

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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SUPERSEDED

CONSTITUTION
of the
STATE of MAINE



MAINE SET

Codification of 1973
with
Supplemental Amendments

CONSTITUTION of the STATE of MAINE

As Amended January, 1973.

PREAMBLE

Art.

- I. DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.
- II. ELECTORS.
- III. DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.
- IV. LEGISLATIVE POWER.
- V. EXECUTIVE POWER.
- VI. JUDICIAL POWER.
- VII. MILITARY.
- VIII. EDUCATION; MUNICIPAL HOME RULE.
- IX. GENERAL PROVISIONS.
- X. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.

Article I

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

Sec.

- 1. Natural rights.
- 2. Power inherent in people.
- 3. Religious freedom; proviso; sects equal; religious tests prohibited; religious teachers.
- 4. Freedom of speech and publication; libel; truth given in evidence; jury may determine law and fact.
- 5. Unreasonable searches prohibited.
- 6. Rights of persons accused.
- 6A. Discrimination against persons prohibited.
- 7. No person to answer to certain crimes but on indictment; exceptions; juries.
- 8. No double jeopardy.
- 9. Sanguinary laws, excessive bail, cruel or unusual punishments prohibited.
- 10. Bailable offences; habeas corpus.
- 11. Attainder, ex post facto and contract-impairment laws prohibited.

Sec.

12. Treason; testimony of two witnesses.
13. Suspension of laws.
14. Corporal punishment under military law.
15. Right of petition.
16. To keep and bear arms.
17. Standing armies.
18. Quartering of soldiers on citizens.
19. Right of redress for injuries.
20. Trial by jury.
21. Private property, when to be taken.
22. Taxes.
23. Title of nobility prohibited; tenure of offices.
24. Other rights not impaired.

Article II**ELECTORS**

1. Qualifications of electors; written ballot; military servicemen; students; educational qualification.
2. Electors exempt from arrest on election days.
3. Exemption from military duty.
4. Time of State election; absentee voting.
5. Voting machines.

Article III**DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS**

1. Powers distributed.
2. To be kept separate.

Article IV**PART FIRST****LEGISLATIVE POWER — HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

1. Legislative department; style of acts.
2. Number of Representatives; biennial terms; Legislature to ascertain number of inhabitants; apportionment among counties.
3. Apportionment within counties; by Supreme Judicial Court on failure to apportion.
4. Qualifications.
5. Election; meetings of cities and towns in representative districts; list of votes shall be examined by Governor and Council; summons of persons who appear to be elected; lists shall be laid before the House.
6. Vacancies.
7. To choose own officers.
8. Power of impeachment.

Article IV

PART SECOND

SENATE

Sec.

1. Number of Senators.
2. Division of State into Senatorial districts; division by Supreme Judicial Court, when.
3. Election.
4. Examination of lists; summons of persons who appear to be elected.
5. Determination of Senators elected; procedure for filling vacancies.
6. Qualifications.
7. To try impeachments; limitation of judgment; party liable to be tried and punished in court.
8. To choose own officers.

Article IV

PART THIRD

LEGISLATIVE POWER

1. To meet biennially; power of Legislature to convene itself at other times.
2. Bills to be signed by the Governor; proceedings, in case he disapproves; bills shall be returned by him within five days.
3. Each House the judge of its elections; majority, a quorum.
4. May punish and expel members.
5. Shall keep a journal; yeas and nays.
6. May punish for contempt; proviso.
7. Compensation; traveling expenses.
8. Members exempt from arrest; freedom of debate.
9. Either House may originate bills; revenue bills; proviso.
10. Members not to be appointed to certain offices.
11. Persons disqualified to be members.
12. Adjournments.
13. Special legislation.
14. Corporations, formed under general laws.
15. Constitutional conventions.
16. Acts become effective in ninety days after recess; exception; emergency bill defined.
17. Proceedings for referendum; proclamation by Governor.
18. Direct initiative of legislation; number of signatures necessary on direct initiative petitions.
19. Measures approved by people become effective thirty days after proclamation; veto power limited.
20. Meaning of words "electors", "people", "recess of Legislature", "general election", "measure", and "written petition".
21. City council of any city may establish initiative and referendum.
22. Election officers and officials, how governed.

CONSTITUTION OF MAINE

Article V
PART FIRST
EXECUTIVE POWER

Sec.

1. Governor.
2. Term of office; reelection eligibility.
3. Election; votes to be returned to Secretary of State; provision in case of tie.
4. Qualifications.
5. Disqualifications.
6. Compensation.
7. Commander in chief.
8. To nominate officers.
9. To give information and recommend measures.
10. May require information of any officer.
11. Power to pardon and remit penalties, etc.; conditions.
12. Shall enforce the laws.
13. Convene the Legislature on extraordinary occasions, and adjourn it in case of disagreement; may change the place of meeting.
14. Vacancy, how supplied.

Article V
PART SECOND
COUNCIL

1. Constitution of Council.
2. Election; interim appointment and oath on vacancy; privilege from arrest.
3. Journal of proceedings.
4. Persons disqualified; not to be appointed to any office.

Article V
PART THIRD
SECRETARY

1. Election.
2. Records of State; deputies.
3. Attend the Governor and Council, et als.
4. Records of executive and legislative departments.

Article V
PART FOURTH
TREASURER

1. Election.
2. Bond.
3. Not to engage in trade.
4. No money drawn except upon appropriation or allocation.

Article VI

JUDICIAL POWER

Sec.

1. Courts.
2. Compensation.
3. To give opinion when required by Governor or either Branch of the Legislature.
4. Tenure of judicial officers.
5. Limitation on holding other office.
6. Judges and registers of probate, election and tenure; vacancies.

Article VII

MILITARY

1. Officers, how appointed.
2. Qualifications and selection.
3. Adjutant General.
4. Standard of organization, armament and discipline.
5. Persons exempt from military duty.

Article VIII

PART FIRST

EDUCATION

1. Legislature shall require towns to support public schools; duty of Legislature; proviso.
2. Authority to pledge the credit of the State and to issue bonds for Maine students in higher education.

Article VIII

PART SECOND

MUNICIPAL HOME RULE

1. Power of municipalities to amend their charters.
2. Construction of buildings for industrial use.

Article IX

GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. Oaths and subscriptions; proviso; oath of Governor and Councillors; oaths of Senators and Representatives; oaths of other officers; before whom to be taken.
2. Offices incompatible with each other; election to Congress disqualifies.
3. Commissions.

Sec.

4. Elections on the first Wednesday of January may be adjourned from day to day.
5. Removal by impeachment or address.
6. Tenure of office.
7. Valuation.
8. Taxation; intangible property; permits valuation of certain lands upon current use; proviso.
9. Power of taxation.
10. Tenure of sheriffs.
11. Attorney General.
12. Voting districts.
13. Bribery at elections.
14. State debt limit; exceptions; financial statement in connection with bond ratification election; debt limit on temporary loans.
- 14A. Authority to insure, appropriate moneys and issue bonds for, the payment of industrial, manufacturing, fishing and agricultural mortgage loans.
- 14B. Authority to insure, appropriate moneys and issue bonds for, the payment of mortgage loans for recreational projects.
- 14C. Authority to insure, appropriate moneys and issue bonds for, the payment of revenue bonds of the Maine School Building Authority.
- 14D. Authority to insure, appropriate moneys and issue bonds for, the payment of mortgage loans for Indian housing.
- 14E. Authority to insure Maine Veterans' mortgage loans up to 80%, and to appropriate moneys and issue bonds for the payment of same.
15. Municipal indebtedness limited; certain rental contracts with Maine School Building Authority not included.
16. Seat of government.
17. Continuity of government in case of enemy attack.
18. Limitation on use of funds of Maine State Retirement System.
19. Limitation on expenditure of motor vehicle and motor vehicle fuel revenues; proviso.

Article X

ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

1. (See Section 7.)
2. (See Section 7.)
3. Laws now in force continue until repealed.
4. Amendments to Constitution.
5. (See Section 7 and Note.)
6. Constitution to be arranged by Chief Justice of Supreme Judicial Court; Constitution to be enrolled and printed with laws; supreme law of the State.
7. Original sections 1, 2, 5, of Art. X, not to be printed; section 5 in full force. (See note.)

Constitution of the State of Maine

As Amended.

(January 1, 1973)

PREAMBLE.

We the people of Maine, in order to establish justice, insure tranquility, provide for our mutual defense, promote our common welfare, and secure to ourselves and our posterity the blessings of liberty, acknowledging with grateful hearts the goodness of the Sovereign Ruler of the Universe in affording us an opportunity, so favorable to the design; and, imploring His aid and direction in its accomplishment, do agree to form ourselves into a free and independent State, by the style and title of the State of Maine, and do ordain and establish the following Constitution for the government of the same.

Objects of government.

ARTICLE I.

Declaration of Rights.

Section 1. All men are born equally free and independent, and have certain natural, inherent and unalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and of pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

Natural rights.

Section 2. All power is inherent in the people; all free governments are founded in their authority and instituted for their benefit; they have therefore an unalienable and indefeasible right to institute government, and to alter, reform, or totally change the same, when their safety and happiness require it.

Power inherent in people.

Section 3. All men have a natural and unalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences, and no one shall be hurt, molested or restrained in his person, liberty or estate for worshipping God in the manner and season most agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience, nor for his religious professions or sentiments, provided he does not disturb the public peace, nor obstruct others in their religious worship;—and all persons demeaning themselves peaceably, as good members of the state, shall be equally under the protection of the laws, and no subordination nor preference of any one sect or denomination to another shall ever be established by law, nor shall any religious test be required as a qualification for any office or trust, under this State; and all religious societies in this State, whether incorporate or unincorporate, shall at all times have the exclusive right of electing their public teachers, and contracting with them for their support and maintenance.

Religious freedom.

Proviso.

Sects equal.

Religious tests prohibited.

Religious teachers.

Section 4. Every citizen may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of this liberty; no laws shall be passed regulating or restraining the freedom of the press; and in prosecutions for any publication respecting the official conduct of men in public capacity, or the qualifications of those who are candidates for the suffrages of the people, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence, and in all indictments for libels, the jury,

Freedom of speech and publication.

Libel.

Truth given in evidence.

Jury determines
law and fact.

after having received the direction of the court, shall have a right to determine, at their discretion, the law and the fact.

Unreasonable
searches
prohibited.

Section 5. The people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers and possessions from all unreasonable searches and seizures; and no warrant to search any place, or seize any person or thing, shall issue without a special designation of the place to be searched, and the person or thing to be seized, nor without probable cause—supported by oath or affirmation.

Rights of persons
accused.

Section 6. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have a right to be heard by himself and his counsel, or either, at his election;

To demand the nature and cause of the accusation, and have a copy thereof;

To be confronted by the witnesses against him;

To have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor;

To have a speedy, public and impartial trial, and, except in trials by martial law or impeachment, by a jury of the vicinity. He shall not be compelled to furnish or give evidence against himself, nor be deprived of his life, liberty, property or privileges, but by judgment of his peers or the law of the land.

(Added by Amend-
ment lxxxix.)

Section 6-A. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor be denied the equal protection of the laws, nor be denied the enjoyment of his civil rights or be discriminated against in the exercise thereof.

Discrimination
against persons
prohibited.

No person to an-
swer to certain
crimes but on
indictment.

Section 7. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases of impeachment, or in such cases of offenses, as are usually cognizable by a justice of the peace, or in cases arising in the army or navy, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger. The Legislature shall provide by law a suitable and impartial mode of selecting juries, and their usual number and unanimity, in indictments and convictions, shall be held indispensable.

Exceptions.

Juries.

No double
jeopardy.

Section 8. No person, for the same offense, shall be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb.

Sanguinary laws,
excessive bail,
cruel or unusual
punishments
prohibited.

Section 9. Sanguinary laws shall not be passed: all penalties and punishments shall be proportioned to the offence: excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel nor unusual punishments inflicted.

(Amended by
Amendment ii.)

Bailable offences.

Section 10. No person before conviction shall be bailable for any of the crimes which now are, or have been denominated capital offences since the adoption of the Constitution, when the proof is evident or the presumption great, whatever the punishment of the crimes may be. And the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

Habeas corpus.

Attainder, ex post
facto and contract-
impairment laws
prohibited.

Section 11. The Legislature shall pass no bill of attainder, ex post facto law, nor law impairing the obligation of contracts, and no attainder shall work corruption of blood nor forfeiture of estate.

Treason.

Section 12. Treason against this State shall consist only in levying war against it, adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and

- comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or confession in open court. Testimony of two witnesses.
- Section 13.** The laws shall not be suspended but by the Legislature or its authority. Suspension of laws.
- Section 14.** No person shall be subject to corporal punishment under military law, except such as are employed in the army or navy, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger. Corporal punishment under military law.
- Section 15.** The people have a right at all times in an orderly and peaceable manner to assemble to consult upon the common good, to give instructions to their representatives, and to request, of either department of the government by petition or remonstrance, redress of their wrongs and grievances. Right of petition.
- Section 16.** Every citizen has a right to keep and bear arms for the common defence; and this right shall never be questioned. To keep and bear arms.
- Section 17.** No standing army shall be kept up in time of peace without the consent of the Legislature, and the military shall, in all cases, and at all times, be in strict subordination to the civil power. Standing armies.
- Section 18.** 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, but in a manner to be prescribed by law. Quartering of soldiers on citizens.
- Section 19.** Every person, for an injury done him in his person, reputation, property or immunities, shall have remedy by due course of law; and right and justice shall be administered freely and without sale, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay. Right of redress for injuries.
- Section 20.** In all civil suits, and in all controversies concerning property, the parties shall have a right to a trial by jury, except in cases where it has heretofore been otherwise practiced: the party claiming the right may be heard by himself and his counsel, or either, at his election. Trial by jury.
- Section 21.** Private property shall not be taken for public uses without just compensation; nor unless the public exigencies require it. Private property, when to be taken.
- Section 22.** No tax or duty shall be imposed without the consent of the people or of their representatives in the Legislature. Taxes.
- Section 23.** No title of nobility or hereditary distinction, privilege, honor or emolument, shall ever be granted or confirmed, nor shall any office be created, the appointment to which shall be for a longer time than during good behavior. Title of nobility prohibited.
Tenure of offices.
- Section 24.** The enumeration of certain rights shall not impair nor deny others retained by the people. Other rights not impaired.

ARTICLE II.

Electors.

- Section 1.** Every citizen of the United States of the age of eighteen years and upwards, excepting persons under guardianship for reasons of mental illness, having his or her residence established in this State, shall be an elector for Governor, Senators and Representatives, in the (Amended by Amendments x, xxix, xlii, lvi, lxi, lxxvii, c, cxiii, cxvi.)

Qualifications of electors.	city, town or plantation where his or her residence has been established, and he or she shall continue to be an elector in such city, town or plantation for the period of three months after his or her removal therefrom, if he or she continues to reside in this State during such period, unless barred by the provisions of the second paragraph of this section; and the elections shall be by written ballot. But persons in the military, naval or marine service of the United States, or this State, shall not be considered as having obtained such established residence by being stationed in any garrison, barrack or military place, in any city, town or plantation; nor shall the residence of a student at any seminary of learning entitle him to the right of suffrage in the city, town or plantation where such seminary is established. No person, however, shall be deemed to have lost his residence by reason of his absence from the state in the military service of the United States, or of this State.
Written ballot.	
Military servicemen.	
Students.	
Educational qualification.	No person shall have the right to vote or be eligible to office under the Constitution of this State, who shall not be able to read the Constitution in the English language, and write his name; provided, however, that this shall not apply to any person prevented by a physical disability from complying with its requisitions, nor to any person who had the right to vote on the fourth day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.
Indians.	Every Indian, residing on tribal reservations and otherwise qualified, shall be an elector in all county, state and national elections.
Electors exempt from arrest on election days.	Section 2. Electors shall, in all cases, except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest on the days of election, during their attendance at, going to, and returning therefrom.
Exemption from military duty.	Section 3. No elector shall be obliged to do duty in the militia on any day of election, except in time of war or public danger.
(Amended by Amendments x, xxiii, lxxiv, lxxxiii, lxxxiv.)	Section 4. The election of Senators and Representatives shall be on the Tuesday following the first Monday of November biennially forever and the election of Governor shall be on the Tuesday following the first Monday of November every four years. The Legislature under proper enactment shall authorize and provide for voting by citizens of the State absent therefrom in the Armed Forces of the United States or of this State and for voting by other citizens absent or physically incapacitated for reasons deemed sufficient.
Time of state election.	
Absentee voting.	
(Added by Amendment lix.)	Section 5. Voting machines, or other mechanical devices for voting, may be used at all elections under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, provided, however, the right of secret voting shall be preserved.
Voting machines.	

ARTICLE III.

Distribution of Powers.

Powers distributed.	Section 1. The powers of this government shall be divided into three distinct departments, the legislative, executive and judicial.
To be kept separate.	Section 2. No person or persons, belonging to one of these departments, shall exercise any of the powers properly belonging to either of the others, except in the cases herein expressly directed or permitted.

ARTICLE IV.

Part First.

House of Representatives.

Section 1. The legislative power shall be vested in two distinct branches, a House of Representatives, and a Senate, each to have a negative on the other, and both to be styled the Legislature of Maine, but the people reserve to themselves power to propose laws and to enact or reject the same at the polls independent of the Legislature, and also reserve power at their own option to approve or reject at the polls any Act, bill, resolve or resolution passed by the joint action of both branches of the Legislature, and the style of their laws and Acts shall be, "Be it enacted by the people of the State of Maine."

(Amended by Amendment xxxi.)

Legislative department.

Style of acts.

Section 2. The House of Representatives shall consist of one hundred and fifty-one members, to be elected by the qualified electors, and hold their office two years from the day next preceding the biennial meeting of the Legislature. The Legislature shall, within every period of at most ten years and at least five, cause the number of inhabitants of the State to be ascertained, exclusive of foreigners not naturalized. The number of Representatives shall, at the several periods of making such enumeration, be fixed and apportioned by the Legislature among the several counties, as near as may be, according to the number of inhabitants. Each county shall be entitled to that number of Representatives which is in the same proportion to the total number of Representatives as the number of inhabitants of the county bears to the number of inhabitants of the State, fractional excesses over whole numbers to be computed in favor of the counties having the larger fractional excesses.

(Amended by Amendments iv, xxiii, xxv, lxxvii, lxxxviii.)

Number of Representatives.

Biennial terms.

Legislature to ascertain number of inhabitants.

Apportionment among counties.

Section 3. Apportionment of Representatives within each county shall be made by dividing the total number of inhabitants in the county by the number of Representatives to which the county is entitled to determine a unit base number. Each city or town having a number of inhabitants greater than the unit base number shall be entitled to as many Representatives as the number of times the number of its inhabitants fully contains the unit base number; and the remaining cities, towns and plantations within the county which have inhabitants in numbers less than such unit base number shall be formed into representative class districts in number equal to the remainder of county Representatives unallocated under the foregoing procedure by grouping whole cities, towns and plantations as equitably as possible with consideration for population and for geographical contiguity. Provided, however, that no such representative district shall contain fewer inhabitants than the largest fraction remaining to any city or town within such county after the allocating of one or more Representatives under the foregoing procedure; and, provided further, that additional Representatives, drawn from the remainder of county Representatives unallocated under the foregoing procedure, shall be allocated to cities or towns having the largest fraction remaining after the allocation of one or more Representatives under the foregoing procedure if such be necessary to insure that no such representative district contain fewer inhabitants than the largest fraction remaining to any city or town within such county after the allocating of one or more Representatives under the foregoing procedure. Cities and towns entitled to two or more Representatives under the foregoing procedure may, by affirmative vote of

(Amended by Amendments xxxix, lxi, lxxxviii.)

Apportionment within counties.

two-thirds of both Houses of the Legislature, be organized into single member districts whereby each legally qualified elector therein is entitled to vote for only one Representative, provided that all such cities and towns are so organized.

By Supreme
Judicial Court
on failure to
apportion.

In the event that the Legislature shall fail to make an apportionment, the Supreme Judicial Court shall, within sixty days following the end of the period in which the Legislature is required to act, but fails to do so, make the apportionment.

Qualifications.

Section 4. No person shall be a member of the House of Representatives, unless he shall, at the commencement of the period for which he is elected, have been five years a citizen of the United States, have arrived at the age of twenty-one years, have been a resident in this State one year; and for the three months next preceding the time of his election shall have been, and, during the period for which he is elected, shall continue to be a resident in the town or district which he represents.

(Amended by
Amendments i., v,
vii, viii, x, xxiii,
xlvii, lxxxviii,
xcix.)
Election.

Meetings of cities
and towns in
representative
districts.

Section 5. The meetings within this State for the choice of Representatives shall be warned in due course of law by qualified officials of the several towns and cities seven days at least before the election, and the election officials of the various towns and cities shall preside impartially at such meetings, receive the votes of all the qualified electors, sort, count and declare them in open meeting; and a list of the persons voted for shall be formed, with the number of votes for each person against his name. Cities and towns belonging to any representative district shall hold their meetings at the same time in the respective cities and towns; and such meetings shall be notified, held and regulated, the votes received, sorted, counted and declared in the same manner. Fair copies of the lists of votes shall be attested by the municipal officers and the clerks of the cities and towns and the city and town clerks respectively shall cause the same to be delivered into the office of the Secretary of State forthwith. (The Governor and Council shall examine the returned copies of such lists and twenty days before the first Wednesday of January biennially, shall issue a summons to such persons as shall appear to have been elected by a plurality of all votes returned, to attend and take their seats. All such lists shall be laid before the House of Representatives on the first Wednesday of January biennially, and they shall finally determine who are elected.

Lists of votes
shall be examined
by Governor and
Council.

Summons of per-
sons who appear
to be elected.

Lists shall be laid
before the House.

Vacancies.

Section 6. Whenever the seat of a member shall be vacated by death, resignation, or otherwise the vacancy may be filled by a new election.

To choose own
officers.

Section 7. The House of Representatives shall choose their speaker, clerk and other officers.

Power of impeach-
ment.

Section 8. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment.

ARTICLE IV.

Part Second.

Senate.

(Amended by
Amendments liii,
ciii, ex.)

Section 1. The Senate shall consist of an odd number of Senators, not less than thirty-one nor more than thirty-five, elected at the same time and for the same term as Representatives by the qualified elec-

tors of the districts into which the State shall be from time to time divided.

Number of
Senators.

Section 2. The Legislature which shall convene after the adoption of this amendment shall cause the State to be divided into districts for the choice of a Senator from each district. The Legislature every tenth year thereafter shall do likewise. The number of Senators to constitute the Senate shall be divided into the number of inhabitants of the State to determine a median population figure for each Senatorial District. Each Senatorial District shall have equal population as nearly as practicable. The number of inhabitants of the State shall be determined by the latest Federal Decennial Census.

(Originally
Sec. 1)
(Amended by
Amendments liii,
ciii, cx.)

Division of
the State into
Senatorial
Districts.

In the event that the Legislature shall fail to make an apportionment, the Supreme Judicial Court shall, within sixty days following the end of the period in which the Legislature is required to act, but fails to do so, make the apportionment.

Division by
Supreme Judicial
Court, when.

Section 3. The meetings within this State for the election of Senators shall be notified, held and regulated and the votes received, sorted, counted, declared and recorded, in the same manner as those for Representatives. Fair copies of the lists of votes shall be attested by the clerks of the cities and towns or other duly authorized officials and sealed up in open meetings and such officials shall cause said lists to be delivered into the Secretary of State's office within fifteen days after the date on which the election is held.

(Originally Sec. 3,
later renumbered
Sec. 2, now
renumbered Sec.
3.)
(Amended by
Amendments v,
viii, x, xcix, ciii.)

Election.

Section 4. The Governor and Council shall, as soon as may be, examine the copies of such lists, and at least twenty days before the said first Wednesday of January, issue a summons to such persons, as shall appear to be elected by a plurality of the votes in each senatorial district, to attend that day and take their seats.

(Originally Sec. 4,
later renumbered
Sec. 3, now
renumbered Sec.
4.)
(Amended by
Amendments v,
viii, x, xiii, xcii,
ciii.)
Examination of
lists.
Summons to per-
sons who appear
to be elected.

Section 5. The Senate shall, on said first Wednesday of January, biennially determine who is elected by a plurality of votes to be Senator in each district. All vacancies in the Senate arising from death, resignation, removal from the State or like causes, and also vacancies, if any, which may occur because of the failure of any district to elect by a plurality of votes the Senator to which said district shall be entitled shall be filled by an immediate election in the unrepresented district. The Governor shall issue a proclamation therefor and therein fix the time of such election.

(Originally Sec. 5,
later renumbered
Sec. 4, now re-
numbered Sec. 5.)
(Amended by
Amendments v,
viii, xiii, xxiii,
xxx, liii, xcii, ciii.)

Determination of
Senators elected.
Procedure for
filling vacancies.

Section 6. The Senators shall be twenty-five years of age at the commencement of the term, for which they are elected, and in all other respects their qualifications shall be the same as those of the Representatives.

(Originally Sec. 6,
later renumbered
Sec. 5, now re-
numbered Sec. 6.)
Qualifications.

Section 7. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments, and when sitting for that purpose shall be on oath or affirmation, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Their judgment, however, shall not extend farther than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold or enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under this State. But the party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

(Originally Sec. 7,
later renumbered
Sec. 6, now re-
numbered Sec. 7.)
To try impeach-
ments.
Limitation of
judgment.

Party liable to be
tried and punished
in court.

Section 8. The Senate shall choose their President, Secretary and other officers.

(Originally Sec. 8,
later renumbered
Sec. 7, now re-
numbered Sec. 8.)
To choose own
officers.

ARTICLE IV.

Part Third.

Legislative Power.

(Amended by
Amendments v,
viii, xxiii, xxxi,
cxv.)

To meet
biennially.

Power of Legis-
lature to convene
itself at other
times.

Bills to be signed
by the Governor.

Proceedings, in
case he dis-
approves.

Bills shall be re-
turned by him
within five days.

Each House to
judge of its elec-
tions.

Majority, a
quorum.

May punish and
expel members.

Shall keep a
journal.

Yeas and nays.

May punish for
contempt.

Proviso.

Section 1. The Legislature shall convene on the first Wednesday of January biennially and at such other times on the call of the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, with the consent of a majority of the members of the Legislature of each political party, all members of the Legislature having been first polled and, with the exceptions hereinafter stated, shall have full power to make and establish all reasonable laws and regulations for the defense and benefit of the people of this State, not repugnant to this Constitution, nor to that of the United States.

Section 2. Every bill or resolution, having the force of law, to which the concurrence of both Houses may be necessary, except on a question of adjournment, which shall have passed both Houses, shall be presented to the Governor, and if he approve, he shall sign it; if not, he shall return it with his objections to the House, in which it shall have originated, which shall enter the objections at large on its journals, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass it, it shall be sent together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall be reconsidered, and, if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall have the same effect, as if it had been signed by the Governor: but in all such cases, the votes of both Houses shall be taken by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons, voting for and against the bill or resolution, shall be entered on the journals of both Houses respectively. If the bill or resolution shall not be returned by the Governor within five days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, it shall have the same force and effect, as if he had signed it unless the Legislature by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall have such force and effect, unless returned within three days after their next meeting.

Section 3. Each House shall be the judge of the elections and qualifications of its own members, and a majority shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each House shall provide.

Section 4. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause.

Section 5. Each House shall keep a journal, and from time to time publish its proceedings, except such parts as in their judgment may require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the Members of either House on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journals.

Section 6. Each House, during its session, may punish by imprisonment any person, not a member, for disrespectful or disorderly behavior in its presence, for obstructing any of its proceedings, threatening, assaulting or abusing any of its members for anything said, done, or doing in either House: provided, that no imprisonment shall extend beyond the period of the same session.

Section 7. The Senators and Representatives shall receive such compensation, as shall be established by law; but no law increasing their compensation shall take effect during the existence of the Legislature, which enacted it. The expenses of the Members of the House of Representatives in traveling to the Legislature, and returning therefrom, once in each week of each session and no more, shall be paid by the State out of the public treasury to every member, who shall seasonably attend, in the judgment of the House, and does not depart therefrom without leave.

(Amended by Amendment lxiv.)

Compensation.

Traveling expenses.

Section 8. The Senators and Representatives shall, in all cases except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at, going to, and returning from each session of the Legislature, and no member shall be liable to answer for anything spoken in debate in either House, in any court or place elsewhere.

Members exempt from arrest.

Freedom of debate.

Section 9. Bills, orders or resolutions, may originate in either House, and may be altered, amended or rejected in the other; but all bills for raising a revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose amendments as in other cases: provided, that they shall not, under color of amendment, introduce any new matter, which does not relate to raising a revenue.

Either House may originate bills.

Revenue bills.

Proviso.

Section 10. No Senator or Representative shall, during the term for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office of profit under this State, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which increased during such term, except such offices as may be filled by elections by the people.

Members not to be appointed to certain offices.

Section 11. No member of Congress, nor person holding any office under the United States (post officers excepted) nor office of profit under this State, justices of the peace, notaries public, coroners and officers of the militia excepted, shall have a seat in either House during his being such member of Congress, or his continuing in such office.

Persons disqualified to be members.

Section 12. Neither House shall during the session, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days, nor to any other place than that in which the Houses shall be sitting.

Adjournments.

Section 13. The Legislature shall, from time to time, provide, as far as practicable, by general laws, for all matters usually appertaining to special or private legislation.

(Added by Amendment xiv.)

Special legislation.

Section 14. Corporations shall be formed under general laws, and shall not be created by special Acts of the Legislature, except for municipal purposes, and in cases where the objects of the corporation cannot otherwise be attained; and, however formed, they shall forever be subject to the general laws of the State.

(Added by Amendment xiv.)

Corporations, formed under general laws.

Section 15. The Legislature shall, by a two-thirds concurrent vote of both branches, have the power to call constitutional conventions, for the purpose of amending this Constitution.

(Added by Amendment xix.)

Constitutional conventions.

Section 16. No Act or joint resolution of the Legislature, except such orders or resolutions as pertain solely to facilitating the performance of the business of the Legislature, of either branch, or of any committee or officer thereof, or appropriate money therefor or

(Added by Amendment xxxi.)

Acts become effective in ninety days after recess.

Exception.

Emergency bill defined.

for the payment of salaries fixed by law, shall take effect until ninety days after the recess of the Legislature passing it, unless in case of emergency, (which with the facts constituting the emergency shall be expressed in the preamble of the Act), the Legislature shall, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each House, otherwise direct. An emergency bill shall include only such measures as are immediately necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health or safety; and shall not include (1) an infringement of the right of home rule for municipalities, (2) a franchise or a license to a corporation or an individual to extend longer than one year, or (3) provision for the sale or purchase or renting for more than five years of real estate.

(Added by Amendment xxxi.
Amended by Amendment lxiii.)

Proceedings for referendum.

Section 17. Upon written petition of electors, the number of which shall not be less than ten percent of the total vote for Governor cast in the last gubernatorial election preceding the filing of such petition, and addressed to the Governor and filed in the office of the Secretary of State within ninety days after the recess of the Legislature, requesting that one or more Acts, bills, resolves or resolutions, or part or parts thereof, passed by the Legislature, but not then in effect by reason of the provisions of the preceding section, be referred to the people, such Acts, bills, resolves, or resolutions or part or parts thereof as are specified in such petition shall not take effect until thirty days after the Governor shall have announced by public proclamation that the same have been ratified by a majority of the electors voting thereon at a general or special election. As soon as it appears that the effect of any Act, bill, resolve, or resolution or part or parts thereof has been suspended by petition in manner aforesaid, the Governor by public proclamation shall give notice thereof and of the time when such measure is to be voted on by the people, which shall be at the next general election not less than sixty days after such proclamation, or in case of no general election within six months thereafter the Governor may, and if so requested in said written petition therefor, shall order such measure submitted to the people at a special election not less than four nor more than six months after his proclamation thereof.

Proclamation by Governor.

(Added by Amendment xxxi.
Amended by Amendments lxvi, lxxi.)

Direct initiative of legislation.

Number signatures necessary on direct initiative petitions.

Section 18. The electors may propose to the Legislature for its consideration any bill, resolve or resolution, including bills to amend or repeal emergency legislation but not an amendment of the State Constitution, by written petition addressed to the Legislature or to either branch thereof and filed in the office of the Secretary of State or presented to either branch of the Legislature within forty-five days after the date of convening of the Legislature in regular session. Any measure thus proposed by electors, the number of which shall not be less than ten percent of the total vote for Governor cast in the last gubernatorial election preceding the filing of such petition, unless enacted without change by the Legislature at the session at which it is presented, shall be submitted to the electors together with any amended form, substitute, or recommendation of the Legislature, and in such manner that the people can choose between the competing measures or reject both. When there are competing bills and neither receives a majority of the votes given for or against both, the one receiving the most votes shall at the next general election to be held not less than sixty days after the first vote thereon be submitted by itself if it receives more than one-third of the votes given for and against both. If the measure initiated is

enacted by the Legislature without change, it shall not go to a referendum vote unless in pursuance of a demand made in accordance with the preceding section. The Legislature may order a special election on any measure that is subject to a vote of the people. The Governor may, and if so requested in the written petitions addressed to the Legislature, shall, by proclamation, order any measure proposed to the Legislature as herein provided, and not enacted by the Legislature without change, referred to the people at a special election to be held not less than four nor more than six months after such proclamation, otherwise said measure shall be voted upon at the next general election held not less than sixty days after the recess of the Legislature, to which such measure was proposed.

Section 19. Any measure referred to the people and approved by a majority of the votes given thereon shall, unless a later date is specified in said measure, take effect and become a law in thirty days after the Governor has made public proclamation of the result of the vote on said measure, which he shall do within ten days after the vote thereon has been canvassed and determined; provided, however, that any such measure which entails expenditure in an amount in excess of available and unappropriated state funds shall remain inoperative until forty-five days after the next convening of the Legislature in regular session, unless the measure provides for raising new revenues adequate for its operation. The veto power of the Governor shall not extend to any measure approved by vote of the people, and any measure initiated by the people and passed by the Legislature without change, if vetoed by the Governor and if his veto is sustained by the Legislature shall be referred to the people to be voted on at the next general election. The Legislature may enact measures expressly conditioned upon the people's ratification by a referendum vote.

(Added by Amendments xxxi, lxxii.)

Measures approved by people become effective thirty days after proclamation.

Veto power limited.

Section 20. As used in either of the three preceding sections the words "electors" and "people" mean the electors of the State qualified to vote for Governor; "recess of the Legislature" means the adjournment without day of a session of the Legislature; "general election" means the November election for choice of presidential electors, Governor and other state and county officers; "measure" means an Act, bill, resolve or resolution proposed by the people, or two or more such, or part or parts of such, as the case may be; "written petition" means one or more petitions written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, with the original signatures of the petitioners attached, verified as to the authenticity of the signatures by the oath of one of the petitioners certified thereon, and accompanied by the certificate of the clerk of the city, town or plantation in which the petitioners reside that their names appear on the voting list of his city, town or plantation as qualified to vote for Governor. The petition shall set forth the full text of the measure requested or proposed. The full text of a measure submitted to a vote of the people under the provisions of the Constitution need not be printed on the official ballots, but, until otherwise provided by the Legislature, the Secretary of State shall prepare the ballots in such form as to present the question or questions concisely and intelligibly.

(Added by Amendment xxxi. Amended by Amendment lxxiii.)

Meaning of words "electors", "people", "recess of Legislature", "general election", "measure", and "written petition".

Section 21. The city council of any city may establish the initiative and referendum for the electors of such city in regard to its municipal affairs, provided that the ordinance establishing and providing the method of exercising such initiative and referendum

(Added by Amendment xxxi.)

City council of any city may establish initiative and referendum.

shall not take effect until ratified by vote of a majority of the electors of said city, voting thereon at a municipal election. Provided, however, that the Legislature may at any time provide a uniform method for the exercise of the initiative and referendum in municipal affairs.

(Added by Amendment xxxi.)

Election officers and officials, how governed.

Section 22. Until the Legislature shall enact further regulations not inconsistent with the Constitution for applying the people's veto and direct initiative, the election officers and other officials shall be governed by the provisions of this Constitution and of the general law, supplemented by such reasonable action as may be necessary to render the preceding sections self executing.

ARTICLE V.

Part First.

Executive Power.

Governor.

Section 1. The supreme executive power of this State shall be vested in a Governor.

(Amended by Amendments v, viii, xxiii, lxxxiv, cxvii.)

Term of office.

Section 2. The Governor shall be elected by the qualified electors, and shall hold his office for four years from the first Wednesday of January next following the election and until his successor has been duly elected and qualified. The person who has served two consecutive popular elective four-year terms of office as Governor shall be ineligible to succeed himself.

Reelection eligibility.

(Amended by Amendments v, viii, x, xxiv, lxxxiv, cxvi.)

Election.

Votes to be returned to Secretary of State.

Section 3. The meetings for election of Governor shall be notified, held and regulated and votes shall be received, sorted, counted and declared and recorded, in the same manner as those for Senators and Representatives. Copies of lists of votes shall be sealed and returned to the secretary's office in the same manner and at the same time as those for Senators. The Secretary of State for the time being shall, on the first Wednesday of January then next, lay the lists returned to the secretary's office before the Senate and House of Representatives to be by them examined, together with the ballots cast if they so elect, and they shall determine the number of votes duly cast for the office of Governor, and in case of a choice by plurality of all of the votes returned they shall declare and publish the same. If there shall be a tie between the two persons having the largest number of votes for Governor, the House of Representatives and the Senate meeting in joint session, and each member of said bodies having a single vote, shall elect one of said two persons having so received an equal number of votes and the person so elected by the Senate and House of Representatives shall be declared the Governor.

Provision in case of tie.

(Amended by Amendment lxxix.)

Qualifications.

Section 4. The Governor shall, at the commencement of his term, be not less than thirty years of age; a citizen of the United States for at least fifteen years, have been five years a resident of the State; and at the time of his election and during the term for which he is elected, be a resident of said State.

Disqualifications.

Section 5. No person holding any office or place under the United States, this State, or any other power, shall exercise the office of Governor.

Compensation.

Section 6. The Governor shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall not be increased or diminished during his continuance in office.

Section 7. He shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the State, and of the militia, except when the same are called into the actual service of the United States.

(Amended by Amendment xcv.)
Commander in chief.

Section 8. He shall nominate, and, with the advice and consent of the Council, appoint all judicial officers (except judges of probate), coroners, and notaries public; and he shall also nominate, and with the advice and consent of the Council, appoint all other civil and military officers, whose appointment is not by this Constitution, or shall not by law be otherwise provided for, except the land agent; and every such nomination shall be made seven days, at least, prior to such appointment.

(Amended by Amendments ix, xvi.)
To nominate officers.

Section 9. He shall from time to time give the Legislature information of the condition of the State, and recommend to their consideration such measures, as he may judge expedient.

To give information and recommend measures.

Section 10. He may require information from any military officer, or any officer in the executive department, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

May require information of any officer.

Section 11. He shall have power, with the advice and consent of the Council, to remit, after conviction, all forfeitures and penalties, and to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, except in cases of impeachment, upon such conditions, and with such restrictions and limitations as may be deemed proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law, relative to the manner of applying for pardons. Such power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons shall include offenses of juvenile delinquency.

(Amended by Amendments xv, lxxviii, xc.)
Power to pardon and remit penalties, etc.

Conditions.

Section 12. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Shall enforce the laws.

Section 13. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the Legislature; and in case of disagreement between the two Houses with respect to the time of adjournment, adjourn them to such time, as he shall think proper, not beyond the day of the next biennial meeting; and if, since the last adjournment, the place where the Legislature were next to convene shall have become dangerous from an enemy or contagious sickness, may direct the session to be held at some other convenient place within the State.

(Amended by Amendment xxiii.)
Convene the Legislature on extraordinary occasions, and adjourn it in case of disagreement.

May change the place of meeting.

Section 14. Whenever the office of Governor shall become vacant, the President of the Senate shall assume the office of Governor until another Governor shall be duly qualified. When the vacancy occurs more than ninety days preceding the date of the primary election for nominating candidates to be voted for at the biennial election next succeeding, the President of the Senate shall assume the office of Governor until the first Wednesday of January following the biennial election. At the biennial election, a Governor shall be elected to fill the unexpired term created by the vacancy. When the vacancy occurs less than ninety days preceding the date of a primary election the President of the Senate shall fill the unexpired term.

(Amended by Amendments lxxxiv, xcvi.)

Vacancy, how supplied.

Whenever the offices of Governor and President of the Senate are vacant at the same time, the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall assume the office of Governor for the same term and under the same conditions as the President of the Senate.

Whenever the offices of Governor, President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives are vacant at the same

time, the person acting as Secretary of State for the time being shall exercise the office of Governor and shall forthwith by proclamation convene the Senate and the House of Representatives which shall fill respectively the vacancies in the office of the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, and by joint ballot of the Senators and Representatives in convention choose a person who shall assume the office of Governor for the same term and under the same conditions as the President of the Senate. Whenever either the President of the Senate or Speaker of the House of Representatives shall assume said office of Governor, he shall receive only the compensation of Governor, but his duties as President or Speaker shall be suspended; and the Senate or House shall fill the vacancy resulting from such suspension, until his duties as Governor shall cease.

ARTICLE V.

Part Second.

Council.

Constitution of
Council.

Section 1. There shall be a Council, to consist of seven persons, citizens of the United States, and residents of this State, to advise the Governor in the executive part of government, whom the Governor shall have full power, at his discretion, to assemble; and he with the Councillors, or a majority of them may from time to time, hold and keep a Council, for ordering and directing the affairs of state according to law.

(Amended by
Amendments v,
viii, xxiii, l.)
Election.

Section 2. The Councillors shall be chosen biennially, on the first Wednesday of January, by joint ballot of the Senators and Representatives in convention; and vacancies, which shall afterwards happen, shall be filled in the following manner: the Governor with the advice and consent of the Council shall appoint within thirty days from said vacancy a Councillor from the same district in which the vacancy occurred, and the oath of office shall be administered by the Governor; said Councillor shall hold office until the next convening of the Legislature; but not more than one Councillor shall be elected or appointed from any district prescribed for the election of Senators; they shall be privileged from arrest in the same manner as Senators and Representatives.

Interim appoint-
ment and oath
on vacancy.

Privilege from
arrest.

Journal of
proceedings.

Section 3. The resolutions and advice of Council shall be recorded in a register, and signed by the members agreeing thereto, which may be called for by either House of the Legislature; and any Councillor may enter his dissent to the resolution of the majority.

Persons
disqualified.

Section 4. No member of Congress, or of the Legislature of this State, nor any person holding any office under the United States, (post officers excepted) nor any civil officers under this State (justices of the peace and notaries public excepted) shall be Councillors. And no Councillor shall be appointed to any office during the time, for which he shall have been elected.

Not to be appoint-
ed to any office.

ARTICLE V.

Part Third.

Secretary.

(Amended by
Amendment xxiii.)
Election.

Section 1. The Secretary of State shall be chosen biennially at the first session of the Legislature, by joint ballot of the Senators and Representatives in convention.

Section 2. The records of the State shall be kept in the office of the secretary, who may appoint his deputies, for whose conduct he shall be accountable.

Records of State.
Deputies.

Section 3. He shall attend the Governor and Council, Senate and House of Representatives, in person or by his deputies as they shall respectively require.

Attend the Governor and Council, et als.

Section 4. He shall carefully keep and preserve the records of all the official acts and proceedings of the Governor and Council, Senate and House of Representatives, and, when required, lay the same before either branch of the Legislature, and perform such other duties as are enjoined by this Constitution, or shall be required by law.

Records of executive and legislative departments.

ARTICLE V.

Part Fourth.

Treasurer.

Section 1. The Treasurer shall be chosen biennially, at the first session of the Legislature, by joint ballot of the Senators, and Representatives in convention.

(Amended by Amendments xxiii, xxvii, lxx.)
Election.

Section 2. The Treasurer shall, before entering on the duties of his office, give bond to the State with sureties, to the satisfaction of the Legislature, for the faithful discharge of his trust.

Bond.

Section 3. The Treasurer shall not, during his continuance in office, engage in any business of trade or commerce, or as a broker, nor as an agent or factor for any merchant or trader.

Not to engage in trade.

Section 4. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, except in consequence of appropriations or allocations authorized by law.

(Amended by Amendments xxiii, xciii.)
No money drawn except upon appropriation or allocation.

ARTICLE VI.

Judicial Power.

Section 1. The judicial power of this State shall be vested in a Supreme Judicial Court, and such other courts as the Legislature shall from time to time establish.

(Amended by Amendment xciv.)
Courts.

Section 2. The Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court and the Judges of other courts shall, at stated times receive a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office, but they shall receive no other fee or reward for their services as Justices or Judges.

(Amended by Amendment xciv.)
Compensation.

Section 3. The Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court shall be obliged to give their opinion upon important questions of law, and upon solemn occasions, when required by the Governor, Senate or House of Representatives.

(Amended by Amendment xciv.)
To give opinion when required by Governor or either Branch of the Legislature.

Section 4. All judicial officers shall hold their offices for the term of seven years from the time of their respective appointments (unless sooner removed by impeachment or by address of both branches of the Legislature to the executive, provided further that

(Amended by Amendment iii, xciv.)

Tenure of judicial officers.

justices of the peace may be removed from office in such manner as the Legislature may provide) and no longer, unless reappointed thereto.

(Amended by Amendment xciv.)

Limitation on holding other office.

Section 5. No Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court or any other court shall hold office under the United States or any other state, nor under this State, except as justice of the peace or as member of the Judicial Council.

(Added by Amendment ix. Amended by Amendments xxiii, lxxxiii, xciv.)

Judges and registers of probate, election and tenure.

Section 6. Judges and registers of probate shall be elected by the people of their respective counties, by a plurality of the votes given in, at the biennial election on the Tuesday following the first Monday of November, and shall hold their offices for four years, commencing on the first day of January next after their election. Vacancies occurring in said offices by death, resignation or otherwise, shall be filled by election in manner aforesaid at the November election, next after their occurrence; and in the meantime, the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, may fill said vacancies by appointment, and the persons so appointed shall hold their offices until the first day of January next after the election aforesaid.

Vacancies.

Note: Section 6 of Article VI has been repealed by Amendment which by virtue of Chapter 77 of the Resolves of the One Hundred and Third Legislature, 1967 "shall become effective at such time as the Legislature by proper enactment shall establish a different Probate Court system with fulltime judges."

ARTICLE VII.

Military.

(Amended by Amendment xl.)
Officers, how appointed.

Section 1. All commissioned officers of the militia shall be appointed and commissioned by the Governor, from such persons as are qualified by law to hold such offices.

(Amended by Amendment xl.)
Qualifications and selection.

Section 2. The Legislature shall, by law, designate the qualifications necessary for holding a commission in the militia and shall prescribe the mode of selection of officers for the several grades.

(Amended by Amendments ix, xxiii, xxviii, xl.)
Adjutant General.

Section 3. The Adjutant General shall be appointed by the Governor. But the Adjutant General shall also perform the duties of quartermaster general and paymaster general until otherwise directed by law.

(Amended by Amendment xl.)

Standard of organization, armament and discipline.

Section 4. The organization, armament and discipline of the militia and of the military and naval units thereof shall be the same as that which is now or may hereafter be prescribed by the laws and regulations of the United States; and it shall be the duty of the Governor to issue from time to time such orders and regulations and to adopt such other means of administration, as shall maintain the prescribed standard of organization, armament and discipline; and such orders, regulations and means adopted shall have the full force and effect of the law.

(Amended by Amendment xl.)

Persons exempt from military duty.

Section 5. Persons of the denominations of Quakers and Shakers, Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, Ministers of the Gospel and persons exempted by the laws of the United States may be exempted from military duty, but no other able-bodied person of the age of eighteen and under the age of forty-five years, excepting officers of the militia who have been honorably discharged, shall be so exempted unless he shall pay an equivalent to be fixed by law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Part First.

Education.

Section 1. A general diffusion of the advantages of education being essential to the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people; to promote this important object, the Legislature are authorized, and it shall be their duty to require, the several towns to make suitable provision, at their own expense, for the support and maintenance of public schools; and it shall further be their duty to encourage and suitably endow, from time to time, as the circumstances of the people may authorize, all academies, colleges and seminaries of learning within the State: provided, that no donation, grant or endowment shall at any time be made by the Legislature to any literary institution now established, or which may hereafter be established, unless, at the time of making such endowment, the Legislature of the State shall have the right to grant any further powers to, alter, limit or restrain any of the powers vested in, any such literary institution, as shall be judged necessary to promote the best interests thereof.

Legislature shall require towns to support public schools.

Duty of Legislature.

Proviso.

Section 2. For the purpose of assisting the youth of Maine to achieve the required levels of learning and to develop their intellectual and mental capacities, the Legislature, by proper enactment, may authorize the credit of the State to be loaned to secure funds for loans to Maine students attending institutions of higher education, wherever situated. Funds shall be obtained by the issuance of state bonds, when authorized by the Governor and Council, but the amount of bonds issued and outstanding shall not at one time exceed in the aggregate four million dollars. Funds loaned shall be on such terms and conditions as the Legislature shall authorize.

(Added by Amendment cv. Amended by Amendment cxviii.)

Authority to pledge the credit of the State and to issue bonds for Maine students in higher education.

ARTICLE VIII.

Part Second.

Municipal Home Rule.

Section 1. The inhabitants of any municipality shall have the power to alter and amend their charters on all matters, not prohibited by Constitution or general law, which are local and municipal in character. The Legislature shall prescribe the procedure by which the municipality may so act.

(Added by Amendment cxi.) Power of municipalities to amend their charters.

Section 2. For the purposes of fostering, encouraging and assisting the physical location, settlement and resettlement of industrial and manufacturing enterprises within the physical boundaries of any municipality, the registered voters of that municipality may, by majority vote, authorize the issuance of notes or bonds in the name of the municipality for the purpose of constructing buildings for industrial use, to be leased or sold by the municipality to any responsible industrial firm or corporation.

(Originally Section 8-A, Article IX.) (Added by Amendment lxxxvii.)

Construction of buildings for industrial use.

ARTICLE IX.

General Provisions.

Section 1. Every person elected or appointed to either of the places or offices provided in this Constitution, and every person elected, appointed, or commissioned to any judicial, executive, military or other

(Amended by Amendment xci.)

Oaths and
subscriptions.

office under this State, shall, before he enter on the discharge of the duties of his place or office, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I, _____ do swear, that I will support the Constitution of the United States and of this State, so long as I shall continue a citizen thereof. So help me God."

Proviso.

"I _____ do swear, that I will faithfully discharge, to the best of my abilities, the duties incumbent on me as _____ according to the Constitution and laws of the State. So help me God." Provided, that an affirmation in the above forms may be substituted, when the person shall be conscientiously scrupulous of taking and subscribing an oath.

Oaths of Governor and Councillors.
Oaths of Senators and Representatives.
Oaths of other officers.
Before whom to be taken.

The oaths or affirmations shall be taken and subscribed by the Governor and Councillors before the presiding officer of the Senate, in the presence of both Houses of the Legislature, and by the Senators and Representatives before the Governor and Council, and by the residue of said officers before such persons as shall be prescribed by the Legislature; and whenever the Governor or any Councillor shall not be able to attend during the session of the Legislature to take and subscribe said oaths or affirmations, such oaths or affirmations may be taken and subscribed in the recess of the Legislature before any Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court and provided further that, if the Governor shall be unable to appear and administer the oath to the Senators and Representatives, such oaths shall be administered by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court or in his absence, by the senior Associate Justice of said Supreme Judicial Court present at the State Capitol on the first day of the term for which said Senators and Representatives shall have been elected.

Offices incompatible with each other.

Section 2. No person holding the office of Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, or of any inferior court, Attorney General, county attorney, Treasurer of the State, Adjutant General, judge of probate, register of probate, register of deeds, sheriffs or their deputies, clerks of the judicial courts, shall be a member of the Legislature; and any person holding either of the foregoing offices, elected to, and accepting a seat in the Congress of the United States, shall thereby vacate said office; and no person shall be capable of holding or exercising at the same time within this State, more than one of the offices before mentioned.

Election to Congress disqualifies.

Commissions.

Section 3. All commissions shall be in the name of the State, signed by the Governor, attested by the Secretary or his deputy and have the seal of the State thereto affixed.

(Amended by Amendments v, viii, xxiii.)

Elections on the first Wednesday of January may be adjourned from day to day.

Section 4. And in case the elections, required by this Constitution on the first Wednesday of January biennially, by the two Houses of the Legislature, shall not be completed on that day, the same may be adjourned from day to day, until completed, in the following order: the vacancies in the Senate shall first be filled; the Governor shall then be elected, if there be no choice by the people; and afterwards the two Houses shall elect a Council.

Removal by impeachment or address.

Section 5. Every person holding any civil office under this State, may be removed by impeachment, for misdemeanor in office; and every person holding any office, may be removed by the Governor with the advice of the Council, on the address of both branches of the Legislature. But before such address shall pass either House, the causes of removal shall be stated and entered on the journal of

the House in which it originated, and a copy thereof served on the person in office, that he may be admitted to a hearing in his defence.

Section 6. The tenure of all offices, which are not or shall not be otherwise provided for, shall be during the pleasure of the Governor and Council.

Tenure of office.

Section 7. While the public expenses shall be assessed on polls and estates, a general valuation shall be taken at least once in ten years.

Valuation.

Section 8. All taxes upon real and personal estate, assessed by authority of this State, shall be apportioned and assessed equally, according to the just value thereof; but the Legislature shall have power to levy a tax upon intangible personal property at such rate as it deems wise and equitable without regard to the rate applied to other classes of property. Nothing shall prevent the Legislature from providing for the assessment of the following types of real estate wherever situated in accordance with a valuation based upon the current use thereof and in accordance with such conditions as the Legislature may enact:

(Amended by Amendments xvii, xxxvi, cxiv.)

Taxation.

Intangible property.

Permits valuation of certain lands upon current use.

1. Farms and agricultural lands, timberland and woodlands;
2. Open space lands which are used for recreation or the enjoyment of scenic or natural beauty;
3. Lands used for game management or wildlife sanctuaries.

In implementing the foregoing, the Legislature shall provide that any change of use higher than those set forth above, except when the change is occasioned by a transfer resulting from the exercise or threatened exercise of the power of eminent domain, shall result in the imposition of a minimum penalty equal to the tax which would have been imposed over the 5 years preceding such change of use had such real estate been assessed at its highest and best use, less all taxes paid on said real estate over the preceding 5 years, and interest, upon such reasonable and equitable basis as the Legislature shall determine.

Proviso.

Section 9. The Legislature shall never, in any manner, suspend or surrender the power of taxation.

(Added by Amendment xvii.)
Power of taxation.

Section 10. Sheriffs shall be elected by the people of their respective counties, by a plurality of the votes given in on the Tuesday following the first Monday of November, and shall hold their offices for two years from the first day of January next after their election, unless sooner removed as hereinafter provided.

(Added by Amendment ix as Sec. 9. Amended by Amendments xxxviii, lxxxiii.)

Tenure of sheriffs.

Whenever the Governor and Council upon complaint, due notice and hearing shall find that a sheriff is not faithfully or efficiently performing any duty imposed upon him by law, the Governor may remove such sheriff from office and with the advice and consent of the Council appoint another sheriff in his place for the remainder of the term for which such removed sheriff was elected. All vacancies in the office of sheriff, other than those caused by removal in the manner aforesaid shall be filled in the same manner as is provided in the case of judges and registers of probate.

Section 11. The Attorney General shall be chosen biennially by joint ballot of the Senators and Representatives in convention. Vacancy in said office occurring when the Legislature is not in session, may be filled by appointment by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council.

(Added by Amendment ix as Sec. 10. Amended by Amendments xviii, xxlii.)

Attorney General.

(Added by Amendment xii as Sec. 16.)

(Amended by Amendment xlv.)
Voting districts.

(Added by Amendment xx.)

Bribery at elections.

(Added by Amendment vi.
Amended by Amendments xxxv, xli, xlii, xliii, xlv, lv, lxxvii, lxxv, lxxxii, cii, cvii, cxii.)

State debt limit, exceptions.

Financial statement in connection with bond ratification election.

Debt limit on temporary loans.

(Added by Amendment lxxxii.
Amended by Amendments xcvi, ci, cviii, cix.)

Authority to insure, appropriate moneys and issue bonds for, the payment of industrial, manufacturing, fishing and agricultural mortgage loans.

(Added by Amendment cil.
Amended by Amendment cvi.)

Section 12. The Legislature may by law authorize the dividing of towns into voting districts for all state and national elections, and prescribe the manner in which the votes shall be received, counted, and the result of the election declared.

Section 13. The Legislature may enact laws excluding from the right of suffrage, for a term not exceeding ten years, all persons convicted of bribery at any election, or of voting at any election, under the influence of a bribe.

Section 14. The credit of the State shall not be directly or indirectly loaned in any case, except as provided in sections 14-A, 14-B, 14-C, 14-D and 14-E. The Legislature shall not create any debt or debts, liability or liabilities, on behalf of the State, which shall singly, or in the aggregate, with previous debts and liabilities hereafter incurred at any one time, exceed two million dollars, except to suppress insurrection, to repeal invasion, or for purposes of war, and except for temporary loans to be paid out of money raised by taxation during the fiscal year in which they are made; and excepting also that whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, by proper enactment ratified by a majority of the electors voting thereon at a general or special election, the Legislature may authorize the issuance of bonds on behalf of the State at such times and in such amounts and for such purposes as approved by such action; but this shall not be construed to refer to any money that has been, or may be deposited with this State by the Government of the United States, or to any fund which the State shall hold in trust for any Indian tribe. Whenever ratification by the electors is essential to the validity of bonds to be issued on behalf of the State, the question submitted to the electors shall be accompanied by a statement setting forth the total amount of bonds of the State outstanding and unpaid, the total amount of bonds of the State authorized and unissued, and the total amount of bonds of the State contemplated to be issued if the enactment submitted to the electors be ratified. Temporary loans to be paid out of moneys raised by taxation during any fiscal year shall not exceed in the aggregate during the fiscal year in question an amount greater than 10% of all the moneys appropriated, authorized and allocated by the Legislature from undedicated revenues to the General Fund and dedicated revenues to the Highway Fund for that fiscal year, exclusive of proceeds or expenditures from the sale of bonds, or greater than 1% of the total valuation of the State of Maine, whichever is the lesser.

Section 14-A. For the purposes of fostering, encouraging and assisting the physical location, settlement and resettlement of industrial, manufacturing, fishing and agricultural enterprises within the State, the Legislature by proper enactment may insure the payment of mortgage loans on the real estate and personal property within the State of such industrial, manufacturing, fishing and agricultural enterprises not exceeding in the aggregate \$80,000,000 in amount at any one time and may also appropriate moneys and authorize the issuance of bonds on behalf of the State at such times and in such amounts as it may determine to make payments insured as aforesaid. For the purposes of this section, a documented fishing vessel shall be construed as real estate.

Section 14-B. For the purpose of fostering, encouraging and assisting the physical location, settlement and resettlement of recreational projects within the State, the Legislature by proper enactment

may insure the payment of mortgage loans on real estate and personal property within the State of such recreational projects not exceeding in the aggregate seventeen million dollars in amount at any one time outstanding and may also appropriate moneys and authorize the issuance of bonds on behalf of the State at such times and in such amounts as it may determine to make payments insured as aforesaid.

Authority to insure, appropriate moneys and issue bonds for, the payment of mortgage loans for recreational projects.

Section 14-C. In order to encourage and assist in the provision and construction of public school buildings in the State, the Legislature by proper enactment may insure the payment of revenue bonds of the Maine School Building Authority on school projects within the State not exceeding in the aggregate twenty-five million dollars in amount at any one time and may also appropriate moneys and authorize the issuance of bonds on behalf of the State at such times and in such amounts as it may determine to make payments insured as aforesaid.

(Added by Amendment cxii.)

Authority to insure, appropriate moneys and issue bonds for, the payment of revenue bonds of the Maine School Building Authority.

Section 14-D. For the purpose of fostering and encouraging the acquisition, construction, repair and remodeling of houses owned or to be owned by members of the 2 tribes on the several Indian reservations, the Legislature by proper enactment may insure the payment of mortgage loans on such houses not exceeding in the aggregate \$1,000,000 in amount at any one time and may also appropriate moneys and authorize the issuance of bonds on behalf of the State at such times and in such amounts as it may determine to make payments insured as aforesaid.

(Added by Amendment cxix.)

Authority to insure, appropriate moneys and issue bonds for, the payment of mortgage loans for Indian housing.

Section 14-E. For the purposes of recognizing the services and sacrifices of Maine's men and women who have served their state and country through honorable service in the Armed Forces of the United States in time of war or national emergency; enlarging the opportunities for employment of Maine's veterans; insuring the preservation and betterment of the economy of the State of Maine; and stimulating the flow of private investment funds to Maine's veterans, the Legislature by proper enactment may insure the payment of up to eighty percent of any mortgage loan to resident Maine veterans of the Armed Forces of the United States, when such loans are made in connection with such legitimate purposes and under such terms and conditions as the Legislature may determine, not exceeding in the aggregate two million dollars in amount at any one time and may also appropriate moneys and authorize the issuance of bonds on behalf of the State at such times and in such amounts as it may determine to make payments insured as aforesaid.

(Added by Amendment cxx.)

Authority to insure Maine Veterans' mortgage loans up to 80%, and to appropriate moneys and issue bonds for the payment of same.

Section 15. No city or town shall hereafter create any debt or liability, which singly, or in the aggregate with previous debts or liabilities, shall exceed seven and one-half percent of the last regular valuation of said city or town; provided, however, that the adoption of this article shall not be construed as applying to any fund received in trust by said city or town, nor to any loan for the purpose of renewing existing loans or for war, or to temporary loans to be paid out of money raised by taxation, during the year in which they are made. Long term rental agreements not exceeding forty years under contracts with the Maine School Building Authority shall not be debts or liabilities within the provisions of this section.

(Added by Amendment xxii. Amended by Amendments xxxiv, lxxiii, lxxvi, lxxx.)

Municipal indebtedness limited.

Certain rental contracts with Maine School Building Authority not included.

Section 16. Augusta is hereby declared to be the seat of government of this State.

(Added by Amendment xxxiii as Sec. 20.) Seat of government.

(Added by Amendment lxxxv as Sec. 21.)

Continuity of Government in case of enemy attack.

Section 17. Notwithstanding any general or special provision of this Constitution, the Legislature, in order to insure continuity of state and local governmental operations in periods of emergency resulting from disasters caused by enemy attack, shall have the power and the immediate duty to provide 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 to adopt such other measures as may be necessary and proper for insuring the continuity of governmental operations including but not limited to the financing thereof. In the exercise of the powers hereby conferred the Legislature shall in all respects conform to the requirements of this Constitution except to the extent that in the judgment of the Legislature so to do would be impracticable or would admit of undue delay.

(Added by Amendment lxxxvi as Sec. 19-A.)

Limitation on use of funds of Maine State Retirement System.

Section 18. All of the assets, and proceeds or income therefrom, of the Maine State Retirement System or any successor system and all contributions and payments made to the system to provide for retirement and related benefits shall be held, invested or disbursed as in trust for the exclusive purpose of providing for such benefits and shall not be encumbered for, or diverted to, other purposes.

(Added by Amendment lxii as Sec. 22.)

Limitation on expenditure of motor vehicle and motor vehicle fuel revenues.

Section 19. All revenues derived from fees, excises and license taxes relating to registration, operation and use of vehicles on public highways, and to fuels used for the propulsion of such vehicles shall be expended solely for cost of administration, statutory refunds and adjustments, payment of debts and liabilities incurred in construction and reconstruction of highways and bridges, the cost of construction, reconstruction, maintenance and repair of public highways and bridges under the direction and supervision of a state department having jurisdiction over such highways and bridges and expense for state enforcement of traffic laws and shall not be diverted for any purpose, provided that these limitations shall not apply to revenue from an excise tax on motor vehicles imposed in lieu of personal property tax.

Proviso.

ARTICLE X.

Additional Provisions.

Section 1. (See Section 7 and Note.)

Section 2. (See Section 7 and Note.)

Laws now in force continue until repealed.

Section 3. All laws now in force in this State, and not repugnant to this Constitution, shall remain, and be in force, until altered or repealed by the Legislature, or shall expire by their own limitation.

(Amended by Amendments xxiii, xxxii, xxxvii, lxxxiii.)

Amendments to Constitution.

Section 4. The Legislature, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, may propose amendments to this Constitution; and when any amendments shall be so agreed upon, a resolution shall be passed and sent to the selectmen of the several towns, and the assessors of the several plantations, empowering and directing them to notify the inhabitants of their respective towns and plantations, in the manner prescribed by law, at the next biennial meetings in the month of November, or to meet in the manner prescribed by law for calling and holding biennial meetings of said inhabitants for the election of Senators and Representatives, on the

Tuesday following the first Monday of November following the passage of said resolve, to give in their votes on the question, whether such amendment shall be made; and if it shall appear that a majority of the inhabitants voting on the question are in favor of such amendment, it shall become a part of this Constitution.

Section 5. (See Section 7 and Note.)

Section 6. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court shall arrange the Constitution, as amended, under appropriate titles and in proper articles, parts and sections, omitting all sections, clauses and words not in force and making no other changes in the provisions or language thereof, and shall submit the same to the Legislature; and such arrangement of the Constitution shall be made and submitted to the regular session of the Legislature in 1973 and every ten years thereafter unless sooner authorized by the Legislature; and the draft and arrangement, when approved by the Legislature, shall be enrolled on parchment and deposited in the office of the Secretary of State; and printed copies thereof shall be prefixed to the books containing the Revised Statutes of the State. And the Constitution, with the amendments made thereto, in accordance with the provisions thereof, shall be the supreme law of the State.

(Amended by Amendments xxi, lxx, civ.)

Constitution to be arranged by Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court.

Constitution to be enrolled and printed with laws.

Supreme law of the State.

Section 7. Sections one, two and five, of Article ten of the Constitution, shall hereafter be omitted in any printed copies thereof prefixed to the laws of the State; but this shall not impair the validity of acts under those sections; and said section five shall remain in full force, as part of the Constitution, according to the stipulations of said section, with the same effect as if contained in said printed copies.

(Added by Amendment xxi.)

Original sections 1, 2, 5, of art. x, not to be printed.

Section 5 in full force.

Note: The omitted sections may be found in the text of the Constitution prefixed to the official publication of the laws passed by the first Legislature of the State, which convened May 31, 1820, pages xxiv-xxvii, and pages xxviii-xxxi; in the text of the Constitution prefixed to the publication of the Laws of Maine, authorized by Resolve of March 8, 1821, Volume 1, pages 41-50, and in such text prefixed to the Revised Statutes of 1841, 1857 and 1871.

Amendment Notes

Each Article of the amendments is identified by the Resolve proposing its submission for adoption. The placement of each in the Constitution identifies it in the arrangement made pursuant to Section 6 of Article X. Parentheses indicate that the section identified has been repealed, or omitted as not in force.

In the present codification, based upon the 1965 codified text prepared by Chief Justice Robert B. Williamson, with Articles C through CXX of the amendments, it is noted:

1. Article II, Section 1. Under *Dunn v. Blumstein*, 1972, _____ U.S. _____, 92 S.Ct. 995, 31 L.Ed.2d 274, similar durational residence requirements as were present in Section I of Article II were declared unconstitutional and thus such durational residence provisions are not now in force and were omitted.
2. Article II, Section 1. Under Section 201 of the Voting Rights Act Amendments of 1970, Congress suspended for a five-year period all literacy tests and similar voting eligibility requirements imposed by any State in the Union, and the Act was declared constitutional in *Oregon v. Mitchell*, 1970, 400 U.S. 112, 91 S.Ct. 260, 27 L.Ed.2d 272. Although under suspension, such literacy tests to determine voting eligibility remain a part of the Constitution.
3. Article VIII, Part Second, Section 2. This constitutional provision appeared as Section 8-A of Article IX in the 1965 codification text.

Renumbering

Section 2 of Part Second of Article IV of 1965 text has been renumbered as Section 3 of Part Second of Article IV.

Section 3 of Part Second of Article IV of 1965 text has been renumbered as Section 4 of Part Second of Article IV.

Section 4 of Part Second of Article IV of 1965 text has been renumbered as Section 5 of Part Second of Article IV.

Section 5 of Part Second of Article IV of 1965 text has been renumbered as Section 6 of Part Second of Article IV.

Section 6 of Part Second of Article IV of 1965 text has been renumbered as Section 7 of Part Second of Article IV.

Section 7 of Part Second of Article IV of 1965 text has been renumbered as Section 8 of Part Second of Article IV.

Article	Resolve Proposing Submission	Placement in this Codification	Effective Date
I	1834, c. 43	Art. IV, Pt. 1, § 5	4 Feb 1835
II	1837, c. 74	Art. I, § 10	21 Mar 1838
III	1839, c. 69	Art. VI, § 4	10 Jan 1840
IV	1841, c. 181	Art. IV, Pt. 1, § 2	17 Mar 1842
V	1844, c. 281	Art. IV, Pt. 1, § 5	26 Mar 1845
		Art. IV, Pt. 2, § 3	
		Art. IV, Pt. 2, § 4	
		Art. IV, Pt. 2, § 5	
		Art. IV, Pt. 3, § 1	
		Art. V, Pt. 1, § 2	
		Art. V, Pt. 1, § 3	
		Art. V, Pt. 2, § 2	
		Art. IX, § 4	
VI	1847, c. 29	Art. IX, § 14	29 Jul 1848
VII	1847, c. 45	Art. IV, Pt. 1, § 5	29 Jul 1848
VIII	1850, c. 274	Amends each section amended by Art. V by restoring the original language.	30 May 1851
IX	1855, c. 273	Art. V, Pt. 1, § 8	28 Feb 1856
		Art. VI, §§ 2-6	
		Art. VI, (§ 8)	
		Art. VII, § 3	
		Art. IX, § 10	
		Art. IX, § 11	
X	1864, c. 344	Art. II, § 1	6 Oct 1864
		Art. II, § 4	
		Art. IV, Pt. 1, § 5	
		Art. IV, Pt. 2, § 3	
		Art. IV, Pt. 2, § 4	
		Art. V, Pt. 1, § 3	
		Art. IX, (§ 12)	
XI	1868, c. 276	Art. IX, (§ 15)	8 Oct 1868
XII	1869, c. 91	Art. IX, § 12	6 Jan 1870
XIII	1875, c. 98	Art. IV, Pt. 2, § 4	5 Jan 1876
		Art. IV, Pt. 2, § 5	
XIV	1875, c. 98	Art. IV, Pt. 3, § 13	5 Jan 1876
		Art. IV, Pt. 3, § 14	
XV	1875, c. 98	Art. V, Pt. 1, § 11	5 Jan 1876
XVI	1875, c. 98	Art. V, Pt. 1, § 8	5 Jan 1876
		Art. VI, (§ 8)	
XVII	1875, c. 98	Art. IX, § 8	5 Jan 1876
		Art. IX, § 9	
XVIII	1875, c. 98	Art. IX, § 11	5 Jan 1876
XIX	1875, c. 98	Art. IV, Pt. 3, § 15	5 Jan 1876
XX	1875, c. 98	Art. IX, § 13	5 Jan 1876
XXI	1875, c. 98	Art. X, § 6	5 Jan 1876
		Art. X, § 7	
XXII	1877, c. 292	Art. IX, § 15	2 Jan 1878
XXIII	1879, c. 151	Art. II, § 4	18 Mar 1880
		Art. IV, Pt. 1, § 2	
		Art. IV, Pt. 1, § 5	
		Art. IV, Pt. 2, § 5	
		Art. IV, Pt. 3, § 1	
		Art. V, Pt. 1, § 2	

CONSTITUTION OF MAINE

Article	Resolve Proposing Submission	Placement in this Codification	Effective Date
XXIII	1879, c. 151	Art. V, Pt. 1, § 13 Art. V, Pt. 2, § 2 Art. V, Pt. 3, § 1 Art. V, Pt. 4, § 1 Art. V, Pt. 4, § 4 Art. VI, § 6 Art. VII, § 3 Art. IX, § 4 Art. IX, § 11 Art. IX, (§ 12) Art. X, § 4	18 Mar 1880
XXIV	1880, c. 159	Art. V, Pt. 1, § 3	20 Oct 1880
XXV	1880, c. 217	Art. IV, Pt. 1, § 2	20 Oct 1880
XXVI	1883, c. 93	Adopted an Amendment (Prohibition), repealed by Amendment LIV.	7 Jan 1885
XXVII	1887, c. 80	Art. V, Pt. 4, § 1	2 Jan 1889
XXVIII	1891, c. 100	Art. VII, § 3	4 Jan 1893
XXIX	1891, c. 109	Art. II, § 1	4 Jan 1893
XXX	1897, c. 259	Art. IV, Pt. 2, § 5	5 Jan 1898
XXXI	1907, c. 121	Art. IV, Pt. 1, § 1 Art. IV, Pt. 3, § 1 Art. IV, Pt. 3, § 16 Art. IV, Pt. 3, § 17 Art. IV, Pt. 3, § 18 Art. IV, Pt. 3, § 19 Art. IV, Pt. 3, § 20 Art. IV, Pt. 3, § 21 Art. IV, Pt. 3, § 22	6 Jan 1909
XXXII	1907, c. 238	Art. X, § 4	6 Jan 1909
XXXIII	1911, c. 210	Art. IX, § 16	12 Jul 1913
XXXIV	1911, c. 221	Art. IX, § 15	12 Jul 1913
XXXV	1912, c. 1	Art. IX, § 14 Art. IX, (§ 17)	12 Jul 1913
XXXVI	1913, c. 264	Art. IX, § 8	3 Jul 1915
XXXVII	1913, c. 354	Art. X, § 4	3 Jul 1915
XXXVIII	1917, c. 30	Art. IX, § 10	25 Sep 1917
XXXIX	1917, c. 116	Art. IV, Pt. 1, § 3	25 Sep 1917
XL	1919, c. 24	Art. VII, § 1 Art. VII, § 2 Art. VII, § 3 Art. VII, § 4 Art. VII, § 5	24 Sep 1919
XLI	1919, c. 110	Art. IX, § 14 Art. IX, (§ 18)	24 Sep 1919
XLII	1919, c. 155	Art. IX, § 14	24 Sep 1919
XLIII	1919, c. 168	Art. IX, § 14 Art. IX, (§ 17)	24 Sep 1919
XLIV	1919, c. 108	Art. II, § 1	7 Jan 1920
XLV	1919, c. 173	Art. IX, § 14 Art. IX, (§ 19)	22 Sep 1920
XLVI	1919, c. 22	Art. IX, § 12	22 Sep 1920
XLVII	1921, c. 87	Art. IV, Pt. 1, § 5	4 Oct 1921

Article	Resolve Proposing Submission	Placement in this Codification	Effective Date
XLVIII	1925, c. 71	Art. IX, (§ 17)	29 Sep 1925
XLIX	1925, c. 118	Art. IX, (§ 17)	29 Sep 1925
L	1929, c. 141	Art. V, Pt. 2, § 2	27 Sep 1929
LI	1929, c. 147	Art. IX, (§ 17)	25 Oct 1929
LII	1929, c. 177	Art. IX, (§ 17)	25 Oct 1929
LIII	1931, c. 133	Art. IV, Pt. 2, § 1	7 Oct 1931
		Art. IV, Pt. 2, (§ 2)	
		Art. IV, Pt. 2, § 5	
LIV	1933, c. 219	Repealed Amendment XXVI (Prohibition).	1 Oct 1934
LV	1933, c. 222	Art. IX, § 14	1 Oct 1934
LVI	1933, c. 223	Art. IX, (§ 20)	1 Oct 1934
LVII	1935, c. 81	Art. II, § 1	8 Oct 1935
LVIII	1935, c. 96	Art. IX, (§ 17)	8 Oct 1935
LIX	1935, c. 110	Art. II, § 5	8 Oct 1935
LX	1935, c. 133	Art. IX, (§ 18)	8 Oct 1935
LXI	1937, c. 4	Art. II, § 1	3 Oct 1938
LXII	1943, c. 53	Art. IX, § 19	27 Oct 1944
LXIII	1947, c. 37	Art. IV, Pt. 3, § 17	20 Oct 1948
LXIV	1947, c. 153	Art. IV, Pt. 3, § 7	20 Oct 1948
LXV	1949, c. 29	Art. X, § 6	12 Oct 1950
LXVI	1949, c. 61	Art. IV, Pt. 3, § 18	12 Oct 1950
LXVII	1949, c. 99	Art. IX, § 14	12 Oct 1950
LXVIII	1949, c. 184	Art. IX, (§ 17)	12 Oct 1950
LXIX	1949, c. 211	Art. IV, Pt. 1, § 3	12 Oct 1950
LXX	1951, c. 102	Art. V, Pt. 4, § 1	26 Sep 1951
LXXI	1951, c. 110	Art. IV, Pt. 3, § 18	26 Sep 1951
LXXII	1951, c. 126	Art. IV, Pt. 3, § 19	26 Sep 1951
LXXIII	1951, c. 127	Art. IX, § 15	26 Sep 1951
LXXIV	1951, c. 130	Art. II, § 4	26 Sep 1951
LXXV	1951, c. 179	Art. IX, § 14	26 Sep 1951
		Art. IX, (§ 17)	
		Art. IX, (§ 18)	
LXXVI	1953, c. 78	Art. IX, § 15	21 Sep 1954
LXXVII	1953, c. 97	Art. II, § 1	21 Sep 1954
		Art. IV, Pt. 1, § 2	
LXXVIII	1955, c. 97	Art. V, Pt. 1, § 11	26 Sep 1955
LXXIX	1955, c. 100	Art. V, Pt. 1, § 4	26 Sep 1955
LXXX	1955, c. 101	Art. IX, § 15	26 Sep 1955
LXXXI	1955, c. 102	Art. IX, (§ 12)	26 Sep 1955
LXXXII	1957, c. 159	Art. IX, § 14	19 Sep 1957
		Art. IX, § 14-A	
LXXXIII	1957, c. 94	Art. II, § 4	19 Sep 1957
		Art. IV, Pt. 3, § 20	
		Art. VI, § 6	
		Art. IX, § 10	
		Art. X, § 4	
LXXXIV	1957, c. 95	Art. II, § 4	19 Sep 1957
		Art. V, Pt. 1, § 2	
		Art. V, Pt. 1, § 3	
		Art. V, Pt. 1, § 14	
LXXXV	1959, c. 52	Art. IX, § 17	30 Nov 1960
LXXXVI	1961, c. 95	Art. IX, § 18	21 Nov 1962
LXXXVII	1961, c. 106	Art. VIII, Pt. 2, § 2	21 Nov 1962

CONSTITUTION OF MAINE

Article	Resolve Proposing Submission	Placement in this Codification	Effective Date
LXXXVIII	1963, c. 75	Art. IV, Pt. 1, § 2 Art. IV, Pt. 1, (§ 2-A) Art. IV, Pt. 1, § 3 Art. IV, Pt. 1, § 5	20 Nov 1963
LXXXIX	1963, c. 110	Art. I, § 6-A	20 Nov 1963
XC	1963, c. 102	Art. V, Pt. 1, § 11	18 Nov 1964
XCI	1963, c. 103	Art. IX, § 1	18 Nov 1964
XCH	1963, c. 104	Art. IV, Pt. 2, § 4 Art. IV, Pt. 2, § 5	18 Nov 1964
XCHH	1963, c. 105	Art. V, Pt. 4, § 4	18 Nov 1964
XCIV	1963, c. 111	Art. VI	18 Nov 1964
XCV	1963, c. 117	Art. V, Pt. 1, § 7	18 Nov 1964
XCVI	1963, c. 118	Art. V, Pt. 1, § 3	18 Nov 1964
XCVII	1963, c. 119	Art. V, Pt. 1, § 14	18 Nov 1964
XCVIII	1963, c. 120	Art. IX, § 14-A	18 Nov 1964
XCIX	1963, c. 124	Art. IV, Pt. 1, § 5 Art. IV, Pt. 2, § 3	18 Nov 1964
C	1965, c. 34	Art. II, § 1	12 Nov 1965
CI	1965, c. 49	Art. IX, § 14-A	12 Nov 1965
CII	1965, c. 51	Art. IX, § 14 Art. IX, § 14-B	12 Nov 1965
CIII	1965, c. 87	Art. IV, Pt. 2, § 1 Art. IV, Pt. 2, § 2 Art. IV, Pt. 2, § 3 Art. IV, Pt. 2, § 4 Art. IV, Pt. 2, § 5	28 Nov 1966
CIV	1967, c. 63	Art. X, § 6	20 Nov 1967
CV	1967, c. 73	Art. VIII, Pt. 1, § 2	20 Nov 1967
CVI	1967, c. 76 1967, c. 77	Art. IX, § 14-B Art. VI, § 6 (Rp) Contingent upon future action of the Legislature	20 Nov 1967
CVII	1967, c. 78	Art. IX, § 14	20 Nov 1967
CVIII	1967, c. 84	Art. IX, § 14-A	20 Nov 1967
CIX	1967, c. 88	Art. IX, § 14-A	22 Nov 1968
CX	1969, c. 28	Art. IV, Pt. 2, § 1 Art. IV, Pt. 2, § 2	17 Nov 1969
CXI	1969, c. 29	Art. VIII, Pt. 2, § 1	17 Nov 1969
CXII	1969, c. 31	Art. IX, § 14 Art. IX, § 14-C	17 Nov 1969
CXIII	1969, c. 33	Art. II, § 1	18 Nov 1970
CXIV	1969, c. 34	Art. IX, § 8	18 Nov 1970
CXV	1969, c. 74	Art. IV, Pt. 3, § 1	18 Nov 1970
CXVI	1971, c. 1	Art. II, § 1	17 Nov 1971
CXVII	1971, c. 2	Art. V, Pt. 1, § 2	17 Nov 1971
CXVIII	1971, c. 4	Art. VIII, Pt. 1, § 2	17 Nov 1971
CXIX	1971, c. 3	Art. IX, § 14-D	22 Nov 1972
CXX	1971, c. 4	Art. IX, § 14 Art. IX, § 14-E	22 Nov 1972

INDEX

TO CONSTITUTION OF MAINE

ABSENCE AND ABSENTEES

Legislative members, compelling attendance, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 3.

ABSENT VOTERS

Generally, Art. 2, § 4.
Military forces, Art. 2, § 4.

ABUSE

Legislative members by nonmembers, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 6.

ACADEMIES

Endowment, Art. 8.

ACCUSATIONS

Right of accused, Art. 1, § 6.

ACTIONS AND PROCEEDINGS

Attorneys, representation, Art. 1, § 20.

ADDRESS OF LEGISLATURE

Removal of public officers, Art. 9, § 5.
Judges, Art. 6, § 4.

ADJOURNMENT

Elections, Art. 9, § 4.
Legislature, Art. 4, pt. 3, §§ 2, 12;
Art. 5, pt. 1, § 13.
Quorum, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 3.

ADJUTANT GENERAL

Generally, Art. 7, § 3.
Incompatible offices, Art. 9, § 2.

AFFIRMATIONS

Oaths and Affirmations, generally, this index.

AGE

Electors, Art. 2, § 1.
Governor, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 4.
House of Representatives, Art. 4, pt. 1, § 4.
Senators, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 6.

AGENTS

State treasurer, trade or commerce, Art. 5, pt. 4, § 3.

AID

Enemies, treason, Art. 1, § 12.

ALDERMEN

Election procedures, Art. 4, pt. 1, § 5.

ALIENS

House of Representatives, determination of number, Art. 4, pt. 1, § 2.

ALTERATION

Government, power inherent in people, Art. 1, § 2.

AMENDMENTS

Constitution of Maine, Art. 10, § 4.
Constitutional convention, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 15.
Direct initiative, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 18.
Legislative bills, orders or resolutions, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 9.

APPORTIONMENT

House of Representatives, Art. 4, pt. 1, §§ 2, 3.

APPROPRIATIONS

Agriculture, insuring payment of loan, Art. 9, § 14-A.
Compensation and salaries, time effective, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 16.
Fishing, insuring payment of loan, Art. 9, § 14-A.
Housing for Indians, insuring payment of loan, Art. 9, § 14-D.
Industrial enterprises, insuring payment of loan, Art. 9, § 14-A.
Initiative legislation, effective date, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 19.
Maine School Building Authority, insuring payment of loan, Art. 9, § 14-C.
Manufacturing, insuring payment of loan, Art. 9, § 14-A.
Recreational purposes, insuring payment of loan, Art. 9, § 14-B.
Referendum, effective date, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 19.
Resident Maine Veterans, insuring payment of loan, Art. 9, § 14-E.
Students in higher education, insuring payment of loan, Art. 8, § 2.

ARMED FORCES

Military Forces, generally, this index.

ARMS

Keeping and bearing, Art. 1, § 16.
Military Forces, Art. 7, § 4.

ARMY

Military Forces, generally, this index.

ARREST

Election day, Art. 2, § 2.
Executive council, Art. 5, pt. 2, § 2.
Legislature, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 8.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY

Legislative members by nonmembers, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 6.

ASSEMBLY

Right of, Art. 1, § 15.

ATTAINDER, BILLS OF

Generally, Art. 1, § 11.

ATTENDANCE

Legislative members, compelling, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 3.

ATTORNEY GENERAL

Election, joint ballot of legislatures, Art. 9, § 11.
Incompatible offices, Art. 9, § 2.
Vacancy in office, Art. 9, § 11.

ATTORNEYS

Accused's counsel, Art. 1, § 6.
County attorneys, incompatible offices, Art. 9, § 2.
Right to attorney, civil cases, Art. 1, § 20.

AUGUSTA

Seat of government, Art. 9, § 20.

AUTHORITIES

School building authority, rental agreements, limitation on indebtedness, Art. 9, § 15.

AUTOMOBILES

Limitation on expenditures of revenue, Art. 9, § 19.

BAIL AND RECOGNIZANCE

Generally, Art. 1, § 9.
Capital offenses, Art. 1, § 10.
Excessive bail, Art. 1, § 9.

BALLOTS

Elections, Art. 2, § 1; Art. 9, § 16.
Initiative legislation, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 20.
Joint ballots. Legislature, this index.
Referendum, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 20.

BILL OF RIGHTS

Declaration, Art. 1, § 1 et seq.

BILLS

Legislature, Art. 4, pt. 3, §§ 2, 9.

BILLS OF ATTAINDER

Generally, Art. 1, § 11.

BONDS

Industrial building construction, municipalities, Art. 8, pt. 2, § 2.
Industrial enterprises, insuring payment of mortgages, Art. 9, § 14-A.
State debt limit, Art. 9, §§ 14, 14-A, 14-B, 14-C, 14-D, 14-E.

BONDS (OFFICERS AND FIDUCIARIES)

State treasurer, Art. 5, pt. 4, § 2.

BREACH OF PEACE

Arrest, election day, Art. 2, § 2.
Legislature, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 4.
Nonmembers, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 6.
Exemption from arrest, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 8.

BRIBERY

Elections, Art. 9, § 13.

BRIDGES

Motor vehicle revenues, limitation on expenditures, Art. 9, § 19.

BROKERS

State treasurer, engaging in business, Art. 5, pt. 4, § 3.

CANDIDATES

Libel, Art. 1, § 4.

CAPITAL OFFENSES

Bail, Art. 1, § 10.
Presentment or indictment, Art. 1, § 7.

CENSUS

Federal census, State senators, determination of number, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 2.
House of Representatives, determining a number, Art. 4, pt. 1, § 2.

CHARACTER AND REPUTATION

Injury to reputation, redress, Art. 1, § 19.

CHARGES

Oaths and affirmations, Art. 9, § 1.

CHIEF JUSTICE

Supreme judicial court,
Arranging constitution, Art. 10, § 6.
Oaths and affirmations, administration, Art. 9, § 1.

CHILDREN

Juvenile delinquents,
Commutation of sentence, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 11.
Pardons and reprieves, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 11.

CITIES

Municipalities, generally, this index.

CITIZENS AND CITIZENSHIP

Council, Art. 5, pt. 2, § 1.
Electors, Art. 2, § 1.
Governor, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 4.
House of Representatives, Art. 4, pt. 1, § 4.

CIVIL POWER

Subordination of military, Art. 1, § 17.

CLASSES OF PROPERTY

Taxation, Art. 9, § 8.

CLERGYMEN

Military duty, exemption, Art. 7, § 5.

CLERKS

House of Representatives, choice, Art. 4, pt. 1, § 7.

CLERKS OF COURT

Incompatible offices, Art. 9, § 2.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Elections, students, Art. 2, § 1.
Endowments, Art. 8.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF

Army, navy and militia, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 7.

COMMISSION OF OFFICE

Generally, Art. 9, § 3.

COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE

Generally, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 11.

COMPENSATION AND SALARIES

Governor, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 6.
President of senate exercising office, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 14.
Speaker of house exercising office, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 14.
Legislature, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 7.
Appropriations, time of taking effect, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 16.
President of senate exercising office of governor, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 14.
Speaker of house exercising office of governor, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 14.
Supreme judicial court justices, Art. 6, § 2.

CONCURRENCE

Legislature,
Bills or resolutions, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 2.
Expulsion of member, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 4.

CONDEMNATION

Compensation, Art. 1, § 21.

CONFESSIONS

Treason, Art. 1, § 12.

CONGRESS

Executive council, members disqualified, Art. 5, pt. 2, § 4.
Incompatible offices, Art. 9, § 2.
Legislative members, qualification, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 11.

CONSCIENTIOUS SCRUPLES

Affirmation in lieu of oath, Art. 9, § 1.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

Amendments to constitution, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 15.

CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

Enemy attack, Art. 9, § 21.

CONTRACTS

Impairment, Art. 1, § 11.
Religious societies, teachers, Art. 1, § 3.

CONVENTIONS

Constitutional conventions, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 15.

COPIES

Accusations, right of accused, Art. 1, § 6.
Legislature,
Elections, lists of votes, Art. 4, pt. 1, § 5.
Votes for senator, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 3.

CORONERS

Appointment, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 8.
Legislative members, qualifications, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 11.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT

Military law, Art. 1, § 14.

CORPORATIONS

Formation under general law, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 14.
Municipal purposes, creation by special legislation, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 14.

CORRUPTION

Elections, Art. 9, § 13.

CORRUPTION OF BLOOD

Attainder, Art. 1, § 11.

COUNCIL

Governor and Council, generally, this index.

COUNSEL

Accused's counsel, Art. 1, § 6.
County attorneys, incompatible offices, Art. 9, § 2.
Right in civil cases, Art. 1, § 20.

COUNTIES

Legislative representatives, apportionment, Art. 4, pt. 1, §§ 2, 3.

COUNTY ATTORNEYS

Incompatible offices, Art. 9, § 2.

COURTS

Generally, Art. 6, § 1 et seq.
Clerks, incompatible offices, Art. 9, § 2.
Judges, generally, this index.
Justices of the peace, generally, this index.
Legislatures, libel and slander by senators and representatives, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 8.
Supreme Judicial Court, generally, this index.

CREDIT

State, limitation on debt, Art. 9, §§ 14, 14-A, 14-B, 14-C, 14-D, 14-E.

CRIMES AND OFFENSES

Generally, Art. 1, § 6.
Accused's counsel, Art. 1, § 6.
Arrest,
Election day, Art. 2, § 2.
Executive council, Art. 5, pt. 2, § 2.
Legislature, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 8.
Assault and battery, legislative members, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 6.

CRIMES AND OFFENSES—Cont'd

Bail, Art. 1, § 9.
 Capital offenses, Art. 1, § 10.
 Bribery, elections, Art. 9, § 13.
 Capital offenses,
 Bail, Art. 1, § 10.
 Presentment or indictment, Art. 1, § 7.
 Commutation of sentence, governor and council, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 11.
 Confessions, treason, Art. 1, § 12.
 Confrontation by witnesses, Art. 1, § 6.
 Cruel and unusual punishment, Art. 1, § 9.
 Double jeopardy, Art. 1, § 8.
 Excessive fines, Art. 1, § 9.
 Fines and penalties, Art. 1, § 9.
 Excessive fines, Art. 1, § 9.
 Remission, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 11.
 Habeas corpus, suspension of privilege, Art. 1, § 10.
 Impartial trial, right of accused, Art. 1, § 6.
 Indictment or presentment,
 Impeachment, Art. 1, § 7.
 Party convicted or acquitted, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 7.
 Infamous crimes, Art. 1, § 7.
 Right of accused, Art. 1, §§ 6, 7.
 Infamous crime, presentment or indictment, Art. 1, § 7.
 Jury trial, Art. 1, § 6.
 Libel, Art. 1, § 4.
 Right of accused, Art. 1, § 7.
 Legislature, nonmembers, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 6.
 Military forces, corporal punishment, Art. 1, § 14.
 Pardons and reprieves, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 11.
 Process, witnesses, right of accused, Art. 1, § 6.
 Public trial, right of accused, Art. 1, § 6.
 Remission, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 11.
 Rights of accused, Art. 1, § 6.
 Self-incrimination, Art. 1, § 6.
 Speedy trial, Art. 1, § 6.
 State officers and employees, impeachment, Art. 9, § 5.
 Treason, Art. 1, § 12.
 Arrest, election day, Art. 2, § 2.
 Legislature, arrest, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 8.
 Trial, Art. 1, § 6.
 Witnesses,
 Confrontation, Art. 1, § 6.
 Treason, Art. 1, § 12.

CRIPPLED PERSONS

Absentee voting, Art. 2, § 4.

CRUEL AND UNUSUAL**PUNISHMENT**

Generally, Art. 1, § 9.

DAMAGES

Eminent domain, Art. 1, § 21.
 Redress, Art. 1, § 19.

DEATH

Governor, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 14.

DEBATE

Legislature, liability, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 8.

DEBTS

Limitation,
 Municipalities, Art. 9, § 15.
 State, Art. 9, §§ 14, 14-A, 14-B, 14-C, 14-D, 14-E.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

Generally, Art. 1, § 1, et seq.

DEFENSE OF STATE

Legislative powers, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 1.

DEFENSES

Libel and slander, truth, Art. 1, § 4.

DEFINITIONS

Words and Phrases, generally, this index.

DELAY

Redress for injuries, Art. 1, § 19.

DEPOSITS

United States, state debt limit, Art. 9, § 14.

DEPUTIES

Secretary of state, Art. 5, pt. 3, § 2.
 Sheriffs, incompatible offices, Art. 9, § 2.

DISABLED PERSONS

Absentee voting, Art. 2, § 4.

DISASTERS

Continuity of government, Art. 9, § 21.

DISCIPLINE

Military forces, Art. 7, § 4.

DISEASES

Legislature, change of place of meeting, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 13.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT

Arrest, election day, Art. 2, § 2.
 Legislature, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 4.
 Arrest, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 8.
 Nonmembers, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 6.

DISTRICTS

Election districts, Art. 9, § 16.

DOMICILE AND RESIDENCE

Council, Art. 5, pt. 2, § 1.
 Electors, Art. 2, § 1.
 Governor, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 4.
 Military forces, elections, Art. 2, § 1.
 Representatives, Art. 4, pt. 1, § 4.

DOUBLE JEOPARDY

Generally, Art. 1, § 8.

EDUCATION

Generally, Art. 8.

ELECTIONS

Absentee voting, Art. 2, § 4.
 Examination of returns, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 4.
 House of representatives, Art. 4, pt. 1, § 5.
 Military forces, Art. 2, § 4.
 Election of governor, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 3.
 Adjournment, Art. 9, § 4.
 Age, electors, Art. 2, § 1.
 Aldermen, procedure, Art. 4, pt. 1, § 5.
 Amendments, constitution of Maine, Art. 10, § 4.
 Arrest, election day, Art. 2, § 2.
 Attorney general, Art. 9, § 11.
 Ballots, Art. 2, § 1; Art. 9, § 16.
 Initiative legislation, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 20.
 Joint ballots, Legislature, this index.
 Referendum, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 20.
 Bi-annual election, governor, vacancy in office, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 14.
 Bribery, Art. 9, § 13.
 Candidates, libel, Art. 1, § 4.
 Citizenship of electors, Art. 2, § 1.
 Council, Art. 5, pt. 2, § 2.
 By legislature, Art. 9, § 4.
 Day of election, Art. 2, § 4.
 Arrest, Art. 2, § 2.
 Districts, Art. 9, § 16.
 Domicile of electors, Art. 2, § 1.
 Electors, defined, initiative and referendum, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 20.
 Examination of returns, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 4.
 General election, defined, initiative and referendum, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 20.
 Governor, Art. 5, pt. 1, §§ 2, 3.
 Legislature, Art. 9, § 4.
 Qualification of electors, Art. 2, § 1.
 Time, Art. 2, § 4.
 Unincorporated territories, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 3.
 Vacancy in office, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 14.
 Guardianship, electors, Art. 2, § 1.
 Handicapped persons, absentee voting, Art. 2, § 4.
 House of Representatives, Art. 4, pt. 1, §§ 2, 4.
 Absentee votes, Art. 4, pt. 1, § 5.
 Judge of elections, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 3.
 Plantations, Art. 4, pt. 1, § 5.
 Qualification of electors, Art. 2, § 1.
 Time, Art. 2, § 4.
 Unincorporated territory, Art. 2, § 2.
 Vacancies, Art. 4, pt. 1, § 6.
 Indians, qualifications, Art. 2, § 1.
 Industrial building construction, municipalities, Art. 8, pt. 2, § 2.
 Initiative, generally, this index.
 Judges of probate, Art. 6, § 6.
 Legislature, adjournment, Art. 9, § 4.
 Libel, candidate, Art. 1, § 4.
 Loss of suffrage, bribery, Art. 9, § 13.
 Measure, defined, initiative and referendum, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 20.
 Military forces,
 Absentee voting, Art. 2, § 4.

Exemption from duty on election day, Art. 2, § 3.
 Qualifications, Art. 2, § 1.
 Municipal Elections, generally, this index.
 Officers of elections, initiative and referendum, governing law, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 22.
 People, defined, initiative and referendum, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 20.
 Physically handicapped persons, absentee voting, Art. 2, § 4.
 Plantations, house of representatives, Art. 4, pt. 1, § 5.
 Qualifications of electors, Art. 2, § 1.
 Recess of legislature, defined, initiative and referendum, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 20.
 Referendum, generally, this index.
 Registers of probate, Art. 6, § 6.
 Residence of electors, Art. 2, § 1.
 Result of elections, Art. 9, § 16.
 Returns,
 Absentee voting, examination of returns, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 4.
 Governor, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 3.
 Secretary of state, Art. 5, pt. 3, § 1.
 Seminary students, Art. 2, § 1.
 Senate, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 1.
 Determination of senators elected, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 5.
 Examination of returns, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 4.
 Judge of own elections, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 3.
 Procedure, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 3.
 Qualifications of electors, Art. 2, § 1.
 Time, Art. 2, § 4.
 Unincorporated territory, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 3.
 Sheriffs, Art. 9, § 10.
 Special election,
 Direct initiative of legislation, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 18.
 Referendum proceedings, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 17.
 State bonds, debt limit, Art. 9, §§ 14, 14-A, 14-B, 14-C, 14-D, 14-E.
 State treasurer, Art. 5, pt. 4, § 1.
 Students, seminaries, Art. 2, § 1.
 Tie votes, governor, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 3.
 Time, Art. 2, § 4.
 Amendment to Maine Constitution, Art. 10, § 4.
 Initiative legislation, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 18.
 Returns, governor, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 3.
 Senate, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 1.
 Towns,
 Senators, duties of clerk, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 3.
 Voting districts, Art. 9, § 16.
 Voting districts, towns, Art. 9, § 16.
 Voting machines, Art. 2, § 5.
 Wards, house of representatives, procedure, Art. 4, pt. 1, § 5.
 Written petitions, defined, referendum and initiative, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 20.

ELECTORS

Defined, initiative and referendum,
Art. 4, pt. 3, § 20.
Qualifications, Art. 2, § 1.

EMERGENCIES

Legislation, time of taking effect, Art.
4, pt. 3, § 16.

EMINENT DOMAIN

Compensation, Art. 1, § 21.

EMOLUMENTS

Legislature, increase in state office,
Art. 4, pt. 3, § 10.
Title of nobility, Art. 1, § 23.

EMPLOYEES

Officers and Employees, generally, this
index.

ENDOWMENTS

Colleges and seminaries, Art. 8.

ENEMY

Aid and comfort, treason, Art. 1, § 12.
Attack, continuity of government, Art.
9, § 21.
Legislature, change of place of meet-
ing because of danger, Art. 5, pt. 1,
§ 13.

ENROLLMENT

Generally, Art. 10, § 6.

EQUALITY OF MAN

Generally, Art. 1, § 1.

EVIDENCE OF INDEBTEDNESS

Agriculture, insuring payment of loan,
Art. 9, § 14-A.
Fishing, insuring payment of loan, Art.
9, § 14-A.
Housing for Indians, insuring payment
of loan, Art. 9, § 14-D.
Industrial enterprises, insuring pay-
ment of loan, Art. 9, § 14-A.
Maine School Building Authority, in-
suring payment of loan, Art. 9,
§ 14-C.
Manufacturing, insuring payment of
loan, Art. 9, § 14-A.
Recreational purposes, insuring pay-
ment of loan, Art. 9, § 14-B.
Resident Maine Veterans, insuring
payment of loan, Art. 9, § 14-E.
Students in higher education, insuring
payment of loan, Art. 8, § 2.

EX POST FACTO LAWS

Generally, Art. 1, § 11.

EXCESSIVE BAIL

Generally, Art. 1, § 9.

EXCESSIVE FINES

Generally, Art. 1, § 9.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Council, generally, this index.

EXECUTIVE POWER

Generally, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 1 et seq.

EXEMPTION

Arrest,
Election day, Art. 2, § 2.
Executive council, Art. 5, pt. 2, § 2.
Legislature, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 8.
Military duty, Art. 7, § 5.

EXPULSION

Legislative members, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 4.

FACTORS

State treasurer, engaging in trade or
business, Art. 5, pt. 4, § 3.

FELONIES

Crimes and Offenses, generally, this
index.

FINANCES

Continuity of government, enemy at-
tack, Art. 9, § 21.

FINES AND PENALTIES

Generally, Art. 1, § 9.
Excessive fines, Art. 1, § 9.
Legislature, compelling attendance of
absent members, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 3.
Remission, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 11.

FORFEITURE OF ESTATE

Attainder, Art. 1, § 11.

FORFEITURES

Remission, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 11.

FORMER JEOPARDY

Generally, Art. 1, § 8.

FORMS

Commission of office, Art. 9, § 3.
Oaths and affirmations, public officers,
Art. 9, § 1.

FREEDOM OF PUBLICATION

Generally, Art. 1, § 4.

FREEDOM OF RELIGION

Generally, Art. 1, § 3.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH

Generally, Art. 1, § 4.

FREEDOM OF WORSHIP

Generally, Art. 1, § 3.

GENERAL ELECTION

Defined, initiative and referendum,
Art. 4, pt. 3, § 20.

GIFTS

Literary institution, Art. 8.

GOVERNMENT

Power inherent in people, Art. 1, § 2.

GOVERNOR

Generally, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 1 et seq.
 Adjournment of legislature, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 13.
 Return of bills, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 2.
 Adjutant general, appointments, Art. 7, § 3.
 Age, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 4.
 Appointments, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 8.
 Adjutant general, Art. 7, § 3.
 Commissioned officers of militia, Art. 7, § 1.
 Approval, bills and resolutions of legislature, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 2.
 Citizenship, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 4.
 Commander in chief, army, navy and militia, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 7.
 Commission of offices, signatures, Art. 9, § 3.
 Commutations of sentence, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 11.
 Compensations, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 6.
 President of senate exercising office, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 14.
 Speaker of house of representatives exercising office, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 14.
 Death, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 14.
 Distribution of powers, Art. 3, §§ 1, 2.
 Domicile and residence, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 4.
 Election, Art. 5, pt. 1, §§ 2, 3.
 Legislature, Art. 9, § 4.
 Plurality of votes, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 3.
 Qualification of electors, Art. 2, § 1.
 Time, Art. 2, § 4.
 Unincorporated territories, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 3.
 Vacancy in office, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 14.
 Execution of law, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 12.
 Executive power, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 1 et seq.
 Extraordinary convening of legislature, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 13.
 Incompatible offices, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 5.
 Information from officers, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 10.
 Initiative legislation, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 18.
 Legislative measures, recommendation, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 9.
 Legislature,
 Adjournment, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 13.
 Return of bills, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 2.
 Extraordinary convening, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 13.
 Recommendations, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 9.
 Meeting place of legislature, change, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 13.
 Military forces,
 Administration, Art. 7, § 4.
 Appointment of commissioned officers, Art. 7, § 1.
 Information from, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 10.
 Nominations, officers, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 8.
 Oaths and affirmations, Art. 9, § 1.
 Opinions of supreme judicial court, request, Art. 6, § 3.
 Pardons, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 11.
 Powers, veto, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 2.
 President of senate, vacancy in offices, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 14.

Proclamations,
 Initiative, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 18.
 Effective date, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 19.
 Referendum, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 17.
 Effective date, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 19.
 Senate vacancies, election, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 5.
 Qualifications, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 4.
 Recommendations to legislature, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 9.
 Referendum proceedings, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 17.
 Removal from offices, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 14.
 Residence, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 4.
 Resignation, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 14.
 Secession to office after two terms, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 2.
 Signature, bills or resolutions by legislature, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 2.
 Speaker of House of Representatives, vacancy in office, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 14.
 Succession to office, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 14.
 Term of office, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 2.
 Time, return, bills or resolutions to legislature, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 2.
 Vacancy in office, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 14.
 Veto, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 2.
 Initiative legislation, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 19.
 Referendum legislation, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 19.

GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL

Generally, Art. 5, pt. 2, § 1 et seq.
 Absentee voters, examination of lists, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 4.
 Advice of council, records, Art. 5, pt. 2, § 3.
 Appointments, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 8.
 Public office, Art. 5, pt. 2, § 4.
 Arrest, privilege of councillors, Art. 5, pt. 2, § 2.
 Attorney general, appointment to fill vacancy, Art. 9, § 11.
 Citizenship, Art. 5, pt. 2, § 1.
 Commutation of sentence, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 11.
 Congress, members disqualified, Art. 5, pt. 2, § 4.
 Constitution of council, Art. 5, pt. 2, § 1.
 Domicile and residence, Art. 5, pt. 2, § 1.
 Election of councillors, Art. 5, pt. 2, § 2.
 By legislature, Art. 9, § 4.
 Incompatible offices, Art. 5, pt. 2, § 4.
 Judges of probate, appointment to fill vacancies, Art. 6, § 6.
 Justice of the peace, Art. 5, pt. 2, § 4.
 Legislature,
 Election, Art. 5, pt. 2, § 2; Art. 9, § 4.
 Examining copies of list, Art. 4, pt. 1, § 5.
 Members disqualified, Art. 5, pt. 2, § 4.
 Senate, examination of election returns, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 4.

GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL—Cont'd

- Oaths and affirmations, Art. 5, pt. 2, § 2.
- Public officers, administration, Art. 9, § 1.
- Opinions of Supreme judicial court, request, Art. 6, § 3.
- Pardons and reprieves, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 11.
- Post officers, Art. 5, pt. 2, § 4.
- Qualifications, Art. 5, pt. 2, § 4.
- Records, Art. 5, pt. 2, § 3.
- Secretary of state, preservation, Art. 5, pt. 3, § 4.
- Registers of probate, appointment to fill vacancies, Art. 6, § 6.
- Removal of public officers, Art. 9, § 5.
- Reprieves, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 11.
- Residence, Art. 5, pt. 2, § 1.
- Resolutions, records, Art. 5, pt. 2, § 3.
- Secretary of state, duties, Art. 5, pt. 3, § 3.
- State officers and employees,
 - Removal from office, Art. 9, § 5.
 - Tenure of office, Art. 9, § 6.
- Supreme judicial court justices, members, Art. 6, § 5.
- Term of office, Art. 5, pt. 2, § 2.
- Vacancies in council, Art. 5, pt. 2, § 2.

GRAND JURY

- Right of accused, presentment or indictment, Art. 1, §§ 6, 7.

GUARDIAN AND WARD

- Electors, qualifications of persons under guardianship, Art. 2, § 1.

HABEAS CORPUS

- Suspension of privilege, Art. 1, § 10.

HANDICAPPED PERSONS

- Absentee voting, Art. 2, § 4.

HAPPINESS

- Pursuit of happiness, Art. 1, § 1.

HEALTH

- Legislative measures, time of taking effect, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 16.

HEARINGS

- Removal of public officers by address of legislature, Art. 9, § 5.

HEREDITARY DISTINCTION

- Title, Art. 1, § 23.

HIGHWAYS

- Motor vehicle revenues, limitation on expenditures, Art. 9, § 19.

HONORS

- Title of nobility, Art. 1, § 23.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

- Legislature, this index.

IMMUNITIES

- Privileges and Immunities, generally, this index.

IMPAIRMENT OF CONTRACTS

- Generally, Art. 1, § 11.

IMPARTIAL TRIAL

- Right of accused, Art. 1, § 6.

IMPEACHMENT

- Generally, Art. 9, § 5.
- House of representatives, power, Art. 4, pt. 1, §§ 6, 8.
- Indictment or presentment, Art. 1, § 7.
- Party convicted or acquitted, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 7.
- Jury trial, Art. 1, § 6.
- Senate's power, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 7.

INCOMPATIBLE OFFICES

- Generally, Art. 9, § 2.
- Adjutant general, Art. 9, § 2.
- Council, Art. 5, pt. 2, § 4.
- Legislature, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 11; Art. 9, § 2.
- Supreme judicial court justices, Art. 6, § 5; Art. 9, § 2.

INDEBTEDNESS

- Municipalities, limitation, Art. 9, § 15.
- State indebtedness, limitation, Art. 9, §§ 14, 14-A, 14-B, 14-C, 14-D, 14-E.
- Towns, limitation, Art. 9, § 15.

INDIANS

- Elections, qualifications, Art. 2, § 1.
- Senate, counting for purposes of representation, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 2.
- Trust funds, state debt limitation, Art. 9, § 14.

INDICTMENT OR PRESENTMENT

- Impeachment, Art. 1, § 7.
- Party convicted or acquitted, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 7.
- Infamous crimes, Art. 1, § 7.
- Justices of the peace, Art. 1, § 7.
- Right of accused, Art. 1, §§ 6, 7.

INDUSTRY

- Building construction, municipalities, Art. 8, pt. 2, § 2.
- Loans, insuring payment, Art. 9, § 14-A.

INFAMOUS CRIMES

- Presentment or indictment, Art. 1, § 7.

INFANTS

- Juvenile delinquents,
 - Commutation of sentence, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 11.
- Pardons and reprieves, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 11.

INHERENT RIGHTS

- Generally, Art. 1, § 1.

INITIATIVE

- See, also, Referendum, generally, this index.
- Generally, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 18.
- Appropriations, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 19.
- Definition, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 20.
- Effective date, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 19.
- Election officers, governing law, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 22.
- Municipal affairs, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 21.
- Petitions, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 20.
- Proclamations, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 18.
- Effective date, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 19.
- Self-executing provisions, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 22.
- Uniform method for municipalities, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 21.
- Veto by governor, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 19.

INJURIES

- Redress, Art. 1, § 19.

INSURRECTION

- State indebtedness, limitation, Art. 9, § 14.

INTANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY

- Taxation, Art. 9, § 8.

INVASION

- Habeas corpus, suspension of privilege, Art. 1, § 10.

JEOPARDY

- Generally, Art. 1, § 8.

JOINT BALLOTS

- Legislature, this index.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS

- Legislature, time of taking effect, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 16.

JOURNALS

- Legislature, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 5.
- Removal of public officers, statement of causes, Art. 9, § 5.

JUDGES

- Address of legislature, removal from office, Art. 6, § 4.
- Appointment, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 8.
- Incompatible offices, Art. 9, § 2.
- Probate,
 - Appointment, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 8.
 - Election, Art. 6, § 6.
 - Incompatible offices, Art. 9, § 2.
 - Term of office, Art. 6, § 6.
 - Vacancies in office, Art. 6, § 6.
- Removal from offices, address of legislature, Art. 6, § 4.
- Term of offices, Art. 6, §§ 4, 7, 8.

JUDICIAL POWER

- Generally, Art. 6, § 1 et seq.
- Separation of powers, Art. 3, §§ 1, 2.

JURY

- Civil suits, Art. 1, § 20.
- Impeachment, Art. 1, § 6.

- Libel, determination of law and fact, Art. 1, § 4.
- Right of accused, Art. 1, §§ 6, 7.
- Right of jury trial, Art. 1, § 20.
- Selection, Art. 1, § 7.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

- Council, qualification, Art. 5, pt. 2, § 4.
- Indictment or presentment, Art. 1, § 7.
- Legislative members, qualifications, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 11.
- Removal from office, Art. 6, § 4.
- Supreme judicial court justice, holding office, Art. 6, § 5.

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS AND DEPENDENTS

- Commutation of sentence, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 11.
- Pardons and reprieves, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 11.

LEASES

- Municipalities, industrial firms and corporations, Art. 8, pt. 2, § 2.

LEGISLATURE

- Generally, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 1 et seq.
- Absent members, compelling attendance, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 3.
- Abuse of members, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 6.
- Academies, endowments, Art. 8.
- Address, removal from office, Art. 9, § 5.
- Judges, Art. 6, § 4.
- Adjournment, Art. 4, pt. 3, §§ 2, 12.
- Governor, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 13.
- Quorum, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 3.
- Age, Art. 4, pt. 1, § 4; Art. 4, pt. 2, § 6.
- Amendment,
 - Bills and resolutions, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 9.
 - Constitution of Maine, Art. 10, § 4.
 - Emergency legislation, direct initiative, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 18.
- Apportionment, House of Representatives, Art. 4, pt. 1, §§ 2, 3.
- Appropriations,
 - Compensation and salaries, time effective, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 16.
 - Industry, insuring payment of loan, Art. 9, § 14-A.
 - Initiative legislation, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 19.
 - Referendum, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 19.
- Arrest, exemption, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 8.
- Assault of members by nonmembers, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 6.
- Attorney general, election, Art. 9, § 11.
- Biennial meetings, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 1.
- Bills, Art. 4, pt. 3, §§ 2, 9.
- Branches, Art. 4, pt. 1, § 1.
- Breach of peace, arrest, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 8.
- Calling, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 15.
- Census,
 - House of representatives, Art. 4, pt. 1, § 2.
 - Number of senators, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 1.

LEGISLATURE—Cont'd

- Commutation of sentences, communication by governor, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 11.
- Compelling attendance of absent members, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 3.
- Compensation and salaries, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 7.
- Appropriations, time of taking effect, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 16.
- President of senate, exercising office of governor, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 14.
- Speaker of house exercising office of governor, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 14.
- Concurrence,
 - Bills or resolution, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 2.
 - Expulsion of member, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 4.
- Congress, disqualification of members, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 11.
- Constitutional convention, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 15.
- Continuity of government, enemy attack, Art. 9, § 21.
- Copies,
 - Election, list of votes, Art. 4, pt. 1, § 5.
 - Votes for senator, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 1.
- Coroners, qualifications of members, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 11.
- Corporations, formation under general laws, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 14.
- Council,
 - Election, Art. 5, pt. 2, § 2; Art. 9, § 4.
 - Examining copies of list, Art. 4, pt. 1, § 5.
 - Members disqualified, Art. 5, pt. 2, § 4.
 - Senate, examination of returns, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 4.
- Counties, apportionment, Art. 4, pt. 1, §§ 2, 3.
- Courts, members liability for spoken words, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 8.
- Crimes and offenses, nonmembers, obstructing proceedings, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 6.
- Debate, liability, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 8.
- Defense of state, legislative powers, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 1.
- Direct initiative, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 18.
- Diseases, change of place of meeting, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 13.
- Disorderly behavior, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 4.
- Arrest, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 8.
- Nonmembers, imprisonment, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 6.
- Distribution of powers, Art. 3, §§ 1, 2.
- Election,
 - Absentee voting, Art. 4, pt. 1, § 5.
 - Adjournment, Art. 9, § 4.
 - House of Representatives, Art. 4, pt. 1, § 4.
 - Qualifications of electors, Art. 2, § 1.
 - Time, Art. 2, § 4.
 - Unincorporated territories, procedure, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 3.
 - Emergency legislation,
 - Initiative, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 18.
 - Time of taking effect, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 16.
 - Emoluments, increase in state office, appointment or election of legislative member, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 10.
 - Endowments, colleges and seminaries, Art. 8.
 - Enemy, dangers from, change of place of meeting, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 13.
 - Exemption from arrest, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 8.
 - Expenses for traveling, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 7.
 - Expulsion of members, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 4.
 - Extraordinary convening, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 13.
 - Fines and penalties, compelling attendance of absent members, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 3.
 - Fishing, insuring payment of loan, Art. 9, § 14-A.
 - Gifts, colleges and seminaries, Art. 8.
 - Governor, election, Art. 9, § 4.
 - Governor's powers, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 13.
 - Health and safety measures, time of taking effect, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 16.
 - Holding other office while member, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 11.
 - House of Representatives, Art. 4, pt. 1, § 1 et seq.
 - Age, Art. 4, pt. 1, § 4.
 - Apportionment, Art. 4, pt. 1, §§ 2, 3.
 - Census, number, Art. 4, pt. 1, § 2.
 - Citizenship, Art. 4, pt. 1, § 4.
 - Clerk, Art. 4, pt. 1, § 7.
 - Compensation, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 7.
 - Domicile, Art. 4, pt. 1, § 4.
 - Election, Art. 4, pt. 1, §§ 2, 4.
 - Absentee votes, Art. 4, pt. 1, § 5.
 - Judge of elections, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 3.
 - Qualification of electors, Art. 2, § 1.
 - Time, Art. 2, § 4.
 - Unincorporated territories, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 3.
 - Vacancies, Art. 4, pt. 1, § 6.
 - Governor, absence of plurality of votes in election, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 3.
 - Impeachment, powers, Art. 4, pt. 1, §§ 6, 8.
 - Incompatible offices, Art. 9, § 2.
 - Journals, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 5.
 - Number, Art. 4, pt. 1, § 2.
 - Oath of office, Art. 9, § 1.
 - Officers, Art. 4, pt. 1, § 7.
 - Qualifications, Art. 4, pt. 1, § 4; Art. 4, pt. 3, § 3.
 - Reconsideration, vetoed measure, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 2.
 - Residence, Art. 4, pt. 1, § 4.
 - Revenue bills, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 9.
 - Rules of proceedings, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 4.
 - Senators, election by a joint ballot, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 5.

LEGISLATURE—Cont'd

- Speaker of house, Art. 4, pt. 1, § 7.
- Governor, exercising office on vacancy, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 14.
- Vacancy in office, filling by Secretary of State, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 14.
- Vacancy in office of governor, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 14.
- State offices, appointment to, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 10.
- Tenure, Art. 4, pt. 1, § 2.
- Traveling expenses, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 7.
- Vacancies, Art. 4, pt. 1, § 6.
- Vesting of legislative power, Art. 4, pt. 1, § 1.
- Housing for Indians, insuring payment of loan, Art. 9, § 14-D.
- Impeachment,
 - House of representatives, power of, Art. 4, pt. 1, §§ 6, 8.
 - Senate's power, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 7.
- Imprisonment of nonmembers, obstructing proceedings, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 6.
- Incompatible offices, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 11; Art. 9, § 2.
- Increase in compensation, time effective, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 7.
- Industrial enterprises, insuring payment of loan, Art. 9, § 14-A.
- Information on condition of state, governor, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 9.
- Instructions to, right of assembly, Art. 1, § 15.
- Joint action, rejection by electorate, Art. 4, pt. 1, § 1.
- Joint ballots,
 - Attorney general, election, Art. 9, § 11.
 - Election of senators, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 5.
 - Executive councillor, election, Art. 5, pt. 2, § 2.
 - Secretary of state, election, Art. 5, pt. 3, § 1.
 - State treasurer, election, Art. 5, pt. 4, § 1.
- Joint resolutions, time of taking effect, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 16.
- Joint sessions, governor, election after tie vote, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 3.
- Journals, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 5.
 - Removal of public employees, statement of causes, Art. 9, § 5.
- Judge of own elections, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 3.
- Juries, method of selection, Art. 1, § 7.
- Justice of the peace,
 - Qualification of members, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 11.
 - Removal from office, Art. 6, § 4.
- Libel and slander, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 8.
- Maine School Building Authority, insuring payment of loan, Art. 9, § 14-C.
- Manufacturers, insuring payment of loans, Art. 9, § 14-A.
- Meeting place, change by governor, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 13.
- Military forces,
 - Officers, qualification of members, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 11.
 - Qualifications and selection of officers, Art. 7, § 2.
- Municipal purposes, special legislation, formation of corporations, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 14.
- Negative powers, Art. 4, pt. 1, § 1.
- Nonmembers, punishment, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 6.
- Notaries public, qualification of members, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 11.
- Notice,
 - Amendments to constitution, Art. 10, § 4.
 - Referendum proceedings, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 17.
- Oaths and affirmations, Art. 9, § 1.
- Obstruction of proceedings, nonmembers, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 6.
- Officers and employees, house of representatives, Art. 4, pt. 1, § 7.
- Orders, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 9.
- Origin, bills and resolutions, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 9.
- Overriding veto, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 2.
- Post officers, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 11.
- Powers, division, Art. 3, §§ 1, 2.
- Preamble, emergency legislation, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 16.
- Presentment to governor, bills or resolutions, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 2.
- President of senate, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 8.
 - Compensation, exercising office of governor, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 14.
- Private legislation, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 13.
- Publication, proceedings, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 5.
- Punishment of members, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 4.
- Qualification,
 - Incompatible offices, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 11.
 - Judges, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 3.
- Quorum, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 3.
- Recess,
 - Defined, initiative and referendum, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 20.
 - Oaths and affirmations of public officers, Art. 9, § 1.
- Recommendations by governor, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 9.
- Reconsideration, vetoed bills or resolutions, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 2.
- Records, secretary of state, preservation, Art. 5, pt. 3, § 4.
- Recreational purposes, insuring payment of loan, Art. 9, § 14-B.
- Rejection, bills and resolutions, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 9.
- Repealed, emergency legislation, direct initiative, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 18.
- Reservation of power in electorate, Art. 4, pt. 1, § 1.
- Resident Maine Veterans, insuring payment of loan, Art. 9, § 14-E.

LEGISLATURE—Cont'd

Resolutions, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 2.
 Amendments to constitution of Maine, Art. 10, § 4.
 Return of bills by governor, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 2.
 Revenue bills, origin in House of Representatives, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 9.
 Rules of proceedings, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 4.
 Secret proceedings, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 5.
 Secretary, senate, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 8.
 Secretary of state,
 Duties, Art. 5, pt. 3, § 3.
 Election, Art. 5, pt. 3, § 1.
 Executive ballot, Art. 5, pt. 3, § 1.
 Senate, Art. 4, pt. 1, § 1; Art. 4, pt. 2, § 1 et seq.
 Age, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 6.
 Census, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 2.
 Compensation, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 7.
 Determination of senators elected, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 5.
 Election, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 1.
 Determination of senators elected, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 5.
 Examination of returns, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 4.
 Judge of own elections, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 3.
 Procedure, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 3.
 Qualifications of electors, Art. 2, § 1.
 Time, Art. 2, § 4.
 Unincorporated territories, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 3.
 Federal census, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 2.
 Full number not elected, procedure, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 5.
 Governor, absence of plurality of votes for election, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 3.
 Impeachment, powers, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 7.
 Incompatible offices, Art. 9, § 2.
 Journals, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 5.
 Number, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 1.
 Oath of office, Art. 9, § 1.
 Oaths and affirmations, impeachment, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 6.
 Officers, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 8.
 President, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 8.
 Compensation, exercising office of governor, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 14.
 Exercising office of governor, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 14.
 Vacancy in office, filling by secretary of state, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 14.
 Prisoners sentences, vacancy in office of governor, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 14.
 Qualifications, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 6.
 Own judge, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 3.
 Reconsideration, vetoed measures, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 2.
 Revenue bills, amendment, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 9.
 Rules of proceedings, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 4.
 Secretary, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 8.
 State office, appointment to, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 10.

Summons to take seat, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 4.
 Term of election, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 1.
 Traveling expenses, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 7.
 Vacancies,
 Adjournment of elections, Art. 9, § 4.
 Election, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 5.
 Proclamation for election, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 5.
 Vesting of legislative power, Art. 4, pt. 1, § 1.
 Separation of powers, Art. 3, §§ 1, 2.
 Speaker of house, Art. 4, pt. 1, § 7.
 Compensation, exercising office of governor, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 14.
 Special legislation, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 13.
 Corporations, formation, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 14.
 State officers and employees,
 Disqualification of members, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 11.
 Removal on address of both branches, Art. 9, § 5.
 State offices, appointment to, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 10.
 State treasurer, election, Art. 5, pt. 4, § 1.
 Students in higher education, insuring payment of loan, Art. 8, § 2.
 Style of laws, Art. 4, pt. 1, § 1.
 Supreme judicial court, requiring opinions, Art. 6, § 3.
 Suspension of legislation, referendum proceedings, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 17.
 Threats, nonmembers, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 6.
 Time,
 Acts and resolutions taking effect, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 16.
 Biennial meetings, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 1.
 Compensation increases, effect, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 7.
 Governor, return of bills, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 2.
 Imprisonment of nonmembers, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 6.
 Traveling expenses, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 7.
 United States officers, disqualification as members, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 11.
 Vesting of legislative power, Art. 4, pt. 1, § 1.
 Veto, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 2.
 Measures, approved by voters, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 19.
 Overriding veto, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 2.
 Yeas and nays, journal entries, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 5.

LIBEL AND SLANDER

Generally, Art. 1, § 4.
 Declaration of rights, Art. 1, § 1 et seq.
 Defense, truth, Art. 1, § 4.
 Jury, determination of law and fact, Art. 1, § 4.
 Legislature, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 8.
 Publications, Art. 1, § 4.
 Questions of law and fact, jury, Art. 1, § 4.
 Redress, Art. 1, § 19.
 Truth as defense, Art. 1, § 4.

LIMITATION OF INDEBTEDNESS

Municipalities, Art. 9, § 15.
 School building authority, Art. 9, § 15.
 State indebtedness, Art. 9, §§ 14, 14-A, 14-B, 14-C, 14-D, 14-E.
 Towns, Art. 9, § 15.

LIMITATION ON EXPENDITURES

Motor vehicle revenues, Art. 9, § 19.

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS

Generally, Art. 8.

LITERATURE

Generally, Art. 8.

LOANS

Municipalities, limitation on indebtedness, Art. 9, § 15.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Continuity, enemy attack, Art. 9, § 21.

MANUFACTURERS AND MANUFACTURING

Appropriations, insuring payment of mortgages, Art. 9, § 14-A.
 Bonds, insuring payment of mortgages, legislature, Art. 9, § 14-A.
 Mortgage loans, legislature insuring payment, Art. 9, § 14-A.
 Municipalities, building construction, Art. 8, pt. 2, § 2.

MARTIAL LAW

Corporal punishment, Art. 1, § 14.
 Jury trial, Art. 1, § 6.

MEASURE

Defined, initiative and referendum, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 20.

MEETING PLACE

Legislature, change, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 13.

MILITARY FORCES

Generally, Art. 7, § 1 et seq.
 Absentee voting, Art. 2, § 4.
 Election of governor, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 3.
 House of representatives, Art. 4, pt. 1, § 5.
 Adjutant general, Art. 7, § 3.
 Incompatible offices, Art. 9, § 2.
 Appointment, commissioned officers, Art. 7, § 1.
 Armament, Art. 7, § 4.
 Arms, Art. 7, § 4.
 Civil power, subordination, Art. 1, § 17.
 Clergymen, exemption, Art. 7, § 5.
 Commander in chief, governor, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 7.
 Corporal punishment, Art. 1, § 14.
 Crimes and offenses, corporal punishment, Art. 1, § 14.
 Discipline, Art. 7, § 4.
 Domicile and residence, elections, Art. 2, § 1.
 Election day, exemption from duty, Art. 2, § 3.

Elections,

Absentee voting, Art. 2, § 4.
 Election of governor, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 3.
 House of representatives, Art. 4, pt. 1, § 5.
 Exemption from duty on election day, Art. 2, § 3.
 Qualifications, Art. 2, § 1.
 Exemption from duty, Art. 7, § 5.
 Governor, administration, Art. 7, § 4.
 Indictment or presentment, Art. 1, § 7.
 Jury trial, Art. 1, § 6.
 Legislature, qualifications of members, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 11; Art. 7, § 2.
 Martial law, jury trial, Art. 1, § 6.
 Oaths and affirmations, Art. 9, § 1.
 Officers, Art. 7, §§ 1, 2.
 Appointment, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 8.
 Information to governor, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 10.
 Legislative members, qualification, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 11.
 Oaths and affirmations, Art. 9, § 1.
 Qualifications, Art. 7, § 2.
 Organization, Art. 7, § 4.
 Payment, exemption from duty, Art. 7, § 5.
 Paymaster general, adjutant general performing duties, Art. 7, § 3.
 Peace time, Art. 1, § 17.
 Quartering soldiers, Art. 1, § 18.
 Qualifications of electors, Art. 2, § 1.
 Quartering, peace time, Art. 1, § 18.
 Quartermaster general, adjutant general performing duties of, Art. 7, § 3.
 Residence, elections, Art. 2, § 1.
 Selection of officers, Art. 7, § 2.
 Standing army, times of peace, Art. 1, § 17.
 Subordination to civil power, Art. 1, § 17.
 United States laws, exemption from military duty, Art. 7, § 5.
 Weapons, Art. 7, § 4.

MILITIA

Military Forces, generally, this index.

MINISTERS

Military duty, exemption, Art. 7, § 5.

MINORS

Juvenile delinquents,
 Commutation of sentence, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 11.
 Pardons and reprieves, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 11.

MORTGAGES

Manufacturers and manufacturing, legislature, insuring payment, Art. 9, § 14-A.

MOTOR VEHICLES

Limitation on expenditure of revenues, Art. 9, § 19.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

- Bonds, industrial building construction, Art. 8, pt. 2, § 2.
- Industrial building construction, Art. 8, pt. 2, § 2.
- Initiative, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 21.
- Negotiable instruments, industrial building construction, issuance, Art. 8, pt. 2, § 2.
- Procedure, Art. 4, pt. 1, § 5.
- Referendum, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 21.

MUNICIPALITIES

- Aldermen, election procedure, Art. 4, pt. 1, § 5.
- Bonds, industrial building construction, issuance, Art. 8, pt. 2, § 2.
- Continuity of government, enemy attack, Art. 9, § 21.
- Enemy attack, continuity of government, Art. 9, § 21.
- Finances, continuity of government, enemy attack, Art. 9, § 21.
- Home Rule, Art. 8, pt. 2, § 1.
- Indebtedness, limitation, Art. 9, § 15.
- Industrial building construction, Art. 8, pt. 2, § 2.
- Initiative, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 21.
- Leases, industrial firms, Art. 8, pt. 2, § 2.
- Legislature,
 - Procedure for election, house of representatives, Art. 4, pt. 1, § 5.
 - Representatives, apportionment, Art. 4, pt. 1, § 3.
- Limitation of indebtedness, Art. 9, § 15.
- Loans, limitation on indebtedness, Art. 9, § 15.
- Merger, legislative apportionment, House of Representatives, Art. 4, pt. 1, § 3.
- Negotiable instruments, industrial building construction, issuance, Art. 8, pt. 2, § 2.
- Referendum, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 21.
- Temporary loans, municipal indebtedness, Art. 9, § 15.
- Trust funds, limitation on indebtedness, Art. 9, § 15.

NATURAL RIGHTS

- Generally, Art. 1, § 1.

NAVY

- Military Forces, generally, this index.

NEWSPAPERS

- Freedom of press, Art. 1, § 4.

NOTARIES PUBLIC

- Appointment, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 8.
- Executive council, qualification, Art. 5, pt. 2, § 4.
- Legislative members, qualification, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 11.

NOTICE

- Amendments, Art. 10, § 4.
- Governor, election, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 3.

- Referendum proceedings, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 17.

OATHS AND AFFIRMATIONS

- Generally, Art. 9, § 1.
- Conscientious scruples against taking, public officers, Art. 9, § 1.
- Council, Art. 5, pt. 2, § 2.
- Public officers, administering, Art. 9, § 1.
- Forms, public officers, Art. 9, § 1.
- Governor, Art. 9, § 1.
- Probable cause, searches and seizures, Art. 1, § 5.
- Search warrants, Art. 1, § 5.

OFFENSES

- Crimes and Offenses, generally, this index.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

- Address of legislature, removal from office, Art. 9, § 5.
- Appointment, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 8.
- Attorney general,
 - Election, Art. 9, § 11.
 - Incompatible offices, Art. 9, § 2.
 - Vacancy in office, Art. 9, § 11.
- Commission of office, Art. 9, § 3.
- Compensation and salaries, legislation, time of taking effect, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 16.
- Continuity of government, Art. 9, § 21.
- Coroners,
 - Appointment, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 8.
 - Legislative members, qualifications, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 11.
- County attorney, incompatible offices, Art. 9, § 2.
- Crimes and offenses, impeachment, Art. 9, § 5.
- Executive council, qualification, Art. 5, pt. 2, § 4.
- Executive department, information to governor, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 10.
- Governor, generally, this index.
- Hearings, removal from office by address of legislature, Art. 9, § 5.
- House of Representatives, Art. 4, pt. 1, § 7.
- Impeachment, Art. 9, § 5.
 - House of Representatives, power, Art. 4, pt. 1, §§ 6, 8.
- Indictment or presentment, Art. 1, § 7.
 - Party convicted or acquitted, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 7.
- Jury trial, Art. 1, § 6.
- Presentment or indictment, Art. 1, § 7.
- Senate's power, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 7.
- Incompatible offices, Art. 9, § 2.
- Adjutant general, Art. 9, § 2.
- Council, Art. 5, pt. 2, § 4.
- Governor, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 5.
- Legislature, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 11.
- Supreme judicial court justices, Art. 6, § 6.
- Initiative legislation, governing law, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 22.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES—Cont'd

Legislative members, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 11.
 Appointment to, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 10.
 Legislature,
 House of representatives, Art. 4, pt. 1, § 7.
 Senate, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 8.
 Libel, Art. 1, § 4.
 Military Forces, this index.
 Oaths and affirmations, Art. 9, § 1.
 Referendum, governing law, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 22.
 Religious test, Art. 1, § 3.
 Removal from Office, generally, this index.
 Secretary of state, Art. 5, pt. 3, § 1 et seq.
 State senate, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 8.
 Succession, continuity of government, enemy attack, Art. 9, § 21.
 Supreme judicial court justices, incompatible offices, Art. 6, § 6.
 Tenure for good behavior, Art. 1, § 23.
 Tenure of office, Art. 9, § 6.
 Term of office, pleasure of governor and council, Art. 9, § 6.

OPINIONS

Supreme judicial court, request by branches of government, Art. 6, § 3.

ORDERS

Legislature, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 9.

ORDINANCES

Initiative, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 21.
 Referendum, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 21.

PARDONS AND REPRIEVES

Generally, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 11.

PAYMASTER GENERAL

Adjutant general performing duties, Art. 7, § 3.

PAYMENTS

Exemption from military duty, Art. 7, § 5.

PEACE TIME

Military forces, standing army, Art. 1, § 17.
 Quartering soldiers, Art. 1, § 18.

PENALTIES

Generally, Art. 1, § 9.
 Excessive fines, Art. 1, § 9.
 Legislature, compelling attendance of members, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 3.
 Remission, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 11.

PEOPLE

Defined, initiative and referendum, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 20.

PERSONAL INJURIES

Redress, Art. 1, § 19.

PERSONAL PROPERTY TAXATION

Intangible personal property, Art. 9, § 8.

PETITIONS

Initiative legislation, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 20.
 Redress of wrongs and grievances, Art. 1, § 15.
 Referendum, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 20.

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED PERSONS

Absentee voting, Art. 2, § 4.

PLANTATIONS

Amendments to Maine constitution, Art. 10, § 4.
 Apportionment, legislature, Art. 4, pt. 1, § 3.
 Elections, House of Representatives, Art. 4, pt. 1, § 5.

POLL TAXES

Generally, Art. 9, § 7.

POST OFFICERS

Council, Art. 5, pt. 2, § 4.
 Legislative members, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 11.

POWERS

Government, distribution and separation, Art. 3, §§ 1, 2.

PREAMBLES

Emergency legislation, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 16.

PRESENTMENT

Indictment or Presentment, generally, this index.

PRESIDENT

Senate, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 8.
 Exercising office of governor, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 14.

PRINTING

Constitution of Maine, Art. 10, § 6.
 Omitted sections, Art. 10, § 7.

PRIVATE LEGISLATION

Generally, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 13.

PRIVATE PROPERTY

Public use, compensation, Art. 1, § 21.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

Religious freedom, Art. 1, § 3.
 Teachers, contracts for support and maintenance, Art. 1, § 3.

PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

Arrest,
 Council, Art. 5, pt. 2, § 2.
 Election day, Art. 2, § 2.
 Legislature, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 8.
 Redress for injuries, Art. 1, § 19.
 Title of nobility, Art. 1, § 23.

PROBABLE CAUSE

Searches and seizures, Art. 1, § 5.

PROBATE PROCEEDINGS

Judges of probate,
Appointment, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 8.
Incompatible offices, Art. 9, § 2.
Registers of probate, Art. 6, § 6.
Incompatible offices, Art. 9, § 2.

PROCESS

Witnesses, criminal prosecutions, Art. 1, § 6.

PROCLAMATIONS

Initiative, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 18.
Effective date, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 19.
Referendum, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 17.
Effective date, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 19.
Senate vacancies, election, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 5.

PROPERTY

Acquisition, Art. 1, § 1.
Possession, Art. 1, § 1.
Protection, Art. 1, § 1.

PUBLIC DANGER

Military offenses, indictment or presentment, Art. 1, § 7.

PUBLIC INFORMATION

Libel, publication, Art. 1, § 4.

PUBLIC OFFICERS

Officers and Employees, generally, this index.

PUBLIC PEACE

Religious freedom, Art. 1, § 3.

PUBLIC SAFETY

Corporal punishment, military law, Art. 1, § 14.
Habeas corpus, suspension of privilege, Art. 1, § 10.
Legislative measures, time of taking effect, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 16.

PUBLIC TRIAL

Right of accused, Art. 1, § 6.

PUBLIC USE

Taking of private property, compensation, Art. 1, § 21.

PUBLICATION

Freedom of publication, Art. 1, § 4.
Legislative proceedings, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 5.

QUAKERS

Military duty, exemption, Art. 7, § 5.

QUARTERING SOLDIERS

Peace time, Art. 1, § 18.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL

Adjutant general, performing duties of, Art. 7, § 3.

QUORUM

Legislature, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 3.

REBELLION

Habeas corpus, suspension of privilege, Art. 1, § 10.

RECESS OF LEGISLATURE

Defined, initiative and referendum, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 20.
Oaths and affirmations of officers, Art. 9, § 1.

RECOGNIZANCES

Generally, Art. 1, § 9.
Capital offenses, Art. 1, § 10.

RECORDS

Council, Art. 5, pt. 2, § 3.
Secretary of state, preservation, Art. 5, pt. 3, § 4.
Election, house of representatives, selectmen, Art. 4, pt. 1, § 4.
Secretary of state, Art. 5, pt. 3, §§ 2, 4.

REFERENDUM

See, also, Initiative, generally, this index.
Generally, Art. 4, pt. 1, § 1; Art. 4, pt. 3, § 17.
Appropriations, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 19.
Definitions, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 20.
Effective date, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 19.
Election officers, governing law, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 22.
Municipal affairs, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 21.
Notice, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 17.
Petitions, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 20.
Proceedings, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 17.
Proclamations, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 17.
Effective date, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 19.
Self-executing provisions, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 22.
Uniform method in municipalities, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 21.
Veto, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 19.

REFORMATION

Government, power inherent in people, Art. 1, § 2.

REGISTER OF DEEDS

Incompatible offices, Art. 9, § 2.

REGISTERS OF PROBATE

Election, Art. 6, § 6.
Incompatible offices, Art. 9, § 2.
Term of office, Art. 6, § 6.
Vacancies in office, Art. 6, § 6.

RELIGION

Freedom of worship, Art. 1, § 3.

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS AND SOCIETIES

Military duty, exemption, Art. 7, § 5.
Teachers, contracts for support and maintenance, Art. 1, § 3.

REMONSTRANCE

Redress of wrongs and grievances,
Art. 1, § 15.

REMOVAL FROM OFFICE

Generally, Art. 1, § 23.
Address of legislature, Art. 9, § 5.
Governor, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 14.
Judges, Art. 6, § 4.
Sheriffs, Art. 9, § 10.

RENT

School building authority, limitation
of indebtedness, Art. 9, § 15.

REPRIEVES

Generally, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 11.

REPUTATION

Injury, redress, Art. 1, § 19.

RESIDENCE

Council, Art. 5, pt. 2, § 1.
Electors, Art. 2, § 1.
Governor, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 4.
Military forces, elections, Art. 2, § 1.
Representatives, Art. 4, pt. 1, § 4.
Senators, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 6.

RESIGNATION

Governor, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 14.

RESOLUTIONS

Council, records, Art. 5, pt. 2, § 3.
Legislature, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 2.
Amendments to Maine Constitution,
Art. 10, § 4.

RETIREMENT AND PENSION

State retirement system funds, limita-
tion on use, Art. 9, § 19-A.

RETURNS

Elections,
Absentee voting, examination of re-
turns, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 4.
Governor, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 3.

REVENUE BILLS

House of representatives, Art. 4, pt. 3,
§ 9.

REWARDS

Supreme judicial court justices, Art.
6, § 2.

RIGHT OF ASSEMBLY

Generally, Art. 1, § 15.

RIGHTS OF MAN

Generally, Art. 1, § 1.

ROADS AND HIGHWAYS

Motor vehicle revenues, limitation on
expenditures, Art. 9, § 19.

SAFETY

Rights of man, Art. 1, § 1.

SALARIES

Governor, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 6.
President of senate exercising office,
Art. 5, pt. 1, § 14.
Speaker of house exercising office,
Art. 5, pt. 1, § 14.
Legislature, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 7.
Supreme judicial court justices, Art.
6, § 2.

SALE

Right and justice, Art. 1, § 19.

SANGUINARY LAWS

Generally, Art. 1, § 9.

SCHOOL BUILDING AUTHORITY

Maine School Building Authority, in-
suring payment of loan, Art. 9, § 14-
C.
Rental agreements, municipal limita-
tion of indebtedness, Art. 9, § 15.

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Generally, Art. 8.
Contracts, municipal indebtedness, Art.
9, § 15.
Leases, municipal indebtedness, Art.
9, § 15.
Private schools,
Religious freedom, Art. 1, § 3.
Teachers, contracts, Art. 1, § 3.
Support and maintenance, Art. 8.
Towns, support and maintenance, Art.
8.

SEAL

State seal, commission of office, Art.
9, § 3.

SEARCHES AND SEIZURES

Generally, Art. 1, § 5.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT

Augusta, Art. 9, § 20.

SECRECY

Legislative proceedings, Art. 4, pt. 3,
§ 5.

SECRET VOTING

Generally, Art. 2, § 5.

SECRETARY

Governor, exercising office of on va-
cancies, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 14.
Senate, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 8.

SECRETARY OF STATE

Generally, Art. 5, pt. 3, § 1 et seq.
Deputies, Art. 5, pt. 3, § 2.
Duties, Art. 5, pt. 3, § 3.
Election, Art. 5, pt. 3, § 1.
Governor, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 3.
Enrollment, Maine constitution, Art.
10, § 6.
Governor, exercising duties of office,
Art. 5, pt. 1, § 14.
Governor and council, duties, Art. 5,
pt. 3, § 3.

SECRETARY OF STATE—Cont'd

- Initiative legislation, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 18.
- Legislature, duties, Art. 5, pt. 3, § 3.
- Preservation of records, Art. 5, pt. 3, § 4.
- Records, Art. 5, pt. 3, § 2.
- Governor and council, Art. 5, pt. 3, § 4.
- Legislature, Art. 5, pt. 3, § 4.
- Referendum proceedings, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 17.
- Tending governor and council, Art. 5, pt. 3, § 3.

SELECTMEN

- Elections, house of representatives, notice, Art. 4, pt. 1, § 4.
- Senators, list of votes, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 3.

SELF-INCRIMINATION

- Generally, Art. 1, § 6.

SEMINARY

- Endowments, Art. 8.
- Students, electors, Art. 2, § 1.

SENATE

- Legislature, this index.

SEPARATION OF POWERS

- Generally, Art. 3, §§ 1, 2.

SHAKERS

- Military duty, exemption, Art. 7, § 5.

SHERIFFS

- Generally, Art. 9, § 10.
- Deputies, incompatible offices, Art. 9, § 2.
- Election, Art. 9, § 10.
- Incompatible offices, Art. 9, § 2.
- Removal from office, Art. 9, § 10.
- Term of office, Art. 9, § 10.
- Time, election, Art. 9, § 10.

SIGNATURES

- Governor, bills or resolutions of legislature, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 2.

SLANDER

- Libel and Slander, generally, this index.

SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES

- Military Forces, generally, this index.

SPEAKER OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

- Generally, Art. 4, pt. 1, § 7.
- Exercising office of governor, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 14.

SPECIAL ELECTIONS

- Direct initiative, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 18.
- Referendum, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 17.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION

- Generally, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 13.
- Corporations, formation, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 14.

SPEEDY TRIAL

- Generally, Art. 1, § 6.

STANDING ARMY

- Generally, Art. 1, § 17.

STATE BONDS

- Elections, debt limit, Art. 9, §§ 14, 14-A, 14-B, 14-C, 14-D, 14-E.

STATE DEBT LIMIT

- Generally, Art. 9, §§ 14, 14-A, 14-B, 14-C, 14-D, 14-E.

STATE OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

- Officers and Employees, generally, this index.

STATE RETIREMENT SYSTEM

- Limitation on use of funds, Art. 9, § 19-A.

STATE SEAL

- Commission of office, Art. 9, § 3.

STATE TREASURER

- Generally, Art. 5, pt. 4, § 1 et seq.
- Agent, merchant or trader, Art. 5, pt. 4, § 3.
- Appropriations, drawing money from treasury, Art. 5, pt. 4, § 4.
- Bond, Art. 5, pt. 4, § 2.
- Election, Art. 5, pt. 4, § 1.
- Engaging in business or commerce, Art. 5, pt. 4, § 3.
- Incompatible offices, Art. 9, § 2.
- Trade and commerce, engaging in, Art. 5, pt. 4, § 3.

STATUTES

- Ex post facto laws, Art. 1, § 11.
- Laws in force not repealed, Art. 10, § 3.
- Repealed, constitution not repealing laws in force, Art. 10, § 3.
- Revision, submission of arrangement of constitution by chief justice of supreme judicial court, Art. 10, § 6.
- Sanguinary laws, Art. 1, § 9.
- Style of enactment, Art. 4, pt. 1, § 1.
- Suspension, Art. 1, § 13.

SUCCESSION TO OFFICE

- Continuity of government, enemy attack, Art. 9, § 21.
- Governor, vacancies, Art. 5, pt. 1, §§ 2, 14.

SUITS

- Attorneys, representation, Art. 1, § 20.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT

- Generally, Art. 6, § 1 et seq.
- Chief justice,
 - Arranging Maine constitution, Art. 10, § 6.
- Oaths and affirmations, administration, Art. 9, § 1.
- Compensation, Art. 6, § 2.
- Fees, Art. 6, § 2.

Governor, requiring opinions, Art. 6, § 3.
 Justices,
 Compensation, Art. 6, § 2.
 Incompatible offices, Art. 6, § 5; Art. 9, § 2.
 Judicial council, members, Art. 6, § 5.
 Justices of the peace, holding office, Art. 6, § 5.
 Military duty, exemption, Art. 7, § 5.
 Oath of offices, administration, Art. 9, § 1.
 Oaths and affirmations, public officers, Art. 9, § 1.
 Term of offices, Art. 6, § 4.
 Legislature, requiring opinions, Art. 6, § 3.
 Opinions, request by branches of government, Art. 6, § 3.
 Senior associate justice, oaths and affirmations, administration in absence of governor, Art. 9, § 1.

SUPREME LAW OF STATE

Generally, Art. 10, § 6.

SUSPENSION OF LAW

Generally, Art. 1, § 13.

TAX ASSESSMENTS

Generally, Art. 9, § 8.

TAXATION

Generally, Art. 1, § 22.
 Apportionment, Art. 9, § 8.
 Classes of property, Art. 9, § 8.
 Consent to taxation, Art. 1, § 22.
 Intangible personal property, Art. 9, § 8.
 Surrendering power, Art. 9, § 9.
 Suspending power, Art. 9, § 9.
 Valuation of property, Art. 9, § 7.

TEACHERS

Religious societies, contracts for support and maintenance, Art. 1, § 3.

TERM OF OFFICE

Generally, Art. 1, § 23; Art. 9, § 6.
 Council, Art. 5, pt. 2, § 2.
 Governor, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 2.
 Judges, Art. 6, § 4.
 Registers of probate, Art. 6, § 6.
 Sheriffs, Art. 9, § 10.

THREATS

Legislative members, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 6.

TIE VOTES

Governor, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 3.

TIME

Biennial meetings of legislature, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 1.
 Compensation increases, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 7.
 Elections, Art. 2, § 4.

Amendment to Maine Constitution, Art. 10, § 4.
 Returns, governor, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 3.
 Senate, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 1.
 Governor, return of bills, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 2.
 Imprisonment, nonmembers of legislature, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 6.
 Initiative legislation, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 18.
 Legislative acts and resolutions taking effect, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 16.
 Oath of office, senators and representatives, Art. 9, § 1.
 Referendum proceedings, filing petitions, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 17.
 Senate, vacancies, election, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 5.
 Taxation, valuation of property, Art. 9, § 7.

TITLE OF NOBILITY

Generally, Art. 1, § 23.

TOWNS

Amendments to constitution, Art. 10, § 4.
 Clerks, senators, election duties, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 3.
 Colleges and seminaries, endowment, Art. 8.
 Debt limit, Art. 9, § 15.
 Elections,
 Senators, duties of clerk, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 3.
 Voting districts, Art. 9, § 16.
 Indebtedness, limitation, Art. 9, § 15.
 Legislature,
 Election of house of representatives, Art. 4, pt. 1, § 5.
 Representatives, apportionment, Art. 4, pt. 1, § 3.
 Limitation on indebtedness, Art. 9, § 15.
 Loans, limitation on indebtedness, Art. 9, § 15.
 Schools, support and maintenance, Art. 8.
 Trust funds, limitation on indebtedness, Art. 9, § 15.
 Voting districts, Art. 9, § 16.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

State treasurer, engaging in, Art. 5, pt. 4, § 3.

TRAFFIC RULES AND REGULATIONS

Motor vehicle revenues, limitation on expenditure, Art. 9, § 19.

TRAVELING EXPENSES

Legislature, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 7.

TREASON

Generally, Art. 1, § 12.
 Arrest, election day, Art. 2, § 2.
 Evidence, Art. 1, § 12.
 Legislature, arrest, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 8.

TRIAL

Criminal prosecutions, Art. 1, § 6.

TRUSTS AND TRUSTEES

Municipalities, limitation on indebtedness, Art. 9, § 15.
Towns, limitation on indebtedness, Art. 9, § 15.

UNALIENABLE RIGHTS

Generally, Art. 1, § 1.

UNINCORPORATED TERRITORY

Elections, procedure, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 3.

UNITED STATES

Deposits with states, state debt limit, Art. 9, § 14.

UNITED STATES OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Executive council, disqualification, Art. 5, pt. 2, § 4.
Governor, incompatible offices, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 5.
Legislative members, qualification, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 11.
Supreme judicial court justices, incompatible offices, Art. 6, § 6.

UNIVERSITIES

Electors, students, Art. 2, § 1.
Endowments, Art. 8.

UNREASONABLE SEARCHES

Generally, Art. 1, § 5.

VACANCIES IN OFFICE

Attorney general, Art. 9, § 11.
Council, Art. 5, pt. 2, § 2.
Governor, Art. 5, pt. 1, § 14.
House of representatives, Art. 4, pt. 1, § 6.
Judges of probate, Art. 6, § 6.
Registers of probate, Art. 6, § 6.
Senate,
 Adjournment of elections, Art. 9, § 4.
 Proclamation for election, Art. 4, pt. 2, § 5.

VALIDATION

Acts under sections omitted in printing, Art. 10, § 7.

VALUATION

Taxation, Art. 9, §§ 7, 8.

VETO

Generally, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 2.
Legislative measures approved by voters, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 19.

Overriding governor's veto, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 2.
Referendum, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 19.

Referendum as people's veto, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 22.

VOTING DISTRICT

Generally, Art. 9, § 16.

VOTING MACHINES

Generally, Art. 2, § 5.

WAR

Continuity of government, Art. 9, § 21.
Corporal punishment, military law, Art. 1, § 14.
Habeas corpus, suspension of privilege, Art. 1, § 10.
Military offenses, indictment or presentment, Art. 1, § 7.
Municipal indebtedness, limitation, Art. 9, § 15.
Quartermen soldiers, Art. 1, § 18.
State indebtedness, limitation, Art. 9, §§ 14, 14-A, 14-B, 14-C, 14-D, 14-E.
Treason, Art. 1, § 12.

WARDS

House of representatives, procedure, Art. 4, pt. 1, § 5.

WARRANTS

Searches and seizures, Art. 1, § 5.

WEAPONS

Keeping and bearing arms, Art. 1, § 16.
Military forces, Art. 7, § 4.

WITNESSES

Criminal procedure, confrontation, Art. 1, § 6.
Process to secure attendance, Art. 1, § 6.
Treason, Art. 1, § 12.

WORDS AND PHRASES

Electors, initiative and referendum, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 20.
General election, initiative and referendum, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 20.
Measure, initiative and referendum, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 20.
People, initiative and referendum, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 20.
Recess of legislature, initiative and referendum, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 20.
Written petition, initiative and referendum, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 20.

WORSHIP

Freedom of worship, Art. 1, § 3.

WRITTEN PETITION

Defined, initiative and referendum, Art. 4, pt. 3, § 20.

Constitutional Amendments

Adopted

1973

ARTICLE CXXI.

Providing for Regulation of Municipal Borrowing by the Legislature.

Section 15 of Article IX of the Constitution is repealed and the following enacted in place thereof:

Art. IX.
Sec. 15.

'Section 15. Municipal indebtedness. The Legislature shall enact general law regulating the total borrowing capacity of municipal corporations.'

Providing
for Regu-
lation of
Municipal
Borrowing by
the Legis-
lature.

(The one hundred and twenty-first amendment was proposed to the people by Chapter 1 of the Constitutional Resolutions of the One Hundred and Sixth Legislature, approved May 3, 1973, and having been favorably voted upon by the people at the Special Election held November 6, 1973, was proclaimed by the Governor November 20, 1973, and the amendment became a part of the Constitution.)

Constitutional Amendments

Adopted

1973

ARTICLE CXXII.

Clarifying the Status of Bills Presented to the Governor and Time the Legislature Adjourns.

The last sentence of Section 2 of Part Third of Article IV of the Constitution is amended to read as follows:

Art. IV.
Sec. 2.
Part Third.

'If the bill or resolution shall not be returned by the Governor within five days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, it shall have the same force and effect, as if he had signed it unless the Legislature by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall have such force and effect, unless returned within three days after the next meeting of the same Legislature which enacted the bill or resolution; if there is no such next meeting of the Legislature which enacted the bill or resolution, the bill or resolution shall not be a law.'

Clarifying
the Status
of Bills
Presented to
the Governor
and Time the
Legislature
Adjourns.

(The one hundred and twenty-second amendment was proposed to the people by Chapter 2 of the Constitutional Resolutions of the One Hundred and Sixth Legislature, approved May 10, 1973, and having been favorably voted upon by the people at the Special Election held November 6, 1973, was proclaimed by the Governor November 20, 1973, and the amendment became a part of the Constitution.)

Constitutional Amendments

Adopted

1974

ARTICLE CXXIII

Eliminating Three-Month Voting Residence Requirement Following a Change of Residence Within the State.

The first sentence of Section 1 of Article II of the Constitution is amended to read as follows:

'Every citizen of the United States of the age of eighteen years and upwards, excepting persons under guardianship for reasons of mental illness, having his or her residence established in this State, shall be an elector for Governor, Senators and Representatives, in the city, town or plantation where his or her residence has been established, if he or she continues to reside in this State, unless barred by the provisions of the second paragraph of this section; and the elections shall be by written ballot.'

Art. II.
Sec. 1.
Eliminating
Three-month
Voting
Residence
Requirement
Following a
Change of
Residence
Within the
State.

(The one hundred and twenty-third amendment was proposed to the people by Chapter 3 of the Constitutional Resolutions of the One Hundred and Sixth Legislature, approved January 23, 1974, and having been favorably voted upon by the people at the General Election held November 5, 1974, was proclaimed by the Governor November 21, 1974, and the amendment became a part of the Constitution.)

Constitutional Amendments

Adopted

1974

ARTICLE CXXIV

Providing for Appointment of Justices of the Peace and Notaries Public to an Initial Term by the Governor with the Approval of the Executive Council and for Additional Terms of These Officers to be by Renewal of Commission, as Provided by Law.

Section 8 of Part First of Article V of the Constitution is amended to read as follows:

'Section 8. To nominate officers. He shall nominate, and, with the advice and consent of the Council, appoint all judicial officers (except judges of probate), coroners, and notaries public, except that he shall appoint justices of the peace and notaries public for an initial term only, and additional terms of these officers shall be by renewal of commission, as provided by law; and he shall also nominate, and with the advice and consent of the Council, appoint all other civil and military officers, whose appointment is not by this Constitution, or shall not by law be otherwise provided for, except the land agent; and every such nomination shall be made seven days, at least, prior to such appointment.'

(The one hundred and twenty-fourth amendment was proposed to the people by Chapter 4 of the Constitutional Resolutions of the One Hundred and Sixth Legislature, approved February 28, 1974, and having been favorably voted upon by the people at the General Election held November 5, 1974, was proclaimed by the Governor November 21, 1974, and the amendment became a part of the Constitution.)

Art. V.
Sec. 8.
Part First.

Providing
for Appoint-
ment of
Justices of
the Peace
and Notaries
Public to an
Initial Term
by the Gov-
ernor and
Executive
Council
and for
Additional
Terms of
These Of-
ficers to be
by Renewal
of Commis-
sion, as Pro-
vided by
Law.

Constitutional Amendments

Adopted

1974

ARTICLE CXXV

Clarifying the Validity of Municipal Industrial Parks.

Section 2 of Part Second of Article VIII of the Constitution is amended to read as follows:

'Section 2. For the purposes of fostering, encouraging and assisting the physical location, settlement and resettlement of industrial and manufacturing enterprises within the physical boundaries of any municipality, the registered voters of that municipality may, by majority vote, authorize the issuance of notes or bonds in the name of the municipality for the purpose of purchasing land and interests therein or constructing buildings for industrial use, to be leased or sold by the municipality to any responsible industrial firm or corporation.'

Art. VIII.
Sec. 2.
Part Second.

Clarifying
the Validity
of Municipal
Industrial
Parks.

(The one hundred and twenty-fifth amendment was proposed to the people by Chapter 5 of the Constitutional Resolutions of the One Hundred and Sixth Legislature, approved March 4, 1974, and having been favorably voted upon by the people at the General Election held November 5, 1974, was proclaimed by the Governor November 21, 1974, and the amendment became a part of the Constitution.)

Constitutional Amendments

Adopted

1975

ARTICLE CXXVI

**Providing Single Member Districts
for the House of Representatives,
Providing for Apportionment of the
House and Senate and Establishing
an Apportionment Commission to Plan
for all Apportionments of the
House and Senate.**

The second, third and fourth sentences of Section 2, Part First of Article IV of the Constitution are repealed and the following enacted in place thereof:

Art. IV.
Sec. 2.
Part First.

‘The Legislature which shall convene after the adoption of this amendment shall cause the multi-member districts of the House of Representatives to be divided into districts for the choice of one Representative for each district, dividing contiguous districts the least number of times necessary to establish as nearly as practicable equally populated districts. The Legislature which convenes in 1983 and every tenth year thereafter shall cause the State to be divided into districts for the choice of one Representative for each district. The number of Representatives shall be divided into the number of inhabitants of the State exclusive of foreigners not naturalized according to the latest Federal Decennial Census or a State Census previously ordered by the Legislature to coincide with the Federal Decennial Census, to determine a median population figure for each Representative District. Each Representative District shall be formed of contiguous and compact territory and shall cross political subdivision lines the least number of times necessary to establish as nearly as practicable equally populated districts. Whenever the population of a municipality entitles it to more than one district, all whole districts shall be drawn within municipal boundaries. Any population remainder within the municipality shall be included in a district drawn to cross the municipal boundary, provided that such population remainder of the municipality must be contiguous to another municipality or municipalities included in the district.’

Providing
Single Member
Districts for
the House of
Representatives.

Section 3, Part First of Article IV of the Constitution is repealed and the following enacted in place thereof:

Art. IV.
Sec. 3.
Part First.

‘Section 3. Apportionment plan of commission; by Supreme Judicial Court on failure to apportion. The apportionment plan of the commission established under Article IV, Part Third, Section 1-A

Apportionment
Plan of
Commission.

shall be submitted to the Clerk of the House no later than ninety calendar days after the convening of the Legislature in which apportionment is required. The Legislature shall enact the submitted plan of the commission or a plan of its own by a vote of two-thirds of the Members of each House within thirty calendar days after the plan of the commission is submitted. Such action shall be subject to the Governor's approval as provided in Article IV, Part Third, Section 2.

In the event that the Legislature shall fail to make an apportionment within one hundred and thirty calendar days after convening, the Supreme Judicial Court shall, within sixty days following the period in which the Legislature is required to act, but fails to do so, make the apportionment. In making such apportionment, the Supreme Judicial Court shall take into consideration plans and briefs filed by the public with the court during the first thirty days of the period in which the court is required to apportion.

By Supreme
Judicial Court
on failure to
Apportion.

The Supreme Judicial Court shall have original jurisdiction to hear any challenge to an apportionment law enacted by the Legislature, as registered by any citizen or group thereof. If any challenge is sustained, the Supreme Judicial Court shall make the apportionment.'

Section 2, Part Second of Article IV of the Constitution is repealed and the following enacted in place thereof:

'Section 2. Division of the State into Senatorial Districts; division by Supreme Judicial Court, when. The Legislature which shall convene in 1983 and every tenth year thereafter shall cause the State to be divided into districts for the choice of a Senator from each district, using the same method as provided in Article IV, Part First, Section 2 for apportionment of Representative Districts.

Art. IV.
Sec. 2.
Part Second.
Division of
the State into
Senatorial
Districts;
division by
Supreme
Judicial
Court.

The apportionment plan of the commission established under Article IV, Part Third, Section 1-A shall be submitted to the Secretary of the Senate no later than ninety calendar days after the convening of the Legislature in which apportionment is required. The Legislature shall enact the submitted plan of the commission or a plan of its own by a vote of two-thirds of the Members of each House, within thirty calendar days after the plan of the commission is submitted. Such action shall be subject to the Governor's approval as provided in Article IV, Part Third, Section 2.

In the event that the Legislature shall fail to make an apportionment within one hundred and thirty days after convening, the Supreme Judicial Court shall, within sixty days following the period in which the Legislature is required to act but fails to do so, make the apportionment. In making such apportionment, the Supreme Judicial Court shall take into consideration plans and briefs filed by the public with the court during the first thirty days of the period in which the court is required to apportion.

The Supreme Judicial Court shall have original jurisdiction to hear any challenge to an apportionment law enacted by the Legislature, as registered by any citizen or group thereof. If any challenge is sustained, the Supreme Judicial Court shall make the apportionment.'

Section 1-A, Part Third of Article IV of the Constitution is enacted to read:

'Section 1-A. Legislature which is required to apportion to establish commission. A Legislature which is required to apportion the districts of the House of Representatives or the Senate, or both, under Article IV, Part First, Section 2, or Article IV, Part Second, Section 2, shall establish, within the first three calendar days after the convening of that Legislature, a commission to develop in accordance with the requirements of this Constitution, a plan for apportioning the House of Representatives, the Senate, or both.

Art. IV.
Sec. 1-A.
Part Third.

Legislature to
Establish
Apportionment
Commission.

The commission shall be composed of three members from the political party holding the largest number of seats in the House of Representatives, who shall be appointed by the Speaker; three members from the political party holding the majority of the remainder of the seats in the House of Representatives, who shall be appointed by the floor leader of that party in the House; two members of the party holding the largest number of seats in the Senate, who shall be appointed by the President of the Senate; two members of the political party holding the majority of the remainder of the seats in the Senate, to be appointed by the floor leader of that party in the Senate; the chairperson of each of the two major political parties in the State or their designated representatives; and three members from the public generally, one to be selected by each group of members of the commission representing the same political party, and the third to be selected by the other two public members. The Speaker of the House shall be responsible for organizing the commission and shall be chairman pro tempore thereof until a permanent chairman is selected by the commission members from among their own number. No action shall be taken without a quorum of seven being present. The commission shall hold public hearings on any plan for apportionment prior to submitting such plan to the Legislature.

Public members of the commission shall receive compensation, as provided by law. All members of the commission shall be reimbursed for actual travel expenses incurred in carrying out the business of the commission. The Legislature which is required to apportion shall appropriate sufficient funds to compensate public members, to provide staff assistance to the commission, to provide travel expenses for all members and to provide for incidental expenses of the commission as needed to carry out its duties under this Constitution.'

(The one hundred and twenty-sixth amendment was proposed to the people by Chapter 1 of the Constitutional Resolutions of the One Hundred and Seventh Legislature, approved March 21, 1975 and having been favorably voted upon by the people at the Special Election held November 4, 1975, was proclaimed by the Governor November 24, 1975, and the amendment became a part of the Constitution.)

Constitutional Amendments

Adopted

1975

ARTICLE CXXVII

Establishing Filing Dates for Initiative and Referendum Petitions; Clarifying when the Effective Date of a Bill is Suspended by the Filing of a Referendum Petition; Clarifying the Process of Calling a Special Election for an Initiative or Referendum Vote; Limiting Legislative Amendment and Repeal of Laws Initiated or Approved by the People; Clarifying the Petition Process; and Providing for Review of the Validity of Petitions.

Section 17 of Part Third of Article IV of the Constitution is amended to read:

'Section 17. Proceedings for referendum; proclamation by Governor. Upon written petition of electors, the number of which shall not be less than ten percent of the total vote for Governor cast in the last gubernatorial election preceding the filing of such petition, and addressed to the Governor and filed in the office of the Secretary of State by the hour of five o'clock, p.m., on the ninetieth day after the recess of the Legislature, or if such ninetieth day is a Saturday, a Sunday, or a legal holiday, by the hour of five o'clock, p.m., on the preceding day which is not a Saturday, a Sunday, or a legal holiday, requesting that one or more Acts, bills, resolves or resolutions, or part or parts thereof, passed by the Legislature, but not then in effect by reason of the provisions of the preceding section, be referred to the people, such Acts, bills, resolves, or resolutions or part or parts thereof as are specified in such petition shall not take effect until thirty days after the Governor shall have announced by public proclamation that the same have been ratified by a majority of the electors voting thereon at a general or special election. The effect of any Act, bill, resolve or resolution or part or parts thereof as are specified in such petition shall be suspended upon the filing of such petition. If it is later finally determined, in accordance with any procedure enacted by the Legislature pursuant to the Constitution, that such petition was invalid, such Act, bill, resolve or resolution or part or parts thereof shall then take effect upon the day following such final determination. As soon as it appears that the effect of any Act, bill, resolve, or resolution or part or parts thereof has been suspended by petition in manner aforesaid, the Governor by public proclamation shall give notice thereof and of the time when such measure is to be voted on by the people, which shall be at the

Art. IV.
Sec. 17.
Part Third.

Proceedings for
Referendum.
Proclamation
by Governor.

next general election not less than sixty days after such proclamation, or in case of no general election within six months thereafter the Governor may, and if so requested in said written petition therefor, shall order such measure submitted to the people at a special election not less than four nor more than six months after his proclamation thereof. If the Governor is requested in the written petition to order such measure to be submitted to the people at a special election and if he fails to do so in the public proclamation giving notice that the effect of an Act, bill, resolve or resolution or part or parts thereof has been suspended by petition, the Secretary of State shall, by proclamation, order such measure to be submitted to the people at a special election as requested, and such order shall be sufficient to enable the people to vote.'

Section 18 of Part Third of Article IV of the Constitution is amended to read:

'Section 18. Direct initiative of legislation; number signatures necessary on direct initiative petitions. The electors may propose to the Legislature for its consideration any bill, resolve or resolution, including bills to amend or repeal emergency legislation but not an amendment of the State Constitution, by written petition addressed to the Legislature or to either branch thereof and filed in the office of the Secretary of State by the hour of five o'clock, p.m., on the fiftieth day after the date of convening of the Legislature in regular session. If the fiftieth day is a legal holiday, the period runs until the hour of five o'clock, p.m., of the next day. Any measure thus proposed by electors, the number of which shall not be less than ten percent of the total vote for Governor cast in the last gubernatorial election preceding the filing of such petition, unless enacted without change by the Legislature at the session at which it is presented, shall be submitted to the electors together with any amended form, substitute, or recommendation of the Legislature, and in such manner that the people can choose between the competing measures or reject both. When there are competing bills and neither receives a majority of the votes given for or against both, the one receiving the most votes shall at the next general election to be held not less than sixty days after the first vote thereon be submitted by itself if it receives more than one-third of the votes given for and against both. If the measure initiated is enacted by the Legislature without change, it shall not go to a referendum vote unless in pursuance of a demand made in accordance with the preceding section. The Legislature may order a special election on any measure that is subject to a vote of the people. The Governor may, and if so requested in the written petitions addressed to the Legislature, shall, by proclamation, order any measure proposed to the Legislature as herein provided, and not enacted by the Legislature without change, referred to the people at a special election to be held not less than four nor more than six months after such proclamation, otherwise said measure shall be voted upon at the next general election held not less than sixty days after the recess of the Legislature, to which such measure was proposed. If the Governor is

Art. IV.
Sec. 18.
Part Third.
Direct initiative
of legislation;
number
signatures
necessary on
direct initiative
petitions.

requested in the written petition to order a measure proposed to the Legislature and not enacted without change to be submitted to the people at such a special election and if he fails to do so by proclamation within ten days after the recess of the Legislature to which the measure was proposed, the Secretary of State shall, by proclamation, order such measure to be submitted to the people at a special election as requested, and such order shall be sufficient to enable the people to vote.'

Section 20 of Part Third of Article IV of the Constitution is amended to read:

'Section 20. Meaning of words "electors", "people", "recess of Legislature", "general election", "measure", and "written petition". As used in any of the three preceding sections or in this section the words "electors" and "people" mean the electors of the State qualified to vote for Governor; "recess of the Legislature" means the adjournment without day of a session of the Legislature; "general election" means the November election for choice of presidential electors, Governor and other state and county officers; "measure" means an Act, bill, resolve or resolution proposed by the people, or two or more such, or part or parts of such, as the case may be; "circulator" means a person who solicits signatures for written petitions, and who must be a resident of this State and whose name must appear on the voting list of his city, town or plantation as qualified to vote for Governor; "written petition" means one or more petitions written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, with the original signatures of the petitioners attached, verified as to the authenticity of the signatures by the oath of the circulator that all of the signatures to the petition were made in his presence and that to the best of his knowledge and belief each signature is the signature of the person whose name it purports to be, and accompanied by the certificate of the official authorized by law to maintain the voting list of the city, town or plantation in which the petitioners reside that their names appear on the voting list of his city, town or plantation as qualified to vote for Governor. The oath of the circulator must be sworn to in the presence of a person authorized by law to administer oaths. Written petitions for a referendum pursuant to Article IV, Part 3, Section 17 must be submitted to the appropriate officials of cities, towns or plantations for determination of whether the petitioners are qualified voters by the hour of five o'clock, p.m., on the fifth day before the petition must be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, or, if such fifth day is a Saturday, a Sunday or a legal holiday, by five o'clock, p.m., on the next day which is not a Saturday, a Sunday or a legal holiday. Written petitions for an initiative pursuant to Article IV, Part 3, Section 17 must be submitted to the appropriate officials of cities, towns or plantations for determination of whether the petitioners are qualified voters by the hour of five o'clock, p.m., on the third day before the petition must be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, or, if such third day is a legal holiday, by five o'clock, p.m., on the next day which is not a legal holiday. Such officials must complete the

Art. IV.
Sec. 20.
Part Third.
Meaning of
words
"electors",
"people",
"recess of
Legislature",
"general
election",
"measure",
and "written
petition".

certification of such petitions and must return them to the circulators or their agents within two days, Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays excepted, of the date on which such petitions were submitted to them. The petition shall set forth the full text of the measure requested or proposed. Petition forms shall be furnished or approved by the Secretary of State upon written application signed in the office of the Secretary of State by a resident of this State whose name must appear on the voting list of his city, town or plantation as qualified to vote for Governor. The full text of a measure submitted to a vote of the people under the provisions of the Constitution need not be printed on the official ballots, but, until otherwise provided by the Legislature, the Secretary of State shall prepare the ballots in such form as to present the question or questions concisely and intelligibly.'

Section 22 of Part Third of Article IV of the Constitution is amended to read:

'Section 22. Election officers and officials, how governed. Until the Legislature shall enact further laws not inconsistent with the Constitution for applying the people's veto and direct initiative, the election officers and other officials shall be governed by the provisions of this Constitution and of the general law, supplemented by such reasonable action as may be necessary to render the preceding sections self executing. The Legislature may enact laws not inconsistent with the Constitution to establish procedures for determination of the validity of written petitions. Such laws shall include provision for judicial review of any determination, to be completed within one hundred days from the date of filing of a written petition in the office of the Secretary of State.'

Art. IV.
Sec. 22.
Part Third.

Election
officers and
officials; how
governed.

(The one hundred and twenty-seventh amendment was proposed to the people by Chapter 2 of the Constitutional Resolutions of the One Hundred and Seventh Legislature, approved June 2, 1975, and having been favorably voted upon by the people at the Special Election held November 4, 1975, was proclaimed by the Governor November 24, 1975, and the amendment became a part of the Constitution.)

Constitutional Amendments

Adopted

1975

ARTICLE CXXXVIII

Providing for Determination of Inability of the Governor to Discharge the Powers and Duties of His Office.

Section 5 of Part First of Article V of the Constitution is amended to read:

‘Section 5. Disqualifications. No person holding any office or place under the United States, this State, or any other power, shall assume the office of Governor, nor shall any such person exercise the office of Governor except as provided by this Constitution.’

Art. V.
Sec. 5.
Part First.
Disqualifications.

The first sentence of Section 14 of Part First of Article V of the Constitution is amended to read:

‘Whenever the office of Governor shall become vacant because of the death, resignation or removal of a Governor in office, or any other cause, the President of the Senate shall assume the office of Governor until another Governor shall be duly qualified.’

Art. V.
Sec. 14.
Part First.
Vacancy, how
supplied.

The last sentence of Section 14 of Part First of Article V of the Constitution is repealed.

Art. V.
Sec. 14.
Part First.

Section 14 of Part First of Article V of the Constitution is amended by adding at the end a new paragraph to read:

‘Whenever for six months a Governor in office shall have been continuously unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office because of mental or physical disability such office shall be deemed vacant. Such vacancy shall be declared by the Supreme Judicial Court upon presentment to it of a joint resolution declaring the ground of the vacancy, adopted by a vote of two-thirds of the Senators and Representatives in convention, and upon notice, hearing before the court and a decision by a majority of the court that ground exists for declaring the office to be vacant.’

Art. V.
Sec. 14.
Part First.
Governor
unable to
discharge the
powers and
duties of his
office because
of mental or
physical
disability.

Section 15 of Part First of Article V of the Constitution is enacted to read:

‘Section 15. Inability of the Governor to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Whenever the Governor is unable to dis-

Art. V.
Sec. 15.
Part First.
Vacancy, how
supplied.

charge the powers and duties of his office because of mental or physical disability, the President of the Senate, or if that office is vacant, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, shall exercise the powers and duties of the office of Governor until the Governor is again able to discharge the powers and duties of his office, or until the office of the Governor is declared to be vacant or until another Governor shall be duly qualified.

Whenever the Governor is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, he may so certify to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, in which case and upon notice from the Chief Justice, the President of the Senate, or if that office is vacant, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, shall exercise the powers and duties of the office of Governor until such time as the Governor shall certify to the Chief Justice that he is able to discharge such powers and duties and the Chief Justice shall so notify the officer who is exercising the powers and duties of the office of Governor.

When the Secretary of State shall have reason to believe that the Governor is unable to discharge the duties of his office, he may so certify to the Supreme Judicial Court, declaring his reasons for such belief. After notice to the Governor, a hearing before the Court and a decision by a majority of the court that the Governor is unable to discharge the duties of his office, the court shall notify the President of the Senate, or if that office is vacant the Speaker of the House of Representatives, of such inability and he shall exercise the functions, powers and duties of the office of Governor until such time as the Secretary of State or the Governor shall certify to the court that the Governor is able to discharge the duties of his office and the court, after notice to the Governor and a hearing before the court, decides that the Governor is able to discharge the duties of his office and so notifies the officer who is exercising the powers and duties of the office of Governor.

Whenever either the President of the Senate or Speaker of the House of Representatives shall exercise the office of Governor, he shall receive only the compensation of Governor, but his duties as President or Speaker shall be suspended; and the Senate or House shall fill the vacancy resulting from such suspension, until he shall cease to exercise the office of Governor.'

(The one hundred and twenty-eighth amendment was proposed to the people by Chapter 3 of the Constitutional Resolutions of the One Hundred and Seventh Legislature, approved June 10, 1975, and having been favorably voted upon by the people at the Special Election held November 4, 1975, was proclaimed by the Governor November 24, 1975, and the amendment became a part of the Constitution.)

Constitutional Amendments

Adopted

1975

ARTICLE CXXIX

**Abolishing the Executive Council and
Reassigning its Constitutional Powers
to the Governor and the Legislature,
Eliminating the Office of Notary Public
as a Constitutional Office and Prohibiting
Appointment of Legislators to Offices
requiring Approval of the Legislature
for Appointment.**

The fourth sentence of Section 5 of Part First of Article IV of the Constitution is amended to read:

Art. IV.
Sec. 5.
Part First.

‘The Governor shall examine the returned copies of such lists and twenty days before the first Wednesday of January biennially, shall issue a summons to such persons as shall appear to have been elected by a plurality of all votes returned, to attend and take their seats.’

Lists of votes
shall be
examined by
Governor.

Section 4 of Part Second of Article IV of the Constitution is amended to read:

Art. IV.
Sec. 4.
Part Second.

‘Section 4. Examination of lists; summons to persons who appear to be elected. The Governor shall, as soon as may be, examine the copies of such lists, and at least twenty days before the said first Wednesday of January, issue a summons to such persons, as shall appear to be elected by a plurality of the votes in each senatorial district to attend that day and take their seats.’

Examination of
lists; summons
to persons who
appear to be
elected.

Section 10 of Part Third of Article IV of the Constitution is amended to read:

Art. IV.
Sec. 10.
Part Third.

‘Section 10. Members not to be appointed to certain offices.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the term for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office of profit under this State, which requires the approval of the Legislature for appointment or which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which increased during such term, except such offices as may be filled by elections by the people.’

Members
not to be
appointed to
certain offices.

Section 8 of Part First of Article V of the Constitution is repealed and the following enacted in place thereof:

'Section 8. To appoint officers. He shall nominate, and, subject to confirmation as provided herein, appoint all judicial officers except judges of probate and justices of the peace, and all other civil and military officers whose appointment is not by this Constitution, or shall not by law be otherwise provided for.

Art. V.
Sec. 8.
Part First.
To appoint officers.

The procedure for confirmation shall be as follows: an appropriate legislative committee comprised of members of both houses in reasonable proportion to their membership as provided by law shall recommend confirmation or denial by majority vote of committee members present and voting. The committee recommendation shall be reviewed by the Senate and upon review shall become final action of confirmation or denial unless the Senate by vote of two thirds of those members present and voting overrides the committee recommendation. The Senate vote shall be by the yeas and nays.

Procedure for confirmation.

All statutes enacted to carry out the purposes of this section shall require the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members of each House present and voting.

Affirmative vote of two-thirds of members required.

Either the Governor or the President of the Senate shall have the power to call the Senate into session for the purpose of voting upon confirmation of appointments.

Governor or President of the Senate shall have power to call Senate into session.

He shall nominate and appoint justices of the peace for an initial term only, and additional terms of these officers shall be by renewal of commission, as provided by law.

To nominate and appoint justices of the peace for initial term only.

Every nomination by the Governor shall be made seven days at least prior to appointment of the nominee.'

Nomination by Governor made seven days prior to appointment of nominee.

The first sentence of Section 11 of Part First of Article V of the Constitution is amended to read:

'He shall have power to remit after conviction all forfeitures and penalties, and to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, except in cases of impeachment, upon such conditions, and with such restrictions and limitations as may be deemed proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law, relative to the manner of applying for pardons.'

Art. V.
Sec. 11.
Part First.
Power to pardon and remit penalties, etc.
Conditions.

Sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Part Second of Article V of the Constitution are repealed.

Art. V.
Sec. 1-4.
Part Second.

Section 3 of Part Third of Article V of the Constitution is amended to read:

'Section 3. Attend the Governor. He shall attend the Governor, Senate and House of Representatives, in person or by his deputies as they shall respectively require.'

Art. V.
Sec. 3.
Part Third.
Attend the Governor.

Section 4 of Part Third of Article V of the Constitution is amended to read:

'Section 4. Records of executive and legislative departments. He shall carefully keep and preserve the records of all the official acts and proceedings of the Governor, Senate and House of Representatives, and, when required, lay the same before either branch of the Legislature, and perform such other duties as are enjoined by this Constitution, or shall be required by law.'

Art. V.
Sec. 4.
Part Third.
Records of
executive and
legislative
departments.

The last sentence of the first paragraph of Section 6 of Article VI of the Constitution is amended to read:

'Vacancies occurring in said offices by death, resignation or otherwise, shall be filled by election in manner aforesaid at the November election, next after their occurrence; and in the meantime; the Governor may fill said vacancies by appointment, and the persons so appointed shall hold their offices until the first day of January next after the election aforesaid.'

Art. VI.
Sec. 6.
Vacancies.

The last paragraph of Section 1 of Article IX of the Constitution is amended to read:

'The oaths or affirmations shall be taken and subscribed by the Governor before the presiding officer of the Senate, in the presence of both Houses of the Legislature, and by the Senators and Representatives before the Governor and by the residue of said officers before such persons as shall be prescribed by the Legislature; and whenever the Governor shall not be able to attend during the session of the Legislature to take and subscribe said oaths or affirmations, such oaths or affirmations may be taken and subscribed in the recess of the Legislature before any Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court and provided further that, if the Governor shall be unable to appear and administer the oath to the Senators and Representatives, such oaths shall be administered by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court or in his absence, by the senior Associate Justice of said Supreme Judicial Court present at the State Capitol on the first day of the term for which said Senators and Representatives shall have been elected.'

Art. IX.
Sec. 1.
Oaths of
Governor.
Oaths of
Senators and
Representatives.
Oaths of other
Officers.
Before whom
to be taken.

Section 4 of Article IX of the Constitution is amended to read:

'Section 4. Elections on the first Wednesday of January may be adjourned from day to day. And in case the elections, required by this Constitution on the first Wednesday of January biennially, by the two Houses of the Legislature, shall not be completed on that day, the same may be adjourned from day to day, until completed.'

Art. IX.
Sec. 4.
Elections
on the first
Wednesday of
January may
be adjourned
from day to
day.

The first sentence of Section 5 of Article IX of the Constitution is amended to read:

'Every person holding any civil office under this State, may be removed by impeachment, for misdemeanor in office; and every per-

Art. IX.
Sec. 5.
Removal by
impeachment
or address,

son holding any office, may be removed by the Governor on the address of both branches of the Legislature.'

Section 6 of Article IX of the Constitution is amended to read:

Art. IX.
Sec. 6.

'Section 6. Tenure of office. The tenure of all offices, which are not or shall not be otherwise provided for, shall be during the pleasure of the Governor.'

Tenure of
office.

The last paragraph of Section 10 of Article IX of the Constitution is amended to read:

'Whenever the Governor upon complaint, due notice and hearing shall find that a sheriff is not faithfully or efficiently performing any duty imposed upon him by law, the Governor may remove such sheriff from office and appoint another sheriff in his place for the remainder of the term for which such removed sheriff was elected. All vacancies in the office of sheriff, other than those caused by removal in the manner aforesaid shall be filled in the same manner as is provided in the case of judges and registers of probate.'

Art. IX.
Sec. 10.

Sheriffs.

Section 11 of Article IX of the Constitution is amended to read:

'Section 11. Attorney General. The Attorney General shall be chosen biennially by joint ballot of the Senators and Representatives in convention. Vacancy in said office occurring when the Legislature is not in session, may be filled by appointment by the Governor, subject to confirmation as required by this Constitution for Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court.'

Art. IX.
Sec. 11.

Attorney
General.

(The one hundred and twenty-ninth amendment was proposed to the people by Chapter 4 of the Constitutional Resolutions of the One Hundred and Seventh Legislature, approved June 26, 1975, and having been favorably voted upon by the people at the Special Election held November 4, 1975, was proclaimed by the Governor November 24, 1975, and the amendment became a part of the Constitution.)

Constitutional Amendments

Adopted

1975

ARTICLE CXXX

Providing for Annual Sessions of the Legislature with Limits on the Matters which may be Considered in the Second Regular Session of Each Biennium and to Change the Date of Convening of the Legislature.

The first sentence of Section 2 of Part First of Article IV of the Constitution is amended to read:

‘The House of Representatives shall consist of one hundred and fifty-one members, to be elected by the qualified electors, and hold their office two years from the day next preceding the first Wednesday after the first Tuesday in January following the general election.’

Art. IV.
Sec. 2.
Part First.
Number of
Representatives.

The fourth and fifth sentences of Section 5 of Part First of Article IV of the Constitution are amended to read:

‘The Governor and Council shall examine the returned copies of such lists and twenty days before the first Wednesday after the first Tuesday of January biennially, shall issue a summons to such persons as shall appear to have been elected by a plurality of all votes returned, to attend and take their seats. All such lists shall be laid before the House of Representatives on the first Wednesday after the first Tuesday of January biennially, and they shall finally determine who are elected.’

Art. IV.
Sec. 5.
Part First.
Lists of votes
examined by
Governor and
Council.
Summons of
persons who
appear to be
elected.
Lists laid before
the House.

Section 4 of Part Second of Article IV of the Constitution is amended to read:

‘Section 4. Examination of lists; summons to persons who appear to be elected. The Governor and Council shall, as soon as may be, examine the copies of such lists, and at least twenty days before the said first Wednesday after the first Tuesday of January, issue a summons to such persons, as shall appear to be elected by a plurality of the votes in each senatorial district, to attend that day and take their seats.’

Art. IV.
Sec. 4.
Part Second.
Examination of
lists; summons
to persons who
appear to be
elected.

The first sentence of Section 5 of Part Second of Article IV of the Constitution is amended to read:

‘The Senate shall, on said first Wednesday after the first Tuesday

Art. IV.
Sec. 5.
Part Second.
Determination
of Senators
elected.

of January, biennially determine who is elected by a plurality of votes to be Senator in each district.'

Section 1 of Part Third of Article IV of the Constitution is amended to read:

'Section 1. To meet annually; power of the Legislature to convene itself at other times. The Legislature shall convene on the first Wednesday after the first Tuesday of January following the general election in what shall be designated the first regular session of the Legislature; and shall further convene on the first Wednesday after the first Tuesday in the subsequent year in what shall be designated the second regular session of the Legislature; provided, however, that the business of the second regular session of the Legislature shall be limited to budgetary matters; legislation in the Governor's call; legislation of an emergency nature admitted by the Legislature; legislation referred to committees for study and report by the Legislature in the first regular session; and legislation presented to the Legislature by written petition of the electors under the provisions of Article IV, Part Third, Section 18. The Legislature shall enact appropriate statutory limits on the length of the first regular session and of the second regular session. The Legislature may convene at such other times on the call of the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, with the consent of a majority of the Members of the Legislature of each political party, all Members of the Legislature having been first polled. The Legislature, with the exceptions hereinafter stated, shall have full power to make and establish all reasonable laws and regulations for the defense and benefit of the people of this State, not repugnant to this Constitution, nor to that of the United States.'

Art. IV.
Sec. 1.
Part Third.

To meet annually; power of the Legislature to convene itself at other times.

The first sentence of Section 16 of Part Third of Article IV of the Constitution is amended to read:

'No Act or joint resolution of the Legislature, except such orders or resolutions as pertain solely to facilitating the performance of the business of the Legislature, of either branch, or of any committee or officer thereof, or appropriate money therefor or for the payment of salaries fixed by law, shall take effect until ninety days after the recess of the session of the Legislature in which it was passed, unless in case of emergency, which with the facts constituting the emergency shall be expressed in the preamble of the Act, the Legislature shall, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each House, otherwise direct.'

Art. IV.
Sec. 16.
Part Third.

Acts become effective in ninety days after recess.

Exception.

The first sentence of Section 2 of Part First of Article V of the Constitution is amended to read:

'The Governor shall be elected by the qualified electors, and shall hold his office for four years from the first Wednesday after the first Tuesday of January next following the election and until his successor has been duly elected and qualified.'

Art. V.
Sec. 2.
Part First.

Term of office of Governor.

The third sentence of Section 3 of Part First of Article V of the Constitution is amended to read:

‘The Secretary of State for the time being shall, on the first Wednesday after the first Tuesday of January then next, lay the lists returned to the secretary’s office before the Senate and House of Representatives to be by them examined, together with the ballots cast if they so elect, and they shall determine the number of votes duly cast for the office of Governor, and in case of a choice by plurality of all of the votes returned they shall declare and publish the same.’

Art. V.
Sec. 3.
Part First.

Secretary of State to lay lists before the Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 13 of Part First of Article V of the Constitution is amended to read:

‘Section 13. Convene the Legislature on extraordinary occasions, and adjourn it in case of disagreement; may change the place of meeting. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the Legislature; and in case of disagreement between the two Houses with respect to the time of adjournment, adjourn them to such time, as he shall think proper, not beyond the day of the next regular session; and if, since the last adjournment, the place where the Legislature were next to convene shall have become dangerous from an enemy or contagious sickness, may direct the session to be held at some other convenient place within the State.’

Art. V.
Sec. 13.
Part First.

Convene the Legislature on extraordinary occasions, and adjourn it in case of disagreement; may change the place of meeting.

The second sentence of Section 14 of Part First of Article V of the Constitution is amended to read:

‘When the vacancy occurs more than ninety days preceding the date of the primary election for nominating candidates to be voted for at the biennial election next succeeding, the President of the Senate shall assume the office of Governor until the first Wednesday after the first Tuesday of January following the biennial election.’

Art. V.
Sec. 14.
Part First.

Vacancy, how supplied.

Section 2 of Part Second of Article V of the Constitution is amended to read:

‘Section 2. Election; interim appointment and oath on vacancy; privilege from arrest. The Councillors shall be chosen biennially, on the first Wednesday after the first Tuesday of January, by joint ballot of the Senators and Representatives in convention; and vacancies, which shall afterwards happen, shall be filled in the following manner: The Governor with the advice and consent of the Council shall appoint within thirty days from said vacancy a Councillor from the same district in which the vacancy occurred, and the oath of office shall be administered by the Governor; said Councillor shall hold office until the next Council is chosen; but not more than one Councillor shall be elected or appointed from any district prescribed for the election of Senators; they shall be privileged from arrest in the same manner as Senators and Representatives.’

Art. V.
Sec. 2.
Part Second.

Election; interim appointment and oath on vacancy; privilege from arrest.

Section 4 of Article IX of the Constitution is amended to read:

'Section 4. Elections on the first Wednesday after the first Tuesday of January may be adjourned from day to day. And in case the elections, required by this Constitution on the first Wednesday after the first Tuesday of January biennially, by the two Houses of the Legislature, shall not be completed on that day, the same may be adjourned from day to day, until completed, in the following order: The vacancies in the Senate shall first be filled; the Governor shall then be elected, if there be no choice by the people; and afterwards the two Houses shall elect a Council.'

Art. IX.
Sec. 4.

Elections on the first Wednesday after the first Tuesday of January may be adjourned from day to day.

(The one hundred and thirtieth amendment was proposed to the people by Chapter 5 of the Constitutional Resolutions of the One Hundred and Seventh Legislature, approved July 2, 1975, and having been favorably voted upon by the people at the Special Election held November 4, 1975, was proclaimed by the Governor November 24, 1975, and the amendment became a part of the Constitution.)

Constitutional Amendments

Adopted

1976

ARTICLE CXXXI

Allowing the Governor Ten Days to Act on Legislation.

The last sentence of Section 2 of Part Third of Article IV, as amended by Constitutional Resolution 1973, Chapter 2, is further amended to read:

Art. IV.
Sec. 2.
Part Third.

'If the bill or resolution shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, it shall have the same force and effect, as if he had signed it unless the Legislature by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall have such force and effect, unless returned within three days after the next meeting of the same Legislature which enacted the bill or resolution; if there is no such next meeting of the Legislature which enacted the bill or resolution, the bill or resolution shall not be a law.'

Allowing the
Governor Ten
Days to Act
on Legislation.

(The one hundred and thirty-first amendment was proposed to the people by Chapter 6 of the Constitutional Resolutions of the One Hundred and Seventh Legislature, approved February 27, 1976, and having been favorably voted upon by the people at the General Election held November 2, 1976, was proclaimed by the Governor November 16, 1976, and the amendment became a part of the Constitution.)

Constitutional Amendments

Adopted

1976

ARTICLE CXXXII

**Allowing Judges whose Terms
of Office Expire or who
Reach Mandatory Retirement Age
to Continue to Hold Office for up to
6 Months until their Successors are Appointed.**

Section 4 of Article VI of the Constitution is amended to read:

‘Section 4. Tenure of judicial officers. All judicial officers shall hold their offices for the term of seven years from the time of their respective appointments (unless sooner removed by impeachment or by address of both branches of the Legislature to the executive, and provided further that justices of the peace may be removed from office in such manner as the Legislature may provide); provided, however, that a judicial officer whose term of office has expired or who has reached mandatory retirement age, as provided by statute, may continue to hold office until the expiration of an additional period not to exceed six months or until his successor is appointed, whichever occurs first in time.’

**Art. VI.
Sec. 4.**

Allowing
Judicial Officers
to Continue to
Hold Office for
up to 6 Months
or until their
Successors are
Appointed.

(The one hundred and thirty-second amendment was proposed to the people by Chapter 7 of the Constitutional Resolutions of the One Hundred and Seventh Legislature, approved March 16, 1976, and having been favorably voted upon by the people at the General Election held November 2, 1976, was proclaimed by the Governor November 16, 1976, and the amendment became a part of the Constitution.)

Constitutional Amendments

Adopted

1976

ARTICLE CXXXIII

Increasing the Bonding Limit on Maine Veterans' Mortgage Loans from \$2,000,000 to \$4,000,000 and to Decrease the Bonding Limit of the Maine School Building Authority from \$25,000,000 to \$10,000,000.

Section 14-C of Article IX of the Constitution is amended to read:

Art. IX.
Sec. 14-C.

'Section 14-C. Authority to insure, appropriate moneys and issue bonds for the payment of revenue bonds of the Maine School Building Authority. In order to encourage and assist in the provision and construction of public school buildings in the State, the Legislature by proper enactment may insure the payment of revenue bonds of the Maine School Building Authority on school projects within the State not exceeding in the aggregate ten million dollars in amount at any one time and may also appropriate moneys and authorize the issuance of bonds on behalf of the State at such times and in such amounts as it may determine to make payments insured as aforesaid.'

Decreasing the
Bonding Limit of
the Maine School
Building Authority.

Section 14-E of Article IX of the Constitution is amended to read:

Art. IX.
Sec. 14-E.

'Section 14-E. Authority to insure Maine veterans' mortgage loans up to 80%, and to appropriate moneys and issue bonds for the payment of same. For the purposes of recognizing the services and sacrifices of Maine's men and women who have served their state and country through honorable service in the Armed Forces of the United States in time of war or national emergency; enlarging the opportunities for employment of Maine's veterans; insuring the preservation and betterment of the economy of the State of Maine; and stimulating the flow of private investment funds to Maine's veterans, the Legislature by proper enactment may insure the payment of up to eighty percent of any mortgage loan to resident Maine veterans of the Armed Forces of the United States, when such loans are made in connection with such legitimate purposes and under such terms and conditions as the Legislature may determine, not exceeding in the aggregate four million dollars in amount at any one time and may also appropriate moneys and authorize the issuance of bonds on behalf of the State at such times and in such amounts as it may determine to make payments insured as aforesaid.'

Increasing the
Bonding Limit on
Maine Veterans'
Mortgage Loans.

(The one hundred and thirty-third amendment was proposed to the people by Chapter 8 of the Constitutional Resolutions of the One Hundred and Seventh Legislature, approved March 19, 1976, and having been favorably voted upon by the people at the General Election held November 2, 1976, was proclaimed by the Governor November 16, 1976, and the amendment became a part of the Constitution.)

Constitutional Amendments

Adopted

1976

ARTICLE CXXXIV

Assuring Revenues for Bond Service and Prohibiting State Bonding of Current Expenditures.

Article V, Part Fourth of the Constitution is amended by adding a new section 5, to read as follows:

Art. V,
Part Fourth
Sec. 5.

'Section 5. Bonding regulations. The Legislature shall enact general law prohibiting the use of proceeds from the sale of bonds to fund current expenditures and shall provide by appropriation for the payment of interest upon and installments of principal of all bonded debt created on behalf of the State as the same shall become due and payable. If at any time the Legislature shall fail to make any such appropriation, the Treasurer of State shall set apart from the first General Fund revenues thereafter received a sum sufficient to pay such interest or installments of principal and shall so apply the moneys thus set apart. The Treasurer of State may be required to set apart and apply such revenues at the suit of any holder of such bonds. The prohibition on use of proceeds from the sale of bonds to fund current expenditures shall only apply to those bonds authorized on or after July 1, 1977.'

Prohibiting use
of proceeds from
sale of bonds
to fund current
expenditures.

(The one hundred and thirty-fourth amendment was proposed to the people by Chapter 9 of the Constitutional Resolutions of the One Hundred and Seventh Legislature, approved April 8, 1976, and having been favorably voted upon by the people at the General Election held November 2, 1976, was proclaimed by the Governor November 16, 1976, and the amendment became a part of the Constitution.)

Constitutional Amendments

Adopted

1978

ARTICLE CXXXV

Eliminating the Office of Justice of the Peace as a Constitutional Office.

The fifth paragraph of Section 8 of Part First of Article V of the Constitution, as repealed and replaced by Constitutional Resolution 1975, Chapter 4, is repealed.

Art. V.
Sec. 8.
Part First.

(The one hundred and thirty-fifth amendment was proposed to the people by Chapter 1 of the Constitutional Resolutions of the One Hundred and Eighth Legislature, approved April 28, 1977, and having been favorably voted upon by the people at the General Election held November 7, 1978, was proclaimed by the Governor December 7, 1978, and the amendment became a part of the Constitution.)

ARTICLE CXXXVI

Repealing Provisions Relating to the Poll Tax and to Payment in Lieu of Military Duty.

Section 5 of Article VII of the Constitution is amended to read:

Art. VII.
Sec. 5.

'Section 5. Persons exempt from military duty. Persons of the denominations of Quakers and Shakers, Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, Ministers of the Gospel and persons exempted by the laws of the United States may be exempted from military duty, but no other able-bodied person of the age of eighteen and under the age of forty-five years, excepting officers of the militia who have been honorably discharged, shall be so exempted.'

Persons exempt
from military
duty.

Section 7 of Article IX of the Constitution is amended to read:

Art. IX.
Sec. 7.

'Section 7. Valuation. While the public expenses shall be assessed on estates, a general valuation shall be taken at least once in ten years.'

Valuation.

(The one hundred and thirty-sixth amendment was proposed to the people by Chapter 2 of the Constitutional Resolutions of the One Hundred and Eighth Legislature, approved May 19, 1977, and having been favorably voted upon by the people at the General Election held November 7, 1978, was proclaimed by the Governor December 7, 1978, and the amendment became a part of the Constitution.)

Constitutional Amendments

Adopted

1978

ARTICLE CXXXVII

Reducing and Combining the Guarantee Limits for the Insurance of Enterprises within the State, and to make Vessels Registered in the State Eligible for Such Insurance.

The first sentence of Section 14 of Article IX of the Constitution is amended to read: Art. IX.
Sec. 14.

‘The credit of the State shall not be directly or indirectly loaned in any case, except as provided in sections 14-A, 14-C, 14-D and 14-E.’ Credit of
the State.

Section 14-A of Article IX of the Constitution is repealed and the following enacted in its place: Art. IX.
Sec. 14-A.

‘Section 14-A. Authority to insure, appropriate moneys and issue bonds for the payment of industrial, manufacturing, fishing and agricultural mortgage loans. For the purposes of fostering, encouraging and assisting the physical location, settlement and resettlement of industrial, manufacturing, fishing, agricultural and recreational enterprises within the State, the Legislature by proper enactment may insure the payment of mortgage loans on real estate and personal property within the State of such industrial, manufacturing, fishing, agricultural and recreational enterprises not exceeding in the aggregate \$90,000,000 in amount at any one time and may also appropriate moneys and authorize the issuance of bonds on behalf of the State at such times and in such amounts as it may determine to make payments insured as aforesaid. For the purposes of this section, a documented fishing vessel or a vessel registered under state law shall be construed as real estate.’ Authority to
insure, appro-
priate moneys
and issue bonds
for the pay-
ment of indus-
trial, manu-
facturing,
fishing and
agricultural
mortgage
loans.

Section 14-B of Article IX, of the Constitution is repealed.

Art. IX.
Sec. 14-B.

(The one hundred and thirty-seventh amendment was proposed to the people by Chapter 3 of the Constitutional Resolutions of the One Hundred and Eighth Legislature, approved June 16, 1977, and having been favorably voted upon by the people at the General Election held November 7, 1978, was proclaimed by the Governor December 21, 1978, and the amendment became a part of the Constitution.)

Constitutional Amendments

Adopted

1978

ARTICLE CXXXVIII

Requiring the Legislature to Convene in December after the General Election.

The first sentence of Section 2 of Part First of Article IV of the Constitution, as amended by Constitutional Resolution 1975, Chapter 5, is further amended to read:

Art. IV.
Sec. 2.
Part First.

'The House of Representatives shall consist of one hundred and fifty-one members, to be elected by the qualified electors, and hold their office two years from the day next preceding the first Wednesday in December following the general election.'

Number of
Representa-
tives.

Biennial terms.

The last two sentences of Section 5 of Part First of Article IV of the Constitution, as amended by Constitutional Resolution 1975, Chapter 5, is further amended to read:

Art. IV.
Sec. 5.
Part First.

'The Governor shall examine the returned copies of such lists and seven days before the first Wednesday of December biennially, shall issue a summons to such persons as shall appear to have been elected by a plurality of all votes returned, to attend and take their seats. All such lists shall be laid before the House of Representatives on the first Wednesday of December biennially, and they shall finally determine who are elected.'

Lists of votes
examined by
Governor.
Summons of per-
sons who appear
to be elected.
Lists laid
before the House.

The first sentence of Section 2 of Part Second of Article IV of the Constitution, as amended by Constitutional Resolution 1975, Chapter 1, is amended to read:

Art. IV.
Sec. 2.
Part Second.

'The Legislature which shall convene in 1984 and every tenth year thereafter shall cause the State to be divided into districts for the choice of a Senator from each district, using the same method as provided in Article IV, Part First, Section 2 for apportionment of Representative Districts.'

Division of
the State in-
to Senatorial
Districts.

The last sentence of Section 3 of Part Second of Article IV of the Constitution is amended to read:

Art. IV.
Sec. 3.
Part Second.

'Fair copies of the lists of votes shall be attested by the clerks of the cities and towns or other duly authorized officials and sealed up in open meetings and such officials shall cause said lists to be delivered into the office of the Secretary of State forthwith.'

Lists of
Votes de-
livered
forthwith.

Section 4 of Part Second of Article IV of the Constitution, as last amended by Constitutional Resolution 1975, Chapter 5, is further amended to read: Art. IV.
Sec. 4.
Part Second.

'Section 4. Examination of lists; summons to persons who appear to be elected. The Governor shall, as soon as may be, examine the copies of such lists, and at least seven days before the said first Wednesday of December, issue a summons to such persons, as shall appear to be elected by a plurality of the votes in each senatorial district, to attend that day and take their seats.'

Examination of lists; summons to persons who appear to be elected.

The first sentence of Section 5 of Part Second of Article IV of the Constitution, as amended by Constitutional Resolution 1975, Chapter 5, is further amended to read: Art. IV.
Sec. 5.
Part Second.

'The Senate shall, on said first Wednesday of December, biennially determine who is elected by a plurality of votes to be Senator in each district.'

Determination of Senators elected.

The first sentence of Section 1 of Part Third of Article IV of the Constitution, as amended by Constitutional Resolution 1975, Chapter 5, is further amended to read: Art. IV.
Sec. 1.
Part Third.

'The Legislature shall convene on the first Wednesday of December following the general election in what shall be designated the first regular session of the Legislature; and shall further convene on the first Wednesday after the first Tuesday of January in the subsequent even-numbered year in what shall be designated the second regular session of the Legislature; provided, however, that the business of the second regular session of the Legislature shall be limited to budgetary matters; legislation in the Governor's call; legislation of an emergency nature admitted by the Legislature; legislation referred to committees for study and report by the Legislature in the first regular session; and legislation presented to the Legislature by written petition of the electors under the provisions of Article IV, Part Third, Section 18.'

Convening of the Legislature.

(The one hundred and thirty-eighth amendment was proposed to the people by Chapter 4 of the Constitutional Resolution of the One Hundred and Eighth Legislature, approved July 8, 1977, and having been favorably voted upon by the people at the General Election held November 7, 1978, was proclaimed by the Governor December 21, 1978, and the amendment became a part of the Constitution.)

Constitutional Amendments

Adopted

1978

ARTICLE CXXXIX

**Requiring the State to Reimburse Municipalities
from State Tax Sources for 50% of Losses Caused
by Property Tax Exemptions and Credits
Enacted after April 1, 1978.**

Section 23 of Part Third of Article IV of the Constitution is enacted to read:

Art. IV.
Sec. 23.
Part Third.

'Section 23. Municipalities reimbursed annually. The Legislature shall annually reimburse each municipality from state tax sources for 50% of the property tax revenue loss suffered by that municipality during the previous calendar year because of statutory property tax exemptions or credits enacted after April 1, 1978. The legislature shall enact appropriate legislation to carry out the intent of this section.'

Municipalities
reimbursed
annually.

(The one hundred and thirty-ninth amendment was proposed to the people by Chapter 5 of the Constitutional Resolutions of the One Hundred and Eighth Legislature, approved July 11, 1977, and having been favorably voted upon by the people at the General Election held November 7, 1978, was proclaimed by the Governor December 7, 1978, and the amendment became a part of the Constitution on January 1, 1978.)

ARTICLE CXL

**Providing that Taxes Which a School District
is Authorized to Levy May be Assessed in
any Cost-sharing Formula Mutually Agreeable
to the Communities Involved.**

Section 8 of Article IX of the Constitution is repealed and the following enacted in its place:

Art. IX.
Sec. 8.

'Section 8. Taxation; intangible property; permits valuation of certain lands upon current use; proviso; school districts. All taxes upon real and personal estate, assessed by authority of this State, shall be apportioned and assessed equally according to the just value thereof.'

Taxation.

1. The Legislature shall have power to levy a tax upon intangible personal property at such rate as it deems wise and equitable without regard to the rate applied to other classes of property.

Intangible
property.

2. The legislature shall have power to provide for the assessment of the following types of real estate whenever situated in accordance with a valuation based upon the current use thereof and in accordance with such conditions as the Legislature may enact:

Permits valuation of certain lands upon current use.

- A. Farms and agricultural lands, timberlands and woodlands;
- B. Open space lands which are used for recreation or the enjoyment of scenic natural beauty; and
- C. Lands used for game management or wildlife sanctuaries.

In implementing paragraphs A, B and C, the Legislature shall provide that any change of use higher than those set forth in paragraphs A, B and C, except when the change is occasioned by a transfer resulting from the exercise or threatened exercise of the power of eminent domain, shall result in the imposition of a minimum penalty equal to the tax which would have been imposed over the 5 years preceding that change of use had that real estate been assessed at its highest and best use, less all taxes paid on that real estate over the preceding 5 years, and interest, upon such reasonable and equitable basis as the Legislature shall determine.

Proviso.

3. The Legislature shall have power to provide that taxes, which it may authorize a School Administrative District or a community school district to levy, may be assessed on real, personal and intangible property in accordance with any cost-sharing formula which it may authorize.'

School districts.

(The one hundred and fortieth amendment was proposed to the people by Chapter 6 of the Constitutional Resolutions of the One Hundred and Eighth Legislature, approved March 22, 1978, and having been favorably voted upon by the people at the General Election held November 7, 1978, was proclaimed by the Governor December 7, 1978, and the amendment became a part of the Constitution.)

Constitutional Amendments

Adopted

1980

ARTICLE CXLI

**To Bring into Conformance the Year in which the
House and Senate shall be Apportioned.**

The first sentence of Section 2 of Part Second of Article IV of the Constitution, as amended by Constitutional Resolution 1977, Chapter 4, is further amended to read:

**Art. IV.
Sec. 2.
Part Second.**

“The Legislature which shall convene in 1983 and every tenth year thereafter shall cause the State to be divided into districts for the choice of a Senator from each district, using the same method as provided in Article IV, Part First, Section 2 for apportionment of Representative Districts.”

**Division of
the State into
Senatorial
Districts.**

(The one hundred and forty-first amendment was proposed to the people by Chapter 2 of the Constitutional Resolutions of the One Hundred and Ninth Legislature, approved March 5, 1980, and having been favorably voted upon by the people at the General Election held November 4, 1980, was proclaimed by the Governor November 25, 1980, and the amendment became a part of the Constitution.)

Constitutional Amendments

Adopted

1980

ARTICLE CXLII

Amending the Referendum and Initiative Provisions.

Section 17 of Part Third of Article IV of the Constitution as amended by Constitutional Resolution 1975, Chapter 2, is further amended to read:

Art. IV.
Sec. 17.
Part Third.

'Section 17. Proceedings for people's veto.

1. Petition procedure. Upon written petition of electors, the number of which shall not be less than ten percent of the total vote for Governor cast in the last gubernatorial election preceding the filing of such petition, and addressed to the Governor and filed in the office of the Secretary of State by the hour of five o'clock, p.m., on or before the ninetieth day after the recess of the Legislature, or if such ninetieth day is a Saturday, a Sunday, or a legal holiday, by the hour of five o'clock, p.m., on the preceding day which is not a Saturday, a Sunday, or a legal holiday, requesting that one or more Acts, bills, resolves or resolutions, or part or parts thereof, passed by the Legislature, but not then in effect by reason of the provisions of the preceding section, be referred to the people, such Acts, bills, resolves, or resolutions or part or parts thereof as are specified in such petition shall not take effect until thirty days after the Governor shall have announced by public proclamation that the same have been ratified by a majority of the electors voting thereon at a statewide election.

Proceedings
for People's
Veto.
Proclamation
by Governor.

2. Effect of referendum. The effect of any Act, bill, resolve or resolution or part or parts thereof as are specified in such petition shall be suspended upon the filing of such petition. If it is later finally determined, in accordance with any procedure enacted by the Legislature pursuant to the Constitution, that such petition was invalid, such Act, bill, resolve or resolution or part or parts thereof shall then take effect upon the day following such final determination.

Effect of
referendum.

3. Referral to electors. As soon as it appears that the effect of any Act, bill, resolve, or resolution or part or parts thereof has been suspended by petition in manner aforesaid, the Governor by public proclamation shall give notice thereof and of the time when such measure is to be voted on by the people, which shall be at the next statewide election not less than sixty days after such proclamation, or in case of no statewide election within six months there-

Proclamation
by Governor.

after the Governor may order such measure submitted to the people at a special election not less than sixty days nor more than six months after his proclamation thereof. If the Governor fails to order such measure to be submitted to the people at the next statewide election, the Secretary of State shall, by proclamation, order such measure to be submitted to the people at such an election and such order shall be sufficient to enable the people to vote.'

Section 18 of Part Third of Article IV of the Constitution as amended by Constitutional Resolution 1975, Chapter 2, is further amended to read:

Art. IV.
Sec. 18.
Part Third.

'Section 18. Direct initiative of legislation.

1. Petition procedure. The electors may propose to the Legislature for its consideration any bill, resolve or resolution, including bills to amend or repeal emergency legislation but not an amendment of the State Constitution, by written petition addressed to the Legislature or to either branch thereof and filed in the office of the Secretary of State by the hour of five o'clock, p.m., on or before the fiftieth day after the date of convening of the Legislature in first regular session or on or before the twenty-fifth day after the date of convening of the Legislature in second regular session. If the fiftieth or twenty-fifth day, whichever applies, is a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the period runs until the hour of five o'clock, p.m., of the next day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday.

Direct
Initiative of
Legislation.

2. Referral to electors unless enacted by the Legislature without change. Any measure thus proposed by electors, the number of which shall not be less than ten percent of the total vote for Governor cast in the last gubernatorial election preceding the filing of such petition, unless enacted without change by the Legislature at the session at which it is presented, shall be submitted to the electors together with any amended form, substitute, or recommendation of the Legislature, and in such manner that the people can choose between the competing measures or reject both. When there are competing bills and neither receives a majority of the votes given for or against both, the one receiving the most votes shall at the next statewide election to be held not less than sixty days after the first vote thereon be submitted by itself if it receives more than one-third of the votes given for and against both. If the measure initiated is enacted by the Legislature without change, it shall not go to a referendum vote unless in pursuance of a demand made in accordance with the preceding section. The Legislature may order a special election on any measure that is subject to a vote of the people.

Number of
signatures
necessary on
direct
initiative
petitions.

3. Timing of elections. The Governor shall, by proclamation, order any measure proposed to the Legislature as herein provided, and not enacted by the Legislature without change, referred to the people at an election to be held in November of the year in which the petition is filed. If the Governor fails to order a

Proclamation
by Governor.

of cities, towns or plantations for determination of whether the petitioners are qualified voters by the hour of five o'clock, p.m., on the third day before the petition must be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, or, if such third day is a legal holiday, by five o'clock, p.m., on the next day which is not a legal holiday.'

The first sentence of Section 21 of Part Third of Article IV of the Constitution is amended to read:

Art. IV.
Sec. 21.
Part Third.

'The city council of any city may establish the direct initiative and people's veto for the electors of such city in regard to its municipal affairs, provided that the ordinance establishing and providing the method of exercising such direct initiative and people's veto shall not take effect until ratified by vote of a majority of the electors of said city, voting thereon at a municipal election.'

City Council of
any City may
establish direct
initiative and
People's Veto.

(The one hundred and forty-second amendment was proposed to the people by Chapter 3 of the Constitutional Resolutions of the One Hundred and Ninth Legislature, approved March 19, 1980, and having been favorably voted upon by the people at the General Election held November 4, 1980, was proclaimed by the Governor November 25, 1980, and the amendment became a part of the Constitution.)

Constitutional Amendments

Adopted

1980

ARTICLE CXLIII

Allowing Either the Constitution or Statutes to Determine the Manner of Selection of Judges of Probate and Justices of the Peace.

The first sentence of Section 8 of Part First of Article V of the Constitution, as repealed and replaced by Constitutional Resolution 1975, Chapter 4, is amended to read:

Art. V.
Sec. 8.
Part First.

'He shall nominate, and, subject to confirmation as provided herein, appoint all judicial officers, except judges of probate and justices of the peace if their manner of selection is otherwise provided for by this Constitution or by law, and all other civil and military officers whose appointment is not by this Constitution, or shall not by law be otherwise provided for.'

To appoint
officers.

The third paragraph of Section 8 of Part First of Article V of the Constitution, as repealed and replaced by Constitutional Resolution 1975, Chapter 4, is amended to read:

Art. V.
Sec. 8.
Part First.

'All statutes enacted to carry out the purposes of the second paragraph of this section shall require the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members of each House present and voting.'

Affirmative
vote of two-
thirds of
members
required.

Section 4 of Article VI of the Constitution, as amended by Constitutional Resolution 1975, Chapter 7, is further amended to read:

Art. VI.
Sec. 4.

'Section 4. Tenure of judicial officers. All judicial officers appointed by the Governor shall hold their offices for the term of seven years from the time of their respective appointments (unless sooner removed by impeachment or by address of both branches of the Legislature to the executive, provided further that justices of the peace may be removed from office in such manner as the Legislature may provide); provided, however, that a judicial officer whose term of office has expired or who has reached mandatory retirement age, as provided by statute, may continue to hold office until the expiration of an additional period not to exceed six months or until his successor is appointed, whichever occurs first in time.'

Allowing
Judicial
Officers to
Continue to
Hold Office
for 6 Months
or until their
Successors are
Appointed.

(The one hundred and forty-third amendment was proposed to the people by Chapter 4 of the Constitutional Resolutions of the One Hundred and Ninth Legislature, approved March 21, 1980, and having been favorably voted upon by the people at the General Election held November 4, 1980, was proclaimed by the Governor November 25, 1980, and the amendment became a part of the Constitution.)

Constitutional Amendments

Adopted

1981

ARTICLE CXLIV

Amending the Law and Constitutional Provisions Relating to Consolidating Initiative and Referendum Elections to Dates of the Next General Election.

The first sentence of Sub-section 2 of Section 18 of Part Third of Article IV of the Constitution as amended by Constitutional Resolution 1979, Chapter 3, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:

Art. IV
Sec. 18
Sub-Sec. 2
Part Third

'For any measure thus proposed by electors, the number of signatures shall not be less than ten percent of the total vote for Governor cast in the last gubernatorial election preceding the filing of such petition. The date each signature was made shall be written next to the signature on the petition, and no signature older than one year from the written date on the petition shall be valid. The measure thus proposed, unless enacted without change by the Legislature at the session at which it is presented, shall be submitted to the electors together with any amended form, substitute, or recommendation of the Legislature, and in such manner that the people can choose between the competing measures or reject both.'

Dating
Signatures
on
Petitions.

(The one hundred and forty-fourth amendment was proposed to the people by Chapter 1 of the Constitutional Resolutions of the One Hundred and Tenth Legislature, approved May 11, 1981, and having been favorably voted upon by the people at the Special Election held November 3, 1981, was proclaimed by the Governor November 23, 1981, and the amendment became a part of the Constitution.)

Constitutional Amendments

Adopted

1981

ARTICLE CXLV

Clarifying Residency Requirements for Candidates for and Members of the Maine House of Representatives.

Section 4 of Part First of Article IV of the Constitution is amended to read:

Art. IV
Sec. 4
Part First

'Section 4. Qualifications. No person shall be a member of the House of Representatives, unless he shall, at the commencement of the period for which he is elected, have been five years a citizen of the United States, have arrived at the age of twenty-one years, have been a resident in this State one year; and for the three months next preceding the time of his election shall have been, and, during the period for which he is elected, shall continue to be a resident in the district which he represents.'

Residency
Requirements
for House of
Representa-
tives.

(The one hundred and forty-fifth amendment was proposed to the people by Chapter 2 of the Constitutional Resolutions of the One Hundred and Tenth Legislature, approved June 19, 1981, and having been favorably voted upon by the people at the Special Election held November 3, 1981, was proclaimed by the Governor November 23, 1981, and the amendment became a part of the Constitution.)

Constitutional Amendments

Adopted

1981

ARTICLE CXLVI

Decreasing the Bonding Limit of the Maine School Building Authority from \$10,000,000 to \$6,000,000.

Section 14-C of Article IX of the Constitution as amended by Constitutional Resolution 1975, Chapter 8, is further amended to read:

Art. IX
Sec. 14-C

'Section 14-C. Authority to insure, appropriate moneys and issue bonds for the payment of revenue bonds of the Maine School Building Authority. In order to encourage and assist in the provision and construction of public school buildings in the State, the Legislature by proper enactment may insure the payment of revenue bonds of the Maine School Building Authority on school projects within the State not exceeding in the aggregate six million dollars in amount at any one time and may also appropriate moneys and authorize the issuance of bonds on behalf of the State at such times and in such amounts as it may determine to make payments insured as aforesaid.'

Decreasing
Bonding
Limit.

(The one hundred and forty-sixth amendment was proposed to the people by Chapter 3 of the Constitutional Resolutions of the One Hundred and Tenth Legislature, approved August 3, 1981, and having been favorably voted upon by the people at the Special Election held November 3, 1981, was proclaimed by the Governor November 23, 1981, and the amendment became a part of the Constitution.)