

STATE CONSTITUTION (EXCERPT)
CONSTITUTION OF MICHIGAN OF 1963
Article IV
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Â§ 1 Legislative power.

Sec. 1.

Except to the extent limited or abrogated by article IV, section 6 or article V, section 2, the legislative power of the State of Michigan is vested in a senate and a house of representatives.

History: Const. 1963, Art. IV, Â§ 1, Eff. Jan. 1, 1964 ;-- Am. Initiated Law, approved Nov. 6, 2018, Eff. Dec. 22, 2018

Compiler's Notes: The constitutional amendment set out above was submitted to, and approved by, the electors as Proposal 18-2 at the November 6, 2018 general election. This amendment to the Constitution of Michigan of 1963 became effective December 22, 2018.

Former Constitution: See Const. 1908, Art. V, Â§ 1.

Â§ 2 Senators, number, term.

Sec. 2.

The senate shall consist of 38 members to be elected from single member districts at the same election as the governor for four-year terms concurrent with the term of office of the governor.

History: Const. 1963, Art. IV, Â§ 2, Eff. Jan. 1, 1964 ;-- Am. Initiated Law, approved Nov. 6, 2018, Eff. Dec. 22, 2018

Compiler's Notes: The constitutional amendment set out above was submitted to, and approved by, the electors as Proposal 18-2 at the November 6, 2018 general election. This amendment to the Constitution of Michigan of 1963 became effective December 22, 2018.

Constitutionality: The United States Supreme Court held in *Reynolds v Sims*, 377 US 533; 84 S Ct 1362; 12 L Ed 2d 506 (1964) that provisions establishing weighted land area-population formulae violate the Equal Protection Clause of the United States Constitution. Because the apportionment provisions of former art 4, Â§Â§ 2 - 6 are interdependent and not severable, the provisions are invalidated in their entirety and the Commission on Legislative Apportionment cannot survive. In re Apportionment of State Legislatureâ€”1982, 413 Mich 96; 321 NW2d 565 (1982), rehearing denied 413 Mich 149; 321 NW2d 585, stay denied 413 Mich 222; 321 NW2d 615, appeal dismissed 459 US 900; 103 S Ct 201; 74 L Ed 2d 161.

Former Constitution: See Const. 1908, Art. V, Â§ 2.

Â§ 3 Representatives, number, term; contiguity of districts.

Sec. 3.

The house of representatives shall consist of 110 members elected for two-year terms from single member districts apportioned on a basis of population as provided in this article.

History: Const. 1963, Art. IV, Â§ 3, Eff. Jan. 1, 1964 ;-- Am. Initiated Law, approved Nov. 6, 2018, Eff. Dec. 22, 2018

Compiler's Notes: The constitutional amendment set out above was submitted to, and approved by, the electors as Proposal 18-2 at the November 6, 2018 general election. This amendment to the Constitution of Michigan of 1963 became effective December 22, 2018.

Constitutionality: The United States Supreme Court held in *Reynolds v Sims*, 377 US 533; 84 S Ct 1362; 12 L Ed 2d 506 (1964) that provisions establishing weighted land area-population formulae violate the Equal Protection Clause of the United States Constitution. Because the apportionment provisions of former art 4, Â§Â§ 2 - 6 are interdependent and not severable, the provisions are invalidated in their entirety and the Commission on Legislative Apportionment cannot survive. In re Apportionment of State Legislatureâ€”1982, 413 Mich 96; 321 NW2d 565 (1982), rehearing denied 413 Mich 149; 321 NW2d 585, stay denied 413 Mich 222; 321 NW2d 615, appeal dismissed 459 US 900; 103 S Ct 201; 74 L Ed 2d 161.

Former Constitution: See Const. 1908, Art. V, Â§ 3.

Â§ 4 Annexation or merger with a city.

History: Abrogated. Initiated Law, approved Nov. 6, 2018, Eff. Dec. 22, 2018

Â§ 5 Island areas, contiguity.

History: Abrogated. Initiated Law, approved Nov. 6, 2018, Eff. Dec. 22, 2018

Â§ 6 Independent citizens redistricting commission for state legislative and congressional districts.

Sec. 6.

(1) An independent citizens redistricting commission for state legislative and congressional districts (hereinafter, the "commission") is hereby established as a permanent commission in the legislative branch. The commission shall consist of 13 commissioners. The commission shall adopt a redistricting plan for each of the following types of districts: state senate districts, state house of representative districts, and congressional districts. Each commissioner shall:

- (a) Be registered and eligible to vote in the State of Michigan;
- (b) Not currently be or in the past 6 years have been any of the following:
 - (i) A declared candidate for partisan federal, state, or local office;
 - (ii) An elected official to partisan federal, state, or local office;
 - (iii) An officer or member of the governing body of a national, state, or local political party;
 - (iv) A paid consultant or employee of a federal, state, or local elected official or political candidate, of a federal, state, or local political candidate's campaign, or of a political action committee;
 - (v) An employee of the legislature;
 - (vi) Any person who is registered as a lobbyist agent with the Michigan bureau of elections, or any employee of such person; or
 - (vii) An unclassified state employee who is exempt from classification in state civil service pursuant to article XI, section 5, except for employees of courts of record, employees of the state institutions of higher education, and persons in the armed forces of the state;
- (c) Not be a parent, stepparent, child, stepchild, or spouse of any individual disqualified under part (1)(b) of this section; or
- (d) Not be otherwise disqualified for appointed or elected office by this constitution.
- (e) For five years after the date of appointment, a commissioner is ineligible to hold a partisan elective office at the state, county, city, village, or township level in Michigan.

(2) Commissioners shall be selected through the following process:

- (a) The secretary of state shall do all of the following:
 - (i) Make applications for commissioner available to the general public not later than January 1 of the year of the federal decennial census. The secretary of state shall circulate the applications in a manner that invites wide public participation from different regions of the state. The secretary of state shall also mail applications for commissioner to ten thousand Michigan registered voters, selected at random, by January 1 of the year of the federal decennial census.
 - (ii) Require applicants to provide a completed application.
 - (iii) Require applicants to attest under oath that they meet the qualifications set forth in this section; and either that they affiliate with one of the two political parties with the largest representation in the legislature (hereinafter, "major parties"), and if so, identify the party with which they affiliate, or that they do not affiliate with either of the major parties.
- (b) Subject to part (2)(c) of this section, the secretary of state shall mail additional applications for commissioner to Michigan registered voters selected at random until 30 qualifying applicants that affiliate with one of the two major parties have submitted applications, 30 qualifying applicants that identify that they affiliate with the other of the two major parties have submitted applications, and 40 qualifying applicants that identify that they do not affiliate with either of the two major parties have submitted applications, each in response to the mailings.

(c) The secretary of state shall accept applications for commissioner until June 1 of the year of the federal decennial census.

(d) By July 1 of the year of the federal decennial census, from all of the applications submitted, the secretary of state shall:

(i) Eliminate incomplete applications and applications of applicants who do not meet the qualifications in parts (1)(a) through (1)(d) of this section based solely on the information contained in the applications;

(ii) Randomly select 60 applicants from each pool of affiliating applicants and 80 applicants from the pool of non-affiliating applicants. 50% of each pool shall be populated from the qualifying applicants to such pool who returned an application mailed pursuant to part 2(a) or 2(b) of this section, provided, that if fewer than 30 qualifying applicants affiliated with a major party or fewer than 40 qualifying non-affiliating applicants have applied to serve on the commission in response to the random mailing, the balance of the pool shall be populated from the balance of qualifying applicants to that pool. The random selection process used by the secretary of state to fill the selection pools shall use accepted statistical weighting methods to ensure that the pools, as closely as possible, mirror the geographic and demographic makeup of the state; and

(iii) Submit the randomly-selected applications to the majority leader and the minority leader of the senate, and the speaker of the house of representatives and the minority leader of the house of representatives.

(e) By August 1 of the year of the federal decennial census, the majority leader of the senate, the minority leader of the senate, the speaker of the house of representatives, and the minority leader of the house of representatives may each strike five applicants from any pool or pools, up to a maximum of 20 total strikes by the four legislative leaders.

(f) By September 1 of the year of the federal decennial census, the secretary of state shall randomly draw the names of four commissioners from each of the two pools of remaining applicants affiliating with a major party, and five commissioners from the pool of remaining non-affiliating applicants.

(3) Except as provided below, commissioners shall hold office for the term set forth in part (18) of this section. If a commissioner's seat becomes vacant for any reason, the secretary of state shall fill the vacancy by randomly drawing a name from the remaining qualifying applicants in the selection pool from which the original commissioner was selected. A commissioner's office shall become vacant upon the occurrence of any of the following:

(a) Death or mental incapacity of the commissioner;

(b) The secretary of state's receipt of the commissioner's written resignation;

(c) The commissioner's disqualification for election or appointment or employment pursuant to article XI, section 8;

(d) The commissioner ceases to be qualified to serve as a commissioner under part (1) of this section; or

(e) After written notice and an opportunity for the commissioner to respond, a vote of 10 of the commissioners finding substantial neglect of duty, gross misconduct in office, or inability to discharge the duties of office.

(4) The secretary of state shall be secretary of the commission without vote, and in that capacity shall furnish, under the direction of the commission, all technical services that the commission deems necessary. The commission shall elect its own chairperson. The commission has the sole power to make its own rules of procedure. The commission shall have procurement and contracting authority and may hire staff and consultants for the purposes of this section, including legal representation.

(5) Beginning no later than December 1 of the year preceding the federal decennial census, and continuing each year in which the commission operates, the legislature shall appropriate funds sufficient to compensate the commissioners and to enable the commission to carry out its functions, operations and activities, which activities include retaining independent, nonpartisan subject-matter experts and legal counsel, conducting hearings, publishing notices and maintaining a record of the commission's proceedings, and any other activity necessary for the commission to conduct its business, at an amount equal to not less than 25 percent of the general fund/general purpose budget for the secretary of state for that fiscal year. Within six months after the conclusion of each fiscal year, the commission shall return to the state treasury all moneys unexpended for that fiscal year. The commission shall furnish reports of expenditures, at least annually, to the governor and the legislature and shall be subject to annual audit as provided by law. Each commissioner shall receive compensation at least equal to 25 percent of the governor's salary. The State of Michigan shall indemnify commissioners for costs incurred if the legislature does not appropriate sufficient funds to cover such costs.

(6) The commission shall have legal standing to prosecute an action regarding the adequacy of resources provided for the operation of the commission, and to defend any action regarding an adopted plan. The commission shall inform the legislature if the commission determines that funds or other resources provided for operation of the commission are not adequate. The legislature shall provide adequate funding to allow the commission to defend any action regarding an adopted plan.

(7) The secretary of state shall issue a call convening the commission by October 15 in the year of the federal decennial census. Not later than November 1 in the year immediately following the federal decennial census, the commission shall adopt a redistricting plan under this section for each of the following types of districts: state senate districts, state house of representative districts, and congressional districts.

(8) Before commissioners draft any plan, the commission shall hold at least ten public hearings throughout the

state for the purpose of informing the public about the redistricting process and the purpose and responsibilities of the commission and soliciting information from the public about potential plans. The commission shall receive for consideration written submissions of proposed redistricting plans and any supporting materials, including underlying data, from any member of the public. These written submissions are public records.

(9) After developing at least one proposed redistricting plan for each type of district, the commission shall publish the proposed redistricting plans and any data and supporting materials used to develop the plans. Each commissioner may only propose one redistricting plan for each type of district. The commission shall hold at least five public hearings throughout the state for the purpose of soliciting comment from the public about the proposed plans. Each of the proposed plans shall include such census data as is necessary to accurately describe the plan and verify the population of each district, and a map and legal description that include the political subdivisions, such as counties, cities, and townships; man-made features, such as streets, roads, highways, and railroads; and natural features, such as waterways, which form the boundaries of the districts.

(10) Each commissioner shall perform his or her duties in a manner that is impartial and reinforces public confidence in the integrity of the redistricting process. The commission shall conduct all of its business at open meetings. Nine commissioners, including at least one commissioner from each selection pool shall constitute a quorum, and all meetings shall require a quorum. The commission shall provide advance public notice of its meetings and hearings. The commission shall conduct its hearings in a manner that invites wide public participation throughout the state. The commission shall use technology to provide contemporaneous public observation and meaningful public participation in the redistricting process during all meetings and hearings.

(11) The commission, its members, staff, attorneys, and consultants shall not discuss redistricting matters with members of the public outside of an open meeting of the commission, except that a commissioner may communicate about redistricting matters with members of the public to gain information relevant to the performance of his or her duties if such communication occurs (a) in writing or (b) at a previously publicly noticed forum or town hall open to the general public.

The commission, its members, staff, attorneys, experts, and consultants may not directly or indirectly solicit or accept any gift or loan of money, goods, services, or other thing of value greater than \$20 for the benefit of any person or organization, which may influence the manner in which the commissioner, staff, attorney, expert, or consultant performs his or her duties.

(12) Except as provided in part (14) of this section, a final decision of the commission requires the concurrence of a majority of the commissioners. A decision on the dismissal or retention of paid staff or consultants requires the vote of at least one commissioner affiliating with each of the major parties and one non-affiliating commissioner. All decisions of the commission shall be recorded, and the record of its decisions shall be readily available to any member of the public without charge.

(13) The commission shall abide by the following criteria in proposing and adopting each plan, in order of priority:

(a) Districts shall be of equal population as mandated by the United States constitution, and shall comply with the voting rights act and other federal laws.

(b) Districts shall be geographically contiguous. Island areas are considered to be contiguous by land to the county of which they are a part.

(c) Districts shall reflect the state's diverse population and communities of interest. Communities of interest may include, but shall not be limited to, populations that share cultural or historical characteristics or economic interests. Communities of interest do not include relationships with political parties, incumbents, or political candidates.

(d) Districts shall not provide a disproportionate advantage to any political party. A disproportionate advantage to a political party shall be determined using accepted measures of partisan fairness.

(e) Districts shall not favor or disfavor an incumbent elected official or a candidate.

(f) Districts shall reflect consideration of county, city, and township boundaries.

(g) Districts shall be reasonably compact.

(14) The commission shall follow the following procedure in adopting a plan:

(a) Before voting to adopt a plan, the commission shall ensure that the plan is tested, using appropriate technology, for compliance with the criteria described above.

(b) Before voting to adopt a plan, the commission shall provide public notice of each plan that will be voted on and provide at least 45 days for public comment on the proposed plan or plans. Each plan that will be voted on shall include such census data as is necessary to accurately describe the plan and verify the population of each district, and shall include the map and legal description required in part (9) of this section.

(c) A final decision of the commission to adopt a redistricting plan requires a majority vote of the commission, including at least two commissioners who affiliate with each major party, and at least two commissioners who do not affiliate with either major party. If no plan satisfies this requirement for a type of district, the commission shall use the following procedure to adopt a plan for that type of district:

(i) Each commissioner may submit one proposed plan for each type of district to the full commission for consideration.

(ii) Each commissioner shall rank the plans submitted according to preference. Each plan shall be assigned a

point value inverse to its ranking among the number of choices, giving the lowest ranked plan one point and the highest ranked plan a point value equal to the number of plans submitted.

(iii) The commission shall adopt the plan receiving the highest total points, that is also ranked among the top half of plans by at least two commissioners not affiliated with the party of the commissioner submitting the plan, or in the case of a plan submitted by non-affiliated commissioners, is ranked among the top half of plans by at least two commissioners affiliated with a major party. If plans are tied for the highest point total, the secretary of state shall randomly select the final plan from those plans. If no plan meets the requirements of this subparagraph, the secretary of state shall randomly select the final plan from among all submitted plans pursuant to part (14)(c)(i).

(15) Within 30 days after adopting a plan, the commission shall publish the plan and the material reports, reference materials, and data used in drawing it, including any programming information used to produce and test the plan. The published materials shall be such that an independent person is able to replicate the conclusion without any modification of any of the published materials.

(16) For each adopted plan, the commission shall issue a report that explains the basis on which the commission made its decisions in achieving compliance with plan requirements and shall include the map and legal description required in part (9) of this section. A commissioner who votes against a redistricting plan may submit a dissenting report which shall be issued with the commission's report.

(17) An adopted redistricting plan shall become law 60 days after its publication. The secretary of state shall keep a public record of all proceedings of the commission and shall publish and distribute each plan and required documentation.

(18) The terms of the commissioners shall expire once the commission has completed its obligations for a census cycle but not before any judicial review of the redistricting plan is complete.

(19) The supreme court, in the exercise of original jurisdiction, shall direct the secretary of state or the commission to perform their respective duties, may review a challenge to any plan adopted by the commission, and shall remand a plan to the commission for further action if the plan fails to comply with the requirements of this constitution, the constitution of the United States or superseding federal law. In no event shall any body, except the independent citizens redistricting commission acting pursuant to this section, promulgate and adopt a redistricting plan or plans for this state.

(20) This section is self-executing. If a final court decision holds any part or parts of this section to be in conflict with the United States constitution or federal law, the section shall be implemented to the maximum extent that the United States constitution and federal law permit. Any provision held invalid is severable from the remaining portions of this section.

(21) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no employer shall discharge, threaten to discharge, intimidate, coerce, or retaliate against any employee because of the employee's membership on the commission or attendance or scheduled attendance at any meeting of the commission.

(22) Notwithstanding any other provision of this constitution, or any prior judicial decision, as of the effective date of the constitutional amendment adding this provision, which amends article IV, sections 1 through 6, article V, sections 1, 2 and 4, and article VI, sections 1 and 4, including this provision, for purposes of interpreting this constitutional amendment the people declare that the powers granted to the commission are legislative functions not subject to the control or approval of the legislature, and are exclusively reserved to the commission. The commission, and all of its responsibilities, operations, functions, contractors, consultants and employees are not subject to change, transfer, reorganization, or reassignment, and shall not be altered or abrogated in any manner whatsoever, by the legislature. No other body shall be established by law to perform functions that are the same or similar to those granted to the commission in this section.

History: Const. 1963, Art. IV, Â§ 6, Eff. Jan. 1, 1964 ;-- Am. Initiated Law, approved Nov. 6, 2018, Eff. Dec. 22, 2018

Compiler's Notes: The constitutional amendment set out above was submitted to, and approved by, the electors as Proposal 18-2 at the November 6, 2018 general election. This amendment to the Constitution of Michigan of 1963 became effective December 22, 2018.

Constitutionality: The United States Supreme Court held in *Reynolds v Sims*, 377 US 533; 84 S Ct 1362; 12 L Ed 2d 506 (1964) that provisions establishing weighted land area-population formulae violate the Equal Protection Clause of the United States Constitution. Because the apportionment provisions of former art 4, Â§Â§ 2 - 6 are interdependent and not severable, the provisions are invalidated in their entirety and the Commission on Legislative Apportionment cannot survive. In re Apportionment of State Legislatureâ€”1982, 413 Mich 96; 321 NW2d 565 (1982), rehearing denied 413 Mich 149; 321 NW2d 585, stay denied 413 Mich 222; 321 NW2d 615, appeal dismissed 459 US 900; 103 S Ct 201; 74 L Ed 2d 161.

Â§ 7 Legislators; qualifications, removal from district.

Sec. 7.

Each senator and representative must be a citizen of the United States, at least 21 years of age, and an elector of

the district he represents. The removal of his domicile from the district shall be deemed a vacation of the office. No person who has been convicted of subversion or who has within the preceding 20 years been convicted of a felony involving a breach of public trust shall be eligible for either house of the legislature.

History: Const. 1963, Art. IV, Â§ 7, Eff. Jan. 1, 1964

Former Constitution: See Const. 1908, Art. V, Â§ 5.

Â§ 8 Ineligibility of government officers and employees.

Sec. 8.

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

History: Const. 1963, Art. IV, Â§ 8, Eff. Jan. 1, 1964

Former Constitution: See Const. 1908, Art. V, Â§ 6.

Â§ 9 Civil appointments, ineligibility of legislators.

Sec. 9.

No person elected to the legislature shall receive any civil appointment within this state from the governor, except notaries public, from the legislature, or from any other state authority, during the term for which he is elected.

History: Const. 1963, Art. IV, Â§ 9, Eff. Jan. 1, 1964

Former Constitution: See Const. 1908, Art. V, Â§ 7.

Â§ 10 Legislators and state officers, government contracts, conflict of interest; annual financial disclosure report.

Sec. 10.

(1) No member of the legislature nor any state officer shall be interested directly or indirectly in any contract with the state or any political subdivision thereof which shall cause a substantial conflict of interest.

(2) By April 15, 2024, and by a date each year thereafter as prescribed by state law, each member of the legislature, the governor, the lieutenant governor, the secretary of state, and the attorney general shall electronically file an annual financial disclosure report with the department of state that complies with this section. A report required to be filed under this section must include information regarding all of the following:

(a) Description of assets and sources of unearned income.

(b) Sources of earned income.

(c) Description of liabilities.

(d) Positions currently held as an officer, director, trustee, partner, proprietor, representative, employee, or consultant of any organization, corporation, firm, partnership, or other business enterprise, nonprofit organization, labor organization, or educational or other institution other than the state of Michigan. The positions required to be disclosed under this subdivision do not include positions held in any religious, social, fraternal, or political entity, or positions that are solely of an honorary nature.

(e) Agreements or arrangements with respect to future employment, a leave of absence while serving as a legislator or state officer, continuation or deferral of payments by a former or current employer other than the state

of Michigan, or continuing participation in an employee welfare or benefit plan maintained by a former employer.

(f) Gifts received and required to be reported by a lobbyist or lobbyist agent, as prescribed by state law.

(g) Travel payments and reimbursements received and required to be reported by a lobbyist or lobbyist agent, as prescribed by state law.

(h) Payments made by a lobbyist or lobbyist agent to a charity in lieu of honoraria.

(3) The financial disclosure report required under subsection (2) must be filed with the department of state in a form and manner prescribed by state law. The department of state shall make the report available to the public online.

(4) The legislature shall further implement this section by appropriate legislation. Legislation implementing this section must not limit or restrict the application of subsections (2) and (3).

(5) If legislation implementing this section is not enacted by December 31, 2023, a resident of this state may initiate a legal action against the legislature and the governor in the Michigan supreme court to enforce the requirements of this section.

History: Const. 1963, Art. IV, Â§ 10, Eff. Jan. 1, 1964 ;-- Am. H.J.R. R, approved Nov. 8, 2022, Eff. Dec. 24, 2022

Former Constitution: See Const. 1908, Art. V, Â§Â§ 7, 25.

Compiler's Notes: House Joint Resolution R was submitted to and approved by the people at the election held on November 8, 2022 and became effective December 24, 2022.

Â§ 11 Legislators privileged from civil arrest and civil process; limitation; questioning for speech in either house prohibited.

Sec. 11.

Except as provided by law, senators and representatives shall be privileged from civil arrest and civil process during sessions of the legislature and for five days next before the commencement and after the termination thereof. They shall not be questioned in any other place for any speech in either house.

History: Const. 1963, Art. IV, Â§ 11, Eff. Jan. 1, 1964 ;-- Am. S.J.R. A, approved Nov. 2, 1982, Eff. Dec. 18, 1982

Former Constitution: See Const. 1908, Art. V, Â§ 8.

Â§ 12 State officers compensation commission.

Sec. 12.

The state officers compensation commission is created which subject to this section shall determine the salaries and expense allowances of the members of the legislature, the governor, the lieutenant governor, the attorney general, the secretary of state, and the justices of the supreme court. The commission shall consist of 7 members appointed by the governor whose qualifications may be determined by law. Subject to the legislature's ability to amend the commission's determinations as provided in this section, the commission shall determine the salaries and expense allowances of the members of the legislature, the governor, the lieutenant governor, the attorney general, the secretary of state, and the justices of the supreme court which determinations shall be the salaries and expense allowances only if the legislature by concurrent resolution adopted by a majority of the members elected to and serving in each house of the legislature approve them. The senate and house of representatives shall alternate on which house of the legislature shall originate the concurrent resolution, with the senate originating the first concurrent resolution.

The concurrent resolution may amend the salary and expense determinations of the state officers compensation commission to reduce the salary and expense determinations by the same proportion for members of the legislature, the governor, the lieutenant governor, the attorney general, the secretary of state, and the justices of the supreme court. The legislature shall not amend the salary and expense determinations to reduce them to below the salary and expense level that members of the legislature, the governor, the lieutenant governor, the attorney general, the secretary of state, and the justices of the supreme court receive on the date the salary and expense determinations

are made. If the salary and expense determinations are approved or amended as provided in this section, the salary and expense determinations shall become effective for the legislative session immediately following the next general election. The commission shall meet each 2 years for no more than 15 session days. The legislature shall implement this section by law.

History: Const. 1963, Art. IV, Â§ 12, Eff. Jan. 1, 1964 ;-- Am. H.J.R. AAA, approved Aug. 6, 1968, Eff. Sept. 21, 1968 ;-- Am. H.J.R. E, approved Aug. 6, 2002, Eff. Sept. 21, 2002

Â§ 13 Legislature; time of convening, sine die adjournment, measures carried over.

Sec. 13.

The legislature shall meet at the seat of government on the second Wednesday in January of each year at twelve o'clock noon. Each regular session shall adjourn without day, on a day determined by concurrent resolution, at twelve o'clock noon. Any business, bill or joint resolution pending at the final adjournment of a regular session held in an odd numbered year shall carry over with the same status to the next regular session.

History: Const. 1963, Art. IV, Â§ 13, Eff. Jan. 1, 1964

Former Constitution: See Const. 1908, Art. V, Â§ 13.

Â§ 14 Quorum; powers of less than quorum.

Sec. 14.

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

History: Const. 1963, Art. IV, Â§ 14, Eff. Jan. 1, 1964

Former Constitution: See Const. 1908, Art. V, Â§ 14.

Â§ 15 Legislative council.

Sec. 15.

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

History: Const. 1963, Art. IV, Â§ 15, Eff. Jan. 1, 1964

Â§ 16 Legislature; officers, rules of procedure, expulsion of members.

Sec. 16.

Each house, except as otherwise provided in this constitution, shall choose its own officers and determine the

rules of its proceedings, but shall not adopt any rule that will prevent a majority of the members elected thereto and serving therein from discharging a committee from the further consideration of any measure. Each house shall be the sole judge of the qualifications, elections and returns of its members, and may, with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elected thereto and serving therein, expel a member. The reasons for such expulsion shall be entered in the journal, with the votes and names of the members voting upon the question. No member shall be expelled a second time for the same cause.

History: Const. 1963, Art. IV, Â§ 16, Eff. Jan. 1, 1964

Former Constitution: See Const. 1908, Art. V, Â§ 15.

Â§ 17 Committees; record of votes, public inspection, notice of hearings.

Sec. 17.

Each house of the legislature may establish the committees necessary for the efficient conduct of its business and the legislature may create joint committees. On all actions on bills and resolutions in each committee, names and votes of members shall be recorded. Such vote shall be available for public inspection. Notice of all committee hearings and a clear statement of all subjects to be considered at each hearing shall be published in the journal in advance of the hearing.

History: Const. 1963, Art. IV, Â§ 17, Eff. Jan. 1, 1964

Â§ 18 Journal of proceedings; record of votes, dissents.

Sec. 18.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish the same unless the public security otherwise requires. The record of the vote and name of the members of either house voting on any question shall be entered in the journal at the request of one-fifth of the members present. Any member of either house may dissent from and protest against any act, proceeding or resolution which he deems injurious to any person or the public, and have the reason for his dissent entered in the journal.

History: Const. 1963, Art. IV, Â§ 18, Eff. Jan. 1, 1964

Former Constitution: See Const. 1908, Art. V, Â§ 16.

Â§ 19 Record of votes on elections and advice and consent.

Sec. 19.

All elections in either house or in joint convention and all votes on appointments submitted to the senate for advice and consent shall be published by vote and name in the journal.

History: Const. 1963, Art. IV, Â§ 19, Eff. Jan. 1, 1964

Former Constitution: See Const. 1908, Art. V, Â§ 17.

Â§ 20 Open meetings.

Sec. 20.

The doors of each house shall be open unless the public security otherwise requires.

History: Const. 1963, Art. IV, Â§ 20, Eff. Jan. 1, 1964

Former Constitution: See Const. 1908, Art. V, Â§ 18.

Â§ 21 Adjournments, limitations.

Sec. 21.

Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two intervening calendar days, nor to any place other than where the legislature may then be in session.

History: Const. 1963, Art. IV, Â§ 21, Eff. Jan. 1, 1964

Former Constitution: See Const. 1908, Art. V, Â§ 18.

Â§ 22 Bills.

Sec. 22.

All legislation shall be by bill and may originate in either house.

History: Const. 1963, Art. IV, Â§ 22, Eff. Jan. 1, 1964

Former Constitution: See Const. 1908, Art. V, Â§ 19.

Â§ 23 Style of laws.

Sec. 23.

The style of the laws shall be: The People of the State of Michigan enact.

History: Const. 1963, Art. IV, Â§ 23, Eff. Jan. 1, 1964

Former Constitution: See Const. 1908, Art. V, Â§ 20.

Â§ 24 Laws; object, title, amendments changing purpose.

Sec. 24.

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

History: Const. 1963, Art. IV, Â§ 24, Eff. Jan. 1, 1964

Former Constitution: See Const. 1908, Art. V, Â§Â§ 21, 22.

Â§ 25 Revision and amendment of laws; title references, publication of entire sections.

Sec. 25.

No law shall be revised, altered or amended by reference to its title only. The section or sections of the act altered or amended shall be re-enacted and published at length.

History: Const. 1963, Art. IV, Â§ 25, Eff. Jan. 1, 1964

Former Constitution: See Const. 1908, Art. V, Â§ 21.

Â§ 26 Bills; printing, possession, reading, vote on passage.

Sec. 26.

No bill shall be passed or become a law at any regular session of the legislature until it has been printed or reproduced and in the possession of each house for at least five days. Every bill shall be read three times in each house before the final passage thereof. No bill shall become a law without the concurrence of a majority of the members elected to and serving in each house. On the final passage of bills, the votes and names of the members voting thereon shall be entered in the journal.

History: Const. 1963, Art. IV, Â§ 26, Eff. Jan. 1, 1964

Constitutionality: Advisory Opinion on Constitutionality of 1978 PA 426, 403 Mich 631; 272 NW2d 495 (1978), the Michigan supreme court held that the lieutenant governor may cast a tie-breaking vote during the final consideration of a bill when the senate is equally divided, and 1978 PA 426 was constitutionally enacted.

Former Constitution: See Const. 1908, Art. V, Â§Â§ 22, 23.

Â§ 27 Laws, effective date.

Sec. 27.

No act shall take effect until the expiration of 90 days from the end of the session at which it was passed, but the legislature may give immediate effect to acts by a two-thirds vote of the members elected to and serving in each house.

History: Const. 1963, Art. IV, Â§ 27, Eff. Jan. 1, 1964

Constitutionality: A law proposed by initiative petition which is enacted by the Legislature without change or amendment within forty days of its reception takes effect ninety days after the end of the session in which it was enacted unless two-thirds of the members of each house of the Legislature vote to give it immediate effect. Frey v Department of Management and Budget, 429 Mich 315; 414 NW2d 873 (1987).

Former Constitution: See Const. 1908, Art. V, Â§ 21.

Â§ 28 Bills, subjects at special session.

Sec. 28.

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

History: Const. 1963, Art. IV, Â§ 28, Eff. Jan. 1, 1964

Former Constitution: See Const. 1908, Art. V, Â§ 22.

Â§ 29 Local or special acts.

Sec. 29.

The legislature shall pass no local or special act in any case where a general act can be made applicable, and whether a general act can be made applicable shall be a judicial question. No local or special act shall take effect until approved by two-thirds of the members elected to and serving in each house and by a majority of the electors voting thereon in the district affected. Any act repealing local or special acts shall require only a majority of the members elected to and serving in each house and shall not require submission to the electors of such district.

History: Const. 1963, Art. IV, Â§ 29, Eff. Jan. 1, 1964

Former Constitution: See Const. 1908, Art. V, Â§ 30.

Â§ 30 Appropriations; local or private purposes.

Sec. 30.

The assent of two-thirds of the members elected to and serving in each house of the legislature shall be required for the appropriation of public money or property for local or private purposes.

History: Const. 1963, Art. IV, Â§ 30, Eff. Jan. 1, 1964

Former Constitution: See Const. 1908, Art. V, Â§ 24.

Â§ 31 General appropriation bills; priority, statement of estimated revenue.

Sec. 31.

The general appropriation bills for the succeeding fiscal period covering items set forth in the budget shall be passed or rejected in either house of the legislature before that house passes any appropriation bill for items not in the budget except bills supplementing appropriations for the current fiscal year's operation. Any bill requiring an appropriation to carry out its purpose shall be considered an appropriation bill. One of the general appropriation bills as passed by the legislature shall contain an itemized statement of estimated revenue by major source in each operating fund for the ensuing fiscal period, the total of which shall not be less than the total of all appropriations made from each fund in the general appropriation bills as passed.

History: Const. 1963, Art. IV, Â§ 31, Eff. Jan. 1, 1964

Â§ 32 Laws imposing taxes.

Sec. 32.

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

History: Const. 1963, Art. IV, Â§ 32, Eff. Jan. 1, 1964

Former Constitution: See Const. 1908, Art. X, Â§ 6.

Â§ 33 Bills passed; approval by governor or veto, reconsideration by legislature.

Sec. 33.

Every bill passed by the legislature shall be presented to the governor before it becomes law, and the governor shall have 14 days measured in hours and minutes from the time of presentation in which to consider it. If he approves, he shall within that time sign and file it with the secretary of state and it shall become law. If he does not approve, and the legislature has within that time finally adjourned the session at which the bill was passed, it shall not become law. If he disapproves, and the legislature continues the session at which the bill was passed, he shall return it within such 14-day period with his objections, to the house in which it originated. That house shall enter such objections in full in its journal and reconsider the bill. If two-thirds of the members elected to and serving in that house pass the bill notwithstanding the objections of the governor, it shall be sent with the objections to the other house for reconsideration. The bill shall become law if passed by two-thirds of the members elected to and serving in that house. The vote of each house shall be entered in the journal with the votes and names of the members voting thereon. If any bill is not returned by the governor within such 14-day period, the legislature continuing in session, it shall become law as if he had signed it.

History: Const. 1963, Art. IV, Â§ 33, Eff. Jan. 1, 1964

Former Constitution: See Const. 1908, Art. V, Â§ 36.

Â§ 34 Bills, referendum.

Sec. 34.

Any bill passed by the legislature and approved by the governor, except a bill appropriating money, may provide that it will not become law unless approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon.

History: Const. 1963, Art. IV, Â§ 34, Eff. Jan. 1, 1964

Former Constitution: See Const. 1908, Art. V, Â§ 38.

Â§ 35 Publication and distribution of laws and judicial decisions.

Sec. 35.

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

History: Const. 1963, Art. IV, Â§ 35, Eff. Jan. 1, 1964

Former Constitution: See Const. 1908, Art. V, Â§ 39.

Â§ 36 General revision of laws; compilation of laws.

Sec. 36.

No general revision of the laws shall be made. The legislature may provide for a compilation of the laws in

force, arranged without alteration, under appropriate heads and titles.

History: Const. 1963, Art. IV, Â§ 36, Eff. Jan. 1, 1964

Former Constitution: See Const. 1908, Art. V, Â§ 40.

Â§ 37 Administrative rules, suspension by legislative committee.

Sec. 37.

The legislature may by concurrent resolution empower a joint committee of the legislature, acting between sessions, to suspend any rule or regulation promulgated by an administrative agency subsequent to the adjournment of the last preceding regular legislative session. Such suspension shall continue no longer than the end of the next regular legislative session.

History: Const. 1963, Art. IV, Â§ 37, Eff. Jan. 1, 1964

Â§ 38 Vacancies in office.

Sec. 38.

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

History: Const. 1963, Art. IV, Â§ 38, Eff. Jan. 1, 1964

Former Constitution: See Const. 1908, Art. XVI, Â§ 5.

Â§ 39 Continuity of government in emergencies.

Sec. 39.

In order to insure continuity of state and local governmental operations in periods of emergency only, resulting from disasters occurring in this state caused by enemy attack on the United States, the legislature may provide by law for prompt and temporary succession to the powers and duties of public offices, of whatever nature and whether filled by election or appointment, the incumbents of which may become unavailable for carrying on the powers and duties of such offices; and enact other laws necessary and proper for insuring the continuity of governmental operations. Notwithstanding the power conferred by this section, elections shall always be called as soon as possible to fill any vacancies in elective offices temporarily occupied by operation of any legislation enacted pursuant to the provisions of this section.

History: Const. 1963, Art. IV, Â§ 39, Eff. Jan. 1, 1964

Former Constitution: See Const. 1908, Art. XVI, Â§ 5.

Â§ 40 Alcoholic beverages; age requirement; liquor control commission; excise tax; local option.

Sec. 40.

A person shall not sell or give any alcoholic beverage to any person who has not reached the age of 21 years. A

person who has not reached the age of 21 years shall not possess any alcoholic beverage for the purpose of personal consumption. An alcoholic beverage is any beverage containing one-half of one percent or more alcohol by volume.

Except as prohibited by this section, (t)he legislature may by law establish a liquor control commission which, subject to statutory limitations, shall exercise complete control of the alcoholic beverage traffic within this state, including the retail sales thereof. The legislature may provide for an excise tax on such sales. Neither the legislature nor the commission may authorize the manufacture or sale of alcoholic beverages in any county in which a majority of the electors voting thereon shall prohibit the same.

History: Const. 1963, Art. IV, Â§ 40, Eff. Jan. 1, 1964 ;-- Am. Initiated Law, approved Nov. 7, 1978, Eff. Dec. 23, 1978

Former Constitution: See Const. 1908, Art. XVI, Â§ 11.

Â§ 41 Lotteries.

Sec. 41.

The legislature may authorize lotteries and permit the sale of lottery tickets in the manner provided by law. No law enacted after January 1, 2004, that authorizes any form of gambling shall be effective, nor after January 1, 2004, shall any new state lottery games utilizing table games or player operated mechanical or electronic devices be established, without the approval of a majority of electors voting in a statewide general election and a majority of electors voting in the township or city where gambling will take place. This section shall not apply to gambling in up to three casinos in the City of Detroit or to Indian tribal gaming.

History: Const. 1963, Art. IV, Â§ 41, Eff. Jan. 1, 1964 ;-- Am. H.J.R. V, approved May 16, 1972, Eff. July 1, 1972 ;-- Am. Initiated Law, approved Nov. 2, 2004, Eff. Dec. 18, 2004

Former Constitution: See Const. 1908, Art. V, Â§ 33.

Â§ 42 Ports and port districts; incorporation, internal.

Sec. 42.

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

History: Const. 1963, Art. IV, Â§ 42, Eff. Jan. 1, 1964

Former Constitution: See Const. 1908, Art. VIII, Â§ 30.

Â§ 43 Bank and trust company laws.

Sec. 43.

No general law providing for the incorporation of trust companies or corporations for banking purposes, or regulating the business thereof, shall be enacted, amended or repealed except by a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to and serving in each house.

History: Const. 1963, Art. IV, Â§ 43, Eff. Jan. 1, 1964

Former Constitution: See Const. 1908, Art. XII, Â§ 9.

Â§ 44 Trial by jury in civil cases.

Sec. 44.

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

History: Const. 1963, Art. IV, Â§ 44, Eff. Jan. 1, 1964

Former Constitution: See Const. 1908, Art. V, Â§ 27.

Â§ 45 Indeterminate sentences.

Sec. 45.

The legislature may provide for indeterminate sentences as punishment for crime and for the detention and release of persons imprisoned or detained under such sentences.

History: Const. 1963, Art. IV, Â§ 45, Eff. Jan. 1, 1964

Former Constitution: See Const. 1908, Art. V, Â§ 28.

Â§ 46 Death penalty.

Sec. 46.

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

History: Const. 1963, Art. IV, Â§ 46, Eff. Jan. 1, 1964

Â§ 47 Chaplains in state institutions.

Sec. 47.

The legislature may authorize the employment of chaplains in state institutions of detention or confinement.

History: Const. 1963, Art. IV, Â§ 47, Eff. Jan. 1, 1964

Former Constitution: See Const. 1908, Art. V, Â§ 26.

Â§ 48 Disputes concerning public employees.

Sec. 48.

The legislature may enact laws providing for the resolution of disputes concerning public employees, except those in the state classified civil service.

History: Const. 1963, Art. IV, Â§ 48, Eff. Jan. 1, 1964

Former Constitution: See Const. 1908, Art. XVI, Â§ 7.

Â§ 49 Hours and conditions of employment.

Sec. 49.

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

History: Const. 1963, Art. IV, Â§ 49, Eff. Jan. 1, 1964

Former Constitution: See Const. 1908, Art. V, Â§ 29.

Â§ 50 Atomic and new forms of energy.

Sec. 50.

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

History: Const. 1963, Art. IV, Â§ 50, Eff. Jan. 1, 1964

Â§ 51 Public health and general welfare.

Sec. 51.

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

History: Const. 1963, Art. IV, Â§ 51, Eff. Jan. 1, 1964

Â§ 52 Natural resources; conservation, pollution, impairment, destruction.

Sec. 52.

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

History: Const. 1963, Art. IV, Â§ 52, Eff. Jan. 1, 1964

Â§ 53 Auditor general; appointment, qualifications, term, removal, post audits.

Sec. 53.

The legislature by a majority vote of the members elected to and serving in each house, shall appoint an auditor

general, who shall be a certified public accountant licensed to practice in this state, to serve for a term of eight years. He shall be ineligible for appointment or election to any other public office in this state from which compensation is derived while serving as auditor general and for two years following the termination of his service. He may be removed for cause at any time by a two-thirds vote of the members elected to and serving in each house. The auditor general shall conduct post audits of financial transactions and accounts of the state and of all branches, departments, offices, boards, commissions, agencies, authorities and institutions of the state established by this constitution or by law, and performance post audits thereof.

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

Nothing in this section shall be construed in any way to infringe the responsibility and constitutional authority of the governing boards of the institutions of higher education to be solely responsible for the control and direction of all expenditures from the institutions' funds.

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

History: Const. 1963, Art. IV, Â§ 53, Eff. Jan. 1, 1964

Â§ 54 Limitations on terms of office of state legislators.

Sec. 54.

(1) A person may not be elected to the office of state representative or state senator for terms or partial terms that combined total more than 12 years. However, this limitation does not prohibit a person elected to the office of state senator in 2022 from being elected to that office for the number of times permitted at the time the person became a candidate for that office.

(2) This section is self-executing. Legislation may be enacted to facilitate operation of this section, but a law must not limit or restrict the application of this section.

History: Add. Initiated Law, approved Nov. 3, 1992, Eff. Dec. 19, 1992 ;-- Am. H.J.R. R, approved Nov. 8, 2022, Eff. Dec. 24, 2022

Compiler's Notes: House Joint Resolution R was submitted to and approved by the people at the election held on November 8, 2022 and became effective December 24, 2022.