MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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116th MAINE LEGISLATURE

FIRST REGULAR SESSION-1993

Legislative Document

No. 1035

H.P. 768

House of Representatives, March 25, 1993

RESOLUTION, Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of Maine to Create a Unicameral Legislature.

Reference to the Committee on State and Local Government suggested and ordered printed.

JOSEPH W. MAYO, Clerk

Presented by Representative LEMKE of Westbrook. Cosponsored by Senator CAREY of Kennebec and

Representatives: ADAMS of Portland, ANDERSON of Woodland, BAILEY of Township 27, BARTH of Bethel, CLARK of Millinocket, COFFMAN of Old Town, DEXTER of Kingfield, FITZPATRICK of Durham, GRAY of Sedgwick, KERR of Old Orchard Beach, KILKELLY of Wiscasset, KONTOS of Windham, LORD of Waterboro, PARADIS of Augusta, PFEIFFER of Brunswick, PLOURDE of Biddeford, POULIOT of Lewiston, TRACY of Rome, VIGUE of Winslow, YOUNG of Limestone.

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

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Constitution, Art. II, §1 is amended to read:

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Section 1. Qualifications of electors; written ballot; members of armed forces; 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-er her a residence established in this State, shall-be is an elector for Governor, -- Senaters and Representatives, members of the Legislature in the city, town or plantation where his-er-her that person's residence has been established, if he-er-she that person continues to reside in this State; and the elections shall must be by written ballot. But persons in the military, naval or marine service of the United States, or this State, shall are 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 does 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 is 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.

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Constitution, Art. II, §4 is amended to read:

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Section 4. Time of state election; absentee voting. The election of Senaters-and-Representatives-shall-be members of the Legislature is on the Tuesday following the first Monday of November biennially forever and the election of Governor shall-be is 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.

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Constitution, Art. IV, Part First, §§1 and 2 are repealed and the following enacted in their place:

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Section 1. Legislative branch. Commencing with the first regular session of the Legislature in December 1994, the legislative authority of the State is vested in a Legislature consisting of one chamber, but the people reserve to themselves power to propose laws and enact or reject the same at the polls independent of the Legislature and reserve the power to approve or reject at the polls any Act, bill, resolve or resolution proposed by the Legislature and the style of the laws and Acts

must be "Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine." All authority vested by the Constitution or laws of the State in the 2 Senate, House of Representatives or joint session of those Houses, insofar as applicable, is vested in the one-chamber 4 Legislature. All provisions in the laws of the State relating to the Legislature, the Senate and House of Representatives, joint sessions of the Senate and House of Representatives, Senators or members of the House of Representatives, insofar as such 8 provisions are applicable, apply to and mean the one-chamber 10 Legislature established by this section. All references to Clerk of the House of Representatives or Secretary of the Senate mean, 12 when applicable, the Clerk of the Legislature. All references to the Speaker of the House of Representatives or President of the 14 Senate mean the Speaker of the Legislature. Whenever any provision of the Constitution or the law requires the submission of any matter to, or action by, the House of Representatives, the 16 Senate or joint session of those Houses, or the members of either body or both, after December 1994, they are amended to mean and 18 must be construed to refer to the one-chamber Legislature 20 established by this section.

At the beginning of each first regular session, the Legislature shall elect from its membership a presiding officer, known as the Speaker of the Legislature.

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26 Section 2. Number of Legislators. The Legislature consists of 147 members who are elected by the qualified electors and 28 serve terms of 2 years from the day next preceding the first Wednesday in December following a general election. The 30 Legislature that convenes in 1994, in 2002 and every 10th year thereafter shall cause the State to be divided into districts for the choice of one member of the Legislature for each district. 32. The number of members must be divided into the number of 34 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 36 Federal Decennial Census to determine a median population figure for each member district. Each member district must be formed of 38 continuous and compact territory and cross political subdivision lines the least number of times necessary to establish as nearly 40 as practicable equally populated districts. Whenever the population of a municipality entitles it to more than one 42 district, all whole districts must be drawn within municipal 44 boundaries. Any population remainder within the municipality must be included in a district drawn to cross the municipal boundary, provided that the population remainder of the 46 municipality is contiguous to another municipality or 48 municipalities included in the district.

Section 3. Submission of reapportionment plan to Clerk of Legislature; Legislature's action on commission's plan. apportionment plan of the commission established under Article IV, Part Third, Section 1-A shall must be submitted to the Clerk of the Heuse Legislature no later than 120 calendar days after the convening of the Legislature in which apportionment is In the preparation of legislation implementing the the commission, following a unanimous decision 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 members within 30 calendar days after the plan of the commission is submitted. Such action shall-be is subject to the Governor's approval as provided in Article IV, Part Third, Section 2.

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In the event that the Legislature shall-fail fails 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.

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The Supreme Judicial Court shall---have <u>has</u> original jurisdiction to hear any challenge to an apportionment law enacted by the Legislature, as registered by any citizen or group thereof <u>of citizens</u>. If any challenge is sustained, the Supreme Judicial Court shall make the apportionment.

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Section 4. Residency requirement. No person shall may be a member of the House-of-Representatives Legislature, unless the person shall, at the commencement of the period for which the person is elected, have has been 5 years a citizen of the United States, have-arrived-at has reached the age of 21 years, have has been a resident in this State one year; and for the 3 months next preceding the time of this person's election shall-have has been, and, during the period for which elected, shall-centinue continues to be a resident in the district which that that person represents.

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No person may be a candidate for election as a member of the Heuse-of-Representatives <u>Legislature</u> 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 that the candidate seeks to represent.

Section 5. Election of Legislators; lists of votes delivered forthwith; lists of votes examined by Governor; summons of persons who appear to be elected; lists laid before the Legislature. The meetings within this State for the choice of Representatives-shall members of the Legislature must 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 these meetings, receive the votes of all the qualified electors, and sort, count and declare them in open meeting; and a list of the persons voted for shall must be formed, with the number of votes for each person against that person's name. Cities and towns belonging to any Representative Pistrict district shall hold their meetings at the same time in the respective cities and towns; and such the meetings shall must be notified announced, held and regulated, and the votes received, sorted, counted and declared in the same manner. Fair copies of the lists of votes shall must 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 these lists and 7 days before the first Wednesday of December biennially, shall issue a summons to such the persons as-shall that appear to have been elected by a plurality of all votes returned, to attend and take their seats. All such lists shall must be laid before the House-of-Representatives Legislature on the first Wednesday of December biennially, and they shall finally determine who are elected.

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

Constitution, Art. IV, Part First, §7 is repealed and the following enacted in its place:

Section 7. To choose own officers; power of impeachment. The Legislature shall choose its own clerk and other officers and has the power to try all impeachments and, when sitting for that purpose, must be on oath or affirmation, and a person may not be convicted without the concurrence of 2/3 of the members present. The judgment of the members, however, may not extend farther than to removal from office and disqualification to hold or enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit in this State. The party, whether convicted or acquitted, is nevertheless liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

Constitution, Art. IV, Part First, §8 is repealed.

Constitution, Art. IV, Part Second is repealed.

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Constitution, Art. IV, Part Third, §§1 to 8 are amended to read:

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Section 1. To meet annually; power of Legislature to convene itself at other times; extent of legislative power. Legislature shall convene on the first Wednesday of December following the general election in what shall-be is 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 is designated the second regular session of the Legislature; provided, however, that the business of the second regular session of the Legislature shall--be is limited to budgetary matters; legislation in the Governor's call; legislation of an emergency nature admitted by the Legislature; 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 provisions of Article IV, Part Third, Section Legislature shall enact appropriate statutory limits on 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 members of the Legislature of each political party, all Members members of the Legislature having been first polled. The Legislature, with the exceptions hereinafter stated, shall-have has the 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.

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Apportionment 1-A. Legislature to establish Commission; number of quorum; compensation of commission members; commission's budget; division among political parties. Legislature whieh that is required to apportion the districts of the-House-of-Representatives-or-the-Senate, or-both, its members 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, er-beth the Legislature.

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The commission shall-be is composed of 3 5 members from the political party holding the largest number of seats in the House ef-Representatives Legislature, who shall-be are appointed by the Speaker; 3 5 members from the political party holding the majority of the remainder of the seats in the Heuse--e£ Representatives Legislature, who shall-be are appointed by the floor leader of that party in the House Legislature; 2-members-of the-party-holding-the-largest-number-ef-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 chair of each of the 2 major political parties in the State or their designated representatives; and 3 members from the public generally, one to 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 is responsible for organizing the commission and shall be--chairperson is chair pro tempore thereof until a permanent ehairperson chair 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 are entitled to 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 are reimbursed for actual travel expenses incurred in carrying out the business of the commission. The Legislature which that is apportion shall establish a budget 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 appropriate sufficient funds for the commission to satisfactorily perform its duties and responsibilities. The budget shall must include sufficient funds to compensate the ehairperson chair of commission and the ehairperson's chair's staff. remainder of the appropriation shall must 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.

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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 ceneurrence—of—beth—Houses—may—be approval of the Legislature is necessary, except on a question of adjournment, which—shall—have that has passed beth—Houses the

Legislature, shall must be presented to the Governor, and, if the Governor approves, the Governor shall sign it; if not, Governor shall return it with objections to the Heuse-in-which-it shall -- have -- originated Legislature, which shall enter objections at large on its journals, journal and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration, 2/3 of that-House shall-agree the members of the Legislature 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-ef that-House, it shall-have has the same effect as if it had been signed by the Governor; but in all such cases, the votes of beth Houses-shall all members must be taken by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons, voting for and against the bill or resolution, shall must be entered on the journals-of-both-Houses respectively journal. If the bill or resolution shall is not be returned by the Governor within 10 days (Sundays excepted) after it shall-have has been presented to the Governor, it shall-have has the same force and effect as if the Governor had signed it unless the Legislature by their its adjournment prevent prevents its return, in which case it shall--have has such force and effect, unless returned within 3 days after the next meeting of the same Legislature which that enacted the bill or resolution; and, if there is no such next meeting of the Legislature which that enacted the bill or resolution, the bill or resolution shall does not be-a become law.

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Section 3. The Legislature is the judge of its elections; majority, a quorum. Each-House-shall-be The Legislature is the judge of the elections and qualifications of its own members, and a majority shall-constitute constitutes 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 the Legislature shall provide.

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Section 4. May punish and expel members. Each-House The Legislature 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.

Each-House

40 Shall keep a journal; yeas and nays. Section 5. The Legislature shall keep a journal, and from time to time 42 publish its proceedings, except such parts as in their judgment may require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either-House the Legislature on any question, -shall 44

journals journal.

May punish for contempt. Section 6. Each--House Legislature, during its session, may punish by imprisonment any person, not a member, for disrespectful or disorderly behavior in

must, at the desire of 1/5 of those present, be entered on the

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 the Legislature; provided, that no imprisonment shall may extend beyond the period of the same session.

Section 7. Compensation; traveling expenses. The Senaters and-Representatives-shall members of the Legislature are entitled to receive such compensation, as shall-be is established by law; but no law increasing their compensation shall may take effect during the existence of the Legislature, which that enacted it. The expenses of the members of the Heuse--of--Representatives Legislature in traveling to the Legislature, and returning therefrom the Legislature, once in each week of each session and no more, shall must be paid by the State out of the public treasury to every member, who shall seasonably attend, in the judgment of the Heuse Legislature, and does not depart therefrom from the Legislature without leave.

Section 8. Members exempt from arrest; freedom of debate. The Senaters-and-Representatives-shall members of the Legislature are, 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 is liable to answer for anything spoken in debate in either-Heuse the Legislature, in any court or place elsewhere.

Constitution, Art. IV, Part Third, §9 is repealed.

Constitution, Art. IV, Part Third, §§10 to 12 are amended to read:

Section 10. Members not to be appointed to certain offices. No Senater-er-Representative-shall member of the Legislature may, during the term for which the Senater-er Representative-shall-have member has been elected, be appointed to any civil office of profit under this Stater-which that requires the approval of the Legislature for appointment or which shall-have that has been created, or the emoluments of which increased during such that 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 may have a seat in either Heuse the Legislature while a member of Congress, or continuing in such office.

Section 12. Adjournments. Neither--House--shall--during During the session, without--the--consent--of--the--other, the Legislature may not adjourn for more than 2 days, nor to any other place than that in which the Houses-shall-be Legislature is sitting.

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Constitution, Art. IV, Part Third, §§15 and 16 are amended to read:

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

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Section 16. Acts become effective in 90 days after recess; exception; emergency bill defined. No Act or jeint 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 takes 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 must be expressed in preamble of the Act, the Legislature shall, by a vote of 2/3 of all the members elected-to-each-House, otherwise direct directs. An emergency bill shall may include only such measures as are immediately necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health or safety; and shall may 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

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Constitution, Art. IV, Part Third, §18, sub-§1 is amended to read:

for more than 5 years of real estate.

Petition procedure. The electors may propose to the Legislature for its consideration any bill, resolve including bills to amend or repeal legislation but not an amendment of the State Constitution, by written petition addressed to the Legislature of-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 that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday.

Constitution, Art. V, Part First, §3 is amended to read:

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Section 3. Election; votes to be returned to Secretary of State; Secretary of State to lay lists before the Legislature; provision in case of tie. The meetings for election of Governor shall must be netified announced, held and regulated and votes shall must be received, sorted, counted and declared and recorded, in the same manner as those for Senators--and Representatives members of the Legislature. Copies of lists of votes shall must be sealed and returned to the secretary's office in the same manner and at the same time as those for Senaters Legislators. 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 members of the Legislature 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 If there shall-be is a tie between the 2 persons having the largest number of votes for Governor, the House--of Representatives - and - the - Senate members of the Legislature 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 Semate-and House-of-Representatives-shall-be Legislature is declared the Governor.

Constitution, Art. V, Part First, §§ 8 and 9 are amended to read:

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 and military officers whose appointment is not by this Constitution, or shall is not by law be otherwise provided for.

Procedure for confirmation. The procedure for confirmation shall—be <u>is</u> as follows: an appropriate legislative committee comprised—of—members—of—both—houses—in—reasonable—proportion—te their—membership—as—provided—by—law—shall—recommend recommends confirmation or denial by majority vote of committee members present and voting. The committee recommendation shall—be <u>is</u> reviewed by the Senate <u>Legislature</u> and upon review shall—become becomes final action of confirmation or denial unless the Senate <u>Legislature</u> by vote of 2/3 of those members present and voting overrides the committee recommendation. The Senate vote shall—be <u>is</u> 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 the Legislature present and voting.

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

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

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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 its consideration such measures, as the Governor may judge expedient.

Constitution, Art. V, Part First, §§13 to 15 are amended to read:

Section 13. Convene the Legislature on extraordinary occasions; may change the place of meeting. The Governor may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the Legislature; and—in—case—ef 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 has become dangerous from an enemy or contagious sickness, may direct the session to be held at some other convenient place within the State.

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Section 14. Vacancy, how supplied. Whenever the office of Governor shall--beeeme becomes vacant because of the death, resignation or removal of a Governor in office, or any other cause, the President-of-the-Senate Speaker of the Legislature shall assume the office of Governor until another Governor shall be is 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 Speaker of the Legislature shall assume the office of Governor until the first Wednesday after the first Tuesday of January following the At the biennial election, a Governor shall biennial election. must 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 Speaker of the Legislature shall fill the unexpired term.

Whenever-the-offices-of-Governor-and-President-of-the-Senate are--vaeant--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-eenditions-as-the-President-of-the-Senate-

Whenever the offices of Governor,—President—ef—the—Senate and Speaker of the Heuse—ef—Representatives Legislature 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 ef—Representatives Legislature, which shall fill respectively the vacancies vacancy in the effices office of the—President—of—the Senate—and the Speaker of the House, Legislature and by—joint ballet—ef—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 Speaker of the Legislature.

Mental or physical disability of the Governor continuously for more than 6 months. Whenever for 6 months a Governor in office shall-have has been continuously unable to discharge the powers and duties of that office because of mental or physical disability such, the office shall-be of Governor is deemed vacant. Such The vacancy shall must 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 members of the Legislature, 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, Legislature 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 is 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 Heuse -- of Representatives, Legislature shall exercise the powers and duties of the office of Governor until such time as the Governor shall

eertify certifies 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 has 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. 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 - vaeant the Speaker of the House-of-Representatives, Legislature 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-eertify certifies 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.

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Whenever either the President-of-the-Senate-or Speaker of the Heuse-of-Representatives shall-exercise Legislature exercises the office of Governor, the officer shall is entitled to receive only the compensation of Governor, but and the officer's duties as President-or Speaker shall-be are suspended; and the Senate-or Heuse Legislature shall fill the vacancy resulting from such suspension, until the officer shall-eease ceases to exercise the office of Governor.

Constitution, Art. V, Part Second, §§1, 3 and 4 are amended to read:

Section 1. Election. The Secretary of State shall-be <u>is</u> chosen biennially at the first session of the Legislature, by joint ballot of-the-Senators-and-Representatives-in-convention.

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

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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 the Legislature, 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 are required by law.

Constitution, Art. V, Part Third, §1 is amended to read:

Section 1. Election. The Treasurer shall--be <u>is</u> chosen biennially, at the first session of the Legislature, by joint ballot of-the-Senators, and Representatives in eenvention.

10 Constitution, Art. VI, §§3 and 4 are amended to read:

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

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 beth-branches of the Legislature to the executive, provided-further except 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.

Constitution, Art. VIII, Part First, §1 is amended to read:

Section 1. Legislature shall require towns 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 is authorized, and it shall-be-their is its 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 is further be-their its duty to encourage and suitably endow, from time to time, circumstances of the people may authorize, all academies, colleges and seminaries of learning within the State; provided, that no donation, grant or endowment shall may at any time be the Legislature to any literary institution established, or which that may hereafter be established, unless, at the time of making such endowment, the Legislature of the State shall-have has 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.

Constitution, Art. IX, §1, 3rd ¶ is amended to read:

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Administration of oaths to Governor, Legislators and other The oaths or affirmations shall must be taken and subscribed by the Governor before the presiding-officer--of-the Senate Speaker of the Legislature, in the presence of-both-Houses of the Legislature, and by the Senaters -- and -- Representatives members of the Legislature before the Governor and by the residue of said officers before such persons as shall-be are prescribed by the Legislature; and whenever the Governor shall is 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 is unable to appear and administer the oath to the Senaters-and-Representatives members of the Legislature, such oaths shall must 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-Senaters-and-Representatives-shall the members of the Legislature have been elected.

Constitution, Art. IX, §§4, 5, 11,14, 20 and 21 are amended to read:

Elections on the first Wednesday after first 30 Tuesday of January may be adjourned from day to day. In case the 32 elections, required by this Constitution on the first Wednesday after the first Tuesday of January biennially, by-the-2-Heuses-ef the-Legislature,-shall are not be completed on that day, the same 34 may be adjourned from day to day, until completed, in the The vacancies in the Senate-shall Legislature 36 following order: must first be filled; and the Governor shall must then be elected, if there be no choice by the people. 38

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 beth branches-of the Legislature. But before such address shall-pass either-Heuse <u>passes the Legislature</u>, the causes of removal shall must be stated and entered on the journal of the House-in-which it--originated Legislature, and a copy thereof of the bill of causes served on the person in office, that the person may be admitted to a hearing in that person's own defense.

Section 11. Attorney General. The Attorney General shall be is chosen biennially by joint ballot of the Senators—and Representatives—in—convention Legislature. Vacancy A 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.

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Section 14. Authority and procedure for issuance of bonds. The credit of the State shall may 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 may not create any debt or debts, or liability or liabilities, on behalf of the State, which shall that singly, or in the aggregate, with previous debts and liabilities hereafter incurred at any one time, \$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 2/3 of beth Houses-shall-deem the members of the Legislature consider 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 may 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 that the State shall-hold holds 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 must 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 is 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. Legislature fails to take action within those 2 years, the bond issue shall-be is 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 are considered to be deauthorized. Temporary loans to be paid out of moneys raised by taxation during any fiscal year shall may 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 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 Heuse-ef 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 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 of the Legislature. This section must be liberally construed.

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Constitution, Art. X, §4 is amended to read:

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Section 4. Amendments to Constitution. The Legislature, whenever 2/3 of both-Houses-shall-deem its members consider it necessary, may propose amendments to this Constitution; and when any amendments shall-be are so agreed upon, a resolution shall must be passed and sent to the selectmen municipal officers 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 Senaters -- and -- Representatives members of the Legislature, on the Tuesday following the first Monday of November following the passage of said reselve resolution, to give in their votes on the question, whether such amendment shall should be made; and if it shall-appear appears that a majority of the inhabitants voting on the question are in favor of such amendment, it shall-be-eeme becomes a part of this Constitution.

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Constitutional referendum procedure; form of question; effective date. Resolved: That the municipal officers of this State shall notify the inhabitants of their respective cities, towns and plantations to meet, in the manner prescribed by law for holding a statewide election, at a statewide election, on the Tuesday following the first Monday of November following the passage of this resolution, to vote upon the ratification of the amendment proposed in this resolution by voting upon the following question:

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"Do you favor amending the Constitution of Maine to repeal the Senate and the House of Representatives and to replace them with a single-house Legislature of 147 members?"

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The legal voters of each city, town and plantation shall vote by ballot on this question and designate their choice by a cross or check mark placed within the corresponding square below the word "Yes" or "No." The ballots must be received, sorted, counted and declared in open ward, town and plantation meetings and returns made to the Secretary of State in the same manner as votes for members of the Legislature. The Governor shall review the returns and, if it appears that a majority of the legal votes are cast in favor of the amendment, the Governor shall proclaim that fact without delay and the amendment becomes part of the Constitution on the date of the proclamation; and be it further

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Secretary of State shall prepare ballots. Resolved: That the Secretary of State shall prepare and furnish to each city, town and plantation all ballots, returns and copies of this resolution necessary to carry out the purpose of this referendum.

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STATEMENT OF FACT

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This resolution proposes to amend the Constitution of Maine to abolish the Senate and the House of Representatives and replace them with a unicameral Legislature of 147 members.