

Michigan Constitutional Convention of 1961

Committee Proposal 96k

Const 1963, Art 3, § 8

Relevant Material From the Constitutional Convention Record

Cross-Reference and Indices	pp. 3436, 3452, 3460
First Reading	pp. 757, 1478-1480, 1543-1551, 1621, 1623, 1632-1633, 2191
Second Reading	pp. 2690-2691, 2711-2712
Draft Constitution (Art 3, § 8)	pp. 3047-3075 (p. 3050)
Third Reading, Article-by-Article	pp. 3098-3099
Draft Constitution (Art 3, § 8)	pp. 3215-3237 (p. 3218)
Third Reading, Full Constitution	pp. 3300-3301
Adopted Constitution (Art 3, § 8)	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

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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	87					
I	21	II	20	15-20	IV	44	V	27	5	VII	1	VIII	1	81a
I	22	II	21	15-21	IV	45	V	28	99	VII	2	none		89
I	23	none		15-1	IV	46	none		106	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

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93.	A proposal pertaining to the circuit court. A substitute for sections 8, 9, 10 and 11 of article VII.	
	For text as offered and reasons	1355
	For minority reports and reasons	1356
	As referred to style and drafting	1393
	As reported by style and drafting	2675
	As rereferred to style and drafting	2677
	Feb. 2, reported by judicial branch; referred to committee of the whole	757
	Feb. 28, read first time; sections a, b, c, d considered; sections a, b, d amended, passed; section c amended, postponed by committee of the whole	1355-1372
	Mar. 1, section c considered, amended, passed; committee proposal as amended considered, amended, passed by committee of the whole	1374-1380
	Mar. 1, reported by committee of the whole with 6 amendments; 4 amendments concurred in; referred to style and drafting	1387-1393
	Apr. 6, reported by style and drafting (Report 55); placed on order of second reading	2191
	Apr. 23, read second time; amended, passed; rereferred to style and drafting	2675-2677
94.	A proposal pertaining to the probate court. A substitute for sections 13 and 14 of article VII.	
	For text as offered and reasons	1380
	For minority report and reasons	1381
	As referred to style and drafting	1463
	As reported by style and drafting	2677
	As rereferred to style and drafting	2686
	Feb. 2, reported by judicial branch; referred to committee of the whole	757
	Mar. 1, read first time; section a considered by committee of the whole	1380-1387, 1393-1404
	Mar. 2, section a considered, amended by committee of the whole	1405-1428
	Mar. 5, section a, b considered, passed; committee proposal as amended considered, passed by committee of the whole	1431-1440
	Mar. 5, reported by committee of the whole with 3 amendments; consideration postponed until Mar. 6	1452
	Mar. 6, report of committee of the whole considered; 1 amendment concurred in; amended; referred to style and drafting	1453-1463
	Apr. 6, reported by style and drafting (Report 56); placed on order of second reading	2191
	Apr. 23, read second time; amended, passed; rereferred to style and drafting	2677-2686
95.	A proposal pertaining to appeals from administrative tribunals. Adds a new section to article VII.	
	For text as offered and reasons	1440
	As referred to style and drafting	1487
	As reported by style and drafting	2712
	As rereferred to style and drafting	2720
	Feb. 2, reported by judicial branch; referred to committee of the whole	757
	Mar. 5, read first time; considered, amended by committee of the whole	1440-1452
	Mar. 6, considered, passed by committee of the whole	1463-1478
	Mar. 6, reported by committee of the whole with 2 amendments; amendments concurred in; referred to style and drafting	1483-1487
	Apr. 6, reported by style and drafting (Report 57); placed on order of second reading	2191
	Apr. 23, read second time; amended, passed; rereferred to style and drafting	2712-2720
96.	A proposal pertaining to general and special provisions relative to the courts of the state. A substitute for sections 17, 19, 20 and 23 of article VII.	
	For text as offered and reasons	1478
	For minority reports and reasons	1480
	For committee amendment and reasons	1554
	For minority report and reasons to committee amendment	1554
	As referred to style and drafting	1632
	As reported by style and drafting	2690
	As rereferred to style and drafting	2711
	Feb. 2, reported by judicial branch; referred to committee of the whole	757

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Mar. 6, read first time; section a considered, amended by committee of the whole	1478-1483
Mar. 7, sections a, b, c, d considered; section a amended, passed; sections b, c, d passed by committee of the whole	1494-1517
Mar. 8, sections e, f, g, h, i, j, k considered; sections e, h, i, j passed; sections f, g, k amended, passed by committee of the whole	1519-1551
Mar. 9, sections l, m offered; section l postponed; section m amended, adopted by committee of the whole	1554-1564
Mar. 13, section l considered, adopted; committee proposal as amended considered, passed by committee of the whole	1609-1611, 1621
Mar. 13, reported by committee of the whole with 8 amendments; amendments concurred in; referred to style and drafting	1622-1632
Apr. 6, reported by style and drafting (Report 58); placed on order of second reading	2191
Apr. 23, read second time; amended, passed; re-referred to style and drafting	2690-2712

97.

A proposal to amend article XI by adding a new section pertaining to the arts and recreation.	
For text as offered and reasons	1233
As referred to style and drafting	1240
Feb. 2, reported by education; referred to committee of the whole	757
Feb. 22, read first time; considered, amended, passed by committee of the whole	1233-1240
Feb. 22, reported by committee of the whole with 1 amendment; amendment concurred in; referred to style and drafting	1240
(Note: The entire content stricken.)	

98.

A proposal pertaining to the educational institutions of the state. Replaces sections 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10 and 16 of article XI.	
For text as offered and reasons	1135
For minority report and reasons	1136
As referred to style and drafting	1206
As reported by style and drafting	2563
As rereferred to style and drafting	2572
Feb. 2, reported by education; referred to committee of the whole	757
Feb. 16, read first time; sections a, b considered; section a passed; section b amended by committee of the whole	1135-1145
Feb. 19, sections b, c, d considered; section b amended, passed; section c passed by committee of the whole	1147-1155, 1170-1173
Feb. 20, section d considered, passed; committee proposal as amended considered; sections a, c, d amended; passed by committee of the whole	1175-1188
Feb. 20, reported by committee of the whole with 5 amendments; amendments concurred in; consideration postponed to Feb. 21	1199
Feb. 21, considered; referred to style and drafting	1202-1206
Mar. 27, reported by style and drafting (Report 51); placed on order of second reading	1891
Apr. 18, read second time; amended, passed; re-referred to style and drafting	2563-2572

99.

A proposal to provide that the legislature may provide for a jury of less than 12 in civil cases. Amends article V, section 27.	
For text as offered and reasons	2288
As referred to style and drafting	2288
As reported by style and drafting	2961
As rereferred to style and drafting	2961
Feb. 2, reported by legislative powers; referred to committee of the whole	757
Apr. 11, read first time; considered, passed by committee of the whole	2288-2290
Apr. 11, reported by committee of the whole without amendment; referred to style and drafting	2297
Apr. 23, reported by style and drafting (Report 84); placed on order of second reading	2670
Apr. 30, read second time; passed; rereferred to style and drafting	2961

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Article III: Cont'd.		Article IV, Section 5: Cont'd.	
Section 8. Opinions on constitutionality by supreme court. (Committee Proposal 96k)		May 11, reported; placed on order of third reading; considered read third time; passed	3213-3275
May 7, reported; placed on order of third reading ..	3045	Aug. 1, considered; adopted	3291-3301
May 7, read third time; passed	3098-3099	For text as adopted	3325
May 9, referred to committee on style and drafting ..	3210	For text, and comments in address to the people	3371
May 11, reported; placed on order of third reading, considered read third time; passed	3213-3275	Section 6. Commission on legislative apportionment. Eligibility to membership. Appointment, term, vacancies. Officers, rules of procedure, compensation, appropriation. Call to convene; apportionment; public hearings. Apportionment plan, publication; record of proceedings. Disagreement of commission; submission of plans to supreme court. Jurisdiction of supreme court on elector's application. (Committee Proposal 79)	
Aug. 1, considered; adopted	3291-3301	May 7, reported; placed on order of third reading ..	3045
For text as adopted	3323	May 7, read third time; amended; passed	3099-3116
For text, and comments in address to the people	3368	May 9, referred to committee on style and drafting ..	3210
ARTICLE IV. Legislative Branch. (Committee Proposals 5, 20, 24, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 41, 46b, 53, 70, 78, 79, 80a, b, c, 87, 99, 100, 102a, b, c, 103, 104, 105, 106, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118a, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 125, 126, 127)		May 11, reported; placed on order of third reading; considered read third time; passed	3213-3275
May 7, reported; placed on order of third reading ..	3045	Aug. 1, considered; adopted	3291-3301
May 7, read third time; sections 4, 6, 12 and 18 amended; passed	3099-3116	For text as adopted	3325
May 9, referred to committee on style and drafting ..	3210	For text, and comments in address to the people ..	3371
May 11, reported; placed on order of third reading; considered read third time; section 8 amended; passed	3213-3275	Section 7. Legislators; qualifications, removal from district. (Committee Proposal 32)	
Aug. 1, considered; adopted	3291-3301	May 7, reported; placed on order of third reading ..	3045
For text as adopted	3323-3330	May 7, read third time; passed	3099-3116
For text, and comments in address to the people	3369-3378	May 9, referred to committee on style and drafting ..	3210
Section 1. Legislative power. (Committee Proposal 118a)		May 11, reported; placed on order of third reading; considered read third time; passed	3213-3275
May 7, reported; placed on order of third reading ..	3045	Aug. 1, considered; adopted	3291-3301
May 7, read third time; passed	3099-3116	For text as adopted	3326
May 9, referred to committee on style and drafting ..	3210	For text, and comments in address to the people ..	3372
May 11, reported; placed on order of third reading; considered read third time; passed	3213-3275	Section 8. Ineligibility of government officers and employees. (Committee Proposal 112)	
Aug. 1, considered; adopted	3291-3301	May 7, reported; placed on order of third reading ..	3045
For text as adopted	3323	May 7, read third time; passed	3099-3116
For text, and comments in address to the people	3369	May 9, referred to committee on style and drafting ..	3210
Section 2. Senators, number, term. Senatorial districts, apportionment factors. Apportionment rules. (Committee Proposal 80a)		May 11, reported; placed on order of third reading; considered read third time; amended; passed	3213-3275
May 7, reported; placed on order of third reading ..	3045	Aug. 1, considered; adopted	3291-3301
May 7, read third time; passed	3099-3116	For text as adopted	3326
May 9, referred to committee on style and drafting ..	3210	For text, and comments in address to the people ..	3372
May 11, reported; placed on order of third reading; considered read third time; passed	3213-3275	Section 9. Civil appointments, ineligibility of legislators. (Committee Proposal 120)	
Aug. 1, considered; adopted	3291-3301	May 7, reported; placed on order of third reading ..	3045
For text as adopted	3323	May 7, read third time; passed	3099-3116
For text, and comments in address to the people	3369	May 9, referred to committee on style and drafting ..	3210
Section 3. Representatives, number, term; contiguity of districts. Representative areas, single and multiple county. Apportionment of representatives to areas. Districting of single county area entitled to 2 or more representatives. Districting of multiple county representative areas. (Committee Proposal 80b)		May 11, reported; placed on order of third reading; considered read third time; passed	3213-3275
May 7, reported; placed on order of third reading ..	3045	Aug. 1, considered; adopted	3291-3301
May 7, read third time; passed	3099-3116	For text as adopted	3326
May 9, referred to committee on style and drafting ..	3210	For text, and comments in address to the people ..	3372
May 11, reported; placed on order of third reading; considered read third time; passed	3213-3275	Section 10. Legislators and state officers, government contracts, conflict of interest. (Committee Proposal 115)	
Aug. 1, considered; adopted	3291-3301	May 7, reported; placed on order of third reading ..	3045
For text as adopted	3324	May 7, read third time; passed	3099-3116
For text, and comments in address to the people	3369	May 9, referred to committee on style and drafting ..	3210
Section 4. Annexation or merger with a city. (Committee Proposal 80c)		May 11, reported; placed on order of third reading; considered read third time; passed	3213-3275
May 7, reported; placed on order of third reading ..	3045	Aug. 1, considered; adopted	3291-3301
May 7, read third time; amended; passed	3099-3116	For text as adopted	3326
May 9, referred to committee on style and drafting ..	3210	For text, and comments in address to the people	3372
May 11, reported; placed on order of third reading; considered read third time; passed	3213-3275	Section 11. Legislators, privileges. (Committee Proposal 33)	
Aug. 1, considered; adopted	3291-3301	May 7, reported; placed on order of third reading ..	3045
For text as adopted	3325	May 7, read third time; passed	3099-3116
For text, and comments in address to the people	3370	May 9, referred to committee on style and drafting ..	3210
Section 5. Island areas, contiguity. (Created by style and drafting)		May 11, reported; placed on order of third reading; considered read third time; passed	3213-3275
May 7, reported; placed on order of third reading ..	3045	Aug. 1, considered; adopted	3291-3301
May 7, read third time; passed	3099-3116	For text as adopted	3326
May 9, referred to committee on style and drafting ..	3210	For text, and comments in address to the people ..	3372
		Section 12. Compensation and expenses of legislators. (Committee Proposal 28)	
		May 7, reported; placed on order of third reading ..	3045
		May 7, read third time; amended; passed	3099-3116
		May 9, referred to committee on style and drafting ..	3210

Mr. Danhof, for the committee on judicial branch, introduced **Committee Proposal 90**, A proposal pertaining to the judicial branch. A substitute for section 1 of article VII; with the recommendation that it pass.

Robert J. Danhof, chairman.

For Committee Proposal 90 and the reasons submitted in support thereof, see below under date of February 22.

Mr. Danhof, for the committee on judicial branch, introduced **Committee Proposal 91**, A proposal pertaining to the supreme court. A substitute for sections 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of article VII; with the recommendation that it pass.

Robert J. Danhof, chairman.

For Committee Proposal 91 and the reasons submitted in support thereof, see below under date of February 22.

Mr. Danhof, for the committee on judicial branch, introduced **Committee Proposal 92**, A proposal pertaining to a court of appeals. Amends article VII; with the recommendation that it pass.

Robert J. Danhof, chairman.

For Committee Proposal 92 and the reasons submitted in support thereof, see below under date of March 13.

Mr. Danhof, for the committee on judicial branch, introduced **Committee Proposal 93**, A proposal pertaining to the circuit court. A substitute for sections 8, 9, 10 and 11 of article VII; with the recommendation that it pass.

Robert J. Danhof, chairman.

For Committee Proposal 93 and the reasons submitted in support thereof, see below under date of February 28.

Mr. Danhof, for the committee on judicial branch, introduced **Committee Proposal 94**, A proposal pertaining to the probate court. A substitute for sections 13 and 14 of article VII; with the recommendation that it pass.

Robert J. Danhof, chairman.

For Committee Proposal 94 and the reasons submitted in support thereof, see below under date of March 1.

Mr. Danhof, for the committee on judicial branch, introduced **Committee Proposal 95**, A proposal pertaining to appeals from administrative tribunals. Adds a new section to article VII; with the recommendation that it pass.

Robert J. Danhof, chairman.

For Committee Proposal 95 and the reasons submitted in support thereof, see below under date of March 5.

Mr. Danhof, for the committee on judicial branch, introduced **Committee Proposal 96**, A proposal pertaining to general and special provisions relative to the courts of the state. A substitute for sections 17, 19, 20 and 23 of article VII; with the recommendation that it pass.

Robert J. Danhof, chairman.

For Committee Proposal 96 and the reasons submitted in support thereof, see below under date of March 6.

Mr. Bentley, for the committee on education, introduced **Committee Proposal 97**, A proposal to amend article XI by adding a new section pertaining to the arts and recreation; with the recommendation that it pass.

Alvin M. Bentley, chairman.

For Committee Proposal 97 and the reasons submitted in support thereof, see below under date of February 22.

Mr. Bentley, for the committee on education, introduced **Committee Proposal 98**, A proposal pertaining to the educational

institutions of the state. Replaces sections 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10 and 16 of article XI; with the recommendation that it pass.

Alvin M. Bentley, chairman.

For Committee Proposal 98 and the reasons submitted in support thereof, see below under date of February 16.

Mr. Hoxie, for the committee on legislative powers, introduced **Committee Proposal 99**, A proposal to provide that the legislature may provide for a jury of less than 12 in civil cases. Amends article V, section 27; with the recommendation that it pass.

T. Jefferson Hoxie, chairman.

For Committee Proposal 99 and the reasons submitted in support thereof, see below under date of April 11.

Mr. Hoxie, for the committee on legislative powers, introduced **Committee Proposal 100**, A proposal to provide that the legislature shall not authorize lotteries or the sale of lottery tickets. Retains article V, section 33; with the recommendation that it pass.

T. Jefferson Hoxie, chairman.

For Committee Proposal 100 and the reasons submitted in support thereof, see below under date of April 11.

Mr. Hoxie, for the committee on legislative powers, introduced **Committee Proposal 101**, A proposal to provide that the state shall not engage in internal improvements except in certain specified areas and except that the legislature may empower local subdivisions to act in the area of internal improvements. Amends article X, section 14; with the recommendation that it pass.

T. Jefferson Hoxie, chairman.

For Committee Proposal 101 and the reasons submitted in support thereof, see below under date of April 11.

Mr. Hoxie, for the committee on legislative powers, introduced **Committee Proposal 102**, A proposal to provide that each house of the legislature may choose its officers, determine its rules, judge qualifications of its members and other matters. Amends article V, section 15; with the recommendation that it pass.

T. Jefferson Hoxie, chairman.

For Committee Proposal 102 and the reasons submitted in support thereof, see below under date of April 12.

Mr. Hoxie, for the committee on legislative powers, introduced **Committee Proposal 103**, A proposal to provide that sessions of the legislature be open and that a concurrent resolution is necessary for adjournment for more than 3 days. Amends article V, section 18; with the recommendation that it pass.

T. Jefferson Hoxie, chairman.

For Committee Proposal 103 and the reasons submitted in support thereof, see below under date of April 11.

Mr. Hoxie, for the committee on legislative powers, introduced **Committee Proposal 104**, A proposal to provide for 3 readings of a bill before passage and for passage of bills by a majority of the members elected. Retains article V, section 23; with the recommendation that it pass.

T. Jefferson Hoxie, chairman.

For Committee Proposal 104 and the reasons submitted in support thereof, see below under date of April 11.

Mr. Hoxie, for the committee on legislative powers, introduced **Committee Proposal 105**, A proposal to provide that bills must

If we do, then we believe that the executive and the legislative branches should not exercise the powers of the judiciary.

Now, in the development of our society, the legislature will pass laws; and either it will create in some instances—in fact, in many instances—an agency to enforce those laws, or the executive will do it. Obviously the legislature can't handle all of these things itself. So these agencies are created to enforce the laws. And these agencies lay down rules and they make determinations. In doing so, it is inevitable that they make judicial or quasi judicial findings that affect private rights. Now, in the first sentence of section a we recognize that condition as it exists, and we say that when any of these administrative, legislative or executive agencies—that's what they are—make findings that are judicial or quasi judicial and affect private rights, that those decisions shall be subject to direct review by the courts as provided by law. We come to what I said earlier. I think we have to determine whether we are going to have a government of men or of law. Certainly no one should object to judicial rights being determined according to law.

Now we go to the second sentence. All that second sentence says is that the review that is to be exercised by the court, as a minimum, shall determine first whether the decision of that administrative tribunal is authorized by law. In other words, did it exceed the law? Did it get into a field it shouldn't have gotten into, that it wasn't authorized to get into? Certainly, if we are to have a government of law, we can't object to that. We can object to individuals running over our private rights, just on their own whim, caprice or because of the autocratic nature they have assumed. And the other thing that it says is this—and this is all it says—it says if it's such a decision that a hearing is required, then they've got to make their decision based on reliable, probative and substantial evidence on the whole record. Again we come back to the fact that if the legislative and the executive are going to exercise judicial functions, they've got to have those decisions they make supported by reliable evidence. And certainly that is not too much to expect. We don't have tyranny here. We are supposed to be governed by law.

I am glad that Dr. Nord brought up the matter of the bar exam because I happen to have a son who is going to take the next bar exam, and he happens to be one of Dr. Nord's pupils, or is taking his refresher course. So I am vitally interested in this. But let's take his analogy. Would the bar examining board's decision be reviewable? According to this, the only thing that the court can determine is, first, in the first part of that second sentence, did it have authority to do what it is doing? And, secondly, if a hearing is required, is it supported by reliable, probative, and substantial evidence? Well, I didn't know a hearing was required in a bar exam. I don't think his example is at all applicable. I think it is indicative of the type of thing we've gotten into in this, where we are losing sight of the real issue.

I think it is important, to preserve our way of life, that a proper check be made on the exercise of authority by these administrative agencies. And that proper check is simply that they act according to law; and if they make findings on hearings, that there be some evidence to back up those findings. I ask that you vote against this amendment.

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: Mr. Martin.

MR. MARTIN: Mr. Chairman, I have listened to the entire debate without commenting on this, because I wanted to know what the committee thought and what those who studied the problem thought.

I am impressed, first of all, by the tremendous scope of the proposal that is being made. There is no question at all but that this is one of the most far ranging proposals for change which we are making in this entire constitution. There is also no question but what there have been abuses in this field, and this proposal is designed to correct those abuses. At the same time, I recognize—and I think others of us recognize—that we have people whose rights and interests need to be protected on both sides of the controversies that may be involved before these administrative tribunals.

It is not only the question of the person whose property may

be taken by the decisions of these tribunals, but it is also a problem of seeing to it that the people who come before these tribunals with respect to workmen's compensation awards and other matters of that kind receive prompt action within reasonable time on the matters that they bring before these boards. Because it is true that they are in many cases people who cannot afford long protracted proceedings, and if they are carried through a long series of judicial reviews from one court to another there may be some serious problems for them that we have to be concerned about, too. I raised the question yesterday with regard to the introduction of the words "privileges and licenses." I understand that the change which we made in changing "erroneous" to "supported by" is a change which Mr. Cooper, who is one of the acknowledged authorities in the country, is doubtful about. Mr. Norris has spoken about the possibility of reconciling some of the language of this proposal with some of the problems which he sees.

I think we should pass the proposal; I intend to support the committee on this, but I think that in light of its importance, we can't just send it to style and drafting and then bring it back and act on it without further thought. I think it has to go to style and drafting, and in the meantime I think the committee should take another long look at it. I would like to know what Blythe Stason, for example, who is one of the great experts on administrative law in this state, thinks about it; and Mr. Cooper, as well; and some of the other people who know what the impact and import of this proposal would be. When we know that, then I think we may be in better position to determine what changes, if any, should be made, or whether it should be passed exactly as it is presented to us here.

I just want to record for the record my feeling that this is not the final look as far as I'm concerned, at least, and that all of us better take another long look at it before we make up our minds that this is the way it ought to be, finally, once and for all.

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: The question is on the amendment offered by Messrs. Krolkowski and Bledsoe to strike all of section a of Committee Proposal 95. Those in favor of the amendment will say aye. Those opposed will say no.

The amendment is not adopted.

DELEGATES: Division.

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: A division is requested. Is the demand supported? It is supported. Those in favor of the Krolkowski-Bledsoe amendment will vote aye. Those opposed will vote no. Have you all voted? If so, the secretary will lock the machine and tally the vote.

SECRETARY CHASE: On the adoption of the amendment offered by Messrs. Krolkowski and Bledsoe, the yeas are 37, the nays are 83.

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: The amendment is not adopted. Are there further amendments to Committee Proposal 95?

SECRETARY CHASE: There are none on file, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: If not, it will pass.

Committee Proposal 95, as amended, is passed. The secretary will read the next committee proposal.

SECRETARY CHASE: From the committee on judicial branch, by Mr. Danhof, chairman, **Committee Proposal 96**, A proposal pertaining to general and special provisions relative to the courts of the state. A substitute for sections 17, 19, 20 and 23 of article VII.

Following is Committee Proposal 96 as read by the secretary, and the reasons submitted in support thereof:

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

Sec. a. **THE SUPREME COURT, THE COURT OF APPEALS, THE CIRCUIT COURT, THE PROBATE COURT AND OTHER COURTS DESIGNATED BY THE LEGISLATURE SHALL BE COURTS OF RECORD AND SHALL EACH HAVE A COMMON SEAL. EXCEPT AS AUTHORIZED OTHERWISE BY THIS CONSTITUTION,**

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

JUSTICES AND JUDGES OF THE COURTS OF THIS STATE SHALL BE LAWYERS LICENSED TO PRACTICE LAW IN THIS STATE AND SHALL NOT BE ELECTED OR APPOINTED TO A JUDICIAL OFFICE AFTER REACHING THE AGE OF 70 YEARS. NO JUDGE OR JUSTICE OF ANY COURT IN THIS STATE SHALL BE PAID FROM THE FEES OF HIS OFFICE NOR SHALL THE AMOUNT OF HIS SALARY BE MEASURED BY THE FEES OR OTHER MONEYS RECEIVED NOR BY THE AMOUNT OF JUDICIAL ACTIVITY.

Sec. b. WHENEVER A JUDGE SHALL REMOVE HIS DOMICILE BEYOND THE LIMITS OF THE TERRITORY FROM WHICH HE WAS ELECTED, HE SHALL BE DEEMED TO HAVE VACATED HIS OFFICE.

Sec. c. A JUSTICE AND A 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 1 YEAR THEREAFTER.

Sec. d. WHEN A VACANCY OCCURS IN THE OFFICE OF AN ELECTED JUDGE OF ANY COURT OF RECORD, IT SHALL BE FILLED AT A GENERAL OR SPECIAL ELECTION ACCORDING TO LAW. THE SUPREME COURT IS EMPOWERED TO AUTHORIZE PERSONS WHO HAVE SERVED AS JUDGES AND HAVE VOLUNTARILY RETIRED, TO PERFORM JUDICIAL DUTIES FOR THE LIMITED PERIOD OF TIME FROM THE OCCURRENCE OF THE VACANCY UNTIL THE SUCCESSOR IS ELECTED AND QUALIFIED.

Sec. e. 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. f. ANY JUSTICE OR JUDGE SERVING AT THE TIME THIS CONSTITUTION BECOMES EFFECTIVE MAY SERVE THE REMAINDER OF THE TERM AND BE ELIGIBLE FOR REELECTION TO HIS PRESENT OFFICE REGARDLESS OF OTHER PROVISIONS IN THIS CONSTITUTION PERTAINING TO THE QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE OFFICE.

Sec. g. SALARIES OF JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT, OF THE JUDGES OF THE COURT OF APPEALS, OF THE CIRCUIT JUDGES WITHIN THE 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 COURTS SHALL RECEIVE A SALARY PAYABLE MONTHLY. IN ADDITION TO THE SALARY PAID FROM THE STATE TREASURY, EACH CIRCUIT JUDGE MAY RECEIVE FROM ANY COUNTY IN WHICH HE REGULARLY HOLDS COURT SUCH ADDITIONAL SALARY AS MAY BE DETERMINED FROM TIME TO TIME BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY. IN ANY COUNTY WHERE SUCH ADDITIONAL SALARY IS GRANTED, IT SHALL BE PAID AT THE SAME RATE TO ALL CIRCUIT JUDGES REGULARLY HOLDING COURT THEREIN.

Sec. h. FOR REASONABLE CAUSE, WHICH SHALL NOT BE SUFFICIENT GROUND FOR IMPEACHMENT, THE GOVERNOR SHALL REMOVE ANY JUDGE ON A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION OF 2/3 OF THE MEMBERS ELECTED TO EACH HOUSE OF THE LEGISLATURE; AND THE CAUSE FOR WHICH SUCH REMOVAL IS REQUIRED SHALL BE STATED AT LENGTH IN SUCH RESOLUTION.

Sec. i. THE OFFICE OF CIRCUIT COURT COMMISSIONER AND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE SHALL CONTINUE TO HAVE, FOR A PERIOD OF NOT TO EXCEED 5 YEARS FROM THE DATE THIS CONSTITUTION BECOMES EFFECTIVE, ALL THEIR RESPECTIVE POWERS AND JURISDICTION UNTIL THE TIME WITHIN THIS PERIOD THAT THEY ARE ABOLISHED OR THEIR JURISDICTION AND POWERS ARE TRANSFERRED TO, OR INVESTED IN, OTHER COURTS THAT SHALL BE ESTABLISHED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THIS CONSTITUTION.

SPECIAL STATUTORY COURTS IN EXISTENCE AS OF THE TIME THIS CONSTITUTION BECOMES EFFECTIVE SHALL RETAIN THEIR POWERS AND JURISDICTION, EXCEPT AS PROVIDED BY LAW, UNTIL AND UNLESS THEY ARE ABOLISHED BY LAW.

Sec. j. THE PROVISIONS OF THIS CONSTITUTION REQUIRING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF STAGGERED TERMS OF OFFICES IN EXISTENCE, SHALL BE IMPLEMENTED AT THE NEXT ELECTION FOR SUCH OFFICES BY LEGISLATION PROVIDING FOR ELECTIONS FOR TERMS OF VARYING LENGTH, NONE OF WHICH SHALL BE SHORTER THAN THE BASIC TERM PROVIDED HEREIN FOR THE OFFICE.

Sec. k. EACH BRANCH OF THE LEGISLATURE AS WELL AS THE GOVERNOR SHALL HAVE THE AUTHORITY TO REQUEST THE OPINION OF THE SUPREME COURT UPON IMPORTANT QUESTIONS OF LAW AND UPON SOLEMN OCCASIONS.

Mr. Danhof, chairman of the committee on judicial branch, submits the following reasons in support of Committee Proposal 96:

Sec. a. Most of the content of this section is found in section 17 of article VII of the Constitution of 1908. The new court of appeals has been included as a court of record and the legislature is permitted to determine which of the lower courts will be so designated.

Two substantial additions have been made. One requires that all judges be lawyers. An exception is made in section f for those nonlawyers now serving as judges. In the case of justices of the peace, this exception cannot extend beyond 5 years. (See section i hereunder.)

The committee felt that a minimum requirement for judicial office should be a license to practice law. This doctrine has been recognized as to the supreme court and the circuit court through an amendment adopted by the people in 1955. We would apply it to all courts.

Abolition of the fee system would also be accomplished. The committee could find no support for paying a judge on the basis of the amount of litigation before him. Even the justices themselves would not wholeheartedly endorse what appears to the committee to be an indefensible method of payment.

Sec. b. The committee has in essence adopted the provisions of section 19 of article VII of the Constitution of 1908. Due, however, to the elimination of the justices of the peace from the proposed new article any reference to this office has been eliminated. In addition, the word "territory" has been substituted for the word "jurisdiction," inasmuch as the section refers to the physical moving of the judge from the territory from which he was elected.

Sec. c. Since 1850, circuit judges have been prohibited from holding other than a judicial office for their term and an additional year. We felt the principle of divorcing the judiciary from the political arena was valid. There seemed to be no reason to place the limitation on circuit judges alone. On the other hand, the committee felt that such a restriction should be tied to service on the bench, rather than the term to which he was elected.

Sec. d. This provision is a substitution for section 20 of article VII of the Constitution of 1908 and provides that vacancies in the office of an elected judge of any court

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

of record shall be filled by general or special election. This is a significant change and removes from the governor the power to appoint judges. The provision is included in order to maintain a philosophical consistency in the idea that this state should have an elected judiciary. The present system where the governor in case of a vacancy makes an appointment and there is then bestowed upon the appointee the incumbency designation, has had an overwhelming tendency in the past to insure the election of the appointee and thereby creating in effect an appointive judiciary. The proposal embodies the idea that the supreme court may fill the vacancy temporarily by utilizing the services of judges who have retired. This pool of judicial manpower will continue to grow and can be readily utilized as needed. It is recognized that perhaps certain legislation will be needed to amend the retirement program.

The committee on executive branch is unable to concur in this proposal.

Sec. e. This provision is the last paragraph of section 3 of article VII of the Constitution of 1908, with one significant change. There has been inserted in front of "incumbent" the word "elected". Hence it now provides that only judges or justices who have been elected will be eligible for the incumbency designation. This method is utilized to provide tenure for those judges who have previously qualified, gives stability to the judiciary of this state and is extremely vital in order to secure proper court administration when you have an elected judiciary. The majority of the committee were of the opinion that the incumbency designation is something which should be earned by previous election.

Sec. f. This is a "grandfather" clause to permit present nonlawyer judges to serve the remainder of their term and be eligible for reelection. As pointed out in the earlier comments, after a maximum of 5 years, this exception would no longer protect justices of the peace.

Sec. g. The provisions of this section are designed to assure uniform salaries for all judges within a certain district. It likewise removes the restriction of section 3 of article XVI which, as it now stands, prohibits the increase of salary of any supreme court justice during his term of office. We now have justices whose salaries vary as much as \$7,000.00 per year. The committee believes that this discrimination should be abolished. However, due to the requirement of staggered terms for circuit judges and probate judges it became evident that some other method should be devised if a salary reduction ever became necessary. Accordingly, the proposition was adopted that a salary reduction could be obtained for the judiciary only if general salary reduction were made in each of the other branches of the government. This would eliminate the danger of the judiciary being singled out for salary reduction.

Sec. h. This section is identical with the present provisions of article IX, section 6. The matter is simply transferred to the judicial article.

Sec. i. Having determined that the offices of circuit court commissioner and justice of the peace should be abolished, the committee recognized the need to provide for a period of time for the legislature to accomplish an orderly transfer of the powers and duties of these offices to other judicial and nonjudicial offices where indicated. Five years did not seem to be an unreasonably long period of time in that the legislature may desire to reevaluate the entire system of courts of limited jurisdiction in the development of a modern lower court structure, better adapted to the needs of the people and the ends of justice.

Under the 1908 constitution, several statutory courts have been created. Among these are the recorder's court and common pleas court of Detroit, superior court of Grand Rapids, municipal courts throughout the state and the court of claims. These will continue in existence, unless action is taken by the legislature to abolish them or trans-

fer their duties elsewhere. No new power is vested in the legislature in this regard.

Sec. j. This provision is needed to allow the legislature to fulfill the constitutional requirement of staggered terms for both circuit and probate judges.

Sec. k. This is a new section and is recommended for the purpose of empowering the supreme court to furnish advisory opinions to the governor and each house of the legislature on important questions of law and solemn occasions. An example of this would be the 4 cent sales tax which was passed and, in a short time thereafter, was declared unconstitutional. By this provision it is felt that more effective governmental operation is made possible. This is a nonadversary proceeding. Similar language appears in the Constitution of the State of Massachusetts. The matter of advisory opinion was recommended to the committee on judicial branch by Mr. Justice Black. We feel the court will provide for notice and hearing in proper cases.

Following is minority report A to Committee Proposal 96 as offered and the reasons submitted in support thereof:

Messrs. Ford, Garvin, Bledsoe, Miss McGowan, Messrs. Ostrow, Krolkowski and Barthwell, a minority of the committee on judicial branch, submit the following minority report A to Committee Proposal 96:

A minority of the committee recommends that the following be included in the constitution:

Strike all of Section d and reinsert in lieu thereof the language of article VII, section 20 of the 1908 constitution, which language reads as follows:

When a vacancy occurs in the office of judge of any court of record, it shall be filled by appointment of the governor, and the person appointed shall hold the office until a successor is elected and qualified. When elected, such successor shall hold the office the residue of the unexpired term.

Messrs. Ford, Garvin, Bledsoe, Miss McGowan, Messrs. Ostrow, Krolkowski and Barthwell, a minority of the committee on judicial branch, submit the following reasons in support of the foregoing minority report A, which accompanied Committee Proposal 96:

The proponents of this minority report believe that the majority's recommended prohibition against the filling of vacancies by gubernatorial appointment would create a unique problem that could conceivably result in prolonged vacancies on the bench.

The majority proposes that pending the occurrence of an election to fill a judicial vacancy, the vacancy could be temporarily filled by retired former circuit judges. An examination of the number and location throughout the state of retired judges available for this service casts strong doubt on the practical value of this method to meet the problem.

It is apparent from many years of experience with the present system that judicial vacancies have been filled by the governors of this state on a careful and considerate basis. The vast majority of its judges, who have been appointed to fill a vacancy, have been elected and reelected many times over by the voters, demonstrating their confidence in the caliber of person the present system produces.

Following is minority report B to Committee Proposal 96 as offered and the reasons submitted in support thereof:

Messrs. Ford, Ostrow and Garvin, a minority of the committee on judicial branch, submit the following minority report B to Committee Proposal 96:

A minority of the committee recommends that the following be included in the constitution:

Sec. i. On page 3, of Committee Proposal 96:

1. Strike out all of lines 11 through 17, inclusive.

MR. HIGGS: Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I would like to ask a question of Delegate Ford, if I may, through the Chair.

CHAIRMAN VANDUSEN: If the gentleman cares to answer. Mr. Ford.

MR. HIGGS: In offering this amendment, it would be my understanding that you do not intend to require the legislature to wait for a vacancy in all cases, do you?

MR. FORD: No, no, Mr. Higgs; simply we are not forcing them to do it at the next election or at one election. They might do it at the next election. They could still do it that way. But if they decided over there that they could come up with another way of doing it, it would still be available to them.

What the committee proposal does, as I see it now, is actually it dictates the exact method of rotation for the next election by saying it has to be done all at one election and at the very next election. It wouldn't matter when it was done. If you say that it all has to happen at one time and that you can't reduce below 6 years, then what you are doing is talking about 6, 8 and 10; or 6, 8, 10 and 12 year terms.

CHAIRMAN VANDUSEN: Mr. Higgs.

MR. HIGGS: One further question then. Would it be your thought that what you actually intend is that it shall be implemented as soon as reasonably possible?

MR. FORD: Yes. I don't tamper with the language that says the legislature shall implement this thing.

MR. HIGGS: I have been listening very carefully to the argument of Delegate Ford here today and I feel that there is certainly considerable merit to the argument. I would be inclined to support the minority report amendment.

CHAIRMAN VANDUSEN: Mr. Staiger.

MR. STAIGER: I would like to ask a question of Delegate Ford, if I could.

CHAIRMAN VANDUSEN: If the gentleman cares to answer.

MR. STAIGER: In Committee Proposal 93 we already have set the term for circuit judges at 6 years. You mention in staggering we might go up to 12 years. Somebody else mentioned 14. I cannot conceive how you would be at 12 years in staggering, or you would be meeting the first group that ran for 6. Isn't 10 the maximum or 11 the maximum you would go to on a 6 year term?

CHAIRMAN VANDUSEN: Mr. Ford.

MR. FORD: You would never get to an odd number like 11.

MR. STAIGER: If you ran some each year rather than each 2 years?

MR. FORD: If you assume you are going to have a judicial election of some sort every year. But it is my understanding that the present intention is every 2 years.

MR. STAIGER: All right. Assuming 2 years. Then 10 would be the maximum that any judge would be elected for if the term is 6 years and the first time around to stagger the terms. You suggested you might elect $\frac{1}{4}$ of them for 4 years—

MR. FORD: I think you are correct. What it does is dictate that the maximum breakdown you could make would be in thirds, $\frac{1}{3}$ at a time.

MR. STAIGER: So you would be 6, 8 and 10 years, and 10 years would be the longest you would be electing any judges.

MR. FORD: That is correct.

CHAIRMAN VANDUSEN: The question is on the amendment offered by Mr. Ford and others. Does any delegate desire to have it read again? If not, those who are in favor of the amendment will say aye. Those opposed will say no.

The amendment is not adopted.

DELEGATES: Division.

CHAIRMAN VANDUSEN: Is the demand for the division supported? It is not supported.

The amendment is not adopted. Are there further amendments to section j?

SECRETARY CHASE: None on file, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN VANDUSEN: If not, it will pass.

Section j is passed. The secretary will read section k.

SECRETARY CHASE: Section k:

[Section k was read by the secretary. For text, see above, page 1479.]

CHAIRMAN VANDUSEN: Mr. Danhof.

MR. DANHOF: Mr. Chairman, for the explanation of section k, I would like to call upon the delegate from Detroit, Miss McGowan.

CHAIRMAN VANDUSEN: Miss McGowan.

MISS MCGOWAN: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Danhof and members of the committee, this is a new section and is recommended for the purpose of empowering the supreme court to furnish advisory opinions to the governor and each house of the legislature on important questions of law and solemn occasions. By this provision it is felt that more effective governmental operation is made possible. This is a nonadversary proceeding, or in other words, a proceeding in the nature of a hearing. We feel that the supreme court will provide for notice and hearing in proper cases. The matter of advisory opinions was brought to the attention of the committee on judicial branch by Mr. Justice Black in his testimony before the committee.

A memorandum from our research and drafting department prepared under the direction of Dr. Joiner points up the fact that the constitutions of Colorado, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and South Dakota provide that the supreme court shall give their opinion when requested upon solemn occasions. In addition, the constitutions of Florida and Rhode Island provide for high court opinions whenever requested.

By a solemn occasion the constitution means some serious and unusual urgent need. It has been held to be such urgent need when either branch of the legislature having some action in view has serious doubts as to their power and authority to take such action under the constitution or existing statutes. An example of this would be our 4 cent sales tax which was passed and in a short time thereafter was declared unconstitutional.

We feel that the adoption of this provision would facilitate the effective and efficient operation of our state government, and we therefore urge the adoption of this provision.

CHAIRMAN VANDUSEN: Mr. Faxon.

MR. FAXON: I would like to ask a question of the proponents of this section. I understood that the definition for "solemn occasion"—or maybe that is the way I understood it from what I heard—was that a 4 cent sales tax question was considered a solemn occasion. Am I correct in my understanding here? This is through the Chair to Miss McGowan.

CHAIRMAN VANDUSEN: Miss McGowan.

MISS MCGOWAN: The definition that I gave of "solemn occasion" was some serious and unusual urgent need. It has been held to be such urgent need when either branch of the legislature having some action in view has serious doubts as to their power and authority to take such action under the constitution or existing statutes.

MR. FAXON: My feeling was that the important questions of law would cover the type of instance which you have just defined under the other. Isn't there some tendency to be redundant here? Actually I am a little bit puzzled over "solemn." It injects an atmosphere in the section which I am not quite certain of. Wouldn't "questions of law" take into account what you have just described?

CHAIRMAN VANDUSEN: Miss McGowan.

MISS MCGOWAN: Mr. Faxon, the definition I gave you was taken from a case, and the case is found at 290 Massachusetts 601. (laughter)

MR. FAXON: I don't want to get into the Massachusetts constitution, but those of you who are familiar with the Constitution of Massachusetts know that there is a very strong flavor of religious sentiment expressed in the old constitution, and I don't know that the word "solemn" has

the same connotation today as it might have had when it was first introduced in the Massachusetts constitution. I frankly fail to appreciate the additional 3 words at the end of this section.

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: Mr. Martin.

MR. MARTIN: Mr. Chairman, just a question to the chairman of the committee or Miss McGowan. I understand from this that the court itself would have the right to decide whether an opinion should be rendered or not. In other words, the court would have the right to decide whether this was an important question of law or a solemn occasion and therefore to decide whether this was a situation where an opinion was proper and desirable. May I get clarification on that?

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: Miss McGowan.

MISS MCGOWAN: Mr. Chairman, to Mr. Martin, that is the proper interpretation.

MR. MARTIN: Thank you. Then, Mr. Chairman, I want to support the committee on this, because this privilege of asking the court for an opinion, if the court has the right to decide whether it should issue an opinion or not is a very important provision in that it gives the legislature and the governor on really important questions an opportunity to get a decision rather than to plunge ahead regardless of what the legal outcome may be.

In some cases, having to do that necessitates the passage of legislation which would involve, for example in a tax matter, the setting up of a large tax section in the revenue department and the expenditure of large amounts of money, perhaps the collection of large amounts of money which later might have to be refunded, and it enables us to settle questions of that kind in advance without the necessity for going through all the agony of setting up divisions and departments and then having to dismantle them and refund large amounts of money. I am sure it would save the public a great deal of money in the long run.

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: Mr. Norris.

MR. NORRIS: Mr. Chairman, I have 2 questions that I should like to direct to the committee on this matter. First, under federal law there must be a case or controversy before the judicial power may properly be exercised. What we are having presented here is that an advisory opinion on questions of law may be rendered by the supreme court without an actual case or controversy. Does that mean that as far as this committee is concerned, they do not wish to preserve the traditional notion that there must be a case or controversy presented before the court may exercise its judicial power?

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: Mr. Danhof or Miss McGowan, do you wish to respond? Miss McGowan.

MISS MCGOWAN: Mr. Chairman, to Mr. Norris, the committee felt, as I said, that this would be beneficial to our state governmental operation. And also I would like to point out to you a Michigan case in this regard is the case of Connor vs. Herrick, found at 349 Michigan 201, in which 3 of the justices in that case said, "When and if the constitution authorizes issuance by this court of advisory opinions, we of course will cheerfully comply with the people's directive."

MR. NORRIS: Then there is a disposition here to depart from that proposition and get into the advisory field. Now, let's suppose that the supreme court with regard to an important question of law renders an opinion for the guidance of the executive departments. Let's suppose then that a case or controversy with regard to that matter subsequently arises. Now you have a matter that comes up before the Michigan supreme court upon which it has already rendered an opinion and there is a question of whether or not the merits of the case are already prejudged by the court itself.

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: Miss McGowan.

MISS MCGOWAN: Mr. Chairman, to Mr. Norris, I don't know if that is a question or a statement, but I think the thing that you should keep in mind is that the supreme court will determine what cases they will render advisory opinions in. That is the best I can answer that.

MR. NORRIS: Well, I appreciate that. I am just raising a question. I haven't fully made up my mind with regard to this. It is a matter that has been debated in judicial circles for some time. But one of the problems it has posed is the question of giving an advisory opinion and then having a case or controversy which involves an interpretation of the same opinion presented to the same tribunal. If you went to a circuit judge and asked him for his opinion with regard to a matter and then got an opinion and then acted upon it, and then you were subsequently a litigant and went before that same court, I think you would have a disposition to believe which direction the court might move, and I am not so sure that this enhances the administration of justice.

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: Mr. Prettie.

MR. PRETTIE: Mr. Chairman and fellow delegates, I had some qualms about this when it first came before the committee on judicial branch. We had presented 3 delegate proposals in which the doctrine of advisory opinions was suggested: 1252 by Messrs. Austin and Barthwell; 1269 by Mr. McCauley and Miss McGowan; and 1288 by Messrs. Lawrence, Cudlip and Bonisteel.

The words "solemn occasion" bothered me a little bit as they bother Mr. Faxon, but we do have a legal doctrine that when a statute or a constitutional provision having been construed in other jurisdictions is adopted by another state, you take with it, at least in the normal case, the decisions that have construed and interpreted that language. For that reason I felt that although a solemn occasion might in my jargon be a funeral, (laughter) perhaps the language that Massachusetts and other courts have used in their constitution and have construed would be safer language in giving us guidelines as to the meaning of this.

The point that Mr. Norris has raised also bothered me, but I anticipate that the court will make very strict rules concerning the manner in which it will assume jurisdiction for advisory opinions; that it will undoubtedly request briefs amicus curiae from persons or groups that might be interested in those opinions and that it will give careful consideration even though the matter is not presented as an adversary proceeding. Should the court, after such thorough briefing by interested parties or groups after public hearing that undoubtedly would be provided for, reach a decision, and should there subsequently come before the court an actual controversy, I think the court, with its present view toward the doctrine of stare decisis, might quite reasonably upset its advisory opinion in a subsequent adversary proceeding coming before it.

In any event, I think this would be something, as Mr. Martin and others have pointed out, that would help to save money for the taxpayers of the state that would perhaps be limited in use but that would be greatly needed when on rare occasions the need arises, and that the language, being language already construed, is language that we should adopt in toto if we adopt the doctrine at all.

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: Mr. Everett. Mr. Everett passes. Judge Mosier.

MR. MOSIER: Mr. Chairman and fellow delegates, Mr. Prettie has answered in a way some of the things that I had in mind of saying, but I will go just one step further, and that is to call the attention of the delegates to a procedure that we have had in Michigan for some time—it was put there by the legislature which gives the courts the power, and our supreme court has sustained it—of applying to the courts, not in a case where there is an actual litigation pending but in the case where there is a justifiable dispute between parties and in which the parties ask for the advice of the court and it results in what we call an advisory judgment, a judgment that advises the parties of their legal rights without their having reached that point where a lawsuit involving acrimony and all the things that go with a closely contested case sometimes follows. Therefore, we have had for some time in Michigan the state policy of deciding in advance a justifiable question, and I believe that for the benefit of the legislature, which would be given the right under this amendment to call upon

the supreme court for that advice, it would be most helpful, and I am in favor of the proposal.

CHAIRMAN VANDUSEN: Judge Gadola.

MR. GADOLA: Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, I will answer Mr. Norris' question to some degree. I have quoted this before, that celebrated decision that I remember so well, "The thinking of the court hasn't changed; it is the personnel." That will answer your question on that. And then someone else said something about stare decisis. In that same opinion the court said, this opinion is so recent that it is no good as stare decisis. I would like to ask Miss McGowan one question.

CHAIRMAN VANDUSEN: If the lady cares to answer.

MR. GADOLA: It is simply this, isn't this getting pretty close to putting legislation in the hands of the supreme court?

MISS MCGOWAN: In my opinion, it is not.

MR. GADOLA: My opinion is, it is. (laughter)

CHAIRMAN VANDUSEN: That is what makes horse races. (laughter) Mr. Faxon.

MR. FAXON: I just want to make one more point on this. It seems to me that we are differentiating the requesting of an opinion on questions of law from requesting opinions upon something other than questions of law. In viewing the Massachusetts constitution, I think we should keep in mind that this constitution to which this was referred, these few words, was written in 1790, and I think it may have had a difference at that time than we are talking about in 1962, and it seems to me that the historical concept of a supreme court is to request opinions on important questions of law.

Is this something other than questions of law? And if it is, is this something upon which the supreme court is to make the determination? My only point is that we are setting up 2 different things here, and we are handing over on the one hand law, which is agreeable to the supreme court, and on the other hand something other than something of law which is not a part of the historical function of the supreme court of this state. That is all I care to say on this.

CHAIRMAN VANDUSEN: Mr. Wanger.

MR. WANGER: Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, I think this is a very important provision, and I would like to correct 2 errors which have been made by previous speakers speaking in support of the committee proposal. First of all, I will correct what I believe to be an error or perhaps a misstatement by Mr. Prettie when he stated that there is a legal doctrine that when you adopt a provision which is like a provision in some other state, that you thereby adopt their interpretation of that provision. That is not the case. I think the interpretations in other states would be received at most with respect by the court, but in no sense as authority. Secondly, I wish to correct an impression which may have been left by Delegate Mosier when he said that this is nothing more than our advisory judgment act, or declaratory judgment act as it is perhaps more frequently called. Under the act which provides for declaratory judgments it is true you do not have to have normal litigation, but you do have to have an actual controversy between individuals and you do have an adversary type of proceeding in most cases. This provision proposed for the constitution goes much farther, and it allows the governor or either house of the legislature to ask the court for an opinion upon any subject whatsoever.

CHAIRMAN VANDUSEN: Are there any amendments to section k?

SECRETARY CHASE: Mr. Wanger has filed an amendment to section k:

1. Amend pages 3 and 4, by striking out all of section k, lines 28 and 29 on page 3 and line 1 on page 4.

CHAIRMAN VANDUSEN: The question is on the amendment offered by Mr. Wanger. The Chair will recognize Mr. Wanger.

MR. WANGER: Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, I would like first of all to speak about and describe the nature of this provision. The words "advisory opinion" may be somewhat misleading because it is not merely for advice that the

governor or either branch of the legislature would ask. It is rather something which would be used as a device for accelerating the judicial review of important constitutional questions or legal questions of any nature which the request might be made for to the supreme court. The attorney general or any other counsel can give advice upon these questions, but it is a matter of determining them which is before us at this time.

As a practical matter these opinions by the court are used as precedents. I quote from an article in the 1949 edition of the Indiana Law Journal, volume 24, page 216, by Professor Oliver Field, as follows:

Advisory opinions are used as precedents by the bar, by the courts, and by the public. They are cited in briefs, in opinions by the courts, and despite the fact that they are sometimes carefully distinguished from judicial decisions, they are relied on as fully as decisions are, so far as precedent is concerned.

There may be some advantage to accelerating judicial review, accelerating the final constitutional determination, as a practical matter, of many issues. However, there are also 2 serious disadvantages. I firmly believe that these disadvantages outweigh the advantages. Here are the disadvantages.

The first one is that it adversely affects the separation of powers doctrine and is contrary to the entire judicial tradition of the United States and contrary to that of 4/5 of the states of the union. It facilitates an abdication by the legislature and the governor of their duty to make a judgment on the constitutionality of a pending statute or action independently of that made by the courts. After all, every public officer in the executive branch or elected to the legislative branch swears to uphold the constitution and to take actions only which in their own opinion are constitutional and not to pass the buck to somebody else to make that decision for them. The people are much better protected under such a development. And I quote now in support of this from a statement made in the Harvard Law Review many years ago by Felix Frankfurter, who said as follows in 37 Harvard Law Review at page 1007:

Perhaps the most costly price of advisory opinions is the weakening of legislative and popular responsibility. It is not merely the right of the legislature to legislate; it is its duty. Let legislatures inform themselves as best they can; but the burden of decision ought not to be shifted to the tribunal whose task is the most delicate in our whole scheme of government—the power of the judiciary to set limits to legislative activity within those ultimate but vague bounds which are undefined and a priori undefinable.

It has been stated in support of the committee position that the court would only render decisions, in the opinion of the proponents, on matters which were very solemn, which were very, very important. And I would like to say that while I respect the desires of the people who said that, there is nothing in this language which would require that.

It was stated that other states have issued certain rules by judicial construction which might insure this, and yet I would point out that in the other states there is in some cases a conflict between these rules and, furthermore, my examination of the 7 constitutional provisions which allow for advisory opinions shows that none of them are identical with the provision which has been proposed by the committee. For example, the provision proposed by the committee would authorize the supreme court to answer a question which the governor would propose regarding a bill which had not even been passed by the legislature. It is possible that the legislature or either house could submit a question on a course of action contemplated by the governor, or perhaps the legislature could submit a question or the governor a question on a proposed or contemplated action by a constitutional convention. These are possibilities. The court would determine, of course, whether or not it would give an answer.

The second basic reason which I believe to be a disadvantage to adopting this into the constitution is that it

provides for the determination of constitutional issues and other vital legal questions under conditions which are poorly suited to reaching the best result. It has been admitted, of course, that these proceedings are nonadversary. That means you do not have people contesting for their rights before the court. You merely place a matter to the court and ask for their legal opinion upon the subject. I quote from volume 69 of the Harvard Law Review, pages 1302 and 1303 in 1956, which is the most recent annotation I found discussing this subject, "In rendering these opinions the justices are usually unassisted by briefs or arguments." The second reason why these conditions are far from ideal for rendering correct results is, then, that under the advisory opinion practice, judges will be deciding hypothetical cases rather than actual ones in many cases. Their opinions will be based therefore on abstract legal thinking. Under this practice the justices must form an opinion when a statute, for example, has not become operative and has not been applied to a specific fact situation.

When a court decides the constitutionality of a statute in the course of litigation, it is functioning as an agency of sober second thought which reviews, in the light of experience under the statute, the determination of policy made by the legislature and executive at a time when the effects of a statute could only be predicted. Mr. Frankfurter, who of course all of the lawyers and I think most everyone else realizes now sits on the Supreme Court of the United States, said in this article regarding the giving of advisory opinions as follows:

The whole milieu of advisory opinions on proposed bills is inevitably different from that of litigation contesting legislation. However much provision may be made on paper for adequate arguments (and experience justifies little reliance) advisory opinions are bound to move in an unreal atmosphere. The impact of actuality and the intensities of immediacy are wanting. In the attitude of court and counsel, in the vigor of adequate representation of the facts behind legislation (lamentably inadequate even in contested litigation) there is thus a wide gulf of difference, partly rooted in psychologic factors, between opinions in advance of legislation and decisions in litigation after such proposals are embodied into law.

Advisory opinions are rendered upon sterilized and mutilated issues.

Then Mr. Frankfurter goes on to discuss the practice of advisory opinions in his state of Massachusetts itself which is, of course, one of those that has had a tradition in this regard:

Let anyone, for instance, compare the adverse opinions of the Massachusetts supreme court upon the constitutionality of municipal coal and wood yards with the opinion of the supreme court sustaining such legislation; the adverse opinions of the Massachusetts court on prohibition of trading stamps with the opinion of the supreme court sustaining such legislation; the adverse opinion of the Massachusetts court on the state's power to provide for dwelling houses with the opinion of the supreme court sustaining such legislation.

Mr. Justice Frankfurter closes his article with the words that I will use to close this presentation:

It must be remembered that advisory opinions are not merely advisory opinions. They are ghosts that slay.

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: On the amendment offered by Mr. Wanger, the Chair will recognize Mr. Ostrow.

MR. OSTROW: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I oppose the Wanger amendment and support the committee proposal. If this committee proposal had been part of the 1908 constitution, we might now have an opinion which would save us from sweating out the question of whether we have to meet the April 1 deadline.

I don't visualize that either branch of the legislature is going to be rushing into the supreme court every day to get advisory opinions, and even if they do do so, I can't visualize the supreme court rendering them. We have had in Michigan a declaratory judgment statute, the one that Judge Mosier referred to, for many years, over 30 to my knowledge. The

same fears that were expressed regarding this provision were expressed when the declaratory judgment statute was first passed. None of those fears came to be realized. If you go through the Michigan reports, there are very few declaratory judgment actions. This provision that is contained in the committee proposal can on proper occasion do a lot of good. I can't visualize it doing any harm.

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: On the Wanger amendment, the Chair will recognize Mr. Faxon.

MR. FAXON: I rise to support Mr. Wanger's amendment and I am very happy to know that I am in such illustrious company as that of a lawyer on this.

I have been looking at that language and it has been bothering me for some time. A conservative point of view, it seems to me, would indicate that we should be wary of any violation of the separation of powers. Where there is the need for an opinion as far as law is concerned, at least I thought that was the function of the attorney general's office, and we have often made use of attorney general's opinions, but not to the point that we feel that this represents the law itself.

Mr. Wanger has stated the case very clearly as far as I am concerned, and that is namely that this would be prejudging a case that ordinarily would have to go through a whole procedure. The supreme court in most cases is an appellate court. Here the supreme court would be going ahead and judging on something which hasn't even actually been put into practice, and would be making a judgment which would in some way influence, I fear, the executive and legislative branches of government. Keep the courts out until they are requested to be brought in.

This is a radical departure from our tradition of the separation of the courts here in Michigan. It would only infuse the courts with additional needs and requests at a time when this should not be the case at all. I would fear the results of what would happen if the governor were to start using the courts by going in and requesting opinions to substantiate what he would like in legislation in the legislature or the legislature doing the same thing the other way around. Let's not get the courts involved in legislative matters. Let's keep the courts in their traditional function here in Michigan. Let us give considerable thought to Mr. Wanger's amendment.

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: I will ask the committee to be in a little better order, please. Judge Leibrand.

MR. LEIBRAND: Mr. Chairman and delegates, I herewith enlist in the forces of Gene Wanger and Jack Faxon. (laughter) I was a member of the committee of judicial branch, and as such I joined in the majority report which sent this section k to the floor of this convention and this committee. At the time I did so I hopefully anticipated that we would here in Michigan within a short time have a completely non-partisan supreme court. As of this date that anticipation is dimming. We may end up with a political party dominated supreme court or one completely appointed by the governor, according to the present state of things. I cannot vote for a proposition that might give to a supreme court the power to make virtual law at the request of the governor who appointed them. I support the Wanger amendment.

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: Mr. King.

MR. KING: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen of the committee, I rise to support that fighting conservative, Jack Faxon, (laughter) and that great liberal, Judge Leibrand. (laughter)

We are indeed contemplating a very serious change in what I think to be the history and the tradition of justice in this country. Mr. Wanger has pointed out the troubles that the Massachusetts supreme court got into when they allowed themselves to leave the theory of case and controversy. They have allowed themselves to enter into the legislative process by rendering decisions without knowing how the legislation is going to be applied in the world of reality. I too should like to quote from Justice Frankfurter. He has said, speaking of these justifiable contests before courts:

The stuff of these contests are facts and judgment upon facts. Every tendency to deal with them abstractly, to formulate them in terms of sterile legal questions is bound to result in sterile conclusions unrelated to actualities. Legislation is thus deprived of its creative function. The history of modern legislation is rich in proof that facts may be established in support of measures although not previously in existence. The accidents of litigation may give time for the vindication of laws which, a priori, may run counter to deep presuppositions or speculative claims of injustice.

Now, this is a very appealing thought. Wouldn't it be wonderful if we could go out to the people of Michigan, say, and ask "If we pass this in the constitution, would you buy it or wouldn't you?" Maybe we could hire Dr. Gallup, who conducts opinion polls. But, don't you see, this would be a very dangerous thing to do. You never know how the public is going to accept this document until they have seen the whole package, until they have had a chance to think about it and read about it and hear argument pro and con, and we are actually expecting the supreme court to do the same thing.

We are going to take a sterile piece of legislation, unsurrounded by facts, unargued by proponents of one side or the other, and ask them to pass judgment on it ahead of time. I submit to you that this would be an extremely dangerous thing to do, contrary to what our beliefs are, what our understanding of the separation of powers is today, and frankly it to me would leave the door wide open to a great deal of mischief. I think we have established through the English common law and our adherence thereto a system of justice, a system of separation of powers which has proven itself, and I think we ought to be very reluctant at this time to try something new.

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: Mr. Austin.

MR. AUSTIN: Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I would like to speak against the Wanger amendment, but not because I am in total sympathy with the language of the committee's proposal. There are 2 amendments on the desk, one by Mr. Habermehl and one by myself which I think would at least introduce the kind of language which I think ought to be introduced to improve on what the committee has done.

I am intensely interested in having a provision of this sort included in the constitution because I had quite a bit of experience with the 1959 law to increase the sales tax by way of a very peculiar means, through the use tax, to 4 per cent. Subsequently it was declared unconstitutional and there was well over \$20 million of moneys collected from taxpayers in small amounts that could not be refunded to them. It was collected from them unconstitutionally, but it could not be refunded to them because there were administrative problems involved. And I certainly would not like to see a recurrence of this kind of affair. I joined with Mr. Barthwell in submitting a delegate proposal which would provide for the review of tax legislation after it had been enacted into law but before the effective date of the tax law. This would do what I think needs to be done. It would first require that both houses of the legislature pass on the legislation and even the governor sign the bill so that we do have a law which the court can rule on, at least as to the constitutionality of it, but at least give the court a chance to look at it before it becomes effective and taxes are collected under the defective law. So I am hopeful that we will vote down the Wanger amendment and then see if we can't improve on the language of the committee proposal.

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: Mr. Everett.

MR. EVERETT: Mr. Chairman, I want to second Mr. Austin's remarks—except for the part about the other language because I don't know exactly what it is—in voting down this amendment. I think he has clearly illustrated primarily what we were interested in in the committee and that is these situations where the constitutionality of legislation is in doubt. The issue is not decided in one case that it is constitutional because the facts were thus and so and in another case it was unconstitutional because the facts were thus and so. It is one

way or the other because the court applies a principle and determines whether the legislation fits within this principle or not, and you don't have it operating on one set of facts and inoperative on another set of facts. It is that type of situation to which we are addressing ourselves.

We feel certain that the court will have good sense not to become an assistant attorney general and simply give opinions. This is not what we intended and we are certain that they are not going to take upon themselves this function. We feel that in a given case, and only in a very few instances, we the people are entitled to know,—before this operation of governmental activity goes into effect—is this proper? Is this constitutional or not? And if it is not, let's stop it now before the process begins and not after it has been in effect.

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: The question is on the amendment offered by Mr. Wanger to strike section k of Committee Proposal 96. Mr. Boothby.

MR. BOOTHBY: Mr. Chairman, I urge a yes vote on the amendment to preserve the adversary system of law. I would call for the yeas and nays at this time.

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: Mr. Boothby requests a division. Is the demand supported? The demand is supported. Mr. Norris.

MR. NORRIS: Point of information, Mr. Chairman. Does this mean that if the Wanger amendment prevails, further amendments to perhaps take into account some of the argument that is now contained in the amendments before the secretary would then be out of order?

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: The further amendments which are pending would, in the form in which they have been submitted, be out of order, Mr. Norris. Presumably they could be altered to reinsert the thoughts embodied therein. Mr. Wanger.

MR. WANGER: Mr. Chairman, voting yes for this amendment in no way forecloses considering other language, but let's vote yes on this amendment because this committee language is clearly out of order as far as the interests of the people are concerned.

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: Those who are in favor of the Wanger amendment to strike section k will vote aye. Those who are opposed will vote no. Mr. Danhof, for what purpose does the gentleman rise?

MR. DANHOF: If the vote has been called for, never mind. Go ahead.

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: Have you all voted? If so, the secretary will lock the machine and tally the vote.

SECRETARY CHASE: On the adoption of the amendment offered by Mr. Wanger, the yeas are 39; the nays are 66.

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: The amendment is not adopted. Are there further amendments to section k?

SECRETARY CHASE: There are 3 on file, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Habermehl offers the following amendment:

1. Amend page 4, line 1, after "occasions.", by inserting "Such opinions shall relate only to questions of constitutionality."

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: The question is on the amendment offered by Mr. Habermehl, on which the Chair will recognize Mr. Habermehl.

MR. HABERMEHL: Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, the language used by the judicial branch committee here would apparently authorize either the governor or the legislature to request the opinion, just purely the opinion, of the supreme court on either one, apparently, of 2 bases; upon an important question of law or upon a solemn occasion.

If we consider that this opinion would be asked for before legislation was enacted, it would, of course, be an interference with the powers of the legislature, a violation of the separation of powers. If we consider that the opinion would be asked for after the enactment of the legislation, if the opinion is not restricted to the question of constitutionality, we would be in effect giving the supreme court a veto over matters of legislation.

I would not have too serious qualms about the supreme court simply rendering an opinion as to whether or not a pro-

posed statute or an enacted statute was constitutional. Anything beyond that I certainly would have grave doubts about. And we must remember that if we are to restrict the power of the supreme court, there is only one place that that can be done and that is in the constitution itself.

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: The question is on the amendment offered by Mr. Habermehl. Mr. Austin.

MR. AUSTIN: Mr. Chairman, I would like to support the Habermehl amendment. I would like to ask one question of Mr. Habermehl, though, through the Chair, if he will answer.

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: If the gentleman cares to answer.

MR. AUSTIN: Mr. Habermehl, would it be possible for us to add some language to indicate that this should be done by the supreme court only after the legislation has been enacted into law? This, of course, would simply prevent the supreme court from getting involved until the legislative process was completed and they would be working with a law rather than some bills or proposals for legislation.

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: Mr. Habermehl.

MR. HABERMEHL: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Austin, you spoke to me about that, Mr. Austin, and I think it is a very excellent suggestion. I would be happy to accept your amendment as an amendment to mine.

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: Mr. Austin revises, with Mr. Habermehl's consent, Mr. Habermehl's amendment. The secretary will read the amendment as so revised.

MR. AUSTIN: I am wondering if we can just find a way to add this, Mr. Chairman. Just a moment.

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: The Chair thinks, Mr. Austin, having the amendments here, the 2 are not inconsistent. You would simply put your amendment in ahead of Mr. Habermehl's, Mr. Habermehl's being a separate sentence. Is this not correct, Mr. Habermehl?

MR. AUSTIN: I think that would be all right. I struck the words "on solemn occasions" but that can stay in since Mr. Habermehl refers to it.

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: The Chair would advise Mr. Austin and Mr. Habermehl that Mr. Faxon has an amendment to strike the words "and upon solemn occasions." You can pick up some support if you can incorporate that (laughter) and we can dispose of this all at once. Mr. Habermehl, would you accept that further amendment?

MR. HABERMEHL: Do I understand, Mr. Chairman, that that would just strike the words "on solemn occasions"?

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: The words "and upon solemn occasions"; that is correct, so that the section would then read:

Each branch of the legislature as well as the governor shall have the authority to request the opinion of the supreme court upon important questions of law in connection with legislation after it shall have been enacted into law but before its effective date. Such opinions shall relate only to questions of constitutionality.

MR. HABERMEHL: I would accept that, yes.

MR. AUSTIN: Mr. Chairman, I will accept that change.

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: Mr. Faxon, do you agree to the incorporation of your amendment?

MR. FAXON: Yes, I will accept that.

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: The question is now, then, upon the amendment, as revised, offered by Messrs. Habermehl, Austin and Faxon, which the secretary will read again.

SECRETARY CHASE: The composite amendment:

1. Amend page 4, line 1, after "law" by striking out "and upon solemn occasions.", and inserting "in connection with legislation after it shall have been enacted into law but before its effective date. Such opinions shall relate only to questions of constitutionality."

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: On the Habermehl-Austin-Faxon amendment the Chair will recognize Mr. Wanger.

MR. WANGER: Mr. Chairman, I want to say 2 things. First of all, it is quite clear that my amendment was soundly defeated upon this division, and I would naturally wish to

support an amendment to this which would to some degree mollify the dangers inherent in the original, and I think this proposed composite would do so but only with one exception. That is, I believe that the words "on solemn occasion" should be reinserted. I realize we have had a combination here, and I can see that some delegates realize there may be some humor in the parliamentary situation, but believe me, this is a very, very serious matter as far as the welfare of the people of Michigan is concerned. So I would urge you to support this amendment, but further, upon its adoption, to reinsert the words "upon solemn occasion" after that fact.

Secondly, I would like to say that I have noted the tendency upon a yes vote for those voting yes not to vote as loudly as they might, and I would urge everyone to clear their throat. (laughter)

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: The question is upon the amendment offered jointly by Messrs. Habermehl, Austin and Faxon.

MR. HABERMEHL: Mr. Chairman, I request a division on the question.

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: Mr. Habermehl requests a division. Is the demand supported? It is supported. Those in favor of the amendment offered jointly by Messrs. Habermehl, Austin and Faxon will vote aye. Those opposed will vote no. Have you all voted? If so, the secretary will lock the machine and tally the vote.

SECRETARY CHASE: On the adoption of the composite amendment, the yeas are 82; the nays are 23.

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: The amendment is adopted. Mr. Wanger.

MR. WANGER: Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, I now move to reinsert the words "and upon solemn occasions."

SECRETARY CHASE: Mr. Wanger offers the following amendment:

1. Amend page 4, line 1, after "law" by inserting "and upon solemn occasions,".

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: The question is upon Mr. Wanger's amendment. You may proceed, Mr. Wanger.

MR. WANGER: Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, these words, while they are naturally to some extent vague, are, nevertheless, most important. It has been emphasized by everyone supporting the advisory opinion practice that the courts will exercise restraint, that they will be very careful not to answer every question that is asked but merely to answer those which are of a very, very vital nature.

The other constitutions, or some of them, keep these words "on solemn occasions." It is in New Hampshire's constitution, in Massachusetts' constitution, in Maine's constitution and in Colorado's constitution. And South Dakota also has this requirement of solemn occasions.

What these words do is give the court sound legal doctrine for hanging their hat on in refusing to give an opinion. It is absolutely vital that this language be in there. That is the reason why I support this and remind you, of course, that it was in the committee's original proposal.

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: The question is upon the amendment offered by Mr. Wanger to reinsert the words "and upon solemn occasions" in section k of Committee Proposal 96. Mr. King.

MR. KING: Mr. Chairman, fellow delegates, I would like to address a question to someone who might care to answer it. Is anyone of the opinion that the supreme court would have the right to refuse these requests without these words? The language as it now reads of course is quite indefinite about that. It just says: each branch may request. It doesn't say whether they have to get an answer or not. Does anyone consider this a constitutional mandate?

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: Mr. Wanger, do you care to answer?

MR. WANGER: Yes, I can answer that, I think, quite clearly. The reason for it is simply this: Mr. Prettie stated that other courts had construed the language, and I mentioned the ones here in constitutions which have this requirement of

solemn occasions. In exercising restraint, their opinions construe the words "solemn occasions" to authorize their refusal or to excuse their refusal in answering these questions. Without these words it would be difficult to adopt the decisions rendered in these other states as decisions which should apply to our own state in this regard. Therefore, I think there is sound legal reason for putting these words back in.

CHAIRMAN VANDUSEN: Mr. King.

MR. KING: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Wanger. Well, if that is the case, then it obviously is extremely important that these words go back in there, because otherwise we have created a real Frankenstein's monster here. The governor can very easily play politics with any issue he wants by merely submitting the question to the supreme court, and of course they are not going to have the benefit of any fact situation or of any adequate argument before the court. This is an extremely dangerous thing, so by all means we should put these words back in there to give the court the right to decide for themselves whether they ought to intervene in the legislative process. At best, this is second to Mr. Wanger's amendment, but I certainly support it with the hopes that we can do as little harm as possible here.

CHAIRMAN VANDUSEN: Mr. Faxon.

MR. FAXON: Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, in viewing the previous constitutions that have incorporated this language—and I am speaking against Mr. Wanger's amendment—we can look at New Hampshire, the constitution was written in 1784; Massachusetts' constitution was written in 1790; Maine, 1820; and the most recent of the states that I have been able to yet determine where this language was used was that in South Dakota's constitution in 1889.

I am aware of Mr. Wanger's point, but the way the language reads, I don't believe it accomplishes what he thinks it sets out to do. It says "important questions of law," thus leaving the word "important" in "and upon solemn occasions." That "and" is something else, and this is the point that I had reference to earlier. I feel that the problem we are getting into now is not one where there is a difference in meaning, but a difference in expression, and I think that we would be wise in permitting the committee on style and drafting to incorporate that language which will give meaning to what we are trying to say now, which is that the supreme court will only render decisions where there is a very important question to be solved, but it should be a question of law, and the way the wording reads, just by inserting these words you don't accomplish that purpose. So I would advise you to vote down the amendment and leave it to the committee on style and drafting to come up with the language that will take into account the meaning upon which we were all agreed earlier.

CHAIRMAN VANDUSEN: Mr. Danhof.

MR. DANHOF: Mr. Chairman, may I only say that the committee inserted this language by reason of the very statements Mr. Wanger has put forth. We do not intend that the court would render an opinion upon the request. They certainly would turn it down. And it is upon those words "solemn occasion" that they have the right to turn it down and they will turn it down when they don't want to do it, which we would imagine would be most of the time, and because of that, they use that to state, no, this is not a solemn occasion, even though we might have an important question of law. It is best that this come up upon an adversary proceeding. And very definitely this does put, at least in language, an admonition to the supreme court that it is desirable that this particular power be exercised very sparingly and, just as we mean, only upon the most solemn occasions upon very important questions of law. You can hardly word it any stronger than that, and I would urge that the words be put back in.

CHAIRMAN VANDUSEN: Mr. Austin.

MR. AUSTIN: Mr. Chairman, I am a little bit confused by Mr. Danhof's remarks. I would like to underscore something Mr. Faxon said. On page 4, line 1, I would like to call everyone's attention to the fact that the "solemn occasions"

is added in this way: it says "upon important questions of law and upon solemn occasions." It does not say, these important questions of law must be solemn occasions.

The reason why we were dubious about the "solemn occasions" was because we didn't know exactly what the solemn occasions were. We knew what important questions of law were. And the reinsertion of this language would add something that has not been cleared up for me, and I think that we would best leave it out. It doesn't clear up anything. I think it tends to confuse.

CHAIRMAN VANDUSEN: Mr. Austin, would you yield to Mr. Wanger for a response?

MR. AUSTIN: Yes, I will. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN VANDUSEN: Mr. Wanger.

MR. WANGER: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Austin, I merely wish to point out that other constitutions which we have cited here use the words "and upon solemn occasions." Maine has it: "and upon solemn occasions." Massachusetts has it: "and upon solemn occasions." New Hampshire has it: "and upon solemn occasions." South Dakota has it: "and upon solemn occasions." We should have it: "and upon solemn occasions."

CHAIRMAN VANDUSEN: Mr. Hutchinson.

MR. HUTCHINSON: Mr. Chairman, I think that this could be strengthened if we struck out the word "and" so we made it clear that these things should be "upon important questions of law upon solemn occasions;" that you have to have a solemn occasion in every event. I think that is what I understood Mr. Danhof to say the intent was. I rather think that is what Mr. Wanger intends, that there should always be a solemn occasion and that it must also be of an important question of law.

CHAIRMAN VANDUSEN: Do you yield to Mr. Wanger, Mr. Hutchinson?

MR. HUTCHINSON: I yield.

MR. WANGER: Would you suggest then that perhaps we withdraw the word "and"?

MR. HUTCHINSON: That would be my suggestion, Mr. Wanger.

MR. WANGER: I will agree.

CHAIRMAN VANDUSEN: Mr. Wanger revises his amendment by eliminating the word "and"; so the amendment now is to insert the words "upon solemn occasions." Mr. Austin.

MR. AUSTIN: I would like to support that change.

SECRETARY CHASE: Mr. Wanger's amendment now is:

1. Amend page 4, line 1, after "law" by inserting "upon solemn occasions."

CHAIRMAN VANDUSEN: Mr. Young.

MR. YOUNG: I want to address a question to Mr. Wanger through the Chair, if I may.

CHAIRMAN VANDUSEN: If the gentleman cares to answer.

MR. YOUNG: I wonder if the amendment as revised is now broad enough to cover the type of occasion that Mr. Ostrow referred to, such as whether or not this convention has the authority to determine when its results shall be placed on the ballot.

CHAIRMAN VANDUSEN: Mr. Wanger.

MR. WANGER: That would be up to the decision of the supreme court with regard to the phrase "solemn occasions." The court would have to make that determination itself. We would hope, I am sure, that the court in a future constitutional convention would construe it to deny the rendering of such an opinion regarding the work of a constitutional convention.

MR. YOUNG: Do you feel then that without the inclusion of the words "solemn occasions" the court would not have that authority?

CHAIRMAN VANDUSEN: Mr. Wanger.

MR. WANGER: Without the words "upon solemn occasions," the court would have much less upon which to base a refusal to render an opinion which it would deem ill advised to render.

CHAIRMAN VANDUSEN: Mr. Garry Brown.

MR. G. E. BROWN: Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, I think the question that has been posed here and most of the discussion and debate has gone to the question of the separation of powers. It seems to me that the basic problem when you look at the giving of advisory opinions by the supreme court relates to the executive and not to the legislature.

Basically we know that the court should interpret laws, should determine the constitutionality of them and other construction matters. Basically the executive should administer and enforce the laws, not project roadblocks into the enforcement or administration of that law by requesting opinions. It therefore would seem that the logical thing to do would be to limit the advisory opinion to the legislature and not to the governor.

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: Mr. Brown, the Chair notes that you have an amendment pending to that effect. The Chair would hope that you might confine your remarks on this occasion to the amendment offered by Mr. Wanger which seeks to insert the words "upon solemn occasions."

MR. G. E. BROWN: Mr. Chairman, I shall attempt to abide by the ruling of the Chair, and I intended to. It seems to me, however, that the question of solemn occasions is taken care of if the matter is limited to the legislature by a concurrent resolution thereon of both houses. The necessity for a solemn occasion is met by this test, I believe, and therefore it isn't essential that the solemn occasion be put back in, because you will not have the opportunity of having the executive request these at a time to bypass or to prevent rapid and orderly enforcement and administration of the law. So I therefore would say that I don't think the solemn occasion is necessary to be put in there, and in view of the fact that an amendment limiting it to the legislature is pending, that we view this amendment in the light of the amendment which will presently come before the committee.

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: Mr. Higgs.

MR. HIGGS: Mr. Chairman and fellow delegates, I would like to support the Wanger amendment and the committee position in this regard. I think it is very important that we do. But in offering this support, I would not like to be on record as concurring particularly in the interpretation of the power of the supreme court with regard to the election. I would not like the record to stand without objection as to such a construction at this time.

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: Mr. Habermehl.

MR. HABERMEHL: Mr. Chairman, I believe that the deletion of the word "and" would satisfy any objection that I had to the inclusion of the words "and upon solemn occasions." It is rather surprising how much the deletion of one little word can mean, but now both of those clauses would be limitations on the power, so I would support the Wanger amendment.

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: The question is on the amendment offered by Mr. Wanger to insert the words "upon solemn occasions" after "questions of law" in line 1 of page 4, section k. Mr. Boothby.

MR. BOOTHBY: I ask for the yeas and nays.

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: Mr. Boothby requests a division on the question. The demand is supported. Those in favor of the Wanger amendment will vote aye. Those opposed will vote no. Have you all voted? If so, the secretary will lock the machine and tally the vote.

MR. HEIDEMAN: Mr. Chairman, let the record show that I didn't vote because I didn't understand it.

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: That will appear in the record, Mr. Heideman.

SECRETARY CHASE: On the adoption of the amendment, the yeas are 104; the nays are 2.

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: The amendment is adopted. Are there further amendments to section k of Committee Proposal 96? Mr. Anspach.

MR. ANSPACH: Point of privilege. I would like to say to Mr. Faxon, this is a solemn occasion. (laughter)

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: The secretary will read the next amendment.

SECRETARY CHASE: Mr. Garry Brown offers the following amendment:

1. Amend page 3, line 28, after "Sec. k.", by striking out the balance of the line and inserting "The legislature, by concurrent resolution of both houses"; so that the language will then read, "Sec. k. The legislature, by concurrent resolution of both houses, shall have the authority to request the opinion of the supreme court."

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: The question is on the amendment offered by Mr. Garry Brown. Mr. Danhof. Mr. Brown.

MR. G. E. BROWN: Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, I would only repeat that which I said before, that I believe that the advisory opinion question is primarily created when the governor has the right to request such advisory opinions. You do have here then the right of the executive not to enforce the laws that have been passed by the legislature until he has had an opinion of the court. In order to make this effective so that there will not be the sin worked upon the people of the millions of dollars spent and so on, in order to have the law not operate and cost the taxpayers this money, there must be a suspending of the effective date while this opinion is being rendered. If this is true, the very thing you are attempting to avoid is going to be accomplished.

The executive, being obligated to administer and enforce the laws that are passed by the legislature, should not have the right to interject the judiciary into the question and thereby negate this obligation to enforce the laws at this time. If there is a question that the legislature feels is desirous to have an opinion on, the governor can request such an opinion of the legislature, and the legislature by its resolution may get the opinion from the court. I think that this way the problem of separation of powers is not made so pertinent to us and so obvious and that the legislature in turn could ask the court to interpret the law or to determine the constitutionality of the law as is the proper judicial function.

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: Mr. Danhof.

MR. DANHOF: I would only state that I think this would be a limitation. We have provided that the law will have to be enacted and that it can only be upon the constitutionality of it. If the legislature passes it and if the governor has grave doubts about the constitutionality, I can see where he should have the right to obtain a ruling. We have limited what it will be on. He does not want to enforce an unconstitutional act, and it is possible that he will not be able to obtain a concurrent resolution of both houses. I think that with the amendments passed, this would in effect take away what might be the most desirable feature. I would urge the defeat of this particular amendment.

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: Mr. King.

MR. KING: Mr. Chairman, fellow delegates, if we are not careful, we are going to put the attorney general back in business here. I support this amendment. I am only sorry that Mr. Wanger's was not last instead of first because we are getting closer all the time. But I think that it is very important that we get the governor out of what could be a very embarrassing position for him and more likely a very embarrassing position for the supreme court of the state, so I would endorse this amendment.

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: Mr. Austin.

MR. AUSTIN: Mr. Chairman, I believe that the Brown amendment overlooks one very important fact, and that is that when the legislature passes this law, it provides for the effective date, and I don't believe the governor can change the effective date that has been established by the legislature. And it would appear the governor would have the right to ask for an opinion as to the constitutionality, and if he has doubt about it, it would be wise for him to do so, but I don't see how the effective date can be changed. The best he can hope for is that the supreme court will render a decision before the effective date. I would oppose this amendment.

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: Mr. Yeager.

MR. YEAGER: I wanted to ask Mr. Danhof a question through the Chair, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: If the gentleman cares to answer.

MR. YEAGER: What would happen if within the next 25 or 50 years there should develop a feud between the houses of the legislature, and they were to use this method as a means of embarrassing the other house or getting the court on one side or the other? Do you foresee any possibility in that regard?

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: Mr. Danhof.

MR. DANHOF: I would trust the judgment of the 9 good men that they would not allow themselves to become engaged in such a conflict, Mr. Yeager.

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: Mr. Garry Brown.

MR. G. E. BROWN: Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, in reply to Mr. Austin, I think it is apparent that if the opinion did not come down before the effective date of the law, that in order for the opinion to have any effect whatsoever—supposing it is going to be an unconstitutional opinion—the court is going to have to suspend the effective date of the law, or else the very evil which we are attempting to avoid by the advisory opinion will take place; that is, the law will become effective, the money will be collected, we will have the millions of dollars that we have talked about already in the hands of the government and it won't be returned to the taxpayers. Therefore, it is obvious that you must suspend the effective date of the law if you are going to have this advisory opinion if it is not going to be rendered before the effective date. So I think that this answers the Austin question.

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: Mr. Martin.

MR. MARTIN: Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that if this is dependent upon concurrent resolution of both houses, you really destroy the practical effect and usefulness of this whole provision. You have very severely limited the usefulness of it by the changes which have been made, but if you further insert this language, it seems to me it will be almost completely useless. I hope that the amendment will not carry.

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: Mr. Garry Brown.

MR. G. E. BROWN: Answering Mr. Martin, Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that it is apparent that for a bill to go through the legislature, it must have the concurrent resolution of both houses. This bill must have been passed by both houses. It doesn't impose any great hardship to have the legislature adopt a concurrent resolution to ask for an advisory opinion.

I would also direct my remarks to what Mr. Ostrow said a minute ago to the effect that this convention possibly could have received an advisory opinion. If this convention wanted an advisory opinion of the supreme court, it would have had to go through either the legislature or the governor. If the advisory opinion provision had been in the present constitution, we could not do it ourselves.

Now, if the governor wishes to have an advisory opinion, the governor may request the legislature to seek this opinion, and I believe that the legislature, if there is a serious question of law and if it is a solemn occasion, will pass such a concurrent resolution to get such an advisory opinion from the court. I sincerely urge the adoption of this amendment.

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: The question is on the amendment offered by Mr. Garry Brown to strike the first line of section k and insert the words, "The legislature, by concurrent resolution of both houses. . . ." Those in favor of the amendment will say aye. Those opposed will say no.

The amendment is not adopted.

DELEGATES: Division.

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: Division is requested. Is the demand for division supported? It is supported. Those in favor of Mr. Brown's amendment will vote aye. Those opposed will vote no. Have you all voted? If so, the secretary will lock the machine and tally the vote.

SECRETARY CHASE: On the adoption of the amendment, the yeas are 17; the nays are 88.

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: The amendment is not adopted. Are there further amendments to section k?

SECRETARY CHASE: Mr. Wanger offers the following amendment:

1. Amend page 3, line 28, after "Sec. k.", by striking out "Each branch of"; so that the language will read, "Sec. k. The legislature as well as the governor. . . ."

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: The question is on the amendment offered by Mr. Wanger. Mr. Wanger.

MR. WANGER: Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, I think this solves the real problem which was suggested by Mr. Brown and those that supported his amendment, but it has this effect: it does not prevent the governor from asking for such opinions as his amendment would have. It is just as simple as that. I think it would be a big improvement if such a section as amended is to be put in our constitution.

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: The question is on the amendment offered by Mr. Wanger. Mr. Danhof, do you desire recognition?

MR. DANHOF: No.

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: The question is on the amendment offered by Mr. Wanger to strike the words "each branch of" so that the first line of section k will then read, "The legislature as well as the governor shall have the authority" and so forth. Those in favor of the amendment will say aye. Those opposed will say no. The Chair is in doubt. Those in favor will vote aye. Those opposed will vote no. Have you voted? If so, the secretary will lock the machine and tally the vote.

SECRETARY CHASE: On the adoption of the amendment, the yeas are 37; the nays are 68.

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: The amendment is not adopted. Are there further amendments to section k?

SECRETARY CHASE: None on file, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: If not, it will pass.

Section k, as amended, is passed. Mr. Danhof.

MR. DANHOF: Mr. Chairman, I had hoped perhaps we might have taken care of one more matter, but in view of the hour—as Dr. Anspach said, it is getting to be a solemn occasion—I move that the committee do now rise.

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: Mr. Danhof moves that the committee do now rise. Those in favor of the motion will say aye. Those opposed will say no.

The motion prevails. The committee will rise.

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

PRESIDENT NISBET: Mr. Van Dusen.

MR. VAN DUSEN: Mr. President, the committee of the whole has had under consideration one proposal, of which the secretary will give a detailed report.

SECRETARY CHASE: Mr. President, the committee of the whole has had under consideration **Committee Proposal 96**, has adopted several amendments thereto; and has come to no final resolution thereon. This completes the report of the committee of the whole.

PRESIDENT NISBET: Mr. Leibrand.

MR. LEIBRAND: Mr. President, may I inquire through the Chair of Mr. Danhof, the chairman of the committee on judicial branch, when he expects to bring section g of Committee Proposal 91 before the committee of the whole.

PRESIDENT NISBET: Mr. Danhof.

MR. DANHOF: Mr. President, Judge Leibrand, it was my understanding that upon action of this convention or the committee of the whole—I can't recall exactly—consideration of Committee Proposals 91 and 92 were postponed until we had finished the remaining sections of the judicial article. I may state that insofar as committee proposals are concerned, there is one additional section of 96 to consider, and I understand there is an amendment, as referred to by Mr. Radka and Judge Pugsley, to add a section. Unless there are further

Success is failure turned inside out
 The silver tint of the cloud of doubt.
 And you may never tell how close you are
 It may be nearer when it seems afar.
 So stick to the fight when you're hardest hit
 It's when things seem worst that you mustn't quit. (applause)

PRESIDENT NISBET: The Chair recognizes Mr. Faxon.

MR. FAXON: Mr. President, may I have consent to offer the motion which I indicated I was going to offer today but was unable to this morning? I would ask the secretary to read it.

SECRETARY CHASE: Mr. Faxon offers the following motion: I move that following the conclusion of the proposals on the judicial branch, we move next to the report of the committee on legislative organization, and then to the executive branch, and then to the regular schedule.

MR. VAN DUSEN: Mr. President, a point of order. Is Mr. Faxon's motion not out of order at this point? We had passed the order of motions and resolutions on the calendar this morning.

PRESIDENT NISBET: Mr. Van Dusen, your point is well taken. Mr. Faxon did ask yesterday for this privilege. He was not here this morning when the order of business came up. With unanimous consent Mr. Faxon can make his motion. Is there unanimous consent?

A DELEGATE: No. I object.

PRESIDENT NISBET: Mr. Ford.

MR. FORD: On the advice of our parliamentarian, I move that we return to the order of motions and resolutions.

PRESIDENT NISBET: Mr. Ford, the Chair is informed that it will be necessary for you to move that the rules be suspended to return to the order of motions and resolutions. Is that your motion?

MR. FORD: Yes. Thank you for the correction.

PRESIDENT NISBET: The motion by Mr. Ford is that the rules be suspended and we return to the order of motions and resolutions. Those in favor of that motion will say aye. Opposed will say no.

The Chair is in doubt. Those in favor of that motion will vote aye. Those opposed will vote no. Have you all voted? If so, the secretary will lock the machine and tally the vote.

SECRETARY CHASE: On the motion to suspend the rules, the yeas are 62; the nays are 66.

PRESIDENT NISBET: Two-thirds of the delegates not having voted in favor, the rules are not suspended. The Chair recognizes Mr. Van Dusen.

MR. VAN DUSEN: Mr. President, I move that the convention resolve itself into committee of the whole for the purpose of considering matters on the general orders calendar.

PRESIDENT NISBET: The question is on the motion of Mr. Van Dusen. All those in favor say aye. Those opposed, no. The motion prevails. Mr. Van Dusen.

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

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: The committee will be in order. When the committee rose this morning we had under consideration **Committee Proposal 96**. We had disposed of all of the sections of that proposal as presented by the committee, and had disposed of several amendments to the body of the proposal. Are there any further amendments to the body of the proposal?

SECRETARY CHASE: Mr. Ford, in accordance with the minority report of Messrs. Ford, Barthwell, Bledsoe and Garvin—

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: Mr. Ford.

MR. FORD: In view of the action previously taken by the committee, unless one of the cosponsors of the minority report to the committee amendment to Committee Proposal 96

objects, I would like to withdraw our minority report and motion at this time.

For the minority report to the committee amendment, see above, page 1554.

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: Mr. Ford withdraws his minority report amendment. Does Mr. Barthwell concur?

MR. BARTHWELL: Yes.

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: Mr. Bledsoe?

MR. BLEDSOE: I concur.

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: Mr. Garvin?

MR. GARVIN: Yes.

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: With the consent of his cosponsors, the amendment is withdrawn by Mr. Ford. Are there further amendments to the body of Committee Proposal 96?

SECRETARY CHASE: There are none on file, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: If not, the proposal will pass. Committee Proposal 96, as amended, is passed. The secretary will read the first exclusion report.

SECRETARY CHASE: From the committee on judicial branch, by Mr. Danhof, chairman, **Exclusion Report 2042**, A report recommending the exclusion of article VII, sections 15, 16 and 21.

Following is Exclusion Report 2042 as read by the secretary, and the reasons submitted in support thereof:

The committee on judicial branch recommends that article VII, sections 15, 16 and 21 of the present constitution be excluded from the new constitution.

Mr. Danhof, chairman of the committee on judicial branch, submits the following reasons in support of Exclusion Report 2042:

The committee has determined that the constitutional status of justices of the peace and circuit court commissioners make the inclusion of these sections no longer necessary. The reasons for the committee's determination are more fully set forth in connection with Committee Proposals 90 and 96.

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: The question is on the exclusion report. Mr. Danhof.

MR. DANHOF: Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, this eliminates the references to the justices of the peace, their jurisdiction, and the circuit court commissioners. In view of the action previously taken by this convention regarding those officers and the provisions made for them, this exclusion report would seem to be in order, and I urge acceptance.

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: Are there any amendments to the exclusion report? Mr. Downs.

MR. DOWNS: A parliamentary inquiry. Would you please read again the sections that are excluded?

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: The secretary will read.

SECRETARY CHASE: As they are printed in the exclusion report, sections 15, 16 and 21 of article VII.

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: Are there any amendments to the exclusion report? Mr. Ford.

MR. FORD: Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, I would like to support the committee on judicial branch, and urge a yes vote. I want to point out one word of caution, however, and that is that you should bear in mind in voting for the exclusion report—and I'm going to vote for it, and hope you do, too—that you are taking the last reference to a guarantee of a local court at the township level out of the constitution, and this should be borne in mind when we reach the other sections.

CHAIRMAN VAN DUSEN: Are there any amendments to the exclusion report? Mr. Mahinske.

MR. MAHINSKE: Is this divisible?

ing the amendments be agreed to, and that the proposal as thus amended do pass.

[Following are the amendments recommended by the committee of the whole:

1. Amend page 1, line 8, after "designated" by inserting "as such".

2. Amend page 1, line 10, after "courts" by inserting "of record".

3. Amend page 1, line 12, by striking out "shall not" and inserting "no person shall".

4. Amend page 2, line 16, after "any" by striking out "justice or judge" and inserting "judge of probate"; and in line 19, after "constitution" by striking out the balance of the line and inserting "requiring him to be licensed to practice law in this state".

5. Amend page 2, line 27, after "receive" by striking out "a salary payable monthly" and inserting "an annual salary as provided by law".

6. Amend page 4, line 1, after "law" by striking out "and"; and after "occasions" by changing the period to a comma and inserting "in connection with legislation after it shall have been enacted into law but before its effective date. Such opinions shall relate only to questions of constitutionality".

7. Amend page 4, following line 1, by inserting a new section to read as follows:

"Sec. 1. Any elected judge of a circuit court or probate court may become a candidate in the primary election for the office of which he is then the incumbent, by filing a declaration of intention at such time and in such office as shall be provided by law."

8. Amend page 4, following section 1, by inserting a new section to read as follows:

"Sec. m. Within 5 years from the date this constitution becomes effective, and subject to the limitations contained in Committee Proposal 90 and section a of Committee Proposal 96, the legislature shall establish statutory courts of limited jurisdiction inferior to the circuit court with a definition of their powers and jurisdiction, the location and number of such courts, the qualifications of the judges who shall preside therein, the method of their election and tenure of office and the amount of their salary and by what governmental units the same shall be paid."]

The first amendment:

1. Amend page 1, line 8, after "designated" by inserting "as such"; so the language will then read:

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 have a common seal.

VICE PRESIDENT HUTCHINSON: The question is upon concurring in the amendment made by the committee of the whole. All those in favor will say aye. Opposed will say no.

The amendment is concurred in.

SECRETARY CHASE: The next amendment:

2. Amend page 1, line 10, after "courts" by inserting "of record"; so that the language will there read:

Except as authorized otherwise by this constitution, justices and judges of the courts of record of this state shall be lawyers licensed to practice law in this state and shall not be elected or appointed to a judicial office after reaching the age of 70 years.

VICE PRESIDENT HUTCHINSON: The question is upon concurring in amendment 2 made by the committee of the whole. All those in favor will say aye. Opposed will say no.

The amendment is concurred in.

SECRETARY CHASE: The next amendment:

3. Amend page 1, line 12, by striking out "shall not" and inserting "no person shall"; so the language will there read, "... no person shall be elected or appointed to a judicial office after reaching the age of 70 years."

VICE PRESIDENT HUTCHINSON: On amendment 3, all those in favor will say aye. Opposed will say no.

The amendment is concurred in.

SECRETARY CHASE: The next amendment is:

4. Amend page 2, line 16, after "any" by striking out "justice or judge" and inserting "judge of probate"; and in line 19, after "constitution" by striking out the balance of the line and inserting "requiring him to be licensed to practice law in this state"; so the language will there read:

Any judge of probate serving at the time this constitution becomes effective may serve the remainder of the term and be eligible for reelection to his present office regardless of other provisions in this constitution requiring him to be licensed to practice law in this state.

VICE PRESIDENT HUTCHINSON: On amendment 4, all those in favor will say aye. Opposed will say no.

The amendment is concurred in.

SECRETARY CHASE: The next amendment:

5. Amend page 2, line 27, after "receive" by striking out "a salary payable monthly" and inserting "an annual salary as provided by law"; so the language will then read, "Each of the judges of the circuit court shall receive an annual salary as provided by law."

VICE PRESIDENT HUTCHINSON: On concurring in amendment 5 made by the committee of the whole, those in favor will say aye. Opposed will say no.

The amendment is concurred in.

SECRETARY CHASE: The next amendment:

6. Amend page 4, line 1, after "law" by striking out "and"; and after "occasions" by changing the period to a comma and inserting "in connection with legislation after it shall have been enacted into law but before its effective date. Such opinions shall relate only to questions of constitutionality"; so the language would then read:

... upon important questions of law upon solemn occasions, in connection with legislation after it shall have been enacted into law but before its effective date. Such opinions shall relate only to questions of constitutionality.

VICE PRESIDENT HUTCHINSON: The question is upon concurring in amendment 6 made by the committee of the whole. All those in favor will say aye. Opposed, no.

The amendment is concurred in.

SECRETARY CHASE: The following is the seventh amendment:

[Amendment 7 was read by the secretary. For text, see above.]

VICE PRESIDENT HUTCHINSON: The question is upon concurring in amendment 7 made by the committee of the whole. All those in favor will say aye. Opposed will say no.

The amendment is concurred in.

SECRETARY CHASE: The next amendment is to add a section:

[Amendment 8 was read by the secretary. For text, see above.]

VICE PRESIDENT HUTCHINSON: The question is upon concurring in amendment 8 made by the committee of the whole. All those in favor will say aye. Mr. Ford.

MR. FORD: Mr. President, I wish to oppose this amendment, for the reasons that were stated when we debated it on the floor. The principal objection I have is to that portion of the language which says that the legislature will not only determine where local courts will be located, but it will determine the amount of their compensation. I think this is a matter for the local communities to handle on their own, and a matter that should clearly be left to them. We shouldn't direct the legislature to make this decision for them. I urge that you vote no on this section.

VICE PRESIDENT HUTCHINSON: Mr. Farnsworth.

MR. FARNSWORTH: Mr. President and members of the convention, I cannot agree with Delegate Ford that the

words, it is my understanding that every one of the provisions are implemented by statute, and I don't see how the statutes would be affected at all in the event that this convention recommended the deletion of the office of circuit court commissioner. It seems to me the legislature would have to do something very positive about it, in a very positive way. I think that this point is rather important on this question.

VICE PRESIDENT HUTCHINSON: The question is upon the amendment offered by Mr. Mahinske, on which the yeas and nays have been demanded. All those in favor of the amendment will vote aye. Those opposed will vote no. 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 — 28

Baginski	Garvin	McAllister
Balcer	Greene	McCauley
Binkowski	Hatcher, Mrs.	Murphy
Boothby	Hodges	Ostrow
Buback	Hood	Pellow
Dade	Krolkowski	Perlich
Doty, Donald	Kuhn	Snyder
Erickson	Mahinske	Walker
Follo	Marshall	Wilkowski
Ford		

Nays — 89

Andrus, Miss	Finch	Pugsley
Anspach	Gadola	Radka
Austin	Goebel	Rajkovich
Batchelor	Gover	Richards, J. B.
Beaman	Hart, Miss	Richards, L. W.
Bentley	Haskill	Romney
Blandford	Hatch	Rood
Bledsoe	Higgs	Rush
Bonisteel	Howes	Sablich
Brake	Hoxie	Seyferth
Brown, G. E.	Iverson	Shackleton
Butler, Mrs.	Judd, Mrs.	Shaffer
Conklin, Mrs.	Karn	Sleder
Cudlip	King	Spitler
Cushman, Mrs.	Kirk, S.	Stafseth
Danhof	Knirk, B.	Staiger
Davis	Koeze, Mrs.	Stamm
Dehnke	Lawrence	Stevens
Dell	Leibbrand	Stopczynski
DeVries	Leppien	Suzore
Donnelly, Miss	Lesinski	Thomson
Doty, Dean	Martin	Tubbs
Downs	McGowan, Miss	Turner
Durst	Millard	Upton
Elliott, A. G.	Nord	Van Dusen
Elliott, Mrs. Daisy	Page	Wood
Everett	Perras	Woolfenden
Farnsworth	Plank	Yeager
Faxon	Powell	Young
Figy	Prettie	

SECRETARY CHASE: On the adoption of the amendment offered by Mr. Mahinske, the yeas are 28; the nays are 89.

VICE PRESIDENT HUTCHINSON: The amendment is not adopted.

SECRETARY CHASE: That is the last amendment on the desk, Mr. President.

VICE PRESIDENT HUTCHINSON: **Committee Proposal 96**, as amended, is referred to the committee on style and drafting.

Following is Committee Proposal 96 as amended and referred to the committee on style and drafting:

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

Sec. a. 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 have a common seal. Except as authorized otherwise by this constitution, justices and judges of the courts of record of this state shall be lawyers 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. No judge or justice of any court in this state shall be paid from the fees of his office nor shall the amount of his salary be measured by the fees or other moneys received nor by the amount of judicial activity.

Sec. b. Whenever a judge shall remove his domicile beyond the limits of the territory from which he was elected, he shall be deemed to have vacated his office.

Sec. c. A justice and a 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 1 year thereafter.

Sec. d. When a vacancy occurs in the office of an elected judge of any court of record, it shall be filled at a general or special election according to law. The supreme court is empowered to authorize persons who have served as judges and have voluntarily retired, to perform judicial duties for the limited period of time from the occurrence of the vacancy until the successor is elected and qualified.

Sec. e. 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. f. Any judge of probate serving at the time this constitution becomes effective may serve the remainder of the term and be eligible for reelection to his present office regardless of other provisions in this constitution requiring him to be licensed to practice law in this state.

Sec. g. Salaries of justices of the supreme court, of the judges of the court of appeals, of the circuit judges within the 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 courts shall receive an annual salary as provided by law. In addition to the salary paid from the state treasury, each circuit judge may receive from any county in which he regularly holds court such additional salary as may be determined from time to time by the board of supervisors of the county. In any county where such additional salary is granted, it shall be paid at the same rate to all circuit judges regularly holding court therein.

Sec. h. For reasonable cause, which shall not be sufficient ground for impeachment, the governor shall remove any judge on a concurrent resolution of 2/3 of the members elected to each house of the legislature; and the cause for which such removal is required shall be stated at length in such resolution.

Sec. i. The office of circuit court commissioner and justice of the peace shall continue to have, for a period of not to exceed 5 years from the date this constitution becomes effective, all their respective powers and jurisdiction until the time within this period that they are abolished or their jurisdiction and powers are transferred to, or invested in, other courts that shall be established in accordance with this constitution.

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

Sec. j. The provisions of this constitution requiring the establishment of staggered terms of offices in existence, shall be implemented at the next election for such offices by legislation providing for elections for terms of varying length, none of which shall be shorter than the basic term provided herein for the office.

Sec. k. Each branch of the legislature as well as the governor shall have the authority to request the opinion of the supreme court upon important questions of law upon solemn occasions, in connection with legislation after it shall have been enacted into law but before its effective

date. Such opinions shall relate only to questions of constitutionality.

Sec. l. Any elected judge of a circuit court or probate court may become a candidate in the primary election for the office of which he is then the incumbent, by filing a declaration of intention at such time and in such office as shall be provided by law.

Sec. m. Within 5 years from the date this constitution becomes effective, and subject to the limitations contained in Committee Proposal 90 and section a of Committee Proposal 96, the legislature shall establish statutory courts of limited jurisdiction inferior to the circuit court with a definition of their powers and jurisdiction, the location and number of such courts, the qualifications of the judges who shall preside therein, the method of their election and tenure of office and the amount of their salary and by what governmental units the same shall be paid.

SECRETARY CHASE: Mr. President, the committee of the whole has also had under consideration **Exclusion Report 2042**, A report recommending the exclusion of article VII, sections 15, 16 and 21. It reports this back to the convention without amendment and with the recommendation that it be adopted.

VICE PRESIDENT HUTCHINSON: The question is upon adopting the exclusion report. All those in favor will say aye. Opposed will say no.

Exclusion Report 2042 is adopted and referred to the committee on style and drafting.

For Exclusion Report 2042 as referred to the committee on style and drafting, see above, page 1621.

SECRETARY CHASE: Mr. President, the committee of the whole has also had under consideration **Exclusion Report 2043**, A report recommending the exclusion of article VII, sections 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 19, 20 and 23. It reports this back to the convention without amendment, and with the recommendation that it be adopted.

VICE PRESIDENT HUTCHINSON: The question is upon adopting the exclusion report. All those in favor will say aye. Opposed will say no.

Exclusion Report 2043 is adopted and is referred to the committee on style and drafting.

For Exclusion Report 2043 as referred to the committee on style and drafting, see above, page 1622.

SECRETARY CHASE: This completes the report of the committee of the whole, Mr. President.

VICE PRESIDENT HUTCHINSON: Mr. King.

MR. KING: Mr. President, it seems to me there's one thing that we still have left to handle under the judicial section. Now that Delegates Farnsworth and Hubbs have been duly installed as honorary barristers, I should like to nominate that long suffering Delegate Barthwell to this same rank of honorary barrister. I should also like to move at this time that we bestow upon the 20 lawyers who served on the judicial committee — and I had a hard time finding a suitable rank, but I looked through an old Naval Journal, and the ancient and distinguished naval rank of pharmacist's mate second class seems appropriate. (laughter)

MR. NORD: Point of order, Mr. President. Are motions in order at this time, Mr. President?

VICE PRESIDENT HUTCHINSON: Motions as such are not in order, Mr. Nord.

MR. NORD: Then I gather that Mr. King's motion is not in order, am I correct?

VICE PRESIDENT HUTCHINSON: The Chair didn't accept it as a motion. The Chair took it as a rhetorical motion. Mrs. Butler.

MRS. BUTLER: I rise to a point of personal privilege, Mr. President.

VICE PRESIDENT HUTCHINSON: What is the point?

MRS. BUTLER: I would like to speak on the disrespect for our retired judges shown this afternoon.

VICE PRESIDENT HUTCHINSON: The lady may proceed, without objection.

MRS. BUTLER: I feel, with the political overtones this afternoon, that I really should start out by saying that I demand equal time. But I am appalled at the disrespect for our retired judges. We have here in the convention a number of brilliant retired judges, and I don't like to hear them spoken of as out to pasture, and other terms. For the people who so glibly talk about jealousy because of the 6 terms of Governor Williams and the insulting jackpot of the latest political maneuver of another Democratic governor, I would say that we are jealous, that's all right. But as far as the political overtones in wanting retired judges to serve, I would like to ask, what would you do with Eleanor Roosevelt? (laughter)

VICE PRESIDENT HUTCHINSON: The Chair recognizes the lady from Wayne, Miss McGowan.

MISS MCGOWAN: Mr. President, I rise to ask permission to speak.

VICE PRESIDENT HUTCHINSON: Miss McGowan asks unanimous consent to make a statement. Is there objection? The Chair hears no objection. You may proceed.

MISS MCGOWAN: Mr. President and fellow delegates, my statement deals with a fellow delegate — a fellow lawyer — whose party affiliation differs from my party affiliation. To use a trite expression, life has been good to me, and it has been my privilege, as I am sure it has been your privilege, to meet persons of integrity, impartiality, professional competence, humility and Christian charity. Of the persons I have had the honor of knowing who fall in this category, it is my opinion that Mr. Robert Danhof, the chairman of the committee on judicial branch of this constitutional convention, takes his place high among these top echelon individuals. I feel that I would be remiss if I did not reflect upon the truth at this time.

You entrusted Mr. Danhof with a high honor and privilege — the chairmanship of the committee on judicial branch. I feel sure he can give an excellent accounting of his stewardship. He brought to the committee on judicial branch superior legal knowledge, professional competence and skill; yet, he exhibited complete understanding for each member of the committee and for every person who appeared before the committee. He exerted an incalculable influence for good. He not only has a great intellect, but a great heart. Mr. Danhof, a member of the majority party serving as chairman of the committee on judicial branch, was completely unbiased, and sought to and did utilize the abilities and talents of each member of his committee with the thought in mind of the greatest good for the greatest number, and that thought alone. He conducted the committee meetings and deliberations so as to encourage each member of the committee to search for judicial truth and judicial truth alone in order that we could recommend to the convention a judicial system which we felt could adequately and efficiently serve and protect all of the people of the state of Michigan. Searching for judicial truth with 20 lawyers and one nonlawyer at times became laborious; yet Mr. Danhof never lost his sense of humor or balance or love for his brother.

As you know, Mr. Danhof is a young man. I was tremendously encouraged, inspired, and impressed by the marked respect he showed for all of the members of his committee and especially the respect he showed to the members of the committee who had lived longer than he and achieved greater experience. It is heart warming to reflect upon the respect he showed to and for the retired circuit judges who are members of the committee — Judge Mosier, Judge Pugsley and Judge Leibbrand.

I could go on acclaiming his excellence. In closing I would just like to say to you, thank you for giving us Mr. Danhof as chairman of the committee on judicial branch. He served well. We would wish for Mr. Danhof fair winds and smooth sailing. We would pray that almighty God would love him and grant him an even greater increase of the virtues of wisdom, justice, prudence and understanding. Thank you. (applause)

ONE HUNDRED SIXTEENTH DAY

Friday, April 6, 1962, 9 o'clock a.m.

PROCEEDINGS

PRESIDENT NISBET: The convention will please come to order.

Our invocation this morning is to be given by one of our own delegates, Mr. Julius Sleder.

MR. SLEDER: Our heavenly Father, we thank Thee this day for the opportunity Thou hast given us of being able to serve as a delegate to this constitutional convention. We thank Thee for the opportunity Thou hast brought before us; the opportunity of knowing and associating with dedicated men and women, dedicated to a better life, a better state and a better government for all. We ask Thy guidance to fully explore these opportunities. We ask Thy guidance to develop these opportunities. We ask Thy guidance for the fulfillment of these opportunities. We also ask Thee to guide and direct each of us, and we pray that we may be more considerate and more tolerant of each other as we proceed to debate the issues, that our end result will be acceptable, not only to the people of Michigan, but also in the sight of Thee. Amen.

PRESIDENT NISBET: The roll call will be taken by the secretary. Those present, please vote aye. Have you all recorded your attendance? If so, the secretary will lock the machine.

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

Prior to today's session, the secretary received the following requests for leave: Mr. J. A. Hannah, temporarily from this morning's session; Messrs. T. S. Brown and Krolkowski, from today's session; and Mr. Baginski, indefinitely, because of illness.

PRESIDENT NISBET: Without objection, the requests are granted.

SECRETARY CHASE: Absent with leave: Messrs. Baginski, Barthwell, T. S. Brown, Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Conklin, Messrs. DeVries, J. A. Hannah, Heideman, Krolkowski, Millard, Mosier, Norris, Ostrow, Rajkovich, L. W. Richards, Sablich, Stamm, Stevens and Tweedie.

Absent without leave: Messrs. G. E. Brown and Wilkowski.
PRESIDENT NISBET: Without objection, the delegates are excused.

[During the proceedings, the following delegates entered the chamber and took their seats: Mr. Wilkowski, Mrs. Conklin, Mr. G. E. Brown and Mr. J. A. Hannah.]

Reports of standing committees.

SECRETARY CHASE: The committee on style and drafting, by Mr. Cudlip, chairman, submits Report 52 of that committee, reporting back to the convention **Committee Proposal 90**, A proposal pertaining to the judicial branch; with the recommendation that the style and form be approved.
William B. Cudlip, chairman.

For Committee Proposal 90 as reported by the committee on style and drafting, see below under date of April 23.

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 53 of that committee, reporting back to the convention **Committee Proposal 91**, A proposal pertaining to the supreme court; with the recommendation that the style and form be approved.
William B. Cudlip, chairman.

For Committee Proposal 91 as reported by the committee on style and drafting, see below under date of April 24.

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 54 of that committee, reporting back to the convention **Committee Proposal 92**, A proposal pertaining to a court of appeals; with the recommendation that the style and form be approved.
William B. Cudlip, chairman.

For Committee Proposal 92 as reported by the committee on style and drafting, see below under date of April 23.

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 55 of that committee, reporting back to the convention **Committee Proposal 93**, A proposal pertaining to the circuit court; with the recommendation that the style and form be approved.
William B. Cudlip, chairman.

For Committee Proposal 93 as reported by the committee on style and drafting, see below under date of April 23.

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 56 of that committee, reporting back to the convention **Committee Proposal 94**, A proposal pertaining to the probate court; with the recommendation that the style and form be approved.
William B. Cudlip, chairman.

For Committee Proposal 94 as reported by the committee on style and drafting, see below under date of April 23.

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 57 of that committee, reporting back to the convention **Committee Proposal 95**, A proposal pertaining to appeals from administrative tribunals; with the recommendation that the style and form be approved.
William B. Cudlip, chairman.

For Committee Proposal 95 as reported by the committee on style and drafting, see below under date of April 23.

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 58 of that committee, reporting back to the convention **Committee Proposal 96**, A proposal pertaining to general and special provisions relative to the courts of the state; with the recommendation that the style and form be approved.
William B. Cudlip, chairman.

For Committee Proposal 96 as reported by the committee on style and drafting, see below under date of April 23.

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

Communications.

SECRETARY CHASE: None.

broad tax base? The tax base not keeping up with the increase in the school population?

PRESIDENT NISBET: Mr. Brake.

MR. BRAKE: In recent years, the primary school money has been distributed simply as a part of the general school aid, in effect, while it is paid to the districts on a school census basis. It is a deductible item when you compute your state aid. And therefore, for all practical purposes, it is simply a part of state aid as distributed.

MR. FORD: Thank you, Mr. Brake.

PRESIDENT NISBET: Those in favor of the Mahinske amendment will vote aye. Those opposed will vote no. 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—51

Andrus, Miss	Follo	Perlich
Anspach	Ford	Perras
Austin	Garvin	Pollock
Balcer	Hart, Miss	Pugsley
Barthwell	Heideman	Rajkovich
Binkowski	Higgs	Richards, L. W.
Bledsoe	Hodges	Rush
Bonisteel	Hoxie	Sablich
Bradley	Kelsey	Snyder
Brown, T. S.	Kuhn	Spitler
Buback	Lesinski	Sterrett
Butler, Mrs.	Liberato	Stopczynski
Cushman, Mrs.	Madar	Wilkowski
Donnelly, Miss	Mahinske	Wood
Downs	Marshall	Woolfenden
Erickson	McAllister	Young
Faxon	Ostrow	Youngblood

Nays—71

Allen	Gover	Powell
Baginski	Habermehl	Prettie
Batchelor	Hanna, W. F.	Radka
Beaman	Haskill	Richards, J. B.
Bentley	Hatch	Romney
Blandford	Howes	Rood
Brake	Hubbs	Seyferth
Brown, G. E.	Iverson	Shackleton
Conklin, Mrs.	Judd, Mrs.	Shaffer
Cudlip	Karn	Shanahan
Danhof	Kirk, S.	Sharpe
Dehnke	Knirk, B.	Sleder
Dell	Koeze, Mrs.	Stafseth
DeVries	Lawrence	Staiger
Doty, Dean	Leibrand	Stamm
Doty, Donald	Leppien	Stevens
Durst	Martin	Thomson
Elliott, A. G.	McCauley	Turner
Everett	McLogan	Tweedie
Farnsworth	Millard	Upton
Figy	Mosier	Van Dusen
Finch	Nisbet	Wanger
Gadola	Page	White
Goebel	Plank	

SECRETARY CHASE: On the adoption of the amendment offered by Mr. Mahinske and others, the yeas are 51; the nays are 71.

PRESIDENT NISBET: The amendment is not adopted. The question now is on the adoption of Committee Proposal 52 as amended. Will you please clear the board. Mr. Stevens.

MR. STEVENS: Mr. President and delegates, to come back to this situation so ably explained by Dr. Hannah on Thursday, it is very important that the state have this money for the school aid fund. If this does not pass, there is no question but what the legislature will be requested by many local communities to try to get this tax base back to them for local use, and it will certainly help to destroy the whole concept of equalization in education in Michigan whereby small communities out in the state and otherwise are able to share the state money on a basis of school membership.

PRESIDENT NISBET: Time is up. The question is on the proposal. Those in favor will vote aye. Those opposed will

vote nay. This is on Committee Proposal 52, passage of Committee Proposal 52 as amended. 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—86

Allen	Howes	Prettie
Andrus, Miss	Hoxie	Pugsley
Anspach	Hubbs	Radka
Bentley	Iverson	Rajkovich
Binkowski	Judd, Mrs.	Richards, J. B.
Blandford	Karn	Richards, L. W.
Bledsoe	Kelsey	Rood
Bonisteel	Koeze, Mrs.	Rush
Boothby	Kuhn	Sablich
Bradley	Lawrence	Shackleton
Butler, Mrs.	Leibrand	Shaffer
Conklin, Mrs.	Leppien	Sharpe
Dehnke	Lesinski	Snyder
Dell	Liberato	Spitler
Donnelly, Miss	Mahinske	Stafseth
Doty, Dean	McAllister	Stamm
Downs	McCauley	Sterrett
Erickson	McGowan, Miss	Stevens
Faxon	McLogan	Thomson
Figy	Millard	Turner
Finch	Mosier	Tweedie
Follo	Nisbet	Upton
Ford	Ostrow	Walker
Goebel	Page	Wanger
Gust	Perlich	White
Habermehl	Perras	Wilkowski
Haskill	Plank	Wood
Heideman	Pollock	Woolfenden
Higgs	Powell	

Nays—40

Austin	Doty, Donald	Kirk, S.
Baginski	Durst	Madar
Balcer	Elliott, A. G.	Marshall
Barthwell	Elliott, Mrs. Daisy	Martin
Batchelor	Everett	Romney
Beaman	Farnsworth	Seyferth
Brake	Gadola	Shanahan
Brown, G. E.	Garvin	Sleder
Brown, T. S.	Gover	Staiger
Buback	Hanna, W. F.	Stopczynski
Cudlip	Hart, Miss	Van Dusen
Cushman, Mrs.	Hatch	Young
Danhof	Hodges	Youngblood
DeVries		

SECRETARY CHASE: On the passage of Committee Proposal 52 as amended, the yeas are 86; the nays are 40.

PRESIDENT NISBET: Committee Proposal 52, as amended, is passed and referred to the committee on style and drafting.

Following is Committee Proposal 52 as amended and rereferred to the committee on style and drafting:

Sec. a. The legislature shall provide for the assessment by the state of the property of those businesses whose property is now assessed by the state, and of other property as designated by the legislature, and for the levy 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.

SECRETARY CHASE: Item 6 on the calendar is Committee Proposal 96, A proposal pertaining to general and special

provisions relative to the courts of the state. A substitute for sections 17, 19, 20 and 23 of article VII.

Following is Committee Proposal 96 as reported by the committee on style and drafting and read by the secretary. (For text as referred to said committee, see above, page 1632):

Sec. a. 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 have a common seal. Except as [authorized] otherwise AUTHORIZED by this constitution, justices and judges of the courts of record of this state shall be [lawyers] 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. A¹. No judge or justice of any court [in] OF this state shall be paid from the fees of his office nor shall the amount of his salary be measured by [the] fees, [or] other moneys received [nor] OR by the amount of judicial activity OF HIS OFFICE.

Sec. b. Whenever a judge [shall remove] REMOVES his domicile beyond the limits of the territory from which he was elected, he shall be deemed to have vacated his office.

Sec. c. [A] ANY justice [and a] 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 [1] ONE year thereafter.

Sec. d. [When] A vacancy [occurs] in the ELECTIVE office of [an elected] A judge of any court of record [, it] shall be filled at a general or special election according to law. The supreme court [is empowered to] MAY authorize persons who have served as judges and WHO have [voluntarily] retired VOLUNTARILY OR BECAUSE OF AGE, to perform judicial duties for the limited period of time from the occurrence of the vacancy until the successor is elected and qualified.

Sec. e. 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. f. Any judge of probate serving at the time this constitution becomes effective may serve the remainder of the term and be eligible for [reelection] ELECTION to his present office regardless of other provisions in this constitution requiring him to be licensed to practice law in this state.

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

Sec. h. For reasonable cause, which [shall not be] IS NOT sufficient ground for impeachment, the governor shall remove any judge on a concurrent resolution of 2/3 of the members elected to AND SERVING IN each house of the legislature[;], [and] The cause for [which such] removal [is required] shall be stated at length in such resolution.

Sec. i. The [office] OFFICES of circuit court commissioner and justice of the peace shall [continue to have, for a period of not to exceed] BE ABOLISHED AT THE EXPIRATION OF 5 years from the date this constitution becomes effective[, all their respective powers and jurisdic-

tion until the time within this period that they are abolished or their jurisdiction and powers are transferred to, or invested in, other courts that shall be established in accordance with this constitution] OR MAY WITHIN THIS PERIOD BE ABOLISHED BY LAW. THEIR JURISDICTION AND POWERS WITHIN THIS PERIOD SHALL BE AS PROVIDED BY LAW. WITHIN SUCH 5 YEAR PERIOD, THE LEGISLATURE SHALL ESTABLISH COURTS OF LIMITED JURISDICTION WITH POWERS AND JURISDICTION DEFINED BY LAW. THE LOCATION OF SUCH COURTS, AND THE QUALIFICATIONS, TENURE, METHOD OF ELECTION, AND SALARY OF THE JUDGES OF SUCH COURTS, AND BY WHAT GOVERNMENTAL UNITS THE SAME SHALL BE PAID, SHALL BE PROVIDED BY LAW, SUBJECT TO THE LIMITATIONS CONTAINED IN THIS ARTICLE.

[Special] Statutory courts in existence [as of] AT the time this constitution becomes effective shall retain their powers and jurisdiction, except as provided by law, until [and unless] they are abolished by law.

Sec. j. The provisions of this [constitution requiring the establishment of staggered] ARTICLE PROVIDING THAT terms of offices [in existence] SHALL NOT ALL EXPIRE AT THE SAME TIME, shall be implemented at the next election for such offices by legislation providing for elections for terms of varying length, none of which shall be shorter than the basic term provided [herein] for the office.

Sec. k. [Each branch] EITHER HOUSE of the legislature [as well as] OR the governor [shall have the authority to] MAY request the opinion of the supreme court upon important questions of law upon solemn occasions[, in connection with] AS TO THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF legislation after it [shall have] HAS been enacted into law but before its effective date. [Such opinions shall relate only to questions of constitutionality.]

Sec. l. Any elected judge of a circuit court or probate court may become a candidate in the primary election for the office of which he is [then] the incumbent[,] by filing AN AFFIDAVIT OF CANDIDACY IN THE FORM AND MANNER [a declaration of intention at such time and in such office as shall be] provided by law.

[Sec. m. Within 5 years from the date this constitution becomes effective, and subject to the limitations contained in Committee Proposal 90 and section a of Committee Proposal 96, the legislature shall establish statutory courts of limited jurisdiction inferior to the circuit court with a definition of their powers and jurisdiction, the location and number of such courts, the qualifications of the judges who shall preside therein, the method of their election and tenure of office and the amount of their salary and by what governmental units the same shall be paid.]

SEC. N. 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.

PRESIDENT NISBET: Just for your information, there are 9 amendments offered to this proposal. Mr. Danhof.

MR. DANHOF: Mr. President, members of the convention, as the president has advised, there are a number of amendments pending to the present proposal. I think it would be more apropos if we went through and took the 2 pending committee amendments, which I would ask that we consider first.

SECRETARY CHASE: Mr. Danhof, on behalf of the committee on judicial branch, offers the following amendment:

1. Amend page 2, line 2, [section d] by striking out "voluntarily or because of age"; so that the language will then read: 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.

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

Following is statement explaining abstention from voting submitted by Mrs. Cushman:

I am not prepared to vote on an issue which arose for the first time this evening and which is of great importance.

We're right back to where we were an hour ago. The question is on the adoption of Committee Proposal 96, as amended. Can the board be cleared? Those in favor of adopting Committee Proposal 96 will vote aye. Those opposed will vote nay.

MR. MAHINSKE: Mr. President.

PRESIDENT NISBET: Mr. Mahinske.

MR. MAHINSKE: For the reasons that I outlined before, I have one or two objections to this proposal, but I agree with the majority of it. But I feel that I am not going to put myself in a position as to voting against the reservations or for the reservations that I have. For these reasons, I wish to abstain from voting on the committee proposal.

PRESIDENT NISBET: Mr. Mahinske abstains. Mr. Marshall.

MR. MARSHALL: Mr. President, I wish to abstain also.

MR. MADAR: Mr. President.

PRESIDENT NISBET: Mr. Madar.

MR. MADAR: I wish to abstain from voting on this particular proposal. I can't see how I can vote on a proposal that mixes up half a dozen things which don't mean anything, which ought to be thrown out completely.

PRESIDENT NISBET: Have you all voted?

MR. FORD: Mr. President.

PRESIDENT NISBET: Mr. Ford.

MR. FORD: It isn't easy, but I'm going to have to abstain after many months of work on the judiciary article. And I'd like to reserve the right to submit a detailed statement for the record at a later date.

PRESIDENT NISBET: You may do that. Miss Donnelly.

MISS DONNELLY: For the reason that I cannot support the entire proposal, though I am a member of the committee and supported it originally when it came out, I now wish to abstain.

PRESIDENT NISBET: Mr. Downs.

MR. DOWNS: I announce my abstention.

PRESIDENT NISBET: Mrs. Elliott, Mr. Buback, Miss Hart, Mr. Stopczynski —

MR. BALCER: I wish to abstain.

PRESIDENT NISBET: — Mr. Wilkowski, Mr. Balcer, Mr. T. S. Brown, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Baginski, Mr. Faxon, Mr. Bledsoe, and Mr. Garvin.

Mr. Perras.

MR. PERRAS: Mr. President, I am voting no. I feel it is my privilege. I am not going to make any excuses for it. (laughter)

PRESIDENT NISBET: 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 — 89

Allen	Hannah, J. A.	Pugsley
Andrus, Miss	Haskill	Radka
Batchelor	Hatch	Rajkovich
Beaman	Heideman	Richards, J. B.
Blandford	Higgs	Richards, L. W.
Bonisteel	Howes	Romney
Bradley	Hoxie	Rood
Brake	Hubbs	Rush
Brown, G. E.	Hutchinson	Seyferth
Butler, Mrs.	Iverson	Shackleton
Conklin, Mrs.	Judd, Mrs.	Shaffer
Cudlip	Karn	Shanahan
Cushman, Mrs.	King	Sharpe
Danhof	Kirk, S.	Sleder
Dehnke	Koeze, Mrs.	Spitler
Dell	Kuhn	Stafseth
DeVries	Lebrand	Staiger
Doty, Dean	Leppien	Stevens
Doty, Donald	Martin	Thomson
Durst	McAllister	Tubbs

Elliott, A. G.	McCauley	Turner
Everett	McGowan, Miss	Tweedie
Farnsworth	McLogan	Upton
Figy	Millard	Van Dusen
Gadola	Mosier	Wanger
Goebel	Nisbet	White
Gover	Page	Wood
Gust	Pollock	Woolfenden
Habermehl	Powell	Yeager
Hanna, W. F.	Prettie	

Nays — 14

Barthwell	Kelsey	Perlich
Binkowski	Krolkowski	Perras
Finch	Lesinski	Sablich
Hodges	Liberato	Young
Jones	Ostrow	

SECRETARY CHASE: On the passage of Committee Proposal 96, the yeas are 89; the nays are 14.

PRESIDENT NISBET: Committee Proposal 96, as amended, is passed. It is referred to the committee on style and drafting.

Following is Committee Proposal 96 as amended and rereferred to the committee on style and drafting:

Sec. a. 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 have a common seal. Except as otherwise authorized by this constitution, justices and judges of the courts of record of this state shall be 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. a¹. 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. b. Whenever a judge removes his domicile beyond the limits of the territory from which he was elected, he shall be deemed to have vacated his office.

Sec. c. 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. d. A vacancy in the elective office of a judge of any court of record shall be filled at a general or special election 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.

Sec. e. 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. f. Any supreme court justice, circuit judge, judge of probate serving at the time this constitution becomes effective may serve the remainder of the term and be eligible 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. g. 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 courts 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 additional salary as may be determined from time to time by the board of supervisors of the county. In any county where such additional salary is granted, it shall be paid at the same rate to all circuit judges regularly holding court therein.

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

Sec. i. The offices of circuit court commissioner and justice of the peace shall be abolished at the expiration of 5 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 5 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 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. j. The provisions of this article providing that terms of offices shall not all expire at the same time, shall be implemented at the next election for such offices by legislation providing for elections for terms of varying length, none of which shall be shorter than the basic term provided for the office.

Sec. k. Either house of the legislature or the governor may request the opinion of the supreme court upon 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.

Sec. l. Any elected judge of a 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 by law.

Sec. n. 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. o. 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.

SECRETARY CHASE: Committee Proposal 95, A proposal pertaining to appeals from administrative tribunals. Adds a new section to article VII.

Following is Committee Proposal 95 as reported by the committee on style and drafting and read by the secretary. (For text as referred to said committee, see above, page 1487.):

Sec. a. All final decisions, findings, rulings and orders of any administrative officer or body existing under the constitution or by law, which are judicial or quasi judicial and affect private rights, privileges 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 reliable, probative, and substantial evidence on the whole record.

PRESIDENT NISBET: Mr. Van Dusen.

MR. VAN DUSEN: Mr. President, I am advised that there are 5 amendments pending to Committee Proposal 95, most of which I think were offered and debated fully in committee of the whole. Therefore, I would move that debate on each of these amendments be limited to 10 minutes.

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

DELEGATES: Division.

PRESIDENT NISBET: A division has been demanded. Is the demand supported? Sufficient number up. Those in favor of Mr. Van Dusen's motion to limit debate to 10 minutes will vote aye. Those opposed will vote nay.

MR. VAN DUSEN: Mr. President, I think it ought to be clear that my motion is 10 minutes on each of the 5 amendments.

PRESIDENT NISBET: Ten minutes on each amendment. Have you all voted? If so, the secretary will lock the machine and tally the vote.

SECRETARY CHASE: On the motion of Mr. Van Dusen to limit debate on each of the pending amendments to Committee Proposal 95 to 10 minutes, the yeas are 81; the nays are 29.

The motion prevails.

MR. A. G. ELLIOTT: Mr. President, point of information. **PRESIDENT NISBET:** Mr. Elliott.

MR. A. G. ELLIOTT: Mr. President, the thing that concerns me is, how do we make reasonably sure that there is a fair expression in this 10 minutes per each amendment for both sides of the issue? If the proponent of the amendment gets up and speaks for 9½ minutes on his amendment, it doesn't leave any time for the opponents.

PRESIDENT NISBET: The Chair might say, Mr. Elliott, that on only one occasion have we ever used up the time. Normally, the delegates who speak are cognizant of the fact and they pace themselves. Mr. Madar.

MR. MADAR: I'd like to move at this time that the judicial committee be given 2 minutes to explain their proposal. Let's not waste any time.

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

The motion does not prevail. Mr. Bledsoe.

MR. BLEDSOE: Mr. President, may I speak in opposition to that motion?

PRESIDENT NISBET: The motion did not prevail.

DELEGATES: Division.

PRESIDENT NISBET: Division has been requested. Is the demand seconded? Not sufficient number up. Mr. Danhof.

MR. DANHOF: Mr. President, members of the convention, there are several amendments pending. I think it best we get on with the first amendment. During that time the debate will, I am sure, take care of all of the questions you have. There has been no change as this matter was reported from the committee of the whole and the convention to the committee on style and drafting. The judicial committee met, made no recommendations for any amendments thereto. All the other amendments are individual and will be handled at that time.

PRESIDENT NISBET: The first amendment.

SECRETARY CHASE: Messrs. Ford, Garvin, Downs, Marshall and Hodges offer the following amendment:

1. Amend page 1 by striking out the entire proposal.

PRESIDENT NISBET: The Chair recognizes Mr. Ford.

MR. FORD: Mr. President, members of the convention, if you recall, we spent a considerable amount of time on this in committee of the whole, when it was before us on first reading and, subsequent to its adoption, we got a tremendous amount of reaction from throughout the state from people who are directly involved in the field of administrative law. We tried in numerous ways to patch this up or correct it and make it workable, and some of us who have tried to work on it find that the more you work with it, the more difficult it becomes.

Our research department has submitted — and I think most of the delegates have had an opportunity to see — a considerable amount of research material, some material presented to us by so called experts in the field of administrative law from the major universities in the state and from others in this field indicating that the proposal, as we have passed it, opens up entire new vistas of litigation that could have far felt effects not contemplated by anyone at the outset. As a matter of fact, one of the authorities — and I believe it was Professor Kauper — indicated there was no way to predict

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**

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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
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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
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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

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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.

ARTICLE V

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Sec.	Com. Proposal
1. Executive Power—where vested	2a
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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.

1 principal departments headed by boards or com-
2 missions shall keep their offices at the seat of
3 government except as otherwise provided by law,
4 superintend them in person and perform duties
5 prescribed by law.

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

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

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

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

34 Sec. 13. The governor shall have power to
35 grant reprieves, commutations and pardons after
36 convictions for all offenses, except cases of im-
37 peachment, upon such conditions and limitations
38 as he may direct, subject to procedures and regu-
39 lations [provided] PRESCRIBED by law. He shall
40 inform the legislature annually of each reprieve,
41 commutation and pardon granted, stating reasons
42 therefor.

43 Sec. 14. The governor may convene the legis-
44 lature on extraordinary occasions.

45 Sec. 15. The governor may convene the legis-
46 lature at some other place when the seat of gov-
47 ernment becomes dangerous from any cause.

48 Sec. 16. The governor shall communicate by
49 message to the legislature at the beginning of each
50 session and may at other times present to the
51 legislature information as to the affairs of the
52 state and recommend measures he considers nec-
53 essary or desirable.

54 Sec. 17. The governor shall submit to the leg-
55 islature at a time fixed by law, a budget for the
56 ensuing fiscal period setting forth in detail, for
57 all operating funds, the proposed expenditures and
58 estimated revenue of the state. Proposed expendi-
59 tures from any fund shall not exceed the esti-
60 mated revenue thereof. On the same date, the

1 governor shall submit to the legislature general
2 appropriation bills to embody the proposed ex-
3 penditures and any necessary bill or bills to pro-
4 vide new or additional revenues to meet proposed
5 expenditures. The amount of any surplus created
6 or deficit incurred in any fund during the last
7 preceding fiscal period shall be entered as an item
8 in the budget and in one of the appropriation bills.
9 The governor may submit amendments to appro-
10 priation bills to be offered in either house during
11 consideration of the bill by that house, and shall
12 submit any bills to meet deficiencies in current
13 appropriations.

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

21 Sec. 19. No appropriation shall be [deemed] a
22 mandate to spend. The governor, with the ap-
23 proval of the appropriating committees of the
24 house and senate, shall reduce expenditures AU-
25 THORIZED BY [of any bodies receiving] appro-
26 priations whenever it appears that actual revenues
27 for a fiscal period will fall below the revenue
28 estimates on which appropriations for that period
29 were based. Reductions in expenditures shall be
30 made in accordance with procedures [established]
31 PRESCRIBED by law. The governor[']s power to
32 reduce expenditures shall not apply to] MAY
33 NOT REDUCE EXPENDITURES OF the legis-
34 lative and judicial branches or FROM [to those
35 services for which] funds CONSTITUTIONALLY
36 DEDICATED FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES. [are
37 mandated by this constitution.]

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

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

51 VACANCIES IN THE OFFICE OF THE SEC-
52 RETARY OF STATE AND ATTORNEY GEN-
53 ERAL SHALL BE FILLED BY APPOINTMENT
54 BY THE GOVERNOR.

55 Sec. 21. [No person shall] TO be eligible for
56 the office of governor or lieutenant governor [who
57 shall not have] A PERSON MUST HAVE at-
58 tained the age of 30 years, and [who shall] have
59 [not] been [4 years next preceding his election]
60 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
Beamman	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. LEPIEN: 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. LEPIEN: 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

13 Sec. 1. Amendments to this constitution may
14 be proposed in the senate or house of representa-
15 tives. Proposed amendments agreed to by two-
16 thirds of the members elected to and serving in
17 each house on a vote with the names and vote of
18 those voting entered in the respective journals
19 shall be submitted, not less than 60 days there-
20 after, to the electors at the next general election
21 or special election as the legislature shall direct.
22 If a majority of electors voting on a proposed
23 amendment approve the same, it shall become
24 part of the constitution and shall abrogate or
25 amend existing provisions of the constitution at
26 the end of 45 days after the date of the election
27 at which it was approved.

28 Sec. 2. Amendments may be proposed to this
29 constitution by petition of the registered electors
30 of this state. Every petition shall include the full
31 text of the proposed amendment, and be signed by
32 registered electors of the state equal in number to
33 at least 10 percent of the total vote cast for
34 all candidates for governor at the last preceding
35 general election at which a governor was elected.
36 Such petitions shall be filed with the person au-
37 thorized by law to receive the same at least 120
38 days before the election at which the proposed
39 amendment is to be voted upon. Any such petition
40 shall be in the form, and shall be signed and
41 circulated in such manner, as prescribed by law.
42 The person authorized by law to receive such peti-
43 tion shall upon its receipt determine, as provided
44 by law, the validity and sufficiency of the signa-
45 tures on the petition, and make an official an-
46 nouncement thereof at least 60 days prior to the
47 election at which the proposed amendment is to be
48 voted upon.

49 Any amendment proposed by such petition shall
50 be submitted, not less than 120 days after it was
51 filed, to the electors at the next general election.
52 Such proposed amendment, existing provisions of
53 the constitution which would be altered or abro-
54 gated thereby, and the question as it shall appear
55 on the ballot shall be published in full as provided
56 by law. Copies of such publication shall be posted
57 in each polling place and furnished to news media

as provided by law.

58 The ballot to be used in such election shall con-
59 tain a statement of the purpose of the proposed
60 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.

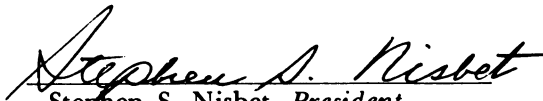
Sec. 14. The legislature by a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to and serving in each house may provide that the state may borrow money and may pledge its full faith and credit for refunding any bonds issued by the Mackinac Bridge Authority and at the time of refunding the Mackinac Bridge Authority 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.