed by law to investigate alleged discrimination against any person because of religion, race, color or national origin in the enjoyment of the civil rights guaranteed by law and by this constitution, and to secure the equal protection of such civil rights without such discrimination. The legislature shall provide an annual appropriation for the effective operation of the commission.

The commission shall have power, in accordance with the provisions of this constitution and of general laws governing administrative agencies, to promulgate rules and regulations for its own procedures, to hold hearings, administer oaths, through court authorization to require the attendance of witnesses and the submission of records, to take testimony, and to issue appropriate orders. The commission shall have other powers provided by law to carry out its purposes. Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to diminish the right of any party to direct and immediate legal or equitable remedies in the courts of this state.

Appeals from final orders of the commission, including cease and desist orders and refusals to issue complaints, shall be tried de novo before the circuit court having jurisdiction provided by law.

Article VI Judicial Branch

Sec. 1. The judicial power of the state is vested exclusively in one court of justice which shall be divided into one supreme court, one court of appeals, one trial court of general jurisdiction

known as the circuit court, one probate court, and other courts of limited jurisdiction that the legislature may establish by a two-thirds vote of the members elected to and serving in each house.

Sec. 2. The supreme court shall consist of seven justices elected at non-partisan elections as provided by law. The term of office shall be eight years and not more than two terms of office shall expire at the same time. Nominations for justices of the supreme court shall be in the manner prescribed by law. Any incumbent justice whose term is to expire may become a candidate for re-election by filing an affidavit of candidacy, in the form and manner prescribed by law, not less than 180 days prior to the expiration of his term.

Sec. 3. One justice of the supreme court shall be selected by the court as its chief justice as provided by rules of the court. He shall perform other duties required by the court. The supreme court shall appoint an administrator of the courts and other assistants of the supreme court as may be necessary to aid in the administration of the courts of this state. The administrator shall perform administrative duties assigned by the court.

Sec. 4. The supreme court shall have general superintending control over all courts; power to issue, hear, and determine prerogative and remedial writs; and appellate jurisdiction as provided by rules of the supreme court. The supreme court shall not have the power to remove a judge.

Sec. 5. The supreme court shall by general rules establish, modify, amend and simplify the practice and procedure in all courts of this state. The distinctions between law and equity proceedings shall, as far as practicable, be abolished. The office of master in chancery is prohibited.

Sec. 6. Decisions of the supreme court, including all decisions on prerogative writs, shall be in writing and shall contain a concise statement of the facts and reasons for each decision and reasons for each denial of leave to appeal. When a judge dissents in whole or in part he shall give in writing the reasons for his dissent.

Sec. 7. The supreme court may appoint, may remove, and shall have general supervision of its staff. It shall have control of the preparation of its budget recommendations and the expenditure of moneys appropriated for any purpose pertaining to the operation of the court or the performance of activities of its staff except that the salaries of the justices shall be established by law. All fees and perquisites collected by the court staff shall be turned over to the state treasury and credited to the general fund.

Sec. 8. The court of appeals shall consist initially of nine judges who shall be nominated and elected at non-partisan elections from districts drawn on county lines and as nearly as possible of equal population, as provided by law. The

supreme court may prescribe by rule that the court of appeals may sit in divisions and for the terms of court and the times and places thereof. Each such division shall consist of not fewer than three judges. The number of judges comprising the court of appeals may be increased, and the districts from which they are elected may be changed by law.

Sec. 9. Judges of the court of appeals shall hold office for a term of six years and until their successors are elected and qualified. The terms of office for the judges in each district shall be arranged by law to provide that not all terms will expire at the same time.

Sec. 10. The jurisdiction of the court of appeals shall be provided by law and the practice and procedure therein shall be prescribed by rules of the supreme court.

Sec. 11. The state shall be divided into judicial circuits along county lines in each of which there shall be elected one or more circuit judges as provided by law. Sessions of the circuit court shall be held at least four times in each year in every county organized for judicial purposes. Each circuit judge shall hold court in the county or counties within the circuit in which he is elected, and in other circuits as may be provided by rules of the supreme court. The number of judges may be changed and circuits may be created, altered and discontinued by law and the number of judges shall be changed and circuits shall be created, altered and discontinued on recommendation of the supreme court to reflect changes in judicial activity. No change in the number of judges or alteration or discontinuance of a circuit shall have the effect of removing a judge from office during his term.

Sec. 12. Circuit judges shall be nominated and elected at non-partisan elections in the circuit in which they reside, and shall hold office for a term of six years and until their successors are elected and qualified. In circuits having more than one circuit judge their terms of office shall be arranged by law to provide that not all terms will expire at the same time.

Sec. 13. The circuit court shall have original jurisdiction in all matters not prohibited by law; appellate jurisdiction from all inferior courts and tribunals except as otherwise provided by law; power to issue, hear and determine prerogative and remedial writs; supervisory and general control over inferior courts and tribunals within their respective jurisdictions in accordance with rules of the supreme court; and jurisdiction of other cases and matters as provided by rules of the supreme court.

Sec. 14. The clerk of each county organized for judicial purposes or other officer performing the duties of such office as provided in a county charter shall be clerk of the circuit court for such

county. The judges of the circuit court may fill a vacancy in an elective office of county clerk or prosecuting attorney within their respective jurisdictions.

Sec. 15. In each county organized for judicial purposes there shall be a probate court. The legislature may create or alter probate court districts of more than one county if approved in each affected county by a majority of the electors voting on the question. The legislature may provide for the combination of the office of probate judge with any judicial office of limited jurisdiction within a county with supplemental salary as provided by law. The jurisdiction, powers and duties of the probate court and of the judges thereof shall be provided by law. They shall have original jurisdiction in all cases of juvenile delinquents and dependents, except as otherwise provided by law.

Sec. 16. One or more judges of probate as provided by law shall be nominated and elected at non-partisan elections in the counties or the probate districts in which they reside and shall hold office for terms of six years and until their successors are elected and qualified. In counties or districts with more than one judge the terms of office shall be arranged by law to provide that not all terms will expire at the same time.

Sec. 17. No judge or justice of any court of this state shall be paid from the fees of his office nor shall the amount of his salary be measured by fees, other moneys received or the amount of judicial activity of his office.

Sec. 18. Salaries of justices of the supreme court, of the judges of the court of appeals, of the circuit judges within a circuit, and of the probate judges within a county or district, shall be uniform, and may be increased, but shall not be decreased during a term of office except and only to the extent of a general salary reduction in all other branches of government.

Each of the judges of the circuit court shall receive an annual salary as provided by law. In addition to the salary received from the state, each circuit judge may receive from any county in which he regularly holds court an additional salary as determined from time to time by the board of supervisors of the county. In any county where an additional salary is granted, it shall be paid at the same rate to all circuit judges regularly holding court therein.

Sec. 19. The supreme court, the court of appeals, the circuit court, the probate court and other courts designated as such by the legislature shall be courts of record and each shall have a common seal. Justices and judges of courts of record must be persons who are licensed to practice law in this state. No person shall be elected or appointed to a judicial office after reaching the age of 70 years.

1 Sec. 20. Whenever a justice or judge removes
2 his domicile beyond the limits of the territory
3 from which he was elected, he shall have vacated
4 his office.

5 Sec. 21. Any justice or judge of a court of
6 record shall be ineligible to be nominated for
7 or elected to an elective office other than a judicial
8 office during the period of his service and for
9 one year thereafter.

10 Sec. 22. Any elected judge of the court of
11 appeals, circuit court or probate court may be-
12 come a candidate in the primary election for the
13 office of which he is the incumbent by filing an
14 affidavit of candidacy in the form and manner
15 prescribed by law.

16 Sec. 23. A vacancy in the elective office of a
17 judge of any court of record shall be filled at a
18 general or special election as provided by law.
19 The supreme court may authorize persons who
20 have served as judges and who have retired, to
21 perform judicial duties for the limited period of
22 time from the occurrence of the vacancy until
23 the successor is elected and qualified. Such per-
24 sons shall be ineligible for election to fill the
25 vacancy.

26 Sec. 24. There shall be printed upon the ballot
27 under the name of each elected incumbent justice
28 or judge who is a candidate for nomination or
29 election to the same office the designation of
30 that office.

31 Sec. 25. For reasonable cause, which is not
32 sufficient ground for impeachment, the governor
33 shall remove any judge on a concurrent resolution
34 of two-thirds of the members elected to and serv-
35 ing in each house of the legislature. The cause
36 for removal shall be stated at length in the
37 resolution.

38 Sec. 26. The offices of circuit court commis-
39 sioner and justice of the peace are abolished at
40 the expiration of five years from the date this
41 constitution becomes effective or may within this
42 period be abolished by law. Their jurisdiction,
43 compensation and powers within this period shall
44 be as provided by law. Within this five-year period,
45 the legislature shall establish a court or courts
46 of limited jurisdiction with powers and jurisdic-
47 tion defined by law. The location of such court
48 or courts, and the qualifications, tenure, method
49 of election and salary of the judges of such court
50 or courts, and by what governmental units the
51 judges shall be paid, shall be provided by law,
52 subject to the limitations contained in this Article.

53 Statutory courts in existence at the time this
54 constitution becomes effective shall retain their
55 powers and jurisdiction, except as provided by
56 law, until they are abolished by law.

57 Sec. 27. The supreme court, the court of ap-
58 peals, the circuit court, or any justices or judges
59 thereof, shall not exercise any power of appoint-
60 ment to public office except as provided in this

constitution.

1 Sec. 28. All final decisions, findings, rulings
2 and orders of any administrative officer or agency
3 existing under the constitution or by law, which
4 are judicial or quasi-judicial and affect private
5 rights or licenses, shall be subject to direct re-
6 view by the courts as provided by law. This re-
7 view shall include, as a minimum, the determina-
8 tion whether such final decisions, findings, rulings
9 and orders are authorized by law; and, in cases in
10 which a hearing is required, whether the same
11 are supported by competent, material and sub-
12 stantial evidence on the whole record. Findings
13 of fact in workmen's compensation proceedings
14 shall be conclusive in the absence of fraud un-
15 less otherwise provided by law.

16 Sec. 29. Justices of the supreme court, judges
17 of the court of appeals, circuit judges and other
18 judges as provided by law shall be conservators
19 of the peace within their respective jurisdictions.

Article VII

Local Government

1 Sec. 1. Each organized county shall be a body
2 corporate with powers and immunities provided
3 by law.

4 Sec. 2. Any county may frame, adopt, amend
5 or repeal a county charter in a manner and with
6 powers and limitations to be provided by general
7 law, which shall among other things provide for
8 the election of a charter commission. The law
9 may permit the organization of county govern-
10 ment in form different from that set forth in this
11 constitution and shall limit the rate of ad valorem
12 property taxation for county purposes, and re-
13 strict the powers of charter counties to borrow
14 money and contract debts. Each charter county
15 is hereby granted power to levy other taxes for
16 county purposes subject to limitations and pro-
17 hibitions set forth in this constitution or law.
18 Subject to law, a county charter may authorize
19 the county through its regularly constituted
20 authority to adopt resolutions and ordinances re-
21 lating to its concerns.

22 The board of supervisors by a majority vote
23 of its members may, and upon petition of five
24 percent of the electors shall, place upon the ballot
25 the question of electing a commission to frame a
26 charter.

27 No county charter shall be adopted, amended
28 or repealed until approved by a majority of elec-
29 tors voting on the question.

30 Sec. 3. No organized county shall be reduced
31 by the organization of new counties to less than
32 16 townships as surveyed by the United States,
33 unless approved in the manner prescribed by law
34 by a majority of electors voting thereon in each
35 county to be affected.

36 Sec. 4. There shall be elected for four-year
37 terms in each organized county a sheriff, a county

1 clerk, a county treasurer, a register of deeds
2 and a prosecuting attorney, whose duties and
3 powers shall be provided by law. The board of
4 supervisors in any county may combine the offices
5 of county clerk and register of deeds in one office
6 or separate the same at pleasure.

7 Sec. 5. The sheriff, county clerk, county treas-
8 urer and register of deeds shall hold their prin-
9 cipal offices at the county seat.

10 Sec. 6. The sheriff may be required by law to
11 renew his security periodically and in default of
12 giving such security, his office shall be vacant.
13 The county shall never be responsible for his acts,
14 except that the board of supervisors may protect
15 him against claims by prisoners for unintentional
16 injuries received while in his custody. He shall
17 not hold any other office except in civil defense.

18 Sec. 7. A board of supervisors shall be estab-
19 lished in each organized county consisting of one
20 member from each organized township and such
21 representation from cities as provided by law.

22 Sec. 8. Boards of supervisors shall have legis-
23 lative, administrative and such other powers and
24 duties as provided by law.

25 Sec. 9. Boards of supervisors shall have ex-
26 clusive power to fix the compensation of county
27 officers not otherwise provided by law.

28 Sec. 10. A county seat once established shall
29 not be removed until the place to which it is pro-
30 posed to be moved shall be designated by two-
31 thirds of the members of the board of supervisors
32 and a majority of the electors voting thereon shall
33 have approved the proposed location in the manner
34 prescribed by law.

35 Sec. 11. No county shall incur any indebted-
36 ness which shall increase its total debt beyond
37 10 percent of its assessed valuation.

38 Sec. 12. A navigable stream shall not be
39 bridged or dammed without permission granted
40 by the board of supervisors of the county as pro-
41 vided by law, which permission shall be subject
42 to such reasonable compensation and other condi-
43 tions as may seem best suited to safeguard the
44 rights and interests of the county and political
45 subdivisions therein.

46 Sec. 13. Two or more contiguous counties may
47 combine into a single county if approved in each
48 affected county by a majority of the electors voting
49 on the question.

50 Sec. 14. The board of supervisors of each
51 organized county may organize and consolidate
52 townships under restrictions and limitations pro-
53 vided by law.

54 Sec. 15. Any county, when authorized by its
55 board of supervisors shall have the authority to
56 enter or to intervene in any action or certificate
57 proceeding involving the services, charges or rates
58 of any privately owned public utility furnishing
59 services or commodities to rate payers within the
60 county.

1 Sec. 16. The legislature may provide for the
2 laying out, construction, improvement and main-
3 tenance of highways, bridges, culverts and airports
4 by the state and by the counties and townships
5 thereof; and may authorize counties to take charge
6 and control of any highway within their limits
7 for such purposes. The legislature may provide
8 the powers and duties of counties in relation to
9 highways, bridges, culverts and airports; may pro-
10 vide for county road commissioners to be appointed
11 or elected, with powers and duties provided by law.
12 The ad valorem property tax imposed for road
13 purposes by any county shall not exceed in any
14 year one-half of one percent of the assessed valua-
15 tion for the preceding year.

16 Sec. 17. Each organized township shall be a
17 body corporate with powers and immunities pro-
18 vided by law.

19 Sec. 18. In each organized township there shall
20 be elected for terms of not less than two nor more
21 than four years as prescribed by law a supervisor,
22 a clerk, a treasurer, and not to exceed four trustees,
23 whose legislative and administrative powers and
24 duties shall be provided by law.

25 Sec. 19. No organized township shall grant
26 any public utility franchise which is not subject
27 to revocation at the will of the township, unless
28 the proposition shall first have been approved
29 by a majority of the electors of such township
30 voting thereon at a regular or special election.

31 Sec. 20. The legislature shall provide by law
32 for the dissolution of township government when-
33 ever all the territory of an organized township
34 is included within the boundaries of a village or
35 villages notwithstanding that a village may in-
36 clude territory within another organized township
37 and provide by law for the classification of such
38 village or villages as cities.

39 Sec. 21. The legislature shall provide by gen-
40 eral laws for the incorporation of cities and
41 villages. Such laws shall limit their rate of ad
42 valorem property taxation for municipal purposes,
43 and restrict the powers of cities and villages to
44 borrow money and contract debts. Each city and
45 village is granted power to levy other taxes for
46 public purposes, subject to limitations and pro-
47 hibitions provided by this constitution or by law.

48 Sec. 22. Under general laws the electors of
49 each city and village shall have the power and
50 authority to frame, adopt and amend its charter,
51 and to amend an existing charter of the city or
52 village heretofore granted or enacted by the legis-
53 lature for the government of the city or village.
54 Each such city and village shall have power to
55 adopt resolutions and ordinances relating to its
56 municipal concerns, property and government,
57 subject to the constitution and law. No enumera-
58 tion of powers granted to cities and villages in this
59 constitution shall limit or restrict the general grant
60 of authority conferred by this section.

1 Sec. 23. Any city or village may acquire, own,
2 establish and maintain, within or without its
3 corporate limits, parks, boulevards, cemeteries,
4 hospitals and all works which involve the public
5 health or safety.

6 Sec. 24. Subject to this constitution, any city
7 or village may acquire, own or operate, within
8 or without its corporate limits, public service
9 facilities for supplying water, light, heat, power,
10 sewage disposal and transportation to the municipi-
11 lity and the inhabitants thereof.

12 Any city or village may sell and deliver heat,
13 power or light without its corporate limits in an
14 amount not exceeding 25 percent of that furnished
15 by it within the corporate limits, except as greater
16 amounts may be permitted by law; may sell and
17 deliver water and provide sewage disposal services
18 outside of its corporate limits in such amount as
19 may be determined by the legislative body of the
20 city or village; and may operate transportation
21 lines outside the municipality within such limits
22 as may be prescribed by law.

23 Sec. 25. No city or village shall acquire any
24 public utility furnishing light, heat or power, or
25 grant any public utility franchise which is not
26 subject to revocation at the will of the city or
27 village, unless the proposition shall first have been
28 approved by three-fifths of the electors voting
29 thereon. No city or village may sell any public
30 utility unless the proposition shall first have been
31 approved by a majority of the electors voting
32 thereon, or a greater number if the charter shall
33 so provide.

34 Sec. 26. Except as otherwise provided in this
35 constitution, no city or village shall have the
36 power to loan its credit for any private purpose
37 or, except as provided by law, for any public pur-
38 pose.

39 Sec. 27. Notwithstanding any other provision
40 of this constitution the legislature may establish
41 in metropolitan areas additional forms of govern-
42 ment or authorities with powers, duties and juris-
43 dictions as the legislature shall provide. Where-
44 ever possible, such additional forms of govern-
45 ment or authorities shall be designed to perform
46 multi-purpose functions rather than a single
47 function.

48 Sec. 28. The legislature by general law shall
49 authorize two or more counties, townships, cities,
50 villages or districts, or any combination thereof
51 among other things to: enter into contractual
52 undertakings or agreements with one another or
53 with the state or with any combination thereof
54 for the joint administration of any of the functions
55 or powers which each would have the power to
56 perform separately; share the costs and responsi-
57 bilities of functions and services with one another
58 or with the state or with any combination thereof
59 which each would have the power to perform
60 separately; transfer functions or responsibilities

1 to one another or any combination thereof upon
2 the consent of each unit involved; cooperate with
3 one another and with state government; lend their
4 credit to one another or any combination thereof
5 as provided by law in connection with any au-
6 thorized publicly owned undertaking.

7 Any other provision of this constitution not-
8 withstanding, an officer or employee of the state
9 or any such unit of government or subdivision
10 or agency thereof, except members of the legis-
11 lature, may serve on or with any governmental
12 body established for the purposes set forth in
13 this section and shall not be required to relin-
14 quish his office or employment by reason of such
15 service.

16 Sec. 29. No person, partnership, association or
17 corporation, public or private, operating a public
18 utility shall have the right to the use of the high-
19 ways, streets, alleys or other public places of
20 any county, township, city or village for wires,
21 poles, pipes, tracks, conduits or other utility
22 facilities, without the consent of the duly con-
23 stituted authority of the county, township, city
24 or village; or to transact local business therein
25 without first obtaining a franchise from the town-
26 ship, city or village. Except as otherwise provided
27 in this constitution the right of all counties, town-
28 ships, cities and villages to the reasonable control
29 of their highways, streets, alleys and public
30 places is hereby reserved to such local units of
31 government.

32 Sec. 30. No franchise or license shall be
33 granted by any township, city or village for a
34 period longer than 30 years.

35 Sec. 31. The legislature shall not vacate or
36 alter any road, street, alley, or public place under
37 the jurisdiction of any county, township, city or
38 village.

39 Sec. 32. Any county, township, city, village,
40 authority or school district empowered by the
41 legislature or by this constitution to prepare bud-
42 gets of estimated expenditures and revenues shall
43 adopt such budgets only after a public hearing
44 in a manner prescribed by law.

45 Sec. 33. Any elected officer of a political sub-
46 division may be removed from office in the manner
47 and for the causes provided by law.

48 Sec. 34. The provisions of this constitution and
49 law concerning counties, townships, cities and vil-
50 lages shall be liberally construed in their favor.
51 Powers granted to counties and townships by this
52 constitution and by law shall include those fairly
53 implied and not prohibited by this constitution.

Article VIII Education

1 Sec. 1. Religion, morality and knowledge being
2 necessary to good government and the happiness
3 of mankind, schools and the means of education
4 shall forever be encouraged.

1 Sec. 2. The legislature shall maintain and sup-
 2 port a system of free public elementary and sec-
 3 ondary schools as defined by law. Every school
 4 district shall provide for the education of its
 5 pupils without discrimination as to religion, creed,
 6 race, color or national origin.

7 Sec. 3. Leadership and general supervision over
 8 all public education, including adult education and
 9 instructional programs in state institutions, except
 10 as to institutions of higher education granting
 11 baccalaureate degrees, is vested in a state board
 12 of education. It shall serve as the general plan-
 13 ning and coordinating body for all public educa-
 14 tion, including higher education, and shall advise
 15 the legislature as to the financial requirements
 16 in connection therewith.

17 The state board of education shall appoint a
 18 superintendent of public instruction whose term
 19 of office shall be determined by the board. He
 20 shall be the chairman of the board without the
 21 right to vote, and shall be responsible for the
 22 execution of its policies. He shall be the principal
 23 executive officer of a state department of educa-
 24 tion which shall have powers and duties provided
 25 by law.

26 The state board of education shall consist of
 27 eight members who shall be nominated by party
 28 conventions and elected at large for terms of
 29 eight years as prescribed by law. The governor
 30 shall fill any vacancy by appointment for the
 31 unexpired term. The governor shall be ex-officio
 32 a member of the state board of education with-
 33 out the right to vote.

34 The power of the boards of institutions of higher
 35 education provided in this constitution to super-
 36 vise their respective institutions and control and
 37 direct the expenditure of the institutions' funds
 38 shall not be limited by this section.

39 Sec. 4. The legislature shall appropriate
 40 moneys to maintain the university of Michigan,
 41 Michigan State University, Wayne State Univer-
 42 sity, Eastern Michigan University, Michigan Col-
 43 lege of Science and Technology, Central Michi-
 44 gan University, Northern Michigan University,
 45 Western Michigan University, Ferris Institute,
 46 Grand Valley State College, by whatever names
 47 such institutions may hereafter be known, and
 48 other institutions of higher education established
 49 by law. The legislature shall be given an annual
 50 accounting of all income and expenditures by each
 51 of these educational institutions. Formal sessions
 52 of governing boards of such institutions shall be
 53 open to the public.

54 Sec. 5. The regents of the University of Michi-
 55 gan and their successors in office shall constitute
 56 a body corporate known as the Regents of the
 57 University of Michigan; the trustees of Michigan
 58 State University and their successors in office shall
 59 constitute a body corporate known as the Board
 60 of Trustees of Michigan State University; the

governors of Wayne State University and their
 successors in office shall constitute a body corpor-
 ate known as the Board of Governors of Wayne
 State University. Each board shall have general
 supervision of its institution and the control and
 direction of all expenditures from the institution's
 funds. Each board shall, as often as necessary,
 elect a president of the institution under its su-
 pervision. He shall be the principal executive of-
 ficer of the institution, be ex-officio a member of
 the board without the right to vote and preside
 at meetings of the board. The board of each in-
 stitution shall consist of eight members who shall
 hold office for terms of eight years and who shall
 be elected as provided by law. The governor shall
 fill board vacancies by appointment. Each ap-
 pointee shall hold office until a successor has been
 nominated and elected as provided by law.

Sec. 6. Other institutions of higher education
 established by law having authority to grant
 baccalaureate degrees shall each be governed by
 a board of control which shall be a body corporate.
 The board shall have general supervision of the
 institution and the control and direction of all
 expenditures from the institution's funds. It shall,
 as often as necessary, elect a president of the in-
 stitution under its supervision. He shall be the
 principal executive officer of the institution and
 be ex-officio a member of the board without the
 right to vote. The board may elect one of its mem-
 bers or may designate the president, to preside at
 board meetings. Each board of control shall con-
 sist of eight members who shall hold office for
 terms of eight years, not more than two of which
 shall expire in the same year, and who shall be
 appointed by the governor by and with the ad-
 vice and consent of the senate. Vacancies shall
 be filled in like manner.

Sec. 7. The legislature shall provide by law
 for the establishment and financial support of
 public community and junior colleges which shall
 be supervised and controlled by locally elected
 boards. The legislature shall provide by law for
 a state board for public community and junior
 colleges which shall advise the state board of
 education concerning general supervision and plan-
 ning for such colleges and requests for annual
 appropriations for their support. The board shall
 consist of eight members who shall hold office
 for terms of eight years, not more than two of
 which shall expire in the same year, and who shall
 be appointed by the state board of education. Va-
 cancies shall be filled in like manner. The super-
 intendent of public instruction shall be ex-officio
 a member of this board without the right to vote.

Sec. 8. Institutions, programs, and services for
 the care, treatment, education or rehabilitation of
 those inhabitants who are physically, mentally, or
 otherwise seriously handicapped shall always be
 fostered and supported.

1 Sec. 9. The legislature shall provide by law for
2 the establishment and support of public libraries
3 which shall be available to all residents of the state
4 under regulations adopted by the governing bodies
5 thereof. All fines assessed and collected in the
6 several counties, cities and townships for any
7 breach of the penal laws shall be exclusively ap-
8 plied to the support of such public libraries, and
9 county law libraries as provided by law.

Article IX

Finance and Taxation

13 Sec. 1. The legislature shall impose taxes suf-
14 ficient with other resources to pay the expenses of
15 state government.

16 Sec. 2. The power of taxation shall never be
17 surrendered, suspended or contracted away.

18 Sec. 3. The legislature shall provide for the
19 uniform general ad valorem taxation of real and
20 tangible personal property not exempt by law. The
21 legislature shall provide for the determination of
22 true cash value of such property; the proportion
23 of true cash value at which such property shall
24 be uniformly assessed, which shall not, after
25 January 1, 1966, exceed 50 percent; and for a sys-
26 tem of equalization of assessments. The legislature
27 may provide for alternative means of taxation of
28 designated real and tangible personal property in
29 lieu of general ad valorem taxation. Every tax
30 other than the general ad valorem property tax
31 shall be uniform upon the class or classes on
32 which it operates.

33 Sec. 4. Property owned and occupied by non-
34 profit religious or educational organizations and
35 used exclusively for religious or educational pur-
36 poses, as defined by law, shall be exempt from
37 real and personal property taxes.

38 Sec. 5. The legislature shall provide for the
39 assessment by the state of the property of those
40 public service businesses assessed by the state
41 at the date this constitution becomes effective, and
42 of other property as designated by the legislature,
43 and for the imposition and collection of taxes
44 thereon. Property assessed by the state shall be
45 assessed at the same proportion of its true
46 cash value as the legislature shall specify for
47 property subject to general ad valorem taxation.
48 The rate of taxation on such property shall be
49 the average rate levied upon other property in this
50 state under the general ad valorem tax law, or,
51 if the legislature provides, the rate of tax applicable
52 to the property of each business enterprise assessed
53 by the state shall be the average rate of ad valorem
54 taxation levied upon other property in all counties
55 in which any of such property is situated.

56 Sec. 6. Except as otherwise provided in this
57 constitution, the total amount of general ad valo-
58 rem taxes imposed upon real and tangible per-
59 sonal property for all purposes in any one year
60 shall not exceed 15 mills on each dollar of the

1 assessed valuation of property as finally equalized.
2 Under procedures provided by law, which shall
3 guarantee the right of initiative, separate tax
4 limitations for any county and for the townships
5 and for school districts therein, the aggregate of
6 which shall not exceed 18 mills on each dollar of
7 such valuation, may be adopted and thereafter
8 altered by the vote of a majority of the qualified
9 electors of such county voting thereon, in lieu
10 of the limitation hereinbefore established. These
11 limitations may be increased to an aggregate of
12 not to exceed 50 mills on each dollar of valuation,
13 for a period of not to exceed 20 years at any one
14 time, if approved by a majority of the electors,
15 qualified under Section 6 of Article II of this
16 constitution, voting on the question.

17 The foregoing limitations shall not apply to
18 taxes imposed for the payment of principal and
19 interest on bonds or other evidences of indebted-
20 ness or for the payment of assessments or con-
21 tract obligations in anticipation of which bonds
22 are issued, which taxes may be imposed without
23 limitation as to rate or amount; or to taxes im-
24 posed for any other purpose by any city, vil-
25 lage, charter county, charter township, charter
26 authority or other authority, the tax limitations
27 of which are provided by charter or by general
28 law.

29 In any school district which extends into two
30 or more counties, property taxes at the highest
31 rate available in the county which contains the
32 greatest part of the area of the district may be
33 imposed and collected for school purposes through-
34 out the district.

35 Sec. 7. No income tax graduated as to rate
36 or base shall be imposed by the state or any of
37 its subdivisions.

38 Sec. 8. The legislature shall not impose a
39 sales tax on retailers at a rate of more than
40 four percent of their gross taxable sales of
41 tangible personal property.

42 Sec. 9. All specific taxes, except general sales
43 and use taxes and regulatory fees, imposed di-
44 rectly or indirectly on fuels sold or used
45 to propel motor vehicles upon highways and on
46 registered motor vehicles shall, after the payment
47 of necessary collection expenses, be used exclusi-
48 vely for highway purposes as defined by law.

49 Sec. 10. One-eighth of all taxes imposed on
50 retailers on taxable sales at retail of tangible
51 personal property shall be used exclusively for
52 assistance to townships, cities and villages, on
53 a population basis as provided by law. In de-
54 termining population the legislature may exclude
55 any portion of the total number of persons who
56 are wards, patients or convicts in any tax sup-
57 ported institution.

58 Sec. 11. There shall be established a state
59 school aid fund which shall be used exclusively
60 for the support of public education and school

employees' retirement systems, as provided by law. One-half of all taxes imposed on retailers on taxable sales at retail of tangible personal property, and other tax revenues provided by law, shall be dedicated to this fund. Payments from this fund shall be made in full on a scheduled basis, as provided by law.

Sec. 12. No evidence of state indebtedness shall be issued except for debts authorized pursuant to this constitution.

Sec. 13. Public bodies corporate shall have power to borrow money and to issue their securities evidencing debt, subject to this constitution and law.

Sec. 14. To meet obligations incurred pursuant to appropriations for any fiscal year, the legislature may by law authorize the state to issue its full faith and credit notes in which case it shall pledge undedicated revenues to be received within the same fiscal year for the repayment thereof. Such indebtedness in any fiscal year shall not exceed 15 percent of undedicated revenues received by the state during the preceding fiscal year and such debts shall be repaid at the time the revenues so pledged are received, but not later than the end of the same fiscal year.

Sec. 15. The state may borrow money for specific purposes in amounts as may be provided by acts of the legislature adopted by a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to and serving in each house, and approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon at any general election. The question submitted to the electors shall state the amount to be borrowed, the specific purpose to which the funds shall be devoted, and the method of repayment.

Sec. 16. The state, in addition to any other borrowing power, may borrow from time to time such amounts as shall be required, pledge its faith and credit and issue its notes or bonds therefor, for the purpose of making loans to school districts as provided in this section.

If the minimum amount which would otherwise be necessary for a school district to levy in any year to pay principal and interest on its qualified bonds, including any necessary allowances for estimated tax delinquencies, exceeds 13 mills on each dollar of its assessed valuation as finally equalized, or such lower millage as the legislature may prescribe, then the school district may elect to borrow all or any part of the excess from the state. In that event the state shall lend the excess amount to the school district for the payment of principal and interest. If for any reason any school district will be or is unable to pay the principal and interest on its qualified bonds when due, then the school district shall borrow and the state shall lend to it an amount sufficient to enable the school district to make the payment.

The term "qualified bonds" means general obli-

gation bonds of school districts issued for capital expenditures, including refunding bonds, issued prior to May 4, 1955, or issued thereafter and qualified as provided by law pursuant to Section 27 or Section 28 of Article X of the Constitution of 1908 or pursuant to this section.

After a school district has received loans from the state, each year thereafter it shall levy for debt service, exclusive of levies for nonqualified bonds, not less than 13 mills or such lower millage as the legislature may prescribe, until the amount loaned has been repaid, and any tax collections therefrom in any year over and above the minimum requirements for principal and interest on qualified bonds shall be used toward the repayment of state loans. In any year when such levy would produce an amount in excess of the requirements and the amount due to the state, the levy may be reduced by the amount of the excess.

Subject to the foregoing provisions, the legislature shall have the power to prescribe and to limit the procedure, terms and conditions for the qualification of bonds, for obtaining and making state loans, and for the repayment of loans.

The power to tax for the payment of principal and interest on bonds hereafter issued which are the general obligations of any school district, including refunding bonds, and for repayment of any state loans made to school districts, shall be without limitation as to rate or amount.

All rights acquired under Sections 27 and 28 of Article X of the Constitution of 1908, by holders of bonds heretofore issued, and all obligations assumed by the state or any school district under these sections, shall remain unimpaired.

Sec. 17. No money shall be paid out of the state treasury except in pursuance of appropriations made by law.

Sec. 18. The credit of the state shall not be granted to, nor in aid of any person, association or corporation, public or private, except as authorized in this constitution.

This section shall not be construed to prohibit the investment of public funds until needed for current requirements or the investment of funds accumulated to provide retirement or pension benefits for public officials and employees, as provided by law.

Sec. 19. The state shall not subscribe to, nor be interested in the stock of any company, association or corporation, except that funds accumulated to provide retirement or pension benefits for public officials and employees may be invested as provided by law; and endowment funds created for charitable or educational purposes may be invested as provided by law governing the investment of funds held in trust by trustees.

Sec. 20. No state money shall be deposited in banks other than those organized under the national or state banking laws. No state money

1 shall be deposited in any bank in excess of 50
2 percent of the capital and surplus of such bank.
3 Any bank receiving deposits of state money shall
4 show the amount of state money so deposited as
5 a separate item in all published statements.

6 Sec. 21. The legislature shall provide by law
7 for the annual accounting for all public moneys,
8 state and local, and may provide by law for interim
9 accounting.

10 The legislature shall provide by law for the
11 maintenance of uniform accounting systems by
12 units of local government and the auditing of
13 county accounts by competent state authority
14 and other units of government as provided by law.

15 Sec. 22. Procedures for the examination and
16 adjustment of claims against the state shall be
17 prescribed by law.

18 Sec. 23. All financial records, accountings,
19 audit reports and other reports of public moneys
20 shall be public records and open to inspection. A
21 statement of all revenues and expenditures of pub-
22 lic moneys shall be published and distributed
23 annually, as provided by law.

24 Sec. 24. The accrued financial benefits of each
25 pension plan and retirement system of the state
26 and its political subdivisions shall be a contractual
27 obligation thereof which shall not be diminished
28 or impaired thereby.

29 Financial benefits arising on account of service
30 rendered in each fiscal year shall be funded during
31 that year and such funding shall not be used for
32 financing unfunded accrued liabilities.

Article X Property

33 Sec. 1. The disabilities of coverture as to prop-
34 erty are abolished. The real and personal estate of
35 every woman acquired before marriage and all
36 real and personal property to which she may after-
37 wards become entitled shall be and remain the
38 estate and property of such woman, and shall not
39 be liable for the debts, obligations or engagements
40 of her husband, and may be dealt with and dis-
41 posed of by her as if she were unmarried. Dower
42 may be relinquished or conveyed as provided by
43 law.

44 Sec. 2. Private property shall not be taken for
45 public use without just compensation therefor
46 being first made or secured in a manner prescribed
47 by law. The amount of compensation shall be
48 determined in proceedings in a court of record.

49 Sec. 3. A homestead in the amount of not less
50 than \$3,500 and personal property of every resi-
51 dent of this state in the amount of not less than
52 \$750, as defined by law, shall be exempt from
53 forced sale on execution or other process of any
54 court. Such exemptions shall not extend to any
55 lien thereon excluded from exemption by law.

56 Sec. 4. Procedures relating to escheats and to
57 the custody and disposition of escheated property

shall be prescribed by law.

58 Sec. 5. The legislature shall have general su-
59 pervisory jurisdiction over all state owned lands
60 useful for forest preserves, game areas and recrea-
61 tional purposes; shall require annual reports as
62 to such lands from all departments having super-
63 vision or control thereof; and shall by general law
64 provide for the sale, lease or other disposition of
65 such lands.

66 The legislature by an act adopted by two-thirds
67 of the members elected to and serving in each
68 house may designate any part of such lands as
69 a state land reserve. No lands in the state land
70 reserve may be removed from the reserve, sold,
71 leased or otherwise disposed of except by an act
72 of the legislature.

73 Sec. 6. Aliens who are residents of this state
74 shall enjoy the same rights and privileges in
75 property as citizens of this state.

Article XI

Public Officers and Employment

76 Sec. 1. All officers, legislative, executive and
77 judicial, before entering upon the duties of their
78 respective offices, shall take and subscribe the
79 following oath or affirmation: I do solemnly swear
80 (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution
81 of the United States and the constitution of this
82 state, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties
83 of the office of according to the best of
84 my ability. No other oath, affirmation, or any
85 religious test shall be required as a qualification
86 for any office or public trust.

87 Sec. 2. The terms of office of elective state
88 officers, members of the legislature and justices
89 and judges of courts of record shall begin at twelve
90 o'clock noon on the first day of January next suc-
91 ceeding their election, except as otherwise provided
92 in this constitution. The terms of office of county
93 officers shall begin on the first day of January
94 next succeeding their election, except as otherwise
95 provided by law.

96 Sec. 3. Neither the legislature nor any poli-
97 tical subdivision of this state shall grant or author-
98 ize extra compensation to any public officer, agent
99 or contractor after the service has been rendered
100 or the contract entered into.

101 Sec. 4. No person having custody or control of
102 public moneys shall be a member of the legislature,
103 or be eligible to any office of trust or profit under
104 this state, until he shall have made an accounting,
105 as provided by law, of all sums for which he may
106 be liable.

107 Sec. 5. The classified state civil service shall
108 consist of all positions in the state service except
109 those filled by popular election, heads of principal
110 departments, members of boards and commis-
111 sions, the principal executive officer of boards and
112 commissions heading principal departments, em-
113 ployees of courts of record, employees of the legis-

lature, employees of the state institutions of higher education, all persons in the armed forces of the state, eight exempt positions in the office of the governor, and within each principal department, when requested by the department head, two other exempt positions, one of which shall be policy-making. The civil service commission may exempt three additional positions of a policy-making nature within each principal department.

The civil service commission shall be non-salaried and shall consist of four persons, not more than two of whom shall be members of the same political party, appointed by the governor for terms of eight years, no two of which shall expire in the same year.

The administration of the commission's powers shall be vested in a state personnel director who shall be a member of the classified service and who shall be responsible to and selected by the commission after open competitive examination.

The commission shall classify all positions in the classified service according to their respective duties and responsibilities, fix rates of compensation for all classes of positions, approve or disapprove disbursements for all personal services, determine by competitive examination and performance exclusively on the basis of merit, efficiency and fitness the qualifications of all candidates for positions in the classified service, make rules and regulations covering all personnel transactions, and regulate all conditions of employment in the classified service.

No person shall be appointed to or promoted in the classified service who has not been certified by the commission as qualified for such appointment or promotion. No appointments, promotions, demotions or removals in the classified service shall be made for religious, racial or partisan considerations.

Increases in rates of compensation authorized by the commission may be effective only at the start of a fiscal year and shall require prior notice to the governor, who shall transmit such increases to the legislature as part of his budget. The legislature may, by a majority vote of the members elected to and serving in each house, waive the notice and permit increases in rates of compensation to be effective at a time other than the start of a fiscal year. Within 60 calendar days following such transmission, the legislature may, by a two-thirds vote of the members elected to and serving in each house, reject or reduce increases in rates of compensation authorized by the commission. Any reduction ordered by the legislature shall apply uniformly to all classes of employees affected by the increases and shall not adjust pay differentials already established by the civil service commission. The legislature may not reduce rates of compensation below those in effect at the time of the transmission of increases author-

ized by the commission.

The appointing authorities may create or abolish positions for reasons of administrative efficiency without the approval of the commission. Positions shall not be created nor abolished except for reasons of administrative efficiency. Any employee considering himself aggrieved by the abolition of a position shall have a right of appeal to the commission through established grievance procedures.

The civil service commission shall recommend to the governor and to the legislature rates of compensation for all appointed positions within the executive department not a part of the classified service.

To enable the commission to exercise its powers, the legislature shall appropriate to the commission for the ensuing fiscal year a sum not less than one percent of the aggregate payroll of the classified service for the preceding fiscal year, as certified by the commission. Within six months after the conclusion of each fiscal year the commission shall return to the state treasury all moneys unexpended for that fiscal year.

The commission shall furnish reports of expenditures, at least annually, to the governor and the legislature and shall be subject to annual audit as provided by law.

No payment for personal services shall be made or authorized until the provisions of this constitution pertaining to civil service have been complied with in every particular. Violation of any of the provisions hereof may be restrained or observance compelled by injunctive or mandamus proceedings brought by any citizen of the state.

Sec. 6. By ordinance or resolution of its governing body which shall not take effect until approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon, unless otherwise provided by charter, each county, township, city, village, school district and other governmental unit or authority may establish, modify or discontinue a merit system for its employees other than teachers under contract or tenure. The state civil service commission may on request furnish technical services to any such unit on a reimbursable basis.

Sec. 7. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeaching civil officers for corrupt conduct in office or for crimes or misdemeanors, but a majority of the members elected and serving shall be necessary to direct an impeachment.

When an impeachment is directed, the house of representatives shall elect three of its members to prosecute the impeachment.

Every impeachment shall be tried by the senate immediately after the final adjournment of the legislature. The senators shall take an oath or affirmation truly and impartially to try and determine the impeachment according to the evi-

1 dence. When the governor or lieutenant governor
2 is tried, the chief justice of the supreme court
3 shall preside.

4 No person shall be convicted without the con-
5 currence of two-thirds of the senators elected and
6 serving. Judgment in case of conviction shall not
7 extend further than removal from office, but the
8 person convicted shall be liable to punishment
9 according to law.

10 No judicial officer shall exercise any of the
11 functions of his office after an impeachment is
12 directed until he is acquitted.

Article XII

Amendment & Revision

14 Sec. 1. Amendments to this constitution may
15 be proposed in the senate or house of representa-
16 tives. Proposed amendments agreed to by two-
17 thirds of the members elected to and serving in
18 each house on a vote with the names and vote of
19 those voting entered in the respective journals
20 shall be submitted, not less than 60 days there-
21 after, to the electors at the next general election
22 or special election as the legislature shall direct.
23 If a majority of electors voting on a proposed
24 amendment approve the same, it shall become
25 part of the constitution and shall abrogate or
26 amend existing provisions of the constitution at
27 the end of 45 days after the date of the election
28 at which it was approved.

29 Sec. 2. Amendments may be proposed to this
30 constitution by petition of the registered electors
31 of this state. Every petition shall include the full
32 text of the proposed amendment, and be signed by
33 registered electors of the state equal in number to
34 at least 10 percent of the total vote cast for
35 all candidates for governor at the last preceding
36 general election at which a governor was elected.
37 Such petitions shall be filed with the person au-
38 thorized by law to receive the same at least 120
39 days before the election at which the proposed
40 amendment is to be voted upon. Any such petition
41 shall be in the form, and shall be signed and
42 circulated in such manner, as prescribed by law.
43 The person authorized by law to receive such peti-
44 tion shall upon its receipt determine, as provided
45 by law, the validity and sufficiency of the signa-
46 tures on the petition, and make an official an-
47 nouncement thereof at least 60 days prior to the
48 election at which the proposed amendment is to be
49 voted upon.

50 Any amendment proposed by such petition shall
51 be submitted, not less than 120 days after it was
52 filed, to the electors at the next general election.
53 Such proposed amendment, existing provisions of
54 the constitution which would be altered or abro-
55 gated thereby, and the question as it shall appear
56 on the ballot shall be published in full as provided
57 by law. Copies of such publication shall be posted
58 in each polling place and furnished to news media

as provided by law.

59 The ballot to be used in such election shall con-
60 tain a statement of the purpose of the proposed
amendment, expressed in not more than 100 words,
exclusive of caption. Such statement of purpose
and caption shall be prepared by the person au-
thorized by law, and shall consist of a true and
impartial statement of the purpose of the amend-
ment in such language as shall create no prejudice
for or against the proposed amendment.

61 If the proposed amendment is approved by a
62 majority of the electors voting on the question,
63 it shall become part of the constitution, and
64 shall abrogate or amend existing provisions of
65 the constitution at the end of 45 days after
66 the date of the election at which it was ap-
67 proved. If two or more amendments approved by
68 the electors at the same election conflict, that
69 amendment receiving the highest affirmative vote
70 shall prevail.

71 Sec. 3. At the general election to be held in
72 the year 1978, and in each 16th year thereafter
73 and at such times as may be provided by law, the
74 question of a general revision of the constitution
75 shall be submitted to the electors of the state. If
76 a majority of the electors voting on the question
77 decide in favor of a convention for such purpose,
78 at an election to be held not later than six months
79 after the proposal was certified as approved, the
80 electors of each representative district as then
81 organized shall elect one delegate and the elec-
82 tors of each senatorial district as then organized
83 shall elect one delegate at a partisan election.
84 The delegates so elected shall convene at the seat
85 of government on the first Tuesday in October
86 next succeeding such election or at an earlier date
87 if provided by law.

88 The convention shall choose its own officers,
89 determine the rules of its proceedings and judge
90 the qualifications, elections and returns of its mem-
91 bers. The governor shall appoint a qualified
92 resident of the same district to fill a vacancy
93 in the office of any delegate who shall be a mem-
94 ber of the same party as the delegate vacating
95 the office. The convention shall have power to ap-
96 point such officers, employees and assistants as
97 it deems necessary and to fix their compensation;
98 to provide for the printing and distribution of its
99 documents, journals and proceedings; to explain
100 and disseminate information about the proposed
constitution and to complete the business of the
convention in an orderly manner. Each delegate
shall receive for his services compensation pro-
vided by law.

101 No proposed constitution or amendment adopted
102 by such convention shall be submitted to the
103 electors for approval as hereinafter provided un-
104 less by the assent of a majority of all the delegates
105 elected to and serving in the convention, with the
106 names and vote of those voting entered in the

journal. Any proposed constitution or amendments adopted by such convention shall be submitted to the qualified electors in the manner and at the time provided by such convention not less than 90 days after final adjournment of the convention. Upon the approval of such constitution or amendments by a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon the constitution or amendments shall take effect as provided by the convention.

Schedule and Temporary Provisions

To insure the orderly transition from the constitution of 1908 to this constitution the following schedule and temporary provisions are set forth to be effective for such period as are thereby required.

Sec. 1. The attorney general shall recommend to the legislature as soon as practicable such changes as may be necessary to adapt existing laws to this constitution.

Sec. 2. All writs, actions, suits, proceedings, civil or criminal liabilities, prosecutions, judgments, sentences, orders, decrees, appeals, causes of action, contracts, claims, demands, titles and rights existing on the effective date of this constitution shall continue unaffected except as modified in accordance with the provisions of this constitution.

Sec. 3. Except as otherwise provided in this constitution, all officers filling any office by election or appointment shall continue to exercise their powers and duties until their offices shall have been abolished or their successors selected and qualified in accordance with this constitution or the laws enacted pursuant thereto.

No provision of this constitution, or of law or of executive order authorized by this constitution shall shorten the term of any person elected to state office at a statewide election on or prior to the date on which this constitution is submitted to a vote. In the event the duties of any such officers shall not have been abolished or incorporated into one or more of the principal departments at the expiration of his term, such officer shall continue to serve until his duties are so incorporated or abolished.

Sec. 4. All officers elected at the same election that this constitution is submitted to the people for adoption shall take office and complete the term to which they were elected under the 1908 constitution and existing laws and continue to serve until their successors are elected and qualified pursuant to this constitution or law.

Sec. 5. Notwithstanding any other provision in this constitution, the governor, the lieutenant governor, the secretary of state, the attorney general, and state senators shall be elected at the general election in 1964 to serve for two year terms beginning on the first day of January next

succeeding their election. The first election of such officers for four-year terms under this constitution shall be held at the general election in 1966.

Sec. 6. The state shall be districted for the purpose of electing senators in accordance with the provisions of Section 2 of Article IV of this constitution, after the official publication of the total population count of the 1970 decennial federal census. Until the apportionment of the senate following the 1970 census, the senatorial districts under the 1908 constitution shall remain intact except that upon the adoption of this constitution each of the counties of Kent, Genesee, Macomb and Oakland shall be divide by the apportionment commission into two senatorial districts and Wayne county into eight senatorial districts in accordance with this constitution. The legislature may give prior effect to Section 2 of Article IV of this constitution, which action shall not be subject to veto by the governor.

Sec. 7. Notwithstanding the provisions of this constitution that the supreme court shall consist of seven justices it shall consist of eight justices until the time that a vacancy occurs as a result of death, retirement or resignation of a justice. The first such vacancy shall not be filled.

Sec. 8. Any judge of probate serving on the effective date of this constitution may serve the remainder of the term and be eligible to succeed himself for election regardless of other provisions in this constitution requiring him to be licensed to practice law in this state.

Sec. 9. The provisions of Article VI providing that terms of judicial offices shall not all expire at the same time, shall be implemented by law providing that at the next election for such offices judges shall be elected for terms of varying length, none of which shall be shorter than the regular term provided for the office.

Sec. 10. The members of the state board of education provided for in Section 3 of Article VIII of this constitution shall first be elected at the first general election after the effective date of this constitution for the following terms: two shall be elected for two years, two for four years, two for six years, and two for eight years as prescribed by law.

The State Board of Education provided for in the constitution of 1908 is abolished at twelve o'clock noon January 1 of the year following the first general election under this constitution and the terms of members thereof shall then expire.

Sec. 11. The provisions of this constitution providing for members of boards of control of institutions of higher education and the State Board of Public Community and Junior Colleges shall be implemented by law. The law may provide that the term of each member in office on the date of the vote on this constitution may be

extended, and may further provide that the initial terms of office of members may be less than eight years.

Sec. 12. The provisions of this constitution increasing the number of members of the Board of Trustees of Michigan State University and of the Board of Governors of Wayne State University to eight, and of their term of office to eight years, shall be implemented by law. The law may provide that the term of each member in office on the date of the vote on this constitution may be extended one year, and may further provide that the initial terms of office of the additional members may be less than eight years.

Sec. 13. The initial allocation of departments by law pursuant to Section 2 of Article V of this constitution, shall be completed within two years after the effective date of this constitution. If such allocation shall not have been completed within such period, the governor, within one year thereafter, by executive order, shall make the initial allocation.

Sec. 14. Contractual obligations of the state incurred pursuant to the constitution of 1908 shall continue to be obligations of the state.

For the retirement of notes and bonds issued under Section 26 of Article X of the 1908 constitution, there is hereby appropriated from the general fund each year during their life a sum equal to the amount of principal and interest payments due and payable in each year.

Sec. 15. The legislature by a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to and serving in each house may provide that the state may bor-

row money and may pledge its full faith and credit for refunding any bonds issued by the Mackinac Bridge Authority and at the time of refunding the Mackinac Bridge Authority shall be abolished and the operation of the bridge shall be assumed by the state highway department. The legislature may implement this section by law.

Sec. 16. This constitution shall be submitted to the people for their adoption or rejection at the general election to be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1962. It shall be the duty of the secretary of state forthwith to give notice of such submission to all other officers required to give or publish any notice in regard to a general election. He shall give notice that this constitution will be duly submitted to the electors at such election. The notice shall be given in the manner required for the election of governor.

Sec. 17. Every registered elector may vote on the adoption of the constitution. The board of election commissioners in each county shall cause to be printed on a ballot separate from the ballot containing the names of the nominees for office, the words: Shall the revised constitution be adopted? () Yes. () No. All votes cast at the election shall be taken, counted, canvassed and returned as provided by law for the election of state officers. If the revised constitution so submitted receives more votes in its favor than were cast against it, it shall be the supreme law of the state on and after the first day of January of the year following its adoption.

against the secretary of state, by Mr. Van Dusen, chairman, submits the following report:

In accordance with Resolution 96, the committee on action against secretary of state on May 14, 1962, filed with the circuit court for the county of Ingham, a petition for declaration of rights in an action entitled, Stephen S. Nisbet, President of the Michigan Constitutional Convention of 1961-1962 v. James M. Hare, Secretary of State. The relief sought was a declaration that the convention has the right to provide for submission of the proposed new constitution to the electors at the general election to be held November 6, 1962. The summons and petition were served on the secretary of state on the same day.

On May 22, having had no response from the attorney general, petitioner filed a motion for the entry of a decree. On May 25, the secretary of state appeared specially by the attorney general and moved to dismiss the petition on the ground that the case did not present an actual controversy. The trial court heard argument on the attorney general's motion on June 1 and on June 6 rendered an opinion denying the motion to dismiss. An order to that effect was entered on June 11.

Instead of proceeding to file an answer, the attorney general then filed an application to the supreme court for leave to appeal. This application was granted by the supreme court and the attorney general, on July 2, filed a claim of appeal.

The attorney general has not yet filed a brief and he states that he does not intend to do so until after August 7.

It is obvious that no judicial determination of the right of the constitutional convention to require submission of the proposed constitution to the electors on November 6 will be made in time to be useful to the convention. Accordingly, the committee recommends:

1) That section 15 [formerly section 16] of the schedule and temporary provisions of the proposed constitution be amended by striking from the first sentence the words "Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1962" and inserting "first Monday in April, 1963."

2) That the committee be authorized to discontinue the action entitled, Nisbet v. Hare.

Richard C. Van Dusen, chairman.

MR. VAN DUSEN: Mr. President, I move the adoption of the report.

PRESIDENT NISBET: The question is on the motion of Mr. Van Dusen that the report be adopted. Those in favor will say aye. Opposed, no.

The report is adopted. Mr. Van Dusen.

MR. VAN DUSEN: Mr. President, in compliance with our rules, I think it would now be necessary to take a roll call vote on the amendment to the constitution changing the date.

PRESIDENT NISBET: Mr. Chase will read the amendment.

SECRETARY CHASE: The amendment recommended in the report is as follows:

1. Amend the schedule, section 15 [formerly section 16] (column 2) line 11, after "held on the" by striking out "Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1962.", and inserting "first Monday in April, 1963."

PRESIDENT NISBET: The secretary will call the roll. Those in favor of the amendment will vote aye as your name is called. Those opposed will vote no.

The roll was called and the delegates voted as follows:

Yeas—141

Allen	Goebel	Page
Andrus, Miss	Gover	Pellow
Anspach	Greene	Perlich
Austin	Gust	Perras
Baginski	Habermehl	Plank
Balcer	Hanna, W. F.	Pollock
Barthwell	Hannah, J. A.	Powell
Batchelor	Hart, Miss	Prettie
Beaman	Haskill	Pugsley
Bentley	Hatch	Radka

Binkowski	Hatcher, Mrs.
Blandford	Heideman
Bledsoe	Higgs
Bonisteel	Hood
Boothby	Howes
Bowens	Hoxie
Bradley	Hubbs
Brake	Hutchinson
Brown, G. E.	Iverson
Brown, T. S.	Jones
Buback	Judd, Mrs.
Butler, Mrs.	Karn
Conklin, Mrs.	Kelsey
Cudlip	Kirk, S.
Cushman, Mrs.	Knirk, B.
Danhof	Koeze, Mrs.
Dehnke	Krolkowski
Dell	Kuhn
DeVries	Lawrence
Donnelly, Miss	Lebrand
Doty, Dean	Leppien
Doty, Donald	Lesinski
Douglas	Liberato
Downs	Madar
Durst	Mahinske
Elliott, A. G.	Martin
Elliott, Mrs. Daisy	McAllister
Erickson	McCauley
Everett	McGowan, Miss
Farnsworth	McLogan
Faxon	Millard
Figy	Mosier
Finch	Murphy
Follo	Nisbet
Ford	Nord
Gadola	Norris
Garvin	Ostrow

Nays—0

SECRETARY CHASE: On the adoption of the amendment, the yeas are 141; the nays are none.

PRESIDENT NISBET: The amendment is adopted. The question now is on the final passage of the constitution as amended this morning. Those who are in favor will answer aye as your names are called. Those opposed will answer nay. The secretary will call the roll.

The roll was called and the delegates voted as follows:

Yeas—98

Allen	Gover	Powell
Andrus, Miss	Gust	Prettie
Anspach	Habermehl	Pugsley
Balcer	Hanna, W. F.	Radka
Batchelor	Hannah, J. A.	Rajkovich
Beaman	Haskill	Richards, J. B.
Bentley	Hatch	Richards, L. W.
Blandford	Heideman	Romney
Bonisteel	Higgs	Rood
Boothby	Howes	Rush
Brake	Hoxie	Seyferth
Brown, G. E.	Hubbs	Shackleton
Butler, Mrs.	Hutchinson	Shaffer
Conklin, Mrs.	Iverson	Sharpe
Cudlip	Judd, Mrs.	Sleder
Cushman, Mrs.	Karn	Spitler
Danhof	Kirk, S.	Stafseth
Dehnke	Knirk, B.	Staiger
Dell	Koeze, Mrs.	Stamm
DeVries	Kuhn	Sterrett
Donnelly, Miss	Lawrence	Stevens
Doty, Dean	Leppien	Thomson
Doty, Donald	Martin	Tubbs
Durst	McCauley	Turner
Elliott, A. G.	McGowan, Miss	Tweedie
Erickson	McLogan	Upton
Everett	Millard	Van Dusen
Farnsworth	Mosier	Wanger
Figy	Nisbet	White
Finch	Page	Wood

Follo
Gadola
Goebel

Perras
Plank
Pollock

Woolfenden
Yeager

Nays—43

Austin
Baginski
Barthwell
Binkowski
Bledsoe
Bowens
Bradley
Brown, T. S.
Buback
Douglas
Downs
Elliott, Mrs. Daisy
Faxon
Ford
Garvin

Greene
Hart, Miss
Hatcher, Mrs.
Hood
Jones
Kelsey
Krolikowski
Leibrand
Lesinski
Liberato
Madar
Mahinske
McAllister
Murphy

Nord
Norris
Ostrow
Pellow
Perlich
Sablich
Shanahan
Snyder
Stopczynski
Suzore
Walker
Wilkowski
Young
Youngblood

SECRETARY CHASE: On the adoption of the constitution as amended, the yeas are 98; the nays are 43. (applause)
PRESIDENT NISBET: The **constitution** is adopted.

For the constitution as adopted, see below, page 3317.

Because of the hour, it being almost noon, the Chair recognizes Mr. Van Dusen.

MR. VANDUSEN: Mr. President, I move that the convention now stand in recess until 2:00 p.m.

PRESIDENT NISBET: The question is on the motion of Mr. Van Dusen that we recess until 2:00 p.m. Those in favor will say aye. Opposed, no.

The motion prevails. We are recessed until 2:00 o'clock.

[Whereupon, at 11:50 o'clock a.m., the convention recessed; and, at 2:00 o'clock p.m., reconvened.]

Will the delegates please take their seats. The convention will please come to order.

SECRETARY CHASE: Mr. President, a quorum of the convention is present.

PRESIDENT NISBET: I think we should recognize the fact that many of our employees are voluntarily back with us today, meeting with the delegates. I'm sure all of us are very happy to have them here. It brings about a happy result to see them and I think we ought to give them a good hand. (applause) Mr. Chase has an announcement.

SECRETARY CHASE: There are 3 announcements that possibly should have been made before we recessed for lunch.

First, there is mail for all of the delegates in the mail room downstairs.

Just prior to the May 11 adjournment, several of the delegates took out, on loan, sets of convention slides which have not been returned. Missing from our files are 12 complete sets of slides. Since we frequently have call from other delegates for the use of these slides, we would appreciate their return as soon as possible. Ink White, chairman of the committee on public information.

I am sure the delegates recall the lady on the civic center staff who took such good care of keeping the windows clean and the place well slicked up, who had to go to the hospital for a very critical operation. A number of the delegates contributed to a fund to help her over her financial difficulties. I have the following card:

It is very difficult to express my appreciation to all the wonderful people of con con. Let me say, with my heart, your kindness and generosity will always be remembered.

Sincerely,
Freda Adams.

PRESIDENT NISBET: Since the adjournment on May 11, we have added 2 new associate members to the delegation: Mrs. Charles Follo and Mrs. Gil Wanger.

I asked Charlie if Mrs. Follo was present so that he might present her, but he said she isn't. We are sorry, Charlie, she couldn't be with us.

Mr. Wanger, is your associate delegate present? Would you present her?

[Whereupon, the delegates accorded Mrs. Wanger a standing ovation.]

At the final session before the long recess the president was authorized to name a reunion committee for the constitutional convention. Accordingly, the **president appoints**, as members of the reunion committee: Mr. Erickson, Mrs. Koeze, Messrs. Jones, Bowens, Brake, Mrs. Conklin, Mr. Dean Doty, Mrs. Daisy Elliott, Messrs. Faxon, Kelsey, Kuhn, Powell, Sharpe, Wanger, White and Norris.

Without objection, the appointments are approved. You will notice that most of these delegates are within the area of Lansing, Detroit or Grand Rapids for their ease in getting together when they have to meet. Mr. Claud Erickson is chairman of the committee.

Returning to the order of business, **approval of address to people**. We will take up the **report of the committee on public information**. Mr. White, chairman.

MR. WHITE: Mr. President, under date of June 26, 1962, each delegate was mailed proof copies of the proposed address to the people. Since that time our committee has received numerous suggestions for corrections, additions, deletions and so on. Our committee has met and gone over these suggestions and they have been, for the most part, agreed to. I might say, parenthetically, the address in its present corrected form represents the writing and editing of upwards of 50 of our delegates.

Under date of July 27, 1962, each of you was mailed a 16 page multilith report which outlined in detail some 108 corrections. This communication also carried the recommendation that we be authorized to correct the text of the constitution as it appears in the address to conform with the style and drafting changes adopted at today's session, and to offer comments accordingly, if necessary. All of this material has been delivered again to each delegate's desk today. Additionally, you have a single white multilith sheet from our committee containing brief addenda to this 16 page report.

It seems to me, Mr. President, the delegates have had ample time to consider these matters, and to expedite our final deliberations, I move that the report of the public information committee, with the recommended addenda, be considered read.

PRESIDENT NISBET: Without objection, it is so ordered.

Following is the report as submitted and considered read:

After careful consideration of suggestions from delegates, your committee on public information recommends the adoption of the following changes in the proof copy of the address to the people:

For document incorporating following changes, see below, page 3355. Page numbers in report refer to document pages.

1. Amend page 2, second full paragraph, line 3, after "that one" by striking out "must" and inserting "should"; to improve phraseology.

2. Amend page 2, third full paragraph, line 1, by striking out "Ordered by popular vote, its delegates selected by the people on the basis of one from each senatorial and representative district, the Constitutional Convention of 1961-62 met in Lansing on October 3, 1961.", and inserting "The convention was ordered by popular vote in April of 1961. There were 144 delegates, representing Michigan's 34 State Senatorial districts and 110 State Representative seats. They were elected in statewide voting on September 12, 1961, and convened at Lansing on October 3, 1961."; to improve awkward sentence construction and correct error by indicating "seats" rather than representative "districts."

3. Amend page 2, fifth full paragraph, line 2, after "overlapped" by striking out "each other"; to improve phraseology.

4. Amend page 2, fifth full paragraph, line 6, after

**CONSTITUTION
OF THE
STATE OF MICHIGAN**

**as finally adopted
by the Convention
August 1, 1962**

PREAMBLE

We, the people of the State of Michigan, grateful to Almighty God for the blessings of freedom, and earnestly desiring to secure these blessings undiminished to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution.

ARTICLE I

Declaration of Rights

Sec. 1. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for their equal benefit, security and protection.

Sec. 2. No person shall be denied the equal protection of the laws; nor shall any person be denied the enjoyment of his civil or political rights or be discriminated against in the exercise thereof because of religion, race, color or national origin. The legislature shall implement this section by appropriate legislation.

Sec. 3. The people have the right peaceably to assemble, to consult for the common good, to instruct their representatives and to petition the government for redress of grievances.

Sec. 4. Every person shall be at liberty to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. No person shall be compelled to attend, or, against his consent, to contribute to the erection or support of any place of religious worship, or to pay tithes, taxes or other rates for the support of any minister of the gospel or teacher of religion. No money shall be appropriated or drawn from the treasury for the benefit of any religious sect or society, theological or religious seminary; nor shall property belonging to the state be appropriated for any such purpose. The civil and political rights, privileges and capacities of no person shall be diminished or enlarged on account of his religious belief.

Sec. 5. Every person may freely speak, write, express and publish his views on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of such right; and no law shall be enacted to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press.

Sec. 6. Every person has a right to keep and bear arms for the defense of himself and the state.

Sec. 7. The military shall in all cases and at all times be in strict subordination to the civil power.

Sec. 8. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner or occupant, nor in time of war, except in a manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 9. Neither slavery, nor involuntary servitude unless for the punishment of crime, shall ever be tolerated in this state.

Sec. 10. No bill of attainder, ex post facto law or law impairing the obligation of contract shall be enacted.

Sec. 11. The person, houses, papers and possessions of every person shall be secure from unreasonable searches and seizures. No warrant to search any place or to seize any person or things shall issue without describing them, nor without probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation. The provisions of this section shall not be construed to bar from evidence in any criminal proceeding any narcotic drug, firearm, bomb, explosive or any other dangerous weapon, seized by a peace officer outside the curtilage of any dwelling house in this state.

Sec. 12. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

Sec. 13. A suitor in any court of this state has the right to prosecute or defend his suit, either in his own proper person or by an attorney.

Sec. 14. The right of trial by jury shall remain, but shall be waived in all civil cases unless demanded by one of the parties in the manner prescribed by law. In all civil cases tried by 12 jurors a verdict shall be received when 10 jurors agree.

Sec. 15. No person shall be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy. All persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for murder and treason when the proof is evident or the presumption great.

Sec. 16. Excessive bail shall not be required; excessive fines shall not be imposed; cruel or unusual punishment shall not be inflicted; nor shall witnesses be unreasonably detained.

Sec. 17. No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law. The right of all individuals, firms, corporations and voluntary associations to fair and just treatment in the course of legislative and executive investigations and hearings shall not be infringed.

Sec. 18. No person shall be rendered incompetent to be a witness on account of his opinions on matters of religious belief.

Sec. 19. In all prosecutions for libels the truth may be given in evidence to the jury; and, if it appears to the jury that the matter charged as libelous is true and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the accused shall be acquitted.

Sec. 20. In every criminal prosecution, the accused shall have the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury, which may consist of less than 12 jurors in all courts not of record; to be informed of the nature of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; to have the assistance of counsel for his defense; to have an appeal as a matter of right; and in courts of record, when the trial court so orders, to have such reasonable assistance as may be necessary to perfect and prosecute an appeal.

Sec. 21. No person shall be imprisoned for debt arising out of or founded on contract, express or implied, except in cases of fraud or breach of trust.

Sec. 22. Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against it or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless upon the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act or on confession in open court.

Sec. 23. The enumeration in this constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE II

Elections

Sec. 1. Every citizen of the United States who has attained the age of 21 years, who has resided in this state six months, and who meets the requirements of local residence provided by law, shall be an elector and qualified to vote in any election except as otherwise provided in this constitution. The legislature shall define residence for voting purposes.

Sec. 2. The legislature may by law exclude persons from voting because of mental incompetence or commitment to a jail or penal institution.

Sec. 3. For purposes of voting in the election for president and vice-president of the United States only, the legislature may by law establish lesser residence requirements for citizens who have resided in this state for less than six months and may waive residence requirements for former citizens of this state who have removed herefrom. The legislature shall not permit voting by any person who meets the voting residence requirements of the state to which he has removed.

Sec. 4. The legislature shall enact laws to regulate the time, place and manner of all nominations and elections, except as otherwise provided in this constitution or in the constitution and laws of the United States. The legislature shall enact laws to preserve the purity of elections, to preserve the secrecy of the ballot, to guard against abuses of the elective franchise, and to provide for a system of voter registration and absentee voting. No law shall be enacted which permits a candidate in any partisan primary or partisan election to have a ballot designation except when required for identification of candidates for the same office who have the same or similar surnames.

Sec. 5. Except for special elections to fill vacancies, or as otherwise provided in this constitution, all elections for national, state, county and township offices shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in each even-numbered year or on such other date as members of the congress of the United States are regularly elected.

Sec. 6. Whenever any question is required to be submitted by a political subdivision to the electors for the increase of the ad valorem tax rate limitation imposed by Section 6 of Article IX for a period of more than five years, or for the issue of bonds, only electors in, and who have property assessed for any ad valorem taxes in, any part of the district or territory to be affected by the result of such election or electors who are the lawful husbands or wives of such persons shall be entitled to vote thereon. All electors in the district or territory affected may vote on all other questions.

Sec. 7. A board of state canvassers of four members shall be established by law. No candidate for an office to be canvassed nor any inspector of elections shall be eligible to serve as a member of a board of canvassers. A majority of any board of canvassers shall not be composed of members of the same political party.

Sec. 8. Laws shall be enacted to provide for the recall of all elective officers except judges of courts of record upon petition of electors equal in number to 25 percent of the number of persons voting in the last preceding election for the office of governor in the electoral district of the officer sought to be recalled. The sufficiency of any statement of reasons or grounds procedurally required shall be a political rather than a judicial question.

Sec. 9. The people reserve to themselves the power to propose laws and to enact and reject laws, called the initiative, and the power to approve or reject laws enacted by the legislature, called the referendum. The power of initiative extends only to laws which the legislature may enact under this constitution. The power of referendum does not extend to acts making appropriations for state institutions or to meet deficiencies in state funds and must be invoked in the manner prescribed by law within 90 days following the final adjournment of the legislative session at which the law was enacted. To invoke the initiative or referendum, petitions signed by a number of registered electors, not less than eight percent for initiative and five percent for referendum of the total vote cast for all candidates for governor at the last preceding general election at which a governor was elected shall be required.

No law as to which the power of referendum properly has been invoked shall be effective thereafter unless approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon at the next general election.

Any law proposed by initiative petition shall be either enacted or rejected by the legislature without change or amendment within 40 session days from the time such petition is received by the legislature. If any law proposed by such petition shall be enacted by the legislature it shall be subject to referendum, as hereinafter provided.

If the law so proposed is not enacted by the legislature within the 40 days, the state officer authorized by law shall submit such proposed law to the people for approval or rejection at the next general election. The legislature may reject any measure so proposed by initiative petition and propose a different measure upon the same subject by a yea and nay vote upon separate roll calls, and in such event both measures shall be submitted by such state officer to the electors for approval or rejection at the next general election.

Any law submitted to the people by either initiative or referendum petition and approved by a majority of the votes cast thereon at any election shall take effect 10 days after the date of the official declaration of the vote. No law initiated or adopted by the people shall be subject to the veto power of the governor, and no law adopted by the people at the polls under the initiative provisions of this section shall be amended or repealed, except by a vote of the electors unless otherwise provided in the initiative measure or by three-fourths of the members elected to and serving in each house of the legislature. Laws approved by the people under the referendum provision of this section may be amended by the legislature at any subsequent session thereof. If two or more measures approved by the electors at the same election conflict, that receiving the highest affirmative vote shall prevail.

The legislature shall implement the provisions of this section.

ARTICLE III

General Government

Sec. 1. The seat of government shall be at Lansing.

Sec. 2. The powers of government are divided into three branches: legislative, executive and judicial. No person exercising powers of one branch shall exercise powers properly belonging to another branch except as expressly provided in this constitution.

Sec. 3. There shall be a great seal of the State of Michigan and its use shall be provided by law.

Sec. 4. The militia shall be organized, equipped and disciplined as provided by law.

Sec. 5. Subject to provisions of general law, this state or any political subdivision thereof, any governmental authority or any combination thereof may enter into agreements for the performance, financing or execution of their respective functions, with any one or more of the other states, the United States, the Dominion of Canada, or any political subdivision thereof unless otherwise provided in this constitution. Any other provision of this constitution notwithstanding, an officer or employee of the state or of any such unit of government or subdivision or agency thereof may serve on or with any governmental body established for the purposes set forth in this section and shall not be required to relinquish his office or employment by reason of such service. The legislature may impose such restrictions, limitations or conditions on such service as it may deem appropriate.

Sec. 6. The state shall not be a party to, nor be financially interested in, any work of internal improvement, nor engage in carrying on any such work, except for public internal improvements provided by law.

Sec. 7. The common law and the statute laws now in force, not repugnant to this constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitations, or are changed, amended or repealed.

Sec. 8. Either house of the legislature or the governor may request the opinion of the supreme court on important questions of law upon solemn occasions as to the constitutionality of legislation after it has been enacted into law but before its effective date.

ARTICLE IV

Legislative Branch

Sec. 1. The legislative power of the State of Michigan is vested in a senate and a house of representatives.

Sec. 2. The senate shall consist of 38 members to be elected from single member districts at the same election as the governor for four-year terms concurrent with the term of office of the governor.

In districting the state for the purpose of electing senators after the official publication of the total population count of each federal decennial census, each county shall be assigned apportionment factors equal to the sum of its percentage of the state's population as shown by the last regular federal decennial census computed to the nearest one-one hundredth of one percent multiplied by four and its percentage of the state's land area computed to the nearest one-one hundredth of one percent.

In arranging the state into senatorial districts, the apportionment commission shall be governed by the following rules:

(1) Counties with 13 or more apportionment factors shall be entitled as a class to senators in the proportion that the total apportionment factors of such counties bear to the total apportionment factors of the state computed to the nearest whole number. After each such county has been allocated one senator, the remaining senators to which this class of counties is entitled shall be distributed among such counties by the method of equal proportions applied to the apportionment factors.

(2) Counties having less than 13 apportionment factors shall be entitled as a class to senators in the proportion that the total apportionment factors of such counties bear to the total apportionment factors of the state computed to the nearest whole number. Such counties shall thereafter be arranged into senatorial districts that are compact, convenient, and contiguous by land, as rectangular in shape as possible, and having as nearly as possible 13 apportionment factors, but in no event less than 10 or more than 16. Insofar as possible, existing senatorial districts at the time of reapportionment shall not be altered unless there is a failure to comply with the above standards.

(3) Counties entitled to two or more senators shall be divided into single member districts. The population of such districts shall be as nearly equal as possible but shall not be less than 75 percent nor more than 125 percent of a number determined by dividing the population of the county by the number of senators to which it is entitled. Each such district shall follow incorporated city or township boundary lines to the extent possible and shall be compact, contiguous, and as nearly uniform in shape as possible.

Sec. 3. The house of representatives shall consist of 110 members elected for two-year terms from single member districts apportioned on a basis of population as provided in this article. The districts shall consist of compact and convenient territory contiguous by land.

Each county which has a population of not less than seven-tenths of one percent of the population of the state shall constitute a separate representative area. Each county having less than seven-tenths of one percent of the population of the state shall be combined with another county or counties to form a representative area of not less than seven-tenths of one percent of the population of the state. Any county which is isolated under the initial allocation as provided in this section shall be joined with that contiguous representative area having the smallest percentage of the state's population. Each such representative area shall be entitled initially to one representative.

After the assignment of one representative to each of the representative areas, the remaining house seats shall be apportioned among the representative areas on the basis of population by the method of equal proportions.

Any county comprising a representative area entitled to two or more representatives shall be divided into single member representative districts as follows:

(1) The population of such districts shall be as nearly equal as possible but shall not be less than 75 percent nor more than 125 percent of a number determined by dividing the population of the representative area by the number of representatives to which it is entitled.

(2) Such single member districts shall follow city and township boundaries where applicable and shall be composed of compact and contiguous territory as nearly square in shape as possible.

Any representative area consisting of more than one county, entitled to more than one representative, shall be divided into single member districts as equal as possible in population, adhering to county lines.

Sec. 4. In counties having more than one representative or senatorial district, the territory in the same county annexed to or merged with a city between apportionments shall become a part of a contiguous representative or senatorial district in the city with which it is combined, if provided by ordinance of the city. The district or districts with which the territory shall be combined shall be determined by such ordinance certified to the secretary of state. No such change in the boundaries of a representative or senatorial district shall have the effect of removing a legislator from office during his term.

Sec. 5. Island areas are considered to be contiguous by land to the county of which they are a part.

Sec. 6. A commission on legislative apportionment is hereby established consisting of eight electors, four of whom shall be selected by the state organizations of each of the two political parties whose candidates for governor received the highest vote at the last general election at which a governor was elected preceding each apportionment. If a candidate for governor of a third political party has received at such election more than 25 percent of such gubernatorial vote, the commission shall consist of 12 members, four of whom shall be selected by the state organization of the third political party. One resident of each of the following four regions shall be selected by each political party organization: (1) the upper peninsula; (2) the northern part of the lower peninsula, north of a line drawn along the northern boundaries of the counties of Bay, Midland, Isabella, Mecosta, Newaygo and Oceana; (3) southwestern Michigan, those counties south of region (2) and west of a line drawn along the western boundaries of the counties of Bay, Saginaw, Shiawassee, Ingham, Jackson and Hillsdale; (4) southeastern Michigan, the remaining counties of the state.

No officers or employees of the federal, state or local governments, excepting notaries public and members of the armed forces reserve, shall be eligible for membership on the commission. Members of the commission shall not be eligible for election to the legislature until two years after the apportionment in which they participated becomes effective.

The commission shall be appointed immediately after the adoption of this constitution and whenever apportionment or districting of the legislature is required by the provisions of this constitution. Members of the commission shall hold office until each apportionment or districting plan becomes effective. Vacancies shall be filled in the same manner as for original appointment.

The secretary of state shall be secretary of the commission without vote, and in that capacity shall furnish, under the direction of the commission, all necessary technical services. The commission shall elect its own chairman, shall make its own rules of procedure, and shall receive compensation provided by law. The legislature shall appropriate funds to enable the commission to carry out its activities.

Within 30 days after the adoption of this constitution, and after the official total population count of each federal decennial census of the state and its political subdivisions is available, the secretary of state shall issue a call convening the commission not less than 30 nor more than 45 days thereafter. The commission shall complete its work within 180 days after all necessary census information is available. The commission shall proceed to district and apportion the senate and house of representatives according to the provisions of this constitution. All final decisions shall require the concurrence of a majority of the members of the commission. The commission shall hold public hearings as may be provided by law.

Each final apportionment and districting plan shall be published as provided by law within 30 days from the date of its adoption and shall become law 60 days after

publication. The secretary of state shall keep a public record of all the proceedings of the commission and shall be responsible for the publication and distribution of each plan.

If a majority of the commission cannot agree on a plan, each member of the commission, individually or jointly with other members, may submit a proposed plan to the supreme court. The supreme court shall determine which plan complies most accurately with the constitutional requirements and shall direct that it be adopted by the commission and published as provided in this section.

Upon the application of any elector filed not later than 60 days after final publication of the plan, the supreme court, in the exercise of original jurisdiction, shall direct the secretary of state or the commission to perform their duties, may review any final plan adopted by the commission, and shall remand such plan to the commission for further action if it fails to comply with the requirements of this constitution.

Sec. 7. Each senator and representative must be a citizen of the United States, at least 21 years of age, and an elector of the district he represents. The removal of his domicile from the district shall be deemed a vacation of the office. No person who has been convicted of subversion or who has within the preceding 20 years been convicted of a felony involving a breach of public trust shall be eligible for either house of the legislature.

Sec. 8. No person holding any office, employment or position under the United States or this state or a political subdivision thereof, except notaries public and members of the armed forces reserve, may be a member of either house of the legislature.

Sec. 9. No person elected to the legislature shall receive any civil appointment within this state from the governor, except notaries public, from the legislature, or from any other state authority, during the term for which he is elected.

Sec. 10. No member of the legislature nor any state officer shall be interested directly or indirectly in any contract with the state or any political subdivision thereof which shall cause a substantial conflict of interest. The legislature shall further implement this provision by appropriate legislation.

Sec. 11. Senators and representatives shall be privileged from civil arrest and civil process during sessions of the legislature and for five days next before the commencement and after the termination thereof. They shall not be questioned in any other place for any speech in either house.

Sec. 12. The compensation and expense allowances of the members of the legislature shall be determined by law. Changes in compensation or expense allowances shall become effective only when legislators commence their terms of office after a general election.

Sec. 13. The legislature shall meet at the seat of government on the second Wednesday in January of each year at twelve o'clock noon. Each regular session shall adjourn without day, on a day determined by concurrent resolution, at twelve o'clock noon. Any business, bill or joint resolution pending at the final adjournment of a regular session held in an odd numbered year shall carry over with the same status to the next regular session.

Sec. 14. A majority of the members elected to and serving in each house shall constitute a quorum to do business. A smaller number in each house may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members in the manner and with penalties as each house may prescribe.

Sec. 15. There shall be a bi-partisan legislative council consisting of legislators appointed in the manner prescribed by law. The legislature shall appropriate funds for the council's operations and provide for its staff which shall maintain bill drafting, research and other services for the members of the legislature. The council shall periodically examine and recommend to the legislature revision of the various laws of the state.

Sec. 16. Each house, except as otherwise provided in this constitution, shall choose its own officers and determine the rules of its proceedings, but shall not adopt any rule that will prevent a majority of the members elected thereto and serving therein from discharging a committee from the further consideration of any measure. Each house shall be the sole judge of the qualifications, elections and returns of its members, and may, with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elected thereto and serving therein, expel a member. The reasons for such expulsion shall be entered in the journal, with the votes and names of the members voting upon the question. No member shall be expelled a second time for the same cause.

Sec. 17. Each house of the legislature may establish the committees necessary for the efficient conduct of its business and the legislature may create joint committees. On all actions on bills and resolutions in each committee, names and votes of members shall be recorded. Such vote shall be available for public inspection. Notice of all committee hearings and a clear statement of all subjects to be considered at each hearing shall be published in the journal in advance of the hearing.

Sec. 18. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish the same unless the public security otherwise requires. The record of the vote and name of the members of either house voting on any question shall be entered in the journal at the request of one-fifth of the members present. Any member of either house may dissent from and protest against any act, proceeding or resolution which he deems injurious to any person or the public, and have the reason for his dissent entered in the journal.

Sec. 19. All elections in either house or in joint convention and all votes on appointments submitted to the senate for advice and consent shall be published by vote and name in the journal.

Sec. 20. The doors of each house shall be open unless the public security otherwise requires.

Sec. 21. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two intervening calendar days, nor to any place other than where the legislature may then be in session.

Sec. 22. All legislation shall be by bill and may originate in either house.

Sec. 23. The style of the laws shall be: The People of the State of Michigan enact.

Sec. 24. No law shall embrace more than one object, which shall be expressed in its title. No bill shall be altered or amended on its passage through either house so as to change its original purpose as determined by its total content and not alone by its title.

Sec. 25. No law shall be revised, altered or amended by reference to its title only. The section or sections of the act altered or amended shall be re-enacted and published at length.

Sec. 26. No bill shall be passed or become a law at any regular session of the legislature until it has been printed or reproduced and in the possession of each house for

at least five days. Every bill shall be read three times in each house before the final passage thereof. No bill shall become a law without the concurrence of a majority of the members elected to and serving in each house. On the final passage of bills, the votes and names of the members voting thereon shall be entered in the journal.

Sec. 27. No act shall take effect until the expiration of 90 days from the end of the session at which it was passed, but the legislature may give immediate effect to acts by a two-thirds vote of the members elected to and serving in each house.

Sec. 28. When the legislature is convened on extraordinary occasions in special session no bill shall be passed on any subjects other than those expressly stated in the governor's proclamation or submitted by special message.

Sec. 29. The legislature shall pass no local or special act in any case where a general act can be made applicable, and whether a general act can be made applicable shall be a judicial question. No local or special act shall take effect until approved by two-thirds of the members elected to and serving in each house and by a majority of the electors voting thereon in the district affected. Any act repealing local or special acts shall require only a majority of the members elected to and serving in each house and shall not require submission to the electors of such district.

Sec. 30. The assent of two-thirds of the members elected to and serving in each house of the legislature shall be required for the appropriation of public money or property for local or private purposes.

Sec. 31. The general appropriation bills for the succeeding fiscal period covering items set forth in the budget shall be passed or rejected in either house of the legislature before that house passes any appropriation bill for items not in the budget except bills supplementing appropriations for the current fiscal year's operation. Any bill requiring an appropriation to carry out its purpose shall be considered an appropriation bill. One of the general appropriation bills as passed by the legislature shall contain an itemized statement of estimated revenue by major source in each operating fund for the ensuing fiscal period, the total of which shall not be less than the total of all appropriations made from each fund in the general appropriation bills as passed.

Sec. 32. Every law which imposes, continues or revives a tax shall distinctly state the tax.

Sec. 33. Every bill passed by the legislature shall be presented to the governor before it becomes law, and the governor shall have 14 days measured in hours and minutes from the time of presentation in which to consider it. If he approves, he shall within that time sign and file it with the secretary of state and it shall become law. If he does not approve, and the legislature has within that time finally adjourned the session at which the bill was passed, it shall not become law. If he disapproves, and the legislature continues the session at which the bill was passed, he shall return it within such 14-day period with his objections, to the house in which it originated. That house shall enter such objections in full in its journal and reconsider the bill. If two-thirds of the members elected to and serving in that house pass the bill notwithstanding the objections of the governor, it shall be sent with the objections to the other house for reconsideration. The bill shall become law if passed by two-thirds of the members elected to and serving in that house. The vote of each house shall be entered in the journal with the votes and names of the members voting thereon. If any bill is not returned by the governor within such 14-day period, the legislature continuing in session, it shall become law as if he had signed it.

Sec. 34. Any bill passed by the legislature and approved by the governor, except a bill appropriating money, may provide that it will not become law unless approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon.

Sec. 35. All laws enacted at any session of the legislature shall be published in book form within 60 days after final adjournment of the session, and shall be distributed in the manner provided by law. The prompt publication of judicial decisions shall be provided by law. All laws and judicial decisions shall be free for publication by any person.

Sec. 36. No general revision of the laws shall be made. The legislature may provide for a compilation of the laws in force, arranged without alteration, under appropriate heads and titles.

Sec. 37. The legislature may by concurrent resolution empower a joint committee of the legislature, acting between sessions, to suspend any rule or regulation promulgated by an administrative agency subsequent to the adjournment of the last preceding regular legislative session. Such suspension shall continue no longer than the end of the next regular legislative session.

Sec. 38. The legislature may provide by law the cases in which any office shall be vacant and the manner of filling vacancies where no provision is made in this constitution.

Sec. 39. In order to insure continuity of state and local governmental operations in periods of emergency only, resulting from disasters occurring in this state caused by enemy attack on the United States, the legislature may provide by law for prompt and temporary succession to the powers and duties of public offices, of whatever nature and whether filled by election or appointment, the incumbents of which may become unavailable for carrying on the powers and duties of such offices; and enact other laws necessary and proper for insuring the continuity of governmental operations. Notwithstanding the power conferred by this section, elections shall always be called as soon as possible to fill any vacancies in elective offices temporarily occupied by operation of any legislation enacted pursuant to the provisions of this section.

Sec. 40. The legislature may by law establish a liquor control commission which, subject to statutory limitations, shall exercise complete control of the alcoholic beverage traffic within this state, including the retail sales thereof. The legislature may provide for an excise tax on such sales. Neither the legislature nor the commission may authorize the manufacture or sale of alcoholic beverages in any county in which a majority of the electors voting thereon shall prohibit the same.

Sec. 41. The legislature shall not authorize any lottery nor permit the sale of lottery tickets.

Sec. 42. The legislature may provide for the incorporation of ports and port districts, and confer power and authority upon them to engage in work of internal improvements in connection therewith.

Sec. 43. No general law providing for the incorporation of trust companies or corporations for banking purposes, or regulating the business thereof, shall be enacted, amended or repealed except by a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to and serving in each house.

Sec. 44. The legislature may authorize a trial by a jury of less than 12 jurors in civil cases.

Sec. 45. The legislature may provide for indeterminate sentences as punishment for crime and for the detention and release of persons imprisoned or detained under such sentences.

Sec. 46. No law shall be enacted providing for the penalty of death.

Sec. 47. The legislature may authorize the employment of chaplains in state institutions of detention or confinement.

Sec. 48. The legislature may enact laws providing for the resolution of disputes concerning public employees, except those in the state classified civil service.

Sec. 49. The legislature may enact laws relative to the hours and conditions of employment.

Sec. 50. The legislature may provide safety measures and regulate the use of atomic energy and forms of energy developed in the future, having in view the general welfare of the people of this state.

Sec. 51. The public health and general welfare of the people of the state are hereby declared to be matters of primary public concern. The legislature shall pass suitable laws for the protection and promotion of the public health.

Sec. 52. The conservation and development of the natural resources of the state are hereby declared to be of paramount public concern in the interest of the health, safety and general welfare of the people. The legislature shall provide for the protection of the air, water and other natural resources of the state from pollution, impairment and destruction.

Sec. 53. The legislature by a majority vote of the members elected to and serving in each house, shall appoint an auditor general, who shall be a certified public accountant licensed to practice in this state, to serve for a term of eight years. He shall be ineligible for appointment or election to any other public office in this state from which compensation is derived while serving as auditor general and for two years following the termination of his service. He may be removed for cause at any time by a two-thirds vote of the members elected to and serving in each house. The auditor general shall conduct post audits of financial transactions and accounts of the state and of all branches, departments, offices, boards, commissions, agencies, authorities and institutions of the state established by this constitution or by law, and performance post audits thereof.

The auditor general upon direction by the legislature may employ independent accounting firms or legal counsel and may make investigations pertinent to the conduct of audits. He shall report annually to the legislature and to the governor and at such other times as he deems necessary or as required by the legislature. He shall be assigned no duties other than those specified in this section.

Nothing in this section shall be construed in any way to infringe the responsibility and constitutional authority of the governing boards of the institutions of higher education to be solely responsible for the control and direction of all expenditures from the institutions' funds.

The auditor general, his deputy and one other member of his staff shall be exempt from classified civil service. All other members of his staff shall have classified civil service status.

ARTICLE V

Executive Branch

Sec. 1. The executive power is vested in the governor.

Sec. 2. All executive and administrative offices, agencies and instrumentalities of the executive branch of state government and their respective functions, powers and

duties, except for the office of governor and lieutenant governor and the governing bodies of institutions of higher education provided for in this constitution, shall be allocated by law among and within not more than 20 principal departments. They shall be grouped as far as practicable according to major purposes.

Subsequent to the initial allocation, the governor may make changes in the organization of the executive branch or in the assignment of functions among its units which he considers necessary for efficient administration. Where these changes require the force of law, they shall be set forth in executive orders and submitted to the legislature. Thereafter the legislature shall have 60 calendar days of a regular session, or a full regular session if of shorter duration, to disapprove each executive order. Unless disapproved in both houses by a resolution concurred in by a majority of the members elected to and serving in each house, each order shall become effective at a date thereafter to be designated by the governor.

Sec. 3. The head of each principal department shall be a single executive unless otherwise provided in this constitution or by law. The single executives heading principal departments shall include a secretary of state, a state treasurer and an attorney general. When a single executive is the head of a principal department, unless elected or appointed as otherwise provided in this constitution, he shall be appointed by the governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate and he shall serve at the pleasure of the governor.

When a board or commission is at the head of a principal department, unless elected or appointed as otherwise provided in this constitution, the members thereof shall be appointed by the governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate. The term of office and procedure for removal of such members shall be as prescribed in this constitution or by law.

Terms of office of any board or commission created or enlarged after the effective date of this constitution shall not exceed four years except as otherwise authorized in this constitution. The terms of office of existing boards and commissions which are longer than four years shall not be further extended except as provided in this constitution.

Sec. 4. Temporary commissions or agencies for special purposes with a life of no more than two years may be established by law and need not be allocated within a principal department.

Sec. 5. A majority of the members of an appointed examining or licensing board of a profession shall be members of that profession.

Sec. 6. Appointment by and with the advice and consent of the senate when used in this constitution or laws in effect or hereafter enacted means appointment subject to disapproval by a majority vote of the members elected to and serving in the senate if such action is taken within 60 session days after the date of such appointment. Any appointment not disapproved within such period shall stand confirmed.

Sec. 7. Vacancies in any office, appointment to which requires advice and consent of the senate, shall be filled by the governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate. A person whose appointment has been disapproved by the senate shall not be eligible for an interim appointment to the same office.

Sec. 8. Each principal department shall be under the supervision of the governor unless otherwise provided by this constitution. The governor shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed. He shall transact all necessary business with the officers of

government and may require information in writing from all executive and administrative state officers, elective and appointive, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

The governor may initiate court proceedings in the name of the state to enforce compliance with any constitutional or legislative mandate, or to restrain violations of any constitutional or legislative power, duty or right by any officer, department or agency of the state or any of its political subdivisions. This authority shall not be construed to authorize court proceedings against the legislature.

Sec. 9. Single executives heading principal departments and the chief executive officers of principal departments headed by boards or commissions shall keep their offices at the seat of government except as otherwise provided by law, superintend them in person and perform duties prescribed by law.

Sec. 10. The governor shall have power and it shall be his duty to inquire into the condition and administration of any public office and the acts of any public officer, elective or appointive. He may remove or suspend from office for gross neglect of duty or for corrupt conduct in office, or for any other misfeasance or malfeasance therein, any elective or appointive state officer, except legislative or judicial, and shall report the reasons for such removal or suspension to the legislature.

Sec. 11. The governor may make a provisional appointment to fill a vacancy occasioned by the suspension of an appointed or elected officer, other than a legislative or judicial officer, until he is reinstated or until the vacancy is filled in the manner prescribed by law or this constitution.

Sec. 12. The governor shall be commander-in-chief of the armed forces and may call them out to execute the laws, suppress insurrection and repel invasion.

Sec. 13. The governor shall issue writs of election to fill vacancies in the senate or house of representatives. Any such election shall be held in a manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 14. The governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons after convictions for all offenses, except cases of impeachment, upon such conditions and limitations as he may direct, subject to procedures and regulations prescribed by law. He shall inform the legislature annually of each reprieve, commutation and pardon granted, stating reasons therefor.

Sec. 15. The governor may convene the legislature on extraordinary occasions.

Sec. 16. The governor may convene the legislature at some other place when the seat of government becomes dangerous from any cause.

Sec. 17. The governor shall communicate by message to the legislature at the beginning of each session and may at other times present to the legislature information as to the affairs of the state and recommend measures he considers necessary or desirable.

Sec. 18. The governor shall submit to the legislature at a time fixed by law, a budget for the ensuing fiscal period setting forth in detail, for all operating funds, the proposed expenditures and estimated revenue of the state. Proposed expenditures from any fund shall not exceed the estimated revenue thereof. On the same date, the governor shall submit to the legislature general appropriation bills to embody the proposed expenditures and any necessary bill or bills to provide new or additional revenues to meet proposed expenditures. The amount of any surplus created or deficit incurred in any fund during the last preceding fiscal period shall be entered as an item in the budget and in one of the appropriation bills. The governor may submit amendments to appropriation bills to be offered in either house during consideration of the bill by that house, and shall submit bills to meet deficiencies in current appropriations.

Sec. 19. The governor may disapprove any distinct item or items appropriating moneys in any appropriation bill. The part or parts approved shall become law, and the item or items disapproved shall be void unless re-passed according to the method prescribed for the passage of other bills over the executive veto.

Sec. 20. No appropriation shall be a mandate to spend. The governor, with the approval of the appropriating committees of the house and senate, shall reduce expenditures authorized by appropriations whenever it appears that actual revenues for a fiscal period will fall below the revenue estimates on which appropriations for that period were based. Reductions in expenditures shall be made in accordance with procedures prescribed by law. The governor may not reduce expenditures of the legislative and judicial branches or from funds constitutionally dedicated for specific purposes.

Sec. 21. The governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state and attorney general shall be elected for four-year terms at the general election in each alternate even-numbered year.

The lieutenant governor, secretary of state and attorney general shall be nominated by party conventions in a manner prescribed by law. In the general election one vote shall be cast jointly for the candidates for governor and lieutenant governor nominated by the same party.

Vacancies in the office of the secretary of state and attorney general shall be filled by appointment by the governor.

Sec. 22. To be eligible for the office of governor or lieutenant governor a person must have attained the age of 30 years, and have been a registered elector in this state for four years next preceding his election.

Sec. 23. The governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state and attorney general shall each receive the compensation provided by law in full payment for all services performed and expenses incurred during his term of office. Such compensation shall not be changed during the term of office except as otherwise provided in this constitution.

Sec. 24. An executive residence suitably furnished shall be provided at the seat of government for the use of the governor. He shall receive an allowance for its maintenance as provided by law.

Sec. 25. The lieutenant governor shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided. He may perform duties requested of him by the governor, but no power vested in the governor shall be delegated.

Sec. 26. In case of the conviction of the governor on impeachment, his removal from office, his resignation or his death, the lieutenant governor, the elected secretary of state, the elected attorney general and such other persons designated by law shall in that order be governor for the remainder of the governor's term.

In case of the death of the governor-elect, the lieutenant governor-elect, the secretary of state-elect, the attorney general-elect and such other persons designated by law shall become governor in that order at the commencement of the governor-elect's term.

If the governor or the person in line of succession to serve as governor is absent from the state, or suffering under an inability, the powers and duties of the office of governor shall devolve in order of precedence until the absence or inability giving rise to the devolution of powers ceases.

The inability of the governor or person acting as governor shall be determined by a majority of the supreme court on joint request of the president pro tempore of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives. Such determination shall be final

and conclusive. The supreme court shall upon its own initiative determine if and when the inability ceases.

Sec. 27. The legislature shall provide that the salary of any state officer while acting as governor shall be equal to that of the governor.

Sec. 28. There is hereby established a state highway commission, which shall administer the state highway department and have jurisdiction and control over all state trunkline highways and appurtenant facilities, and such other public works of the state, as provided by law.

The state highway commission shall consist of four members, not more than two of whom shall be members of the same political party. They shall be appointed by the governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate for four-year terms, no two of which shall expire in the same year, as provided by law.

The state highway commission shall appoint and may remove a state highway director, who shall be a competent highway engineer and administrator. He shall be the principal executive officer of the state highway department and shall be responsible for executing the policy of the state highway commission.

Sec. 29. There is hereby established a civil rights commission which shall consist of eight persons, not more than four of whom shall be members of the same political party, who shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, for four-year terms not more than two of which shall expire in the same year. It shall be the duty of the commission in a manner which may be prescribed by law to investigate alleged discrimination against any person because of religion, race, color or national origin in the enjoyment of the civil rights guaranteed by law and by this constitution, and to secure the equal protection of such civil rights without such discrimination. The legislature shall provide an annual appropriation for the effective operation of the commission.

The commission shall have power, in accordance with the provisions of this constitution and of general laws governing administrative agencies, to promulgate rules and regulations for its own procedures, to hold hearings, administer oaths, through court authorization to require the attendance of witnesses and the submission of records, to take testimony, and to issue appropriate orders. The commission shall have other powers provided by law to carry out its purposes. Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to diminish the right of any party to direct and immediate legal or equitable remedies in the courts of this state.

Appeals from final orders of the commission, including cease and desist orders and refusals to issue complaints, shall be tried de novo before the circuit court having jurisdiction provided by law.

ARTICLE VI

Judicial Branch

Sec. 1. The judicial power of the state is vested exclusively in one court of justice which shall be divided into one supreme court, one court of appeals, one trial court of general jurisdiction known as the circuit court, one probate court, and courts of limited jurisdiction that the legislature may establish by a two-thirds vote of the members elected to and serving in each house.

Sec. 2. The supreme court shall consist of seven justices elected at non-partisan elections as provided by law. The term of office shall be eight years and not more than

two terms of office shall expire at the same time. Nominations for justices of the supreme court shall be in the manner prescribed by law. Any incumbent justice whose term is to expire may become a candidate for re-election by filing an affidavit of candidacy, in the form and manner prescribed by law, not less than 180 days prior to the expiration of his term.

Sec. 3. One justice of the supreme court shall be selected by the court as its chief justice as provided by rules of the court. He shall perform duties required by the court. The supreme court shall appoint an administrator of the courts and other assistants of the supreme court as may be necessary to aid in the administration of the courts of this state. The administrator shall perform administrative duties assigned by the court.

Sec. 4. The supreme court shall have general superintending control over all courts; power to issue, hear and determine prerogative and remedial writs; and appellate jurisdiction as provided by rules of the supreme court. The supreme court shall not have the power to remove a judge.

Sec. 5. The supreme court shall by general rules establish, modify, amend and simplify the practice and procedure in all courts of this state. The distinctions between law and equity proceedings shall, as far as practicable, be abolished. The office of master in chancery is prohibited.

Sec. 6. Decisions of the supreme court, including all decisions on prerogative writs, shall be in writing and shall contain a concise statement of the facts and reasons for each decision and reasons for each denial of leave to appeal. When a judge dissents in whole or in part he shall give in writing the reasons for his dissent.

Sec. 7. The supreme court may appoint, may remove, and shall have general supervision of its staff. It shall have control of the preparation of its budget recommendations and the expenditure of moneys appropriated for any purpose pertaining to the operation of the court or the performance of activities of its staff except that the salaries of the justices shall be established by law. All fees and perquisites collected by the court staff shall be turned over to the state treasury and credited to the general fund.

Sec. 8. The court of appeals shall consist initially of nine judges who shall be nominated and elected at non-partisan elections from districts drawn on county lines and as nearly as possible of equal population, as provided by law. The supreme court may prescribe by rule that the court of appeals sit in divisions and for the terms of court and the times and places thereof. Each such division shall consist of not fewer than three judges. The number of judges comprising the court of appeals may be increased, and the districts from which they are elected may be changed by law.

Sec. 9. Judges of the court of appeals shall hold office for a term of six years and until their successors are elected and qualified. The terms of office for the judges in each district shall be arranged by law to provide that not all terms will expire at the same time.

Sec. 10. The jurisdiction of the court of appeals shall be provided by law and the practice and procedure therein shall be prescribed by rules of the supreme court.

Sec. 11. The state shall be divided into judicial circuits along county lines in each of which there shall be elected one or more circuit judges as provided by law. Sessions of the circuit court shall be held at least four times in each year in every county organized for judicial purposes. Each circuit judge shall hold court in the county or

counties within the circuit in which he is elected, and in other circuits as may be provided by rules of the supreme court. The number of judges may be changed and circuits may be created, altered and discontinued by law and the number of judges shall be changed and circuits shall be created, altered and discontinued on recommendation of the supreme court to reflect changes in judicial activity. No change in the number of judges or alteration or discontinuance of a circuit shall have the effect of removing a judge from office during his term.

Sec. 12. Circuit judges shall be nominated and elected at non-partisan elections in the circuit in which they reside, and shall hold office for a term of six years and until their successors are elected and qualified. In circuits having more than one circuit judge their terms of office shall be arranged by law to provide that not all terms will expire at the same time.

Sec. 13. The circuit court shall have original jurisdiction in all matters not prohibited by law; appellate jurisdiction from all inferior courts and tribunals except as otherwise provided by law; power to issue, hear and determine prerogative and remedial writs; supervisory and general control over inferior courts and tribunals within their respective jurisdictions in accordance with rules of the supreme court; and jurisdiction of other cases and matters as provided by rules of the supreme court.

Sec. 14. The clerk of each county organized for judicial purposes or other officer performing the duties of such office as provided in a county charter shall be clerk of the circuit court for such county. The judges of the circuit court may fill a vacancy in an elective office of county clerk or prosecuting attorney within their respective jurisdictions.

Sec. 15. In each county organized for judicial purposes there shall be a probate court. The legislature may create or alter probate court districts of more than one county if approved in each affected county by a majority of the electors voting on the question. The legislature may provide for the combination of the office of probate judge with any judicial office of limited jurisdiction within a county with supplemental salary as provided by law. The jurisdiction, powers and duties of the probate court and of the judges thereof shall be provided by law. They shall have original jurisdiction in all cases of juvenile delinquents and dependents, except as otherwise provided by law.

Sec. 16. One or more judges of probate as provided by law shall be nominated and elected at non-partisan elections in the counties or the probate districts in which they reside and shall hold office for terms of six years and until their successors are elected and qualified. In counties or districts with more than one judge the terms of office shall be arranged by law to provide that not all terms will expire at the same time.

Sec. 17. No judge or justice of any court of this state shall be paid from the fees of his office nor shall the amount of his salary be measured by fees, other moneys received or the amount of judicial activity of his office.

Sec. 18. Salaries of justices of the supreme court, of the judges of the court of appeals, of the circuit judges within a circuit, and of the probate judges within a county or district, shall be uniform, and may be increased but shall not be decreased during a term of office except and only to the extent of a general salary reduction in all other branches of government.

Each of the judges of the circuit court shall receive an annual salary as provided by law. In addition to the salary received from the state, each circuit judge may receive from any county in which he regularly holds court an additional salary as determined

from time to time by the board of supervisors of the county. In any county where an additional salary is granted, it shall be paid at the same rate to all circuit judges regularly holding court therein.

Sec. 19. The supreme court, the court of appeals, the circuit court, the probate court and other courts designated as such by the legislature shall be courts of record and each shall have a common seal. Justices and judges of courts of record must be persons who are licensed to practice law in this state. No person shall be elected or appointed to a judicial office after reaching the age of 70 years.

Sec. 20. Whenever a justice or judge removes his domicile beyond the limits of the territory from which he was elected, he shall have vacated his office.

Sec. 21. Any justice or judge of a court of record shall be ineligible to be nominated for or elected to an elective office other than a judicial office during the period of his service and for one year thereafter.

Sec. 22. Any elected judge of the court of appeals, circuit court or probate court may become a candidate in the primary election for the office of which he is the incumbent by filing an affidavit of candidacy in the form and manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 23. A vacancy in the elective office of a judge of any court of record shall be filled at a general or special election as provided by law. The supreme court may authorize persons who have served as judges and who have retired, to perform judicial duties for the limited period of time from the occurrence of the vacancy until the successor is elected and qualified. Such persons shall be ineligible for election to fill the vacancy.

Sec. 24. There shall be printed upon the ballot under the name of each elected incumbent justice or judge who is a candidate for nomination or election to the same office the designation of that office.

Sec. 25. For reasonable cause, which is not sufficient ground for impeachment, the governor shall remove any judge on a concurrent resolution of two-thirds of the members elected to and serving in each house of the legislature. The cause for removal shall be stated at length in the resolution.

Sec. 26. The offices of circuit court commissioner and justice of the peace are abolished at the expiration of five years from the date this constitution becomes effective or may within this period be abolished by law. Their jurisdiction, compensation and powers within this period shall be as provided by law. Within this five-year period, the legislature shall establish a court or courts of limited jurisdiction with powers and jurisdiction defined by law. The location of such court or courts, and the qualifications, tenure, method of election and salary of the judges of such court or courts, and by what governmental units the judges shall be paid, shall be provided by law, subject to the limitations contained in this article.

Statutory courts in existence at the time this constitution becomes effective shall retain their powers and jurisdiction, except as provided by law, until they are abolished by law.

Sec. 27. The supreme court, the court of appeals, the circuit court, or any justices or judges thereof, shall not exercise any power of appointment to public office except as provided in this constitution.

Sec. 28. All final decisions, findings, rulings and orders of any administrative officer or agency existing under the constitution or by law, which are judicial or quasi-judicial and affect private rights or licenses, shall be subject to direct review by the courts as

provided by law. This review shall include, as a minimum, the determination whether such final decisions, findings, rulings and orders are authorized by law; and, in cases in which a hearing is required, whether the same are supported by competent, material and substantial evidence on the whole record. Findings of fact in workmen's compensation proceedings shall be conclusive in the absence of fraud unless otherwise provided by law.

In the absence of fraud, error of law or the adoption of wrong principles, no appeal may be taken to any court from any final agency provided for the administration of property tax laws from any decision relating to valuation or allocation.

Sec. 29. Justices of the supreme court, judges of the court of appeals, circuit judges and other judges as provided by law shall be conservators of the peace within their respective jurisdictions.

ARTICLE VII

Local Government

Sec. 1. Each organized county shall be a body corporate with powers and immunities provided by law.

Sec. 2. Any county may frame, adopt, amend or repeal a county charter in a manner and with powers and limitations to be provided by general law, which shall among other things provide for the election of a charter commission. The law may permit the organization of county government in form different from that set forth in this constitution and shall limit the rate of ad valorem property taxation for county purposes, and restrict the powers of charter counties to borrow money and contract debts. Each charter county is hereby granted power to levy other taxes for county purposes subject to limitations and prohibitions set forth in this constitution or law. Subject to law, a county charter may authorize the county through its regularly constituted authority to adopt resolutions and ordinances relating to its concerns.

The board of supervisors by a majority vote of its members may, and upon petition of five percent of the electors shall, place upon the ballot the question of electing a commission to frame a charter.

No county charter shall be adopted, amended or repealed until approved by a majority of electors voting on the question.

Sec. 3. No organized county shall be reduced by the organization of new counties to less than 16 townships as surveyed by the United States, unless approved in the manner prescribed by law by a majority of electors voting thereon in each county to be affected.

Sec. 4. There shall be elected for four-year terms in each organized county a sheriff, a county clerk, a county treasurer, a register of deeds and a prosecuting attorney, whose duties and powers shall be provided by law. The board of supervisors in any county may combine the offices of county clerk and register of deeds in one office or separate the same at pleasure.

Sec. 5. The sheriff, county clerk, county treasurer and register of deeds shall hold their principal offices at the county seat.

Sec. 6. The sheriff may be required by law to renew his security periodically and in default of giving such security, his office shall be vacant. The county shall never be responsible for his acts, except that the board of supervisors may protect him against

claims by prisoners for unintentional injuries received while in his custody. He shall not hold any other office except in civil defense.

Sec. 7. A board of supervisors shall be established in each organized county consisting of one member from each organized township and such representation from cities as provided by law.

Sec. 8. Boards of supervisors shall have legislative, administrative and such other powers and duties as provided by law.

Sec. 9. Boards of supervisors shall have exclusive power to fix the compensation of county officers not otherwise provided by law.

Sec. 10. A county seat once established shall not be removed until the place to which it is proposed to be moved shall be designated by two-thirds of the members of the board of supervisors and a majority of the electors voting thereon shall have approved the proposed location in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 11. No county shall incur any indebtedness which shall increase its total debt beyond 10 percent of its assessed valuation.

Sec. 12. A navigable stream shall not be bridged or dammed without permission granted by the board of supervisors of the county as provided by law, which permission shall be subject to such reasonable compensation and other conditions as may seem best suited to safeguard the rights and interests of the county and political subdivisions therein.

Sec. 13. Two or more contiguous counties may combine into a single county if approved in each affected county by a majority of the electors voting on the question.

Sec. 14. The board of supervisors of each organized county may organize and consolidate townships under restrictions and limitations provided by law.

Sec. 15. Any county, when authorized by its board of supervisors shall have the authority to enter or to intervene in any action or certificate proceeding involving the services, charges or rates of any privately owned public utility furnishing services or commodities to rate payers within the county.

Sec. 16. The legislature may provide for the laying out, construction, improvement and maintenance of highways, bridges, culverts and airports by the state and by the counties and townships thereof; and may authorize counties to take charge and control of any highway within their limits for such purposes. The legislature may provide the powers and duties of counties in relation to highways, bridges, culverts and airports; may provide for county road commissioners to be appointed or elected, with powers and duties provided by law. The ad valorem property tax imposed for road purposes by any county shall not exceed in any year one-half of one percent of the assessed valuation for the preceding year.

Sec. 17. Each organized township shall be a body corporate with powers and immunities provided by law.

Sec. 18. In each organized township there shall be elected for terms of not less than two nor more than four years as prescribed by law a supervisor, a clerk, a treasurer, and not to exceed four trustees, whose legislative and administrative powers and duties shall be provided by law.

Sec. 19. No organized township shall grant any public utility franchise which is not subject to revocation at the will of the township, unless the proposition shall first have been approved by a majority of the electors of such township voting thereon at a regular or special election.

Sec. 20. The legislature shall provide by law for the dissolution of township government whenever all the territory of an organized township is included within the boundaries of a village or villages notwithstanding that a village may include territory within another organized township and provide by law for the classification of such village or villages as cities.

Sec. 21. The legislature shall provide by general laws for the incorporation of cities and villages. Such laws shall limit their rate of ad valorem property taxation for municipal purposes, and restrict the powers of cities and villages to borrow money and contract debts. Each city and village is granted power to levy other taxes for public purposes, subject to limitations and prohibitions provided by this constitution or by law.

Sec. 22. Under general laws the electors of each city and village shall have the power and authority to frame, adopt and amend its charter, and to amend an existing charter of the city or village heretofore granted or enacted by the legislature for the government of the city or village. Each such city and village shall have power to adopt resolutions and ordinances relating to its municipal concerns, property and government, subject to the constitution and law. No enumeration of powers granted to cities and villages in this constitution shall limit or restrict the general grant of authority conferred by this section.

Sec. 23. Any city or village may acquire, own, establish and maintain, within or without its corporate limits, parks, boulevards, cemeteries, hospitals and all works which involve the public health or safety.

Sec. 24. Subject to this constitution, any city or village may acquire, own or operate, within or without its corporate limits, public service facilities for supplying water, light, heat, power, sewage disposal and transportation to the municipality and the inhabitants thereof.

Any city or village may sell and deliver heat, power or light without its corporate limits in an amount not exceeding 25 percent of that furnished by it within the corporate limits, except as greater amounts may be permitted by law; may sell and deliver water and provide sewage disposal services outside of its corporate limits in such amount as may be determined by the legislative body of the city or village; and may operate transportation lines outside the municipality within such limits as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 25. No city or village shall acquire any public utility furnishing light, heat or power, or grant any public utility franchise which is not subject to revocation at the will of the city or village, unless the proposition shall first have been approved by three-fifths of the electors voting thereon. No city or village may sell any public utility unless the proposition shall first have been approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon, or a greater number if the charter shall so provide.

Sec. 26. Except as otherwise provided in this constitution, no city or village shall have the power to loan its credit for any private purpose or, except as provided by law, for any public purpose.

Sec. 27. Notwithstanding any other provision of this constitution the legislature may establish in metropolitan areas additional forms of government or authorities with powers, duties and jurisdictions as the legislature shall provide. Wherever possible, such additional forms of government or authorities shall be designed to perform multi-purpose functions rather than a single function.

Sec. 28. The legislature by general law shall authorize two or more counties, townships, cities, villages or districts, or any combination thereof among other things to:

enter into contractual undertakings or agreements with one another or with the state or with any combination thereof for the joint administration of any of the functions or powers which each would have the power to perform separately; share the costs and responsibilities of functions and services with one another or with the state or with any combination thereof which each would have the power to perform separately; transfer functions or responsibilities to one another or any combination thereof upon the consent of each unit involved; cooperate with one another and with state government; lend their credit to one another or any combination thereof as provided by law in connection with any authorized publicly owned undertaking.

Any other provision of this constitution notwithstanding, an officer or employee of the state or any such unit of government or subdivision or agency thereof, except members of the legislature, may serve on or with any governmental body established for the purposes set forth in this section and shall not be required to relinquish his office or employment by reason of such service.

Sec. 29. No person, partnership, association or corporation, public or private, operating a public utility shall have the right to the use of the highways, streets, alleys or other public places of any county, township, city or village for wires, poles, pipes, tracks, conduits or other utility facilities, without the consent of the duly constituted authority of the county, township, city or village; or to transact local business therein without first obtaining a franchise from the township, city or village. Except as otherwise provided in this constitution the right of all counties, townships, cities and villages to the reasonable control of their highways, streets, alleys and public places is hereby reserved to such local units of government.

Sec. 30. No franchise or license shall be granted by any township, city or village for a period longer than 30 years.

Sec. 31. The legislature shall not vacate or alter any road, street, alley or public place under the jurisdiction of any county, township, city or village.

Sec. 32. Any county, township, city, village, authority or school district empowered by the legislature or by this constitution to prepare budgets of estimated expenditures and revenues shall adopt such budgets only after a public hearing in a manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 33. Any elected officer of a political subdivision may be removed from office in the manner and for the causes provided by law.

Sec. 34. The provisions of this constitution and law concerning counties, townships, cities and villages shall be liberally construed in their favor. Powers granted to counties and townships by this constitution and by law shall include those fairly implied and not prohibited by this constitution.

ARTICLE VIII

Education

Sec. 1. Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged.

Sec. 2. The legislature shall maintain and support a system of free public elementary and secondary schools as defined by law. Every school district shall provide for the education of its pupils without discrimination as to religion, creed, race, color or national origin.

Sec. 3. Leadership and general supervision over all public education, including adult education and instructional programs in state institutions, except as to institutions of higher education granting baccalaureate degrees, is vested in a state board of education. It shall serve as the general planning and coordinating body for all public education, including higher education, and shall advise the legislature as to the financial requirements in connection therewith.

The state board of education shall appoint a superintendent of public instruction whose term of office shall be determined by the board. He shall be the chairman of the board without the right to vote, and shall be responsible for the execution of its policies. He shall be the principal executive officer of a state department of education which shall have powers and duties provided by law.

The state board of education shall consist of eight members who shall be nominated by party conventions and elected at large for terms of eight years as prescribed by law. The governor shall fill any vacancy by appointment for the unexpired term. The governor shall be ex-officio a member of the state board of education without the right to vote.

The power of the boards of institutions of higher education provided in this constitution to supervise their respective institutions and control and direct the expenditure of the institutions' funds shall not be limited by this section.

Sec. 4. The legislature shall appropriate moneys to maintain the University of Michigan, Michigan State University, Wayne State University, Eastern Michigan University, Michigan College of Science and Technology, Central Michigan University, Northern Michigan University, Western Michigan University, Ferris Institute, Grand Valley State College, by whatever names such institutions may hereafter be known, and other institutions of higher education established by law. The legislature shall be given an annual accounting of all income and expenditures by each of these educational institutions. Formal sessions of governing boards of such institutions shall be open to the public.

Sec. 5. The regents of the University of Michigan and their successors in office shall constitute a body corporate known as the Regents of the University of Michigan; the trustees of Michigan State University and their successors in office shall constitute a body corporate known as the Board of Trustees of Michigan State University; the governors of Wayne State University and their successors in office shall constitute a body corporate known as the Board of Governors of Wayne State University. Each board shall have general supervision of its institution and the control and direction of all expenditures from the institution's funds. Each board shall, as often as necessary, elect a president of the institution under its supervision. He shall be the principal executive officer of the institution, be ex-officio a member of the board without the right to vote and preside at meetings of the board. The board of each institution shall consist of eight members who shall hold office for terms of eight years and who shall be elected as provided by law. The governor shall fill board vacancies by appointment. Each appointee shall hold office until a successor has been nominated and elected as provided by law.

Sec. 6. Other institutions of higher education established by law having authority to grant baccalaureate degrees shall each be governed by a board of control which shall be a body corporate. The board shall have general supervision of the institution and the control and direction of all expenditures from the institution's funds. It shall, as often as necessary, elect a president of the institution under its supervision.

He shall be the principal executive officer of the institution and be ex-officio a member of the board without the right to vote. The board may elect one of its members or may designate the president, to preside at board meetings. Each board of control shall consist of eight members who shall hold office for terms of eight years, not more than two of which shall expire in the same year, and who shall be appointed by the governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate. Vacancies shall be filled in like manner.

Sec. 7. The legislature shall provide by law for the establishment and financial support of public community and junior colleges which shall be supervised and controlled by locally elected boards. The legislature shall provide by law for a state board for public community and junior colleges which shall advise the state board of education concerning general supervision and planning for such colleges and requests for annual appropriations for their support. The board shall consist of eight members who shall hold office for terms of eight years, not more than two of which shall expire in the same year, and who shall be appointed by the state board of education. Vacancies shall be filled in like manner. The superintendent of public instruction shall be ex-officio a member of this board without the right to vote.

Sec. 8. Institutions, programs and services for the care, treatment, education or rehabilitation of those inhabitants who are physically, mentally or otherwise seriously handicapped shall always be fostered and supported.

Sec. 9. The legislature shall provide by law for the establishment and support of public libraries which shall be available to all residents of the state under regulations adopted by the governing bodies thereof. All fines assessed and collected in the several counties, townships and cities for any breach of the penal laws shall be exclusively applied to the support of such public libraries, and county law libraries as provided by law.

ARTICLE IX

Finance and Taxation

Sec. 1. The legislature shall impose taxes sufficient with other resources to pay the expenses of state government.

Sec. 2. The power of taxation shall never be surrendered, suspended or contracted away.

Sec. 3. The legislature shall provide for the uniform general ad valorem taxation of real and tangible personal property not exempt by law. The legislature shall provide for the determination of true cash value of such property; the proportion of true cash value at which such property shall be uniformly assessed, which shall not, after January 1, 1966, exceed 50 percent; and for a system of equalization of assessments. The legislature may provide for alternative means of taxation of designated real and tangible personal property in lieu of general ad valorem taxation. Every tax other than the general ad valorem property tax shall be uniform upon the class or classes on which it operates.

Sec. 4. Property owned and occupied by non-profit religious or educational organizations and used exclusively for religious or educational purposes, as defined by law, shall be exempt from real and personal property taxes.

Sec. 5. The legislature shall provide for the assessment by the state of the property of those public service businesses assessed by the state at the date this constitution becomes effective, and of other property as designated by the legislature,

and for the imposition and collection of taxes thereon. Property assessed by the state shall be assessed at the same proportion of its true cash value as the legislature shall specify for property subject to general ad valorem taxation. The rate of taxation on such property shall be the average rate levied upon other property in this state under the general ad valorem tax law, or, if the legislature provides, the rate of tax applicable to the property of each business enterprise assessed by the state shall be the average rate of ad valorem taxation levied upon other property in all counties in which any of such property is situated.

Sec. 6. Except as otherwise provided in this constitution, the total amount of general ad valorem taxes imposed upon real and tangible personal property for all purposes in any one year shall not exceed 15 mills on each dollar of the assessed valuation of property as finally equalized. Under procedures provided by law, which shall guarantee the right of initiative, separate tax limitations for any county and for the townships and for school districts therein, the aggregate of which shall not exceed 18 mills on each dollar of such valuation, may be adopted and thereafter altered by the vote of a majority of the qualified electors of such county voting thereon, in lieu of the limitation hereinbefore established. These limitations may be increased to an aggregate of not to exceed 50 mills on each dollar of valuation, for a period of not to exceed 20 years at any one time, if approved by a majority of the electors, qualified under Section 6 of Article II of this constitution, voting on the question.

The foregoing limitations shall not apply to taxes imposed for the payment of principal and interest on bonds or other evidences of indebtedness or for the payment of assessments or contract obligations in anticipation of which bonds are issued, which taxes may be imposed without limitation as to rate or amount; or to taxes imposed for any other purpose by any city, village, charter county, charter township, charter authority or other authority, the tax limitations of which are provided by charter or by general law.

In any school district which extends into two or more counties, property taxes at the highest rate available in the county which contains the greatest part of the area of the district may be imposed and collected for school purposes throughout the district.

Sec. 7. No income tax graduated as to rate or base shall be imposed by the state or any of its subdivisions.

Sec. 8. The legislature shall not impose a sales tax on retailers at a rate of more than four percent of their gross taxable sales of tangible personal property.

Sec. 9. All specific taxes, except general sales and use taxes and regulatory fees, imposed directly or indirectly on fuels sold or used to propel motor vehicles upon highways and on registered motor vehicles shall, after the payment of necessary collection expenses, be used exclusively for highway purposes as defined by law.

Sec. 10. One-eighth of all taxes imposed on retailers on taxable sales at retail of tangible personal property shall be used exclusively for assistance to townships, cities and villages, on a population basis as provided by law. In determining population the legislature may exclude any portion of the total number of persons who are wards, patients or convicts in any tax supported institution.

Sec. 11. There shall be established a state school aid fund which shall be used exclusively for aid to school districts, higher education and school employees' retirement systems, as provided by law. One-half of all taxes imposed on retailers on taxable sales at retail of tangible personal property, and other tax revenues provided by law, shall

be dedicated to this fund. Payments from this fund shall be made in full on a scheduled basis, as provided by law.

Sec. 12. No evidence of state indebtedness shall be issued except for debts authorized pursuant to this constitution.

Sec. 13. Public bodies corporate shall have power to borrow money and to issue their securities evidencing debt, subject to this constitution and law.

Sec. 14. To meet obligations incurred pursuant to appropriations for any fiscal year, the legislature may by law authorize the state to issue its full faith and credit notes in which case it shall pledge undedicated revenues to be received within the same fiscal year for the repayment thereof. Such indebtedness in any fiscal year shall not exceed 15 percent of undedicated revenues received by the state during the preceding fiscal year and such debts shall be repaid at the time the revenues so pledged are received, but not later than the end of the same fiscal year.

Sec. 15. The state may borrow money for specific purposes in amounts as may be provided by acts of the legislature adopted by a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to and serving in each house, and approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon at any general election. The question submitted to the electors shall state the amount to be borrowed, the specific purpose to which the funds shall be devoted, and the method of repayment.

Sec. 16. The state, in addition to any other borrowing power, may borrow from time to time such amounts as shall be required, pledge its faith and credit and issue its notes or bonds therefor, for the purpose of making loans to school districts as provided in this section.

If the minimum amount which would otherwise be necessary for a school district to levy in any year to pay principal and interest on its qualified bonds, including any necessary allowances for estimated tax delinquencies, exceeds 13 mills on each dollar of its assessed valuation as finally equalized, or such lower millage as the legislature may prescribe, then the school district may elect to borrow all or any part of the excess from the state. In that event the state shall lend the excess amount to the school district for the payment of principal and interest. If for any reason any school district will be or is unable to pay the principal and interest on its qualified bonds when due, then the school district shall borrow and the state shall lend to it an amount sufficient to enable the school district to make the payment.

The term "qualified bonds" means general obligation bonds of school districts issued for capital expenditures, including refunding bonds, issued prior to May 4, 1955, or issued thereafter and qualified as provided by law pursuant to Section 27 or Section 28 of Article X of the Constitution of 1908 or pursuant to this section.

After a school district has received loans from the state, each year thereafter it shall levy for debt service, exclusive of levies for nonqualified bonds, not less than 13 mills or such lower millage as the legislature may prescribe, until the amount loaned has been repaid, and any tax collections therefrom in any year over and above the minimum requirements for principal and interest on qualified bonds shall be used toward the repayment of state loans. In any year when such levy would produce an amount in excess of the requirements and the amount due to the state, the levy may be reduced by the amount of the excess.

Subject to the foregoing provisions, the legislature shall have the power to prescribe and to limit the procedure, terms and conditions for the qualification of bonds, for obtaining and making state loans, and for the repayment of loans.

The power to tax for the payment of principal and interest on bonds hereafter issued which are the general obligations of any school district, including refunding bonds, and for repayment of any state loans made to school districts, shall be without limitation as to rate or amount.

All rights acquired under Sections 27 and 28 of Article X of the Constitution of 1908, by holders of bonds heretofore issued, and all obligations assumed by the state or any school district under these sections, shall remain unimpaired.

Sec. 17. No money shall be paid out of the state treasury except in pursuance of appropriations made by law.

Sec. 18. The credit of the state shall not be granted to, nor in aid of any person, association or corporation, public or private, except as authorized in this constitution.

This section shall not be construed to prohibit the investment of public funds until needed for current requirements or the investment of funds accumulated to provide retirement or pension benefits for public officials and employees, as provided by law.

Sec. 19. The state shall not subscribe to, nor be interested in the stock of any company, association or corporation, except that funds accumulated to provide retirement or pension benefits for public officials and employees may be invested as provided by law; and endowment funds created for charitable or educational purposes may be invested as provided by law governing the investment of funds held in trust by trustees.

Sec. 20. No state money shall be deposited in banks other than those organized under the national or state banking laws. No state money shall be deposited in any bank in excess of 50 percent of the capital and surplus of such bank. Any bank receiving deposits of state money shall show the amount of state money so deposited as a separate item in all published statements.

Sec. 21. The legislature shall provide by law for the annual accounting for all public moneys, state and local, and may provide by law for interim accounting.

The legislature shall provide by law for the maintenance of uniform accounting systems by units of local government and the auditing of county accounts by competent state authority and other units of government as provided by law.

Sec. 22. Procedures for the examination and adjustment of claims against the state shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 23. All financial records, accountings, audit reports and other reports of public moneys shall be public records and open to inspection. A statement of all revenues and expenditures of public moneys shall be published and distributed annually, as provided by law.

Sec. 24. The accrued financial benefits of each pension plan and retirement system of the state and its political subdivisions shall be a contractual obligation thereof which shall not be diminished or impaired thereby.

Financial benefits arising on account of service rendered in each fiscal year shall be funded during that year and such funding shall not be used for financing unfunded accrued liabilities.

ARTICLE X

Property

Sec. 1. The disabilities of coverture as to property are abolished. The real and personal estate of every woman acquired before marriage and all real and personal

property to which she may afterwards become entitled shall be and remain the estate and property of such woman, and shall not be liable for the debts, obligations or engagements of her husband, and may be dealt with and disposed of by her as if she were unmarried. Dower may be relinquished or conveyed as provided by law.

Sec. 2. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation therefor being first made or secured in a manner prescribed by law. Compensation shall be determined in proceedings in a court of record.

Sec. 3. A homestead in the amount of not less than \$3,500 and personal property of every resident of this state in the amount of not less than \$750, as defined by law, shall be exempt from forced sale on execution or other process of any court. Such exemptions shall not extend to any lien thereon excluded from exemption by law.

Sec. 4. Procedures relating to escheats and to the custody and disposition of escheated property shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 5. The legislature shall have general supervisory jurisdiction over all state owned lands useful for forest preserves, game areas and recreational purposes; shall require annual reports as to such lands from all departments having supervision or control thereof; and shall by general law provide for the sale, lease or other disposition of such lands.

The legislature by an act adopted by two-thirds of the members elected to and serving in each house may designate any part of such lands as a state land reserve. No lands in the state land reserve may be removed from the reserve, sold, leased or otherwise disposed of except by an act of the legislature.

Sec. 6. Aliens who are residents of this state shall enjoy the same rights and privileges in property as citizens of this state.

ARTICLE XI

Public Officers and Employment

Sec. 1. All officers, legislative, executive and judicial, before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the constitution of this state, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of according to the best of my ability. No other oath, affirmation, or any religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust.

Sec. 2. The terms of office of elective state officers, members of the legislature and justices and judges of courts of record shall begin at twelve o'clock noon on the first day of January next succeeding their election, except as otherwise provided in this constitution. The terms of office of county officers shall begin on the first day of January next succeeding their election, except as otherwise provided by law.

Sec. 3. Neither the legislature nor any political subdivision of this state shall grant or authorize extra compensation to any public officer, agent or contractor after the service has been rendered or the contract entered into.

Sec. 4. No person having custody or control of public moneys shall be a member of the legislature, or be eligible to any office of trust or profit under this state, until he shall have made an accounting, as provided by law, of all sums for which he may be liable.

Sec. 5. The classified state civil service shall consist of all positions in the state service except those filled by popular election, heads of principal departments, members of boards and commissions, the principal executive officer of boards and commissions heading principal departments, employees of courts of record, employees of the legislature, employees of the state institutions of higher education, all persons in the armed forces of the state, eight exempt positions in the office of the governor, and within each principal department, when requested by the department head, two other exempt positions, one of which shall be policy-making. The civil service commission may exempt three additional positions of a policy-making nature within each principal department.

The civil service commission shall be non-salaried and shall consist of four persons, not more than two of whom shall be members of the same political party, appointed by the governor for terms of eight years, no two of which shall expire in the same year.

The administration of the commission's powers shall be vested in a state personnel director who shall be a member of the classified service and who shall be responsible to and selected by the commission after open competitive examination.

The commission shall classify all positions in the classified service according to their respective duties and responsibilities, fix rates of compensation for all classes of positions, approve or disapprove disbursements for all personal services, determine by competitive examination and performance exclusively on the basis of merit, efficiency and fitness the qualifications of all candidates for positions in the classified service, make rules and regulations covering all personnel transactions, and regulate all conditions of employment in the classified service.

No person shall be appointed to or promoted in the classified service who has not been certified by the commission as qualified for such appointment or promotion. No appointments, promotions, demotions or removals in the classified service shall be made for religious, racial or partisan considerations.

Increases in rates of compensation authorized by the commission may be effective only at the start of a fiscal year and shall require prior notice to the governor, who shall transmit such increases to the legislature as part of his budget. The legislature may, by a majority vote of the members elected to and serving in each house, waive the notice and permit increases in rates of compensation to be effective at a time other than the start of a fiscal year. Within 60 calendar days following such transmission, the legislature may, by a two-thirds vote of the members elected to and serving in each house, reject or reduce increases in rates of compensation authorized by the commission. Any reduction ordered by the legislature shall apply uniformly to all classes of employees affected by the increases and shall not adjust pay differentials already established by the civil service commission. The legislature may not reduce rates of compensation below those in effect at the time of the transmission of increases authorized by the commission.

The appointing authorities may create or abolish positions for reasons of administrative efficiency without the approval of the commission. Positions shall not be created nor abolished except for reasons of administrative efficiency. Any employee considering himself aggrieved by the abolition or creation of a position shall have a right of appeal to the commission through established grievance procedures.

The civil service commission shall recommend to the governor and to the legislature rates of compensation for all appointed positions within the executive department not a part of the classified service.

To enable the commission to exercise its powers, the legislature shall appropriate to the commission for the ensuing fiscal year a sum not less than one percent of the aggregate payroll of the classified service for the preceding fiscal year, as certified by the commission. Within six months after the conclusion of each fiscal year the commission shall return to the state treasury all moneys unexpended for that fiscal year.

The commission shall furnish reports of expenditures, at least annually, to the governor and the legislature and shall be subject to annual audit as provided by law.

No payment for personal services shall be made or authorized until the provisions of this constitution pertaining to civil service have been complied with in every particular. Violation of any of the provisions hereof may be restrained or observance compelled by injunctive or mandamus proceedings brought by any citizen of the state.

Sec. 6. By ordinance or resolution of its governing body which shall not take effect until approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon, unless otherwise provided by charter, each county, township, city, village, school district and other governmental unit or authority may establish, modify or discontinue a merit system for its employees other than teachers under contract or tenure. The state civil service commission may on request furnish technical services to any such unit on a reimbursable basis.

Sec. 7. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeaching civil officers for corrupt conduct in office or for crimes or misdemeanors, but a majority of the members elected thereto and serving therein shall be necessary to direct an impeachment.

When an impeachment is directed, the house of representatives shall elect three of its members to prosecute the impeachment.

Every impeachment shall be tried by the senate immediately after the final adjournment of the legislature. The senators shall take an oath or affirmation truly and impartially to try and determine the impeachment according to the evidence. When the governor or lieutenant governor is tried, the chief justice of the supreme court shall preside.

No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the senators elected and serving. Judgment in case of conviction shall not extend further than removal from office, but the person convicted shall be liable to punishment according to law.

No judicial officer shall exercise any of the functions of his office after an impeachment is directed until he is acquitted.

ARTICLE XII

Amendment and Revision

Sec. 1. Amendments to this constitution may be proposed in the senate or house of representatives. Proposed amendments agreed to by two-thirds of the members elected to and serving in each house on a vote with the names and vote of those voting entered in the respective journals shall be submitted, not less than 60 days thereafter, to the electors at the next general election or special election as the legislature shall direct. If a majority of electors voting on a proposed amendment approve the same, it shall become part of the constitution and shall abrogate or amend existing provisions of the constitution at the end of 45 days after the date of the election at which it was approved.

Sec. 2. Amendments may be proposed to this constitution by petition of the registered electors of this state. Every petition shall include the full text of the proposed amendment, and be signed by registered electors of the state equal in number to at least 10 percent of the total vote cast for all candidates for governor at the last preceding general election at which a governor was elected. Such petitions shall be filed with the person authorized by law to receive the same at least 120 days before the election at which the proposed amendment is to be voted upon. Any such petition shall be in the form, and shall be signed and circulated in such manner, as prescribed by law. The person authorized by law to receive such petition shall upon its receipt determine, as provided by law, the validity and sufficiency of the signatures on the petition, and make an official announcement thereof at least 60 days prior to the election at which the proposed amendment is to be voted upon.

Any amendment proposed by such petition shall be submitted, not less than 120 days after it was filed, to the electors at the next general election. Such proposed amendment, existing provisions of the constitution which would be altered or abrogated thereby, and the question as it shall appear on the ballot shall be published in full as provided by law. Copies of such publication shall be posted in each polling place and furnished to news media as provided by law.

The ballot to be used in such election shall contain a statement of the purpose of the proposed amendment, expressed in not more than 100 words, exclusive of caption. Such statement of purpose and caption shall be prepared by the person authorized by law, and shall consist of a true and impartial statement of the purpose of the amendment in such language as shall create no prejudice for or against the proposed amendment.

If the proposed amendment is approved by a majority of the electors voting on the question, it shall become part of the constitution, and shall abrogate or amend existing provisions of the constitution at the end of 45 days after the date of the election at which it was approved. If two or more amendments approved by the electors at the same election conflict, that amendment receiving the highest affirmative vote shall prevail.

Sec. 3. At the general election to be held in the year 1978, and in each 16th year thereafter and at such times as may be provided by law, the question of a general revision of the constitution shall be submitted to the electors of the state. If a majority of the electors voting on the question decide in favor of a convention for such purpose, at an election to be held not later than six months after the proposal was certified as approved, the electors of each representative district as then organized shall elect one delegate and the electors of each senatorial district as then organized shall elect one delegate at a partisan election. The delegates so elected shall convene at the seat of government on the first Tuesday in October next succeeding such election or at an earlier date if provided by law.

The convention shall choose its own officers, determine the rules of its proceedings and judge the qualifications, elections and returns of its members. To fill a vacancy in the office of any delegate, the governor shall appoint a qualified resident of the same district who shall be a member of the same party as the delegate vacating the office. The convention shall have power to appoint such officers, employees and assistants as it deems necessary and to fix their compensation; to provide for the printing and distribution of its documents, journals and proceedings; to explain and disseminate information about the proposed constitution and to complete the business of

the convention in an orderly manner. Each delegate shall receive for his services compensation provided by law.

No proposed constitution or amendment adopted by such convention shall be submitted to the electors for approval as hereinafter provided unless by the assent of a majority of all the delegates elected to and serving in the convention, with the names and vote of those voting entered in the journal. Any proposed constitution or amendments adopted by such convention shall be submitted to the qualified electors in the manner and at the time provided by such convention not less than 90 days after final adjournment of the convention. Upon the approval of such constitution or amendments by a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon the constitution or amendments shall take effect as provided by the convention.

Schedule and Temporary Provisions

To insure the orderly transition from the constitution of 1908 to this constitution the following schedule and temporary provisions are set forth to be effective for such period as are thereby required.

Sec. 1. The attorney general shall recommend to the legislature as soon as practicable such changes as may be necessary to adapt existing laws to this constitution.

Sec. 2. All writs, actions, suits, proceedings, civil or criminal liabilities, prosecutions, judgments, sentences, orders, decrees, appeals, causes of action, contracts, claims, demands, titles and rights existing on the effective date of this constitution shall continue unaffected except as modified in accordance with the provisions of this constitution.

Sec. 3. Except as otherwise provided in this constitution, all officers filling any office by election or appointment shall continue to exercise their powers and duties until their offices shall have been abolished or their successors selected and qualified in accordance with this constitution or the laws enacted pursuant thereto.

No provision of this constitution, or of law or of executive order authorized by this constitution shall shorten the term of any person elected to state office at a statewide election on or prior to the date on which this constitution is submitted to a vote. In the event the duties of any such officers shall not have been abolished or incorporated into one or more of the principal departments at the expiration of his term, such officer shall continue to serve until his duties are so incorporated or abolished.

Sec. 4. All officers elected at the same election that this constitution is submitted to the people for adoption shall take office and complete the term to which they were elected under the 1908 constitution and existing laws and continue to serve until their successors are elected and qualified pursuant to this constitution or law.

Sec. 5. Notwithstanding any other provision in this constitution, the governor, the lieutenant governor, the secretary of state, the attorney general and state senators shall be elected at the general election in 1964 to serve for two-year terms beginning on the first day of January next succeeding their election. The first election of such officers for four-year terms under this constitution shall be held at the general election in 1966.

Sec. 6. Notwithstanding the provisions of this constitution that the supreme court shall consist of seven justices it shall consist of eight justices until the time that a vacancy occurs as a result of death, retirement or resignation of a justice. The first such vacancy shall not be filled.

Sec. 7. Any judge of probate serving on the effective date of this constitution may serve the remainder of the term and be eligible to succeed himself for election

regardless of other provisions in this constitution requiring him to be licensed to practice law in this state.

Sec. 8. The provisions of Article VI providing that terms of judicial offices shall not all expire at the same time, shall be implemented by law providing that at the next election for such offices judges shall be elected for terms of varying length, none of which shall be shorter than the regular term provided for the office.

Sec. 9. The members of the state board of education provided for in Section 3 of Article VIII of this constitution shall first be elected at the first general election after the effective date of this constitution for the following terms: two shall be elected for two years, two for four years, two for six years, and two for eight years as prescribed by law.

The state board of education provided for in the constitution of 1908 is abolished at twelve o'clock noon January 1 of the year following the first general election under this constitution and the terms of members thereof shall then expire.

Sec. 10. The provisions of this constitution providing for members of boards of control of institutions of higher education and the state board of public community and junior colleges shall be implemented by law. The law may provide that the term of each member in office on the date of the vote on this constitution may be extended, and may further provide that the initial terms of office of members may be less than eight years.

Sec. 11. The provisions of this constitution increasing the number of members of the Board of Trustees of Michigan State University and of the Board of Governors of Wayne State University to eight, and of their term of office to eight years, shall be implemented by law. The law may provide that the term of each member in office on the date of the vote on this constitution may be extended one year, and may further provide that the initial terms of office of the additional members may be less than eight years.

Sec. 12. The initial allocation of departments by law pursuant to Section 2 of Article V of this constitution, shall be completed within two years after the effective date of this constitution. If such allocation shall not have been completed within such period, the governor, within one year thereafter, by executive order, shall make the initial allocation.

Sec. 13. Contractual obligations of the state incurred pursuant to the constitution of 1908 shall continue to be obligations of the state.

For the retirement of notes and bonds issued under Section 26 of Article X of the 1908 constitution, there is hereby appropriated from the general fund each year during their life a sum equal to the amount of principal and interest payments due and payable in each year.

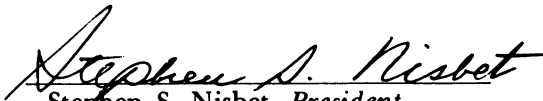
Sec. 14. The legislature by a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to and serving in each house may provide that the state may borrow money and may pledge its full faith and credit for refunding any bonds issued by the Mackinac Bridge Authority and at the time of refunding the Mackinac Bridge Authority shall be abolished and the operation of the bridge shall be assumed by the state highway department. The legislature may implement this section by law.

Sec. 15. This constitution shall be submitted to the people for their adoption or rejection at the general election to be held on the first Monday in April, 1963. It shall be the duty of the secretary of state forthwith to give notice of such submission to all

other officers required to give or publish any notice in regard to a general election. He shall give notice that this constitution will be duly submitted to the electors at such election. The notice shall be given in the manner required for the election of governor.

Sec. 16. Every registered elector may vote on the adoption of the constitution. The board of election commissioners in each county shall cause to be printed on a ballot separate from the ballot containing the names of the nominees for office, the words: Shall the revised constitution be adopted? () Yes. () No. All votes cast at the election shall be taken, counted, canvassed and returned as provided by law for the election of state officers. If the revised constitution so submitted receives more votes in its favor than were cast against it, it shall be the supreme law of the state on and after the first day of January of the year following its adoption.

Adopted by the Constitutional Convention of nineteen hundred sixty-one at Constitution Hall in Lansing on the first day of August, nineteen hundred sixty-two.


Stephen S. Nisbet, *President*


Fred I. Chase, *Secretary*

[ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE]

***What the Proposed
New State Constitution
Means to You***

- A report to the people of Michigan
by their elected delegates to the
Constitutional Convention of 1961-62.

Lansing, Michigan

August 1, 1962

Article III

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

Seat.

Sec. 1. The seat of government shall be at Lansing. ***

No change from Sec. 2, Article I, of the present constitution except for elimination of the words "where it is now established" as unnecessary language.

Separation of powers.

Sec. 2. The powers of government are divided into three *branches*: * legislative, executive and judicial. No person *exercising powers of one branch* shall exercise * powers properly belonging to another *branch* except as expressly provided in this constitution.

This is a revision of Secs. 1 and 2, Article IV, of the present constitution combining their provisions and substituting the word "branch" for "department" as a more adequate definition of the separate divisions of government.

Great seal.

Sec. 3. *There shall be a great seal of the State of Michigan and its use shall be provided by law.*

This is a revision of Secs. 11 and 12, Article VI, of the present constitution which provide in detail for the use of the great seal of Michigan. Both sections are unduly mandatory in their provisions as to the use of the seal.

The convention felt such a seal is necessary and should be given the dignity of a constitutional provision. It is believed, however, that the legislature can and will provide for the use of the great seal in a proper manner.

Militia.

Sec. 4. *The militia shall be organized, equipped and disciplined as provided by law.*

This single section is substituted for all of Article XV, relating to the militia, in the present constitution. The existing Article ties the legislature down to an outmoded concept of what the militia should be. Details as to organizing, equipping and disciplining the militia are left to legislative enactment in the interests of flexibility and future requirements.

Inter-governmental agreements.

Sec. 5. *Subject to provisions of general law, this state or any political subdivision thereof, any governmental authority or any combination thereof may enter into agreements for the performance, financing or execution of their respective functions, with any one or more of the other states, the United States, the Dominion of Canada, or any political subdivision thereof unless otherwise provided in this constitution. Any other provision of this constitution notwithstanding, an officer or employee of the state or of any such unit of government or subdivision or agency thereof may serve on or with any governmental body established for the purposes set forth in this section and shall not be required to relinquish his office*

or employment by reason of such service. The legislature may impose such restrictions, limitations or conditions on such service as it may deem appropriate.

This is a new section recognizing the emerging problems involved in co-operation between this state or its political subdivisions with one or more of the other states, the federal government, the Dominion of Canada or any of their political subdivisions.

Subject to general law, this state or any of its political subdivisions are permitted to enter into working agreements with the other units mentioned for the performance, financing or execution of their governmental functions. The convention record notes relation of this section to such matters as "flood control, navigation, water conservation, protection of wildlife and game and harbor development and regulation."

The section permits any officer or employee of the state or any of its political subdivisions to serve as a member of joint governmental bodies such as described herein without relinquishing his office or employment. The legislature is empowered to impose such restrictions and limitations as it deems appropriate on the service of the officer or employee.

Internal improvements.

Sec. 6. The state shall not be a party to, nor be *financially* interested in, any work of internal improvement, nor engage in carrying on *any such work*, except for *public internal improvements provided by law.*

This is a revision of Sec. 14, Article X, of the present constitution deleting detailed language listing exceptions relative to internal improvements in which the state may engage.

The new, abbreviated wording makes it clear that the state "may not be a party to" nor "financially interested" in internal improvements other than those of a public nature and by authorization of law.

Laws remain in effect.

Sec. 7. The common law and the statute laws now in force, not repugnant to this constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitations, or are *changed, amended* or repealed.

No change from Sec. 1 of the Schedule in the present constitution except for improvement in phraseology.

Advisory opinions.

Sec. 8. *Either house of the legislature or the governor may request the opinion of the supreme court on important questions of law upon solemn occasions as to the constitutionality of legislation after it has been enacted into law but before its effective date.*

This is a new section which empowers the supreme court to furnish advisory opinions to the governor and each house of the legislature on important questions of law and on solemn occasions—but only as to legislative acts that are already passed and signed by the governor, and before they become effective.

An example of the possible exercise of this section would have been the matter of the 4-cent state use tax which was passed and later declared unconstitutional.