

BY THE GOVERNOR

OF THE

STATE OF

MONTANA

RECEIVED  
HELENA, MONTANA  
JUN 20 4 10 PM '72  
FRANK MURRAY  
SECRETARY OF STATE

A P R O C L A M A T I O N

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WHEREAS, the Forty-Second Legislative Assembly passed  
an act (Referendum No. 67, designated as Chapter No. 65, Laws  
of the Forty-Second Legislative Assembly), the title and body  
of that act being as follows:

REFERENDUM NO. 67

CHAPTER NO. 65

MONTANA SESSION LAWS 1969

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AN ACT TO SUBMIT TO THE ELECTORS OF THE STATE OF MONTANA THE  
QUESTION WHETHER THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY SHALL CALL A  
CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF  
MONTANA:

Section 1. At the general election to be held in November  
1970 there shall be submitted to the electors of the state of  
Montana the question whether the legislative assembly at the  
1971 session, and in accordance with Article XIX, section 8  
of the Montana constitution, shall call a convention to revise,  
alter, or amend the constitution of Montana.

Section 2. When the question is submitted to the electors  
of the state of Montana there shall be printed on the ballot  
the full title and section 1 of this act, an explanatory  
statement by the attorney general like that for constitutional  
amendments submitted to the electors, and the following words:

"[ ] For calling a constitutional convention.

[ ] Against calling a constitutional convention."

Approved: February 21, 1969.

AND WHEREAS, at the General Election held in the State of Montana on Tuesday, the Third day of November, A.D., 1970, the foregoing referendum was submitted to the qualified electors of the state under the form and designation so provided; and

WHEREAS, the measure was adopted by a favorable vote of the electors and proclaimed to be in full force and effect from and after the Third day of November, A.D., 1970; and

WHEREAS, the Forty-Second Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana passed an act providing for the calling and holding of a convention to propose revisions, alterations or amendments to the Constitution of the State of Montana; and

WHEREAS, the title and body of said act (designated as Chapter 1 of the Laws of the First Extraordinary Session of the 42nd Legislative Assembly) are as follows:

AN ACT TO AMEND CHAPTER 296, LAWS OF MONTANA, 1971, RELATING TO CALLING A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION: BY CHANGING THE DATE OF THE SPECIAL PRIMARY ELECTION; BY PROVIDING FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO CERTIFY TO THE REGISTRARS THE NAME AND DESCRIPTION OF EACH PERSON NOMINATED; BY PROVIDING THAT THE CONVENTION MAY REMAIN IN SESSION AS LONG AS NECESSARY; BY AMENDING PROVISIONS FOR SCHEDULE OF LEGISLATION; BY AMENDING PROVISIONS TO GRANT LEAVE FOR PUBLIC EMPLOYEES ELECTED AS DELEGATES; AMENDING PROVISIONS FOR APPOINTING MEMBERS AND FILLING VACANCIES ON CONSTITUTION CONVENTION COMMISSION; RESTATING THE FUNCTION AND DUTIES OF SAID COMMISSION; DELETING PROVISIONS PERMITTING THE COMMISSION TO ACCEPT AND EXPEND PRIVATE FUNDS; REPEALING SUBSECTIONS (3), (11) OF SECTION 20, CHAPTER 296, SESSION LAWS OF 1971; AMENDING PROVISIONS FOR APPROPRIATIONS; PROVIDING AN AUTOMATIC REPEALER AND PROVIDING AN IMMEDIATE EFFECTIVE DATE.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:

Section 1. Chapter 296, Laws of Montana, 1971, is amended to read as follows:

"Section 1. A constitutional convention to propose revisions, alterations, or amendments to the constitution of the state of Montana is hereby called.

Section 2. The number of members of the convention and the districts from which they are elected shall be the same as that provided for the election of members of the house of representatives of the Montana legislative assembly at the general election to be held November 7, 1972.

EXTRAORDINARY SENATE BILL NO. 6

Section 3. The qualifications of members shall be the same as that of members of the senate of the Montana legislative assembly as provided in article V, section 3 of the constitution of the state of Montana: "No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained the age of twenty-four (24) years, and who shall not be a citizen of the United States and who shall not (for at least twelve (12) months next preceding his election) have resided within the county or district in which he shall be elected."

Section 4. (1) Delegates to the constitutional convention shall be elected in the same manner as members of the house of representatives, except the special primary election shall be held September 14, 1971 and the special general election shall be held November 2, 1971.

(2) Thirty (30) days or more before the special general election, the secretary of state shall certify to the registrars the name and description of each person nominated, as specified on the certificate of nomination filed with him.

Section 5. Each member, before entering upon his duties, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation prescribed by section 1 of article XIX of the constitution of the state of Montana: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, protect and defend the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the state of Montana, and that I will discharge the duties of my office with fidelity; and that I have not paid, or contributed, or promised to pay or contribute, either directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing to procure my nomination or election (or appointment) except for necessary and proper expenses expressly authorized by law; that I have not knowingly violated any election law of this state, or procured it to be done by others in my behalf; that I will not knowingly receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing for the performance or non-performance of any act or duty pertaining to my office other than the compensation allowed by law, so help me God."

Section 6. Vacancies occurring in the convention shall be filled in the manner provided for filling vacancies in the legislative assembly as provided in sections 43-215 and 43-216, R.C.M. 1947:

"43-215. Filling vacancies in legislative assembly--appointment by board of county commissioners--calling of board meeting. When a vacancy occurs in either house of the legislative assembly, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the board of county commissioners, or, in the event of a multicounty district, the boards of county commissioners comprising the district sitting as one appointing board. The chairman of the board of county commissioners of the county in which the person resided whose vacancy is to be filled shall call a meeting for the purpose of appointing the member of the legislative assembly, and he shall act as the presiding officer of the meeting."

"43-216. Alternative method of selection--failure of one candidate to receive majority vote. In the event that a decision cannot be made by the appointing board because of failure of any candidate to receive a majority of the votes, the final decision may be made by lot from a number of candidates, not exceeding the number of counties comprising the district, in accordance with rules of selection adopted by the appointing board."

Section 7. (1) It shall be the duty of the delegates elected to assemble in the chambers of the house of representatives in the state capitol building in the city of Helena at 10:00 a.m. on November 29, 1971, for an organizational meeting of no longer than three (3) days duration.

(2) This meeting shall be for the purpose of electing permanent convention officers, adopting rules of procedure, and providing for such interim committees and staff members as may be necessary to prepare for the plenary meeting of the convention.

(3) Until the convention has adopted rules of procedure, "Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure" shall govern the procedure of the convention. A majority of the whole number of delegates to the convention shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day. The convention may compel the attendance of its members.

(4) The governor shall call the first meeting of the constitutional convention to order and shall preside until a temporary president is elected. The governor shall:

(a) call the roll of the members-elect, (as shown by the official election returns on file in the office of the secretary of state);

(b) cause the oath called for by this act to be administered to those members-elect who are present;

(c) call for nominations of convention members for the office of temporary president;

(d) cause the roll of members to be called for the purpose of voting for temporary president, and

(e) declare to be elected the person receiving a plurality of the votes cast for the office of temporary president.

(5) The temporary president shall then assume the duties of the presiding officer, and the convention shall proceed to the election of a president from within its membership in like manner as the temporary president was elected except that a majority of the votes cast is required to elect the president of the convention. The convention shall then proceed to elect one of its members as vice-president of the convention to preside in the absence of the president.

(6) It shall be the duty of the delegates elected to assemble in plenary session in the chambers of the house of representatives in the state capitol building in the city of Helena at 10:00 a.m. on January 17, 1972. The convention, which may recess from time to time, shall then remain in session as long as necessary.

Section 8. In going to and returning from the convention and during its sessions, the members shall in all cases, except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest; and they shall not be questioned in any other place for any speech or debate in the convention.

Section 9. The convention may select and employ such employees as it may deem necessary to the efficient conduct of its business,

each of whom shall receive such compensation as may be fixed by the convention. The convention may make such other expenditures as it deems proper to carry out its work, but shall not authorize total expenditures in excess of the amount appropriated by law for its expenses.

Section 10. (1) The convention shall determine the rules of its procedure, and be the judge of the election, returns and qualifications of its members. The convention shall keep a verbatim journal of its proceedings and a transcript of its debates. Each committee of the convention shall keep a record of its proceedings and reports. The convention may also provide for the publication of any of its other documents and reports.

(2) The verbatim journal of its proceedings, the transcript of the debates of the convention, and the committee reports and proceedings shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state.

Section 11. (1) It shall be the duty of all public officers and employees to furnish the convention with any and all statements, papers, books, records and public documents that the convention requires on request of the convention or its committees, and appear before the convention or any committee thereof. The convention, and its committees, may compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books, records and documents. Oaths may be administered by the president or any other officer of the convention. Subpoenas and subpoenas duces tecum may be issued over the signature of the president or any other officer of the convention, and may be served by any adult person designated by the issuing officer.

(2) Any district court judge, upon application of the convention, may compel the attendance of witnesses, the production of books, records or documents, and the giving of testimony before the convention by an attachment for contempt or otherwise in the same manner as production of evidence, not privileged by law, may be compelled before the court.

Section 12. (1) The convention may use the facilities of the state, municipal or county government when such use is not disruptive of regular governmental activities.

(2) State, municipal and county officers and employees, at the request of the convention and with the consent of the employing agency, may be granted leave with or without pay from their agency to serve as consultants to the constitutional convention. If leave with pay is granted they shall receive no other compensation, except mileage and per diem, from the convention.

Section 13. The convention may also prepare a schedule of proposed legislation for submission to the 1973 legislative assembly that will complement the proposed revisions, alterations or amendments.

Section 14. The convention shall prepare a schedule of transitional provisions and fix the date or dates upon which revisions, alterations or amendments, if adopted by the voters, take effect.

Section 15. (1) Sections 43-801 to 43-808, R.C.M. 1947, providing for the licensing of legislative lobbyists shall apply to lobbying at the constitutional convention.

(2) Licensed lobbyists shall file with the secretary of state a report on February 1, 1972; February 15, 1972; March 1, 1972; March 15, 1972; April 1, 1972; June 15, 1972. The report, under oath, must include all expenditures made by him relative to promoting or opposing constitutional provisions. On the fifth day a report is delinquent, the secretary of state shall suspend the license of any licensed lobbyist who fails to file a report until such report is filed. The suspension shall be entered on the docket, and the president of the convention notified.

(3) Reports must be filed even though no expenditure may have been made.

(4) Reports need not include:

(a) reasonable internal expenditures such as office expenses, mailing and routine research, and

(b) reasonable expenditures for his personal food, lodging and travel.

(5) Expenditures of twenty-five dollars (\$25) or less may be reported in total amounts rather than in detail.

(6) A lobbyist who terminates his duties shall give the secretary of state, within thirty (30) days after the date of such termination, written notice and shall include a report of his expenditures covering the period of time since his last report. Such reports shall be final.

(7) The secretary of state shall provide forms and shall keep such reports on file for three (3) years. All records are to be open to the public.

(8) Failure to file reports or the filing of incomplete information is a violation of section 43-808, R.C.M. 1947.

Section 16. (1) For each day of the organizational, plenary and signing sessions of the convention, members of the convention shall be paid the same per diem, and expenses as provided in section 43-310, R.C.M. 1947, for members of the legislative assembly.

(2) The president and vice-president of the convention shall be paid the same per diem, and expenses as the president of the senate and speaker of the house of representatives as provided in section 43-311, R.C.M. 1947.

(3) Members and officers shall be entitled to mileage for three (3) trips to and from their residences and Helena by the nearest traveled route at the rate provided for the legislative assembly in section 43-310, R.C.M. 1947.

(4) Officers and employees of the state and its political subdivisions who are not prohibited by the Montana Constitution or laws of Montana from serving as delegates and who are elected and serve as delegates to the convention shall have leave, without pay, from their employment during the time the convention is in session, and they shall be entitled to the per diem, expenses and mileage for delegates as provided in this section.

Section 17. (1) The revision or alteration of, or the amendments to the constitution, adopted by the convention, shall be submitted to the electors of this state for ratification or rejection, at an election appointed by the convention for that purpose, not less than two (2) months nor more than six (6) months after the adjournment of the convention.

(2) The convention may submit proposals to the electorate for ratification in any of the following forms:

- (a) submitted as a unit in the form of a new constitution;
- (b) submitted as a unit with the exception of separate proposals to be voted upon individually, or
- (c) submitted in the form of a series of separate amendments.

(3) The proposals adopted by the convention shall be certified by the president and secretary of the convention to the secretary of state.

(4) Each proposed revision, alteration, or amendment, together with appropriate information explaining each revision, alteration, or amendment, shall be published in full and disseminated to the electors upon adjournment of the convention but not later than thirty (30) days preceding the election and in such manner as the convention prescribes.

(5) The convention shall also publish a report to the people explaining its proposals.

(6) Notice of the election shall be given in the manner and form prescribed by the convention.

(7) The convention shall prescribe the manner and form of voting at such election.

(8) The votes cast at such election shall be tabulated, returned and canvassed in such manner as may be directed by the convention.

(9) If a majority of the electors voting at the special election shall vote for the proposals of the convention the governor shall by his proclamation declare the proposals to have been adopted by the people of Montana. The new constitutional provisions shall take effect as provided therein, or as provided in a schedule of transitional provisions attached thereto.

(10) The election laws of the state of Montana shall apply in all other respects to the election conducted under this section.

Section 18. Every person who, at the time of holding of the elections provided for in this act, is a qualified voter under the constitution and laws of this state shall be entitled to vote in such election.

Section 19. All state and local officials shall do all those things which are appropriate to the holding of each of the special elections provided for in this act and which are required under the general election laws.

Section 20. (1) A temporary state agency known as the Montana constitutional convention commission consisting of sixteen (16) members is hereby created to prepare for the constitutional convention. Legislators whose terms of office have not expired shall not be appointed to the commission. Members of the commission shall be appointed for a term ending upon sine die adjournment of the constitutional convention, consideration being given to geographic, economic, and other pertinent factors as follows:

(a) four (4) members appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives, no more than two (2) of whom shall be affiliated with the same political party;

(b) four (4) members appointed by the committee on committees of the senate, no more than two (2) of whom shall be affiliated with the same political party;

(c) four (4) members appointed by the governor, no more than two (2) of whom shall be affiliated with the same political party;

(d) four (4) members appointed by the supreme court, no more than two (2) of whom shall be affiliated with the same political party.

(2) Commission members shall be reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses incurred as commission members.

(3) Vacancies in the membership of the commission shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointments, except when the legislature is not in session a vacancy among members appointed by the Speaker of the House and the Committee on Committees of the Senate may be filled by selection of another member by the remaining members of commission.

(4) The commission shall select from its membership a chairman and any other officers it considers necessary.

(5) The commission may employ and fix the compensation and duties of necessary staff.

(6) State, municipal and county officers and employees, at the request of the commission and with the consent of the employing agency, may be granted leave with or without pay from their agency to serve as consultants to the constitutional convention commission. If leave with pay is granted they shall receive no other compensation, except mileage and per diem, from the commission.

(7) It shall be the duty of the commission, in order to prepare for the constitutional convention: to undertake studies and research; to compile, prepare and assemble essential information for the delegates, without any recommendation.

(8) The chairman shall schedule meetings of the commission as deemed necessary. The chairman shall give due notice of the time and place of the meetings to members of the commission. The director shall report at each meeting.

(9) The commission shall maintain a written record of its proceedings and its finances which shall be open to inspection by any person at the office of the commission during regular office hours.



(10) Upon request, state agencies shall cooperate with the commission by furnishing assistance and data to the extent possible.

(11) The commission may accept and expend any federal funds which may be available for support of the preparatory study.

(12) The commission shall report its findings and any recommendations it considers necessary to the convention and transfer its files to the constitutional convention within ten (10) days after the constitutional convention has convened.

Section 21. (1) The following amount is appropriated from the general fund to the constitutional convention commission:

For the period ending February 1, 1972      \$149,540

Any amount unexpended from this appropriation on February 1, 1972 is appropriated to the constitutional convention for the biennium ending June 30, 1973.

(2) The following amount is appropriated from the federal and private revenue fund to the constitutional convention commission:

For the period ending February 1, 1972      \$146,461

Any amount unexpended from this appropriation on February 1, 1972 is appropriated to the constitutional convention for the biennium ending June 30, 1973.

(3) The following amount is appropriated from the general fund to the constitutional convention:

For the biennium ending June 30, 1973      \$499,281

(4) The following amount is appropriated from the general fund to the secretary of state for the elections relating to the constitutional convention:

For the biennium ending June 30, 1973      \$ 41,000

Section 22. If any part of this act shall be declared invalid or unconstitutional, it shall not affect the validity of any other part of this act.

Section 23. This act is effective on its passage and approval.

Section 24. This act is repealed effective June 30, 1973."

Section 2. If any part of this act shall be declared invalid or unconstitutional, it shall not affect the validity of any other part of this act.

Section 3. This act is effective on its passage and approval.

Section 4. This act is repealed effective June 30, 1973.

AND WHEREAS, the Constitutional Convention provided for in the aforementioned Chapter 1 of the laws of the First Extraordinary Session of the Forty-Second Legislative Assembly thereafter met and prepared for submission to the electors of the State of Montana a proposed new Constitution together with three (3) alternative proposals; and

WHEREAS, the proposed Constitution and alternative proposals are as follows: The

## CONSTITUTION

of the

## STATE OF MONTANA

### PREAMBLE

We the people of Montana grateful to God for the quiet beauty of our state, the grandeur of our mountains, the vastness of our rolling plains, and desiring to improve the quality of life, equality of opportunity and to secure the blessings of liberty for this and future generations do ordain and establish this constitution.

### ARTICLE I

#### COMPACT WITH THE UNITED STATES

All provisions of the enabling act of Congress (approved February 22, 1889, 25 Stat. 676), as amended and of Ordinance No. 1, appended to the Constitution of the state of Montana and approved February 22, 1889, including the agreement and declaration that all lands owned or held by any Indian or Indian tribes shall remain under the absolute jurisdiction and control of the congress of the United States, continue in full force and effect until revoked by the consent of the United States and the people of Montana.

### ARTICLE II

#### DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

Section 1. POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY. All political power is vested in and derived from the people. All government of right originates with the people, is founded upon their will only, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole.

Section 2. SELF-GOVERNMENT. The people have the exclusive right of governing themselves as a free, sovereign, and independent state. They may alter or abolish the constitution and form of government whenever they deem it necessary.

Section 3. INALIENABLE RIGHTS. All persons are born free and have certain inalienable rights. They include the right to a clean and healthful environment and the rights of pursuing life's basic necessities, enjoying and defending their lives and liberties, acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and seeking their safety, health and happiness in all lawful ways. In enjoying these rights, all persons recognize corresponding responsibilities.

Section 4. INDIVIDUAL DIGNITY. The dignity of the human being is inviolable. No person shall be denied the equal protection of the laws. Neither the state nor any person, firm, corporation, or institution shall discriminate against any person in the exercise of his civil or political rights on account of race, color, sex, culture, social origin or condition, or political or religious ideas.

Section 5. FREEDOM OF RELIGION. The state shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.

Section 6. FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLY. The people shall have the right peaceably to assemble, petition for redress or peaceably protest governmental action.

Section 7. FREEDOM OF SPEECH, EXPRESSION, AND PRESS. No law shall be passed impairing the freedom of speech or expression. Every person shall be free to speak or publish whatever he will on any subject, being responsible for all abuse of that liberty. In all suits and prosecutions for libel or slander the truth thereof may be given in evidence; and the jury, under the direction of the court, shall determine the law and the facts.

Section 8. RIGHT OF PARTICIPATION. The public has the right to expect governmental agencies to afford such reasonable opportunity for citizen participation in the operation of the agencies prior to the final decision as may be provided by law.

Section 9. RIGHT TO KNOW. No person shall be deprived of the right to examine documents or to observe the deliberations of all public bodies or agencies of state government and its subdivisions, except in cases in which the demand of individual privacy clearly exceeds the merits of public disclosure.

Section 10. RIGHT OF PRIVACY. The right of individual privacy is essential to the well-being of a free society and shall not be infringed without the showing of a compelling state interest.

Section 11. SEARCHES AND SEIZURES. The people shall be secure in their persons, papers, homes and effects from unreasonable searches and seizures. No warrant to search any place, or seize any person or thing shall issue without describing the place to be searched or the person or thing to be seized, or without probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation reduced to writing.

Section 12. RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS. The right of any person to keep or bear arms in defense of his own home, person, and property, or in aid of the civil power when thereto legally summoned, shall not be called in question, but nothing herein contained shall be held to permit the carrying of concealed weapons.

Section 13. RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE. All elections shall be free and open, and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage.

Section 14. ADULT RIGHTS. A person 18 years of age or older is an adult for all purposes.

Section 15. RIGHTS OF PERSONS NOT ADULTS. The rights of persons under 18 years of age shall include, but not be limited to, all the fundamental rights of this Article unless specifically precluded by laws which enhance the protection of such persons.

Section 16. THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. Courts of justice shall be open to every person, and speedy remedy afforded for every injury of person, property, or character. No person shall be deprived of this full legal redress for injury incurred in employment for which another person may be liable except as to fellow employees and his immediate employer who hired him if such immediate employer provides coverage under the Workmen's Compensation Laws of this state. Right and justice shall be administered without sale, denial, or delay.

Section 17. DUE PROCESS OF LAW. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.

Section 18. STATE SUBJECT TO SUIT. The state, counties, cities, towns, and all other local governmental entities shall have no immunity from suit for injury to a person or property. This provision shall apply only to causes of action arising after July 1, 1973.

Section 19. HABEAS CORPUS. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall never be suspended.

Section 20. INITIATION OF PROCEEDINGS. (1) Criminal offenses within the jurisdiction of any court inferior to the district court shall be prosecuted by complaint. All criminal actions in district court, except those on appeal, shall be prosecuted either by information, after examination and commitment by a magistrate or after leave granted by the court, or by indictment without such examination, commitment or leave.

(2) A grand jury shall consist of eleven persons, of whom eight must concur to find an indictment. A grand jury shall be drawn and summoned only at the discretion and order of the district judge.

Section 21. BAIL. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, when the proof is evident or the presumption great.

Section 22. EXCESSIVE SANCTIONS. Excessive bail shall not be required, or excessive fines imposed, or cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Section 23. DETENTION. No person shall be imprisoned for the purpose of securing his testimony in any criminal proceeding longer than may be necessary in order to take his deposition. If he can give security for his appearance at the time of trial, he shall be discharged upon giving the same; if he cannot give security, his deposition shall be taken in the manner provided by law, and in the presence of the accused and his counsel, or without their presence, if they shall fail to attend the examination after reasonable notice of the time and place thereof.

Section 24. RIGHTS OF THE ACCUSED. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to appear and defend in person and by counsel; to demand the nature

and cause of the accusation; to meet the witnesses against him face to face; to have process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf, and a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offense is alleged to have been committed, subject to the right of the state to have a change of venue for any of the causes for which the defendant may obtain the same.

Section 25. SELF-INCRIMINATION AND DOUBLE JEOPARDY. No person shall be compelled to testify against himself in a criminal proceeding. No person shall be again put in jeopardy for the same offense previously tried in any jurisdiction.

Section 26. TRIAL BY JURY. The right of trial by jury is secured to all and shall remain inviolate. But upon default of appearance or by consent of the parties expressed in such manner as the law may provide, all cases may be tried without a jury or before fewer than the number of jurors provided by law. In all civil actions, two-thirds of the jury may render a verdict, and a verdict so rendered shall have the same force and effect as if all had concurred therein. In all criminal actions, the verdict shall be unanimous.

Section 27. IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT. No person shall be imprisoned for debt except in the manner provided by law, upon refusal to deliver up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, or in cases of tort, where there is strong presumption of fraud.

Section 28. RIGHTS OF THE CONVICTED. Laws for the punishment of crime shall be founded on the principles of prevention and reformation. Full rights are restored by termination of state supervision for any offense against the state.

Section 29. EMINENT DOMAIN. Private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use without just compensation to the full extent of the loss having been first made to or paid into court for the owner. In the event of litigation, just compensation shall include necessary expenses of litigation to be awarded by the court when the private property owner prevails.

Section 30. TREASON AND DESCENT OF ESTATES. Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort; no person shall be convicted of treason except on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on his confession in open court; no person shall be attainted of treason or felony by the legislature; no conviction shall cause the loss of property to the relatives or heirs of the convicted. The estates of suicides shall descend or vest as in cases of natural death.

Section 31. EX POST FACTO, OBLIGATION OF CONTRACTS, AND IRREVOCABLE PRIVILEGES. No ex post facto law nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, or making any irrevocable grant of special privileges, franchises, or immunities, shall be passed by the legislature.

Section 32. CIVILIAN CONTROL OF THE MILITARY. The military shall always be in strict subordination to the

civil power; no soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, except in the manner provided by law.

Section 33. IMPORTATION OF ARMED PERSONS. No armed person or persons or armed body of men shall be brought into this state for the preservation of the peace, or the suppression of domestic violence, except upon the application of the legislature, or of the governor when the legislature cannot be convened.

Section 34. UNENUMERATED RIGHTS. The enumeration in this constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny, impair, or disparage others retained by the people.

Section 35. SERVICEMEN, SERVICEWOMEN, AND VETERANS. The people declare that Montana servicemen, servicewomen, and veterans may be given special considerations determined by the legislature.

### ARTICLE III

#### GENERAL GOVERNMENT

Section 1. SEPARATION OF POWERS. The power of the government of this state is divided into three distinct branches--legislative, executive, and judicial. No person or persons charged with the exercise of power properly belonging to one branch shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others, except as in this constitution expressly directed or permitted.

Section 2. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT. The seat of government shall be in Helena, except during periods of emergency resulting from disasters or enemy attack. The legislature may enact laws to insure the continuity of government during a period of emergency without regard for other provisions of the constitution. They shall be effective only during the period of emergency that affects a particular office or governmental operation.

Section 3. OATH OF OFFICE. Members of the legislature and all executive, ministerial and judicial officers, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, before they enter upon the duties of their offices: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, protect and defend the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the state of Montana, and that I will discharge the duties of my office with fidelity (so help me God)." No other oath, declaration, or test shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust.

Section 4. INITIATIVE. (1) The people may enact laws by initiative on all matters except appropriations of money and local or special laws.

(2) Initiative petitions must contain the full text of the proposed measure, shall be signed by at least five percent of the qualified electors in each of at least one-third of the legislative representative districts and the total number of signers must be at least five percent of the total qualified electors of the state. Petitions

shall be filed with the secretary of state at least three months prior to the election at which the measure will be voted upon.

(3) The sufficiency of the initiative petition shall not be questioned after the election is held.

Section 5. REFERENDUM. (1) The people may approve or reject by referendum any act of the legislature except an appropriation of money. A referendum shall be held either upon order by the legislature or upon petition signed by at least five percent of the qualified electors in each of at least one-third of the legislative representative districts. The total number of signers must be at least five percent of the qualified electors of the state. A referendum petition shall be filed with the secretary of state no later than six months after adjournment of the legislature which passed the act.

(2) An act referred to the people is in effect until suspended by petitions signed by at least 15 percent of the qualified electors in a majority of the legislative representative districts. If so suspended the act shall become operative only after it is approved at an election, the result of which has been determined and declared as provided by law.

Section 6. ELECTIONS. The people shall vote on initiative and referendum measures at the general election unless the legislature orders a special election.

Section 7. NUMBER OF ELECTORS. The number of qualified electors required in each legislative representative district and in the state shall be determined by the number of votes cast for the office of governor in the preceding general election.

Section 8. PROHIBITION. The provisions of this Article do not apply to CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION, Article XIV.

Section 9. GAMBLING. All forms of gambling, lotteries, and gift enterprises are prohibited.

#### ARTICLE IV

##### SUFFRAGE AND ELECTIONS

Section 1. BALLOT. All elections by the people shall be by secret ballot.

Section 2. QUALIFIED ELECTOR. Any citizen of the United States 18 years of age or older who meets the registration and residence requirements provided by law is a qualified elector unless he is serving a sentence for a felony in a penal institution or is of unsound mind, as determined by a court.

Section 3. ELECTIONS. The legislature shall provide by law the requirements for residence, registration, absentee voting, and administration of elections. It may provide for a system of poll booth registration, and shall insure the purity of elections and guard against abuses of the electoral process.

Section 4. ELIGIBILITY FOR PUBLIC OFFICE. Any qualified elector is eligible to any public office except as otherwise provided in this constitution. The legislature may provide additional qualifications but no person convicted of a felony shall be eligible to hold office until his final discharge from state supervision.

Section 5. RESULT OF ELECTIONS. In all elections held by the people, the person or persons receiving the largest number of votes shall be declared elected.

Section 6. PRIVILEGE FROM ARREST. A qualified elector is privileged from arrest at polling places and in going to and returning therefrom, unless apprehended in the commission of a felony or a breach of the peace.

## ARTICLE V

### THE LEGISLATURE

Section 1. POWER AND STRUCTURE. The legislative power is vested in a legislature consisting of a senate and a house of representatives. The people reserve to themselves the powers of initiative and referendum.

Section 2. SIZE. The size of the legislature shall be provided by law, but the senate shall not have more than 50 or fewer than 40 members and the house shall not have more than 100 or fewer than 80 members.

Section 3. ELECTION AND TERMS. A member of the house of representatives shall be elected for a term of two years and a member of the senate for a term of four years each to begin on a date provided by law. One-half of the senators shall be elected every two years.

Section 4. QUALIFICATIONS. A candidate for the legislature shall be a resident of the state for at least one year next preceding the general election. For six months next preceding the general election, he shall be a resident of the county if it contains one or more districts or of the district if it contains all or parts of more than one county.

Section 5. COMPENSATION. Each member of the legislature shall receive compensation for his services and allowances provided by law. No legislature may fix its own compensation.

Section 6. SESSIONS. The legislature shall be a continuous body for two-year periods beginning when newly elected members take office. Any business, bill, or resolution pending at adjournment of a session shall carry over with the same status to any other session of the legislature during the biennium. The legislature shall meet at least once a year in regular session of not more than 60 legislative days. Any legislature may increase the limit on the length of any subsequent session. The legislature may be convened in special sessions by the governor or at the written request of a majority of the members.

Section 7. VACANCIES. A vacancy in the legislature shall be filled by special election for the unexpired term unless otherwise provided by law.



Section 8. IMMUNITY. A member of the legislature is privileged from arrest during attendance at sessions of the legislature and in going to and returning therefrom, unless apprehended in the commission of a felony or a breach of the peace. He shall not be questioned in any other place for any speech or debate in the legislature.

Section 9. DISQUALIFICATION. No member of the legislature shall, during the term for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office under the state; and no member of congress, or other person holding an office (except notary public, or the militia) under the United States or this state, shall be a member of the legislature during his continuance in office.

Section 10. ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURE. (1) Each house shall judge the election and qualifications of its members. It may by law vest in the courts the power to try and determine contested elections. Each house shall choose its officers from among its members, keep a journal, and make rules for its proceedings. Each house may expel or punish a member for good cause shown with the concurrence of two-thirds of all its members.

(2) A majority of each house constitutes a quorum. A smaller number may adjourn from day to day and compel attendance of absent members.

(3) The sessions of the legislature and of the committee of the whole, all committee meetings, and all hearings shall be open to the public.

(4) The legislature may establish a legislative council and other interim committees. The legislature shall establish a legislative post-audit committee which shall supervise post-auditing duties provided by law.

(5) Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn or recess for more than three days or to any place other than that in which the two houses are sitting.

Section 11. BILLS. (1) A law shall be passed by bill which shall not be so altered or amended on its passage through the legislature as to change its original purpose. No bill shall become law except by a vote of the majority of all members present and voting.

(2) Every vote of each member of the legislature on each substantive question in the legislature, in any committee, or in committee of the whole shall be recorded and made public. On final passage, the vote shall be taken by ayes and noes and the names entered on the journal.

(3) Each bill, except general appropriation bills and bills for the codification and general revision of the laws, shall contain only one subject, clearly expressed in its title. If any subject is embraced in any act and is not expressed in the title, only so much of the act not so expressed is void.

(4) A general appropriation bill shall contain only appropriations for the ordinary expenses of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches, for interest on

the public debt, and for public schools. Every other appropriation shall be made by a separate bill, containing but one subject.

(5) No appropriation shall be made for religious, charitable, industrial, educational, or benevolent purposes to any private individual, private association, or private corporation not under control of the state.

(6) A law may be challenged on the ground of non-compliance with this section only within two years after its effective date.

Section 12. LOCAL AND SPECIAL LEGISLATION. The legislature shall not pass a special or local act when a general act is, or can be made, applicable.

Section 13. IMPEACHMENT. (1) The governor, executive officers, heads of state departments, judicial officers, and such other officers as may be provided by law are subject to impeachment, and upon conviction shall be removed from office. Other proceedings for removal from public office for cause may be provided by law.

(2) The legislature shall provide for the manner, procedure, and causes for impeachment and may select the senate as tribunal.

(3) Impeachment shall be brought only by a two-thirds vote of the house. The tribunal hearing the charges shall convict only by a vote of two-thirds or more of its members.

(4) Conviction shall extend only to removal from office, but the party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall also be liable to prosecution according to law.

Section 14. DISTRICTING AND APPORTIONMENT. (1) The state shall be divided into as many districts as there are members of the house, and each district shall elect one representative. Each senate district shall be composed of two adjoining house districts, and shall elect one senator. Each district shall consist of compact and contiguous territory. All districts shall be as nearly equal in population as is practicable.

(2) In the legislative session following ratification of this constitution and thereafter in each session preceding each federal population census, a commission of five citizens, none of whom may be public officials, shall be selected to prepare a plan for redistricting and reapportioning the state into legislative and congressional districts. The majority and minority leaders of each house shall each designate one commissioner. Within 20 days after their designation, the four commissioners shall select the fifth member, who shall serve as chairman of the commission. If the four members fail to select the fifth member within the time prescribed, a majority of the supreme court shall select him.

(3) The commission shall submit its plan to the legislature at the first regular session after its appointment or after the census figures are available. Within 30 days after submission, the legislature shall return the plan to the commission with its recommendations. Within 30 days thereafter, the commission shall file its final plan with

the secretary of state and it shall become law. The commission is then dissolved.

## ARTICLE VI

### THE EXECUTIVE

Section 1. OFFICERS. (1) The executive branch includes a governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, attorney general, superintendent of public instruction, and auditor.

(2) Each holds office for a term of four years which begins on the first Monday of January next succeeding election, and until a successor is elected and qualified.

(3) Each shall reside at the seat of government, there keep the public records of his office, and perform such other duties as are provided in this constitution and by law.

Section 2. ELECTION. (1) The governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, attorney general, superintendent of public instruction, and auditor shall be elected by the qualified electors at a general election provided by law.

(2) Each candidate for governor shall file jointly with a candidate for lieutenant governor in primary elections, or so otherwise comply with nomination procedures provided by law that the offices of governor and lieutenant governor are voted upon together in primary and general elections.

Section 3. QUALIFICATIONS. (1) No person shall be eligible to the office of governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, attorney general, superintendent of public instruction, or auditor unless he is 25 years of age or older at the time of his election. In addition, each shall be a citizen of the United States who has resided within the state two years next preceding his election.

(2) Any person with the foregoing qualifications is eligible to the office of attorney general if an attorney in good standing admitted to practice law in Montana who has engaged in the active practice thereof for at least five years before election.

(3) The superintendent of public instruction shall have such educational qualifications as are provided by law.

Section 4. DUTIES. (1) The executive power is vested in the governor who shall see that the laws are faithfully executed. He shall have such other duties as are provided in this constitution and by law.

(2) The lieutenant governor shall perform the duties provided by law and those delegated to him by the governor. No power specifically vested in the governor by this constitution may be delegated to the lieutenant governor.

(3) The secretary of state shall maintain official records of the executive branch and of the acts of the legislature, as provided by law. He shall keep the great seal of the state of Montana and perform any other duties provided by law.

(4) The attorney general is the legal officer of the state and shall have the duties and powers provided by law.

(5) The superintendent of public instruction and the auditor shall have such duties as are provided by law.

Section 5. COMPENSATION. (1) Officers of the executive branch shall receive salaries provided by law.

(2) During his term, no elected officer of the executive branch may hold another public office or receive compensation for services from any other governmental agency. He may be a candidate for any public office during his term.

Section 6. VACANCY IN OFFICE. (1) If the office of lieutenant governor becomes vacant by his succession to the office of governor, or by his death, resignation, or disability as determined by law, the governor shall appoint a qualified person to serve in that office for the remainder of the term. If both the elected governor and the elected lieutenant governor become unable to serve in the office of governor, succession to the respective offices shall be as provided by law for the period until the next general election. Then, a governor and lieutenant governor shall be elected to fill the remainder of the original term.

(2) If the office of secretary of state, attorney general, auditor, or superintendent of public instruction becomes vacant by death, resignation, or disability as determined by law, the governor shall appoint a qualified person to serve in that office until the next general election and until a successor is elected and qualified. The person elected to fill a vacancy shall hold the office until the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was elected.

Section 7. 20 DEPARTMENTS. All executive and administrative offices, boards, bureaus, commissions, agencies and instrumentalities of the executive branch (except for the office of governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, attorney general, superintendent of public instruction, and auditor) and their respective functions, powers, and duties, shall be allocated by law among not more than 20 principal departments so as to provide an orderly arrangement in the administrative organization of state government. Temporary commissions may be established by law and need not be allocated within a department.

Section 8. APPOINTING POWER. (1) The departments provided for in section 7 shall be under the supervision of the governor. Except as otherwise provided in this constitution or by law, each department shall be headed by a single executive appointed by the governor subject to confirmation by the senate to hold office until the end of the governor's term unless sooner removed by the governor.

(2) The governor shall appoint, subject to confirmation by the senate, all officers provided for in this constitution or by law whose appointment or election is not otherwise provided for. They shall hold office until the end of the governor's term unless sooner removed by the governor.

(3) If a vacancy occurs in any such office when the legislature is not in session, the governor shall appoint a qualified person to discharge the duties thereof until the office is filled by appointment and confirmation.

(4) A person not confirmed by the senate for an office shall not, except at its request, be nominated again for that

office at the same session, or be appointed to that office when the legislature is not in session.

Section 9. BUDGET AND MESSAGES. The governor shall at the beginning of each legislative session, and may at other times, give the legislature information and recommend measures he considers necessary. The governor shall submit to the legislature at a time fixed by law, a budget for the ensuing fiscal period setting forth in detail for all operating funds the proposed expenditures and estimated revenue of the state.

Section 10. VETO POWER. (1) Each bill passed by the legislature, except bills proposing amendments to the Montana constitution, bills ratifying proposed amendments to the United States constitution, resolutions, and initiative and referendum measures, shall be submitted to the governor for his signature. If he does not sign or veto the bill within five days after its delivery to him if the legislature is in session or within 25 days if the legislature is adjourned, it shall become law. The governor shall return a vetoed bill to the legislature with a statement of his reasons therefor.

(2) The governor may return any bill to the legislature with his recommendation for amendment. If the legislature passes the bill in accordance with the governor's recommendation, it shall again return the bill to the governor for his reconsideration. The governor shall not return a bill for amendment a second time.

(3) If after receipt of a veto message, two-thirds of the members present approve the bill, it shall become law.

(4) If the legislature is not in session when the governor vetoes a bill, he shall return the bill with his reasons therefor to the legislature as provided by law. The legislature may reconvene to reconsider any bill so vetoed.

(5) The governor may veto items in appropriation bills, and in such instances the procedure shall be the same as upon veto of an entire bill.

Section 11. SPECIAL SESSION. Whenever the governor considers it in the public interest, he may convene the legislature.

Section 12. PARDONS. The governor may grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, restore citizenship, and suspend and remit fines and forfeitures subject to procedures provided by law.

Section 13. MILITIA. (1) The governor is commander-in-chief of the militia forces of the state, except when they are in the actual service of the United States. He may call out any part or all of the forces to aid in the execution of the laws, suppress insurrection, repel invasion, or protect life and property in natural disasters.

(2) The militia forces shall consist of all able-bodied citizens of the state except those exempted by law.

Section 14. SUCCESSION. (1) If the governor-elect is disqualified or dies, the lieutenant governor-elect upon qualifying for the office shall become governor for the full term. If the governor-elect fails to assume office for any

other reason, the lieutenant governor-elect upon qualifying as such shall serve as acting governor until the governor-elect is able to assume office, or until the office becomes vacant.

(2) The lieutenant governor shall serve as acting governor when so requested in writing by the governor. After the governor has been absent from the state for more than 45 consecutive days, the lieutenant governor shall serve as acting governor.

(3) He shall serve as acting governor when the governor is so disabled as to be unable to communicate to the lieutenant governor the fact of his inability to perform the duties of his office. The lieutenant governor shall continue to serve as acting governor until the governor is able to resume the duties of his office.

(4) Whenever, at any other time, the lieutenant governor and attorney general transmit to the legislature their written declaration that the governor is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the legislature shall convene to determine whether he is able to do so.

(5) If the legislature, within 21 days after convening, determines by two-thirds vote of its members that the governor is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the lieutenant governor shall serve as acting governor. Thereafter, when the governor transmits to the legislature his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office within 15 days, unless the legislature determines otherwise by two-thirds vote of its members. If the legislature so determines, the lieutenant governor shall continue to serve as acting governor.

(6) If the office of governor becomes vacant by reason of death, resignation, or disqualification, the lieutenant governor shall become governor for the remainder of the term, except as provided in this constitution.

(7) Additional succession to fill vacancies shall be provided by law.

(8) When there is a vacancy in the office of governor, the successor shall be the governor. The acting governor shall have the powers and duties of the office of governor only for the period during which he serves.

Section 15. INFORMATION FOR GOVERNOR. (1) The governor may require information in writing, under oath when required, from the officers of the executive branch upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

(2) He may require information in writing, under oath, from all officers and managers of state institutions.

(3) He may appoint a committee to investigate and report to him upon the condition of any executive office or state institution.

## ARTICLE VII

### THE JUDICIARY

Section 1. JUDICIAL POWER. The judicial power of the state is vested in one supreme court, district courts, justice courts, and such other courts as may be provided by law.

Section 2. SUPREME COURT JURISDICTION. (1) The supreme court has appellate jurisdiction and may issue, hear, and determine writs appropriate thereto. It has original jurisdiction to issue, hear, and determine writs of habeas corpus and such other writs as may be provided by law.

(2) It has general supervisory control over all other courts.

(3) It may make rules governing appellate procedure, practice and procedure for all other courts, admission to the bar and the conduct of its members. Rules of procedure shall be subject to disapproval by the legislature in either of the two sessions following promulgation.

(4) Supreme court process shall extend to all parts of the state.

Section 3. SUPREME COURT ORGANIZATION. (1) The supreme court consists of one chief justice and four justices, but the legislature may increase the number of justices from four to six. A majority shall join in and pronounce decisions, which must be in writing.

(2) A district judge shall be substituted for the chief justice or a justice in the event of disqualification or disability, and the opinion of the district judge sitting with the supreme court shall have the same effect as an opinion of a justice.

Section 4. DISTRICT COURT JURISDICTION. (1) The district court has original jurisdiction in all criminal cases amounting to felony and all civil matters and cases at law and in equity. It may issue all writs appropriate to its jurisdiction. It shall have the power of naturalization and such additional jurisdiction as may be delegated by the laws of the United States or the state of Montana. Its process shall extend to all parts of the state.

(2) The district court shall hear appeals from inferior courts as trials anew unless otherwise provided by law. The legislature may provide for direct review by the district court of decisions of administrative agencies.

(3) Other courts may have jurisdiction of criminal cases not amounting to felony and such jurisdiction concurrent with that of the district court as may be provided by law.

Section 5. JUSTICES OF THE PEACE. (1) There shall be elected in each county at least one justice of the peace with qualifications, training, and monthly compensation provided by law. There shall be provided such facilities that they may perform their duties in dignified surroundings.

(2) Justice courts shall have such original jurisdiction as may be provided by law. They shall not have trial jurisdiction in any criminal case designated a felony except as examining courts.

(3) The legislature may provide for additional justices of the peace in each county.

Section 6. JUDICIAL DISTRICTS. (1) The legislature shall divide the state into judicial districts and provide for the number of judges in each district. Each district shall be formed of compact territory and be bounded by county lines.

(2) The legislature may change the number and boundaries of judicial districts and the number of judges in each district, but no change in boundaries or the number of districts or judges therein shall work a removal of any judge from office during the term for which he was elected or appointed.

(3) The chief justice may, upon request of the district judge, assign district judges and other judges for temporary service from one district to another, and from one county to another.

Section 7. TERMS AND PAY. (1) All justices and judges shall be paid as provided by law, but salaries shall not be diminished during terms of office.

(2) Terms of office shall be eight years for supreme court justices, six years for district court judges, four years for justices of the peace, and as provided by law for other judges.

Section 8. SELECTION. (1) The governor shall nominate a replacement from nominees selected in the manner provided by law for any vacancy in the office of supreme court justice or district court judge. If the governor fails to nominate within thirty days after receipt of nominees, the chief justice or acting chief justice shall make the nomination. Each nomination shall be confirmed by the senate, but a nomination made while the senate is not in session shall be effective as an appointment until the end of the next session. If the nomination is not confirmed, the office shall be vacant and another selection and nomination shall be made.

(2) If, at the first election after senate confirmation, and at the election before each succeeding term of office, any candidate other than the incumbent justice or district judge files for election to that office, the name of the incumbent shall be placed on the ballot. If there is no election contest for the office, the name of the incumbent shall nevertheless be placed on the general election ballot to allow voters of the state or district to approve or reject him. If an incumbent is rejected, another selection and nomination shall be made.

(3) If an incumbent does not run, there shall be an election for the office.

Section 9. QUALIFICATIONS. (1) A citizen of the United States who has resided in the state two years immediately before taking office is eligible to the office of supreme court justice or district court judge if admitted



to the practice of law in Montana for at least five years prior to the date of appointment or election. Qualifications and methods of selection of judges of other courts shall be provided by law.

(2) No supreme court justice or district court judge shall solicit or receive compensation in any form whatever on account of his office, except salary and actual necessary travel expense.

(3) Except as otherwise provided in this constitution, no supreme court justice or district court judge shall practice law during his term of office, engage in any other employment for which salary or fee is paid, or hold office in a political party.

(4) Supreme court justices shall reside within the state. Every other judge shall reside during his term of office in the district, county, township, precinct, city or town in which he is elected or appointed.

Section 10. FORFEITURE OF JUDICIAL POSITION. Any holder of a judicial position forfeits that position by either filing for an elective public office other than a judicial position or absenting himself from the state for more than 60 consecutive days.

Section 11. REMOVAL AND DISCIPLINE. (1) The legislature shall create a judicial standards commission consisting of five persons and provide for the appointment thereto of two district judges, one attorney, and two citizens who are neither judges nor attorneys.

(2) The commission shall investigate complaints, make rules implementing this section, and keep its proceedings confidential. It may subpoena witnesses and documents.

(3) Upon recommendation of the commission, the supreme court may:

(a) Retire any justice or judge for disability that seriously interferes with the performance of his duties and is or may become permanent; or

(b) Censure, suspend, or remove any justice or judge for willful misconduct in office, willful and persistent failure to perform his duties, or habitual intemperance.

## ARTICLE VIII

### REVENUE AND FINANCE

Section 1. TAX PURPOSES. Taxes shall be levied by general laws for public purposes.

Section 2. TAX POWER INALIENABLE. The power to tax shall never be surrendered, suspended, or contracted away.

Section 3. PROPERTY TAX ADMINISTRATION. The state shall appraise, assess, and equalize the valuation of all property which is to be taxed in the manner provided by law.

Section 4. EQUAL VALUATION. All taxing jurisdictions shall use the assessed valuation of property established by the state.

Section 5. PROPERTY TAX EXEMPTIONS. (1) The legislature may exempt from taxation:

(a) Property of the United States, the state, counties, cities, towns, school districts, municipal corporations, and public libraries, but any private interest in such property may be taxed separately.

(b) Institutions of purely public charity, hospitals and places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, places for actual religious worship, and property used exclusively for educational purposes.

(c) Any other classes of property.

(2) The legislature may authorize creation of special improvement districts for capital improvements and the maintenance thereof. It may authorize the assessment of charges for such improvements and maintenance against tax exempt property directly benefited thereby.

Section 6. HIGHWAY REVENUE NON-DIVERSION. (1) Revenue from gross vehicle weight fees and excise and license taxes (except general sales and use taxes) on gasoline, fuel, and other energy sources used to propel vehicles on public highways shall be used as authorized by the legislature, after deduction of statutory refunds and adjustments, solely for:

(a) Payment of obligations incurred for construction, reconstruction, repair, operation, and maintenance of public highways, streets, roads, and bridges.

(b) Payment of county, city, and town obligations on streets, roads, and bridges.

(c) Enforcement of highway safety, driver education, tourist promotion, and administrative collection costs.

(2) Such revenue may be appropriated for other purposes by a three-fifths vote of the members of each house of the legislature.

Section 7. TAX APPEALS. The legislature shall provide independent appeal procedures for taxpayer grievances about appraisals, assessments, equalization, and taxes. The legislature shall include a review procedure at the local government unit level.

Section 8. STATE DEBT. No state debt shall be created unless authorized by a two-thirds vote of the members of each house of the legislature or a majority of the electors voting thereon. No state debt shall be created to cover deficits incurred because appropriations exceeded anticipated revenue.

Section 9. BALANCED BUDGET. Appropriations by the legislature shall not exceed anticipated revenue.

Section 10. LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEBT. The legislature shall by law limit debts of counties, cities, towns, and all other local governmental entities.

Section 11. USE OF LOAN PROCEEDS. All money borrowed by or on behalf of the state or any county, city, town, or other local governmental entity shall be used only for purposes specified in the authorizing law.

Section 12. STRICT ACCOUNTABILITY. The legislature shall by law insure strict accountability of all revenue received and money spent by the state and counties, cities, towns, and all other local governmental entities.

Section 13. INVESTMENT OF PUBLIC FUNDS. (1) The legislature shall provide for a unified investment program for public funds and provide rules therefor, including supervision of investment of surplus funds of all counties, cities, towns, and other local governmental entities. Each fund forming a part of the unified investment program shall be separately identified. Except for monies contributed to retirement funds, no public funds shall be invested in private corporate capital stock. The investment program shall be audited at least annually and a report thereof submitted to the governor and legislature.

(2) The public school fund and the permanent funds of the Montana university system and all other state institutions of learning shall be safely and conservatively invested in:

(a) Public securities of the state, its subdivisions, local government units, and districts within the state, or

(b) Bonds of the United States or other securities fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States, or

(c) Such other safe investments bearing a fixed rate of interest as may be provided by law.

Section 14. PROHIBITED PAYMENTS. Except for interest on the public debt, no money shall be paid out of the treasury unless upon an appropriation made by law and a warrant drawn by the proper officer in pursuance thereof.

## ARTICLE IX

### ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Section 1. PROTECTION AND IMPROVEMENT. (1) The state and each person shall maintain and improve a clean and healthful environment in Montana for present and future generations.

(2) The legislature shall provide for the administration and enforcement of this duty.

(3) The legislature shall provide adequate remedies for the protection of the environmental life support system from degradation and provide adequate remedies to prevent unreasonable depletion and degradation of natural resources.

Section 2. RECLAMATION. All lands disturbed by the taking of natural resources shall be reclaimed. The legislature shall provide effective requirements and standards for the reclamation of lands disturbed.

Section 3. WATER RIGHTS. (1) All existing rights to the use of any waters for any useful or beneficial purpose are hereby recognized and confirmed.

(2) The use of all water that is now or may hereafter be appropriated for sale, rent, distribution, or other

beneficial use, the right of way over the lands of others for all ditches, drains, flumes, canals, and aqueducts necessarily used in connection therewith, and the sites for reservoirs necessary for collecting and storing water shall be held to be a public use.

(3) All surface, underground, flood, and atmospheric waters within the boundaries of the state are the property of the state for the use of its people and are subject to appropriation for beneficial uses as provided by law.

(4) The legislature shall provide for the administration, control, and regulation of water rights and shall establish a system of centralized records, in addition to the present system of local records.

Section 4. CULTURAL RESOURCES. The legislature shall provide for the identification, acquisition, restoration, enhancement, preservation, and administration of scenic, historic, archeologic, scientific, cultural, and recreational areas, sites, records and objects, and for their use and enjoyment by the people.

## ARTICLE X

### EDUCATION AND PUBLIC LANDS

Section 1. EDUCATIONAL GOALS AND DUTIES. (1) It is the goal of the people to establish a system of education which will develop the full educational potential of each person. Equality of educational opportunity is guaranteed to each person of the state.

(2) The state recognizes the distinct and unique cultural heritage of the American Indians and is committed in its educational goals to the preservation of their cultural integrity.

(3) The legislature shall provide a basic system of free quality public elementary and secondary schools. The legislature may provide such other educational institutions, public libraries, and educational programs as it deems desirable. It shall fund and distribute in an equitable manner to the school districts the state's share of the cost of the basic elementary and secondary school system.

Section 2. PUBLIC SCHOOL FUND. The public school fund of the state shall consist of: (1) Proceeds from the school lands which have been or may hereafter be granted by the United States,

(2) Lands granted in lieu thereof,

(3) Lands given or granted by any person or corporation under any law or grant of the United States,

(4) All other grants of land or money made from the United States for general educational purposes or without special purpose,

(5) All interests in estates that escheat to the state,

(6) All unclaimed shares and dividends of any corporation incorporated in the state,

(7) All other grants, gifts, devises or bequests made to the state for general educational purposes.

Section 3. PUBLIC SCHOOL FUND INVIOLEATE. The public school fund shall forever remain inviolate, guaranteed by the state against loss or diversion.

Section 4. BOARD OF LAND COMMISSIONERS. The governor, superintendent of public instruction, auditor, secretary of state, and attorney general constitute the board of land commissioners. It has the authority to direct, control, lease, exchange, and sell school lands and lands which have been or may be granted for the support and benefit of the various state educational institutions, under such regulations and restrictions as may be provided by law.

Section 5. PUBLIC SCHOOL FUND REVENUE. (1) Ninety-five percent of all the interest received on the public school fund and ninety-five percent of all rent received from the leasing of school lands and all other income from the public school fund shall be equitably apportioned annually to public elementary and secondary school districts as provided by law.

(2) The remaining five percent of all interest received on the public school fund, and the remaining five percent of all rent received from the leasing of school lands and all other income from the public school fund shall annually be added to the public school fund and become and forever remain an inseparable and inviolable part thereof.

Section 6. AID PROHIBITED TO SECTARIAN SCHOOLS. (1) The legislature, counties, cities, towns, school districts, and public corporations shall not make any direct or indirect appropriation or payment from any public fund or monies, or any grant of lands or other property for any sectarian purpose or to aid any church, school, academy, seminary, college, university, or other literary or scientific institution, controlled in whole or in part by any church, sect, or denomination.

(2) This section shall not apply to funds from federal sources provided to the state for the express purpose of distribution to non-public education.

Section 7. NON-DISCRIMINATION IN EDUCATION. No religious or partisan test or qualification shall be required of any teacher or student as a condition of admission into any public educational institution. Attendance shall not be required at any religious service. No sectarian tenets shall be advocated in any public educational institution of the state. No person shall be refused admission to any public educational institution on account of sex, race, creed, religion, political beliefs, or national origin.

Section 8. SCHOOL DISTRICT TRUSTEES. The supervision and control of schools in each school district shall be vested in a board of trustees to be elected as provided by law.

Section 9. BOARDS OF EDUCATION. (1) There is a state board of education composed of the board of regents of

higher education and the board of public education. It is responsible for long-range planning, and for coordinating and evaluating policies and programs for the state's educational systems. It shall submit unified budget requests. A tie vote at any meeting may be broken by the governor, who is an ex officio member of each component board.

(2) (a) The government and control of the Montana university system is vested in a board of regents of higher education which shall have full power, responsibility, and authority to supervise, coordinate, manage and control the Montana university system and shall supervise and coordinate other public educational institutions assigned by law.

(b) The board consists of seven members appointed by the governor, and confirmed by the senate, to overlapping terms, as provided by law. The governor and superintendent of public instruction are ex officio non-voting members of the board.

(c) The board shall appoint a commissioner of higher education and prescribe his term and duties.

(d) The funds and appropriations under the control of the board of regents are subject to the same audit provisions as are all other state funds.

(3) (a) There is a board of public education to exercise general supervision over the public school system and such other public educational institutions as may be assigned by law. Other duties of the board shall be provided by law.

(b) The board consists of seven members appointed by the governor, and confirmed by the senate, to overlapping terms as provided by law. The governor, commissioner of higher education and state superintendent of public instruction shall be ex officio non-voting members of the board.

Section 10. STATE UNIVERSITY FUNDS. The funds of the Montana university system and of all other state institutions of learning, from whatever source accruing, shall forever remain inviolate and sacred to the purpose for which they were dedicated. The various funds shall be respectively invested under such regulations as may be provided by law, and shall be guaranteed by the state against loss or diversion. The interest from such invested funds, together with the rent from leased lands or properties, shall be devoted to the maintenance and perpetuation of the respective institutions.

Section 11. PUBLIC LAND TRUST, DISPOSITION. (1) All lands of the state that have been or may be granted by congress, or acquired by gift or grant or devise from any person or corporation, shall be public lands of the state. They shall be held in trust for the people, to be disposed of as hereafter provided, for the respective purposes for which they have been or may be granted, donated or devised.

(2) No such land or any estate or interest therein shall ever be disposed of except in pursuance of general laws providing for such disposition, or until the full market value of the estate or interest disposed of, to be ascertained in such manner as may be provided by law, has been paid or safely secured to the state.

(3) No land which the state holds by grant from the United States which prescribes the manner of disposal and minimum price shall be disposed of except in the manner and for at least the price prescribed without the consent of the United States.

(4) All public land shall be classified by the board of land commissioners in a manner provided by law. Any public land may be exchanged for other land, public or private, which is equal in value and, as closely as possible, equal in area.

## ARTICLE XI

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Section 1. DEFINITION. The term "local government units" includes, but is not limited to, counties and incorporated cities and towns. Other local government units may be established by law.

Section 2. COUNTIES. The counties of the state are those that exist on the date of ratification of this constitution. No county boundary may be changed or county seat transferred until approved by a majority of those voting on the question in each county affected.

Section 3. FORMS OF GOVERNMENT. (1) The legislature shall provide methods for governing local government units and procedures for incorporating, classifying, merging, consolidating, and dissolving such units, and altering their boundaries. The legislature shall provide such optional or alternative forms of government that each unit or combination of units may adopt, amend, or abandon an optional or alternative form by a majority of those voting on the question.

(2) One optional form of county government includes, but is not limited to, the election of three county commissioners, a clerk and recorder, a clerk of district court, a county attorney, a sheriff, a treasurer, a surveyor, a county superintendent of schools, an assessor, a coroner, and a public administrator. The terms, qualifications, duties, and compensation of those offices shall be provided by law. The Board of county commissioners may consolidate two or more such offices. The Boards of two or more counties may provide for a joint office and for the election of one official to perform the duties of any such office in those counties.

Section 4. GENERAL POWERS. (1) A local government unit without self-government powers has the following general powers:

(a) An incorporated city or town has the powers of a municipal corporation and legislative, administrative, and other powers provided or implied by law.

(b) A county has legislative, administrative, and other powers provided or implied by law.

(c) Other local government units have powers provided by law.

(2) The powers of incorporated cities and towns and counties shall be liberally construed.

Section 5. SELF-GOVERNMENT CHARTERS. (1) The legislature shall provide procedures permitting a local government unit or combination of units to frame, adopt, amend, revise, or abandon a self-government charter with the approval of a majority of those voting on the question. The procedures shall not require approval of a charter by a legislative body.

(2) If the legislature does not provide such procedures by July 1, 1975, they may be established by election either:

(a) Initiated by petition in the local government unit or combination of units; or

(b) Called by the governing body of the local government unit or combination of units.

(3) Charter provisions establishing executive, legislative, and administrative structure and organization are superior to statutory provisions.

Section 6. SELF-GOVERNMENT POWERS. A local government unit adopting a self-government charter may exercise any power not prohibited by this constitution, law, or charter. This grant of self-government powers may be extended to other local government units through optional forms of government provided for in section 3.

Section 7. INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION. (1) Unless prohibited by law or charter, a local government unit may

(a) cooperate in the exercise of any function, power, or responsibility with,

(b) share the services of any officer or facilities with,

(c) transfer or delegate any function, power, responsibility, or duty of any officer to

one or more other local government units, school districts, the state, or the United States.

(2) The qualified electors of a local government unit may, by initiative or referendum, require it to do so.

Section 8. INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM. The legislature shall extend the initiative and referendum powers reserved to the people by the constitution to the qualified electors of each local government unit.

Section 9. VOTER REVIEW OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT. (1) The legislature shall, within four years of the ratification of this constitution, provide procedures requiring each local government unit or combination of units to review its structure and submit one alternative form of government to the qualified electors at the next general or special election.

(2) The legislature shall require a review procedure once every ten years after the first election.



## ARTICLE XII

### DEPARTMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS

Section 1. AGRICULTURE. (1) The legislature shall provide for a Department of Agriculture and enact laws and provide appropriations to protect, enhance, and develop all agriculture.

(2) Special levies may be made on livestock and on agricultural commodities for disease control and indemnification, predator control, and livestock and commodity inspection, protection, research, and promotion. Revenue derived shall be used solely for the purposes of the levies.

Section 2. LABOR. (1) The legislature shall provide for a Department of Labor and Industry, headed by a Commissioner appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate.

(2) A maximum period of 8 hours is a regular day's work in all industries and employment except agriculture and stock raising. The legislature may change this maximum period to promote the general welfare.

Section 3. INSTITUTIONS AND ASSISTANCE. (1) The state shall establish and support institutions and facilities as the public good may require, including homes which may be necessary and desirable for the care of veterans.

(2) Persons committed to any such institutions shall retain all rights except those necessarily suspended as a condition of commitment. Suspended rights are restored upon termination of the state's responsibility.

(3) The legislature shall provide such economic assistance and social and rehabilitative services as may be necessary for those inhabitants who, by reason of age, infirmities, or misfortune may have need for the aid of society.

## ARTICLE XIII

### GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 1. NON-MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS. (1) Corporate charters shall be granted, modified, or dissolved only pursuant to general law.

(2) The legislature shall provide protection and education for the people against harmful and unfair practices by either foreign or domestic corporations, individuals, or associations.

(3) The legislature shall pass no law retrospective in its operations which imposes on the people a new liability in respect to transactions or considerations already passed.

Section 2. CONSUMER COUNSEL. The legislature shall provide for an office of consumer counsel which shall have the duty of representing consumer interests in hearings

before the public service commission or any other successor agency. The legislature shall provide for the funding of the office of consumer counsel by a special tax on the net income or gross revenues of regulated companies.

Section 3. SALARY COMMISSION. The legislature shall create a salary commission to recommend compensation for the judiciary and elected members of the legislative and executive branches.

Section 4. CODE OF ETHICS. The legislature shall provide a code of ethics prohibiting conflict between public duty and private interest for members of the legislature and all state and local officers and employees.

Section 5. EXEMPTION LAWS. The legislature shall enact liberal homestead and exemption laws.

Section 6. PERPETUITIES. No perpetuities shall be allowed except for charitable purposes.

#### ARTICLE XIV

#### CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION

Section 1. CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION. The legislature, by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of all the members, whether one or more bodies, may at any time submit to the qualified electors the question of whether there shall be an unlimited convention to revise, alter, or amend this constitution.

Section 2. INITIATIVE FOR CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.  
(1) The people may by initiative petition direct the secretary of state to submit to the qualified electors the question of whether there shall be an unlimited convention to revise, alter, or amend this constitution. The petition shall be signed by at least ten percent of the qualified electors of the state. That number shall include at least ten percent of the qualified electors in each of two-fifths of the legislative districts.

(2) The secretary of state shall certify the filing of the petition in his office and cause the question to be submitted at the next general election.

Section 3. PERIODIC SUBMISSION. If the question of holding a convention is not otherwise submitted during any period of 20 years, it shall be submitted as provided by law at the general election in the twentieth year following the last submission.

Section 4. CALL OF CONVENTION. If a majority of those voting on the question answer in the affirmative, the legislature shall provide for the calling thereof at its next session. The number of delegates to the convention shall be the same as that of the larger body of the legislature. The qualifications of delegates shall be the same as the highest qualifications required for election to the legislature. The legislature shall determine whether the delegates may be nominated on a partisan or a non-partisan basis. They shall be elected at the same places and in the same districts as are the members of the legislative body determining the number of delegates.

Section 5. CONVENTION EXPENSES. The legislature shall, in the act calling the convention, designate the day, hour, and place of its meeting, and fix and provide for the pay of its members and officers and the necessary expenses of the convention.

Section 6. CONVENTION DUTIES. Before proceeding, the delegates shall take the oath provided in this constitution. Vacancies occurring shall be filled in the manner provided for filling vacancies in the legislature if not otherwise provided by law.

Section 7. CONVENTION DUTIES. The convention shall meet after the election of the delegates and prepare such revisions, alterations, or amendments to the constitution as may be deemed necessary. They shall be submitted to the qualified electors for ratification or rejection as a whole or in separate articles or amendments as determined by the convention at an election appointed by the convention for that purpose not less than two months after adjournment. Unless so submitted and approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon, no such revision, alteration, or amendment shall take effect.

Section 8. AMENDMENT BY LEGISLATIVE REFERENDUM. Amendments to this constitution may be proposed by any member of the legislature. If adopted by an affirmative roll call vote of two-thirds of all the members thereof, whether one or more bodies, the proposed amendment shall be submitted to the qualified electors at the next general election. If approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon, the amendment shall become a part of this constitution on the first day of July after certification of the election returns unless the amendment provides otherwise.

Section 9. AMENDMENT BY INITIATIVE. (1) The people may also propose constitutional amendments by initiative. Petitions including the full text of the proposed amendment shall be signed by at least ten percent of the qualified electors of the state. That number shall include at least ten percent of the qualified electors in each of two-fifths of the legislative districts.

(2) The petitions shall be filed with the secretary of state. If the petitions are found to have been signed by the required number of electors, the secretary of state shall cause the amendment to be published as provided by law twice each month for two months previous to the next regular state-wide election.

(3) At that election, the proposed amendment shall be submitted to the qualified electors for approval or rejection. If approved by a majority voting thereon, it shall become a part of the constitution effective the first day of July following its approval, unless the amendment provides otherwise.

Section 10. PETITION SIGNERS. The number of qualified electors required for the filing of any petition provided for in this Article shall be determined by the number of votes cast for the office of governor in the preceding general election.

Section 11. SUBMISSION. If more than one amendment is submitted at the same election, each shall be so prepared and distinguished that it can be voted upon separately.

Done in open convention at the city of Helena, in the  
state of Montana, this twenty-second day of March, in the  
year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventy-two.



Leo Graybill, Jr.  
Leo Graybill, Jr.  
President

ATTEST:

Jean M. Bowman  
Jean M. Bowman  
Secretary

Magnus Aasheim John H. Anderson, Jr.  
Magnus Aasheim John H. Anderson, Jr.

Oscar L. Anderson Harold Arbanas  
Oscar L. Anderson Harold Arbanas

Franklin Arness Eedor B. Aronow  
Franklin Arness Eedor B. Aronow

William H. Artz Thomas M. Ask  
William H. Artz Thomas M. Ask

Betty Babcock Lloyd Barnard  
Betty Babcock Lloyd Barnard

Grace C. Bates Don E. Belcher  
Grace C. Bates Don E. Belcher

Ben E. Berg, Jr.  
Ben E. Berg, Jr.

Chet Blaylock  
Chet Blaylock

Geoffrey L. Brazier  
Geoffrey L. Brazier

Daphne Bugbee  
Daphne Bugbee

Marjorie Cain  
Marjorie Cain

Jerome J. Cate  
Jerome J. Cate

Lyman W. Choate  
Lyman W. Choate

C. Louise Cross  
C. Louise Cross

Carl M. Davis  
Carl M. Davis

Maurice Driscoll  
Maurice Driscoll

Dorothy Eck  
Dorothy Eck

Leslie Eskildsen  
Leslie Eskildsen

James R. Felt  
James R. Felt

Noel D. Furlong  
Noel D. Furlong

E. S. Gysler  
E. S. Gysler

E. M. Berthelson  
E. M. Berthelson

Virginia H. Blend  
Virginia H. Blend

Bruce M. Brown  
Bruce M. Brown

William A. Burkhardt  
William A. Burkhardt

Bob Campbell  
Bob Campbell

Richard J. Champoux  
Richard J. Champoux

Max Conover  
Max Conover

Wade J. Dahood  
Wade J. Dahood

Douglas Delaney  
Douglas Delaney

Dave Drum  
Dave Drum

Marian S. Erdmann  
Marian S. Erdmann

Mark Etchart  
Mark Etchart

Donald R. Foster  
Donald R. Foster

J. C. Garlington  
J. C. Garlington

Otto T. Habedank  
Otto T. Habedank

R. S. Hanson  
R. S. Hanson

Rod Hanson  
Rod Hanson

Gene Harbaugh  
Gene Harbaugh

Paul K. Harlow  
Paul K. Harlow

George Harper  
George Harper

Daniel W. Harrington  
Daniel W. Harrington

George B. Heliker  
George B. Heliker

David L. Holland  
David L. Holland

Arnold W. Jacobsen  
Arnold W. Jacobsen

George H. James  
George H. James

Torrey B. Johnson  
Torrey B. Johnson

Thomas F. Joyce  
Thomas F. Joyce

A. W. Kamhoo  
A. W. Kamhoo

Robert Lee Kelleher  
Robert Lee Kelleher

John H. Leuthold  
John H. Leuthold

Jerome T. Loendorf  
Jerome T. Loendorf

Peter "Pete" Lorello  
Peter "Pete" Lorello

Joseph H. McCarvel  
Joseph H. McCarvel

Russell C. McDonough  
Russell C. McDonough

Mike McKeon  
Mike McKeon

Charles B. McNeil  
Charles B. McNeil

Charles H. Mahoney  
Charles H. Mahoney

Rachell K. Mansfield  
Rachell K. Mansfield

Fred J. Martin  
Fred J. Martin

J. Mason Melvin  
J. Mason Melvin

Lyle R. Monroe  
Lyle R. Monroe

Marshall Murray  
Marshall Murray

Robert E. Noble  
Robert E. Noble

Richard A. Nutting  
Richard A. Nutting

Mrs. Thomas "Karin" Payne  
Mrs. Thomas Payne

Catherine Pemberton

Donald Rebal  
Donald Rebal

Arlyne E. Reichert  
Arlyne E. Reichert

Mrs. Mae Nan Robinson  
Mrs. Mae Nan Robinson

Richard B. Roeder  
Richard B. Roeder

George W. Rollins  
George W. Rollins

Miles Romney  
Miles Romney

Sterling Rygg  
Sterling Rygg

Don Scanlin  
Don Scanlin

John M. Schiltz  
John M. Schiltz

Henry L. Siderius  
Henry Siderius

Clark E. Simon  
Clark E. Simon

Carman M. Skari  
Carman M. Skari

M. Lynn Sparks  
M. Lynn Sparks

Lucile Speer  
Lucile Speer

R. J. Studer, Sr.  
R. J. Studer, Sr.

Mrs. John Justin Sullivan  
(Veronica)

William H. Swanberg  
William H. Swanberg

John H. Toole  
John H. Toole

Mrs. Edith M. Van Buskirk  
Mrs. Edith M. Van Buskirk

Robert Vermillion  
Robert Vermillion

Roger A. Wagner  
Roger A. Wagner

Jack A. Ward  
Jack A. Ward

Margaret S. Warden  
Margaret S. Warden

Archie O. Wilson  
Archie O. Wilson

Robert F. Woodmansey  
Robert F. Woodmansey



## TRANSITION SCHEDULE

The following provisions shall remain part of this Constitution until their terms have been executed. Once each year the attorney general shall review the following provisions and certify to the secretary of state which, if any, have been executed. Any provisions so certified shall thereafter be removed from this Schedule and no longer published as part of this Constitution.

Section 1. Accelerated Effective Date

Section 2. Delayed Effective Date

Section 3. Prospective Operation of Declaration of Rights

Section 4. Terms of Judiciary

Section 5. Terms of Legislators

Section 6. General Transition

Section 1. ACCELERATED EFFECTIVE DATE. Section 6 (SESSIONS) and section 14 (DISTRICTING AND APPORTIONMENT) of Article V, THE LEGISLATURE, shall be effective January 1, 1973.

Section 2. DELAYED EFFECTIVE DATE. The provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of Article V, THE LEGISLATURE, shall not become effective until the date the first redistricting and reapportionment plan becomes law.

Section 3. PROSPECTIVE OPERATION OF DECLARATION OF RIGHTS. Any rights, procedural or substantive, created for the first time by Article II shall be prospective and not retroactive.

Section 4. TERMS OF JUDICIARY. Supreme court justices, district court judges, and justices of the peace holding office when this Constitution becomes effective shall serve the terms for which they were elected or appointed.

Section 5. TERMS OF LEGISLATORS. (1) The terms of all legislators elected before the effective date of this Constitution shall end on December 31 of the year in which the first redistricting and reapportionment plan becomes law.

(2) The senators first elected under this Constitution shall draw lots to establish a term of two years for one-half of their number.

Section 6. GENERAL TRANSITION. (1) The rights and duties of all public bodies shall remain as if this Constitution had not been adopted with the exception of such changes as are contained in this Constitution. All laws, ordinances, regulations, and rules of court not contrary to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this Constitution shall remain in force, until they shall expire by their own limitation or shall be altered or repealed pursuant to this Constitution.

(2) The validity of all public and private bonds, debts, and contracts, and of all suits, actions, and rights of action, shall continue as if no change had taken place.

(3) All officers filling any office by election or appointment shall continue the duties thereof, until the end



of the terms to which they were appointed or elected, and until their offices shall have been abolished or their successors selected and qualified in accordance with this Constitution or laws enacted pursuant thereto.

## ADOPTION SCHEDULE

These Schedule provisions are part of this Constitution only for the limited purposes of determining whether this Constitution has been adopted, determining what changes result from the vote on each of the separately submitted issues, and establishing the general effective date of this Constitution. No provision of this Schedule shall be published unless it becomes part of the Constitution as the result of the adoption of a separately submitted provision.

Section 1. This Constitution, if approved by a majority of those voting at the election as provided by the Constitution of 1889, shall take effect on July 1, 1973, except as otherwise provided in sections 1 and 2 of the Transition Schedule. The Constitution of 1889, as amended, shall thereafter be of no effect.

Section 2. (1) If separate issue 2A concerning the unicameral form of the legislature is approved by a majority of those voting at the election and if the proposed Constitution is approved by the electors, then:

(a) ARTICLE V, THE LEGISLATURE, shall be deleted and the following substituted therefor:

### ARTICLE V

#### THE LEGISLATURE

Section 1. POWER AND STRUCTURE. The legislative power is vested in a legislature of one chamber whose members are designated senators. The people reserve to themselves the powers of initiative and referendum.

Section 2. SIZE. The number of senators shall be provided by law, but it shall not be smaller than 90 nor larger than 105.

Section 3. ELECTION AND TERMS. A senator shall be elected for a term of four years to begin on a date provided by law. One-half of the senators shall be elected every two years.

Section 4. QUALIFICATIONS. A candidate for the legislature shall be a resident of the state for at least one year next preceding the general election. For six months next preceding the general election, he shall be a resident of the county if it contains one or more districts or of the district if it contains all or parts of more than one county.

Section 5. COMPENSATION. Each member of the legislature shall receive compensation for his services and allowances provided by law. No legislature may fix its own compensation.

Section 6. SESSIONS. The legislature shall be a continuous body for two-year periods beginning when newly elected members take office. Any business, bill, or resolution pending at adjournment of a session shall carry over with the same status to any other session of the legislature during the biennium. The legislature shall meet at least once a year in regular sessions of not more than 60 legislative days. Any legislature may increase the limit on

the length of any subsequent session. The legislature may be convened in special sessions by the governor or at the written request of a majority of the members.

Section 7. VACANCIES. A vacancy in the legislature shall be filled by special election for the unexpired term unless otherwise provided by law.

Section 8. IMMUNITY. A member of the legislature is privileged from arrest during attendance at sessions of the legislature and in going to and returning therefrom, unless apprehended in the commission of a felony or a breach of the peace. He shall not be questioned in any other place for any speech or debate in the legislature.

Section 9. DISQUALIFICATION. No member of the legislature shall, during the term for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office under the state; and no member of congress, or other person holding an office (except notary public, or the militia) under the United States or this state, shall be a member of the legislature during his continuance in office.

Section 10. ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURE. (1) The legislature shall judge the election and qualifications of senators. It may by law vest in the courts the power to try and determine contested elections. It shall choose its officers from among its members, keep a journal, and make rules for its proceedings. It may expel or punish a senator for good cause shown with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the senators.

(2) A majority of the senators constitutes a quorum. A smaller number may adjourn from day to day and compel attendance of absent members.

(3) The sessions of the legislature and of the committee of the whole, all committee meetings, and all hearings shall be open to the public.

(4) The legislature may establish a legislative council and other interim committees. The legislature shall establish a legislative post-audit committee which shall supervise post-auditing duties provided by law.

Section 11. BILLS. (1) A law shall be passed by bill which shall not be so altered or amended on its passage through the legislature as to change its original purpose. No bill shall become law except by a vote of the majority of all members present and voting.

(2) Every vote of each member on each substantive question in the legislature, in any committee, or in committee of the whole shall be recorded and made public. On final passage, the vote shall be taken by ayes and noes and the names entered on the journal.

(3) Each bill, except general appropriation bills and bills for the codification and general revision of the laws, shall contain only one subject, clearly expressed in its title. If any subject is embraced in any act and is not expressed in the title, only so much of the act not so expressed is void.

(4) A general appropriation bill shall contain only appropriations for the ordinary expenses of the legislative,

executive, and judicial branches, for interest on the public debt, and for public schools. Every other appropriation shall be made by a separate bill containing but one subject.

(5) No appropriation shall be made for religious, charitable, industrial, educational, or benevolent purposes to any private individual, private association, or private corporation not under control of the state.

(6) A law may be challenged on the ground of non-compliance with this section only within two years after its effective date.

Section 12. LOCAL AND SPECIAL LEGISLATION. The legislature shall not pass a special or local act when a general act is, or can be made, applicable.

Section 13. IMPEACHMENT. (1) The governor, executive officers, heads of state departments, judicial officers, and such other officers as may be provided by law are subject to impeachment, and upon conviction shall be removed from office. Other proceedings for removal from public office for cause may be provided by law.

(2) The legislature shall provide for the manner, procedure, and causes for impeachment and shall provide for a tribunal.

(3) Impeachment can be brought only by a two-thirds vote of the legislature. The tribunal hearing the charges shall convict only by a vote of two-thirds or more of its members.

(4) Conviction shall extend only to removal from office, but the party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall also be liable to prosecution according to law.

Section 14. DISTRICTING AND APPORTIONMENT. (1) The state shall be divided into as many districts as there are senators and each district shall elect one senator. Each district shall consist of compact and contiguous territory. All districts shall be as nearly equal in population as is practicable.

(2) In the legislative session following ratification of this constitution and thereafter in each session preceding each federal population census, a commission of five citizens, none of whom may be public officials, shall be selected to prepare a plan for redistricting and reapportioning the state into legislative and congressional districts. The majority and minority leaders of the legislature shall each select two commissioners. Within 20 days after their designation, the four commissioners shall select the fifth member, who shall serve as chairman of the commission. If the four members fail to select the fifth member within the time provided, a majority of the supreme court shall select him.

(3) The commission shall submit its plan to the legislature at the first regular session after its appointment or after the census figures are available. Within 30 days after submission, the legislature shall return the plan to the commission with its recommendations. Within 30 days thereafter, the commission shall file its final plan with the secretary of state and it shall become law. The commission is then dissolved.

Section 15. REFERENDUM OF UNICAMERAL LEGISLATURE. (1) In 1980 the secretary of state shall place upon the ballot at the general election the question: "Shall the unicameral legislature form be continued?"

(2) If a majority of the qualified electors voting on the question answer in the affirmative, the form shall be continued, and this section shall be of no further effect.

(3) If a majority of the qualified electors voting on the question answer in the negative, Article V of this constitution is amended by deleting sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 13, and 14, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

(a) "Section 1. POWER AND STRUCTURE. The legislative power is vested in a legislature consisting of a senate and a house of representatives. The people reserve to themselves the powers of initiative and referendum."

(b) "Section 2. SIZE. The size of the legislature shall be provided by law, but the senate shall not have more than 50 or fewer than 40 members and the house shall not have more than 100 or fewer than 80 members."

(c) "Section 3. ELECTION AND TERMS. A member of the house of representatives shall be elected for a term of two years and a member of the senate for a term of four years, each to begin on a date provided by law. One-half of the senators shall be elected every two years."

(d) "Section 10. ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURE. (1) Each house shall judge the election and qualifications of its members. It may by law vest in the courts the power to try and determine contested elections. Each house shall choose its officers from among its members, keep a journal, and make rules for its proceedings. Each house may expel or punish a member for good cause shown with the concurrence of two-thirds of all its members.

"(2) A majority of each house constitutes a quorum. A smaller number may adjourn from day to day and compel attendance of absent members.

"(3) The sessions of the legislature and of the committee of the whole, all committee meetings, and all hearings shall be open to the public.

"(4) The legislature may establish a legislative council and other interim committees. The legislature shall establish a legislative post-audit committee which shall supervise post-auditing duties provided by law.

"(5) Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn or recess for more than three days or to any place other than that in which the two houses are sitting."

(e) "Section 13. IMPEACHMENT. (1) The governor, executive officers, heads of state departments, judicial officers, and such other officers as may be provided by law are subject to impeachment, and upon conviction shall be removed from office. Other proceedings for removal from public office for cause may be provided by law.

"(2) The legislature shall provide for the manner, procedure and causes for impeachment and may select the senate as tribunal.

"(3) Impeachment shall be brought only by a two-thirds vote of the house. The tribunal hearing the charges shall convict only by a vote of two-thirds or more of its members.

"(4) Conviction shall extend only to removal from office, but the party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall also be liable to prosecution according to law."

(f) "Section 14. DISTRICTING AND APPORTIONMENT. (1) The state shall be divided into as many districts as there are members of the house, and each district shall elect one representative. Each senate district shall be composed of two adjoining house districts, and shall elect one senator. Each district shall consist of compact and contiguous territory. All districts shall be as nearly equal in population as is practicable.

"(2) In the legislative session following this amendment and thereafter in each session preceding each federal population census, a commission of five citizens, none of whom may be public officials, shall be selected to prepare a plan for redistricting and reapportioning the state into legislative and congressional districts. The majority and minority leaders of each house shall each designate one commissioner. Within 20 days after their designation, the four commissioners shall select the fifth member, who shall serve as chairman of the commission. If the four members fail to select the fifth member within the time provided, a majority of the supreme court shall select him.

"(3) The commission shall submit its plan to the legislature at the first regular session after its appointment or after the census figures are available. Within 30 days after submission, the legislature shall return the plan to the commission with its recommendations. Within 30 days thereafter, the commission shall file its final plan with the secretary of state and it shall become law. The commission is then dissolved."

(4) The members of the unicameral legislature shall remain in office and their authority to act shall continue until the members of a bicameral body are elected and qualified.

(5) The Senate chamber existing upon the date of adoption of this Article shall remain intact until the election provided for in this section has determined whether the unicameral legislature is to continue.

(6) When the provisions of this section have been carried out, it shall be of no further effect.

(b) The words "of each house" are deleted from subsection (2) of section 6 and from section 8, ARTICLE VIII, REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(c) The word "legislature" is substituted for "senate" in subsections (1), (2), and (4) of section 8, ARTICLE VI, THE EXECUTIVE, in subsections (1) and (2) of section 8, ARTICLE VII, THE JUDICIARY, and in subsection (1) of section 2, ARTICLE XII, DEPARTMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS.

(2) If separate issue 2A concerning the unicameral form of the legislature is not approved by the electors and if the proposed Constitution is approved by the electors, then ARTICLE V, THE LEGISLATURE, shall be retained.

Section 3. (1) If separate issue 3A is not approved by a majority of those voting at the election and if the proposed Constitution is approved by the electors, then section 9 of ARTICLE III, GENERAL GOVERNMENT shall be retained.

(2) If separate issue 3A is approved by the electors and if the proposed Constitution is approved by the electors, then section 9 shall be deleted from ARTICLE III, GENERAL GOVERNMENT and the following substituted therefor: "Section 9. GAMBLING. All forms of gambling, lotteries, and gift enterprises are prohibited unless authorized by acts of the legislature or by the people through initiative or referendum."

Section 4. If separate issue 4B is approved by a majority of those voting at the election and if the proposed Constitution is approved by the electors, then there shall be added to section 28, ARTICLE II, DECLARATION OF RIGHTS, the following sentence: "Death shall not be prescribed as a penalty for any crime against the state." And there shall be deleted from section 21 of the same ARTICLE the following: ", except for capital offenses, when the proof is evident or the presumption great"

WHEREAS, by Resolution No. 11, the Constitutional Convention fixed June 6, 1972 as the date of a special election for the purpose of ratifying or rejecting the proposed Constitution, and alternative proposals, the title and body of said resolution being as follows:

#### MONTANA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

1971 - 1972

#### RESOLUTION NO. 11

DATE INTRODUCED: March 4, 1972

A RESOLUTION TO APPOINT AN ELECTION FOR RATIFICATION OR REJECTION OF THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTION AND TO PROVIDE FOR PUBLICATION OF THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTION WITH COMMENTS

Section 1. In accordance with Section 17 of the Constitutional Convention Enabling Act (Chapter 296, Laws of 1971 as amended by Chapter 1, Extraordinary Session, Laws of 1971) the Convention hereby resolves that:

(1) An election separate from the state primary election shall be held simultaneously on June 6, 1972, for the purpose of ratifying or rejecting the proposed Constitution.

(2) The question of adopting the proposed Constitution and related questions shall be submitted to the people on a separate ballot which shall be certified by the Secretary of State in the form to be adopted by the Constitutional Convention.

(3) The County Commissioners in each County shall furnish separate pollbooks, precinct registers, tally sheets and any other supplies necessary for holding a separate election.

(4) The votes cast for the ratification or rejection and related questions shall be tabulated, returned and canvassed separately from the votes cast in the primary election but in the same places, in the same manner, and by the same election judges, clerks and canvassers.

(5) The Secretary of State shall prescribe the form of the election notice and direct each county clerk and recorder to post the notice in public places in their precincts at least 20 days prior to the election and direct each board of county commissioners to publish notice of the election in a newspaper of general circulation in the county once at least 10 days before the election.

(6) The election laws of Montana shall apply in all other respects to the Constitutional ratification or rejection election including notice of close of registration.

Section 2. (1) The Secretary of State is hereby requested to requisition the Purchasing Division of the Department of Administration to call for bids for the printing of the proposed Constitution with comments and report to the people as required by subsections (4) and (5) of Section 17 of the Constitutional Convention Enabling Act, which shall be printed in the form prescribed by the Convention.

(2) There is attached to this Resolution a Requisition approved by the Constitutional Convention for use by the Secretary of State in requesting the call for bids.

AND WHEREAS, the Constitutional Convention prescribed the following form for the official ballot for that election:

#### OFFICIAL BALLOT

Instructions to voters: Place an "X" in the boxes which express your preferences. The full text of the proposed Constitution and the separate propositions is available for inspection at your polling place. If the proposed constitution fails to receive a majority of the votes cast, alternate issues also fail.

#### PLEASE VOTE ON ALL FOUR ISSUES

1.

(Vote for one)

[ ] FOR the proposed Constitution.

[ ] AGAINST the proposed Constitution.

THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTION WILL INCLUDE A BICAMERAL (2 houses) LEGISLATURE UNLESS A MAJORITY OF THOSE VOTING IN THIS ELECTION VOTE FOR A UNICAMERAL (1 house) LEGISLATURE IN ISSUE 2.

2.

(Vote for one)

[ ] 2A. FOR a unicameral (1 house) legislature.

[ ] 2B. FOR a bicameral (2 houses) legislature.



3.

(Vote for one)

- [ ] 3A. FOR allowing the people or the legislature to authorize gambling.
- [ ] 3B. AGAINST allowing the people or the legislature to authorize gambling.

4.

(Vote for one)

- [ ] 4A. FOR the death penalty.
- [ ] 4B. AGAINST the death penalty.

AND WHEREAS at the special election so held the proposed Constitution and alternative provisions were submitted to the qualified electors of the State under the form and designation so provided; and

WHEREAS, the State Board of Canvassers has duly certified to me that the vote upon the proposed Constitution and alternative proposals was as follows:

FOR the proposed Constitution: 116,415

AGAINST the proposed Constitution: 113,883

Issue No. 2. A proposal for a unicameral legislature:

FOR a unicameral (1 house) legislature: 95,259

FOR a bicameral (2 houses) legislature: 122,425

Issue No. 3. A proposal for or against allowing the people or the legislature to authorize gambling:

FOR allowing the people or the legislature to authorize gambling: 139,382

AGAINST allowing the people or the legislature to authorize gambling: 88,743

Issue No. 4. A proposal for or against the death penalty:

FOR the death penalty: 147,023

AGAINST the death penalty: 77,733

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FORREST H. ANDERSON, Governor of the State of Montana, pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided, do hereby declare and proclaim that a majority of all votes cast at said election for and against the proposed Constitution were in favor of said proposed Constitution and that, therefore, the said proposed Constitution will be in full force and effect at the time and in the manner provided in the proposed Constitution.

I FURTHER PROCLAIM that a majority of all votes cast at the said election for and against Issue No. 2, the proposal


for a unicameral (1 house) legislature were opposed to the adoption of issue No. 2 and that such proposal was not adopted and shall have no force and effect.

I FURTHER PROCLAIM that a majority of all votes cast at said election for and against issue No. 3 for allowing the people or the legislature to authorize gambling were in favor of said issue No. 3 and that the said issue No. 3 will be in full force and effect at the time and in the manner provided in the proposed Constitution.

I FURTHER PROCLAIM that a majority of all votes cast at said election for and against issue No. 4 for the death penalty were in favor of said issue No. 4 and that the said issue No. 4 will be in full force and effect at the time and in the manner provided in the proposed Constitution.



IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Montana to be affixed. DONE at the City of Helena, the Capital, this, the Twentieth day of June, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand nine hundred seventy-two.

  
FORREST H. ANDERSON, Governor of the State of Montana

ATTEST:

  
FRANK MURRAY, Secretary of State