

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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CONSTITUTION of the STATE of MAINE



Codification of 1993
with
Supplemental Amendments

Constitution of the State of Maine

PREAMBLE

Article I.	DECLARATION OF RIGHTS	1
Article II.	ELECTORS	5
Article III.	DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS	6
Article IV.	LEGISLATIVE POWER	7
Article V.	EXECUTIVE POWER	21
Article VI.	JUDICIAL POWER	28
Article VII.	MILITARY	29
Article VIII.	EDUCATION; MUNICIPAL HOME RULE	30
Article IX.	GENERAL PROVISIONS	31
Article X.	ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS	39

PREAMBLE.

Objects of government.

Article I.

Declaration of Rights

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

Section 12.	Treason; testimony of 2 witnesses.	4
Section 13.	Suspension of laws.	4
Section 14.	Corporal punishment under military law.	4
Section 15.	Right of petition.	4
Section 16.	To keep and bear arms.	4
Section 17.	Standing armies.	4
Section 18.	Quartering of soldiers on citizens.	4
Section 19.	Right of redress for injuries.	4
Section 20.	Trial by jury.	4
Section 21.	Private property, when to be taken.	5
Section 22.	Taxes.	5
Section 23.	Title of nobility prohibited; tenure of offices.	5
Section 24.	Other rights not impaired.	5

Article II. Electors.

Section 1.	Qualifications of electors; written ballot; military servicemen; students.	5
	Indians.	5
Section 2.	Electors exempt from arrests on election days.	6
Section 3.	Exemption from military duty.	6
Section 4.	Time of state election; absentee voting.	6
Section 5.	Voting machines.	6

Article III. Distribution of Powers.

Section 1.	Powers distributed.	6
Section 2.	To be kept separate.	6

**Article IV.
Part First.
House of Representatives.**

Section 1.	Legislative department; style of acts.	7
Section 2.	Number of Representatives; biennial terms; division of the State into districts for House of Representatives.	7
Section 3.	Submission of reapportionment plan to Clerk of House; Legislature's action on commission's plan.	7
Section 4.	Residency requirement.	8
Section 5.	Election of Representatives; lists of votes delivered forthwith; lists of votes examined by Governor; summons of persons who appear to be elected; lists shall be laid before the House.	8
Section 6.	Vacancies.	9
Section 7.	To choose own officers.	9
Section 8.	Power of impeachment.	9

**Article IV.
Part Second.
Senate.**

Section 1.	Number of Senators.	9
Section 2.	Submission of reapportionment plan to Secretary of Senate; Legislature's action on commission's plan; division of State into Senatorial Districts; division by Supreme Judicial Court.	10
Section 3.	Election of Senators; lists of votes delivered forthwith.	10
Section 4.	Lists of votes examined by Governor; summons to persons who appear to be elected.	11
Section 5.	Determination of Senators elected; procedure for filling vacancies.	11
Section 6.	Qualifications.	11
Section 7.	To try impeachments; limitation of judgment of impeachment; party liable to be tried and punished in court.	11
Section 8.	To choose own officers.	11

**Article IV.
Part Third.
Legislative Power.**

Section 1.	To meet annually; power of Legislature to convene itself at other times; extent of legislative power.	12
Section 1-A.	Legislature to establish Apportionment Commission; number of quorum; compensation of commission members; commission's budget; division among political parties.	12
Section 2.	Bills to be signed by the Governor; proceedings, in case the Governor disapproves; allowing the Governor 10 days to act on legislation.	13
Section 3.	Each House the judge of its elections; majority, a quorum.	14
Section 4.	May punish and expel members.	14
Section 5.	Shall keep a journal; yeas and nays.	14
Section 6.	May punish for contempt.	14
Section 7.	Compensation; traveling expenses.	14
Section 8.	Members exempt from arrest; freedom of debate.	15
Section 9.	Either House may originate bills; revenue bills.	15
Section 10.	Members not to be appointed to certain offices.	15
Section 11.	Persons disqualified to be members.	15
Section 12.	Adjournments.	15
Section 13.	Special legislation.	16
Section 14.	Corporations, formed under general laws.	16
Section 15.	Constitutional conventions.	16
Section 16.	Acts become effective in 90 days after recess; exception; emergency bill defined.	16
Section 17.	Proceedings for people's veto.	16
	1. Petition procedure; petition for people's veto.	16
	2. Effect of referendum.	17
	3. Referral to electors; proclamation by Governor.	17
Section 18.	Direct initiative of legislation.	17
	1. Petition procedure.	17
	2. Referral to electors unless enacted by the Legislature without change; number of signatures necessary on direct initiative petitions; dating signatures on petitions; competing measures.	18
	3. Timing of elections; proclamation by Governor.	18
Section 19.	Effective date of measures approved by people; veto power limited.	18

Section 20.	Meaning of words "electors," "people," "recess of Legislature," "statewide election," "measure," "circulator," and "written petition;" written petitions for people's veto; written petitions for direct initiative.	19
Section 21.	City council of any city may establish direct initiative and people's veto.	20
Section 22.	Election officers and officials, how governed.	20
Section 23.	Municipalities reimbursed annually.	20

Article V.
Part First.
Executive Power.

Section 1.	Governor.	21
Section 2.	Term of office; reelection eligibility.	21
Section 3.	Election; votes to be returned to Secretary of State; Secretary of State to lay lists before the Senate and House of Representatives; provision in case of tie.	21
Section 4.	Qualifications.	21
Section 5.	Disqualifications.	22
Section 6.	Compensation.	22
Section 7.	Commander in chief.	22
Section 8.	To appoint officers.	22
	Procedure for confirmation.	22
	Affirmative vote of 2/3 of members required.	22
	Governor or President of Senate may call Senate into session.	23
	Nomination by Governor made 7 days prior to appointment of nominee.	23
Section 9.	To give information and recommend measures.	23
Section 10.	May require information of any officer.	23
Section 11.	Power to pardon and remit penalties, etc.; conditions.	23
Section 12.	Shall enforce the law.	23
Section 13.	Convenes the Legislature on extraordinary occasions, and adjourns it in case of disagreement; may change the place of meeting.	23
Section 14.	Vacancy, how supplied.	24
	Mental or physical disability of the Governor continuously for more than 6 months.	24
Section 15.	Temporary mental or physical disability of Governor.	24

**Article V.
Part Second.
Secretary.**

Section 1.	Election.	26
Section 1-A.	Succession to the office of Secretary of State.	26
Section 2.	Records of State; deputies.	26
Section 3.	Attend the Governor, Senate, and House.	26
Section 4.	Records of executive and legislative departments.	26

**Article V.
Part Third.
Treasurer.**

Section 1.	Election.	27
Section 1-A.	Succession to the office of Treasurer.	27
Section 2.	Bond.	27
Section 3.	Not to engage in trade.	27
Section 4.	No money drawn except upon appropriation or allocation.	27
Section 5.	Bonding regulations; prohibiting use of proceeds from sale of bonds to fund current expenditures.	27

**Article VI.
Judicial Power.**

Section 1.	Courts.	28
Section 2.	Compensation.	28
Section 3.	To give opinion when required by Governor or either Branch of the Legislature.	28
Section 4.	Tenure of judicial officers; 6-month holdover period.	28
Section 5.	Limitation on holding other office.	28
Section 6.	Judges and registers of probate, election and tenure; vacancies.	28

**Article VII.
Military.**

Section 1.	Officers, how appointed.	29
Section 2.	Qualifications and selection.	29
Section 3.	Adjutant General.	29
Section 4.	Standard of organization, armament and discipline.	29
Section 5.	Persons exempt from military duty.	30

**Article VIII.
Part First.
Education.**

Section 1.	Legislature shall require towns municipalities to support public schools; duty of Legislature.	30
Section 2.	Authority to pledge the credit of the State and to issue bonds for loans to Maine students in higher education and their parents.	30

**Article VIII.
Part Second.
Municipal Home Rule.**

Section 1.	Power of municipalities to amend their charters.	31
Section 2.	Construction of buildings for industrial use.	31

**Article IX.
General Provisions.**

Section 1.	Oaths and subscriptions.	31
	Alternative affirmation.	32
	Administration of oaths to Governor, Senators, Representatives, and other officers.	32
Section 2.	Offices incompatible with each other; election to Congress disqualifies.	32
Section 3.	Commissions.	32
Section 4.	Elections on the first Wednesday after first Tuesday of January may be adjourned from day to day.	32
Section 5.	Removal by impeachment or address.	33

Section 6.	Tenure of office.	33
Section 7.	Valuation.	33
Section 8.	Taxation.	33
	1. Intangible property.	33
	2. Assessment of certain lands based on current use; penalty on change to higher use.	33
	3. School districts.	34
	4. Watercraft.	34
Section 9.	Power of taxation.	34
Section 10.	Tenure of sheriffs.	34
	Removal of sheriffs from office and replacement.	34
Section 11.	Attorney General.	35
Section 12.	Voting districts.	35
Section 13.	Bribery at elections.	35
Section 14.	Authority and procedure for issuance of bonds.	35
Section 14-A.	Authority to insure industrial, manufacturing, fishing, and agricultural mortgage loans.	36
Section 14-B.	Authority to insure revenue bonds of the Maine School Building Authority.	36
Section 14-C.	Authority to insure mortgage loans for Indian housing.	37
Section 14-D.	Authority to insure Maine veterans' mortgage loans, and to appropriate moneys and issue bonds for the payment of same.	37
Section 15.	Municipal borrowing regulated by Legislature through general law.	37
Section 16.	Seat of government.	37
Section 17.	Continuity of Government in case of enemy attack.	37
Section 18.	Limitation on use of funds of Maine State Retirement System.	38
Section 19.	Limitation on expenditure of motor vehicle and motor vehicle fuel revenues.	38
Section 20.	Mining Excise Tax Trust Fund.	38
Section 21.	State mandates.	38
Section 22.	Revenues generated by fisheries and wildlife management.	39

Article X. Additional Provisions.

Section 1.	(See Section 7 and Note.)	39
Section 2.	(See Section 7 and Note.)	39
Section 3.	Laws now in force continue until repealed.	39
Section 4.	Amendments to Constitution.	39

Section 5.	(See Section 7 and Note.)	40
Section 6.	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.	40
Section 7.	Original sections 1, 2, 5, of Article X not to be printed; section 5 in full force.	40

TITLE 97

CONSTITUTION OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

AS AMENDED.

PREAMBLE.

Objects of government. 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 God's 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.

Article I.

Declaration of Rights.

Section 1. Natural rights. All people 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.

Section 2. Power inherent in people. 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.

Section 3. Religious freedom; sects equal; religious tests prohibited; religious teachers. All individuals have a natural and unalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences, and no person shall be hurt, molested or restrained in that person's liberty or estate for worshipping God in the manner and season most agreeable to the dictates of that person's own conscience, nor for that

Constitution of Maine
Article I

person's religious professions or sentiments, provided that that person 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.

Section 4. Freedom of speech and publication; libel; truth given in evidence; jury determines law and fact. Every citizen may freely speak, write and publish 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 people 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, after having received the direction of the court, shall have a right to determine, at their discretion, the law and the fact.

Section 5. Unreasonable searches prohibited. 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.

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

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

To be confronted by the witnesses against the accused;

To have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in favor of the accused;

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

Section 6-A. Discrimination against persons prohibited. 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 that person's civil rights or be discriminated against in the exercise thereof.

Section 7. No person to answer to certain crimes but on indictment; exceptions; juries. 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.

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

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

Section 10.ailable offenses; habeas corpus. No person before conviction shall beailable for any of the crimes which now are, or have been denominated capital offenses 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.

Section 11. Attainder, ex post facto and contract-impairment laws prohibited. 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.

Constitution of Maine
Article I

Section 12. Treason; testimony of 2 witnesses. 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 2 witnesses to the same overt act, or confession in open court.

Section 13. Suspension of laws. The laws shall not be suspended but by the Legislature or its authority.

Section 14. Corporal punishment under military law. 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.

Section 15. Right of petition. 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.

Section 16. To keep and bear arms. Every citizen has a right to keep and bear arms and this right shall never be questioned.

Section 17. Standing armies. 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.

Section 18. Quartering of soldiers on citizens. 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.

Section 19. Right of redress for injuries. Every person, for an injury inflicted on the person or the person's 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.

Section 20. Trial by jury. 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 or herself and with counsel, or either, at the election of the party.

Section 21. Private property, when to be taken. Private property shall not be taken for public uses without just compensation; nor unless the public exigencies require it.

Section 22. Taxes. No tax or duty shall be imposed without the consent of the people or of their representatives in the Legislature.

Section 23. Title of nobility prohibited; tenure of offices. 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.

Section 24. Other rights not impaired. The enumeration of certain rights shall not impair nor deny others retained by the people.

Article II.

Electors.

Section 1. Qualifications of electors; written ballot; military servicemen; students. Every citizen of the United States of the age of 18 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; 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 the student 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 residence by reason of the person's absence from the state in the military service of the United States, or of this State.

Indians. Every Indian, residing on tribal reservations and otherwise qualified, shall be an elector in all county, state and national elections.

Constitution of Maine
Article II

Section 2. Electors exempt from arrests on election days. 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.

Section 3. Exemption from military duty. No elector shall be obliged to do duty in the militia on any day of election, except in time of war or public danger.

Section 4. Time of state election; absentee voting. 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 4 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.

Section 5. Voting machines. 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.

Article III.

Distribution of Powers.

Section 1. Powers distributed. The powers of this government shall be divided into 3 distinct departments, the legislative, executive and judicial.

Section 2. To be kept separate. 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. Legislative department; style of acts. The legislative power shall be vested in 2 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."

Section 2. Number of Representatives; biennial terms; division of the State into districts for House of Representatives. The House of Representatives shall consist of 151 members, to be elected by the qualified electors, and hold their office 2 years from the day next preceding the first Wednesday in December following the general election. The Legislature which convenes in 1983 and every 10th 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 mean 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 with contiguous territory and shall be kept intact.

Section 3. Submission of reapportionment plan to Clerk of House; Legislature's action on commission's plan. The apportionment plan of the commission established under Article IV, Part Third, Section 1-A shall be submitted to the Clerk of the House no later than 120 calendar days after the convening of the Legislature in which apportionment is required. In the preparation of legislation implementing the plan, the

commission, following a unanimous decision by commission members, may adjust errors and inconsistencies in accordance with the standards set forth in this Constitution, so long as substantive changes are not made. The Legislature shall enact the submitted plan of the commission or a plan of its own by a vote of 2/3 of the Members of each House within 30 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 130 calendar days after convening, the Supreme Judicial Court shall, within 60 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 30 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 4. Residency requirement. No person shall be a member of the House of Representatives, unless the person shall, at the commencement of the period for which the person is elected, have been 5 years a citizen of the United States, have arrived at the age of 21 years, have been a resident in this State one year; and for the 3 months next preceding the time of this person's election shall have been, and, during the period for which elected, shall continue to be a resident in the district which that person represents.

No person may be a candidate for election as a member of the House of Representatives unless, at the time of the nomination for placement on the primary, general or special election ballot, that person is a resident in the district which the candidate seeks to represent.

Section 5. Election of Representatives; lists of votes delivered forthwith; lists of votes examined by Governor; summons of persons who appear to be elected; lists shall be laid before the House. 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 7 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 that person's 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 shall examine the returned copies of such lists and 7 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.

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

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

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

Article IV.

Part Second.

Senate.

Section 1. Number of Senators. The Senate shall consist of an odd number of Senators, not less than 31 nor more than 35, elected at the same time and for the same term as Representatives by the qualified electors of the districts into which the State shall be from time to time divided.

Section 2. Submission of reapportionment plan to Secretary of Senate; Legislature's action on commission's plan; division of State into Senatorial Districts; division by Supreme Judicial Court. The Legislature which shall convene in the year 1983 and every 10th 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.

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 120 calendar days after the convening of the Legislature in which apportionment is required. In the preparation of legislation implementing the plan, the commission, following a unanimous decision by commission members, may adjust errors and inconsistencies in accordance with the standards set forth in this Constitution, so long as substantive changes are not made. The Legislature shall enact the submitted plan of the commission or a plan of its own by a vote of 2/3 of the Members of each House, within 30 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 130 days after convening, the Supreme Judicial Court shall, within 60 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 30 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 3. Election of Senators; lists of votes delivered forthwith. 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 office of the Secretary of State forthwith.

Section 4. Lists of votes examined by Governor; 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 7 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.

Section 5. Determination of Senators elected; procedure for filling vacancies. 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. 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.

Section 6. Qualifications. The Senators shall be 25 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.

Section 7. To try impeachments; limitation of judgment of impeachment; party liable to be tried and punished in court. 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 $\frac{2}{3}$ 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.

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

Article IV.**Part Third.****Legislative Power.**

Section 1. To meet annually; power of Legislature to convene itself at other times; extent of legislative power. 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. 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.

Section 1-A. Legislature to establish Apportionment Commission; number of quorum; compensation of commission members; commission's budget; division among political parties. A Legislature which is required to apportion the districts of the House of Representatives the Senate or, or both, under Article IV, Part First, Section 2, or Article IV, Part Second, Section 2, shall establish, within the first 3 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.

The commission shall be composed of 3 members from the political party holding the largest number of seats in the House of Representatives, who shall be appointed by

the Speaker; 3 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; 2 members of the party holding the largest number of seats in the Senate, who shall be appointed by the President of the Senate; 2 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 2 major political parties in the State or their designated representatives; and 3 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 2 public members. The Speaker of the House shall be responsible for organizing the commission and shall be chairperson pro tempore thereof until a permanent chairperson is selected by the commission members from among their own number. No action may be taken without a quorum of 8 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 the same rate of per diem that is paid to Legislators for every day's attendance at special sessions of the Legislature as defined 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 establish a budget for the apportioning commission within the state budget document in the fiscal year previous to the fiscal year during which the apportioning commission is required to convene and shall appropriate sufficient funds for the commission to satisfactorily perform its duties and responsibilities. The budget shall include sufficient funds to compensate the chairperson of the commission and the chairperson's staff. The remainder of the appropriation shall be made available equally among the political parties represented on the commission to provide travel expenses, incidental expenses and compensation for commission members and for partisan staff and operations.

Section 2. Bills to be signed by the Governor; proceedings, in case the Governor disapproves; allowing the Governor 10 days to act on legislation. 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 the Governor approves, the Governor shall sign it; if not, the Governor shall return it with 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, 2/3 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 2/3 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 10 days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to the Governor, it shall have the same force and effect as if the Governor 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 3 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.

Section 3. Each House the judge of its elections; majority, a quorum. 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. May punish and expel members. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of 2/3, expel a member, but not a 2nd time for the same cause.

Section 5. Shall keep a journal; yeas and nays. 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 1/5 of those present, be entered on the journals.

Section 6. May punish for contempt. 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. Compensation; traveling expenses. 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.

Section 8. Members exempt from arrest; freedom of debate. 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.

Section 9. Either House may originate bills; revenue bills. 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.

Section 10. Members not to be appointed to certain offices. No Senator or Representative shall, during the term for which the Senator or Representative 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.

Section 11. Persons disqualified to be members. 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 while a member of Congress, or continuing in such office.

Section 12. Adjournments. Neither House shall during the session, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than 2 days, nor to any other place than that in which the Houses shall be sitting.

Section 13. Special legislation. 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.

Section 14. Corporations, formed under general laws. 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.

Section 15. Constitutional conventions. The Legislature shall, by a 2/3 concurrent vote of both branches, have the power to call constitutional conventions, for the purpose of amending this Constitution.

Section 16. Acts become effective in 90 days after recess; exception; emergency bill defined. 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 90 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 2/3 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 5 years of real estate.

Section 17. Proceedings for people's veto.

1. Petition procedure; petition for people's veto. Upon written petition of electors, the number of which shall not be less than 10% 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 5:00 p.m., on or before the 90th day after the recess of the Legislature, or if such 90th day is a Saturday, a Sunday, or a legal holiday, by the hour of 5:00 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 30 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.

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.

3. Referral to electors; proclamation by Governor. 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 60 days after such proclamation, or in case of no statewide election within 6 months thereafter the Governor may order such measure submitted to the people at a special election not less than 60 days nor more than 6 months after 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. 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 5:00 p.m., on or before the 50th day after the date of convening of the Legislature in first regular session or on or before the 25th day after the date of convening of the Legislature in second regular session. If the 50th or 25th day, whichever applies, is a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the period runs until the hour of 5:00 p.m., of the next day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday.

2. Referral to electors unless enacted by the Legislature without change; number of signatures necessary on direct initiative petitions; dating signatures on petitions; competing measures. For any measure thus proposed by electors, the number of signatures shall not be less than 10% 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. 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 60 days after the first vote thereon be submitted by itself if it receives more than 1/3 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.

3. Timing of elections; proclamation by Governor. 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 measure proposed to the Legislature and not enacted without change to be submitted to the people at such an election by proclamation within 10 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 an election as requested, and such order shall be sufficient to enable the people to vote.

Section 19. Effective date of measures approved by people; veto power limited. 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 30 days after the Governor has made public proclamation of the result of the vote on said measure, which the Governor shall do within 10 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 45 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 the 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.

Section 20. Meaning of words "electors," "people," "recess of Legislature," "statewide election," "measure," "circulator," and "written petition;" written petitions for people's veto; written petitions for direct initiative. As used in any of the 3 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; "statewide election" means any election held throughout the State on a particular day; "measure" means an Act, bill, resolve or resolution proposed by the people, or 2 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 the city, town or plantation of the circulator's residence 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 the presence of the circulator and that to the best of the circulator's 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 the city, town or plantation of the official 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 people's veto pursuant to Article IV, Part Third, 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 5:00 p.m., on the 5th day before the petition must be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, or, if such 5th day is a Saturday, a Sunday or a legal holiday, by 5:00 p.m., on the next day which is not a Saturday, a Sunday or a legal holiday. Written petitions for a direct initiative pursuant to Article IV, Part Third, Section 18 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 5:00 p.m., on the 3rd day before the petition must be filed in the

office of the Secretary of State, or, if such 3rd day is a legal holiday, by 5:00 p.m., on the next day which is not a legal holiday. Such officials must complete the certification of such petitions and must return them to the circulators or their agents within 2 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 the city, town or plantation of that resident 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 21. City council of any city may establish direct initiative and people's veto. 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. Provided, however, that the Legislature may at any time provide a uniform method for the exercise of the initiative and referendum in municipal affairs.

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 100 days from the date of filing of a written petition in the office of the Secretary of State.

Section 23. Municipalities reimbursed annually. The Legislature shall annually reimburse each municipality from state tax sources for not less than 50% of the property tax revenue loss suffered by that municipality during the previous calendar year because of the 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.

This section shall allow, but not require, reimbursement for statutory property tax exemptions or credits for unextracted minerals.

Article V.

Part First.

Executive Power.

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

Section 2. Term of office; reelection eligibility. The Governor shall be elected by the qualified electors, and shall hold the office for 4 years from the first Wednesday after the first Tuesday of January next following the election and until the successor to the Governor has been duly elected and qualified. The person who has served 2 consecutive popular elective 4-year terms of office as Governor shall be ineligible to succeed himself or herself.

Section 3. Election; votes to be returned to Secretary of State; Secretary of State to lay lists before the Senate and House of Representatives; provision in case of tie. 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 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. If there shall be a tie between the 2 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 2 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.

Section 4. Qualifications. The Governor shall, at the commencement of the Governor's term, be not less than 30 years of age; a citizen of the United States for at

least 15 years, have been 5 years a resident of the State; and at the time of election and during the term for which elected, be a resident of said State.

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.

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

Section 7. Commander in chief. The Governor 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.

Section 8. To appoint officers. The Governor 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 officers and military officers whose appointment is not by this Constitution, or shall not by law be otherwise provided for.

Procedure for confirmation. 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 2/3 of those members present and voting overrides the committee recommendation. The Senate vote shall be by the yeas and nays.

Affirmative vote of 2/3 of members required. All statutes enacted to carry out the purposes of the second paragraph of this section shall require the affirmative vote of 2/3 of the members of each House present and voting.

Governor or President of Senate may call Senate into session. 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.

Nomination by Governor made 7 days prior to appointment of nominee. Every nomination by the Governor shall be made 7 days at least prior to appointment of the nominee.

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

Section 10. May require information of any officer. The Governor 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.

Section 11. Power to pardon and remit penalties, etc.; conditions. The Governor 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. Such power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons shall include offenses of juvenile delinquency.

Section 12. Shall enforce the laws. The Governor shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Section 13. Convenes the Legislature on extraordinary occasions, and adjourns it in case of disagreement; may change the place of meeting. The Governor may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the Legislature; and in case of disagreement between the 2 Houses with respect to the time of adjournment, adjourn them to such time, as the Governor 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.

Constitution of Maine
Article V, Part First

Section 14. Vacancy, how supplied. 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. When the vacancy occurs more than 90 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. At the biennial election, a Governor shall be elected to fill the unexpired term created by the vacancy. When the vacancy occurs less than 90 days preceding the date of a primary election the President of the Senate shall fill the unexpired term.

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 offices 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.

Mental or physical disability of the Governor continuously for more than 6 months. Whenever for 6 months a Governor in office shall have been continuously unable to discharge the powers and duties of that 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 2/3 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.

Section 15. Temporary mental or physical disability of Governor. Whenever the Governor is unable to discharge the powers and duties of that 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 that office, or until the office of 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 that office, the Governor 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 the Governor 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 that office, the Secretary of State may so certify to the Supreme Judicial Court, declaring the reason 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 the office of Governor, 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 that officer 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 the office of Governor 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 that 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, the officer shall receive only the compensation of Governor, but the officer's duties as President or Speaker shall be suspended; and the Senate or House shall fill the vacancy resulting from such suspension, until the officer shall cease to exercise the office of Governor.

Constitution of Maine
Article V, Part Second

Article V.

Part Second.

Secretary.

Section 1. Election. 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 1-A. Succession to the office of Secretary of State. If a vacancy occurs in the office of the Secretary of State, the first deputy secretary of state shall act as the Secretary of State until a Secretary of State is elected by the Legislature during the current session if in session, or at the next regular or special session.

Section 2. Records of State; deputies. The records of the State shall be kept in the office of the Secretary, who may appoint deputies to that office, for whose conduct the Secretary shall be accountable.

Section 3. Attend the Governor, Senate, and House. The Secretary of State shall attend the Governor, the Senate and the House of Representatives, in person or by the deputies of the Secretary of State as they shall respectively require.

Section 4. Records of executive and legislative departments. The Secretary of State 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.

Article V.

Part Third.

Treasurer.

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

Section 1-A. Succession to the office of Treasurer. If a vacancy occurs in the office of Treasurer of State, the deputy treasurer of state shall act as the Treasurer of State until a Treasurer of State is elected by the Legislature during the current session if in session, or at the next regular or special session.

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

Section 3. Not to engage in trade. The Treasurer shall not, during the Treasurer's 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.

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

Section 5. Bonding regulations; prohibiting use of proceeds from sale of bonds to fund current expenditures. 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.

Constitution of Maine
Article VI

Article VI.

Judicial Power.

Section 1. Courts. 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.

Section 2. Compensation. 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.

Section 3. To give opinion when required by Governor or either Branch of the Legislature. 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.

Section 4. Tenure of judicial officers; 6-month holdover period. All judicial officers appointed by the Governor shall hold their offices for the term of 7 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 6 months or until the successor to the judicial officer is appointed, whichever occurs first in time.

Section 5. Limitation on holding other office. 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.

Section 6. Judges and registers of probate, election and tenure; vacancies. 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 4 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 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.

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 full-time judges."

Article VII.

Military.

Section 1. Officers, how appointed. 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.

Section 2. Qualifications and selection. 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.

Section 3. Adjutant General. 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.

Section 4. Standard of organization, armament and discipline. 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.

Constitution of Maine
Article VII

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 18 and under the age of 45 years, excepting officers of the militia who have been honorably discharged, shall be so exempted.

Article VIII.

Part First.

Education.

Section 1. Legislature shall require towns municipalities to support public schools; duty of Legislature. 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.

Section 2. Authority to pledge the credit of the State and to issue bonds for loans to Maine students in higher education and their parents. 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, and to parents of these students. Funds shall be obtained by the issuance of state bonds, when authorized by the Governor, but the amount of bonds issued and outstanding shall not at one time exceed

in the aggregate \$4,000,000. Funds loaned shall be on such terms and conditions as the Legislature shall authorize.

Article VIII.

Part Second.

Municipal Home Rule.

Section 1. Power of municipalities to amend their charters. 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.

Section 2. Construction of buildings for industrial use. 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.

Article IX.

General Provisions.

Section 1. Oaths and subscriptions. 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 office under this State, shall, before entering on the discharge of the duties of that 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."

Constitution of Maine
Article IX

Alternative affirmation. "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.

Administration of oaths to Governor, Senators, Representatives, and other officers. 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 the absence of the Chief Justice, 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.

Section 2. Offices incompatible with each other; election to Congress disqualifies. No person holding the office of Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, or of any inferior court, Attorney General, district 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.

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

Section 4. Elections on the first Wednesday after first Tuesday of January may be adjourned from day to day. In case the elections, required by this Constitution on

the first Wednesday after the first Tuesday of January biennially, by the 2 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; and the Governor shall then be elected, if there be no choice by the people.

Section 5. Removal by impeachment or address. 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 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 the person may be admitted to a hearing in that person's own defense.

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.

Section 7. Valuation. While the public expenses shall be assessed on estates, a general valuation shall be taken at least once in 10 years.

Section 8. Taxation. 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.

1. Intangible property. 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.

2. Assessment of certain lands based on current use; penalty on change to higher use. 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:

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. Any statutory or constitutional penalty imposed as a result of a change of use, whether imposed before or after the approval of this subsection, shall be determined without regard to the presence of minerals, provided that, when payment of the penalty is made or demanded, whichever occurs first, there is in effect a state excise tax which applies or would apply to the mining of those minerals.

3. School districts. 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.

4. Watercraft. Beginning with the property tax year 1984, all watercraft as defined by the Legislature shall be exempt from taxation as personal property, provided that certain watercraft as defined by the Legislature shall be subject to an excise tax to be collected and retained by the municipalities.

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

Section 10. Tenure of sheriffs. 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 4 years from the first day of January next after their election, unless sooner removed as hereinafter provided.

Removal of sheriffs from office and replacement. Whenever the Governor upon complaint, due notice and hearing shall find that a sheriff is not faithfully or efficiently performing any duty imposed upon the sheriff by law, the Governor may remove such sheriff from office and appoint another sheriff to serve 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. 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.

Section 12. Voting districts. 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. Bribery at elections. The Legislature may enact laws excluding from the right of suffrage, for a term not exceeding 10 years, all persons convicted of bribery at any election, or of voting at any election, under the influence of a bribe.

Section 14. Authority and procedure for issuance of bonds. 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 and 14-D. 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 \$2,000,000, except to suppress insurrection, to repel 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 $\frac{2}{3}$ 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. For any bond

Constitution of Maine
Article IX

authorization requiring ratification of the electors pursuant to this section, if any bonds have not been issued within 5 years of the date of ratification, then those bonds may not be issued after that date. Within 2 years after expiration of that 5-year period, the Legislature may extend, by a majority vote, the 5-year period for an additional 5 years or may deauthorize the bonds. If the Legislature fails to take action within those 2 years, the bond issue shall be considered to be deauthorized and no further bonds may be issued. For any bond authorization in existence on November 6, 1984, and for which the 5-year period following ratification has expired, no further bonds may be issued unless the Legislature, by November 6, 1986, reauthorizes those bonds by a majority vote, for an additional 5-year period, failing which all bonds unissued under those authorizations shall be considered to be deauthorized. 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. Authority to insure 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.

Section 14-B. Authority to insure 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 \$6,000,000 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.

Section 14-C. Authority to insure mortgage loans for Indian housing. 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.

Section 14-D. Authority to insure Maine veterans' mortgage loans, 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 any mortgage loan to resident Maine veterans of the Armed Forces of the United States, including a business organization owned in whole or in part by a resident Maine veteran, 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 \$4,000,000 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.

Section 15. Municipal borrowing regulated by Legislature through general law. The Legislature shall enact general law regulating the total borrowing capacity of municipal corporations.

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

Section 17. Continuity of Government in case of enemy attack. 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,

Constitution of Maine
Article IX

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.

Section 18. Limitation on use of funds of Maine State Retirement System. 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. Funds appropriated by the Legislature for the Maine State Retirement System are assets of the system and may not be diverted or deappropriated by any subsequent action.

Section 19. Limitation on expenditure of motor vehicle and motor vehicle fuel revenues. 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 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.

Section 20. Mining Excise Tax Trust Fund. The principal amount of the Mining Excise Tax Trust Fund or any successor fund may not be expended unless the expenditure is approved in a separate measure by a 2/3 vote of all the members elected to each House of the Legislature and by the Governor.

Section 21. State mandates. For the purpose of more fairly apportioning the cost of government and providing local property tax relief, the State may not require a local unit of government to expand or modify that unit's activities so as to necessitate

additional expenditures from local revenues unless the State provides annually 90% of the funding for these expenditures from State funds not previously appropriated to that local unit of government. Legislation implementing this section or requiring a specific expenditure as an exception to this requirement may be enacted upon the vote of 2/3 of all members elected to each House. This section must be liberally construed.

Section 22. Revenues generated by fisheries and wildlife management. The amount of funds appropriated in any fiscal year to the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife, or any successor agency responsible for fisheries and wildlife management, other than commercial marine fisheries management, may not be less than the total revenues collected, received or recovered by the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife, or successor agency, from license and permit fees, fines, the sale, lease or rental of property, penalties, and all other revenue sources pursuant to the laws of the State administered by the department or successor agency, except that revenues received from the Federal Government may be allocated as provided by federal or state law and the Legislature may establish special funds and deposit revenues collected, received or recovered by the department or successor agency into those special funds, provided that the revenues are allocated and expended only for the purposes of those special funds as provided by law.

Article X.

Additional Provisions.

Section 1. (See Section 7 and Note.)

Section 2. (See Section 7 and Note.)

Section 3. Laws now in force continue until repealed. 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, repeal or shall expire by their own limitation.

Section 4. Amendments to Constitution. The Legislature, whenever 2/3 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 be come a part of this Constitution.

Section 5. (See Section 7 and Note.)

Section 6. 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. 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 10 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.

Section 7. Original sections 1, 2, 5, of Article X not to be printed; section 5 in full force. Sections 1, 2 and 5, of Article 10 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 5 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.

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.

Index

ABSENT MEMBERS

Article IV, Part Third, Section 3 (14)

ABSENTEE VOTING

Article II, Section 4 (6)

ABUSING (CONTEMPT OF THE HOUSE OR SENATE)

Article IV, Part Third, Section 6 (14)

ACADEMIES

Article VIII, Part First, Section 1 (30)

ACCUSED

Article I, Section 6 (2)

ACT (DEFINITION OF "MEASURE")

Article IV, Part Third, Section 20 (19)

ACTS

Become effective in 90 days after recess

Article IV, Part Third, Section 16 (16)

People's veto

Article IV, Part Third, Section 17 (16)

Records kept by secretary

Article V, Part Second, Section 4 (26)

ADHERING TO ITS ENEMIES

Article I, Section 12 (4)

ADJOURNMENT

Article IV, Part Third, Section 2 (13)

Article IV, Part Third, Section 3 (14)

Governor

Article V, Part First, Section 13 (23)

House and Senate

Article IV, Part Third, Section 12 (15)

Recess definition

Article IV, Part Third, Section 20 (19)

ADJUTANT GENERAL

Article VII, Section 3 (29)

Incompatible offices

Article IX, Section 2 (32)

AFFIRMATION (OATH OF OFFICE)

Article IX, Section 1 (31)

AGE OF 18 YEARS (ELECTORS)

Article II, Section 1 (5)

AGE OF 21 YEARS (HOUSE MEMBERS)

Article IV, Part First, Section 4 (8)

AGE OF 25 YEARS (SENATORS)

Article IV, Part Second, Section 6 (11)

AGE OF 30 YEARS (GOVERNOR)

Article V, Part First, Section 4 (21)

AGRICULTURAL (MORTGAGE LOANS)

Article IX, Section 14-A (36)

AGRICULTURAL LANDS (ASSESSMENT)

Article IX, Section 8 (33)

AID AND COMFORT

Article I, Section 12 (4)

ALLOCATIONS (TREASURER)

Article V, Part Third, Section 4 (27)

AMENDING THIS CONSTITUTION

Article IV, Part Third, Section 15 (16)

AMENDMENT OF THE STATE

CONSTITUTION (NOT SUBJECT TO INITIATIVE)

Article IV, Part Third, Section 18 (17)

AMENDMENTS

Article IV, Part Third, Section 9 (15)

Note: Numbers in parentheses () are page numbers.

AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION

Article X, Section 4 (39)

APPOINTED OFFICIAL (OATHS)

Article IX, Section 1 (31)

APPOINTMENT**Adjutant general**

Article VII, Section 3 (29)

Attorney general vacancy

Article IX, Section 11 (35)

Enemy attack

Article IX, Section 17 (37)

Judges and registers of probate vacancies

Article VI, Section 6 (28)

Military officers

Article VII, Section 1 (29)

APPOINTMENT OF NOMINEE (BY GOVERNOR)

Article V, Part First, Section 8 (23)

APPORTIONMENT (HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

Article IV, Part First, Section 2 (7)

APPORTIONMENT COMMISSION

Article IV, Part First, Section 3 (7)

Article IV, Part Third, Section 1-A (12)

Senate

Article IV, Part Second, Section 2 (10)

APPORTIONMENT PLAN**House of Representatives**

Article IV, Part First, Section 3 (7)

Senate

Article IV, Part Second, Section 2 (10)

APPROPRIATION**And sale of bonds**

Article V, Part Third, Section 5 (27)

Treasurer

Article V, Part Third, Section 4 (27)

ARMAMENT (MILITIA)

Article VII, Section 4 (29)

ARMED FORCES

Article II, Section 4 (6)

ARMS.

Article I, Section 16 (4)

ARMY**Governor is commander in chief**

Article V, Part First, Section 7 (22)

No standing

Article I, Section 17 (4)

ARMY OR NAVY

Article I, Section 14 (4)

Article I, Section 7 (3)

ARREST (MEMBERS EXEMPT FROM)

Article IV, Part Third, Section 8 (15)

ARREST ON THE DAYS OF ELECTION

Article II, Section 2 (6)

ASSAULTING (CONTEMPT OF THE HOUSE OR SENATE)

Article IV, Part Third, Section 6 (14)

ASSEMBLE

Article I, Section 15 (4)

ASSESSMENT OF CERTAIN LANDS

Article IX, Section 2 (32)

ASSESSORS (AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION)

Article X, Section 4 (39)

ATTAINDER

Article I, Section 11 (3)

ATTESTED COPIES OF VOTING LISTS BY THE CLERKS (SENATE ELECTION)

Article IV, Part Second, Section 3 (10)

ATTORNEY GENERAL

Article IX, Section 11 (35)

Incompatible offices

Article IX, Section 2 (32)

AUGUSTA (SEAT OF GOVERNMENT)

Article IX, Section 16 (37)

BAIL

Article I, Section 9 (3)

BAILABLE OFFENSES;

Article I, Section 10 (3)

BALLOT

Article II, Section 1 (5)

Election of secretary of state

Article V, Part Second, Section 1 (26)

Election of treasurer

Article V, Part Third, Section 1 (27)

Gubernatorial election

Article V, Part First, Section 3 (21)

BARRACK OR MILITARY PLACE

Article II, Section 1 (5)

"BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MAINE."

Article IV, Part First, Section 1 (7)

BEAR ARMS

Article I, Section 16 (4)

BEHAVIOR**Contempt of the House or Senate**

Article IV, Part Third, Section 6 (14)

House and Senate members

Article IV, Part Third, Section 4 (14)

BEST USE

Article IX, Section 8 (34)

BILL OF ATTAINDER

Article I, Section 11 (3)

BILLS**Citizen initiative**

Article IV, Part Third, Section 18 (17)

Definition of "measure"

Article IV, Part Third, Section 20 (19)

Either House may originate

Article IV, Part Third, Section 9 (15)

People's veto

Article IV, Part Third, Section 17 (17)

Revenue

Article IV, Part Third, Section 9 (15)

To be signed by the Governor

Article IV, Part Third, Section 2 (13)

BILLS, ORDERS OR RESOLUTIONS

Article IV, Part Third, Section 9 (15)

BOATS (TAXATION)

Article IX, Section 8 (34)

BOND (TREASURER)

Article V, Part Third, Section 2 (27)

BONDING REGULATIONS**(TREASURER)**

Article V, Part Third, Section 5 (27)

BONDS

Article IX, Section 14 (35)

Article IX, Section 14-A (36)

Education

Article VIII, Part First, Section 2 (30)

Indian housing

Article IX, Section 14-C (37)

Maine school building authority

Article IX, Section 14-B (36)

Veterans mortgage loans

Article IX, Section 14-D (37)

BOUNDARIES (HOUSE DISTRICTS)

Article IV, Part First, Section 2 (7)

BREACH OF THE PEACE

Article IV, Part Third, Section 8 (15)

Note: Numbers in parentheses () are page numbers.

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS

Article IX, Section 13 (35)

BRIDGES (HIGHWAY FUND)

Article IX, Section 19 (38)

BUDGET DOCUMENT

Article IV, Part Third, Section 1-A (13)

**BUDGET FOR THE APPORTIONING
COMMISSION**

Article IV, Part Third, Section 1-A (13)

BUILDINGS FOR INDUSTRIAL USE

Article VIII, Part Second, Section 2 (31)

**CANDIDATES (GOVERNOR
VACANCY)**

Article V, Part First, Section 14 (24)

CAPITAL OFFENSES

Article I, Section 10 (3)

CAPITAL OR INFAMOUS CRIME

Article I, Section 7 (3)

CENSUS

Article IV, Part First, Section 2 (7)

**CERTIFICATE OF THE OFFICIAL
AUTHORIZED BY LAW TO
MAINTAIN THE VOTING LIST**

Article IV, Part Third, Section 20 (19)

CERTIFICATION OF PETITIONS

Article IV, Part Third, Section 20 (20)

**CHAIRPERSON (OF POLITICAL
PARTIES, APPORTIONMENT
COMMISSION)**

Article IV, Part Third, Section 1-A (13)

CHANGE OF USE

Article IX, Section 8 (34)

CHARTERS

Article VIII, Part Second, Section 1 (31)

CHIEF JUSTICE**Arranges constitution**

Article X, Section 6 (40)

Temporary disability of Governor

Article V, Part First, Section 15 (25)

Oaths of office

Article IX, Section 1 (32)

CIRCULATOR (DEFINITION OF)

Article IV, Part Third, Section 20 (19)

**CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES OF
THE AGE OF 18 YEARS AND
UPWARD**

Article II, Section 1 (5)

**CITY AND TOWN CLERKS (HOUSE
ELECTIONS)**

Article IV, Part First, Section 5 (9)

CITY CLERKS (SENATE ELECTIONS)

Article IV, Part Second, Section 3 (10)

**CITY COUNCIL MAY ESTABLISH
DIRECT INITIATIVE AND PEOPLE'S
VETO**

Article IV, Part Third, Section 21 (20)

CIVIL OFFICE (REMOVAL)

Article IX, Section 5 (33)

**CIVIL OFFICERS (MANNER OF
SELECTION)**

Article V, Part First, Section 8 (22)

CIVIL RIGHTS

Article I, Section 6-A (3)

CIVIL SUITS

Article I, Section 20 (4)

CLEMENCY

Article V, Part First, Section 11 (23)

CLERK OF THE HOUSE

Article IV, Part First, Section 3 (7)

Article IV, Part First, Section 7 (9)

CLERKS OF THE CITIES AND TOWNS**House elections**

Article IV, Part First, Section 5 (9)

Senate elections

Article IV, Part Second, Section 3 (10)

**CLERKS OF THE JUDICIAL COURTS
(INCOMPATIBLE OFFICES)**

Article IX, Section 2 (32)

COLLEGES

Article VIII, Part First, Section 1 (30)

COLOR OF AMENDMENT

Article IV, Part Third, Section 9 (15)

**COMMANDER IN CHIEF
(GOVERNOR)**

Article V, Part First, Section 7 (22)

**COMMERCIAL MARINE FISHERIES
MANAGEMENT**

Article IX, Section 22 (39)

COMMISSION (APPORTIONMENT)

Article IV, Part Third, Section 1-A (12)

COMMISSION (OATHS)

Article IX, Section 1 (31)

**COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE
MILITIA**

Article VII, Section 1 (29)

COMMISSIONS

Article IX, Section 3 (32)

COMMON GOOD

Article I, Section 15 (4)

**COMMUNITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
(TAX POWER)**

Article IX, Section 8 (34)

COMMUTATIONS

Article V, Part First, Section 11 (23)

COMPENSATION**For taking private property**

Article I, Section 21 (5)

Governor

Article V, Part First, Section 6 (22)

Judges

Article VI, Section 2 (28)

Senators and Representatives

Article IV, Part Third, Section 7 (14)

Temporary disability of Governor

Article V, Part First, Section 15 (25)

**COMPETING MEASURES (CITIZEN
INITIATIVE)**

Article IV, Part Third, Section 18 (18)

**COMPLAINT (REMOVAL OF
SHERIFFS)**

Article IX, Section 10 (34)

CONFESSION IN OPEN COURT

Article I, Section 12 (4)

**CONFIRMATION (GOVERNOR
APPOINTEES)**

Article V, Part First, Section 8 (22)

CONGRESS

Article IV, Part Third, Section 11 (15)

Incompatible offices

Article IX, Section 2 (32)

CONSCIENCES

Article I, Section 3 (1)

CONSENT OF THE PEOPLE

Article I, Section 22 (5)

CONSTITUTION**Amendments**

Article IV, Part Third, Section 15 (16)

Article X, Section 4 (39)

Arranged by chief justice

Article X, Section 6 (40)

Enrolled

Article X, Section 6 (40)

Omitted sections

Article X, Section 7 (40)

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS

Article IV, Part Third, Section 15 (16)

CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS FOR INDUSTRIAL USE

Article VIII, Part Second, Section 2 (31)

CONTAGIOUS SICKNESS (AND LEGISLATIVE ADJOURNMENT)

Article V, Part First, Section 13 (23)

CONTEMPT (OF THE HOUSE OR SENATE)

Article IV, Part Third, Section 6 (14)

CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT IN CASE OF ENEMY ATTACK

Article IX, Section 17 (37)

CONTRACT-IMPAIRMENT LAWS PROHIBITED

Article I, Section 11 (3)

CONTROVERSIES CONCERNING PROPERTY

Article I, Section 20 (4)

CONVENE (LEGISLATURE)

Article IV, Part Third, Section 1 (12)

CONVENES THE LEGISLATURE ON EXTRAORDINARY OCCASIONS

Article V, Part First, Section 13 (23)

CONVENTION**Attorney general election**

Article IX, Section 11 (35)

Constitutional

Article IV, Part Third, Section 15 (16)

Election of secretary of state

Article V, Part Second, Section 1 (26)

Election of treasurer

Article V, Part Third, Section 1 (27)

CONVICTIONS

Article I, Section 7 (3)

CORONERS

Article IV, Part Third, Section 11 (15)

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT UNDER MILITARY LAW

Article I, Section 14 (4)

CORPORATION**Emergency bills**

Article IV, Part Third, Section 16 (16)

Municipal bonds for local industrial development

Article VIII, Part Second, Section 2 (31)

CORPORATIONS

Article IV, Part Third, Section 14 (16)

CORRUPTION OF BLOOD

Article I, Section 11 (3)

COST-SHARING FORMULA (SCHOOL TAXES)

Article IX, Section 8 (34)

COUNSEL

Article I, Section 20 (4)

COUNSEL TO THE ACCUSED

Article I, Section 6 (2)

COUNTIES**Electing judges**

Article VI, Section 6 (28)

Electing registers of probate

Article VI, Section 6 (28)

Sheriff tenure

Article IX, Section 10 (34)

COURTS

Article VI, Section 1 (28)

CREDIT OF THE STATE

Article IX, Section 14 (35)

CRIME

Article I, Section 7 (3)

CRUEL OR UNUSUAL PUNISHMENTS**PROHIBITED**

Article I, Section 9 (3)

CURRENT USE

Article IX, Section 2 (32)

DANGER

Article I, Section 14 (4)

And legislative adjournment

Article V, Part First, Section 13 (23)

DAY OF ELECTION

Article II, Section 2 (6)

Article II, Section 3 (6)

DEATH**Governor**

Article V, Part First, Section 14 (24)

House members

Article IV, Part First, Section 6 (9)

Judges and registers of probate

Article VI, Section 6 (28)

Senators

Article IV, Part Second, Section 5 (11)

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

Article I (1)

DEFENSE

Preamble (1)

**DEFINITION OF "ELECTORS,"
"PEOPLE," "RECESS OF
LEGISLATURE"**

Article IV, Part Third, Section 20 (19)

DELINQUENCY (PARDONS)

Article V, Part First, Section 11 (23)

DEPARTMENTS (RECORDS)

Article V, Part Second, Section 4 (26)

DEPUTIES (INCOMPATIBLE OFFICES)

Article IX, Section 2 (32)

DEPUTY SECRETARIES OF STATE

Article V, Part Second, Section 1-A (26)

Article V, Part Second, Section 2 (26)

Article V, Part Second, Section 3 (26)

Commissions

Article IX, Section 3 (32)

**DEPUTY TREASURER (TREASURER
VACANCY)**

Article V, Part Third, Section 1-A (27)

DIRECT INITIATIVE

Article IV, Part Third, Section 18 (17)

People's veto, municipal

Article IV, Part Third, Section 21 (20)

Written petitions

Article IV, Part Third, Section 20 (19)

**DIRECT INITIATIVE, THE ELECTION
OFFICERS**

Article IV, Part Third, Section 22 (20)

DISABILITY OF THE GOVERNOR

Article V, Part First, Section 14 (24)

**DISABILITY OF THE GOVERNOR
(TEMPORARY)**

Article V, Part First, Section 15 (24)

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST PERSONS PROHIBITED

Article I, Section 6-A (3)

DISEASE (AND LEGISLATIVE ADJOURNMENT)

Article V, Part First, Section 13 (23)

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOR

Contempt of the House or Senate

Article IV, Part Third, Section 6 (14)

House and Senate members

Article IV, Part Third, Section 4 (14)

DISQUALIFICATIONS (GOVERNOR)

Article V, Part First, Section 5 (22)

DISQUALIFIED TO BE MEMBERS

Article IV, Part Third, Section 11 (15)

DISRESPECTFUL OR DISORDERLY BEHAVIOR (CONTEMPT OF THE HOUSE OR SENATE)

Article IV, Part Third, Section 6 (14)

DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS

Article III (6)

DISTRICT ATTORNEY

(INCOMPATIBLE OFFICES)

Article IX, Section 2 (32)

DISTRICTS

Apportionment commission

Article IV, Part Third, Section 1-A (12)

House of Representatives

Article IV, Part First, Section 2 (7)

Senate

Article IV, Part Second, Section 2 (10)

Voting

Article IX, Section 12 (35)

DOUBLE JEOPARDY.

Article I, Section 8 (3)

DUE COURSE OF LAW

Article I, Section 19 (4)

DUE NOTICE (REMOVAL OF SHERIFFS)

Article IX, Section 10 (34)

DUE PROCESS OF LAW

Article I, Section 6-A (3)

DUTY

Article I, Section 22 (5)

EDUCATION

Article VIII, Part First (30)

EFFECTIVE DATE OF ACTS

Article IV, Part Third, Section 16 (16)

EFFECTIVE DATE OF MEASURES

(INITIATIVE/REFERENDUM/ PEOPLE'S VETO)

Article IV, Part Third, Section 19 (18)

ELECTED OFFICIAL (OATHS)

Article IX, Section 1 (31)

ELECTION

Amendments to constitution

Article X, Section 4 (39)

Bribery

Article IX, Section 13 (35)

Citizen initiative

Article IV, Part Third, Section 18 (18)

Definition of statewide

Article IV, Part Third, Section 20 (19)

Electing judges and registers of probate

Article VI, Section 6 (28)

Electors

Article II (5)

Enemy attack

Article IX, Section 17 (37)

Governor

Article V, Part First, Section 3 (21)

Governor vacancy

Article V, Part First, Section 14 (24)

January, legislature

Article IX, Section 4 (32)

Judges

Article VI, Section 6 (28)

Municipal initiative and people's veto

Article IV, Part Third, Section 21 (20)

Officers and officials

Article IV, Part Third, Section 22 (20)

Officials of the various towns, for House elections

Article IV, Part First, Section 5 (8)

People's veto

Article IV, Part Third, Section 17 (17)

Representatives

Article IV, Part First, Section 5 (8)

Secretary of state

Article V, Part Second, Section 1 (26)

Senators

Article IV, Part Second, Section 3 (10)

Sheriffs

Article IX, Section 10 (34)

State debt

Article IX, Section 14 (35)

Time of

Article II, Section 4 (6)

Treasurer

Article V, Part Third, Section 1 (27)

Voting districts

Article IX, Section 12 (35)

ELECTORS

Article II (5)

Definition of

Article IV, Part Third, Section 20 (19)

Exempt from arrests on election days

Article II, Section 2 (6)

EMERGENCY BILL DEFINED

Article IV, Part Third, Section 16 (16)

**EMERGENCY LEGISLATION
(INITIATIVE)**

Article IV, Part Third, Section 18 (17)

EMINENT DOMAIN

Article IX, Section 8 (34)

**EMPLOYMENT OF MAINE'S
VETERANS**

Article IX, Section 14-D (37)

ENEMIES

Article I, Section 12 (4)

**ENEMY (AND LEGISLATIVE
ADJOURNMENT)**

Article V, Part First, Section 13 (23)

ENTERPRISES

Article VIII, Part Second, Section 2 (31)

EQUAL PROTECTION OF THE LAWS

Article I, Section 6-A (3)

**EQUALLY UNDER THE PROTECTION
OF THE LAWS**

Article I, Section 3 (2)

ESTATE

Article I, Section 11 (3)

ESTATES**Taxation**

Article IX, Section 8 (33)

Valuation

Article IX, Section 7 (33)

EVIDENCE

Article I, Section 4 (2)

**EVIDENCE AGAINST HIMSELF OR
HERSELF**

Article I, Section 6 (3)

EX POST FACTO

Article I, Section 11 (3)

EXCISE TAX

Article IX, Section 8 (34)

Watercraft, taxation

Article IX, Section 8 (34)

EXCISE TAX TRUST FUND (MINING)

Article IX, Section 20 (38)

EXCISES (HIGHWAY FUND)

Article IX, Section 19 (38)

**EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE
DEPARTMENTS (RECORDS)**

Article V, Part Second, Section 4 (26)

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY

Article V, Part First, Section 11 (23)

EXECUTIVE OFFICIAL (OATHS)

Article IX, Section 1 (31)

EXECUTIVE POWER

Article V, Part First (21)

EXEMPTION FROM MILITARY DUTY

Article II, Section 3 (6)

EXPEL MEMBERS

Article IV, Part Third, Section 4 (14)

EXPENDITURES (TREASURER)

Article V, Part Third, Section 5 (27)

**EXPENSES (SENATORS AND
REPRESENTATIVES)**

Article IV, Part Third, Section 7 (14)

EXTRAORDINARY OCCASIONS

Article V, Part First, Section 13 (23)

FARMS (ASSESSMENT)

Article IX, Section 8 (33)

**FEDERAL REVENUES (FISHERIES
AND WILDLIFE)**

Article IX, Section 22 (39)

FEES**Fisheries and wildlife**

Article IX, Section 22 (39)

Highway fund

Article IX, Section 19 (38)

FELONY

Article IV, Part Third, Section 8 (15)

FELONY OR BREACH OF THE PEACE

Article II, Section 2 (6)

FINES

Article I, Section 9 (3)

Fisheries and wildlife

Article IX, Section 22 (39)

**FIRST DEPUTY SECRETARY OF
STATE**

Article V, Part Second, Section 1-A (26)

FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE**MANAGEMENT REVENUES**

Article IX, Section 22 (39)

FISHING (MORTGAGE LOANS)

Article IX, Section 14-A (36)

FISHING VESSEL

Article IX, Section 14-A (36)

FLOOR LEADER OF THE HOUSE**(APPORTIONMENT COMMISSION)**

Article IV, Part Third, Section 1-A (13)

FLOOR LEADER OF THE SENATE**(APPORTIONMENT COMMISSION)**

Article IV, Part Third, Section 1-A (13)

FORFEITURE OF ESTATE

Article I, Section 11 (3)

FRANCHISE OR A LICENSE**(EMERGENCY BILLS)**

Article IV, Part Third, Section 16 (16)

FREE

Article I, Section 1 (1)

FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATE

Preamble (1)

FREEDOM OF DEBATE

Article IV, Part Third, Section 8 (15)

**FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND
PUBLICATION**

Article I, Section 4 (2)

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

Article I, Section 4 (2)

FUEL REVENUES

Article IX, Section 19 (38)

GAME MANAGEMENT (ASSESSMENT)

Article IX, Section 8 (34)

GARRISON, BARRACK OR MILITARY PLACE

Article II, Section 1 (5)

GENERAL FUND**And bond interest**

Article V, Part Third, Section 5 (27)

Temporary loans

Article IX, Section 14 (36)

GENERAL OR SPECIAL ELECTION (STATE DEBT)

Article IX, Section 14 (35)

GOD

Article I, Section 3 (1)

Preamble (1)

GOOD BEHAVIOR

Article I, Section 23 (5)

GOSPEL

Article VII, Section 5 (30)

GOVERNMENT**Continuity in case of enemy attack**

Article IX, Section 17 (37)

Seat of

Article IX, Section 16 (37)

GOVERNOR

Article V, Part First (21)

Adjourns the legislature

Article V, Part First, Section 13 (23)

Age requirement

Article V, Part First, Section 4 (21)

Appoints adjutant general

Article VII, Section 3 (29)

Appoints judicial officers

Article V, Part First, Section 8 (22)

Approval, apportionment plan for House

Article IV, Part First, Section 3 (8)

Approval, Senate reapportionment

Article IV, Part Second, Section 2 (10)

Attorney general vacancy

Article IX, Section 11 (35)

Bill approval and disapproval

Article IV, Part Third, Section 2 (13)

Commander in chief

Article V, Part First, Section 7 (22)

Commissions militia officers

Article VII, Section 1 (29)

Commissions

Article IX, Section 3 (32)

Compensation

Article V, Part First, Section 6 (22)

Convenes the legislature on extraordinary occasions

Article V, Part First, Section 13 (23)

Disqualifications

Article V, Part First, Section 5 (22)

Election

Article V, Part First, Section 3 (21)

Examines lists of votes for**Representatives**

Article IV, Part First, Section 5 (8)

Examines lists of votes for Senators

Article IV, Part Second, Section 4 (11)

House elections

Article IV, Part First, Section 5 (9)

Incompatible offices

Article V, Part First, Section 5 (22)

Judges and registers of probate vacancies

Article VI, Section 6 (28)

Note: Numbers in parentheses () are page numbers.

May change the place of legislature's meeting

Article V, Part First, Section 13 (23)

May require information

Article V, Part First, Section 10 (23)

Mental or physical disability, temporary

Article V, Part First, Section 15 (24)

Mental or physical disability

Article V, Part First, Section 14 (24)

Militia administration

Article VII, Section 4 (29)

Mining tax trust fund

Article IX, Section 20 (38)

Oath of office

Article IX, Section 1 (32)

People's veto

Article IV, Part Third, Section 17 (16)

Power to appoint officers

Article V, Part First, Section 8 (22)

Power to pardon

Article V, Part First, Section 11 (23)

Proclamation date following initiative/referendum/**People's veto**

Article IV, Part Third, Section 19 (18)

Qualifications

Article V, Part First, Section 4 (21)

Reelection eligibility

Article V, Part First, Section 2 (21)

Removal of officers

Article IX, Section 5 (33)

Removal of sheriffs

Article IX, Section 10 (34)

Requires supreme judicial court opinion

Article VI, Section 3 (28)

Shall enforce the laws

Article V, Part First, Section 12 (23)

Shall issue a proclamation for special Senate election

Article IV, Part Second, Section 5 (11)

State of the state message

Article V, Part First, Section 9 (23)

10 days to act on legislation

Article IV, Part Third, Section 2 (13)

Tenure of civil officers

Article IX, Section 6 (33)

Term limit

Article V, Part First, Section 2 (21)

Term of office

Article V, Part First, Section 2 (21)

Time of election

Article II, Section 4 (6)

Vacancy

Article V, Part First, Section 14 (24)

Article IX, Section 4 (32)

Veto power limited for initiative/referendum/**People's veto**

Article IV, Part Third, Section 19 (18)

GRAND JURY

Article I, Section 7 (3)

GRIEVANCES

Article I, Section 15 (4)

GUARDIANSHIP FOR REASONS OF MENTAL ILLNESS

Article II, Section 1 (5)

HABEAS CORPUS

Article I, Section 10 (3)

HAPPINESS

Article I, Section 1 (1)

Article I, Section 2 (1)

HEALTH OR SAFETY (EMERGENCY BILLS)

Article IV, Part Third, Section 16 (16)

HEARING**Removal of civil officers**

Article IX, Section 5 (33)

Removal of sheriffs

Article IX, Section 10 (34)

**HEARINGS ON ANY PLAN FOR
APPORTIONMENT**

Article IV, Part Third, Section 1-A (13)

**HEREDITARY DISTINCTION,
PRIVILEGE, HONOR OR
EMOLUMENT**

Article I, Section 23 (5)

HIGHER EDUCATION

Article VIII, Part First, Section 2 (30)

HIGHER USE

Article IX, Section 8 (33)

HIGHEST AND BEST USE

Article IX, Section 8 (34)

HIGHWAY FUND

Article IX, Section 19 (38)

Temporary loans

Article IX, Section 14 (36)

HOME RULE

Article VIII, Part Second (31)

HOME RULE FOR MUNICIPALITIES

Article IV, Part Third, Section 16 (16)

HOUSE MEMBERS*see* Representatives**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

Article IV, Part First (7)

Adjournments

Article IV, Part Third, Section 12 (15)

Amendments to constitution

Article X, Section 4 (39)

Apportionment commission

Article IV, Part Third, Section 1-A (12)

Choose own officers

Article IV, Part First, Section 7 (9)

**Confirmation procedure for Governor
appointees**

Article V, Part First, Section 8 (22)

Gubernatorial election

Article V, Part First, Section 3 (21)

Impeachment

Article IV, Part First, Section 8 (9)

Journal

Article IV, Part Third, Section 5 (14)

Journal, removal of civil officers

Article IX, Section 5 (33)

Judge of its elections

Article IV, Part Third, Section 3 (14)

Majority

Article IV, Part Third, Section 3 (14)

May originate bills

Article IV, Part Third, Section 9 (15)

May punish and expel members

Article IV, Part Third, Section 4 (14)

Originates revenue bills

Article IV, Part Third, Section 9 (15)

Quorum

Article IV, Part Third, Section 3 (14)

Records kept by secretary

Article V, Part Second, Section 4 (26)

Requires supreme judicial court opinion

Article VI, Section 3 (28)

Rules

Article IV, Part Third, Section 4 (14)

To fill Governor vacancy

Article V, Part First, Section 14 (24)

Vacancies

Article IV, Part First, Section 6 (9)

HOUSING (INDIAN, MORTGAGE LOANS)

Article IX, Section 14-C (37)

IMMUNITIES

Article I, Section 19 (4)

IMPARTIAL TRIAL

Article I, Section 6 (3)

IMPEACHMENT

Article I, Section 6 (3)

Article I, Section 7 (3)

House

Article IV, Part First, Section 8 (9)

Judicial officers

Article VI, Section 4 (28)

No pardon power

Article V, Part First, Section 11 (23)

Senate role

Article IV, Part Second, Section 7 (11)

IMPEACHMENT OR ADDRESS

Article IX, Section 5 (33)

IMPRISONMENT (CONTEMPT OF THE HOUSE OR SENATE)

Article IV, Part Third, Section 6 (14)

INCAPACITATED (FOR VOTING)

Article II, Section 4 (6)

INCOMPATIBLE OFFICES

Article IX, Section 2 (32)

Governor

Article V, Part First, Section 5 (22)

House and Senate members

Article IV, Part Third, Section 10 (15)

Judicial

Article VI, Section 5 (28)

INDEPENDENT

Article I, Section 1 (1)

INDIAN HOUSING (MORTGAGE LOANS)

Article IX, Section 14-C (37)

INDIAN TRIBE (STATE DEBT)

Article IX, Section 14 (35)

INDIANS.

Article II, between Section 1 and 2 (5)

INDICTMENT

Article I, Section 7 (3)

INDICTMENT OF A GRAND JURY

Article I, Section 7 (3)

INDUSTRIAL (MORTGAGE LOANS)

Article IX, Section 14-A (36)

INDUSTRIAL USE

Article VIII, Part Second, Section 2 (31)

INFAMOUS CRIME

Article I, Section 7 (3)

INITIATIVE

Article IV, Part Third, Section 18 (17)

Effective date

Article IV, Part Third, Section 19 (18)

Election officers

Article IV, Part Third, Section 22 (20)

People's veto

Article IV, Part Third, Section 17 (17)

People's veto, municipal

Article IV, Part Third, Section 21 (20)

Petition timetable

Article IV, Part Third, Section 20 (19)

Written petitions

Article IV, Part Third, Section 20 (19)

INJURIES.

Article I, Section 19 (4)

INLAND FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

Article IX, Section 22 (39)

INSURE MORTGAGE LOANS (AUTHORITY TO)

Article IX, Section 14-A (36)

INSURRECTION (STATE DEBT)

Article IX, Section 14 (35)

- INTANGIBLE PROPERTY**
 - Article IX, Section 8 (33)
 - School taxes**
 - Article IX, Section 8 (34)
- INTEREST (AND BONDS)**
 - Article V, Part Third, Section 5 (27)
- INVASION**
 - Article I, Section 10 (3)
 - State debt**
 - Article IX, Section 14 (35)
- JEOPARDY OF LIFE OR LIMB**
 - Article I, Section 8 (3)
- JOINT BALLOT**
 - Election of secretary of state**
 - Article V, Part Second, Section 1 (26)
 - Election of treasurer**
 - Article V, Part Third, Section 1 (27)
- JOINT RESOLUTION**
 - Article IV, Part Third, Section 16 (16)
 - Governor vacancy**
 - Article V, Part First, Section 14 (24)
- JOURNAL**
 - Article IV, Part Third, Section 5 (14)
- JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE (REMOVAL OF CIVIL OFFICERS)**
 - Article IX, Section 5 (33)
- JOURNALS**
 - Article IV, Part Third, Section 2 (13)
- JUDGE OF ITS ELECTIONS (EACH HOUSE)**
 - Article IV, Part Third, Section 3 (14)
- JUDGE OF PROBATE**
 - Incompatible offices**
 - Article IX, Section 2 (32)
 - Manner of selection**
 - Article V, Part First, Section 8 (22)
- JUDGES**
 - Compensation**
 - Article VI, Section 2 (28)
 - Election, tenure, vacancies**
 - Article VI, Section 6 (28)
 - Incompatible offices**
 - Article IX, Section 2 (32)
 - Article VI, Section 5 (28)
 - Sheriffs removed in same manner as**
 - Article IX, Section 10 (34)
- JUDICIAL COUNCIL (INCOMPATIBLE OFFICES)**
 - Article VI, Section 5 (28)
- JUDICIAL OFFICERS**
 - Governor appoints**
 - Article V, Part First, Section 8 (22)
 - Impeachment**
 - Article VI, Section 4 (28)
 - Removal**
 - Article VI, Section 4 (28)
 - Retirement age**
 - Article VI, Section 4 (28)
 - Tenure**
 - Article VI, Section 4 (28)
- JUDICIAL OFFICIAL (OATHS)**
 - Article IX, Section 1 (31)
- JUDICIAL POWER**
 - Article VI (28)
- JUDICIAL REVIEW (PETITION VALIDITY)**
 - Article IV, Part Third, Section 22 (20)
- JURIES**
 - Article I, Section 7 (3)
 - Article I, Section 20 (4)
- JURY DETERMINES LAW AND FACT**
 - Article I, Section 4 (2)

Note: Numbers in parentheses () are page numbers.

JURY OF THE VICINITY

Article I, Section 6 (3)

JUST COMPENSATION

Article I, Section 21 (5)

JUST VALUE

Article IX, Section 8 (33)

JUSTICE

Preamble (1)

JUSTICE (SHALL BE ADMINISTERED FREELY)

Article I, Section 19 (4)

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Article I, Section 7 (3)

Article IV, Part Third, Section 11 (15)

Incompatible offices

Article VI, Section 5 (28)

Manner of selection

Article V, Part First, Section 8 (22)

Removal of judicial officers

Article VI, Section 4 (28)

JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME**JUDICIAL COURT****Attorney general vacancy**

Article IX, Section 11 (35)

Compensation

Article VI, Section 2 (28)

Incompatible offices

Article IX, Section 2 (32)

Article VI, Section 5 (28)

Military deferments

Article VII, Section 5 (30)

Oaths of office

Article IX, Section 1 (32)

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY (PARDONS)

Article V, Part First, Section 11 (23)

KEEP AND BEAR ARMS

Article I, Section 16 (4)

LANDS (ASSESSMENT)

Article IX, Section 2 (32)

Article IX, Section 8 (33)

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Article V, Part First, Section 12 (23)

LAW OF THE LAND

Article I, Section 6 (3)

LAWS (PEOPLE'S RIGHT TO PROPOSE)

Article IV, Part First, Section 1 (7)

LAWS AND ACTS (STYLE OF)

Article IV, Part First, Section 1 (7)

LAWS NOW IN FORCE CONTINUE UNTIL REPEALED

Article X, Section 3 (39)

LAWS SHALL NOT BE SUSPENDED BUT BY THE LEGISLATURE

Article I, Section 13 (4)

LEARNING

Article VIII, Part First, Section 2 (30)

LEGISLATION**Citizen initiative**

Article IV, Part Third, Section 18 (17)

Private and special

Article IV, Part Third, Section 13 (16)

LEGISLATION BECOMES EFFECTIVE IN 90 DAYS AFTER RECESS

Article IV, Part Third, Section 16 (16)

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE**(CONFIRMATION PROCEDURE)**

Article V, Part First, Section 8 (22)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

Article IV, Part First, Section 1 (7)

Records

Article V, Part Second, Section 4 (26)

LEGISLATIVE POWER

Article IV, Part First, Section 1 (7)

Article IV, Part Third (12)

LEGISLATIVE PRIVILEGE

Article IV, Part Third, Section 8 (15)

LEGISLATIVE REGULAR SESSION

Article IV, Part Third, Section 1 (12)

LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS (LENGTH)

Article IV, Part Third, Section 1 (12)

LEGISLATURE**Amendments to constitution**

Article X, Section 4 (39)

Attorney general vacancy

Article IX, Section 11 (35)

Constitution printing

Article X, Section 6 (40)

Continuity of government

Article IX, Section 17 (37)

Convenes

Article IV, Part Third, Section 1 (12)

Education

Article VIII, Part First, Section 1 (30)

Education funding

Article VIII, Part First, Section 2 (30)

Election bribery

Article IX, Section 13 (35)

Election of secretary of state

Article V, Part Second, Section 1-A (26)

Election of treasurer

Article V, Part Third, Section 1 (27)

Establishes courts

Article VI, Section 1 (28)

Extraordinary occasions

Article V, Part First, Section 13 (23)

Fisheries and wildlife revenues

Article IX, Section 22 (39)

Indian housing, mortgage loans

Article IX, Section 14-C (37)

Laws in force until repeal

Article X, Section 3 (39)

Local property tax relief

Article IX, Section 21 (38)

Maine school building authority

Article IX, Section 14-B (36)

Maine state retirement system

Article IX, Section 18 (38)

May provide a uniform method for municipal referenda

Article IV, Part Third, Section 21 (20)

Militia officer qualifications

Article VII, Section 2 (29)

Mining tax trust fund

Article IX, Section 20 (38)

Mortgage loans

Article IX, Section 14-A (36)

Municipal borrowing

Article IX, Section 15 (37)

Municipal charters

Article VIII, Part Second, Section 1 (31)

Power of taxation

Article IX, Section 9 (34)

Recess, definition

Article IV, Part Third, Section 20 (19)

Records kept by secretary

Article V, Part Second, Section 4 (26)

Removal of civil officers

Article IX, Section 5 (33)

Removal of judicial officers

Article VI, Section 4 (28)

Removal of justices of the peace

Article VI, Section 4 (28)

Sale of bonds

Article V, Part Third, Section 5 (27)

State debt

Article IX, Section 14 (35)

Taxation

Article IX, Section 8 (33)

Note: Numbers in parentheses () are page numbers.

- Treasurer bond**
 - Article V, Part Third, Section 2 (27)
- Treasurer vacancy**
 - Article V, Part Third, Section 1-A (27)
- Vote on Senate reapportionment**
 - Article IV, Part Second, Section 2 (10)
- Voting districts**
 - Article IX, Section 12 (35)
- LEGISLATURE OF MAINE**
 - Article IV, Part First, Section 1 (7)
- LENGTH OF THE LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS**
 - Article IV, Part Third, Section 1 (12)
- LEVYING WAR AGAINST IT**
 - Article I, Section 12 (4)
- LIBEL**
 - Article I, Section 4 (2)
- LIBERTIES OF THE PEOPLE (AND EDUCATION)**
 - Article VIII, Part First, Section 1 (30)
- LIBERTY**
 - Article I, Section 1 (1)
 - Preamble (1)
- LIBERTY OR PROPERTY**
 - Article I, Section 6-A (3)
- LIBERTY, PROPERTY OR PRIVILEGES**
 - Article I, Section 6 (3)
- LICENSE (EMERGENCY BILLS)**
 - Article IV, Part Third, Section 16 (16)
- LICENSE AND PERMIT FEES (FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE)**
 - Article IX, Section 22 (39)
- LICENSE TAXES (HIGHWAY FUND)**
 - Article IX, Section 19 (38)
- LIFE AND LIBERTY**
 - Article I, Section 1 (1)
- LIFE, LIBERTY OR PROPERTY**
 - Article I, Section 6-A (3)
- LIFE, LIBERTY, PROPERTY OR PRIVILEGES**
 - Article I, Section 6 (3)
- LISTS OF VOTES**
 - Election of Governor**
 - Article V, Part First, Section 3 (21)
 - Election of Representatives**
 - Article IV, Part First, Section 5 (8)
 - Election of Senators**
 - Article IV, Part Second, Section 3 (10)
 - Election of Senators, Governor examines**
 - Article IV, Part Second, Section 4 (11)
- LITERARY INSTITUTION**
 - Article VIII, Part First, Section 1 (30)
- LOANS**
 - Indian housing**
 - Article IX, Section 14-C (37)
 - Maine students**
 - Article VIII, Part First, Section 2 (30)
 - Mortgage**
 - Article IX, Section 14-A (36)
 - State debt**
 - Article IX, Section 14 (35)
 - Veterans mortgage**
 - Article IX, Section 14-D (37)
- LOCAL GOVERNMENTAL CONTINUITY IN CASE OF ENEMY ATTACK**
 - Article IX, Section 17 (37)
- LOCAL PROPERTY TAX RELIEF**
 - Article IX, Section 21 (38)
- MACHINES (FOR VOTING)**
 - Article II, Section 5 (6)
- MAINE REVISED STATUTES**
 - Article X, Section 6 (40)

- MAINE SCHOOL BUILDING AUTHORITY**
 - Article IX, Section 14-B (36)
- MAINE STATE RETIREMENT SYSTEM**
 - Article IX, Section 18 (38)
- MAJORITY (HOUSE AND SENATE)**
 - Article IV, Part Third, Section 3 (14)
- MANDATES**
 - Article IX, Section 21 (38)
- MANDATORY RETIREMENT AGE (JUDICIAL OFFICERS)**
 - Article VI, Section 4 (28)
- MANUFACTURING (MORTGAGE LOANS)**
 - Article IX, Section 14-A (36)
- MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES**
 - Article VIII, Part Second, Section 2 (31)
- MARINE FISHERIES MANAGEMENT**
 - Article IX, Section 22 (39)
- MARINE SERVICE**
 - Article II, Section 1 (5)
- MARTIAL LAW**
 - Article I, Section 6 (3)
- MEASURE (DEFINITION OF)**
 - Article IV, Part Third, Section 20 (19)
- MECHANICAL DEVICES FOR VOTING**
 - Article II, Section 5 (6)
- MEETINGS**
 - Amendments to constitution**
 - Article X, Section 4 (39)
 - Election of Governor**
 - Article V, Part First, Section 3 (21)
 - Election of Representatives**
 - Article IV, Part First, Section 5 (8)
 - Election of Senators**
 - Article IV, Part Second, Section 3 (10)
- MEMBER OF CONGRESS**
 - Article IV, Part Third, Section 11 (15)
- MEMBERS**
 - Exempt from arrest**
 - Article IV, Part Third, Section 8 (15)
 - House of Representatives**
 - Article IV, Part First, Section 2 (7)
 - Not to be appointed to certain offices**
 - Article IV, Part Third, Section 10 (15)
 - Punish and expel**
 - Article IV, Part Third, Section 4 (14)
- MENTAL ILLNESS**
 - Article II, Section 1 (5)
- MENTAL OR PHYSICAL DISABILITY OF THE GOVERNOR**
 - Article V, Part First, Section 14 (24)
- Temporary**
 - Article V, Part First, Section 13 (24)
- MILITARY**
 - Article I, Section 17 (4)
 - Article II, Section 1 (5)
 - Article VII (29)
- MILITARY (ORGANIZATION, ARMAMENT, DISCIPLINE)**
 - Article VII, Section 4 (29)
- MILITARY DUTY**
 - Article II, Section 3 (6)
- Deferments**
 - Article VII, Section 5 (30)
- MILITARY LAW**
 - Article I, Section 14 (4)
- MILITARY OFFICER**
 - Article V, Part First, Section 10 (23)
- Manner of selection**
 - Article V, Part First, Section 8 (22)
- MILITARY OFFICIAL (OATHS)**
 - Article IX, Section 1 (31)

Note: Numbers in parentheses () are page numbers.

MILITARY PLACE

Article II, Section 1 (5)

MILITARY SERVICEMEN

Article II, Section 1 (5)

MILITIA

Article I, Section 14 (4)

Article I, Section 7 (3)

Article IV, Part Third, Section 11 (15)

Armament

Article VII, Section 4 (29)

Commissioning of officers

Article VII, Section 1 (29)

Day of election

Article II, Section 3 (6)

Discipline

Article VII, Section 4 (29)

Governor is commander in chief

Article V, Part First, Section 7 (22)

Military deferments

Article VII, Section 5 (30)

Organization

Article VII, Section 4 (29)

Qualifications

Article VII, Section 2 (29)

MINERALS

Article IV, Part Third, Section 23 (20)

Assessment

Article IX, Section 8 (34)

MINING

Article IX, Section 8 (34)

MINING EXCISE TAX TRUST FUND

Article IX, Section 20 (38)

**MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL
(MILITARY DEFERMENTS)**

Article VII, Section 5 (30)

MISDEMEANOR IN OFFICE

Article IX, Section 5 (33)

MORTGAGE LOANS

Article IX, Section 14-A (36)

Indian housing

Article IX, Section 14-C (37)

Veterans

Article IX, Section 14-D (37)

MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL REVENUES

Article IX, Section 19 (38)

MOTOR VEHICLES (HIGHWAY FUND)

Article IX, Section 19 (38)

MUNICIPAL BORROWING

Article IX, Section 15 (37)

**MUNICIPAL BOUNDARIES (HOUSE
DISTRICTS)**

Article IV, Part First, Section 2 (7)

MUNICIPAL CHARTERS

Article VIII, Part Second, Section 1 (31)

**MUNICIPAL CLERKS (SENATE
ELECTIONS)**

Article IV, Part Second, Section 3 (10)

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS

Article IV, Part Third, Section 14 (16)

**MUNICIPAL COUNCIL MAY
ESTABLISH DIRECT INITIATIVE
AND PEOPLE'S**

Article IV, Part Third, Section 21 (20)

**MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTAL
CONTINUITY IN CASE OF ENEMY
ATTACK**

Article IX, Section 17 (37)

MUNICIPAL HOME RULE

Article VIII, Part Second (31)

**MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS (AND HOUSE
ELECTIONS)**

Article IV, Part First, Section 5 (8)

MUNICIPAL PROPERTY TAX RELIEF

Article IX, Section 21 (38)

MUNICIPALITIES**Amendments to constitution**

Article X, Section 4 (39)

Education

Article VIII, Part First, Section 1 (30)

Home rule

Article IV, Part Third, Section 16 (16)

Property tax revenue loss

Article IV, Part Third, Section 23 (20)

Voting districts

Article IX, Section 12 (35)

Watercraft, taxation

Article IX, Section 8 (34)

NATIONAL ELECTIONS (VOTING DISTRICTS)

Article IX, Section 12 (35)

NATURAL BEAUTY

Article IX, Section 8 (34)

NATURAL RIGHTS

Article I, Section 1 (1)

NAVAL OR MARINE SERVICE

Article II, Section 1 (5)

NAVY

Article I, Section 14 (4)

Article I, Section 7 (3)

Governor is commander in chief

Article V, Part First, Section 7 (22)

Organization, armament, discipline

Article VII, Section 4 (29)

NOBILITY

Article I, Section 23 (5)

NOMINATION BY GOVERNOR

Article V, Part First, Section 8 (23)

NOTARIES PUBLIC

Article IV, Part Third, Section 11 (15)

NOTARY PUBLIC AND PETITION**CIRCULATOR OATHS**

Article IV, Part Third, Section 20 (19)

NOTICE (REMOVAL OF SHERIFFS)

Article IX, Section 10 (34)

OATH OF THE CIRCULATOR

Article IV, Part Third, Section 20 (19)

OATH OR AFFIRMATION

Article I, Section 5 (2)

Impeachment

Article IV, Part Second, Section 7 (11)

OATHS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS

Article IX, Section 1 (31)

OBJECTS OF GOVERNMENT

Preamble (1)

OBSTRUCTING (CONTEMPT OF THE HOUSE OR SENATE)

Article IV, Part Third, Section 6 (14)

OFFICE (OATH OF)

Article IX, Section 1 (31)

OFFICE OF PROFIT

Article IV, Part Third, Section 11 (15)

OFFICERS**Election officials**

Article IV, Part Third, Section 22 (20)

Executive department

Article V, Part First, Section 10 (23)

Governor has power to appoint

Article V, Part First, Section 8 (22)

House of Representatives

Article IV, Part First, Section 7 (9)

Manner of selection

Article V, Part First, Section 8 (22)

Military

Article V, Part First, Section 10 (23)

- Militia**
 - Article IV, Part Third, Section 11 (15)
 - Article VII, Section 1 (29)
- Militia, military deferments**
 - Article VII, Section 5 (30)
- Militia, qualifications**
 - Article VII, Section 2 (29)
- Senate**
 - Article IV, Part Second, Section 8 (11)
- OFFICES**
 - Oaths**
 - Article IX, Section 1 (31)
 - Tenure of**
 - Article I, Section 23 (5)
 - Tenure of sheriffs**
 - Article IX, Section 10 (34)
- OFFICES INCOMPATIBLE WITH EACH OTHER**
 - Article IX, Section 2 (32)
- OFFICIAL (OATHS)**
 - Article IX, Section 1 (31)
- OFFICIAL ACTS (RECORDS KEPT BY SECRETARY)**
 - Article V, Part Second, Section 4 (26)
- OFFICIAL AUTHORIZED BY LAW TO MAINTAIN THE VOTING LIST**
 - Article IV, Part Third, Section 20 (19)
- OFFICIAL CONDUCT OF PEOPLE IN PUBLIC CAPACITY**
 - Article I, Section 4 (2)
- OFFICIALS**
 - Election**
 - Article IV, Part Third, Section 22 (20)
 - Municipal, House elections**
 - Article IV, Part First, Section 5 (8)
 - Municipal, Senate elections**
 - Article IV, Part Second, Section 3 (10)
- OPEN SPACE LANDS (ASSESSMENT)**
 - Article IX, Section 8 (34)
- ORDERS OR RESOLUTIONS**
 - Article IV, Part Third, Section 9 (15)
- Effective date**
 - Article IV, Part Third, Section 16 (16)
- ORDINANCE (MUNICIPAL INITIATIVE AND PEOPLE'S VETO)**
 - Article IV, Part Third, Section 21 (20)
- OVERRIDES**
 - Article IV, Part Third, Section 2 (13)
- PARDON**
 - Article V, Part First, Section 11 (23)
- PARENTS**
 - Article VIII, Part First, Section 2 (30)
- PARTIES (APPORTIONMENT COMMISSION).**
 - Article IV, Part Third, Section 1-A (12)
- PAYMASTER GENERAL**
 - Article VII, Section 3 (29)
- PEACE**
 - Article I, Section 17 (4)
- PEACE, HEALTH OR SAFETY (EMERGENCY BILLS)**
 - Article IV, Part Third, Section 16 (16)
- PEERS**
 - Article I, Section 6 (3)
- PENALTIES**
 - Fisheries and wildlife**
 - Article IX, Section 22 (39)
 - For absent House and Senate members**
 - Article IV, Part Third, Section 3 (14)
 - Pardon power**
 - Article V, Part First, Section 11 (23)
- PENALTIES AND PUNISHMENTS**
 - Article I, Section 9 (3)
- PENALTY (ASSESSMENT)**
 - Article IX, Section 8 (34)

- PENALTY ON CHANGE TO HIGHER USE**
Article IX, Section 8 (33)
- PEOPLE (DEFINITION OF)**
Article IV, Part Third, Section 20 (19)
- PEOPLE'S VETO**
Article IV, Part Third, Section 17 (16)
- Effective date**
Article IV, Part Third, Section 19 (18)
- Municipal**
Article IV, Part Third, Section 21 (20)
- Petition timetable**
Article IV, Part Third, Section 20 (19)
- Written petitions**
Article IV, Part Third, Section 20 (19)
- PEOPLE'S VETO AND DIRECT INITIATIVE, THE ELECTION OFFICERS**
Article IV, Part Third, Section 22 (20)
- PER DIEM (APPORTIONMENT COMMISSION)**
Article IV, Part Third, Section 1-A (13)
- PERMIT FEES (FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE)**
Article IX, Section 22 (39)
- PERSONAL AND INTANGIBLE PROPERTY (SCHOOL TAXES)**
Article IX, Section 8 (34)
- PERSONAL PROPERTY**
Legislature can insure mortgage loans
Article IX, Section 14-A (36)
- Watercraft, taxation**
Article IX, Section 8 (34)
- PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX (HIGHWAY FUND)**
Article IX, Section 19 (38)
- PERSONS DISQUALIFIED TO BE MEMBERS.**
Article IV, Part Third, Section 11 (15)
- PERSONS UNDER GUARDIANSHIP FOR REASONS OF MENTAL ILLNESS**
Article II, Section 1 (5)
- PETITION FORMS SHALL BE FURNISHED OR APPROVED BY THE SECRETARY**
Article IV, Part Third, Section 20 (20)
- PETITION OF THE ELECTORS**
Article IV, Part Third, Section 1 (12)
- PETITION OR REMONSTRANCE**
Article I, Section 15 (4)
- PETITION PROCEDURE (INITIATIVE)**
Article IV, Part Third, Section 18 (17)
- PETITIONS (TIMETABLES FOR INITIATIVE/REFERENDUM/ PEOPLE'S VETO)**
Article IV, Part Third, Section 20 (19)
- PETITIONS (VALIDITY)**
Article IV, Part Third, Section 22 (20)
- PETITIONS FOR PEOPLE'S VETO**
Article IV, Part Third, Section 17 (16)
Article IV, Part Third, Section 20 (19)
- PHYSICAL DISABILITY OF THE GOVERNOR**
Article V, Part First, Section 14 (24)
- Temporary**
Article V, Part First, Section 15 (24)
- POCKET VETO**
Article IV, Part Third, Section 2 (14)
- POLITICAL PARTIES (APPORTIONMENT COMMISSION)**
Article IV, Part Third, Section 1-A (12)

Note: Numbers in parentheses () are page numbers.

**POLITICAL SUBDIVISION LINES
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)**

Article IV, Part First, Section 2 (7)

**POPULATION FIGURE FOR EACH
REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT**

Article IV, Part First, Section 2 (7)

POST OFFICERS

Article IV, Part Third, Section 11 (15)

POSTERITY

Preamble (1)

POWER INHERENT IN PEOPLE

Article I, Section 2 (1)

POWER OF EMINENT DOMAIN

Article IX, Section 8 (34)

POWER OF IMPEACHMENT (HOUSE)

Article IV, Part First, Section 8 (9)

POWER OF TAXATION

Article IX, Section 9 (34)

**POWER TO CALL THE SENATE INTO
SESSION**

Article V, Part First, Section 8 (23)

PREAMBLE (1)

**PRESENTMENT OR INDICTMENT OF
A GRAND JURY**

Article I, Section 7 (3)

**PRESERVATION OF THE PUBLIC
PEACE, HEALTH OR SAFETY
(EMERGENCY)**

Article IV, Part Third, Section 16 (16)

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

Article IV, Part Second, Section 8 (11)

Apportionment commission

Article IV, Part Third, Section 1-A (13)

**Confirmation procedure for Governor
appointment**

Article V, Part First, Section 8 (23)

Convenes legislature

Article IV, Part Third, Section 1 (12)

Governor vacancy

Article V, Part First, Section 14 (24)

Temporary disability of Governor

Article V, Part First, Section 15 (24)

PRESS

Article I, Section 4 (2)

**PRIMARY ELECTION (GOVERNOR
VACANCY)**

Article V, Part First, Section 14 (24)

PRINCIPAL (AND BONDS)

Article V, Part Third, Section 5 (27)

**PRIVATE AND SPECIAL
LEGISLATION**

Article IV, Part Third, Section 13 (16)

**PRIVATE PROPERTY, WHEN TO BE
TAKEN**

Article I, Section 21 (5)

PRIVILEGE

Article IV, Part Third, Section 8 (15)

PRIVILEGES

Article I, Section 6 (3)

PROBABLE CAUSE

Article I, Section 5 (2)

PROBATE COURT SYSTEM

Article VI, Section 6 (28)

**PROCEEDINGS (RECORDS KEPT BY
SECRETARY)**

Article V, Part Second, Section 4 (26)

PROCESS FOR OBTAINING WITNESSES

Article I, Section 6 (2)

PROCLAMATION

By Governor, citizen initiative

Article IV, Part Third, Section 18 (18)

By secretary of state, citizen initiative

Article IV, Part Third, Section 18 (18)

Effective date of initiative/referendum/

People's veto

Article IV, Part Third, Section 19 (18)

People's veto

Article IV, Part Third, Section 17 (17)

To fill Governor vacancy

Article V, Part First, Section 14 (24)

PROPERTY

Article I, Section 1 (1)

Article I, Section 20 (4)

Article I, Section 6-A (3)

Article IX, Section 8 (33)

Legislature can insure mortgage loans

Article IX, Section 14-A (36)

Or immunities

Article I, Section 19 (4)

Or privileges

Article I, Section 6 (3)

School taxes

Article IX, Section 8 (34)

Watercraft, taxation

Article IX, Section 8 (34)

When to be taken

Article I, Section 21 (5)

PROPERTY TAX (WATERCRAFT)

Article IX, Section 8 (34)

PROPERTY TAX RELIEF

Article IX, Section 21 (38)

PROPERTY TAX REVENUE LOSS

Article IV, Part Third, Section 23 (20)

PUBLIC (APPORTIONMENT COMMISSION)

Article IV, Part Third, Section 1-A (13)

PUBLIC (BRIEFS REGARDING HOUSE REAPPORTIONMENT)

Article IV, Part First, Section 3 (8)

PUBLIC AND IMPARTIAL TRIAL

Article I, Section 6 (3)

PUBLIC DANGER

Article I, Section 14 (4)

Article I, Section 7 (3)

Article II, Section 3 (6)

PUBLIC HEARINGS ON ANY PLAN FOR APPORTIONMENT

Article IV, Part Third, Section 1-A (13)

PUBLIC INFORMATION

Article I, Section 4 (2)

PUBLIC OFFICES (ENEMY ATTACK)

Article IX, Section 17 (37)

PUBLIC PEACE, HEALTH OR SAFETY (EMERGENCY BILLS)

Article IV, Part Third, Section 16 (16)

PUBLIC SAFETY

Article I, Section 10 (3)

PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS

Article IX, Section 14-B (36)

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Article VIII, Part First (30)

PUBLIC TEACHERS

Article I, Section 3 (2)

PUNISH AND EXPEL MEMBERS

Article IV, Part Third, Section 4 (14)

PUNISHMENT UNDER MILITARY LAW.

Article I, Section 14 (4)

QUAKERS (MILITARY DEFERMENTS)

Article VII, Section 5 (30)

QUALIFICATION FOR ANY OFFICE OR TRUST

Article I, Section 3 (2)

Governor

Article V, Part First, Section 4 (21)

Militia officers

Article VII, Section 2 (29)

Senators

Article IV, Part Second, Section 6 (11)

QUALIFICATIONS OF ELECTORS

Article II, Section 1 (5)

QUALIFICATIONS OF THOSE WHO ARE CANDIDATES FOR THE SUFFRAGES

Article I, Section 4 (2)

QUARTERING OF SOLDIERS ON CITIZENS

Article I, Section 18 (4)

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL

Article VII, Section 3 (29)

QUORUM**Apportionment commission**

Article IV, Part Third, Section 1-A (13)

House and Senate

Article IV, Part Third, Section 3 (14)

RATIFICATION BY THE ELECTORS (STATE DEBT)

Article IX, Section 14 (35)

RATIFIED BY VOTE OF A MAJORITY (MUNICIPAL INITIATIVE AND PEOPLE'S VETO)

Article IV, Part Third, Section 21 (20)

REAL ESTATE**Assessment**

Article IX, Section 8 (33)

Emergency bills

Article IV, Part Third, Section 16 (16)

Legislature can insure mortgage loans

Article IX, Section 14-A (36)

REAL, PERSONAL AND INTANGIBLE PROPERTY (SCHOOL TAXES)

Article IX, Section 8 (34)

REAPPORTIONMENT (HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

Article IV, Part First, Section 2 (7)

Article IV, Part First, Section 3 (7)

REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION

Article IV, Part Third, Section 1-A (12)

REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION (SENATE)

Article IV, Part Second, Section 2 (10)

REAPPORTIONMENT PLAN (SENATE)

Article IV, Part Second, Section 2 (10)

REBELLION OR INVASION

Article I, Section 10 (3)

RECESS OF LEGISLATURE (DEFINITION OF)

Article IV, Part Third, Section 20 (19)

RECORDS OF DEPARTMENTS

Article V, Part Second, Section 4 (26)

RECORDS OF STATE

Article V, Part Second, Section 2 (26)

RECREATION

Article IX, Section 8 (34)

RECREATIONAL ENTERPRISES (MORTGAGE LOANS)

Article IX, Section 14-A (36)

REDISTRICTING (HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

Article IV, Part First, Section 2 (7)

- REDRESS FOR INJURIES.**
 - Article I, Section 19 (4)
- REDRESS OF THEIR WRONGS AND GRIEVANCES**
 - Article I, Section 15 (4)
- REELECTION ELIGIBILITY (GOVERNOR)**
 - Article V, Part First, Section 2 (21)
- REFERENDUM**
 - Direct initiative of legislation**
 - Article IV, Part Third, Section 18 (17)
 - Effective date**
 - Article IV, Part Third, Section 19 (18)
 - Municipal affairs**
 - Article IV, Part Third, Section 21 (20)
 - People's veto**
 - Article IV, Part Third, Section 17 (17)
 - Petition timetable**
 - Article IV, Part Third, Section 20 (19)
- REGISTER OF DEEDS (INCOMPATIBLE OFFICES)**
 - Article IX, Section 2 (32)
- REGISTER OF PROBATE**
 - Election, tenure, vacancies**
 - Article VI, Section 6 (28)
 - Incompatible offices**
 - Article IX, Section 2 (32)
 - Sheriffs removed in same manner as**
 - Article IX, Section 10 (34)
- REGULAR SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE**
 - Article IV, Part Third, Section 1 (12)
- REGULATIONS (PARDONS)**
 - Article V, Part First, Section 11 (23)
- RELIGIOUS DEFERMENTS**
 - Article VII, Section 5 (30)
- RELIGIOUS FREEDOM**
 - Article I, Section 3 (1)
- RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES**
 - Article I, Section 3 (2)
- RELIGIOUS TEACHERS**
 - Article I, Section 3 (1)
- RELIGIOUS TEST**
 - Article I, Section 3 (2)
- RELIGIOUS TESTS PROHIBITED**
 - Article I, Section 3 (1)
- REMEDY BY DUE COURSE OF LAW**
 - Article I, Section 19 (4)
- REMONSTRANCE**
 - Article I, Section 15 (4)
- REMOVAL (GOVERNOR)**
 - Article V, Part First, Section 14 (24)
- REMOVAL BY IMPEACHMENT OR ADDRESS**
 - Article IX, Section 5 (33)
- REMOVAL FROM THE STATE (SENATORS)**
 - Article IV, Part Second, Section 5 (11)
- REMOVAL OF SHERIFFS**
 - Article IX, Section 10 (34)
- REPEAL (LAWS IN FORCE UNTIL)**
 - Article X, Section 3 (39)
- REPRESENTATIVES**
 - Age requirement**
 - Article IV, Part First, Section 4 (8)
 - Apportionment commission**
 - Article IV, Part Third, Section 1-A (12)
 - Attorney general election**
 - Article IX, Section 11 (35)
 - Choose own officers**
 - Article IV, Part First, Section 3 (9)
 - Compensation and expenses**
 - Article IV, Part Third, Section 7 (14)

Note: Numbers in parentheses () are page numbers.

- Election and constitutional amendments**
 - Article X, Section 4 (39)
- Election of secretary of state**
 - Article V, Part Second, Section 1 (26)
- Election of treasurer**
 - Article V, Part Third, Section 1 (27)
- Exempt from arrest**
 - Article IV, Part Third, Section 8 (15)
- Impeachment**
 - Article IV, Part First, Section 8 (9)
- Incompatible offices**
 - Article IV, Part Third, Section 10 (15)
- Number of**
 - Article IV, Part First, Section 2 (7)
- Oath of office**
 - Article IX, Section 1 (32)
- Time of election**
 - Article II, Section 4 (6)
- Vacancies**
 - Article IV, Part First, Section 6 (9)
- REPRIEVES**
 - Article V, Part First, Section 11 (23)
- REPUGNANT TO THIS CONSTITUTION**
 - Article X, Section 3 (39)
- REPUTATION, PROPERTY OR IMMUNITIES**
 - Article I, Section 19 (4)
- RESIDENCY REQUIREMENT**
 - Electors**
 - Article II, Section 1 (5)
 - Governor**
 - Article V, Part First, Section 4 (21)
 - House of Representatives**
 - Article IV, Part First, Section 4 (8)
 - Petition circulators**
 - Article IV, Part Third, Section 20 (19)
 - Senators**
 - Article IV, Part Second, Section 6 (11)
- RESIDENT (DEFINED FOR REQUESTING PETITION FORMS)**
 - Article IV, Part Third, Section 20 (20)
- RESIGNATION**
 - Governor**
 - Article V, Part First, Section 14 (24)
 - House members**
 - Article IV, Part First, Section 6 (9)
 - Judges and registers of probate**
 - Article VI, Section 6 (28)
 - Senators**
 - Article IV, Part Second, Section 5 (11)
- RESOLUTION**
 - Article IV, Part Third, Section 9 (15)
 - Citizen initiative**
 - Article IV, Part Third, Section 18 (17)
 - Definition of "measure"**
 - Article IV, Part Third, Section 20 (19)
 - Effective date**
 - Article IV, Part Third, Section 16 (16)
 - People's veto**
 - Article IV, Part Third, Section 17 (17)

RESOLVE**Definition of "measure"**

Article IV, Part Third, Section 20 (19)

Citizen initiative

Article IV, Part Third, Section 18 (17)

Constitutional amendment

Article X, Section 4 (39)

People's veto

Article IV, Part Third, Section 17 (17)

RETIREMENT AGE (JUDICIAL OFFICERS)

Article VI, Section 4 (28)

RETIREMENT SYSTEM

Article IX, Section 18 (38)

REVENUE (FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE)

Article IX, Section 22 (39)

REVENUE BILLS

Article IV, Part Third, Section 9 (15)

REVENUES (AND BOND INTEREST)

Article V, Part Third, Section 5 (27)

REVISED STATUTES OF THE STATE (CONSTITUTION PRINTING)

Article X, Section 6 (40)

RIGHT AND JUSTICE SHALL BE ADMINISTERED FREELY

Article I, Section 19 (4)

RIGHT OF HOME RULE FOR MUNICIPALITIES

Article IV, Part Third, Section 16 (16)

RIGHT OF PETITION.

Article I, Section 15 (4)

RIGHT OF REDRESS FOR INJURIES

Article I, Section 19 (4)

RIGHT OF SECRET VOTING

Article II, Section 5 (6)

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE

Article II, Section 1 (5)

Article IX, Section 13 (35)

RIGHT TO A TRIAL BY JURY

Article I, Section 20 (4)

RIGHT TO ASSEMBLE

Article I, Section 15 (4)

RIGHT TO BE HEARD BY THE ACCUSED

Article I, Section 6 (2)

RIGHT TO INSTITUTE GOVERNMENT

Article I, Section 2 (1)

RIGHT TO KEEP AND BEAR ARMS

Article I, Section 16 (4)

RIGHT TO WORSHIP ALMIGHTY GOD

Article I, Section 3 (1)

RIGHTS

Article I, Section 1 (1)

RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES OF THE PEOPLE (AND EDUCATION)

Article VIII, Part First, Section 1 (30)

RIGHTS NOT IMPAIRED

Article I, Section 24 (5)

RIGHTS OF PERSONS ACCUSED.

Article I, Section 6 (2)

RIGHTS RETAINED BY THE PEOPLE

Article I, Section 24 (5)

RULES (OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE)

Article IV, Part Third, Section 4 (14)

SAFETY

Article I, Section 10 (3)

Emergency bills

Article IV, Part Third, Section 16 (16)

SAFETY AND HAPPINESS

Article I, Section 1 (1)

Article I, Section 2 (1)

SANGUINARY LAWS

Article I, Section 9 (3)

SCENIC NATURAL BEAUTY

Article IX, Section 8 (34)

SCHOOL BUILDING AUTHORITY

Article IX, Section 14-B (36)

SCHOOL DISTRICTS (TAX POWER)

Article IX, Section 8 (34)

SCHOOLS

Article VIII, Part First (30)

SEAL OF THE STATE

Article IX, Section 3 (32)

SEARCHES

Article I, Section 5 (2)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT

Article IX, Section 16 (37)

SECRECY (HOUSE AND SENATE)

Article IV, Part Third, Section 5 (14)

SECRET VOTING

Article II, Section 5 (6)

SECRETARY OF STATE

Article V, Part Second (26)

Ballot language

Article IV, Part Third, Section 20 (20)

Citizen initiative

Article IV, Part Third, Section 18 (17)

Commissions

Article IX, Section 3 (32)

Constitution printing

Article X, Section 6 (40)

Election

Article V, Part Second, Section 1 (26)

Governor vacancy

Article V, Part First, Section 14 (24)

Gubernatorial election

Article V, Part First, Section 3 (21)

House elections

Article IV, Part First, Section 5 (9)

Judicial review of petitions

Article IV, Part Third, Section 22 (20)

Official records

Article V, Part Second, Section 4 (26)

People's veto

Article IV, Part Third, Section 17 (16)

Petition forms

Article IV, Part Third, Section 20 (20)

Records of state

Article V, Part Second, Section 2 (26)

Senate elections

Article IV, Part Second, Section 3 (10)

Shall attend the Governor

Article V, Part Second, Section 3 (26)

Shall attend the House

Article V, Part Second, Section 3 (26)

Shall attend the Senate

Article V, Part Second, Section 3 (26)

Temporary disability of Governor

Article V, Part First, Section 15 (25)

Vacancy

Article V, Part Second, Section 1-A (26)

Written petitions for a people's veto

Article IV, Part Third, Section 20 (19)

SECRETARY OF THE SENATE

Article IV, Part Second, Section 8 (11)

Apportionment plan

Article IV, Part Second, Section 2 (10)

SECTS EQUAL

Article I, Section 3 (1)

SELECTMEN (AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION)

Article X, Section 4 (39)

SEMINARIES

Article VIII, Part First, Section 1 (30)

SEMINARY OF LEARNING

Article II, Section 1 (5)

SENATE

Article IV, Part Second (9)

Adjournments

Article IV, Part Third, Section 12 (15)

Amendments to constitution

Article X, Section 4 (39)

Apportionment commission

Article IV, Part Third, Section 1-A (12)

Call into session

Article V, Part First, Section 8 (23)

Confirmation procedure for Governor appointees

Article V, Part First, Section 8 (22)

Gubernatorial election

Article V, Part First, Section 3 (21)

Journal

Article IV, Part Third, Section 5 (14)

Judge of its elections

Article IV, Part Third, Section 3 (14)

Majority

Article IV, Part Third, Section 3 (14)

May originate bills

Article IV, Part Third, Section 9 (15)

May punish and expel members

Article IV, Part Third, Section 4 (14)

Members exempt from arrest

Article IV, Part Third, Section 8 (15)

Quorum

Article IV, Part Third, Section 3 (14)

Records kept by secretary

Article V, Part Second, Section 4 (26)

Requires supreme judicial court opinion

Article VI, Section 3 (28)

Rules

Article IV, Part Third, Section 4 (14)

To fill Governor vacancy

Article V, Part First, Section 14 (24)

Vacancies

Article IX, Section 4 (32)

SENATORS**Age requirement**

Article IV, Part Second, Section 6 (11)

Attorney general election

Article IX, Section 11 (35)

Compensation and expenses

Article IV, Part Third, Section 7 (14)

Districts

Article IV, Part Second, Section 2 (10)

Election and constitutional amendments

Article X, Section 4 (39)

Election of secretary of state

Article V, Part Second, Section 1 (26)

Election of treasurer

Article V, Part Third, Section 1 (27)

Election of

Article IV, Part Second, Section 3 (10)

Incompatible offices

Article IV, Part Third, Section 10 (15)

Number of

Article IV, Part Second, Section 1 (9)

Oath of office

Article IX, Section 1 (32)

Qualifications

Article IV, Part Second, Section 6 (11)

Term

Article IV, Part Second, Section 1 (9)

Time of election

Article II, Section 4 (6)

SEPARATION OF POWERS

Article III, Section 2 (6)

**SERVICE IN TIME OF WAR OR
PUBLIC DANGER**

Article I, Section 14 (4)

SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE

Article IV, Part Third, Section 1 (12)

SHAKERS (MILITARY DEFERMENTS)

Article VII, Section 5 (30)

SHERIFFS

Incompatible offices

Article IX, Section 2 (32)

Removal

Article IX, Section 10 (34)

Tenure

Article IX, Section 10 (34)

Vacancies

Article IX, Section 10 (34)

**SICKNESS (AND LEGISLATIVE
ADJOURNMENT)**

Article V, Part First, Section 13 (23)

**SIGNATURES FOR WRITTEN
PETITIONS (DEFINITION OF
"CIRCULATOR")**

Article IV, Part Third, Section 20 (19)

**SIGNATURES NECESSARY ON
DIRECT INITIATIVE PETITIONS**

Article IV, Part Third, Section 18 (18)

SOLDIERS

Article I, Section 18 (4)

SOLEMN OCCASIONS

Article VI, Section 3 (28)

**SOVEREIGN RULER OF THE
UNIVERSE**

Preamble (1)

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE

Article IV, Part First, Section 7 (9)

Apportionment commission

Article IV, Part Third, Section 1-A (13)

Convenes legislature

Article IV, Part Third, Section 1 (12)

Governor vacancy

Article V, Part First, Section 14 (24)

Temporary disability of Governor

Article V, Part First, Section 15 (24)

**SPECIAL ACTS OF THE
LEGISLATURE**

Article IV, Part Third, Section 14 (16)

SPECIAL ELECTION

Citizen initiative

Article IV, Part Third, Section 18 (18)

People's veto

Article IV, Part Third, Section 17 (17)

State debt

Article IX, Section 14 (35)

SPECIAL LEGISLATION

Article IV, Part Third, Section 13 (16)

**SPECIAL SESSIONS OF THE
LEGISLATURE**

Article IV, Part Third, Section 1-A (13)

**SPEEDY, PUBLIC AND IMPARTIAL
TRIAL**

Article I, Section 6 (3)

STANDING ARMIES

Article I, Section 17 (4)

**STATE ELECTIONS (VOTING
DISTRICTS)**

Article IX, Section 12 (35)

STATE EXCISE TAX

Article IX, Section 8 (34)

**STATE GOVERNMENT CONTINUITY
IN CASE OF ENEMY ATTACK**

Article IX, Section 17 (37)

STATE MANDATES

Article IX, Section 21 (38)

STATE OF MAINE

Preamble (1)

STATE OF THE STATE

Article V, Part First, Section 9 (23)

STATE RETIREMENT SYSTEM

Article IX, Section 18 (38)

STATEWIDE ELECTION (DEFINITION OF)

Article IV, Part Third, Section 20 (19)

STUDENTS

Article II, Section 1 (5)

Article VIII, Part First, Section 2 (30)

STYLE OF ACTS

Article IV, Part First, Section 1 (7)

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Article IX, Section 1 (31)

SUCCESSION**Governor**

Article V, Part First, Section 14 (24)

Secretary of state

Article V, Part Second, Section 1-A (26)

Treasurer

Article V, Part Third, Section 1-A (27)

SUFFRAGE (ELECTION BRIBERY)

Article IX, Section 13 (35)

SUITS

Article I, Section 20 (4)

SUMMONS (GOVERNOR ISSUES TO ELECTED HOUSE MEMBERS)

Article IV, Part First, Section 5 (9)

SUMMONS OF PERSONS WHO APPEAR TO BE ELECTED**For House**

Article IV, Part First, Section 5 (8)

For Senate

Article IV, Part Second, Section 4 (11)

SUNDAYS EXCEPTED

Article IV, Part Third, Section 2 (14)

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT

Article VI, Section 1 (28)

Article X, Section 6 (40)

Governor vacancy

Article V, Part First, Section 14 (24)

Oaths of office

Article IX, Section 1 (32)

Opinion to Governor, etc.

Article VI, Section 3 (28)

Reapportionment of House

Article IV, Part First, Section 3 (8)

Reapportionment plan, Senate

Article IV, Part Second, Section 2 (10)

Temporary disability of Governor

Article V, Part First, Section 15 (25)

SUPREME LAW OF THE STATE

Article X, Section 6 (40)

SURETY BOND (TREASURER).

Article V, Part Third, Section 2 (27)

SUSPENSION OF LAWS

Article I, Section 13 (4)

TAX RELIEF (STATE MANDATES)

Article IX, Section 21 (38)

TAX TRUST FUND (MINING)

Article IX, Section 20 (38)

TAXATION

Article IX, Section 8 (33)

Power of

Article IX, Section 9 (34)

State debt

Article IX, Section 14 (35)

Watercraft

Article IX, Section 4 (32)

TAXES

Article I, Section 22 (5)

Highway fund

Article IX, Section 19 (38)

TENURE**Judges**

Article VI, Section 6 (28)

Judicial officers

Article VI, Section 4 (28)

Sheriffs

Article IX, Section 10 (34)

TENURE OF OFFICE

Article I, Section 23 (5)

Article IX, Section 6 (33)

TERM**Governor**

Article V, Part First, Section 2 (21)

Representatives

Article IV, Part First, Section 2 (7)

Senators

Article IV, Part Second, Section 1 (9)

TERM LIMITS (GOVERNOR)

Article V, Part First, Section 2 (21)

TERM OF OFFICE (JUDICIAL OFFICERS)

Article VI, Section 4 (28)

TESTIMONY OF 2 WITNESSES

Article I, Section 12 (4)

THREATENING (CONTEMPT OF THE HOUSE OR SENATE)

Article IV, Part Third, Section 6 (14)

TIE (GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION)

Article V, Part First, Section 3 (21)

TIMBERLANDS (ASSESSMENT)

Article IX, Section 8 (33)

TIME OF STATE ELECTION

Article II, Section 4 (6)

TIME OF WAR OR PUBLIC DANGER

Article II, Section 3 (6)

TIMING OF ELECTIONS (CITIZEN INITIATIVE)

Article IV, Part Third, Section 18 (18)

TITLE OF NOBILITY PROHIBITED

Article I, Section 23 (5)

TOWN CLERKS**House elections**

Article IV, Part First, Section 5 (9)

Senate elections

Article IV, Part Second, Section 3 (10)

TOWN COUNCIL MAY ESTABLISH DIRECT INITIATIVE AND PEOPLE'S VETO

Article IV, Part Third, Section 21 (20)

TOWNS**And education**

Article VIII, Part First, Section 1 (30)

Voting districts

Article IX, Section 12 (35)

TRAFFIC LAWS (HIGHWAY FUND)

Article IX, Section 19 (38)

TRANQUILITY

Preamble (1)

TRAVEL EXPENSES**(APPORTIONMENT COMMISSION)**

Article IV, Part Third, Section 1-A (13)

TRAVELING EXPENSES (SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES)

Article IV, Part Third, Section 7 (14)

TREASON

Article I, Section 12 (4)

Article IV, Part Third, Section 8 (15)

TREASON, FELONY OR BREACH OF THE PEACE

Article II, Section 2 (6)

TREASURER

Article V, Part Third (27)

Deputy

Article V, Part Third, Section 1-A (27)

Election

Article V, Part Third, Section 1 (27)

Incompatible offices

Article IX, Section 2 (32)

Not to engage in trade

Article V, Part Third, Section 3 (27)

Vacancy

Article V, Part Third, Section 1-A (27)

TREASURY (NO MONEY DRAWN EXCEPT BY LAW)

Article V, Part Third, Section 4 (27)

TRIAL BY JURY

Article I, Section 20 (4)

TRIALS

Article I, Section 6 (3)

TRIALS BY MARTIAL LAW OR IMPEACHMENT

Article I, Section 6 (3)

TRIBAL RESERVATIONS

Article II, between Sections 1 and 2 (5)

TRUST FUND (MINING)

Article IX, Section 20 (38)

TRUTH GIVEN IN EVIDENCE

Article I, Section 4 (2)

UNREASONABLE SEARCHES PROHIBITED

Article I, Section 5 (2)

VACANCY**Attorney general**

Article IX, Section 11 (35)

Governor

Article V, Part First, Section 14 (24)

House members

Article IV, Part First, Section 6 (9)

Judges

Article VI, Section 6 (28)

Order of filling

Article IX, Section 4 (32)

Secretary of state

Article V, Part Second, Section 1-A (26)

Senate

Article IV, Part Second, Section 5 (11)

Treasurer

Article V, Part Third, Section 1-A (27)

VALUATION

Article IX, Section 7 (33)

Article IX, Section 8 (33)

VALUATION OF THE STATE OF MAINE

Article IX, Section 14 (36)

VEHICLE FUEL REVENUES

Article IX, Section 19 (38)

VESSEL REGISTERED UNDER STATE LAW

Article IX, Section 14-A (36)

VETERANS' MORTGAGE LOANS

Article IX, Section 14-D (37)

VETO**Of bills**

Article IV, Part Third, Section 2 (13)

Pocket

Article IV, Part Third, Section 2 (14)

VETO POWER (OF GOVERNOR**LIMITED IN INITIATIVE/****REFERENDUM/PEOPLE'S VETO)**

Article IV, Part Third, Section 19 (18)

VOTES**Bonds for local industrial development**

Article VIII, Part Second, Section 2 (31)

Electing judges and registers of probate

Article VI, Section 6 (28)

Examined by Governor, Senate elections

Article IV, Part Second, Section 4 (11)

Gubernatorial election

Article V, Part First, Section 3 (21)

Lists for election of Representatives

Article IV, Part First, Section 5 (8)

Lists of, Senate elections

Article IV, Part Second, Section 3 (10)

Received, sorted, counted and declared and recorded, gubernatorial elections

Article V, Part First, Section 3 (21)

Received, sorted, counted and declared, House elections

Article IV, Part First, Section 5 (9)

Received, sorted, counted, declared and recorded, Senate elections

Article IV, Part Second, Section 3 (10)

Sheriff elections

Article IX, Section 10 (34)

Tabulation method

Article IX, Section 12 (35)

VOTING (ELECTION BRIBERY)

Article IX, Section 13 (35)

VOTING DISTRICTS

Article IX, Section 12 (35)

VOTING LIST OF THE CITY, TOWN OR PLANTATION

Article IV, Part Third, Section 20 (19)

VOTING MACHINES

Article II, Section 5 (6)

WAR

Article I, Section 12 (4)

State debt

Article IX, Section 14 (35)

WAR OR PUBLIC DANGER

Article I, Section 14 (4)

Article I, Section 7 (3)

Article II, Section 3 (6)

WARRANT TO SEARCH

Article I, Section 5 (2)

WATERCRAFT (TAXATION)

Article IX, Section 8 (34)

WELFARE

Preamble (1)

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT REVENUES

Article IX, Section 22 (39)

WILDLIFE SANCTUARIES**(ASSESSMENT)**

Article IX, Section 8 (34)

WITNESSES AGAINST THE ACCUSED

Article I, Section 6 (2)

WOODLANDS (ASSESSMENT)

Article IX, Section 8 (33)

WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

Article I, Section 10 (3)

WRITTEN PETITION (DEFINITION OF)

Article IV, Part Third, Section 20 (19)

WRITTEN PETITIONS FOR DIRECT INITIATIVE

Article IV, Part Third, Section 20 (19)

**WRITTEN PETITIONS FOR PEOPLE'S
VETO**

Article IV, Part Third, Section 20 (19)

WRONGS AND GRIEVANCES

Article I, Section 15 (4)

YEAS AND NAYS

Article IV, Part Third, Section 5 (14)

YOUTH OF MAINE

Article VIII, Part First, Section 2 (30)

Note: Numbers in parentheses () are page numbers.

Constitutional Amendment

Adopted
1993

ARTICLE CLXIII

Section 23 of Article IX of the Constitution
is enacted to read:

Section 23. State park land. State park land, public lots or other real estate held by the State for conservation or recreation purposes and designated by legislation implementing this section may not be reduced or its uses substantially altered except on the vote of 2/3 of all the members elected to each House. The proceeds from the sale of such land must be used to purchase additional real estate in the same county for the same purposes.

(The one hundred and sixty-third amendment proposed to the people by Chapter 1 of the Constitutional Resolutions of the One Hundred and Sixteenth Legislature, approved July 6, 1993, having been favorably voted upon by the people at the Referendum Election held November 2, 1993, was proclaimed by the Governor on November 18, 1993 and became a part of the Constitution.)

Constitutional Amendment

Adopted

1995

ARTICLE CLXIV

Section 2-A of Article IV, Part Third of the Constitution is enacted to read:

Section 2-A. Line-item veto of dollar amounts appearing in appropriation or allocation sections of legislative documents. The Governor has power to disapprove any dollar amount appearing in an appropriation section or allocation section, or both, of an enacted legislative document. Unless the Governor exercises the line-item veto power authorized in this section no later than one day after receiving for signature the enacted legislation, the powers of the Governor as set out in section 2 apply to the entire enacted legislation. For any disapproved dollar amount, the Governor shall replace the dollar amount with one that does not result in an increase in an appropriation or allocation or a decrease in a deappropriation or deallocation. When disapproving a dollar amount pursuant to this section, the Governor may not propose an increase in an appropriation or allocation elsewhere in the legislative document. The Governor shall specify the distinct dollar amounts that are revised, and the part or parts of the legislative document not specifically revised become law. The dollar amounts in an appropriation or allocation that have been disapproved become law as revised by the Governor, unless passed over the Governor's veto by the Legislature as the dollar amounts originally appeared in the enacted bill as presented to the Governor; except that, notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution for dollar amounts vetoed pursuant to this section, a majority of all the elected members in each House is sufficient to override the veto, and each dollar amount vetoed must be voted on separately to override the veto. Except as provided in this section, the Governor may not disapprove, omit or modify any language allocated to the statutes or appearing in an unallocated section of law.

(The one hundred and sixty-fourth amendment proposed to the people by Chapter 1 of the Constitutional Resolutions of the One Hundred and Seventeenth Legislature, approved June 6, 1995, having been favorably voted upon by the people at the Referendum Election held November 7, 1995, was proclaimed by the Governor on November 27, 1995 and became a part of the Constitution.)

Constitutional Amendment

Adopted
1995

ARTICLE CLXV

Sections 18-A and 18-B of Article IX of the Constitution are enacted to read:

Section 18-A. Funding of retirement benefits under the Maine State Retirement System. Beginning with the fiscal year starting July 1, 1997, the normal cost of all retirement and ancillary benefits provided to participants under the Maine State Retirement System must be funded annually on an actuarially sound basis. Unfunded liabilities may not be created except those resulting from experience losses. Unfunded liability resulting from experience losses must be retired over a period not exceeding 10 years.

Section 18-B. Payment of unfunded liabilities of the Maine State Retirement System. Each fiscal year beginning with the fiscal year starting July 1, 1997, the Legislature shall appropriate funds that will retire in 31 years or less the unfunded liabilities of the Maine State Retirement System that are attributable to state employees and teachers. The unfunded liabilities referred to in this section are those determined by the Maine State Retirement System's actuaries and certified by the Board of Trustees of the Maine State Retirement System as of June 30, 1996.

(The one hundred and sixty-fifth amendment proposed to the people by Chapter 2 of the Constitutional Resolutions of the One Hundred and Seventeenth Legislature, approved June 30, 1995, having been favorably voted upon by the people at the Referendum Election held November 7, 1995, was proclaimed by the Governor on November 27, 1995 and became a part of the Constitution.)

Constitutional Amendment

Adopted

1996

ARTICLE CLXVI

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

Section 20. Meaning of words “electors,” “people,” “recess of Legislature,” “statewide election,” “measure,” “circulator,” and “written petition”; written petitions for people’s veto; written petitions for direct initiative. As used in any of the 3 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; “statewide election” means any election held throughout the State on a particular day; “measure” means an Act, bill, resolve or resolution proposed by the people, or 2 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 the city, town or plantation of the circulator’s residence 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 the presence of the circulator and that to the best of the circulator’s 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 the city, town or plantation of the official 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 people’s veto pursuant to Article IV, Part Third, Section 17 must be submitted to the appropriate officials of the cities, towns or plantations for determination of whether the petitioners are qualified voters by the hour of 5:00 p.m., on the 5th day before the petition must be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, or, if such 5th day is a Saturday, a Sunday or a legal holiday, by 5:00 p.m., on the next day which is not a Saturday, a Sunday or a legal holiday. Written

(continued on reverse)

petitions for a direct initiative pursuant to Article IV, Part Third, Section 18 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 5:00 p.m., on the ~~3rd~~ 10th day before the petition must be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, or, if such ~~3rd~~ 10th day is a Saturday, a Sunday or a legal holiday, by 5:00 p.m., on the next day which is not a Saturday, a Sunday or a legal holiday. Such officials must complete the certification of such petitions and must return them to the circulators or their agents within 2 days for a petition for a people's veto and within 5 days for a petition for a direct initiative, 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 the city, town or plantation of that resident 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.

(The one hundred and sixty-sixth amendment proposed to the people by Chapter 3 of the Constitutional Resolutions of the One Hundred and Seventeenth Legislature, approved April 3, 1996, having been favorably voted upon by the people at the Referendum Election held November 5, 1996, was proclaimed by the Governor on December 3, 1996 and became a part of the Constitution.)

Constitutional Amendment

Adopted
1999

ARTICLE CLXVII

Section 17, subsections 1 and 3 of Article IV, Part Third of the Constitution are enacted to read:

1. Petition procedure; petition for people's veto. Upon written petition of electors, the number of which shall not be less than 10% 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 5:00 p.m., on or before the 90th day after the recess of the Legislature, or if such 90th day is a Saturday, a Sunday, or a legal holiday, by the hour of 5:00 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 30 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 or general election.

3. Referral to electors; proclamation by Governor. 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 or general election, whichever comes first, not less than 60 days after such proclamation. If the Governor fails to order such measure to be submitted to the people at the next statewide or general 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.

(continued on reverse)

(The one hundred and sixty-seventh amendment proposed to the people by Chapter 1 of the Constitutional Resolutions of the One Hundred and Nineteenth Legislature, approved June 3, 1999, having been favorably voted upon by the people at the Referendum Election held November 2, 1999, was proclaimed by the Governor on November 22, 1999 and became a part of the Constitution.)

Constitutional Amendment

Adopted
1999

ARTICLE CLXVIII

Section 8, subsection 5 of Article IX of the Constitution is enacted to read:

5. Historic and scenic preservation. The Legislature shall have the power to provide that municipalities may reduce taxes on real property if the property owner agrees to maintain the property in accordance with criteria adopted by the governing legislative body of the municipality to maintain the historic integrity of important structures or to provide scenic view easements of significant vistas.

(The one hundred and sixty-eighth amendment proposed to the people by Chapter 2 of the Constitutional Resolutions of the One Hundred and Nineteenth Legislature, approved June 3, 1999, having been favorably voted upon by the people at the Referendum Election held November 2, 1999, was proclaimed by the Governor on November 22, 1999 and became a part of the Constitution.)

CONSTITUTIONAL RESOLUTIONS OF MAINE

Second Regular Session of the 120th

CHAPTER 1 S.P. 705 - L.D. 1907

RESOLUTION, Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of Maine to Allow for Loans to be Repaid With Federal Transportation Funds

Constitutional amendment. Resolved: Two thirds of each branch of the Legislature concurring, that the following amendment to the Constitution of Maine be proposed:

Constitution, Art. IX, §14 is amended to read:

Section 14. Authority and procedure for issuance of bonds.

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 and 14-D. 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 \$2,000,000, except to suppress insurrection, to repel 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 except for loans to be repaid within 12 months with federal transportation funds in amounts not to exceed 50% of transportation funds appropriated by the Federal Government in the prior federal fiscal year; and excepting also that whenever 2/3 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. For any bond authorization requiring ratification of the electors pursuant to this section, if any bonds have not been issued within 5 years of the date of ratification, then those bonds may not be issued after that date. Within 2 years after expiration of that 5-year period, the Legislature may extend, by a majority vote, the 5-year period for an additional 5 years or may deauthorize the bonds. If the Legislature fails to take action within those 2 years, the bond issue shall be considered to be deauthorized and no further bonds may be issued. For any bond authorization in existence on November 6, 1984, and for which the 5-year period following ratification has expired, no further bonds may be issued unless the Legislature, by November 6, 1986, reauthorizes those bonds by a majority vote, for an additional 5-year period, failing which all bonds unissued under those authorizations shall be considered to be deauthorized. 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.

Adopted at Referendum Nov. 5, 2002