

STATUTES OF CALIFORNIA

1925

CONSTITUTION OF 1879
AS AMENDED

MEASURES SUBMITTED TO VOTE OF
ELECTORS, 1924

GENERAL LAWS, AMENDMENTS TO CODES,
RESOLUTIONS,
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

PASSED AT THE
REGULAR SESSION OF THE
FORTY-SIXTH LEGISLATURE

adjourned July 24, 25
effective date of Act, July 24, 1925
1925.

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STATUTES OF CALIFORNIA.

FORTY-SIXTH SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

1925.

**Began on Monday, January fifth, and adjourned on Friday, April
twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred twenty-five.**

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NOTE.—Changes which have taken place in constitutional provisions since the publication of the Statutes of 1923 are as follows :

Section 1 of Article II, amended at regular election November 4, 1924.

Section 23 of Article IV, amended at regular election November 4, 1924.

Section 23*a* of Article IV, amended at regular election November 4, 1924.

Section 31 of Article IV, amended at regular election November 4, 1924.

Section 1 of Article VI, amended at regular election November 4, 1924.

Section 5 of Article VI, amended at regular election November 4, 1924.

Section 11 of Article VI, amended at regular election November 4, 1924.

Section 12 of Article VI, amended at regular election November 4, 1924.

Section 14 of Article VI, amended at regular election November 4, 1924.

Section 18 of Article VI, amended at regular election November 4, 1924.

Section 23 of Article VI, amended at regular election November 4, 1924.

Section 24 of Article VI, amended at regular election November 4, 1924.

Section 9 of Article IX, amended at regular election November 4, 1924.

Section 16½ of Article XI, amended at regular election November 4, 1924.

Section 23*a* of Article XII, amended at regular election November 4, 1924.

Section 9*a* of Article XIII, added at regular election November 4, 1924.

Section 12 of Article XIII, amended at regular election November 4, 1924.

Section 12½ of Article XIII, added at regular election November 4, 1924.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

[Adopted May 7, 1879.]

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the State of California, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, in order to secure and perpetuate its blessings, do establish this Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

SECTION 1. All men are by nature free and independent, and have certain inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty; acquiring, possessing, and protecting property; and pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

SEC. 2. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for the protection, security, and benefit of the people, and they have the right to alter or reform the same whenever the public good may require it.

SEC. 3. The State of California is an inseparable part of the American Union, and the Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land.

SEC. 4. The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall forever be guaranteed in this state; and no person shall be rendered incompetent to be a witness or juror on account of his opinions on matters of religious belief: but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of this state.

SEC. 5. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require its suspension.

SEC. 6. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offenses when the proof is evident or the presumption great. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed; nor shall cruel or unusual punishment be inflicted. Witnesses shall not be unreasonably detained, nor confined in any room where criminals are actually imprisoned.

SEC. 7. The right of trial by jury shall be secured to all, and remain inviolate; but in civil actions three-fourths of the jury may render a verdict. A trial by jury may be waived in all criminal cases not amounting to felony, by the consent of both parties, expressed in open court, and in civil actions by the consent of the parties, signified in such manner as may be prescribed by law. In civil actions and cases of misdemeanor, the jury may consist of twelve, or of any number less than twelve upon which the parties may agree in open court.

SEC. 8. Offenses heretofore required to be prosecuted by indictment shall be prosecuted by information, after examination and commitment by a magistrate, or by indictment, with or without such examination and commitment, as may be prescribed by law. A grand jury shall be drawn and summoned at least once a year in each county.

SEC. 9. Every citizen may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right; and no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all criminal prosecutions for libels, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous is true, and was published with good motives, and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact. Indictments found, or information laid, for publications in newspapers, shall be tried in the county where such newspapers have their publication office, or in the county where the party alleged to be libeled resided at the time of the alleged publication, unless the place of trial shall be changed for good cause.

SEC. 10. The people shall have the right to freely assemble together to consult for the common good, to instruct their representatives, and to petition the legislature for redress of grievances.

SEC. 11. All laws of a general nature shall have a uniform operation.

SEC. 12. The military shall be subordinate to the civil power. No standing army shall be kept up by this state in time of peace, and 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 prescribed by law.

SEC. 13. In criminal prosecutions, in any court whatever, the party accused shall have the right to a speedy and public trial; to have the process of the court to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf, and to appear and defend, in person and with counsel. No person shall be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense; nor be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. The legislature shall have power to provide for the taking, in the presence of the party accused and his counsel, of depositions of witnesses, in criminal cases other than cases of homicide, when there is reason to believe that the witness, from inability or other cause, will not attend at the trial.

SEC. 14. Private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use without just compensation having first been made to, or paid into court for, the owner, and no right of way shall be appropriated to the use of any corporation, except a municipal corporation or a county, until full compensation therefor be first made in money or ascertained and paid into court for the owner, irrespective of any benefits from any improvement proposed by such corporation, which compensation shall be ascertained by a jury, unless a jury be waived, as in other civil cases in a court of record, as shall be prescribed by law; *provided*, that in an action in eminent domain brought by the state, or a county, or a municipal corporation, or a drainage, irrigation, levee, or reclamation district, the aforesaid state or political subdivision thereof or district may take immediate possession and use of any right of way required for a public use whether the fee thereof or an easement therefor be sought upon first commencing eminent domain proceedings according to law in a court of competent jurisdiction and thereupon giving such security in the way of money deposits as the court in which such proceedings are pending may direct, and in such amounts as the court may determine to be reasonably adequate to secure to the owner of the property sought to be taken immediate payment of just compensation for such taking and any damage incident thereto, including damages sustained by reason of an adjudication that there is no necessity for taking the property, as soon as the same can be ascertained according to law. The court may, upon motion of any party to said eminent domain proceedings, after such notice to the other parties as the court may prescribe, alter the amount of such security so required in such proceedings. The taking of private property for a railroad run by steam or electric power for logging or lumbering purposes shall be deemed a taking for a public use, and any person, firm, company or corporation taking private property under the law of eminent domain for such purposes shall thereupon and thereby become a common carrier. [*Amendment adopted November 5, 1918*]

SEC. 15. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any civil action, on mesne or final process, unless in cases of fraud, nor in civil actions for torts, except in cases of wilful injury to person or property; and no person shall be imprisoned for a militia fine in time of peace.

SEC. 16. No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligations of contracts, shall ever be passed.

SEC. 17. Foreigners of the white race, or of African descent, eligible to become citizens of the United States under the naturalization laws thereof, while bona fide residents of this state, shall have the same rights in respect to the acquisition, possession, enjoyment, transmission, and inheritance of all property, other than real estate, as native born citizens; *provided*, that such aliens owning real estate at the time of the adoption of this amendment may remain such owners; *and provided, further*, that the legislature may, by statute, provide for the disposition of real estate which shall hereafter be acquired by such aliens by descent or devise. [*Amendment adopted November 6, 1894*]

SEC. 18. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crime, shall ever be tolerated in this state.

SEC. 19. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable seizures and searches, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but on probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing the place to be searched and the person and things to be seized.

SEC. 20. Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against it, adhering to its enemies, or giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the evidence of two witnesses to the same overt act, or confession in open court.

SEC. 21. No special privileges or immunities shall ever be granted which may not be altered, revoked, or repealed by the legislature, nor shall any citizen, or class of citizens, be granted privileges or immunities which, upon the same terms, shall not be granted to all citizens.

SEC. 22. The provisions of this Constitution are mandatory and prohibitory, unless by express words they are declared to be otherwise.

SEC. 23. This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people.

SEC. 24. No property qualification shall ever be required for any person to vote or hold office.

SEC. 25. The people shall have the right to fish upon and from the public lands of the state and in the waters thereof, excepting upon lands set aside for fish hatcheries, and no land owned by the state shall ever be sold or transferred without reserving in the people the absolute right to fish thereupon; and no law shall ever be passed making it a crime for the people to enter upon the public lands within this state for the purpose of fishing in any water containing fish that have been planted therein by the state; *provided*, that the legislature may by statute, provide for the season when and the conditions under which the different species of fish may be taken. [*New section adopted November 8, 1910*]

ARTICLE II.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

SECTION 1. Every native citizen of the United States, every person who shall have acquired the rights of citizenship under or by virtue of the treaty of Queretaro, and every naturalized citizen thereof, who shall have become such ninety days prior to any election, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been resident of the state one year next preceding the election, and of the county in which he or she claims his or her vote ninety days, and in the election precinct thirty days, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now or may hereafter be authorized by law; *provided*, any person duly registered as an elector in one precinct and removing therefrom to another precinct in the same county within thirty days of an election, shall for the purpose of such election be deemed to be a resident and qualified elector of the precinct from which he so removed until after such election; *provided*, *further*, no native of China, no idiot, no insane person, no person convicted of any infamous crime, no person hereafter convicted of the embezzlement or misappropriation of public money, and no person who shall not be able to read the Constitution in the English language and write his or her name, shall ever exercise the privileges of an elector in this state; *provided*, that the provisions of this amendment relative to an educational qualification shall not apply to any person prevented by a physical disability from complying with its requisitions, nor to any person who had the right to vote on October 10, 1911, nor to any person who was sixty years of age and upwards on October 10, 1911; *provided*, *further*, that the legislature may, by general law, provide for the casting of votes by duly registered voters who, by reason of their occupation, are regularly required to travel about the state and who, by such affidavit as the legislature may prescribe, show that they will be absent from their respective precincts on the day on which any primary or general election is held, or who, by reason of their being engaged in the military or naval service of the United States or of the state, may be absent from their respective precincts on the day on which any primary or general election is held; which votes (a) may be cast in the office of the registrar of voters, or of the county clerk of the county or city and county in which such voters respectively reside, and on a day prior to the date of such election, under such provisions as the legislature may see fit to make; or (b) may be cast in the city, city and county or town within this state in which such voters may be on the day on which such election is held, under such provisions as the legislature may see fit to make, and shall be forwarded in such manner as the legislature may prescribe to the officers respectively of the city, city and county or town having charge of the counting of the ballots cast at such election; or (c) in cases where said voters are engaged in such military or naval service, may be cast at any place, under such provisions as the legislature may see fit to make, and shall be forwarded in such manner as the legislature may prescribe to the officers respectively of the city, city and county or town having charge of the counting of the ballots at such election; all of which votes shall be kept in such manner and counted by such methods as the legislature may prescribe; *provided*, that it must be required that all ballots cast in any other place than the precinct of the voter must be received by the county clerk of the county in which the voter is registered, within two weeks of the election, in which such ballots are to be counted. [*Amendment adopted November 4, 1924*]

SEC. 2. Electors shall in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest on the days of election, during their attendance at such election, going to and returning therefrom.

SEC. 24. The legislature shall have the power to enact laws relative to the election of delegates to conventions of political parties; and the legislature shall enact laws providing for the direct nomination of candidates for public office, by electors, political parties, or organizations of electors without conventions, at elections to be known and designated as primary elections; and also to determine the tests and conditions upon which electors, political parties, or organizations of electors may participate in any such primary election. It shall also be lawful for the legislature to prescribe that any such primary election shall be mandatory and obligatory. The legislature shall also have the power to establish the rates of compensation for primary election officers serving at such primary elections in any city, or city and county, or county, or other subdivision of a designated population, without making such compensation uniform, and for such purpose such law may declare the population of any city, city and county, county or political subdivision; *provided, however*, that until the legislature shall enact a direct primary election law under the provisions of this section, the present primary election law shall remain in force and effect. [*Amendment adopted November 3, 1908*]

SEC. 3. No elector shall be obliged to perform militia duty on the day of election, except in time of war or public danger.

SEC. 4. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States; nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of this state, or of the United States, or of the high seas; nor while a student at any seminary of learning; nor while kept in any almshouse or other asylum, at public expense; nor while confined in any public prison.

SEC. 5. All elections by the people shall be by ballot or by such other method as may be prescribed by law; *provided*, that secrecy in voting be preserved. [*Amendment adopted November 3, 1896*]

SEC. 6. The inhibitions of this Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding, the legislature shall have power to provide that in different parts of the state different methods may be employed for receiving and registering the will of the people as expressed at elections, and may provide that mechanical devices may be used within designated subdivisions of the state at the option of the local authority indicated by the legislature for that purpose. [*New section adopted November 4, 1902*]

ARTICLE III.

DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

SECTION 1. The powers of the government of the State of California shall be divided into three separate departments—the legislative, executive, and judicial; and no person charged with the exercise of powers properly belonging to one of these departments shall exercise any functions appertaining to either of the other, except as in this Constitution expressly directed or permitted.

ARTICLE IV.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The legislative power of this state shall be vested in a senate and assembly which shall be designated "The Legislature of the State of California," but the people reserve to themselves the power to propose laws and amendments to the Constitution, and to adopt or reject the same, at the polls independent of the legislature, and also reserve the power, at their own option, to so adopt or reject any act, or section or part of any act, passed by the legislature. The enacting clause of every law shall be "The people of the State of California do enact as follows:—".

The first power reserved to the people shall be known as the initiative. Upon the presentation to the Secretary of State of a petition certified as herein provided to have been signed by qualified electors, equal in number to eight per cent of all the votes cast for all candidates for Governor at the last preceding general election, at which a Governor was elected, proposing a law or amendment to the Constitution, set forth in full in said petition, the Secretary of State shall submit the said proposed law or amendment to the Constitution to the electors at the next succeeding general election occurring subsequent to ninety days after the presentation aforesaid of said petition, or at any special election called by the Governor in his discretion prior to such general election. All such initiative petitions shall have printed across the top thereof in twelve-point black-face type the following: "Initiative measure to be submitted directly to the electors."

Upon the presentation to the Secretary of State, at any time not less than ten days before the commencement of any regular session of the legislature, of a petition certified as herein provided to have been signed by qualified electors of the

state equal in number to five per cent of all the votes cast for all candidates for Governor at the last preceding general election, at which a Governor was elected, proposing a law set forth in full in said petition, the Secretary of State shall transmit the same to the legislature as soon as it convenes and organizes. The law proposed by such petition shall be either enacted or rejected without change or amendment by the legislature, within forty days from the time it is received by the legislature. If any law proposed by such petition shall be enacted by the legislature it shall be subject to referendum, as hereinafter provided. If any law so petitioned for be rejected, or if no action is taken upon it by the legislature, within said forty days, the Secretary of State shall submit it to the people for approval or rejection at the next ensuing general election. The legislature may reject any measure so proposed by initiative petition and propose a different one on the same subject by a yea and nay vote upon separate roll call, and in such event both measures shall be submitted by the Secretary of State to the electors for approval or rejection at the next ensuing general election or at a prior special election called by the Governor, in his discretion, for such purpose. All said initiative petitions last above described shall have printed in twelve-point black-face type the following: "Initiative measure to be presented to the legislature."

The second power reserved to the people shall be known as the referendum. No act passed by the legislature shall go into effect until ninety days after the final adjournment of the session of the legislature which passed such act, except acts calling elections, acts providing for tax levies or appropriations for the usual current expenses of the state, and urgency measures necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety, passed by a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to each house. Whenever it is deemed necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety that a law shall go into immediate effect, a statement of the facts constituting such necessity shall be set forth in one section of the act, which section shall be passed only upon a yea and nay vote, upon a separate roll call thereon; *provided, however*, that no measure creating or abolishing any office or changing the salary, term or duties of any officer, or granting any franchise or special privilege, or creating any vested right or interest, shall be construed to be an urgency measure. Any law so passed by the legislature and declared to be an urgency measure shall go into immediate effect.

Upon the presentation to the Secretary of State within ninety days after the final adjournment of the legislature of a petition certified as herein provided, to have been signed by qualified electors equal in number to five per cent of all the votes cast for all candidates for Governor at the last preceding general election at which a Governor was elected, asking that any act or section or part of any act of the legislature be submitted to the electors for their approval or rejection, the Secretary of State shall submit to the electors for their approval or rejection, such act, or section or part of such act, at the next succeeding general election occurring at any time subsequent to thirty days after the filing of said petition or at any special election which may be called by the Governor, in his discretion, prior to such regular election, and no such act or section or part of such act shall go into effect until and unless approved by a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon; but if a referendum petition is filed against any section or part of any act the remainder of such act shall not be delayed from going into effect.

Any act, law or amendment to the Constitution submitted to the people by either initiative or referendum petition and approved by a majority of the votes cast thereon, at any election, shall take effect five days after the date of the official declaration of the vote by the Secretary of State. No act, law or amendment to the Constitution, initiated or adopted by the people, shall be subject to the veto power of the Governor, and no act, law or amendment to the Constitution, adopted by the people at the polls under the initiative provisions of this section, shall be amended or repealed except by a vote of the electors, unless otherwise provided in said initiative measure; but acts and laws adopted by the people under the referendum provisions of this section may be amended by the legislature at any subsequent session thereof. If any provision or provisions of two or more measures, approved by the electors at the same election, conflict, the provision or provisions of the measure receiving the highest affirmative vote shall prevail. Until otherwise provided by law, all measures submitted to a vote of the electors, under the provisions of this section, shall be printed, and together with arguments for and against each such measure by the proponents and opponents thereof, shall be mailed to each elector in the same manner as now provided by law as to amendments to the Constitution, proposed by the legislature; and the persons to prepare and present such arguments shall, until otherwise provided by law, be selected by the presiding officer of the senate.

If for any reason any initiative or referendum measure, proposed by petition as herein provided, be not submitted at the election specified in this section, such failure shall not prevent its submission at a succeeding general election, and no law or amendment to the Constitution, proposed by the legislature, shall be submitted at any election unless at the same election there shall be submitted all measures proposed by petition of the electors, if any be so proposed, as herein provided.

Any initiative or referendum petition may be presented in sections, but each section shall contain a full and correct copy of the title and text of the proposed measure. Each signer shall add to his signature his place of residence, giving the street and number if such exist. His election precinct shall also appear on the paper after his name. The number of signatures attached to each section shall be at the pleasure of the person soliciting signatures to the same. Any qualified elector of the state shall be competent to solicit said signatures within the county or city and county of which he is an elector. Each section of the petition shall bear the name of the county or city and county in which it is circulated, and only qualified electors of such county or city and county shall be competent to sign such section. Each section shall have attached thereto the affidavit of the person soliciting signatures to the same, stating his own qualifications and that all the signatures to the attached section were made in his presence and that to the best of his knowledge and belief each signature to the section is the genuine signature of the person whose name it purports to be, and no other affidavit thereto shall be required. The affidavit of any person soliciting signatures hereunder shall be verified free of charge by any officer authorized to administer oaths. Such petitions so verified shall be prima facie evidence that the signatures thereon are genuine and that the persons signing the same are qualified electors. Unless and until it be otherwise proven upon official investigation, it shall be presumed that the petition presented contains the signatures of the requisite number of qualified electors.

Each section of the petition shall be filed with the clerk or registrar of voters of the county or city and county in which it was circulated, but all said sections circulated in any county or city and county shall be filed at the same time. Within twenty days after the filing of such petition in his office the said clerk, or registrar of voters, shall determine from the records of registration what number of qualified electors have signed the same, and if necessary the board of supervisors shall allow said clerk or registrar additional assistants for the purpose of examining such petition and provide for their compensation. The said clerk or registrar, upon the completion of such examination, shall forthwith attach to said petition, except the signatures thereto appended, his certificate, properly dated, showing the result of said examination and shall forthwith transmit said petition, together with his said certificate, to the Secretary of State and also file a copy of said certificate in his office. Within forty days from the transmission of the said petition and certificate by the clerk or registrar to the Secretary of State, a supplemental petition identical with the original as to the body of the petition but containing supplemental names, may be filed with the clerk or registrar of voters, as aforesaid. The clerk or registrar of voters shall within ten days after the filing of such supplemental petition make like examination thereof, as of the original petition, and upon the completion of such examination shall forthwith attach to said petition his certificate, properly dated, showing the result of said examination, and shall forthwith transmit a copy of said supplemental petition, except the signatures thereto appended, together with his certificate, to the Secretary of State.

When the Secretary of State shall have received from one or more county clerks or registrars of voters a petition certified as herein provided to have been signed by the requisite number of qualified electors, he shall forthwith transmit to the county clerk or registrar of voters of every county or city and county in the state his certificate showing such fact. A petition shall be deemed to be filed with the Secretary of State upon the date of the receipt by him of a certificate or certificates showing said petition to be signed by the requisite number of electors of the state. Any county clerk or registrar of voters shall, upon receipt of such copy, file the same for record in his office. The duties herein imposed upon the clerk or registrar of voters shall be performed by such registrar of voters in all cases where the office of registrar of voters exists.

The initiative and referendum powers of the people are hereby further reserved to the electors of each county, city and county, city and town of the state, to be exercised under such procedure as may be provided by law. Until otherwise provided by law, the legislative body of any such county, city and county, city or town may provide for the manner of exercising the initiative and referendum powers herein reserved to such counties, cities and counties, cities and towns, but shall not require

more than fifteen per cent of the electors thereof to propose any initiative measure nor more than ten per cent of the electors thereof to order the referendum. Nothing contained in this section shall be construed as affecting or limiting the present or future powers of cities or cities and counties having charters adopted under the provisions of section eight of article eleven of this Constitution. In the submission to the electors of any measure under this section, all officers shall be guided by the general laws of this state, except as is herein otherwise provided. This section is self-executing, but legislation may be enacted to facilitate its operation, but in no way limiting or restricting either the provisions of this section or the powers herein reserved. [*Amendment adopted October 10, 1911*]

SEC. 2. The sessions of the legislature shall be biennial, unless the Governor shall, in the interim, convene the legislature, by proclamation, in extraordinary session. All sessions, other than extraordinary, shall commence at twelve o'clock M., on the first Monday after the first day of January next succeeding the election of its members, and shall continue in session for a period not exceeding thirty days thereafter; whereupon a recess of both houses must be taken for not less than thirty days. On the reassembling of the legislature, no bill shall be introduced in either house without the consent of three-fourths of the members thereof, nor shall more than two bills be introduced by any one member after such reassembling. [*Amendment adopted October 10, 1911*]

SEC. 3. Members of the assembly shall be elected in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, at the time and in the manner now provided by law. The second election of members of the assembly, after the adoption of this Constitution, shall be on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, eighteen hundred and eighty. Thereafter members of the assembly shall be chosen biennially, and their term of office shall be two years; and each election shall be on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, unless otherwise ordered by the legislature.

SEC. 4. Senators shall be chosen for the term of four years, at the same time and places as members of the assembly, and no person shall be a member of the senate or assembly who has not been a citizen and inhabitant of the state three years, and of the district for which he shall be chosen one year, next before his election.

SEC. 5. The senate shall consist of forty members, and the assembly of eighty members, to be elected by districts, numbered as hereinafter provided. The seats of the twenty senators elected in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-two from the odd-numbered districts shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, so that one-half of the senators shall be elected every two years; *provided*, that all the senators elected at the first election under this Constitution shall hold office for the term of three years.

SEC. 6. For the purpose of choosing members of the legislature, the state shall be divided into forty senatorial and eighty assembly districts, as nearly equal in population as may be, and composed of contiguous territory, to be called senatorial and assembly districts. Each senatorial district shall choose one senator and each assembly district shall choose one member of assembly. The senatorial districts shall be numbered from one to forty, inclusive, in numerical order, and the assembly districts shall be numbered from one to eighty in the same order, commencing at the northern boundary of the state and ending at the southern boundary thereof. In the formation of such districts no county, or city and county, shall be divided, unless it contains sufficient population within itself to form two or more districts, nor shall a part of any county, or of any city and county, be united with any other county, or city and county, in forming any district. The census taken under the direction of the Congress of the United States in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and every ten years thereafter, shall be the basis of fixing and adjusting the legislative districts; and the legislature shall, at its first session after each census, adjust such districts and reapportion the representation so as to preserve them as near equal in population as may be. But in making such adjustment no persons who are not eligible to become citizens of the United States, under the naturalization laws, shall be counted as forming a part of the population of any district. Until such districting as herein provided for shall be made, senators and assemblymen shall be elected by the districts according to the apportionment now provided for by law.

SEC. 7. Each house shall choose its officers, and judge of the qualifications, elections, and returns of its members.

SEC. 8. A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

SEC. 9. Each house shall determine the rule of its proceeding, and may, with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elected, expel a member.

SEC. 10. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish the same; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house, on any question, shall, at the desire of any three members present, be entered on the journal.

SEC. 11. Members of the legislature shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest, and shall not be subject to any civil process during the session of the legislature, nor for fifteen days next before the commencement and after the termination of each session.

SEC. 12. When vacancies occur in either house, the Governor, or the person exercising the functions of the Governor, shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

SEC. 13. The doors of each house shall be open, except on such occasions as, in the opinion of the house, may require secrecy.

SEC. 14. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any place other than that in which they may be sitting. Nor shall the members of either house draw pay for any recess or adjournment for a longer time than three days.

SEC. 15. No law shall be passed except by bill. Nor shall any bill be put upon its final passage until the same, with the amendments thereto, shall have been printed for the use of the members; nor shall any bill become a law unless the same be read on three several days in each house, unless, in case of urgency, two-thirds of the house where such bill may be pending, shall, by a vote of yeas and nays, dispense with this provision. Any bill may originate in either house, but may be amended or rejected by the other; and on the final passage of all bills they shall be read at length, and the vote shall be by yeas and nays upon each bill separately, and shall be entered on the journal, and no bill shall become a law without the concurrence of a majority of the members elected to each house.

SEC. 16. Every bill which may have passed the legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor. If he approve it, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it originated, which shall enter such objections upon the journal and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration, it again pass both houses, by yeas and nays, two-thirds of the members elected to each house voting therefor, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the Governor's objections. If any bill shall not be returned within ten days after it shall have been presented to him (Sundays excepted), the same shall become a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislature, by adjournment, prevents such return, in which case it shall not become a law, unless the Governor, within thirty days after such adjournment (Sundays excepted), shall sign and deposit the same in the office of the Secretary of State, in which case it shall become a law in like manner as if it had been signed by him before adjournment. If any bill presented to the Governor contains several items of appropriation of money, he may object to one or more items, while approving other portions of the bill. In such case he shall append to the bill at the time of signing it, a statement of the items to which he objects, and the reasons therefor, and the appropriation so objected to shall not take effect unless passed over the Governor's veto, as hereinbefore provided. If the legislature be in session, the Governor shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated a copy of such statement, and the items so objected to shall be separately reconsidered in the same manner as bills which have been disapproved by the Governor. [*Amendment adopted November 3, 1908*]

SEC. 17. The assembly shall have the sole power of impeachment, and all impeachments shall be tried by the senate. When sitting for that purpose, the senators shall be upon oath or affirmation, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members elected.

SEC. 18. The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Controller, Treasurer, Attorney General, Surveyor General, Chief Justice and associate justices of the Supreme Court, judges of the District Court of Appeal, and judges of the superior courts, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office; but judgment in such cases shall extend only to removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit under the state; but the party convicted or acquitted shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial and punishment according to law. All other civil officers shall be tried for misdemeanor in office in such manner as the legislature may provide. [*Amendment adopted October 10, 1911*]

SEC. 19. No senator or member of assembly shall, during the term for which he shall have been elected, hold or accept any office, trust, or employment under this state; *provided*, that this provision shall not apply to any office filled by election by the people. [*Amendment adopted November 7, 1916*]

SEC. 20. No person holding any lucrative office under the United States, or any other power, shall be eligible to any civil office of profit under this state; *provided*, that officers in the militia who receive no annual salary, local officers, or post-masters whose compensation does not exceed five hundred dollars per annum, shall not be deemed to hold lucrative offices.

SEC. 21. No person convicted of the embezzlement or defalcation of the public funds of the United States, or of any state, or of any county or municipality therein, shall ever be eligible to any office of honor, trust, or profit under this state, and the legislature shall provide, by law, for the punishment of embezzlement or defalcation as a felony.

SEC. 22. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriation made by law, and upon warrants duly drawn thereon by the Controller; and no money shall ever be appropriated or drawn from the state treasury for the purpose or benefit of any corporation, association, asylum, hospital, or any other institution not under the exclusive management and control of the state as a state institution, nor shall any grant or donation of property ever be made thereto by the state; *provided*, that notwithstanding anything contained in this or any other section of the constitution, the legislature shall have the power to grant aid to the institutions conducted for the support and maintenance of minor orphans, or half-orphans, or abandoned children, or children of a father who is incapacitated for gainful work by permanent physical disability or is suffering from tuberculosis in such a stage that he can not pursue a gainful occupation, or aged persons in indigent circumstances—such aid to be granted by a uniform rule, and proportioned to the number of inmates of such respective institutions; *provided, further*, that the state shall have at any time the right to inquire into the management of such institutions; *provided, further*, that whenever any county, or city and county, or city, or town, shall provide for the support of minor orphans, or half-orphans, or abandoned children, or children of a father who is incapacitated for gainful work by permanent physical disability or is suffering from tuberculosis in such a stage that he can not pursue a gainful occupation, or aged persons in indigent circumstances, such county, city and county, city, or town shall be entitled to receive the same pro rata appropriations as may be granted to such institutions under church, or other control. An accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of public moneys shall be attached to and published with the laws at every regular session of the legislature; *provided, however*, that for the purpose of raising five million dollars, to be used in establishing, maintaining, and supporting in the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, an exposition in commemoration of the completion of the Panama Canal, to be known as the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, the State Board of Equalization shall, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1911, and for each fiscal year thereafter, to and including the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1914, fix, establish, and levy such an ad valorem rate of taxation, as when levied upon all the taxable property in the state, after making due allowance for delinquency, shall produce for each of such fiscal years a sum of one million two hundred fifty thousand dollars. The said taxes shall be levied, assessed, and collected upon every kind and character of property in the State of California not exempt from taxation under the law, and subject to taxation on the first day of July, 1910, and in the same manner and by the same method, as other state taxes were levied, assessed, and collected under the law, as the same existed on the first day of July, 1910. The state board of equalization shall each year, at the time it determines the amount of revenue required for other state purposes, determine, fix, and include the rate of tax necessary to raise the revenue herein provided for.

There is hereby created in the state treasury a fund to be known as the Panama-Pacific International Exposition fund, and all moneys collected pursuant to this provision, after deducting the proportionate share of the expense for the collection of the same, shall be paid into the state treasury, and credited to such fund. All moneys so paid into such fund are hereby appropriated, without reference to fiscal years, for the use, establishment, maintenance and support of said Panama-Pacific International Exposition. No tax, license fee, or charge of any kind or character shall ever be levied or assessed or charged against any property of said Panama-Pacific International Exposition, or against any property used as exhibit therein, while being used or exhibited in connection therewith.

There is hereby created a commission to be known as the Panama-Pacific International Exposition commission of the State of California, which shall consist of the Governor of said state and four other members to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate of said state. The Governor

shall have the power to fill all vacancies occurring at any time in said commission. The members of said commission shall receive no compensation and shall hold office until such exposition shall have been closed and its affairs settled. Said four members of said commission shall be selected from different sections of the state, and the appointment thereof shall be made by the Governor of the state during the month of February, 1911. The commission hereby created shall have the exclusive charge and control of all moneys paid into the Panama-Pacific International Exposition fund; and *provided, further*, that the legislature shall pass all laws necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, including the times and the manner in which and the terms and conditions upon which moneys shall be drawn from the state treasury by said commission; where contracts and vouchers shall be filed; to whom and how often reports shall be made; what disposition shall be made of any sum left unexpended or received from the sale of any property or buildings purchased or constructed by said commission for the use of said exposition, or of any disposition of any building or improvement constructed by said commission out of said fund, and to provide for the transfer to the general fund of the State of California, of any portion of said Panama-Pacific International Exposition fund unused.

The commission herein created is authorized and directed to make such proper contract with the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of California on the twenty-second day of March, 1910, as will entitle the State of California to share proportionately with the contributors to the said Panama-Pacific International Exposition in the returns from the holding of said exposition at the city and county of San Francisco. [*Amendment adopted November 2, 1920*]

SEC. 23. The members of the legislature shall receive for their services the sum of one hundred dollars each for each month of the term for which they are elected, to be paid monthly in the even numbered years and to be paid during the regular legislative session in the odd numbered years at such times as may be provided by law and mileage to be fixed by law, all paid out of the state treasury, such mileage not to exceed five cents per mile. [*Amendment adopted November 4, 1924*]

SEC. 23a. The legislature may provide for additional help; but in no case shall the total expense for officers, employees and attaches exceed the sum of three hundred dollars per day for either house, at any regular or biennial session, nor the sum of two hundred dollars per day for both houses at any special or extraordinary session, nor shall the pay of any officer, employee or attache be increased after he is elected or appointed. The legislature shall provide for the selection of all officers, employees and attaches of both houses and so far as advisable shall require such selection to be under the provisions of the law governing civil service. [*Amendment adopted November 4, 1924*]

SEC. 24. Every act shall embrace but one subject, which subject shall be expressed in its title. But if any subject shall be embraced in an act which shall not be expressed in its title, such act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be expressed in its title. No law shall be revised or amended by reference to its title; but in such case the act revised or section amended shall be reenacted and published at length as revised or amended; and all laws of the State of California, and all official writings, and the executive, legislative, and judicial proceedings, shall be conducted, preserved, and published in no other than the English language.

SEC. 25. The legislature shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say:

First—Regulating the jurisdiction and duties of justices of the peace, police judges, and of constables.

Second—For the punishment of crimes and misdemeanors.

Third—Regulating the practice of courts of justice.

Fourth—Providing for changing the venue in civil or criminal actions.

Fifth—Granting divorces.

Sixth—Changing the names of persons or places.

Seventh—Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, maintaining or vacating roads, highways, streets, alleys, town plots, parks, cemeteries, graveyards, or public grounds not owned by the state.

Eighth—Summoning and impaneling grand and petit juries, and providing for their compensation.

Ninth—Regulating county and township business, or the election of county and township officers.

Tenth—For the assessment or collection of taxes.

Eleventh—Providing for conducting elections or designating the places of voting, except on the organization of new counties.

Twelfth—Affecting estates of deceased persons, minors, or other persons under legal disabilities.

Thirteenth—Extending the time for the collection of taxes.

Fourteenth—Giving effect to invalid deeds, wills, or other instruments.

Fifteenth—Refunding money paid into the state treasury.

Sixteenth—Releasing or extinguishing, in whole or in part, the indebtedness, liability, or obligation of any corporation or person to this state, or to any municipal corporation therein.

Seventeenth—Declaring any person of age, or authorizing any minor to sell, lease, or incumber his or her property.

Eighteenth—Legalizing, except as against the state, the unauthorized or invalid act of any officer.

Nineteenth—Granting to any corporation, association, or individual any special or exclusive right, privilege, or immunity.

Twentieth—Exempting property from taxation.

Twenty-first—Changing county seats.

Twenty-second—Restoring to citizenship persons convicted of infamous crimes.

Twenty-third—Regulating the rate of interest on money.

Twenty-fourth—Authorizing the creation, extension, or impairing of liens.

Twenty-fifth—Chartering or licensing ferries, bridges, or roads.

Twenty-sixth—Remitting fines, penalties, or forfeitures.

Twenty-seventh—Providing for the management of common schools.

Twenty-eighth—Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, cities and counties, township, election or school districts.

Twenty-ninth—Affecting the fees or salary of any officer.

Thirtieth—Changing the law of descent or succession.

Thirty-first—Authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children.

Thirty-second—For limitation of civil or criminal actions.

Thirty-third—In all other cases where a general law can be made applicable.

SEC. 25½. The legislature may provide for the division of the state into fish and game districts, and may enact such laws for the protection of fish and game therein as it may deem appropriate to the respective districts. [*New section adopted November 4, 1902*]

SEC. 26. The legislature shall have no power to authorize lotteries or gift enterprises for any purpose and shall pass laws to prohibit the sale in this state of lottery or gift enterprise tickets or tickets in any scheme in the nature of a lottery. The legislature shall pass laws to prohibit the fictitious buying and selling of the shares of the capital stock of corporations in any stock board, stock exchange or stock market under the control of any corporation or association. All contracts for the purchase or sale of shares of the capital stock of any corporation or association without any intention on the part of one party to deliver and of the other party to receive the shares, and contemplating merely the payment of differences between the contract and market prices on divers days, shall be void, and neither party to any such contract shall be entitled to recover any damages for failure to perform the same, or any money paid thereon, in any court of this state. [*Amendment adopted November 3, 1908*]

SEC. 27. When a congressional district shall be composed of two or more counties, it shall not be separated by any county belonging to another district. No county, or city and county, shall be divided in forming a congressional district so as to attach one portion of a county, or city and county, to another county, or city and county, except in cases where one county, or city and county, has more population than the ratio required for one or more congressmen; but the legislature may divide any county, or city and county, into as many congressional districts as it may be entitled to by law. Any county, or city and county containing a population greater than the number required for one congressional district, shall be formed into one or more congressional districts, according to the population thereof, and any residue, after forming such district or districts, shall be attached, by compact adjoining assembly districts, to a contiguous county or counties, and form a congressional district. In dividing a county, or city and county, into congressional districts, no assembly district shall be divided so as to form a part of more than one congressional district, and every such congressional district shall be composed of compact contiguous assembly districts.

SEC. 28. In all elections by the legislature the members thereof shall vote viva voce, and the vote shall be entered on the journal.

SEC. 29. [Repealed November 7, 1922]

SEC. 30. Neither the legislature, nor any county, city and county, township, school district, or other municipal corporation, shall ever make an appropriation, or pay from any public fund whatever, or grant anything to or in aid of any religious sect, church, creed, or sectarian purpose, or help to support or sustain any school, college, university, hospital, or other institution controlled by any religious creed, church, or sectarian denomination whatever; nor shall any grant or donation of personal property or real estate ever be made by the state, or any city, county and county, town, or other municipal corporation, for any religious creed, church, or sectarian purpose, whatever; *provided*, that nothing in this section shall prevent the legislature granting aid pursuant to section twenty-two of this article.

SEC. 31. The legislature shall have no power to give or to lend, or to authorize the giving or lending, of the credit of the state, or of any county, city and county, city, township, or other political corporation or subdivision of the state now existing, or that may be hereafter established, in aid of or to any person, association, or corporation, whether municipal or otherwise, or to pledge the credit thereof, in any manner whatever, for the payment of the liabilities of any individual, association, municipal or other corporation whatever; nor shall it have power to make any gift, or authorize the making of any gift, of any public money or thing of value to any individual, municipal or other corporation whatever; *provided*, that nothing in this section (shall prevent the legislature granting aid pursuant to section twenty-two of this article; and it shall not have power to authorize the state or any political subdivision thereof, to subscribe for stock, or to become a stockholder in any corporation) shall prevent the legislature granting aid pursuant to section twenty-two of this article; and it shall not have power to authorize the state, or any political subdivision thereof, to subscribe for stock, or to become a stockholder in any corporation whatever; *provided, further*, that irrigation districts for the purpose of acquiring the control of any entire international water system necessary for its use and purposes, a part of which is situated in the United States, and a part thereof in a foreign country, may in the manner authorized by law, acquire the stock of any foreign corporation which is the owner of, or which holds the title to the part of such system situated in a foreign country.

NOTE.—The repetition of the words indicated by parentheses in the above section occurred in the resolution by which the amendment of the above section was proposed to the people. As no change could be made thereafter, the section was voted on and adopted in the above form.

Provided further, that nothing contained in this Constitution shall prohibit the use of state money or credit, in aiding veterans who served in the military or naval service of the United States during time of war, in the acquisition of, or payments for, farms or homes, or in projects of land settlement or in the development of such farms or homes or land settlement projects for the benefit of such veterans.

The California veterans' welfare bond act of 1921 (Statutes of 1921, chapter 578), as enacted at the forty-fourth session of the legislature of the State of California, authorizing the issuance and sale of state bonds in the sum of ten million dollars, for the purpose of creating a fund to carry out the provisions of the California veterans' welfare act, providing land settlement for veterans (Statutes of 1921, chapter 580), and the provisions of the "veterans' farm and home purchase act," providing farm and home aid for veterans (Statutes of 1921, chapter 519), is hereby approved, adopted, legalized, validated and made fully and completely effective irrespective of the vote that may be cast upon the proposition of approving or disapproving such veterans' welfare bond act of 1921 at the general election of November 7, 1922. All provisions of this section shall be self-executing and shall not require any legislative action in furtherance thereof, but this shall not prevent such legislative action. *[Amendment adopted November 7, 1922]*

SEC. 32. The legislature shall have no power to grant, or authorize any county or municipal authority to grant, any extra compensation or allowance to any public officer, agent, servant, or contractor, after service has been rendered, or a contract has been entered into and performed, in whole or in part, nor to pay, or to authorize the payment of, any claim hereafter created against the state, or any county or municipality of the state, under any agreement or contract made without express authority of law; and all such unauthorized agreements or contracts shall be null and void.

SEC. 33. The legislature shall pass laws for the regulation and limitation of the charges for services performed and commodities furnished by telegraph and gas corporations, and the charges by corporations or individuals for storage and wharf-

age in which there is a public use; and where laws shall provide for the selection of any person or officer to regulate and limit such rates, no such person or officer shall be selected by any corporation or individual interested in the business to be regulated, and no person shall be selected who is an officer or stockholder in any such corporation.

Sec. 34. The Governor shall, within the first thirty days of each regular session of the legislature and prior to its recess, submit to the legislature, with an explanatory message, a budget containing a complete plan and itemized statement of all proposed expenditures of the state provided by existing law or recommended by him, and of all its institutions, departments, boards, bureaus, commissions, officers, employees and other agencies, and of all estimated revenues, for each fiscal year of the ensuing biennial period; together with a comparison, as to each item of revenues and expenditures, with the actual revenues and expenditures for the first fiscal year of the existing biennial period and the actual and estimated revenues and expenditures for the second fiscal year thereof. If the proposed expenditures for the ensuing biennial period shall exceed the estimated revenues therefor, the Governor shall recommend the sources from which the additional revenue shall be provided. The Governor, and also the Governor-elect, shall have the power to require any institution, department, board, bureau, commission, officer, employee or other agency to furnish him with any information which he may deem necessary in connection with the budget or to assist him in its preparation. The budget shall be accompanied by an appropriation bill covering the proposed expenditures, to be known as the budget bill. The budget bill shall be introduced immediately into each house of the legislature by the respective chairmen of the committees having to do with appropriations, and shall be subject to all the provisions of section fifteen of this article. The Governor may at any time amend or supplement the budget and propose amendments to the budget bill before or after its enactment, and each such amendment shall be referred in each house to the committee to which the budget bill was originally referred. Until the budget bill has been finally enacted, neither house shall place upon final passage any other appropriation bill, except emergency bills recommended by the Governor, or appropriations for the salaries, mileage and expenses of the senate and assembly. No bill making an appropriation of money, except the budget bill, shall contain more than one item of appropriation, and that for one single and certain purpose to be therein expressed. In any appropriation bill passed by the legislature, the Governor may reduce or eliminate any one or more items of appropriation of money while approving other portions of the bill, whereupon the effect of such action and the further procedure shall be as provided in section sixteen of this article. Section twenty-nine of this article is hereby repealed. In case of conflict between this section and any other portion of this Constitution, the provisions of this section shall govern, except that any item of appropriation in the budget act, other than for the usual current expenses of the state, shall be subject to the referendum. The legislature shall enact all laws necessary or desirable to carry out the purposes of this section, and may enact additional provisions not inconsistent herewith. [*Amendment adopted November 7, 1922*]

Sec. 35. Any person who seeks to influence the vote of a member of the legislature by bribery, promise of reward, intimidation, or any other dishonest means, shall be guilty of lobbying, which is hereby declared a felony; and it shall be the duty of the legislature to provide, by law, for the punishment of this crime. Any member of the legislature who shall be influenced, in his vote or action upon any matter pending before the legislature, by any reward, or promise of future reward, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof, in addition to such punishment as may be provided by law, shall be disfranchised and forever disqualified from holding any office or public trust. Any person may be compelled to testify in any lawful investigation or judicial proceeding against any person who may be charged with having committed the offense of bribery or corrupt solicitation, or with having been influenced in his vote or action, as a member of the legislature, by reward, or promise of future reward, and shall not be permitted to withhold his testimony upon the ground that it may criminate himself, or subject him to public infamy; but such testimony shall not afterwards be used against him in any judicial proceeding, except for perjury in giving such testimony.

Sec. 36. The legislature shall have power to establish a system of state highways or to declare any road a state highway, and to pass all laws necessary or proper to construct and maintain the same, and to extend aid for the construction and maintenance in whole or in part of any county highway. [*New section adopted November 4, 1902.*]

ARTICLE V.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The supreme executive power of this state shall be vested in a chief magistrate, who shall be styled the Governor of the State of California.

SEC. 2. The Governor shall be elected by the qualified electors at the time and places of voting for members of the assembly, and shall hold his office four years from and after the first Monday after the first day of January subsequent to his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

SEC. 3. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor who has not been a citizen of the United States and a resident of this state five years next preceding his election and attained the age of twenty-five years at the time of such election.

SEC. 4. The returns of every election for Governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government, directed to the speaker of the assembly, who shall, during the first week of the session, open and publish them in the presence of both houses of the legislature. The person having the highest number of votes shall be Governor; but in case any two or more have an equal and the highest number of votes, the legislature shall, by joint vote of both houses, choose one of such persons so having an equal and the highest number of votes for Governor.

SEC. 5. The Governor shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, the army and navy of this state.

SEC. 6. He shall transact all executive business with the officers of government, civil and military, and may require information, in writing, from the officers of the executive department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

SEC. 7. He shall see that the laws are faithfully executed.

SEC. 8. When any office shall, from any cause, become vacant, and no mode is provided by the Constitution and law for filling such vacancy, the Governor shall have power to fill such vacancy by granting a commission, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the legislature, or the next election by the people.

SEC. 9. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the legislature by proclamation, stating the purposes for which he has convened it; and when so convened it shall have no power to legislate on any subjects other than those specified in the proclamation, but may provide for the expenses of the session, and other matters incidental thereto.

SEC. 10. He shall communicate, by message to the legislature, at every session, the condition of the state, and recommend such matters as he shall deem expedient.

SEC. 11. In case of a disagreement between the two houses with respect to the time of adjournment, the Governor shall have power to adjourn the legislature to such time as he may think proper; *provided*, it be not beyond the time fixed for the meeting of the next legislature.

SEC. 12. No person shall, while holding any office under the United States, or this state, exercise the office of Governor, except as hereinafter expressly provided.

SEC. 13. There shall be a seal of this state, which shall be kept by the Governor, and used by him officially, and shall be called "The Great Seal of the State of California."

SEC. 14. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the people of the State of California, sealed with the great seal of the state, signed by the Governor, and countersigned by the Secretary of State.

SEC. 15. A Lieutenant Governor shall be elected at the same time and place, and in the same manner, as the Governor, and his term of office and his qualifications shall be the same. He shall be president of the senate, but shall only have a casting vote therein. [*Amendment adopted November 8, 1898*]

SEC. 16. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, or his removal from office, death, inability to discharge the powers and duties of his office, resignation, or absence from the state, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor for the residue of the term, or until the disability shall cease. And should the Lieutenant Governor be impeached, displaced, resign, die, or become incapable of performing the duties of his office, or be absent from the state, the president pro tempore of the senate shall act as Governor until the vacancy in the office of Governor shall be filled at the next general election when members of the legislature shall be chosen, or until such disability of the Lieutenant Governor shall cease. In case of a vacancy in the office of Governor for any of the reasons above named, and neither the Lieutenant Governor nor the president pro tempore of the senate succeed to the powers and duties of Governor, then the powers and duties of such office shall devolve upon the speaker of the assembly, until the office

of Governor shall be filled at such general election. [*Amendment adopted November 8, 1898*]

SEC. 17. A Secretary of State, a Controller, a Treasurer, an Attorney General, and a Surveyor General shall be elected at the same time and places, and in the same manner, as the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and their terms of office shall be the same as that of the Governor.

SEC. 18. The Secretary of State shall keep a correct record of the official acts of the legislative and executive departments of the government, and shall, when required, lay the same, and all matters relative thereto, before either branch of the legislature, and shall perform such other duties as may be assigned him by law.

SEC. 19. The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Controller, Treasurer, Attorney General and Surveyor General shall, at stated times during their continuance in office, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which they shall have been elected, which compensation is hereby fixed for the following officers, as follows: Governor, ten thousand dollars per annum; Lieutenant Governor, four thousand dollars; the Secretary of State, Controller, Treasurer, and Surveyor General, five thousand dollars each per annum, and the Attorney General, six thousand dollars per annum, such compensation to be in full for all services by them respectively rendered in any official capacity or employment whatsoever during their respective terms of office; *provided, however*, that the legislature may, by law, diminish the compensation of any or all of such officers, but in no case shall have the power to increase the same above the sums hereby fixed by this Constitution. No salary shall be authorized by law for clerical service in any office provided for in this article, exceeding eighteen hundred dollars per annum for each clerk employed. The legislature may, in its discretion, abolish the office of Surveyor General; and none of the officers hereinbefore named shall receive for their own use any fees or perquisites for the performance of any official duty. [*Amendment adopted November 3, 1908*]

SEC. 20. United States senators shall be elected by the people of the state in the manner provided by law. [*Amendment adopted November 3, 1914*]

ARTICLE VI.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the state shall be vested in the senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, in a supreme court, district courts of appeal, superior courts, such municipal courts as may be established in any city or city and county, and such inferior courts as the legislature may establish in any incorporated city or town, township, county or city and county. [*Amendment adopted November 4, 1924*]

SEC. 2. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and six associate justices. The court may sit in departments and in bank, and shall always be open for the transaction of business. There shall be two departments, denominated, respectively, Department One and Department Two. The chief justice shall assign three of the associate justices to each department, and such assignment may be changed by him from time to time. The associate justices shall be competent to sit in either department, and may interchange with each other by agreement among themselves, or as ordered by the chief justice. Each of the departments shall have the power to hear and determine causes, and all questions arising therein, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained in relation to the court in bank. The presence of three justices shall be necessary to transact any business in either of the departments, except such as may be done at chambers, and the concurrence of three justices shall be necessary to pronounce a judgment. The chief justice shall apportion the business to the departments, and may, in his discretion, order any cause pending before the court to be heard and decided by the court in bank. The order may be made before or after judgment pronounced by a department; but where a cause has been allotted to one of the departments, and a judgment pronounced thereon, the order must be made within thirty days after such judgment, and concurred in by two associate justices, and if so made it shall have the effect to vacate and set aside the judgment. Any four justices may, either before or after judgment by a department, order a case to be heard in bank. If the order be not made within the time above limited, the judgment shall be final. No judgment by a department shall become final until the expiration of the period of thirty days aforesaid, unless approved by the chief justice, in writing, with the concurrence of two associate justices. The chief justice may convene the court in bank at any time, and shall be the presiding justice of the court when so convened. The concurrence

of four justices present at the argument shall be necessary to pronounce a judgment in bank; but if four justices, so present, do not concur in a judgment, then all the justices qualified to sit in the cause shall hear the argument; but to render a judgment a concurrence of four judges shall be necessary. In the determination of causes, all decisions of the court, in bank or in department, shall be given in writing, and the grounds of the decision shall be stated. The chief justice may sit in either department, and shall preside when so sitting, but the justices assigned to each department shall select one of their number as presiding justice. In case of the absence of the chief justice from the place at which the court is held, or his inability to act, the associate justices shall select one of their own number to perform the duties and exercise the powers of the chief justice during such absence or inability to act.

SEC. 3. The chief justice and the associate justices shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state at large at the general state elections, at the time and places at which state officers are elected; and the term of office shall be twelve years from and after the first Monday after the first day of January next succeeding their election; *provided*, that the six associate justices elected at the first election shall, at their first meeting, so classify themselves, by lot, that two of them shall go out of office at the end of four years, two of them at the end of eight years, and two of them at the end of twelve years, and an entry of such classification shall be made in the minutes of the court in bank, signed by them, and a duplicate thereof shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State. If a vacancy occur in the office of a justice, the Governor shall appoint a person to hold the office until the election and qualification of a justice to fill the vacancy, which election shall take place at the next succeeding general election, and the justice so elected shall hold the office for the remainder of the unexpired term. The first election of the justices shall be at the first general election after the adoption and ratification of this Constitution.

SEC. 4. The supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction on appeal from the superior courts in all cases in equity, except such as arise in justices' courts; also, in all cases at law which involve the title or possession of real estate, or the legality of any tax, impost, assessment, toll, or municipal fine, or in which the demand, exclusive of interest, or the value of the property in controversy, amounts to two thousand dollars; also, in all such probate matters as may be provided by law; also, on questions of law alone, in all criminal cases where judgment of death has been rendered; the said court shall also have appellate jurisdiction in all cases, matters and proceedings pending before a district court of appeal, which shall be ordered by the supreme court to be transferred to itself for hearing and decision, as hereinafter provided. The said court shall also have power to issue writs of mandamus, certiorari, prohibition, and habeas corpus, and all other writs necessary or proper to the complete exercise of its appellate jurisdiction. Each of the justices shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus to any part of the state, upon petition by or on behalf of any person held in actual custody, and may make such writs returnable before himself or the supreme court, or before any district court of appeal, or before any judge thereof, or before any superior court in the state, or before any judge thereof.

The state is hereby divided into three appellate districts, in each of which there shall be a district court of appeal.

The courts of appeal for the first and second appellate districts shall each consist of two divisions of three justices each.

The court of the third appellate district shall consist of three justices.

The district courts of appeal as existing immediately prior to the general election of the year one thousand nine hundred eighteen shall not be affected as to the officers or terms of office of the justices thereof by the amendment of this section at that election; and the justices of the district courts of appeal of districts of the first and second districts at the time of said general election shall constitute division one of each of said districts respectively. Each of such divisions shall constitute and shall exercise all of the powers of a district court of appeal.

The first district shall embrace the following counties: San Francisco, Marin, Contra Costa, Alameda, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Fresno, Santa Cruz, Monterey and San Benito.

The second district shall embrace the following counties: Tulare, Kings, San Luis Obispo, Kern, Inyo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Orange, Riverside, San Diego and Imperial.

The third district shall embrace the following counties: Del Norte, Siskiyou, Modoc, Humboldt, Trinity, Shasta, Lassen, Tehama, Plumas, Mendocino, Lake, Colusa, Glenn, Butte, Sierra, Sutter, Yuba, Nevada, Sonoma, Napa, Yolo, Placer, Solano, Sacramento, El Dorado, San Joaquin, Amador, Calaveras, Stanislaus, Mariposa, Madera, Merced, Tuolumne, Alpine and Mono.

The supreme court, by orders entered in its minutes, may from time to time remove one or more counties from one appellate district to another, but no county not contiguous to another county of a district shall be added to such district.

Said district courts of appeal shall hold their regular sessions respectively at San Francisco, Los Angeles and Sacramento, and they shall always be open for the transaction of business.

The district courts of appeal shall have appellate jurisdiction on appeal from the superior courts in all cases at law in which the demand, exclusive of interest, or the value of the property in controversy, amounts to three hundred dollars, and does not amount to two thousand dollars; also, in all cases of forcible and unlawful entry and detainer (except such as arise in justices' courts), in proceedings in insolvency, and in actions to prevent or abate a nuisance; in proceedings of mandamus, certiorari and prohibition, usurpation of office, contesting elections and eminent domain, and in such other special proceedings as may be provided by law (excepting cases in which appellate jurisdiction is given to the supreme court); also, on questions of law alone, in all criminal cases prosecuted by indictment or information in a court of record, excepting criminal cases where judgment of death has been rendered. The said courts shall also have appellate jurisdiction in all cases, matters, and proceedings pending before the supreme court which shall be ordered by the supreme court to be transferred to a district court of appeal for hearing and decision. The said courts shall also have power to issue writs of mandamus, certiorari, prohibition and habeas corpus, and all other writs necessary or proper to the complete exercise of their appellate jurisdiction. Each of the justices thereof shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus to any part of his appellate district upon petition by or on behalf of any person held in actual custody, and may make such writs returnable before himself or the district court of appeal of his district, or before any superior court within his district, or before any judge thereof.

The supreme court shall have power to order any cause pending before the supreme court to be heard and determined by a district court of appeal, and to order any cause pending before a district court of appeal to be heard and determined by the supreme court. The order last mentioned may be made before judgment has been pronounced by a district court of appeal, or within thirty days after such judgment shall have become final therein. The judgments of the district courts of appeal shall become final therein upon the expiration of thirty days after the same shall have been pronounced.

The supreme court shall have power to order causes pending before a district court of appeal for one district to be transferred to the district court of appeal of another district, or from one division thereof to another, for hearing and decision.

The justices of the district courts of appeal shall be elected by the qualified electors within their respective districts at the general state elections; and the term of office of said justices shall be twelve years from and after the first day of January next succeeding their election.

Upon the adoption by the people of this section by amendment at the general election of the year one thousand nine hundred eighteen, the Governor shall appoint six persons to serve as justices of the district courts of appeal—three as justices of division two of the first appellate district, and three as justices of division two of the second appellate district—from and after their qualification and until the next general election and qualification of their successors. The justices of divisions two of the first and second appellate districts elected as above provided, shall so classify themselves by lot that one of them shall go out of office at the end of four years, one of them at the end of eight years, and one of them at the end of twelve years, and entry of such classification shall be made in the minutes of said division, signed by the three justices thereof, and a duplicate thereof filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

If any vacancy occur in the office of a justice of the district courts of appeal, the Governor shall appoint a person to hold office until the election and qualification of a justice to fill the vacancy. Such election shall take place at the next succeeding general state election, as aforesaid; the justice then elected shall hold office for the unexpired term; *provided*, that whenever the term of office of the justice whose place is filled by appointment is fixed by law to expire on the first Monday of January after the next succeeding general election, then the person so appointed to fill the vacancy shall hold office for the remainder of such unexpired term.

One of the justices of each of the district courts of appeal, and of each division of said courts, shall be the presiding justice thereof, and as such shall be appointed or elected, as the case may be.

The presence of two justices shall be necessary for the transaction of any business by such court except such as may be done at chambers, and the concurrence of two justices shall be necessary to pronounce a judgment.

Whenever any justice of the supreme court is for any reason disqualified or unable to act in a cause pending before it, the remaining justices may select one of the justices of a district court of appeal or a judge of the superior court to act pro tempore in the place of the justice so disqualified or unable to act.

Whenever any justice of a district court of appeal, or any division thereof, is for any reason disqualified or unable to act in any cause pending before it, the other justices of said court or division may appoint a justice of a district court of appeal of another district or division, or a judge of the superior court who has not acted in the cause in a court below, to act pro tempore in the place of the justice so disqualified or unable to act.

No appeal taken to the supreme court or to a district court of appeal shall be dismissed for the reason only that the same was not taken to the proper court, but the cause shall be transferred to the proper court upon such terms as to costs or otherwise as may be just, and shall be proceeded with therein as if regularly appealed thereto.

All statutes now in force allowing, providing for or regulating appeals to the supreme court shall apply to appeals to the district courts of appeal so far as such statutes are not inconsistent with this article and until the legislature shall otherwise provide.

The supreme court shall make and adopt rules not inconsistent with law for the government of the supreme court and of the district courts of appeal and of the officers thereof, and for regulating the practice in said courts, and for the distribution of causes between the divisions of said court. [*Amendment adopted November 5, 1918*]

SEC. 4. No judgment shall be set aside, or new trial granted, in any case, on the ground of misdirection of the jury, or of the improper admission or rejection of evidence, or for any error as to any matter of pleading, or for any error as to any matter of procedure, unless, after an examination of the entire cause, including the evidence, the court shall be of the opinion that the error complained of has resulted in a miscarriage of justice. [*Amendment adopted November 3, 1914*]

SEC. 5. The superior courts shall have original jurisdiction in all cases in equity and in all cases at law, which involve the title or possession of real property, or the legality of any tax, impost, assessment, toll, or municipal fine, and in all other cases, except as hereinafter provided, in which the demand, exclusive of interest, or the value of the property in controversy, amounts to three hundred dollars, and in all criminal cases amounting to a felony, and in all cases of misdemeanor not otherwise provided for; of actions for forcible or unlawful entry or detainer, except as otherwise provided in this article; of proceedings in insolvency; of actions to prevent or abate a nuisance; of all matters of probate; of divorce and for annulment of marriage; and of all such special cases and proceedings as are not otherwise provided for; and said courts shall have the power of naturalization, and to issue papers therefor.

The superior courts shall have appellate jurisdiction in such cases arising in municipal and other inferior courts in their respective counties or cities and counties as may be prescribed by law. The legislature may, in addition to any other appellate jurisdiction of the superior courts, also provide for the establishment of appellate departments of the superior court in any county or city and county wherein any municipal court is established, and for the constitution, regulation, jurisdiction, government and procedure of such appellate departments, and for the hearing and determination by district courts of appeal of causes in which judgment has been rendered by the superior court or an appellate department thereof; *provided, however*, that the appellate jurisdiction of appellate departments of the superior court and of district courts of appeal shall not extend to the hearing and determination of actions at law in which the demand, exclusive of interest, is less than three hundred dollars, nor to actions of forcible or unlawful entry or detainer when the rental value is twenty-five dollars or less per month, and in which the whole amount of damages claimed is two hundred dollars or less. Superior courts and municipal courts shall always be open, legal holidays and non-judicial days excepted. The process of superior courts shall extend to all parts of the state; *provided*, that all actions for the recovery of the possession of, quieting the title to, or for the enforcement of liens upon real estate, shall be commenced in the county in which the real estate, or any part thereof, affected by such action or actions, is situated. Said superior courts, and their judges, shall have power to issue writs

of mandamus, certiorari, prohibition, quo warranto, and habeas corpus on petition by or on behalf of any person in actual custody, in their respective counties. Injunctions and writs of prohibition may be issued and served on legal holidays and non-judicial days. The process of any municipal court shall extend to all parts of the county or city and county in which the city is situated where such court is established, and to such other parts of the state as may be provided by law, and such process may be executed or enforced in such manner as the legislature shall provide. [*Amendment adopted November 4, 1924*]

SEC. 6. There shall be in each of the organized counties, or cities and counties, of the state, a superior court, for each of which at least one judge shall be elected by the qualified electors of the county, or city and county, at the general state election; *provided*, that until otherwise ordered by the legislature, only one judge shall be elected for the counties of Yuba and Sutter, and that in the city and county of San Francisco there shall be elected twelve judges of the superior court, any one or more of whom may hold court. There may be as many sessions of said court, at the same time, as there are judges thereof. The said judges shall choose, from their own number, a presiding judge, who may be removed at their pleasure. He shall distribute the business of the court among the judges thereof, and prescribe the order of business. The judgments, orders, and proceedings of any session of the superior court held by any one or more of the judges of said courts, respectively, shall be equally effectual as if all the judges of said respective courts presided at such session. In each of the counties of Sacramento, San Joaquin, Los Angeles, Sonoma, Santa Clara, and Alameda there shall be elected two such judges. The term of office of judges of the superior courts shall be six years from and after the first Monday of January next succeeding their election; *provided*, that the twelve judges of the superior court elected in the city and county of San Francisco, at the first election held under this Constitution, shall at their first meeting so classify themselves, by lot, that four of them shall go out of office at the end of two years, and four of them shall go out of office at the end of four years, and four of them shall go out of office at the end of six years, and an entry of such classification shall be made in the minutes of the court, signed by them, and a duplicate thereof filed in the office of the Secretary of State. The first election of judges of the superior courts shall take place at the first general election held after the adoption and ratification of this Constitution. If a vacancy occur in the office of judge of a superior court, the Governor shall appoint a person to hold the office until the election and qualification of a judge to fill the vacancy, which election shall take place at the next succeeding general election, and the judge so elected shall hold office for the remainder of the unexpired term.

SEC. 7. In any county, or city and county, other than the city and county of San Francisco, in which there shall be more than one judge of the superior court, the judges of such court may hold as many sessions of said court at the same time as there are judges thereof, and shall apportion the business among themselves as equally as may be.

SEC. 8. A judge of any superior court may hold a superior court in any county, at the request of a judge of the superior court thereof, and upon the request of the Governor it shall be his duty so to do. But a cause in the superior court may be tried by a judge pro tempore, who must be a member of the bar, agreed upon in writing by the parties litigant, or their attorneys of record, approved by the court, and sworn to try the cause, and the person so selected shall be empowered to act in such capacity in all further proceedings in any suit or proceedings tried before him until the final determination thereof. There may be as many sessions of a superior court at the same time as there are judges thereof, including any judge or judges acting upon request, or any judge or judges pro tempore. The judgments, orders, acts and proceedings of any session of any superior court held by one or more judges acting upon request, or judge or judges pro tempore, shall be equally effective as if the judge or all of the judges of such court presided at such session. [*Amendment adopted November 7, 1922*]

SEC. 9. The legislature shall have no power to grant leave of absence to any judicial officer; and any such officer who shall absent himself from the state for more than sixty consecutive days shall be deemed to have forfeited his office. The legislature of the state may, at any time, two-thirds of the members of the senate and two-thirds of the members of the assembly voting therefor, increase or diminish the number of judges of the superior court in any county, or city and county, in the state; *provided*, that no such reduction shall affect any judge who has been elected.

SEC. 10. Justices of the supreme court, and of the district courts of appeal, and judges of the superior courts may be removed by concurrent resolution of both

houses of the legislature adopted by a two-thirds vote of each house. All other judicial officers, except justices of the peace, may be removed by the senate on the recommendation of the Governor; but no removal shall be made by virtue of this section unless the cause thereof be entered on the journal, nor unless the party complained of has been served with a copy of the complaint against him and shall have had an opportunity of being heard in his defense. On the question of removal the ayes and noes shall be entered on the journal. [*Amendment adopted November 8, 1904*]

SEC. 11. The legislature shall determine the number of each of the inferior courts in incorporated cities or towns, and in townships, counties, or cities and counties, according to the population thereof and the number of judges or justices thereof, and shall fix by law the powers, duties and responsibilities of each of such courts and of the judges or justices thereof; *provided*, such powers shall not in any case trench upon the jurisdiction of the several courts of record, except that the legislature shall provide that said courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the superior courts in cases of forcible entry and detainer, where the rental value does not exceed seventy-five dollars per month, and where the whole amount of damages claimed does not exceed three hundred dollars, and in cases to enforce and foreclose liens on personal property when neither the amount of liens nor the value of the property amounts to three hundred dollars. [*Amendment adopted November 4, 1924*]

SEC. 11. In any city and county and in any city which is governed under a charter framed and adopted under the authority of this Constitution containing a population of more than forty thousand inhabitants, as ascertained by the last preceding census taken under the authority of the Congress of the United States, a municipal court may be established as in this article provided, anything in this Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding. For each such municipal court at least one judge shall be elected by the qualified electors of the city or city and county at the general municipal election, and such additional judges as shall be determined by the legislature. In any city, or city and county, in which there shall be more than one judge of a municipal court, the judges of such court may hold as many sessions of such court at the same time as there are judges thereof, and the business thereof shall be apportioned among the judges thereof in the manner prescribed by law. Municipal courts shall have original jurisdiction, except as herein-after provided, in all cases at law in which the demand, exclusive of interest, or the value of the property in controversy, amounts to one thousand dollars or less, and of actions of forcible or unlawful entry or detainer where the rental value is one hundred dollars or less per month, and where the whole amount of damages claimed is one thousand dollars or less, and in cases to enforce and foreclose liens on personal property where the amount of such liens or the value of the property is one thousand dollars or less, and in all criminal cases amounting to misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment in the city or city and county or county jail, or punishable by fine or such imprisonment. The legislature may, however, provide for the establishment of courts inferior to municipal courts in cities and cities and counties where municipal courts are established; *provided, however*, that the jurisdiction of such inferior courts shall not extend to cases in which the claim or demand is more than fifty dollars.

The legislature shall determine the number of each of the inferior courts in incorporated towns, and in townships or counties, or in incorporated cities or cities and counties, where there is no municipal court, according to the population thereof, and the number of judges or justices thereof, and shall fix by law the powers, jurisdiction, duties and responsibilities of each of such inferior courts and of the judges or justices thereof, and until such inferior courts are otherwise so determined and provided for, such inferior courts now existing shall, until otherwise provided by law, continue in all respects as established at the time of the adoption of this amendment; *provided*, that the powers of such inferior courts shall not in any case trench upon the jurisdiction of the several courts of record, except that the legislature shall provide that said courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the superior courts in cases of forcible or unlawful entry or detainer, when the rental value does not exceed seventy-five dollars per month, and where the whole amount of damages claimed does not exceed three hundred dollars, and in cases to enforce and foreclose liens on personal property when neither the amount of liens nor the value of the property amounts to three hundred dollars.

The legislature shall provide by general law for the constitution, regulation, government and procedure of municipal courts, and for the jurisdiction thereof except in the particulars otherwise specified in this section, and for the establishment of municipal courts in cities or cities and counties governed under charters framed

and adopted under the authority of this Constitution, and having the population hereinbefore in this section specified. Upon the taking effect of such general law, a municipal court may be established in any such city or city and county whenever the charter thereof or amendment to such charter shall provide that there shall be a municipal court therein, or whenever the assent of a majority of the qualified electors of such city or city and county voting upon the question of the establishment of such municipal court, and expressed in such manner and form as the legislature shall by general law prescribe, is given to the establishment thereof. The manner in which, the time at which, the term for which the judges, clerks and other attaches of municipal courts shall be elected or appointed, the number and qualifications of said judges and of the clerks and other attaches, except as such matters are otherwise provided in this article, shall be prescribed by the legislature. The compensation of the justices or judges of all courts of record, shall be fixed and the payment thereof prescribed by the legislature.

In any city or in any city and county where such municipal court has been established, and in townships situated in whole or in part in such city or city and county, there shall be no other court inferior to the superior court except as herein provided; and pending actions, trials, and all pending business of inferior courts within such city or city and county or township, upon the establishment of any such municipal court, shall unless otherwise provided by law be transferred to and become pending in such municipal court, and all records of such inferior courts be transferred to and thereafter be and become records of such municipal court.

Upon the establishment of any such municipal court, and until the first election and the qualification of the judge or judges thereof and the first appointment and the qualification of the clerks and other attaches thereof, the judges or justices and the clerks and other attaches of any existing inferior courts in such city or city and county or township shall become and act as the judges, clerks and attaches respectively of such municipal court. Whenever any city having a municipal court is formed into a consolidated city and county with the combined powers of a city and county, under proceedings therefor as elsewhere in this Constitution provided, such municipal court shall thereupon and thereby be and become the municipal court of such city and county, and the provisions of this article applicable to municipal courts in cities shall be applicable to the municipal court of such city and county. [*Amendment adopted November 4, 1924*]

SEC. 12. The supreme court, the district courts of appeal, the superior courts, the municipal courts, and such other courts as the legislature shall prescribe, shall be courts of record. [*Amendment adopted November 4, 1924*]

SEC. 13. The legislature shall fix by law the jurisdiction of any inferior courts which may be established in pursuance of section one of this article, and shall fix by law the powers, duties, and responsibilities of the judges thereof.

SEC. 14. The county clerks shall be ex officio clerks of the courts of record, other than municipal courts, in and for their respective counties or cities and counties. The legislature may also provide for the appointment, by the several superior courts, of one or more commissioners in their respective counties, or cities and counties, with authority to perform chamber business of the judges of the superior courts, to take depositions, and to perform such other business connected with the administration of justice as may be prescribed by law. [*Amendment adopted November 4, 1924*]

SEC. 15. No judicial officer, except court commissioners, shall receive to his own use any fees or perquisites of office; *provided*, that justices of the peace now holding office shall receive to their own use such fees as are now allowed by law during the terms for which they have been elected. [*Amendment adopted October 10, 1911*]

SEC. 16. The legislature shall provide for the speedy publication of such opinions of the supreme court and of the district courts of appeal as the supreme court may deem expedient, and all opinions shall be free for publication by any person. [*Amendment adopted November 8, 1904*]

SEC. 17. The justices of the supreme court and of the district courts of appeal, and the judges of the superior courts, shall severally, at stated times during their continuance in office, receive for their service such compensation as is or shall be provided by law. The salaries of the judges of the superior court, in all counties having but one judge, and in all counties in which the terms of the judges of the superior court expire at the same time, shall not hereafter be increased or diminished after their election, nor during the term for which they shall have been elected. Upon the adoption of this amendment the salaries then established by law shall be paid uniformly to the justices and judges then in office. The salaries of the justices of the supreme court and of the district courts of appeal shall be paid

by the state. One-half of the salary of each superior court judge shall be paid by the state; and the other half thereof shall be paid by the county for which he is elected. On and after the first day of January, A. D. one thousand nine hundred and seven, the justices of the supreme court shall each receive an annual salary of eight thousand dollars, and the justices of the several district courts of appeal shall each receive an annual salary of seven thousand dollars; the said salaries to be payable monthly. [*Amendment adopted November 6, 1906*]

SEC. 18. The justices of the supreme court, and of the district courts of appeal, and the judges of the superior courts and of the municipal courts shall be ineligible to any other office or public employment than a judicial office or employment during the term for which they shall have been elected or appointed, and no justice or judge of a court of record shall practice law in any court of the state during his continuance in office. [*Amendment adopted November 4, 1924*]

SEC. 19. Judges shall not charge juries with respect to matters of fact, but may state the testimony and declare the law.

SEC. 20. The style of process shall be "The People of the State of California," and all prosecutions shall be conducted in their name and by their authority.

SEC. 21. The supreme court shall appoint a clerk of the supreme court; *provided, however,* that any person elected to the office of clerk of the supreme court before the adoption hereof, shall continue to hold such office until the expiration of the term for which he may have been elected. Said court may also appoint a reporter and not more than three assistant reporters of the decisions of the supreme court and of the district courts of appeal. Each of the district courts of appeal shall appoint its own clerk. All the officers herein mentioned shall hold office and be removable at the pleasure of the courts by which they are severally appointed, and they shall receive such compensation as shall be prescribed by law, and discharge such duties as shall be prescribed by law, or by the rules or orders of the courts by which they are severally appointed. [*Amendment adopted October 10, 1911*]

SEC. 22. No judge of a court of record shall practice law in any court of this state during his continuance in office.

SEC. 23. No person shall be eligible to the office of a justice of the supreme court, or of a district court of appeal, or of a judge of a superior court, or of a municipal court, unless he shall have been admitted to practice before the supreme court of the state for a period of at least five years immediately preceding his election or appointment to such office. [*Amendment adopted November 4, 1924*]

SEC. 24. No justice of the supreme court nor of a district court of appeal, nor any judge of a superior court nor of a municipal court shall draw or receive any monthly salary unless he shall make and subscribe an affidavit before an officer entitled to administer oaths, that no cause in his court remains pending and undetermined that has been submitted for decision for a period of ninety days. In the determination of causes all decisions of the supreme court and of the district courts of appeal shall be given in writing, and the grounds of the decision shall be stated. [*Amendment adopted November 4, 1924*]

SEC. 25. The present supreme court commission shall be abolished at the expiration of its present term of office, and no supreme court commission shall be created or provided for after January 1, A. D. 1905. [*New section adopted November 8, 1904*]

ARTICLE VII.

PARDONING POWER.

SECTION 1. The Governor shall have the power to grant reprieves, pardons, and commutations of sentence, after conviction, for all offenses except treason and cases of impeachment, upon such conditions, and with such restrictions and limitations, as he may think proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. Upon conviction for treason, the Governor shall have power to suspend the execution of the sentence until the case shall be reported to the legislature at its next meeting, when the legislature shall either pardon, direct the execution of the sentence, or grant a further reprieve. The Governor shall communicate to the legislature, at the beginning of every session every case of reprieve or pardon granted, stating the name of the convict, the crime for which he was convicted, the sentence, its date, the date of the pardon or reprieve, and the reasons for granting the same. Neither the Governor nor the legislature shall have power to grant pardons, or commutations of sentence, in any case where the convict has been twice convicted of a felony, unless upon the written recommendation of a majority of the judges of the supreme court.

ARTICLE VIII.

MILITIA.

SECTION 1. The legislature shall provide, by law, for organizing and disciplining the militia, in such manner as it may deem expedient, not incompatible with the Constitution and laws of the United States. Officers of the militia shall be elected or appointed in such manner as the legislature shall, from time to time, direct, and shall be commissioned by the Governor. The Governor shall have power to call forth the militia to execute the laws of the state, to suppress insurrections, and repel invasious.

SEC. 2. All military organizations provided for by this Constitution, or any law of this state, and receiving state support, shall, while under arms, either for ceremony or duty, carry no device, banner, or flag of any state or nation, except that of the United States or the State of California.

ARTICLE IX.

EDUCATION.

SECTION 1. A general diffusion of knowledge and intelligence being essential to the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people, the legislature shall encourage by all suitable means the promotion of intellectual, scientific, moral and agricultural improvement.

SEC. 2. A superintendent of public instruction shall, at each gubernatorial election after the adoption of this Constitution, be elected by the qualified electors of the state. He shall receive a salary equal to that of the Secretary of State, and shall enter upon the duties of his office on the first Monday after the first day of January next succeeding his election.

SEC. 3. A superintendent of schools for each county shall be elected by the qualified electors thereof at each gubernatorial election; *provided*, that the legislature may authorize two or more counties to unite and elect one superintendent for the counties so uniting.

SEC. 4. The proceeds of all lands that have been or may be granted by the United States to this state for the support of common schools, which may be, or may have been, sold or disposed of, and the five hundred thousand acres of land granted to the new states under an act of Congress distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the several states of the Union, approved A. D. one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and all estates of deceased persons who may have died without leaving a will or heir, and also such per cent as may be granted, or may have been granted, by Congress on the sale of lands in this state, shall be and remain a perpetual fund, the interest of which, together with all the rents of the unsold lands, and such other means as the legislature may provide, shall be inviolably appropriated to the support of common schools throughout the state.

SEC. 5. The legislature shall provide for a system of common schools, by which a free school shall be kept up and supported in each district at least six months in every year, after the first year in which a school has been established.

SEC. 6. The public school system shall include day and evening elementary schools, and such day and evening secondary schools, technical schools, kindergarten schools and normal schools or teachers' colleges, as may be established by the legislature, or by municipal or district authority.

The legislature shall add to the state school fund such other means from the revenues of the state as shall provide in said fund for distribution in each school year in such manner as the legislature shall provide an amount not less than thirty dollars per pupil in average daily attendance in the day and evening elementary schools in the public school system during the next preceding school year.

The legislature shall provide a state high school fund from the revenues of the state for the support of day and evening secondary and technical schools, which for each school year, shall provide for distribution in such manner as the legislature shall provide an amount not less than thirty dollars per pupil in average daily attendance in the day and evening secondary and technical schools in the public school system during the next preceding school year.

The legislature shall provide for the levying of a county, and city and county, elementary school tax, by the board of supervisors of each county, and city and county, sufficient in amount to produce a sum of money not less than the amount of money to be received during the current school year from the state for the support of the public day and evening elementary schools of the county, or city and county; *provided*, that said elementary school tax levied by any board of supervisors shall produce not less than thirty dollars per pupil in average daily attend-

ance in the public day and evening elementary schools of the county, or city and county, during the next preceding school year.

The legislature shall provide for the levying of a county, and city and county, high school tax by the board of supervisors of each county, and city and county sufficient in amount to produce a sum of money not less than twice the amount of money to be received during the current school year from the state for the support of the public day and evening secondary and technical schools of the county, or city and county; *provided*, that the high school tax levied by the board of supervisors shall produce not less than sixty dollars per pupil in average daily attendance in the public day and evening secondary schools of the county, or city and county, during the next preceding school year.

The legislature shall provide for the levying of school district taxes by the board of supervisors of each county, and city and county, for the support of public elementary schools, secondary schools, technical schools, and kindergarten schools, or for any other public school purpose authorized by the legislature.

The entire amount of money provided by the state, and not less than sixty per cent of the amount of money provided by county, or city and county, school taxes shall be applied exclusively to the payment of public school teachers' salaries.

The revenues provided for the public school system for the school year ending June 30, 1921, shall not be affected by this amendment except as the legislature may provide. [*Amendment adopted November 2, 1920*]

SEC. 6½. Nothing in this Constitution contained shall forbid the formation of districts for school purposes situate in more than one county or the issuance of bonds by such districts under such general laws as have been or may hereafter be prescribed by the legislature; and the officers mentioned in such laws shall be authorized to levy and assess such taxes and perform all such other acts as may be prescribed therein for the purpose of paying such bonds and carrying out the other powers conferred upon such districts; *provided*, that all such bonds shall be issued subject to the limitations prescribed in section eighteen of article eleven hereof. [*New section adopted November 7, 1922*]

SEC. 7. The legislature shall provide for the appointment or election of a state board of education, and said board shall provide, compile, or cause to be compiled, and adopt, a uniform series of textbooks for use in the day and evening elementary schools throughout the state. The state board may cause such textbooks, when adopted, to be printed and published by the superintendent of state printing, at the state printing office; and wherever and however such textbooks may be printed and published, they shall be furnished and distributed by the state free of cost or any charge whatever, to all children attending the day and evening elementary schools of the state, under such conditions as the legislature shall prescribe. The textbooks, so adopted, shall continue in use not less than four years, without any change or alteration whatsoever which will require or necessitate the furnishing of new books to such pupils, and said state board shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law. The legislature shall provide for a board of education in each county in the state. The county superintendents and the county boards of education shall have control of the examination of teachers and the granting of teachers' certificates within their respective jurisdictions. [*Amendment adopted November 5, 1912*]

SEC. 8. No public money shall ever be appropriated for the support of any sectarian or denominational school, or any school not under the exclusive control of the officers of the public schools; nor shall any sectarian or denominational doctrine be taught, or instruction thereon be permitted, directly or indirectly, in any of the common schools of this state.

SEC. 9. The University of California shall constitute a public trust, to be administered by the existing corporation known as "The Regents of the University of California," with full powers of organization and government, subject only to such legislative control as may be necessary to insure compliance with the terms of the endowments of the university and the security of its funds. Said corporation shall be in form a board composed of eight ex officio members, to wit: the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the speaker of the assembly, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the president of the state board of agriculture, the president of the Mechanics Institute of San Francisco, the president of the alumni association of the university and the acting president of the university, and sixteen appointive members appointed by the Governor; *provided, however*, that the present appointive members shall hold office until the expiration of their present terms. The term of the appointive members shall be sixteen years: the terms of two appointive members to expire as heretofore on March first of every even-numbered calendar year, and in case of any vacancy the term of office of the appointee to fill such vacancy, who shall be appointed by the

Governor, to be for the balance of the term as to which such vacancy exists. Said corporation shall be vested with the legal title and the management and disposition of the property of the university and of property held for its benefit and shall have the power to take and hold, either by purchase or by donation, or gift, testamentary or otherwise, or in any other manner, without restriction, all real and personal property for the benefit of the university or incidentally to its conduct. Said corporation shall also have all the powers necessary or convenient for the effective administration of its trust, including the power to sue and to be sued, to use a seal, and to delegate to its committees or to the faculty of the university, or to others, such authority or functions as it may deem wise; *provided*, that all moneys derived from the sale of public lands donated to this state by act of Congress approved July 2, 1862 (and the several acts amendatory thereof), shall be invested as provided by said acts of Congress and the income from said moneys shall be inviolably appropriated to the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college of agriculture, where the leading objects shall be (without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics) to teach such branches of learning as are related to scientific and practical agriculture and mechanic arts, in accordance with the requirements and conditions of said acts of Congress; and the legislature shall provide that if, through neglect, misappropriation, or any other contingency, any portion of the funds so set apart shall be diminished or lost, the state shall replace such portion so lost or misappropriated, so that the principal thereof shall remain forever undiminished. The university shall be entirely independent of all political or sectarian influence and kept free therefrom in the appointment of its regents and in the administration of its affairs, and no person shall be debarred admission to any department of the university on account of sex. [*Amendment adopted November 5, 1918*]

SEC. 10. The trusts and estates created for the founding, endowment, and maintenance of the Leland Stanford Junior University, under and in accordance with "An act to advance learning," etc., approved March ninth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, by the endowment grant executed by Leland Stanford and Jane Lathrop Stanford on the eleventh day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and recorded in liber eighty-three of deeds, at page twenty-three *et seq.*, records of Santa Clara County, and by the amendments of such grant, and by gifts, grants, bequests, and devises supplementary thereto, and by confirmatory grants, are permitted, approved, and confirmed. The board of trustees of the Leland Stanford Junior University, as such, or in the name of the institution, or by other intelligible designation of the trustees or of the institution, may receive property, real or personal, and wherever situated, by gift, grant, devise, or bequest, for the benefit of the institution, or of any department thereof, and such property, unless otherwise provided, shall be held by the trustees of the Leland Stanford Junior University upon the trusts provided for in the grant founding the university, and amendments thereof, and grants, bequests, and devises supplementary thereto. The legislature, by special act, may grant to the trustees of the Leland Stanford Junior University corporate powers and privileges, but it shall not thereby alter their tenure, or limit their powers or obligations as trustees. All property now or hereafter held in trust for the founding, maintenance, or benefit of the Leland Stanford Junior University, or of any department thereof, may be exempted by special act from state taxation, and all personal property so held, the Palo Alto farm as described in the endowment grant to the trustees of the university, and all other real property so held and used by the university for educational purposes exclusively, may be similarly exempted from county and municipal taxation; *provided*, that residents of California shall be charged no fees for tuition unless such fees be authorized by act of the legislature. [*New section adopted November 6, 1900*]

SEC. 11. All property now or hereafter belonging to "The California School of Mechanical Arts," an institution founded and endowed by the late James Lick to educate males and females in the practical arts of life, and incorporated under the laws of the State of California, November twenty-third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, having its school buildings located in the city and county of San Francisco, shall be exempt from taxation. The trustees of said institution must annually report their proceedings and financial accounts to the Governor. The legislature may modify, suspend, and revive at will the exemption from taxation herein given. [*New section adopted November 6, 1900*]

SEC. 12. All property now or hereafter belonging to the "California Academy of Sciences," an institution for the advancement of science and maintenance of a free museum, and chiefly endowed by the late James Lick, and incorporated under the laws of the State of California, January sixteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, having its buildings located in the city and county of San Francisco, shall be exempt

from taxation. The trustees of said institution must annually report their proceedings and financial accounts to the Governor. The legislature may modify, suspend, and revive at will the exemption from taxation herein given. [*New section adopted November 8, 1904*]

SEC. 13. All property now or hereafter belonging to the Cogswell Polytechnical College, an institution for the advancement of learning, incorporated under the laws of the State of California, and having its buildings located in the city and county of San Francisco, shall be exempt from taxation. The trustees of said institution must annually report their proceedings and financial accounts to the Governor. The legislature may modify, suspend, and revive at will the exemption from taxation herein given. [*New section adopted November 6, 1906*]

ARTICLE X.

STATE INSTITUTIONS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

SECTION 1. There shall be a state board of prison directors, to consist of five persons, to be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, who shall hold office for ten years, except that the first appointed shall, in such manner as the legislature may direct, be so classified that the term of one person so appointed shall expire at the end of each two years during the first ten years, and vacancies occurring shall be filled in like manner. The appointee to a vacancy occurring before the expiration of a term shall hold office only for the unexpired term of his predecessor. The Governor shall have the power to remove either of the directors for misconduct, incompetency, or neglect of duty, after an opportunity to be heard upon written charges.

SEC. 2. The board of directors shall have the charge and superintendence of the state prisons, and shall possess such powers and perform such duties, in respect to other penal and reformatory institutions of the state, as the legislature may prescribe.

SEC. 3. The board shall appoint the warden and clerk, and determine the other necessary officers of the prisons. The board shall have power to remove the wardens and clerks for misconduct, incompetency, or neglect of duty. All other officers and employees of the prisons shall be appointed by the warden thereof, and be removed at his pleasure.

SEC. 4. The members of the board shall receive no compensation, other than reasonable traveling and other expenses incurred while engaged in the performance of official duties, to be audited as the legislature may direct.

SEC. 5. The legislature shall pass such laws as may be necessary to further define and regulate the powers and duties of the board, wardens, and clerks, and to carry into effect the provisions of this article.

SEC. 6. After the first day of January, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, the labor of convicts shall not be let out by contract to any person, copartnership, company, or corporation, and the legislature shall, by law, provide for the working of convicts for the benefit of the state.

ARTICLE XI.

COUNTIES, CITIES, AND TOWNS.

SECTION 1. The several counties, as they now exist, are hereby recognized as legal subdivisions of this state.

SEC. 2. No county seat shall be removed unless two-thirds of the qualified electors of the county, voting on the proposition at a general election, shall vote in favor of such removal. A proposition of removal shall not be submitted in the same county more than once in four years.

SEC. 3. The legislature, by general and uniform laws, may provide for the alteration of county boundary lines, and for the formation of new counties; *provided, however*, that no new county shall be established which shall reduce any county to a population of less than twenty thousand; nor shall a new county be formed containing a less population than eight thousand; nor shall any line thereof pass within five miles of the exterior boundary of the city or town in which the county seat of any county proposed to be divided is situated. Every county which shall be enlarged or created from territory taken from any other county or counties, shall be liable for a just proportion of the existing debts and liabilities of the county or counties from which such territory shall be taken. [*Amendment adopted November 8, 1910*]

SEC. 4. The legislature shall establish a system of county governments, which shall be uniform throughout the state; and by general laws shall provide for township organizations, under which any county may organize whenever a majority of

the qualified electors of such county, voting at a general election, shall so determine; and whenever a county shall adopt township organization, the assessment and collection of the revenue shall be made, and the business of such county and the local affairs of the several townships therein shall be managed and transacted, in the manner prescribed by such general laws.

SEC. 5. The legislature, by general and uniform laws, shall provide for the election or appointment, in the several counties, of boards of supervisors, sheriffs, county clerks, district attorneys, and such other county, township, and municipal officers as public convenience may require, and shall prescribe their duties and fix their term of office. It shall regulate the compensation of all such officers, in proportion to duties, and may also establish fees to be charged and collected by such officers for services performed in their respective offices, in the manner and for the uses provided by law, and for this purpose may classify the counties by population; and it shall provide for the strict accountability of county and township officers for all fees which may be collected by them, and for all public and municipal moneys which may be paid to them, or officially come into their possession. It may regulate the compensation of grand and trial jurors in all courts within the classes of counties herein permitted to be made; such compensation, however, shall not, in any class, exceed the sum of three dollars per day and mileage. [*Amendment adopted November 8, 1908*]

SEC. 6. Corporations for municipal purposes shall not be created by special laws; but the legislature shall, by general laws, provide for the incorporation, organization, and classification, in proportion to population, of cities and towns, which laws may be altered, amended, or repealed; and the legislature, may, by general laws, provide for the performance by county officers of certain of the municipal functions of cities and towns so incorporated, whenever a majority of the electors of any such city or town voting at a general or special election shall so determine. Cities and towns heretofore organized or incorporated may become organized under the general laws passed for that purpose, whenever a majority of the electors voting at a general election shall so determine, and shall organize in conformity therewith. Cities and towns hereafter organized under charters framed and adopted by authority of this Constitution are hereby empowered, and cities and towns heretofore organized by authority of this Constitution may amend their charters in the manner authorized by this Constitution so as to become likewise empowered hereunder, to make and enforce all laws and regulations in respect to municipal affairs, subject only to the restrictions and limitations provided in their several charters, and in respect to other matters they shall be subject to and controlled by general laws. Cities and towns heretofore or hereafter organized by authority of this Constitution may, by charter provision or amendment, provide for the performance by county officers of certain of their municipal functions, whenever the discharge of such municipal functions by county officers is authorized by general laws or by the provisions of a county charter framed and adopted by authority of this Constitution. [*Amendment adopted November 8, 1914*]

SEC. 7. City and county governments may be merged and consolidated into one municipal government, with one set of officers, and may be incorporated under general laws providing for the incorporation and organization of corporations for municipal purposes. The provisions of this Constitution applicable to cities, and also those applicable to counties, so far as not inconsistent or prohibited to cities, shall be applicable to such consolidated government. [*Amendment adopted November 6, 1894*]

SEC. 7½. Any county may frame a charter for its own government consistent with and subject to the Constitution (or, having framed such a charter, may frame a new one), and relating to matters authorized by provisions of the Constitution, by causing a board of fifteen freeholders, who have been for at least five years qualified electors thereof, to be elected by the qualified electors of said county, at a general or special election. Said board of freeholders may be so elected in pursuance of an ordinance adopted by the vote of three-fifths of all the members of the board of supervisors of such county, declaring that the public interest requires the election of such board for the purpose of preparing and proposing a charter for said county, or in pursuance of a petition of qualified electors of said county as hereinafter provided. Such petition, signed by fifteen per centum of the qualified electors of said county, computed upon the total number of votes cast therein for all candidates for Governor at the last preceding general election at which a Governor was elected, praying for the election of a board of fifteen freeholders to prepare and propose a charter for said county, may be filed in the office of the county clerk. It shall be the duty of said county clerk, within twenty days after the filing of

said petition, to examine the same, and to ascertain from the record of the registration of electors of the county, whether said petition is signed by the requisite number of qualified electors. If required by said clerk, the board of supervisors shall authorize him to employ persons specially to assist him in the work of examining such petition, and shall provide for their compensation. Upon the completion of such examination, said clerk shall forthwith attach to said petition his certificate, properly dated, showing the result thereof, and if, by said certificate, it shall appear that said petition is signed by the requisite number of qualified electors, said clerk shall immediately present said petition to the board of supervisors, if it be in session, otherwise at its next regular meeting after the date of such certificate. Upon the adoption of such ordinance, or the presentation of such petition, said board of supervisors shall order the holding of a special election for the purpose of electing such board of freeholders, which said special election shall be held not less than twenty days nor more than sixty days after the adoption of the ordinance aforesaid or the presentation of said petition to said board of supervisors; *provided*, that if a general election shall occur in said county not less than twenty days nor more than sixty days after the adoption of the ordinance aforesaid, or such presentation of said petition to said board of supervisors, said board of freeholders may be elected at such general election. Candidates for election as members of said board of freeholders shall be nominated by petition, substantially in the same manner as may be provided by general law for the nomination, by petition of electors, of candidates for county offices, to be voted for at general elections. It shall be the duty of said board of freeholders, within one hundred and twenty days after the result of such election shall have been declared by said board of supervisors, to prepare and propose a charter for said county, which shall be signed in duplicate by the members of said board of freeholders, or a majority of them, and be filed, one copy in the office of the county clerk of said county and the other in the office of the county recorder thereof. Said board of supervisors shall thereupon cause said proposed charter to be published for at least ten times in a daily newspaper of general circulation, printed, published and circulated in said county; *provided*, that in any county where no such daily newspaper is printed, published and circulated, such proposed charter shall be published for at least three times in at least one weekly newspaper, of general circulation, printed, published and circulated in such county; *and provided*, that in any county where neither such daily nor such weekly newspaper is printed, published and circulated, a copy of such proposed charter shall be posted by the county clerk in three public places in said county, and on or near the entrance to at least one public schoolhouse in each school district in said county, and the first publication or the posting of such proposed charter shall be made within fifteen days after the filing of a copy thereof, as aforesaid, in the office of the county clerk. Said proposed charter shall be submitted by said board of supervisors to the qualified electors of said county at a special election held not less than thirty days nor more than sixty days after the completion of such publication, or after such posting; *provided*, that if a general election shall occur in said county not less than thirty days nor more than sixty days after the completion of such publication, or after such posting, then such proposed charter may be so submitted at such general election. If a majority of said qualified electors, voting thereon at such general or special election, shall vote in favor of such proposed charter, it shall be deemed to be ratified, and shall be forthwith submitted to the legislature, if it be in regular session, otherwise at its next regular session, or it may be submitted to the legislature in extraordinary session, for its approval or rejection as a whole, without power of alteration or amendment. Such approval may be made by concurrent resolution, and if approved by a majority vote of the members elected to each house, such charter shall become the charter of such county and shall become the organic law thereof relative to the matters therein *provided*, and supersede any existing charter framed under the provisions of this section, and all amendments thereof, and shall supersede all laws inconsistent with such charter relative to the matters provided in such charter. A copy of such charter, certified and authenticated by the chairman and clerk of the board of supervisors under the seal of said board and attested by the county clerk of said county, setting forth the submission of such charter to the electors of said county, and its ratification by them, shall, after the approval of such charter by the legislature, be made in duplicate, and filed, one in the office of the Secretary of State and the other, after being recorded in the office of the recorder of said county, shall be filed in the office of the county clerk thereof, and thereafter all courts shall take judicial notice of said charter.

The charter, so ratified, may be amended by proposals therefor submitted by the board of supervisors of the county to the qualified electors thereof at a general or

special election held not less than thirty days nor more than sixty days after the publication of such proposals for ten times in a daily newspaper of general circulation, printed, published and circulated in said county; *provided*, that in any county where no such daily newspaper is printed, published and circulated, such proposed charter shall be published for at least three times in at least one weekly newspaper, of general circulation, printed, published and circulated in such county; *provided*, that in any county where neither such daily nor such weekly newspaper is printed, published and circulated, a copy of such proposed charter shall be posted by the county clerk in three public places in said county, and on or near the entrance to at least one public schoolhouse in each school district in said county. If a majority of such qualified electors voting thereon, at such general or special election, shall vote in favor of any such proposed amendment or amendments, or any amendment or amendments proposed by petition as hereinafter provided, such amendment or amendments shall be deemed to be ratified, and shall be forthwith submitted to the legislature, if it be in regular session, otherwise at its next regular session, or may be submitted to the legislature in extraordinary session, for approval or rejection as a whole, without power of alteration or amendment, and if approved by the legislature, as herein provided for the approval of the charter, such charter shall be amended accordingly. A copy of such amendment or amendments shall, after the approval thereof by the legislature, be made in duplicate, and shall be authenticated, certified, recorded and filed as herein provided for the charter, and with like force and effect. Whenever a petition signed by ten per centum of the qualified electors of any county, computed upon the total number of votes cast in said county for all candidates for Governor at the last general election, at which a Governor was elected, is filed in the office of the county clerk of said county, petitioning the board of supervisors thereof to submit any proposed amendment or amendments to the charter of such county, which amendment or amendments shall be set forth in full in such petition, to the qualified electors thereof, such petition shall forthwith be examined and certified by the county clerk, and if signed by the requisite number of qualified electors of such county, shall be presented to the said board of supervisors, by the said county clerk, as hereinbefore provided for petitions for the election of boards of freeholders. Upon the presentation of said petition to said board of supervisors, said board must submit the amendment or amendments set forth therein to the qualified electors of said county at a general or special election held not less than thirty days nor more than sixty days after the publication or posting of such proposed amendment or amendments in the same manner as hereinbefore provided in the case of the submission of any proposed amendment or amendments to such charter, proposed and submitted by the board of supervisors. In submitting any such charter, or amendments thereto, any alternative article or proposition may be presented for the choice of the electors, and may be voted on separately without prejudice to others.

Every special election held under the provisions of this section, for the election of boards of freeholders or for the submission of proposed charters, or any amendment or amendments thereto, shall be called by the board of supervisors, by ordinance, which shall specify the purpose and time of such election and shall establish the election precincts and designate the polling places therein, and the names of the election officers for each such precinct. Such ordinance, prior to such election, shall be published five times in a daily newspaper, or twice in a weekly newspaper, if there be no such daily newspaper, printed, published and circulated in said county; *provided*, that if no such daily or weekly newspaper be printed or published in such county, then a copy of such ordinance shall be posted by the county clerk in three public places in such county and in or near the entrance to at least one public schoolhouse in each school district therein. In all other respects, every such election shall be held and conducted, the returns thereof canvassed and the result thereof declared by the board of supervisors in the same manner as provided by law for general elections. Whenever boards of freeholders shall be elected, or any such proposed charter, or amendment or amendments thereto, submitted at a general election, the general laws applicable to the election of county officers and the submission of propositions to the vote of electors, shall be followed in so far as the same may be applicable thereto.

It shall be competent, in all charters, framed under the authority given by this section to provide, in addition to any other provisions allowable by this Constitution, and the same shall provide, for the following matters:

1. For boards of supervisors and for the constitution, regulation and government thereof, for the times at which and the terms for which the members of said board shall be elected, for the number of members, not less than three, that shall consti-

tute such boards, for their compensation and for their election, either by the electors of the counties at large or by districts; *provided*, that in any event said board shall consist of one member for each district, who must be a qualified elector thereof; and

2. For sheriffs, county clerks, treasurers, recorders, license collectors, tax collectors, public administrators, coroners, surveyors, district attorneys, auditors, assessors and superintendents of schools, for the election or appointment of said officers, or any of them, for the times at which and the terms for which, said officers shall be elected or appointed, and for their compensation, or for the fixing of such compensation by boards of supervisors, and, if appointed, for the manner of their appointment; and

3. For the number of justices of the peace and constables for each township, or for the number of such judges and other officers of such inferior courts as may be provided by the Constitution or general law, for the election or appointment of said officers, for the times at which and the terms for which said officers shall be elected or appointed, and for their compensation, or for the fixing of such compensation by boards of supervisors, and if appointed, for the manner of their appointment; and

4. For the powers and duties of boards of supervisors and all other county officers, for their removal and for the consolidation and segregation of county offices, and for the manner of filling all vacancies occurring therein; *provided*, that the provisions of such charters relating to the powers and duties of boards of supervisors and all other county officers shall be subject to and controlled by general laws; and

4½. For the assumption and discharge by county officers of certain of the municipal functions of the cities and towns within the county, whenever, in the case of cities and towns incorporated under general laws, the discharge by county officers of such municipal functions is authorized by general law, or whenever, in the case of cities and towns organized under section eight of this article, the discharge by county officers of such municipal functions is authorized by provisions of the charters, or by amendments thereto, of such cities or towns.

5. For the fixing and regulation by boards of supervisors, by ordinance, of the appointment and number of assistants, deputies, clerks, attaches and other persons to be employed, from time to time, in the several offices of the county, and for the prescribing and regulating by such boards of the powers, duties, qualifications and compensation of such persons, the times at which, and terms for which they shall be appointed, and the manner of their appointment and removal; and

6. For the compensation of such fish and game wardens, probation and other officers as may be provided by general law, or for the fixing of such compensation by boards of supervisors.

All elective officers of counties, and of townships, of road districts and of highway construction divisions therein shall be nominated and elected in the manner provided by general laws for the nomination and election of such officers.

All charters framed under the authority given by this section, in addition to the matters hereinabove specified, may provide as follows:

For offices other than those required by the Constitution and laws of the state, or for the creation of any or all of such offices by boards of supervisors, for the election or appointment of persons to fill such offices, for the manner of such appointment, for the times at which and the terms for which such persons shall be so elected or appointed, and for their compensation, or for the fixing of such compensation by boards of supervisors.

For offices hereafter created by this Constitution or by general law, for the election or appointment of persons to fill such offices, for the manner of such appointment, for the times at which and the terms for which such persons shall be so elected or appointed, and for their compensation, or for the fixing of such compensation by boards of supervisors.

For the formation, in such counties, of road districts for the care, maintenance, repair, inspection and supervision only of roads, highways and bridges; and for the formation, in such counties, of highway construction divisions for the construction only of roads, highways and bridges; for the inclusion in any such district or division, of the whole or any part of any incorporated city or town, upon ordinance passed by such incorporated city or town authorizing the same, and upon the assent to such inclusion by a majority of the qualified electors of such incorporated city or town, or portion thereof, proposed to be so included, at an election held for that purpose; for the organization, government, powers and jurisdiction of such districts and divisions, and for raising revenue therein, for such purposes, by taxation, upon the assent of a majority of the qualified electors of such districts or divisions, voting

at an election to be held for that purpose; for the incurring of indebtedness therefor by such counties, districts or divisions for such purposes respectively, by the issuance and sale, by the counties, of bonds of such counties, districts or divisions, and the expenditure of the proceeds of the sale of such bonds, and for levying and collecting taxes against the property of the counties, districts or divisions, as the case may be, for the payment of the principal and interest of such indebtedness at maturity; *provided*, that any such indebtedness shall not be incurred without the assent of two-thirds of the qualified electors of the county, district or division, as the case may be, voting at an election to be held for that purpose, nor unless before or at the time of incurring such indebtedness provision shall be made for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such indebtedness as it falls due, and also for a sinking fund for the payment of the principal thereof on or before maturity, which shall not exceed forty years from the time of contracting the same, and the procedure for voting, issuing and selling such bonds shall, except in so far as the same shall be prescribed in such charters, conform to general laws for the authorizing and incurring by counties of bonded indebtedness, so far as applicable; *provided, further*, that provisions in such charters for the construction, care, maintenance, repair, inspection and supervision of roads, highways and bridges for which aid from the state is granted, shall be subject to such regulations and conditions as may be imposed by the legislature.

Whenever any county has framed and adopted a charter, and the same shall have been approved by the legislature, as herein provided, the general laws adopted by the legislature in pursuance of sections four and five of this article, shall, as to such county, be superseded by said charter as to matters for which, under this section it is competent to make provision in such charter, and for which provision is made therein, except as herein otherwise expressly provided; and except that any such charter shall not affect the tenure of office of the elective officers of the county, or of any district, township or division thereof, in office at the time such charter goes into effect, and such officers shall continue to hold their respective offices until the expiration of the term for which they shall have been elected, unless sooner removed in the manner provided by law.

The charter of any county, adopted under the authority of this section, may be surrendered and annulled with the assent of two-thirds of the qualified electors of such county, voting at a special election, held for that purpose, and to be ordered and called by the board of supervisors of the county upon receiving a written petition, signed and certified as hereinabove provided for the purposes of the adoption of charters, requesting said board to submit the question of the surrender and annulment of such charter to the qualified electors of such county, and, in the event of the surrender and annulment of any such charter, such county shall thereafter be governed under general laws in force for the government of counties.

The provisions of this section shall not be applicable to any county that is consolidated with any city. [*Amendment adopted November 3, 1914*]

SEC. 7½. Any county organized under the general law, and having, at the time this section takes effect, a population of two hundred thousand inhabitants or over, as ascertained by the last preceding census taken under authority of the Congress of the United States, and having within its territorial boundaries one or more incorporated cities or towns, may frame a charter for a consolidated city and county government, by causing a board of fifteen freeholders, who have been for at least five years qualified electors of the county, to be elected by the qualified electors of said county, at a special election. Said board of freeholders may be so elected in pursuance of an ordinance adopted by the vote of three-fifths of all of the members of the board of supervisors of such county, declaring that public interest requires the election of such board of freeholders for the purpose of preparing and proposing a charter for a consolidated city and county, with or without a system of boroughs, with combined powers of a city and a county, as in this Constitution provided for city and county government; or in pursuance of a petition of qualified electors of said county as hereinafter provided; which said petition must state the name and address of a person or persons to whom notice of the insufficiency of the petition shall be sent in the event that the petition shall not have the required number of signatures of the qualified electors signed thereto. Such petition, signed by fifteen per centum of the qualified electors of said county, computed upon the total number of votes cast therein for all candidates for Governor at the last preceding general election at which a Governor was elected, praying for the election of a board of fifteen freeholders to prepare and propose a charter for a consolidated city and county government, with or without a system of boroughs, with combined powers of a city and a county, as in this Constitution provided, may be filed in the office of the county clerk. It shall be

the duty of the said county clerk, within twenty days after the filing of said petition, to examine the same, and to ascertain from the record of the registration of the electors of the county, whether said petition is signed by the requisite number of qualified electors. If required by said clerk, the board of supervisors shall authorize him to employ persons to assist him in the work of examining such petition, and the board shall provide for their compensation. Upon the completion of such examination, said clerk shall forthwith attach to said petition his certificate, properly dated, showing the results of his examination, and if, by said certificate, it shall appear that said petition is signed by the requisite number of qualified electors, said clerk shall immediately present said petition to the board of supervisors, if it be in session, otherwise at its next regular meeting after the date of such certificate. If it appear by said certificate that said petition has not the required number of signatures of the qualified electors signed thereto, the said clerk shall so notify the person or persons whose name or names are mentioned therein, to whom the notification of the insufficiency of the petition shall be sent. Whereupon the petitioners shall have thirty days from and after the date of receiving the notice of insufficiency from the clerk, to present and file additional signatures. Upon the receipt of the additional signatures, the clerk shall proceed forthwith to examine the petition of additional signatures, so that such examination shall be completed within ten days from the date of his receiving same. If it appear that the number of additional signatures added to those who have not been legally rejected upon the original petition, shall total the requisite number of qualified electors necessary as provided in this section, the clerk shall forthwith attach to said petition his certificate, properly dated, showing that said petition has been signed by the requisite number of qualified electors, and said clerk shall immediately present said petition to the board of supervisors, if it be in session, otherwise at the next regular meeting after the date of such certificate. Upon the adoption of such ordinance, or the presentation of such petition, said board of supervisors shall order the holding of a special election for the purpose of electing such board of freeholders, which said special election shall be held not less than forty days nor more than ninety days after the adoption of the ordinance aforesaid or the presentation of said petition to said board of supervisors. Candidates for election as members of said board of freeholders shall be nominated by petition, substantially in the same manner as may be provided by general law for the nomination, by petition of electors, of candidates for county offices, to be voted at general elections. The election shall be conducted and the ballots canvassed and result declared substantially as are other elections for county offices, except that there shall be only one election, and the fifteen persons receiving the highest vote shall be declared the duly elected board of freeholders. All ties shall be broken by lot.

It shall be the duty of said board of freeholders within one hundred eighty days after the result of such election shall have been declared by the board of supervisors, to prepare and propose a charter for a consolidated city and county government, and it may prescribe the existing boundary lines of the county as the territorial limits of said proposed city and county, and propose the formation of all of the incorporated cities and towns and all of the unincorporated territory within the county into a consolidated city and county government, to be governed by said charter, and to have combined powers of a city and a county, as provided in this Constitution for consolidated city and county government. Or said board of freeholders may propose, in the alternative, that a lesser area than that of the whole county, to consist of those incorporated cities and towns hereinafter required to be designated and named by the board of freeholders as necessary and essential to effect consolidation, also those incorporated cities and towns, which as hereinafter provided, may by a majority vote of the qualified electors voting thereon separately, vote in favor of such consolidation, together with any unincorporated territory within the county proposed to be added, may be formed into a consolidated city and county government, to be governed by said charter, and to have combined powers of a city and a county as provided in this Constitution for consolidated city and county government.

When such proposal is submitted in the alternative, the board of freeholders must designate and name as necessary and essential to effect city and county consolidation, all of the incorporated cities within the county having a population of one hundred fifty thousand inhabitants or over, as ascertained by the last preceding census taken under the authority of the Congress of the United States, and no consolidation shall be effected unless, as hereinafter provided, a majority of the qualified electors, voting separately thereon in each of said designated and named incorporated cities vote in favor of such proposal.

The charter proposed shall be signed by the members of the board of freeholders, or a majority of them, and be filed, one copy in the office of the county recorder, one

in the office of the county clerk, and certified copies thereof duly attested by the president and secretary of the board of freeholders shall be filed in the clerk's office of each incorporated city and town in the county. The board of freeholders shall thereupon take a recess until called together by the board of supervisors as hereinafter provided. Thereupon the board of supervisors shall cause said proposed charter to be published in at least two daily newspapers of general circulation published, printed and circulated in the county, for at least six consecutive times, and shall also cause said proposed charter to be published for at least three consecutive times in a daily newspaper of general circulation, printed, published and circulated in each of the incorporated cities and towns within the county, and if there be no daily newspaper printed, published and circulated in any of such incorporated cities and towns then once in a weekly newspaper published, printed and circulated therein; *provided, however*, if there be no daily or weekly newspaper published, printed and circulated in any of such incorporated cities or towns, then said publication shall be made by posting in three public places in each of said incorporated cities or towns having no such newspaper, for at least three days. All of such publication shall be completed within fifty days of the filing of the proposed charter with the county clerk. The board of supervisors shall cause to be printed in pamphlet form, at least as many copies of such proposed charter, plus an additional fifteen per cent, as there are registered electors in the county. The county clerk shall forthwith deliver to the clerk of the legislative body of each and every incorporated city or town within the county, a number of the printed copies of the proposed charter, equal at least to the number of registered electors residing in any such incorporated city or town. The county clerk shall thereupon give notice, by advertising in one and not more than two daily newspapers of general circulation published, printed and circulated in the county, and if there be a newspaper published, printed and circulated in any of such incorporated cities and towns, in one such newspaper of each said city or town, that copies of the proposed charter can be had at his office or at the office of the several city or town clerks, designating them, upon application. Upon the completion of the publication of the proposed charter as above required, and not later than fifteen days thereafter, the board of supervisors must pass an ordinance or resolution calling a separate election in each of the incorporated cities and towns within the county, for submitting the proposal for consolidation to the electors thereof. Each incorporated city or town shall be considered one separate district, and the proposal for such consolidation shall be submitted separately to the electors thereof, as hereinafter provided. The date of such election shall be fixed in the resolution or ordinance adopted by the board of supervisors, which date shall not be less than forty days nor more than ninety days from the date of the passage of such resolution or ordinance calling the election for the submission of said proposal. The separate elections held in the several cities and towns must all be held on the same day. The resolution or ordinance calling such elections shall be published for five successive days in one daily newspaper of general circulation published, printed and circulated in the county, so that the last publication shall have been completed at least five days before the date of the election. The resolution or ordinance calling such elections, shall also be published for three successive days in one daily newspaper of general circulation, published, printed and circulated in each of the incorporated cities and towns, and if there be no daily newspaper published, printed and circulated in any of such incorporated cities and towns, then twice in a weekly newspaper; *provided, however*, that if there be no daily or weekly newspaper published, printed and circulated in any such incorporated city or town, such publication may be made by posting in three public places in said incorporated city or town for at least three days before the date of election.

The board of supervisors must appoint election officers in the same manner and give notice of such appointment by publication, as provided by the general law for the appointment of election officers at general elections; *provided, however*, that the board of supervisors shall not appoint more than four election officers to each election precinct: *and provided, further*, that the number of precincts in each city or town comprising an election district shall not be less than the number of precincts used at the last general election. In all other respects, every such election shall be held and conducted, the returns canvassed and the result thereof declared by the board of supervisors in the same manner as provided by law for general elections.

The proposal to be submitted to the electors of each of said incorporated cities and towns shall be substantially as follows: "Shall the (herein designate by name the incorporated city or town) join with the other incorporated cities and towns within the county of (herein insert name of county) together with the unincorporated territory within the said county, and form and establish a consolidated city and county

(herein insert whether it is proposed to have a system of boroughs) to be known as the city and county of (herein insert the name proposed) to be governed by the charter proposed by the board of freeholders, which charter has been filed in the office of the county clerk and duly published, said charter to take effect on (herein insert date mentioned in charter when city and county consolidation shall take effect)?" If the board of freeholders have proposed an alternative proposition, the ballot shall, in addition to the above proposal, state substantially: that if said principal proposal does not receive a majority vote of the electors, voting thereon, in all of the incorporated cities and towns within the county, but receives a majority vote of the electors, voting thereon in each of the incorporated cities within the county (naming them) which have been designated and named as the cities necessary and essential in which a favorable vote must be had to effect consolidation of an area less than the whole of the county, then the proposition of the formation and establishment of a district into a consolidated city and county, which district shall include said named incorporated cities, also other contiguous incorporated cities and towns in which a favorable vote was had upon the proposition, and certain unincorporated territory (which district shall be the area described in the proposed amended charter), shall be thereafter submitted to the qualified electors of such district for their approval. Also there must be stated in such proposal such reference to taxation and bonded indebtedness and the liability therefor as is provided in the proposed charter.

If after the canvass of the votes and the declaration of the result by the board of supervisors, it appear that a majority of the electors in each of the incorporated cities and towns in the county, voting separately thereon at said election, have voted in favor of said proposal, the board of supervisors shall so certify such fact to the board of freeholders and set a day for the reconvening of said board of freeholders which day shall not be later than ten days after the certification by the board of supervisors. The board of freeholders shall enter the certificate of the board of supervisors in its minutes and shall have no power to change or alter in any manner any of the provisions of the charter as heretofore prepared and published. It shall thereupon adjourn.

Whereupon the said proposed charter shall be submitted by said board of supervisors to the qualified electors of the whole of said county at a special election to be held not less than thirty nor more than sixty days after the adjournment of the board of freeholders, or if there be a general election held within ninety days after the adjournment of the said board of freeholders, then at such general election.

If a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon in the county, at such special or general election, shall vote in favor of such proposed charter, it shall be deemed to be ratified, and shall be forthwith submitted to the legislature, if it be in session, otherwise at its next regular or special session, for its approval or rejection as a whole, without power of alteration or amendment. Such approval may be by concurrent resolution, and if approved by a majority vote of the members elected to each house, such charter shall become the charter of such consolidated city and county and shall become the organic law thereof relative to matters therein provided, and shall supersede any existing municipal charter of the cities within the county and all amendments thereof, and shall supersede all laws inconsistent with such charter relative to matters provided in such charter.

If it appear, after a canvass of the votes by the board of supervisors, that the proposal has not received a favorable vote in all of the incorporated cities and towns within the county, and the proposal submitted shall have provided in the alternative that a lesser territory than that of the whole, not less than the incorporated cities designated and set forth in the proposal as necessary and essential to effect consolidation, may form and establish a consolidated city and county government, and a majority of the electors in each of the said incorporated cities designated as necessary and essential to effect consolidation have voted in favor of such proposal, the board of supervisors shall so certify the fact to the board of freeholders, and also certify all other incorporated cities or towns in which a majority of the electors have voted in favor of such proposal. The board of freeholders shall, within fifteen days thereafter, reconvene and meet upon a day to be fixed by the board of supervisors, and shall proceed to rearrange and define the boundaries for the proposed new city and county, including therein all of the incorporated cities certified by the board of supervisors, in which a majority of the electors have voted in favor thereof, and which by the terms of the proposal were designated as necessary and essential to effect consolidation. The board of freeholders must also include in the boundaries for the new proposed city and county any incorporated city or town having a population of less than ten thousand inhabitants, as ascertained by the last preceding census taken under the authority of the Congress of the United States, which, if such new pro-

posed city and county is formed, would be surrounded by such area proposed to be formed into a city and county, or which is contiguous thereto and not contiguous to the largest area of the remainder of the original county from which the proposed city and county proposes to separate, notwithstanding that the result of the election in any such incorporated city or town as shown by the canvass of the votes of the board of supervisors was unfavorable thereto. The board of freeholders may also include in the boundaries of the proposed new city and county, other incorporated cities or towns, not designated and named as necessary and essential to effect consolidation, but in each of which a majority of the electors have voted in favor of such proposal, together with such unincorporated territory within the county as it may desire, the whole to form one compact area, no part of which shall be disconnected from the remainder thereof.

No amendment or changes in the provisions or sections of the proposed charter as originally prepared, published and filed in the office of the county clerk, shall be made by the board of freeholders at its second session, except as herein provided. The board of freeholders at its second session, shall have power to change the territorial limits or boundaries in such charter as hereinbefore provided. It shall also have power to change the number, by reduction thereof, of boroughs and of the councilmanic or supervisorial districts and the number of councilmen or supervisors to be elected, and to rearrange and number said districts to conform to the area to be formed into a city and county, except that boroughs previously established by the charter, if their territory is within the area of the proposed city and county shall not be changed. It may also provide a lesser salary to be paid to any officer of the proposed city and county, if such salary is stated and fixed by the original proposed charter, and it may correct any mistake or clerical or typographical errors.

The board of freeholders shall complete its labors, as above required, within ten days after the date fixed by the board of supervisors for its second meeting unless given an additional ten days time by said board of supervisors. Within said ten days and not later than twenty days, if such time has been extended, the members of the board of freeholders, or a majority thereof, shall sign the proposed charter as amended, and file one copy thereof in the county recorder's office and two copies in the county clerk's office, one of which copies shall thereafter be filed by the county clerk, in the archives of the new city and county government, when the charter shall have been approved by the legislature.

The provisions of section two of this article, and also those provisions of section three of this article which refer to the passing of any county line within five miles of the exterior boundary of a city or town in which a county seat of any county proposed to be divided is situated, shall not apply to the formation of such consolidated cities and counties, nor to the formation of new counties or of any city and county as herein specified under any of the provisions of this section.

Within ten days after the filing of the proposed charter, as amended by the board of freeholders, with the county clerk, the whole area of the proposed new city and county shall, by resolution of the board of supervisors, be created into a district, for the purpose of submitting the proposed charter, as amended, to the electors thereof, for their approval. The question of the adoption of the proposed charter as amended, shall be submitted to the electors of the whole of the area proposed to be formed into a consolidated city and county as one proposal.

The board of supervisors shall forthwith, and not later than twenty days from the date of the resolution creating said district, pass an ordinance or resolution calling an election in the whole county, for the purpose of submitting the question of the consent of the electors of the whole county to the separation, of the district proposed in the charter, from the original county, and for the purpose of submitting the question of the adoption of the proposed charter to the electors residing within the district created, or the proposed territory described in the charter as amended, as the territorial boundaries of the proposed new city and county.

Both propositions or proposals shall be submitted at one election, as hereinafter provided. The date of such election shall be fixed in the resolution or ordinance calling such election, which date shall not be less than twenty days nor more than sixty days from the date of the passage of the resolution or ordinance calling such election.

The resolution or ordinance calling such election shall be published for five consecutive days in not less than two daily newspapers, if there be two, if not, in one daily newspaper of general circulation published, printed and circulated in the county: or if there be no such daily newspaper, then twice in at least one weekly newspaper published, printed and circulated in the county. Such resolution or ordinance shall also be published for a like time in at least one daily newspaper of general circulation

published, printed and circulated within the area or territory proposed to be formed into a consolidated city and county.

The amended sections of the charter shall also be published for three consecutive days in at least one daily newspaper published, printed and circulated in the county, and if there be no daily newspaper published, printed and circulated in the county, then twice in a weekly newspaper published, printed and circulated in the county. Such amended sections of the charter shall likewise be published in at least one daily newspaper published, printed and circulated within the area or district proposed to be formed into a city and county, and if there be no such daily newspaper thence twice in a weekly newspaper published, printed and circulated in such area.

The board of supervisors must appoint election officers in the same manner, and give notice of such appointment by publication, as provided by the general law for the appointment of election officers at general elections, except that no more than four election officers shall be appointed to each election precinct. In all other respects, every such election shall be conducted, the returns canvassed and the result declared by the board of supervisors in the same manner as provided by law for general elections.

The proposal to be submitted to the electors of the whole of the county and the proposals to be submitted to the electors of the district or area described in the charter as the territorial boundaries of the proposed new city and county, shall be as follows:

In the county outside of the district or area described in the charter as the territorial boundaries of the new consolidated city and county, the only proposal to be submitted to the electors thereof shall be substantially as follows:

"Shall the incorporated cities and towns (herein name them) and the unincorporated territory (if any) (herein describe the unincorporated territory) be permitted to separate from (herein name the county) and establish a consolidated city and county to be known as (herein insert name of new county) (the separation to take effect on (herein name date fixed in the proposed charter for the taking effect of the new city and county government)?"

In the district created by the resolution of the board of supervisors, which shall be the area described in the amended proposed charter, the same proposal as above shall be submitted to the electors, and also shall be submitted separately the question of the establishing of the area into a new consolidated city and county and the approval and ratification of such charter, substantially in the following form: "Shall the (herein describe the territory as described in the proposed amended charter) consolidate and be formed and established into a city and county government to be known as (herein state name of city and county) (herein state whether there shall be a system of boroughs) and shall the charter prepared, published and filed in the office of the county clerk on (herein state the date upon which the amended charter as to boundaries was filed) be adopted as the charter of the consolidated city and county, to take effect (herein state date mentioned in the charter when the consolidation shall take effect)?" Also may be stated in this proposal such reference to taxation and bonded indebtedness and the liability therefor as provided in the proposed charter.

Upon consent to the separation of such district being given by a majority of the qualified electors, voting thereon, at such election, in the whole of the county, and upon the approval and ratification of such charter by a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon in the district or area which is to be formed into a consolidated city and county, and by the approval of said charter by the legislature, as hereinbefore provided in this section for the submission of the charter to the legislature when the whole of the county is to be formed into a consolidated city and county, said charter shall be deemed adopted, and upon the date fixed in said charter such district shall be and become one consolidated city and county, and the charter shall become the organic law thereof relative to matters therein provided, and shall supersede any existing municipal charter of the cities consolidated by it, and shall likewise supersede all laws inconsistent with such charter relative to matters provided in such charter.

It shall be competent, in any charter, or amendment thereof, framed under the authority given by this section, to provide in addition to those provisions allowable by the Constitution and laws of the state as follows:

1. For the merging and consolidating the cities and county into one municipal government with one set of officers; for the establishment of a borough system of government for the whole or any part of the territory of said city and county, by which one or more districts may be created therein, which districts may be known as boroughs and shall exercise such municipal powers as may be granted by such

charter, and for the organization, constitution, regulation, government and jurisdiction of such boroughs, which organization, constitution, regulation, government and jurisdiction may provide for rural districts, with different powers and organization, constitution, regulation, government and jurisdiction from other boroughs; *provided*, that in the event of such establishment or creation of a borough or boroughs, as hereinabove permitted, the boundaries thereof shall never afterwards be changed or altered, nor shall the governmental rights, powers or jurisdiction of any such borough or boroughs be thereafter limited, extended, modified or taken away, unless and until the borough or boroughs affected by such proposed change or alteration of boundaries, or by the proposed limitation, extension, modification or taking away of governmental rights, powers or jurisdiction, as the case may be, shall each have consented thereto, by the vote of a majority of the electors in each and every such borough voting at an election or elections called and held for such purpose in each of the boroughs so affected.

2. For the consolidation and merging of school and high school and union high school districts into one or more school, high school and union high school district within the city and county, to be governed by one board of education and one school superintendent, and may provide separate organization, constitution, regulation, government and jurisdiction and powers for rural school districts, if any are established.

3. For the constitution, regulation, government and jurisdiction of police courts, and for the manner in which, the times at which, and the terms for which the judges of such courts shall be elected or appointed, and for the qualifications and compensation of said judges and of their clerks and attaches; and for the establishment, constitution, regulation, government and jurisdiction of municipal courts with such civil and criminal jurisdiction as by law may be conferred upon inferior courts; and for the manner in which, the time at which, and the terms for which the judges of such courts shall be elected or appointed, and for the qualifications and compensation of said judges and of their clerks and attaches; *provided*, such municipal courts shall never be deprived of the jurisdiction given inferior courts created by general law; *provided*, that in any city and county, when such municipal court has been established, there shall be no other court inferior to the superior court; and pending actions, trials, and all pending business of inferior courts within the territory of such city or city and county, upon the establishment of any such municipal court, shall be and become pending in such municipal court, and all records of such inferior court shall thereupon be and become the records of such municipal court.

4. For the manner in which, the times at which, and the terms for which the members of the board of education or boards shall be elected or appointed, for the qualifications, compensation and removal, and for the number which shall constitute any one of such boards.

5. For the manner in which, the times at which, and the terms for which the members of the board or boards of police commissioners shall be elected or appointed; and for the constitution, regulation, compensation, and government of such boards and of the municipal police force.

6. For the manner in which and the times at which any municipal election, or borough election shall be held and the result thereof determined; and for manner in which, the times at which, and the terms for which the members of all boards of election shall be elected or appointed, and for the constitution, regulation, compensation and government of such boards, and of their clerks and attaches, and for all expenses incident to the holding of any election.

It shall be competent in any charter framed in accordance with the provisions of this section, for any consolidated city and county, and plenary authority is hereby granted, subject only to the restrictions of this article, to provide therein or by amendment thereto, for the powers and duties of all county, city and county, municipal and borough officers; for the manner in which, the method by which, and the terms for which the several county, city and county, municipal and borough officers except judges of the superior court shall be elected or appointed, and for their recall and removal, and for their compensation, and for the number of deputies, clerks and other employees that each shall have, and for the powers and duties, compensation, method of appointment, qualifications, tenure of office and removal of such deputies, clerks and other employees.

7. It shall be competent in any charter, or amendment thereto, framed in accordance with the provisions of this section, to provide that the city and county may make and enforce all laws and regulations, and exercise all rights and powers in respect to municipal affairs and municipal officers, and shall have all powers and rights appropriate to a county, city, and city and county subject only to the restrictions and limitations provided in such charter.

Any charter framed under the provisions of this section, which charter provides for the formation of the whole territory of the county into a consolidated city and county, may provide for the termination of the tenure of office of all county officers elected after the adoption of such charter by the electors of such county and prior to the approval of such charter by the legislature.

8. No property in any city or town or territory hereinafter consolidated into a city and county shall be taxed for the payment of any indebtedness outstanding at the time the charter takes effect and for the payment of which indebtedness the property in such city or town or territory was not, prior to the taking effect of such charter, subject to such taxation, unless there shall have been submitted to the qualified electors of such city or town or territory, at the separate election submitting the proposal in the first instance to join, the proposition regarding the assumption of such indebtedness as hereinbefore set forth and the same shall have been approved by a majority of such electors voting thereon.

In all cases of consolidation of two or more incorporated cities and towns, or of one or more incorporated cities or towns with unincorporated territory, into a city and county, assumption of existing bonded indebtedness by such city or town or by such unincorporated territory or by either of the cities and towns so consolidating may be made by a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon in the territory or city or town which shall assume an existing bonded indebtedness, and the provisions of section eighteen of this article shall not be a prohibition thereof.

Every city and county which shall be formed, under the provisions of this section, of territory which shall have been taken from the original county, shall be liable for a just proportion of the debts and liabilities and be entitled to a just proportion of the property and assets of such county existing at the time of such separation.

If the population in the territory formed into a city and county, by separation from the original county, is equal to or greater in number than two-thirds of the population of the whole of the original county at the time of the formation of such city and county, the city and county so formed and separating itself from the original county, shall be entitled to the original records and books of the original county, upon supplying to the original county certified copies of all records, documents and books properly bound and indexed, which affects or may affect the property of the remaining portion of the original county, or which it may in the future have occasion to refer to; and such certified copies so furnished and certified by the county clerk if the copies are issued from his office, and by the recorder if issued from his office, or by any other officer of the county if they be copies of records in his office, shall be competent evidence in any court proceeding or action which may thereafter be commenced.

The legislature of the state may enact such general laws as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of subdivision eight of this section.

If by the formation of a city and county, under the provisions of this section, any territory whether incorporated or unincorporated is separated from the original county, and by such separation, any of the elective officers of the original county, have by reason of such separation ceased to be residents or electors of the original county, such elective officers shall continue to serve, and be charged with all of the powers and duties of the office to which they were elected, until the expiration of the term for which they were elected, and their salaries shall be paid, by both the new city and county and the remaining portion of the original county, in proportion and in the ratio as the population of each bears to the whole population of the original county.

If under the provisions of this section, any city and county is formed which does not include the whole of the original county, and by reason of the separation of the territory comprising the new city and county, any incorporated city or town or any unincorporated territory is separated from the largest area of the remainder of the county, by reason of its exterior boundary not being contiguous thereto, the legislature shall provide for the transfer of such portion or portions to an adjoining county or counties whose exterior boundary or boundaries may be contiguous thereto, or it may transfer such portion or portions to the new consolidated city and county; *provided, however*, if there be formed and established under the provisions of this section, a consolidated city and county government of a lesser area than that of the whole county, and there be any incorporated city having a population of forty thousand inhabitants or over, within the county, as ascertained by the last preceding census taken under the authority of the Congress of the United States, which is not included therein, or if by the formation and establishment of any lesser area than that of the whole county into a consolidated city and county, any such incorporated city having such population is separated and detached from the largest area of the remainder of the original county, by reason of its exterior boundaries not being con-

tiguous thereto, then such incorporated city, together with all other incorporated cities or towns or unincorporated territory in such original county, which if said new city and county is formed and established would likewise be so separated and detached, and which are contiguous to each other and form one compact area, may organize and establish a consolidated city and county government for the whole of such detached territory under the provisions of section eight of this article, by adopting a freeholders charter in accordance with the provisions of said section, and to have all of the powers conferred by said section; except, that for the purpose of the election of the members of the board of freeholders, and the organization and establishment of such consolidated city and county government, the whole of such detached area proposed to be formed into such consolidated city and county, shall be treated and considered as a city, within the meaning of section eight of this article; and except that all elections thereunder and all proceedings for the adoption of such charter shall be initiated and conducted by the governing body of the incorporated city having the largest population in such detached area. Such charter may be submitted to the electors within the area of the detached territory, for their approval, at any time subsequent to the adoption of the charter prepared by the freeholders elected by the electors of the whole of the original county, but the same shall not be ratified by the legislature of this state until after the ratification by the legislature of the charter adopted in the first instance, which provided for the formation of a lesser territory than that of the whole county into a consolidated city and county government.

If under the provisions of this section any city and county is formed, which does not include the whole of the area of the original county from which it is permitted to separate, and any remainder of the county is not transferred to another county as in this section provided, but is to continue as a county, the Governor of the state shall designate and assign, from among the judges of the superior court of the original county in office at the time of the taking effect of the new city and county government, as many judges as the ratio of the population contained in the area formed by the new city and county bears to the population of the whole of the original county at the time of the approval of the charter by the legislature, and the judges so assigned shall be and become the judges of the superior court of the new city and county, to hold office during the term for which each of them shall have been elected.

Upon the approval by the legislature of any charter framed under the provisions of this section, which charter provides for the separation of any new city and county from the original county, the board of supervisors of the original county, shall, at the time and in the manner set forth in such charter so approved, pass an ordinance calling an election in the area which is consolidated into a city and county, for the purpose of nominating and electing the first officers thereunder. Said board of supervisors shall canvass the votes and declare the result of such election. The county clerk or other officer having charge of registration of electors shall furnish to the district or city and county so consolidated, the voting list and precinct registers of all the electors residing in the area of the territory wherein the election is to be held.

The provisions of this Constitution applicable to cities, and cities and counties and also applicable to counties, so far as not inconsistent or prohibited to cities or cities and counties, except in the method of procedure of calling elections for the election of freeholders and the submission of the question of the formation of a consolidated city and county, shall be applicable to such consolidated city and county.

Any charter framed under the provisions of this section may be amended as provided in section eight of article eleven of this Constitution.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to repeal or alter in any way the provisions of section eight and one-half of article eleven of this Constitution, providing a different method and procedure for the formation of cities and counties, wherein the initiative is taken by a city or city and county. Nor shall the provisions of this section apply to any consolidated city and county, organized as such at the time this section takes effect; nor shall the provisions of this section apply to any county, which at the time this section takes effect, had adopted a freeholders charter, and was organized and operating under such freeholders charter. The legislature shall enact such general or special laws as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section and such general or special laws as may be necessary to effect city and county consolidation hereunder, or as may be necessary to provide for any period after such consolidation, by reason of the separation from the original county of such consolidated city and county, or to provide for the government of the remainder of the original county from which separation was had. [*New section adopted November 5, 1918*]

SEC. 7^{1/2}b. No incorporated city or town shall ever be transferred or annexed to, or consolidated with, any other municipality, or consolidated city and county, without the consent of a majority of the voters of such incorporated city or town voting at an election called for that purpose. [New section adopted November 7, 1922]

SEC. 8. Any city or city and county containing a population of more than three thousand five hundred inhabitants, as ascertained by the last preceding census taken under the authority of the Congress of the United States or of the legislature of California, may frame a charter for its own government, consistent with and subject to this Constitution; and any city, or city and county having adopted a charter may adopt a new one. Any such charter shall be framed by a board of fifteen freeholders chosen by the electors of such city at any general or special election, but no person shall be eligible as a candidate for such board unless he shall have been, for the five years next preceding, an elector of said city. An election for choosing freeholders may be called by a two-thirds vote of the legislative body of such city, and, on presentation of a petition signed by not less than fifteen per cent of the registered electors of such city, the legislative body shall call such election at any time not less than thirty nor more than sixty days from date of the filing of the petition. Any such petition shall be verified by the authority having charge of the registration records of such city or city and county and the expenses of such verification shall be provided by the legislative body thereof. Candidates for the office of freeholders shall be nominated either in such manner as may be provided for the nomination of officers of the municipal government or by petition, substantially in the same manner as may be provided by general laws for the nomination by petition of electors of candidates for public offices to be voted for at general elections. The board of freeholders shall, within one hundred twenty days after the result of the election is declared, prepare and propose a charter for the government of such city; but the said period of one hundred twenty days may with the consent of the legislative body of such city be extended by such board not exceeding a total of sixty days. The charter so prepared shall be signed by a majority of the board of freeholders and filed in the office of the clerk of the legislative body of said city. The legislative body of said city shall within fifteen days after such filing cause such charter to be published once in the official paper of said city; (or in case there be no such paper, in a paper of general circulation); and shall cause copies of such charter to be printed in convenient pamphlet form, and shall, until the date fixed for the election upon such charter, advertise in one or more papers of general circulation published in said city a notice that such copies may be had upon application therefor. Such charter shall be submitted to the electors of such city at a date to be fixed by the board of freeholders, before such filing and designated on such charter, either at a special election held not less than sixty days from the completion of the publication of such charter as above provided, or at the general election next following the expiration of said sixty days. If a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon at such general or special election shall vote in favor of such proposed charter, it shall be deemed to be ratified, and shall be submitted to the legislature, if then in session, or at the next regular or special session of the legislature. The legislature shall by concurrent resolution approve or reject such charter as a whole, without power of alteration or amendment; and if approved by a majority of the members elected to each house it shall become the organic law of such city or city and county, and supersede any existing charter and all laws inconsistent therewith. One copy of the charter so ratified and approved shall be filed with the Secretary of State, one with the recorder of the county in which such city is located, and one in the archives of the city; and thereafter the courts shall take judicial notice of the provisions of such charter. The charter of any city or city and county may be amended by proposals therefor submitted by the legislative body of the city on its own motion or on petition signed by fifteen per cent of the registered electors, or both. Such proposals shall be submitted to the electors only during the six months next preceding a regular session of the legislature or thereafter and before the final adjournment of that session and at either a special election called for that purpose or at any general or special election. Petitions for the submission of any amendment shall be filed with the legislative body of the city or city and county not less than sixty days prior to the general election next preceding a regular session of the legislature. The signatures on such petition shall be verified by the authority having charge of the registration records of such city or city and county, and the expenses of such verification shall be provided by the legislative body thereof. If such petitions have a sufficient number of signatures the legislative body of the city or city and county shall so submit the amendment or amendments so proposed to the electors. Amendments proposed by the legislative body and amendments proposed

by petition of the electors may be submitted at the same election. The amendments so submitted shall be advertised in the same manner as herein provided for the advertisement of a proposed charter, and the election thereon held at a date to be fixed by the legislative body of such city, not less than forty and not more than sixty days after the completion of the advertising in the official paper. If a majority of the qualified voters voting on any such amendment vote in favor thereof it shall be deemed ratified, and shall be submitted to the legislature at the regular session next following such election; and approved or rejected without power of alteration in the same manner as herein provided for the approval or rejection of a charter. In submitting any such charter or amendment separate propositions, whether alternative or conflicting, or one included within the other, may be submitted at the same time to be voted on by the electors separately, and, as between those so related, if more than one receive a majority of the votes, the proposition receiving the larger number of votes shall control as to all matters in conflict. It shall be competent in any charter framed under the authority of this section to provide that the municipality governed thereunder may make and enforce all laws and regulations in respect to municipal affairs, subject only to the restrictions and limitations provided in their several charters and in respect to other matters they shall be subject to general laws. It shall be competent in any such charter, or amendment thereof, to provide for the creation of boroughs in all or any part of the territory of the city or city and county governed thereby, and to provide that each such borough may exercise such general or special municipal powers, and to be administered in such manner, as may be prescribed for each such borough in such charter; *provided, however*, that after the creation of any such borough, the powers thereof shall not be modified, amended or abridged in any manner, without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors of such borough voting at a regular or special election.

The percentages of the registered electors herein required for the election of freeholders or the submission of amendments to charters shall be calculated upon the total vote cast in the city or city and county at the last preceding general state election; and the qualified electors shall be those whose names appear upon the registration records of the same or preceding year. The election laws of such city or city and county shall, so far as applicable, govern all elections held under the authority of this section. [*Amendment adopted November 7, 1922*]

Sec. 8a. The charter of the city and county of San Francisco may be amended, in addition to the method and the times provided in section eight of article XI of the Constitution, in the following particulars:

(a) Authorizing the city and county of San Francisco, a municipal corporation, by its legislative authority, to incur a bonded indebtedness in an amount not exceeding five million dollars, and to issue municipal bonds therefor, and to grant and turn over to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company (a corporation organized under the laws of the State of California March 22, 1910) the proceeds of said bonds, the same to be used and disbursed by said exposition company for the purpose of an exposition to be held in the city and county of San Francisco to celebrate the completion of the Panama canal; said bonds, so issued, to be of such form and to be redeemable, registered and converted in such manner and amounts, and at such times not later than forty years from the date of their issue, as such legislative authority shall determine; the interest on said bonds to not exceed five per centum per annum, and said bonds to be exempt from all taxes for state and municipal purposes, and to be sold for not less than par at such times and places, and in such manner, as shall be determined by said legislative authority; the proceeds of said bonds, when sold, to be payable immediately by the treasurer of said city and county to the treasurer of said Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company, upon the demand of said treasurer of said exposition company, without the necessity of the approval of such demand by other authority, the same to be used and disbursed by said Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company for the purposes of such exposition, under the direction and control of such exposition company;

(b) Providing that any bonded indebtedness incurred for the purposes aforesaid shall be exclusive of the bonded indebtedness of the said city and county limited by section nine of article XII of said charter;

(c) Granting to said Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company the exclusive possession and use, together with the management and control, of that portion of Golden Gate Park in the city and county of San Francisco westerly from Twentieth avenue, as extended, for such exposition purposes, such possession and use, also management and control, to terminate not later than one year after the closing of such exposition;

(d) Granting to said Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company the exclusive possession and use, together with the management and control, for such exposition purposes, of any lands held by the board of education of the city and county of San Francisco, and by the city and county of San Francisco, not in actual use, such possession and use, also management and control, to terminate not later than one year after the closing of such exposition;

(e) Authorizing said Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company to temporarily close streets in the city and county of San Francisco westerly from Twentieth avenue, for such exposition purposes, and to have the exclusive possession and use, together with the management and control, of said streets for such exposition purposes, such possession and use, also management and control of said streets, to terminate not later than one year after the closing of such exposition.

Proposals to amend the charter of the city and county of San Francisco in the foregoing particulars may be submitted by the legislative authority of said city and county to the electors of said city and county, at any general or special election (and a special election may be called therefor) held in said city and county, after the publication of such proposals in a newspaper of general circulation in said city and county, for such time as shall be determined by said legislative authority. Upon the ratification of any such proposed amendment by a majority of the electors of said city and county voting at such election on such proposed amendment, said proposed amendment receiving such majority vote shall become operative immediately as an amendment to said charter, without the necessity of approval thereof by the legislature.

Any act of the legislative authority of the city and county of San Francisco, in submitting to the electors of said city and county, at any general or special election, proposals to amend the charter of said city and county in the foregoing particulars, including any notice by publication or otherwise of such proposals, and of such election, and the holding of such election, in accordance with the provisions hereof, before the adoption of this amendment, are hereby validated in all respects as if performed subsequent to the adoption of this amendment. The disbursement of all funds obtained from said bonds shall be accounted for by said Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company by an itemized statement thereof to be filed with the auditor of the city and county of San Francisco. [*New section adopted November 8, 1910*]

SEC. 8½. It shall be competent, in all charters framed under the authority given by section eight of this article, to provide, in addition to those provisions allowable by this Constitution, and by the laws of the state as follows:

1. For the constitution, regulation, government, and jurisdiction of police courts, and for the manner in which, the times at which, and the terms for which the judges of such courts shall be elected or appointed, and for the qualifications and compensation of said judges and of their clerks and attaches; and for the establishment, constitution, regulation, government and jurisdiction of municipal courts and judges thereof, with such civil, criminal and magisterial jurisdiction as by law may be conferred upon inferior courts and judges thereof; and for the manner in which, the times at which and the terms for which the judges of such courts shall be elected or appointed, and for the qualifications and compensation of said judges and of their clerks and attaches; *provided*, such municipal courts shall never be deprived of the jurisdiction given inferior courts created by general law.

In any city or any city and county, when such municipal court has been established, there shall be no other court inferior to the superior court; and pending actions, trials, and all pending business of inferior courts within the territory of such city or city and county, upon the establishment of any such municipal court, shall be and become pending in such municipal court, and all records of such inferior courts shall thereupon be and become the records of such municipal court.

2. For the manner in which, the times at which, and the terms for which the members of boards of education shall be elected or appointed, for their qualifications, compensation and removal, and for the number which shall constitute any one of such boards.

3. For the manner in which, the times at which and the terms for which the members of the boards of police commissioners shall be elected or appointed; and for the constitution, regulation, compensation, and government of such boards and of the municipal police force.

4. For the manner in which and the times at which any municipal election shall be held and the result thereof determined; for the manner in which, the times at which, and the terms for which the members of all boards of election shall be elected or appointed, and for the constitution, regulation, compensation and government of

such boards, and of their clerks and attaches, and for all expenses incident to the holding of any election.

It shall be competent in any charter framed in accordance with the provisions of this section, or section eight of this article, for any city or consolidated city and county, and plenary authority is hereby granted, subject only to the restrictions of this article, to provide therein or by amendment thereto, the manner in which, the method by which, the times at which, and the terms for which the several county and municipal officers and employees whose compensation is paid by such city or city and county, excepting judges of the superior court, shall be elected or appointed, and for their recall and removal, and for their compensation, and for the number of deputies, clerks and other employees that each shall have, and for the compensation, method of appointment, qualifications, tenure of office and removal of such deputies, clerks and other employees. All provisions of any charter of any such city or consolidated city and county, heretofore adopted, and amendments thereto, which are in accordance herewith, are hereby confirmed and declared valid.

5. It shall be competent in any charter or amendment thereof, which shall hereafter be framed under the authority given by section eight of this article, by any city having a population in excess of fifty thousand ascertained as prescribed by said section eight, to provide for the separation of said city from the county of which it has theretofore been a part and the formation of said city into a consolidated city and county to be governed by such charter, and to have combined powers of a city and county, as provided in this Constitution for consolidated city and county government, and further to prescribe in said charter the date for the beginning of the official existence of said consolidated city and county.

It shall also be competent for any such city, not having already consolidated as a city and county to hereafter frame, in the manner prescribed in section eight of this article, a charter providing for a city and county government, in which charter there shall be prescribed territorial boundaries which may include contiguous territory not included in such city, which territory, however, must be included in the county within which such city is located.

If no additional territory is proposed to be added, then, upon the consent to the separation of any such city from the county in which it is located, being given by a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon in such county and upon the ratification of such charter by a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon in such city, and the approval thereof by the legislature, as prescribed in section eight of this article, said charter shall be deemed adopted and upon the date fixed therein said city shall be and become a consolidated city and county.

If additional territory which consists wholly of only one incorporated city or town, or which consists wholly of unincorporated territory, is proposed to be added, then, upon the consent to such separation of such territory and of the city initiating the consolidation proposal being given by a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon in the county in which the city proposing such separation is located, and upon the ratification of such charter by a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon in such city so proposing the separation, and also upon the approval of the proposal hereinafter set forth, by a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon in the whole of such additional territory, and the approval of said charter by the legislature, as prescribed in section eight of this article, said charter shall be deemed adopted, the indebtedness hereinafter referred to shall be deemed to have been assumed, and upon the date fixed in said charter such territory and such city shall be and become one consolidated city and county.

The proposal to be submitted to the territory proposed to be added shall be substantially in the following form and submitted as one indivisible question:

"Shall the territory (herein designate in general terms the territory to be added) consolidate with the city of (herein insert name of the city initiating the proposition to form a city and county government) in a consolidated city and county government, and shall the charter as prepared by the city of (herein insert the name of the city initiating such proposition) be adopted as the charter of the consolidated city and county, and shall the said added territory become subject to taxation along with the entire territory of the proposed city and county, in accordance with the assessable valuation of the property of the said territory, for the following indebtedness of said city (herein insert name of the city initiating such proposition) to wit: (herein insert in general terms reference to any debts to be assumed, and if none insert 'none')?"

If additional territory is proposed to be added, which includes unincorporated territory and one or more incorporated cities or towns, or which includes more than one incorporated city or town, the consent of any such incorporated city or town

shall be obtained by a majority vote of the qualified electors thereof voting upon a proposal substantially as follows:

"Shall (herein insert the name of the city or town to be included in such additional territory) be included in a district to be hereafter defined by the city of (herein insert the name of the city initiating the proposition to form a city and county government) which district shall, within two years from the date of this election, vote upon a proposal submitted as one indivisible question that such district to be then described and set forth shall consolidate with (herein insert name of the city initiating said consolidation proposition) in a consolidated city and county government, and also that a certain charter, to be prepared by the city of (herein insert name of the city initiating such proposition) be adopted as the charter of such consolidated city and county, and that such district become subject to taxation along with the entire territory of the proposed city and county in accordance with the assessable valuation of the property of said district for the following indebtedness of said city of (herein insert name of the city initiating such proposition) to wit: (herein insert in general terms, reference to any debts to be assumed and if none insert 'none')?"

Any and all incorporated cities or towns to which the foregoing proposal shall have been submitted and a majority of whose qualified electors voting thereon shall have voted in favor thereof, together with such unincorporated territory as the city initiating such consolidation proposal may desire to have included, the whole to form an area contiguous to said city, shall be created into a district by such city, and the proposal substantially as above prescribed to be used when the territory proposed to be added consists wholly of only one incorporated city or town, or wholly of unincorporated territory, shall, within two years, be submitted to the voters of said entire district as one indivisible question.

Upon consent to the separation of such district and of the city initiating the consolidation proposal being given by a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon in the county in which the city proposing such separation is located, and upon the ratification of such charter by a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon in such city, and upon the approval of the proposal hereinbefore set forth by a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon in the whole of said district so proposed to be added, and upon the approval of said charter by the legislature, as prescribed in section eight of this article, said charter shall be deemed adopted, the said indebtedness referred to in said proposal shall be deemed to have been assumed, and upon the date fixed in said charter, such district and such city shall be and become one consolidated city and county.

6. It shall be competent for any consolidated city and county now existing, or which shall hereafter be organized, to annex territory contiguous to such consolidated city and county, unincorporated or otherwise, whether situated wholly in one county, or parts thereof be situate in different counties, said annexed territory to be an integral part of such city and county; *provided*, that such annexation of territory shall only include any part of the territory which was at the time of the original consolidation of the annexing city and county, within the county from which such annexing city and county was formed, together with territory which was concurrently, or has since such consolidation been joined in a county government with the area of the original county not included in such consolidated city and county.

If additional territory, which consists wholly of only one incorporated city, city and county or town, or which consists wholly of unincorporated territory, is proposed to be annexed to any consolidated city and county now existing or which shall hereafter be organized, then, upon the consent to any such annexation being given by a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon in any county or counties in which any such additional territory is located, and upon the approval of such annexation proposal by a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon in such city and county, and also upon the approval of the proposal hereinafter set forth by a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon in the whole of such territory proposed to be annexed, the indebtedness hereinafter referred to shall be deemed to have been assumed, and at the time stated in such proposal, such additional territory and such city and county shall be and become one consolidated city and county, to be governed by the charter of the city and county proposing such annexation, and any subsequent amendment thereto.

The proposal to be submitted to the territory proposed to be annexed, shall be substantially in the following form and submitted as one indivisible question:

"Shall the territory (herein designate in general terms the territory to be annexed) consolidate with the city and county of (herein insert the name of the city and county initiating the annexation proposal) in a consolidated city and county

government, said consolidation to take effect (herein insert date when such consolidation shall take effect) and shall the said annexed territory become subject to taxation, as an integral part of the city and county so formed, in accordance with the assessable valuation of property of said territory for the following indebtedness of said city and county of (herein insert name of the city and county) to wit: (herein insert in general terms, reference to any debts to be assumed and if none insert 'none')?"

If additional territory including unincorporated territory and one or more incorporated cities, cities and counties, or towns, or including more than one incorporated city, city and county, or town, is proposed to be annexed to any consolidated city and county now existing or which shall hereafter be organized, the consent of each such incorporated city, city and county, or town, shall be obtained by a majority vote of the qualified electors of any such incorporated city, city and county, or town, voting upon a proposal substantially as follows:

"Shall (herein insert name of the city, city and county, or town, to be included in such annexed territory) be included in a district to be hereafter defined by the city and county of (herein insert the name of the city and county initiating the annexation proposal) which district shall within two years from the date of this election vote upon a proposal submitted as one indivisible question, that such district to be then described and set forth shall consolidate with (herein insert name of the city and county initiating the annexation proposal) in a consolidated city and county government, and that such district become subject to taxation, along with the entire territory of the proposed city and county in accordance with the assessable valuation of the property of said district for the following indebtedness of said city and county of (herein insert name of the city and county initiating the annexation proposal) to wit: (herein insert in general terms, reference to any debts to be assumed and if none insert 'none')?"

Any and all incorporated cities, cities and counties, or towns, to which the foregoing proposal shall have been submitted, and a majority of whose qualified electors voting thereon shall have voted in favor thereof, together with such unincorporated territory as the city and county initiating such annexation proposal may desire to have included, the whole to form an area contiguous to said city and county, shall be created into a district by said city and county, and the proposal substantially in the form above set forth to be used when the territory proposed to be added consists wholly of only one incorporated city, city and county, or town, or wholly of unincorporated territory, shall, within said two years, be submitted to the voters of said entire district as one indivisible question.

Upon consent to any such annexation being given by a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon in any county or counties in which any such territory proposed to be annexed to said city and county is located, and upon the approval of any such annexation proposal by a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon in such city and county proposing such annexation, and also upon the approval of the proposal hereinbefore set forth by a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon in the whole of the district so proposed to be annexed, then, the said indebtedness referred to in said proposal shall be deemed to have been assumed, and upon the date stated in such annexation proposal such district and such city and county shall be and become one consolidated city and county, to be governed by the charter of the city and county proposing such annexation, and any subsequent amendment thereto.

Whenever any proposal is submitted to the electors of any county, territory, district, city, city and county, or town, as above provided, there shall be published, for at least five successive publications, in a newspaper of general circulation printed and published in any such county, territory, district, city, city and county, or town, the last publication to be not less than twenty days prior to any such election, a particular description of any territory or district to be separated, added, or annexed, together with a particular description of any debts to be assumed, as above referred to, unless such particular description is contained in the said proposal so submitted. In addition to said description, such territory shall also be designated in such notice by some appropriate name or other words of identification, by which such territory may be referred to and indicated upon the ballots to be used at any election at which the question of annexation or consolidation of additional territory is submitted as herein provided. If there be no such newspaper so printed and published in any such county, territory, district, city, city and county, or town, then such publication may be made in any newspaper of general circulation printed and published in the nearest county, city, city and county, or town where there may be such a newspaper so printed and published.

If, by the adoption of any charter, or by annexation, any incorporated municipality becomes a portion of a city and county, its property, debts and liabilities of every description shall be and become the property, debts and liabilities of such city and county.

Every city and county which shall be formed, or the territory of which shall be enlarged as herein provided from territory taken from any county or counties, shall be liable for a just proportion of the debts and liabilities and be entitled to a just proportion of the property and assets of such county or counties, existing at the time such territory is so taken.

The provisions of this Constitution applicable to cities, and cities and counties, and also those applicable to counties, so far as not inconsistent or prohibited to cities, or cities and counties, shall be applicable to such consolidated city and county government; and no provision of subdivision five or six of this section shall be construed as a restriction upon the plenary authority of any city or city and county having a freeholders' charter, as provided for in this Constitution, to determine in said charter any and all matters elsewhere in this Constitution authorized and not inconsistent herewith.

The legislature shall provide for the formation of one or more counties from the portion or portions of a county or counties remaining after the formation of or annexation to a consolidated city and county, or for the transfer of such portion or portions of such original county or counties to adjoining counties. But such transfer to an adjoining county shall only be made after approval by a majority vote of the qualified electors voting thereon in such territory proposed to be so transferred.

The provisions of section two of this article, and also those provisions of section three of this article which refer to the passing of any county line within five miles of the exterior boundary of a city or town in which a county seat of any county proposed to be divided is situated, and to the reducing of the population of any county upon the establishment of a new county, and to the minimum population on the forming of a new county, shall not apply to the formation of, nor to the extension of the territory of such consolidated cities and counties, nor to the formation of new counties, nor to the annexation of existing counties, as herein specified.

Any city and county formed under this section shall have the right, if it so desires, to be designated by the official name of the city initiating the consolidation as it existed immediately prior to its adoption of a charter providing for a consolidated city and county government, except that such city and county shall be known under the style of a city and county.

It shall be competent in any charter framed for a consolidated city and county, or by amendment thereof, to provide for the establishment of a borough system of government for the whole or any part of the territory of said city and county, by which one or more districts may be created therein, which districts shall be known as boroughs and which shall exercise such municipal powers as may be granted thereto by such charter, and for the organization, regulation, government and jurisdiction of such boroughs; *provided*, that in the event of such establishment or creation of a borough or boroughs, as hereinabove permitted, the boundaries thereof shall never afterwards be changed or altered, nor shall the governmental rights, powers or jurisdiction of any such borough or boroughs be thereafter limited, extended, modified or taken away, unless and until the borough or boroughs affected by such proposed change or alteration of boundaries, or by the proposed limitation, extension, modification or taking away of governmental rights, powers or jurisdiction, as the case may be, shall each have consented thereto, by the vote of a majority of the voters in each and every such borough, voting at an election or elections called and held for such purpose in each of the boroughs so affected.

No property in any territory hereafter consolidated with or annexed to any city or city and county shall be taxed for the payment of any indebtedness of such city or city and county outstanding at the date of such consolidation or annexation and for the payment of which the property in such territory was not, prior to such consolidation or annexation, subject to such taxation, unless there shall have been submitted to the qualified electors of such territory the proposition regarding the assumption of indebtedness as hereinbefore set forth and the same shall have been approved by a majority of such electors voting thereon.

7. In all cases of annexation of unincorporated territory to an incorporated city, or the consolidation of two or more incorporated cities, assumption of existing bonded indebtedness by such unincorporated territory or by either of the cities so consolidating may be made by a majority vote of the qualified electors voting thereon in the territory or city which shall assume an existing bonded indebtedness. This provision shall apply whether annexation or consolidation is effected under this section

or any other section of this Constitution, and the provisions of section eighteen of this article shall not be a prohibition thereof.

The legislature shall enact such general laws as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section and such general or special laws as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of subdivisions five and six of this section, including any such general or special act as may be necessary to permit a consolidated city and county to submit a new charter or charter amendment to take effect at the time that any consolidation, by reason of annexation to such consolidated city and county, takes effect, and also, any such general law or special act as may be necessary to provide for any period after such consolidation, by reason of such annexation, takes effect, and prior to the adoption and approval of any such new charter or charter amendment. [*Amendment adopted November 5, 1918*]

SEC. 9. The compensation of any city, county, town or municipal officer shall not be increased after his election or during his term of office; *provided, however*, that the legislature may provide by general laws that such additional deputies or assistants as may be necessary and proper be allowed to the principal in any county office during his term and that the legislature may also provide that the compensation of such deputy or assistant be increased during the term of office of such principal. The term of any such officer shall not be extended beyond the period for which he is elected or appointed. [*Amendment adopted November 4, 1924*]

SEC. 10. [*Repealed November 8, 1910*]

SEC. 11. Any county, city, town, or township may make and enforce within its limits all such local, police, sanitary, and other regulations as are not in conflict with general laws.

SEC. 12. The legislature shall have no power to impose taxes upon counties, cities, towns or other public or municipal corporations, or upon the inhabitants or property thereof, for county, city, town, or other municipal purposes, but may, by general laws, vest in the corporate authorities thereof the power to assess and collect taxes for such purposes.

SEC. 13. The legislature shall not delegate to any special commission, private corporation, company, association or individual any power to make, control, appropriate, supervise or in any way interfere with any county, city, town or municipal improvement, money, property, or effects, whether held in trust or otherwise, or to levy taxes or assessments or perform any municipal function whatever, except that the legislature shall have power to provide for the supervision, regulation and conduct, in such manner as it may determine, of the affairs of irrigation districts, reclamation districts or drainage districts, organized or existing under any law of this state. [*Amendment adopted November 3, 1914*]

SEC. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$. Any county, city and county, city, town, municipality, irrigation district, or other public corporation, issuing bonds under the laws of the state, is hereby authorized and empowered to make said bonds and the interest thereon payable at any place or places within or outside of the United States, and in any money, domestic or foreign, designated in said bonds. [*Amendment adopted November 3, 1914*]

SEC. 14. The legislature may by general and uniform laws provide for the inspection, measurement and graduation of merchandise, manufactured articles and commodities, and may provide for the appointment of such officers as may be necessary for such inspection, measurement and graduation. [*Amendment adopted October 10, 1911*]

SEC. 15. Private property shall not be taken or sold for the payment of the corporate debt of any political or municipal corporation.

SEC. 16. All moneys, assessments, and taxes belonging to or collected for the use of any county, city, town, or other public or municipal corporation, coming into the hands of any officer thereof, shall immediately be deposited with the treasurer, or other legal depositary, to the credit of such city, town, or other corporation, respectively, for the benefit of the funds to which they respectively belong.

SEC. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$. All moneys belonging to, or in the custody of, the state, or any county, city and county, city, town, municipality, or other political subdivision, within this state may be deposited in any national bank or banks within this state, or in any bank or banks organized under the laws of this state, in such manner and under such conditions as may be provided by any law adopted by the people under the initiative or by a two-thirds vote of each house of the legislature and approved by the governor and subject to the referendum; *provided*, that the laws now governing the deposit of such moneys shall continue in force until such laws shall be amended, changed or repealed as in this section authorized; *and provided, further*, that the state or any county, city and county, city, town, municipality, or other

political subdivision issuing bonds under the laws of this state, may deposit moneys in any bank or banks outside this state for the payment of the principal or interest of such bonds at the place or places at which the same are payable. [*Amendment adopted November 4, 1934*]

SEC. 17. The making of profit out of county, city, town, or other public money, or using the same for any purpose not authorized by law, by any officer having the possession or control thereof, shall be a felony, and shall be prosecuted and punished as prescribed by law.

SEC. 18. No county, city, town, township, board of education, or school district, shall incur any indebtedness or liability in any manner or for any purpose exceeding in any year the income and revenue provided for such year, without the assent of two-thirds of the qualified electors thereof, voting at an election to be held for that purpose, nor unless before or at the time of incurring such indebtedness provision shall be made for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such indebtedness as it falls due, and also provision to constitute a sinking fund for the payment of the principal thereof on or before maturity, which shall not exceed forty years from the time of contracting the same; *provided, however*, that the city and county of San Francisco may at any time pay the unpaid claims, with interest thereon at the rate of five per cent per annum, for materials furnished to and work done for said city and county during the forty-first, forty-second, forty-third, forty-fourth, and fiftieth fiscal years, and for unpaid teachers' salaries for the fiftieth fiscal year, out of the income and revenue of any succeeding year or years, the amount to be paid in full of said claims not to exceed in the aggregate the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, and that no statute of limitations shall apply in any manner to these claims; *and provided, further*, that the city of Vallejo, of Solano county, may pay its existing indebtedness, incurred in the construction of its waterworks, whenever two-thirds of the electors thereof, voting at an election held for that purpose, shall so decide, and that no statute of limitations shall apply in any manner; *provided, further*, that the city of Venice may pay all of its indebtedness incurred during the years nineteen hundred fourteen, nineteen hundred fifteen and nineteen hundred sixteen in excess of the income and revenue for said years, the amount to be paid in full of said indebtedness not to exceed in the aggregate the sum of sixty thousand dollars, whenever two-thirds of the voters thereof voting at an election held for that purpose shall so decide, and that no statute of limitations shall apply in any manner. Any indebtedness or liability incurred contrary to this provision, with the exceptions hereinbefore recited, shall be void. The city and county of San Francisco, the city of San Jose, and the town of Santa Clara may make provision for a sinking fund, to pay the principal of any indebtedness incurred, or to be hereafter incurred by it, to commence at a time after the incurring of such indebtedness of no more than a period of one-fourth of the time of maturity of such indebtedness, which shall not exceed seventy-five years from the time of contracting the same. Any indebtedness incurred contrary to any provision of this section shall be void; *and provided, further*, that the county of Alameda may, upon the assent of two-thirds of the qualified electors thereof voting at an election to be held for that purpose, incur a bonded indebtedness of not to exceed one million dollars, and the legislative authority of said county of Alameda shall issue bonds therefor and grant and turn over to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of California, March 22, 1910, the proceeds of said bonds for stock in said company or under such other terms and conditions as said legislative authority may determine, the same to be used and disbursed by said exposition company for the purposes of an exposition to be held in the city and county of San Francisco to celebrate the completion of the Panama Canal; said bonds, so issued, to be of such form and to be redeemable, registered and converted in such manner and amounts, and at such times not later than forty years from the date of their issue as the legislative authority of said county of Alameda shall determine; the interest on said bonds not to exceed five per centum per annum, and said bonds to be exempt from all taxes for state, county and municipal purposes, and to be sold for not less than par at such times and places, and in such manner, as shall be determined by said legislative authority; the proceeds of said bonds, when sold, to be payable immediately upon such terms or conditions as said legislative body may determine, to the treasurer of said Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company, upon demands of said treasurer of said exposition company, without the necessity of the approval of such demands by other authority, than said legislative authority of Alameda county, the same to be used and disbursed by said Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company for the purposes of such exposition, under the direction and control of said exposition company; and the legislative authority of said county of

Alameda is hereby empowered and directed to levy a special tax on all taxable property in said county each year after the issue of said bonds to raise an amount to pay the interest on said bonds as the same become due, and to create a sinking fund to pay the principal thereof when the same shall become due. [*Amendment adopted November 5, 1918*]

SEC. 18½. Anything in this Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding, the county of Los Angeles may, out of succeeding years' revenue or income, reimburse any funds officially held by the treasurer of Los Angeles county which have been heretofore diminished by payment therefrom, during the sixty-fourth, sixty-fifth, sixty-sixth, sixty-seventh or sixty-eighth fiscal years, of claims or demands representing indebtedness or liability of said county in excess of the income and revenue provided for the year in which such indebtedness or liability was incurred, whenever a majority of the qualified electors of said county voting at an election held for that purpose shall so decide; and such an election may be called by the board of supervisors of said county and held in accordance with the election laws of this state applicable thereto. [*New section adopted November 5, 1918*]

SEC. 19. Any municipal corporation may establish and operate public works for supplying its inhabitants with light, water, power, heat, transportation, telephone service or other means of communication. Such works may be acquired by original construction or by the purchase of existing works, including their franchises, or both. Persons or corporations may establish and operate works for supplying the inhabitants with such services upon such conditions and under such regulations as the municipality may prescribe under its organic law, on condition that the municipal government shall have the right to regulate the charges thereof. A municipal corporation may furnish such services to inhabitants outside its boundaries; *provided*, that it shall not furnish any service to the inhabitants of any other municipality owning or operating works supplying the same service to such inhabitants, without the consent of such other municipality, expressed by ordinance. [*Amendment adopted October 10, 1911*]

ARTICLE XII. CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. Corporations may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act. All laws now in force in the state concerning corporations, and all laws that may be hereafter passed pursuant to this section, may be altered from time to time or repealed.

SEC. 2. Dues from corporations shall be secured by such individual liability of the corporators and other means as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 3. Each stockholder of a corporation, or joint-stock association, shall be individually and personally liable for such proportion of all its debts and liabilities contracted or incurred, during the time he was a stockholder, as the amount of stock or shares owned by him bears to the whole of the subscribed capital stock, or shares of the corporation or association. The directors or trustees of corporations and joint-stock associations shall be jointly and severally liable to the creditors and stockholders for all moneys embezzled or misappropriated by the officers of such corporation or joint-stock association, during the term of office of such director or trustee.

Nothing in the preceding paragraph of this section shall be held to apply to any exposition company organized to promote and carry on any international exposition or world's fair within the State of California, and the liability of stockholders in any such exposition company shall be and the same is hereby limited to an amount not exceeding the par value of the stock of said corporation subscribed for by such stockholders. [*Amendment adopted November 8, 1908*]

SEC. 4. The term corporations, as used in this article, shall be construed to include all associations and joint-stock companies having any of the powers or privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships, and all corporations shall have the right to sue and be subject to be sued, in all courts, in like cases as natural persons.

SEC. 5. The legislature shall have no power to pass any act granting any charter for banking purposes, but corporations or associations may be formed for such purposes under general laws, and the legislature shall provide for the classification of cities and towns by population for the purpose of regulating the business of banking. No corporation, association, or individual shall issue or put in circulation, as money, anything but the lawful money of the United States. [*Amendment adopted November 8, 1910*]

SEC. 6. All existing charters, grants, franchises, special or exclusive privileges, under which an actual and bona fide organization shall not have taken place, and business been commenced in good faith, at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall thereafter have no validity.

SEC. 7. The legislature shall not extend any franchise or charter, nor remit the forfeiture of any franchise or charter of any quasi-public corporation now existing or which shall hereafter exist under the laws of this state. The term of existence of any other corporation now or hereafter existing under the laws of this state, may be extended at any time prior to the expiration of its corporate existence, for a period not exceeding fifty years from the date of such extension, by the vote or written consent of stockholders representing two-thirds of its capital stock or of two-thirds of the members thereof. A certificate of such vote or consent shall be signed and sworn to by the president and secretary, and by a majority of the directors of the corporation and filed and certified in the manner and upon payment of fees required by law for filing and certifying articles of incorporation, and thereupon the term of the corporation shall be extended for the period specified in such certificate, and such corporation shall thereafter pay all annual or other fees required by law to be paid by corporations. [*Amendment adopted November 3, 1908*]

SEC. 8. The exercise of the right of eminent domain shall never be so abridged or construed as to prevent the legislature from taking the property and franchises of incorporated companies and subjecting them to public use the same as the property of individuals, and the exercise of the police power of the state shall never be so abridged or construed as to permit corporations to conduct their business in such manner as to infringe the rights of individuals or the general well-being of the state.

SEC. 9. No corporation shall engage in any business other than that expressly authorized in its charter or the law under which it may have been or may hereafter be organized; nor shall it hold for a longer period than five years any real estate, except such as may be necessary for carrying on its business.

SEC. 10. The legislature shall not pass any laws permitting the leasing or alienation of any franchise, so as to relieve the franchise or property held thereunder from the liabilities of the lessor or grantor, lessee or grantee, contracted or incurred in the operation, use, or enjoyment of such franchise or any of its privileges.

SEC. 11. No corporation shall issue stock or bonds, except for money paid, labor done, or property actually received, and all fictitious increase of stock or indebtedness shall be void. The stock and bonded indebtedness of corporations shall not be increased, except in pursuance of general law, nor without the consent of the persons holding the larger amount in value of the stock, at a meeting called for that purpose, giving sixty days' public notice, as may be provided by law.

SEC. 12. In all elections for directors or managers of corporations every stockholder shall have the right to vote, in person or by proxy, the number of shares of stock owned by him, for as many persons as there are directors or managers to be elected, or to cumulate said shares and give one candidate as many votes as the number of directors multiplied by the number of his shares of stock shall equal, or to distribute them, on the same principle, among as many candidates as he shall think fit; and such directors or managers shall not be elected in any other manner, except that members of cooperative societies formed for agricultural, mercantile, and manufacturing purposes may vote on all questions affecting such societies in manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 13. The state shall not, in any manner, loan its credit, nor shall it subscribe to or be interested in the stock of any company, association, or corporation.

SEC. 14. Every corporation other than religious, educational, or benevolent, organized or doing business in this state, shall have and maintain an office or place in this state for the transaction of its business, where transfers of stock shall be made, and in which shall be kept, for inspection by every person having an interest therein, and legislative committees, books in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed, and by whom; the names of the owners of its stock, and the amounts owned by them, respectively; the amount of stock paid in, and by whom; the transfer of stock; the amount of its assets and liabilities, and the names and places of residence of its officers.

SEC. 15. No corporation organized outside the limits of this state shall be allowed to transact business within this state on more favorable conditions than are prescribed by law to similar corporations organized under the laws of this state.

SEC. 16. A corporation or association may be sued in the county where the contract is made or is to be performed, or where the obligation or liability arises or the breach occurs; or in the county where the principal place of business of such corporation is situated, subject to the power of the court to change the place of trial as in other cases.

SEC. 17. All railroad, canal, and other transportation companies are declared to be common carriers, and subject to legislative control. Any association or corporation, organized for the purpose under the laws of this state, shall have the right to connect at the state line with railroads of other states. Every railroad company shall have the right with its road to intersect, connect with, or cross any other railroad, and shall receive and transport each the other's passengers, tonnage, and cars, without delay or discrimination.

SEC. 18. No president, director, officer, agent, or employee of any railroad or canal company shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in the furnishing of material or supplies to such company, nor in the business of transportation as a common carrier of freight or passengers over the works owned, leased, controlled, or worked by such company, except such interest in the business of transportation as lawfully flows from the ownership of stock therein.

SEC. 19. No railroad or other transportation company shall grant free passes, or passes or tickets at a discount, to any person holding any office of honor, trust, or profit in this state; and the acceptance of any such pass or ticket by a member of the legislature, or any public officer, other than railroad commissioner, shall work a forfeiture of his office.

SEC. 20. No railroad or other transportation company shall raise any rate of charge for the transportation of freight or passengers or any charge connected therewith or incidental thereto, under any circumstances whatsoever, except upon a showing before the railroad commission provided for in this Constitution, that such increase is justified, and the decision of the said commission upon the showing so made shall not be subject to review by any court except upon the question whether such decision of the commission will result in confiscation of property. [*Amendment adopted October 10, 1911*]

SEC. 21. No discrimination in charges or facilities for transportation shall be made by any railroad or other transportation company between places or persons, or in the facilities for the transportation of the same classes of freight or passengers within this state. It shall be unlawful for any railroad or other transportation company to charge or receive any greater compensation in the aggregate for the transportation of passengers or of like kind of property for a shorter than for a longer distance over the same line or route in the same direction, the shorter being included within the longer distance, or to charge any greater compensation as a through rate than the aggregate of the intermediate rates; *provided, however*, that upon application to the railroad commission provided for in this Constitution such company may, in special cases, after investigation, be authorized by such commission to charge less for longer than for shorter distances for the transportation of persons or property and the railroad commission may from time to time prescribe the extent to which such company may be relieved from the prohibition to charge less for the longer than for the shorter haul. The railroad commission shall have power to authorize the issuance of excursion and commutation tickets at special rates. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the railroad commission from ordering and compelling any railroad or other transportation company to make reparation to any shipper on account of the rates charged to said shipper being excessive or discriminatory, provided no discrimination will result from such reparation. [*Amendment adopted October 10, 1911*]

SEC. 22. There is hereby created a railroad commission which shall consist of five members and which shall be known as the railroad commission of the State of California. The commission shall be appointed by the Governor from the state at large; *provided*, that the legislature, in its discretion, may divide the state into districts for the purpose of such appointments, said districts to be as nearly equal in population as practicable; *and provided, further*, that the three commissioners in office at the time this section takes effect shall serve out the term for which they were elected, and that two additional commissioners shall be appointed by the Governor immediately after the adoption of this section, to hold office during the same term. Upon the expiration of said term, the term of office of each commissioner thereafter shall be six years, except the commissioners first appointed hereunder after such expiration, one of whom shall be appointed to hold office until January 1, 1917, two until January 1, 1919, and two until January 1, 1921. Whenever a vacancy in the office of commissioner shall occur the Governor shall forthwith appoint a qualified person to fill the same for the unexpired term. Commissioners appointed for regular terms shall at the beginning of the term for which they are appointed, and those appointed to fill vacancies, shall, immediately upon their appointment, enter upon the duties of their offices. The legislature shall fix the salaries of the commissioners, but pending such action the salaries of the com-

missioners, their officers and employees shall remain as now fixed by law. The legislature shall have the power, by a two-thirds vote of all members elected to each house, to remove any one or more of said commissioners from office for dereliction of duty or corruption or incompetency. All of said commissioners shall be qualified electors of this state, and no person in the employ of or holding any official relation to any person, firm or corporation, which said person, firm or corporation is subject to regulation by said railroad commission and no person owning stock or bonds of any such corporation or who is in any manner pecuniarily interested therein, shall be appointed to or hold the office of railroad commissioner. No vacancy in the commission shall impair the right of the remaining commissioners to exercise all the powers of the commission. The act of a majority of the commissioners when in session as a board shall be deemed to be the act of the commission; but any investigation, inquiry or hearing which the commission has power to undertake or to hold may be undertaken or held by or before any commissioner designated for the purpose by the commission, and every order made by a commissioner so designated, pursuant to such inquiry, investigation or hearing, when approved or confirmed by the commission ordered filed in its office, shall be deemed to be the order of the commission.

Said commission shall have the power to establish rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight by railroads and other transportation companies, and no railroad or other transportation company shall charge or demand or collect or receive a greater or less or different compensation for such transportation of passengers or freight, or for any service in connection therewith, between the points named in any tariff of rates, established by said commission, than the rates, fares and charges which are specified in such tariff. The commission shall have the further power to examine books, records and papers of all railroad and other transportation companies; to hear and determine complaints against railroad and other transportation companies; to issue subpoenas and all necessary process and send for persons and papers; and the commission and each of the commissioners shall have the power to administer oaths, take testimony and punish for contempt in the same manner and to the same extent as courts of record; the commission may prescribe a uniform system of accounts to be kept by all railroad and other transportation companies.

No provision of this Constitution shall be construed as a limitation upon the authority of the legislature to confer upon the railroad commission additional powers of the same kind or different from those conferred herein which are not inconsistent with the powers conferred upon the railroad commission in this Constitution, and the authority of the legislature to confer such additional powers is expressly declared to be plenary and unlimited by any provision of this Constitution.

The provisions of this section shall not be construed to repeal in whole or in part any existing law not inconsistent herewith, and the "Railroad Commission Act" of this state approved February 10, 1911, shall be construed with reference to this constitutional provision and any other constitutional provision becoming operative concurrently herewith. And the said act shall have the same force and effect as if the same had been passed after the adoption of this provision of the Constitution and of all other provisions adopted concurrently herewith, except that the three commissioners referred to in said act shall be held and construed to be the five commissioners provided for herein. [*Amendment adopted October 10, 1911*]

SEC. 23. Every private corporation, and every individual or association of individuals, owning, operating, managing, or controlling any commercial railroad, interurban railroad, street railroad, canal, pipe line, plant, or equipment, or any part of such railroad, canal, pipe line, plant, or equipment within this state, for the transportation or conveyance of passengers, or express matter, or freight of any kind, including crude oil, or for the transmission of telephone or telegraph messages, or for the production, generation, transmission, delivery or furnishing of heat, light, water or power or for the furnishing of storage or wharfage facilities, either directly or indirectly, to or for the public, and every common carrier, is hereby declared to be a public utility subject to such control and regulation by the railroad commission as may be provided by the legislature, and every class of private corporations, individuals, or associations of individuals hereafter declared by the legislature to be public utilities shall likewise be subject to such control and regulation. The railroad commission shall have and exercise such power and jurisdiction to supervise and regulate public utilities, in the State of California, and to fix the rates to be charged for commodities furnished, or services rendered by public utilities as shall be conferred upon it by the legislature, and the right of the legislature to confer powers upon the railroad commission respecting public utilities

is hereby declared to be plenary and to be unlimited by any provision of this Constitution. From and after the passage by the legislature of laws conferring powers upon the railroad commission, respecting public utilities, all powers respecting such public utilities vested in boards of supervisors, or municipal councils, or other governing bodies of the several counties, cities and counties, cities and towns, in this state, or in any commission created by law and existing at the time of the passage of such laws, shall cease so far as such powers shall conflict with the powers so conferred upon the railroad commission; *provided, however*, that this section shall not affect such powers of control over public utilities as relate to the making and enforcement of local, police, sanitary and other regulations, other than the fixing of rates, vested in any city and county or incorporated city or town as, at an election to be held pursuant to law, a majority of the qualified electors of such city and county, or incorporated city or town, voting thereon, shall vote to retain, and until such election such powers shall continue unimpaired; but if the vote so taken shall not favor the continuation of such powers they shall thereafter vest in the railroad commission as provided by law; *and provided, further*, that where any such city and county, or incorporated city or town, shall have elected to continue any of its powers to make and enforce such local, police, sanitary and other regulations, other than the fixing of rates, it may, by vote of a majority of its qualified electors voting thereon, thereafter surrender such powers to the railroad commission in the manner prescribed by the legislature; *and provided, further*, that this section shall not affect the right of any city and county or incorporated city or town, to grant franchises for public utilities upon the terms and conditions and in the manner prescribed by law. Nothing in this section shall be construed as a limitation upon any power conferred upon the railroad commission by any provision of this Constitution now existing or adopted concurrently herewith. [*Amendment adopted November 3, 1914*]

SEC. 23a. The railroad commission shall have and exercise such power and jurisdiction as shall be conferred upon it by the legislature to fix the just compensation to be paid for the taking of any property of a public utility in eminent domain proceedings by the state or any county, city and county, incorporated city or town, municipal water district, irrigation district or other public corporation or district, and the right of the legislature to confer such powers upon the railroad commission is hereby declared to be plenary and to be unlimited by any provision of this Constitution. All acts of the legislature heretofore adopted which are in accordance herewith are hereby confirmed and declared valid. [*Amendment adopted November 4, 1924*]

SEC. 24. The legislature shall pass all laws necessary for the enforcement of the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XIII.

REVENUE AND TAXATION.

SECTION 1. All property in the state except as otherwise in this Constitution provided, not exempt under the laws of the United States, shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as provided by law, or as hereinafter provided. The word "property," as used in this article and section, is hereby declared to include moneys, credits, bonds, stocks, dues, franchises, and all other matters and things, real, personal, and mixed, capable of private ownership; *provided*, that a mortgage, deed of trust, contract, or other obligation by which a debt is secured when land is pledged as security for the payment thereof, together with the money represented by such debt, shall not be considered property subject to taxation; *and further provided*, that property used for free public libraries and free museums, growing crops, property used exclusively for public schools, and such as may belong to the United States, this state, or to any county, city and county, or municipal corporation within this state shall be exempt from taxation, except such lands and the improvements thereon located outside of the county, city and county, or municipal corporation owning the same as were subject to taxation at the time of the acquisition of the same by said county, city and county, or municipal corporation; *provided*, that no improvements of any character whatever constructed by any county, city and county or municipal corporation shall be subject to taxation. All lands or improvements thereon, belonging to any county, city and county, or municipal corporation, not exempt from taxation, shall be assessed by the assessor of the county, city and county, or municipal corporation in which said lands or improvements are located, and said assessment shall be subject to review, equalization and adjustment by the state board of equalization. The legislature may provide, except

in the case of credits secured by mortgage or trust deed, for a deduction from credits of debts due to bona fide residents of this state. [*Amendment adopted November 3, 1914*]

SEC. 14. The property to the amount of one thousand dollars of every resident of this state who has served in the army, navy, marine corps or revenue marine service of the United States in time of war, and received an honorable discharge therefrom or who has been released from active duty under honorable conditions, or lacking such amount of property in his own name, so much of the property of the wife of any such person as shall be necessary to equal said amount; and property to the amount of one thousand dollars of the widow resident in this state, or if there be no such widow, of the widowed mother resident in this state, of every person who has so served and has died either during his term of service or after receiving an honorable discharge from said service, or who has been released from active duty under honorable conditions, and the property to the amount of one thousand dollars of pensioned widows, fathers, and mothers, resident in this state, of soldiers, sailors and marines who served in the army, navy or marine corps or revenue marine service of the United States shall be exempt from taxation: *provided*, this exemption shall not apply to any person named herein owning property of the value of five thousand dollars or more, or where the wife of such soldier or sailor owns property of the value of five thousand dollars or more. No exemption shall be made under the provisions of this act of the property of a person who is not a legal resident of the state. [*Amendment adopted November 7, 1922*]

SEC. 14. All buildings, and so much of the real property on which they are situated as may be required for the convenient use and occupation of said buildings, when the same are used solely and exclusively for religious worship shall be free from taxation; *provided*, that no building so used which may be rented for religious purposes and rent received by the owner therefor, shall be exempt from taxation. [*New section adopted November 6, 1900*]

SEC. 14a. All buildings, and so much of the real property connected therewith as may be required for the occupation of institutions sheltering more than twenty orphan or half-orphan children, receiving state aid shall be free from taxation; *provided*, that no building or real or personal property so used which may be rented and the rent received by the owner therefor shall be exempt from taxation under the terms of this act. [*New section adopted November 2, 1920*]

SEC. 15. All bonds hereafter issued by the State of California, or by any county, city and county, municipal corporation, or district (including school, reclamation, and irrigation districts) within said state, shall be free and exempt from taxation. [*New section adopted November 4, 1902*]

SEC. 1a. Any educational institution of collegiate grade, within the State of California, not conducted for profit, shall hold exempt from taxation its buildings and equipment, its grounds within which its buildings are located, not exceeding one hundred acres in area, its securities and income used exclusively for the purposes of education. [*New section adopted November 3, 1914*]

SEC. 2. Land, and the improvements thereon, shall be separately assessed. Cultivated and uncultivated land, of the same quality, and similarly situated, shall be assessed at the same value.

SEC. 3. Every tract of land containing more than six hundred and forty acres, and which has been sectionized by the United States government, shall be assessed, for the purpose of taxation, by sections or fractions of sections. The legislature shall provide by law for the assessment, in small tracts, of all lands not sectionized by the United States government.

SEC. 4. All vessels of more than fifty tons burden registered at any port in this state and engaged in the transportation of freight or passengers, shall be exempt from taxation except for state purposes, until and including the first day of January, nineteen hundred thirty-five. [*New section adopted November 3, 1914*]

SEC. 5. [*Repeated November 6, 1906*]

SEC. 6. The power of taxation shall never be surrendered or suspended by any grant or contract to which the state shall be a party.

SEC. 7. The legislature shall have the power to provide by law for the payment of all taxes on real property by installments.

SEC. 8. The legislature shall by law require each taxpayer in this state to make and deliver to the county assessor, annually, a statement, under oath, setting forth specifically all the real and personal property owned by such taxpayer, or in his possession, or under his control, at twelve o'clock meridian on the first Monday of March.

SEC. 9. A state board of equalization, consisting of one member from each congressional district in this state, as the same existed in eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, shall be elected by the qualified electors of their respective districts, at the general election to be held in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and at each gubernatorial election thereafter, whose term of office shall be four years; whose duty it shall be to equalize the valuation of the taxable property in the several counties of the state for the purposes of taxation. The Controller of State shall be ex officio a member of the board. The boards of supervisors of the several counties of the state shall constitute boards of equalization for their respective counties, whose duty it shall be to equalize the valuation of the taxable property in the county for the purpose of taxation; *provided*, such state and county boards of equalization are hereby authorized and empowered, under such rules of notice as the county boards may prescribe as to county assessments, and under such rules of notice as the state board may prescribe as to the action of the state board, to increase or lower the entire assessment roll, or any assessment contained therein, so as to equalize the assessment of the property contained in said assessment roll, and make the assessment conform to the true value in money of the property contained in said roll; *provided*, that no board of equalization shall raise any mortgage, deed of trust, contract or other obligation by which a debt is secured, money, or solvent credits, above its face value. The present state board of equalization shall continue in office until their successors, as herein provided for, shall be elected and shall qualify. The legislature shall have power to redistrict the state into four districts, as nearly equal in population as practical, and to provide for the elections of members of said board of equalization. [*Amendment adopted November 4, 1884*]

SEC. 9a. The taxes levied upon personal property for any current tax year where the same is not secured by real estate shall be based upon the tax rate levied upon real property for the preceding tax year. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the equalization each year of the assessment on personal property in the manner now or hereafter provided by law. [*New section adopted November 4, 1924*]

SEC. 10. All property, except as otherwise in this Constitution provided, shall be assessed in the county, city, city and county, town or township, or district in which it is situated, in the manner prescribed by law. [*Amendment adopted November 8, 1910*]

SEC. 10½. The personal property of every householder to the amount of one hundred dollars, the articles to be selected by each householder, shall be exempt from taxation. [*New section adopted November 8, 1904*]

SEC. 11. Income taxes may be assessed to and collected from persons, corporations, joint-stock associations, or companies resident or doing business in this state, or any one or more of them, in such cases and amounts, and in such manner, as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 12. The legislature shall provide for the levy and collection of an annual educational poll tax of not less than five dollars on every male inhabitant of this state over twenty-one and under fifty years of age, except persons holding an honorable discharge or discharged under honorable circumstances from the army, navy or marine corps of the United States, persons who pay a real or personal property tax amounting to at least five dollars per annum, paupers, idiots, insane persons and imbeciles. Said tax shall be paid into the state school fund. [*Amendment adopted November 4, 1924*]

SEC. 12½. The legislature, subject to section one of article four shall have power to provide for the assessment, levy and collection of taxes upon all notes, debentures, shares of capital stock, bonds, solvent credits or mortgages, not exempt from taxation under the provisions of this Constitution, in a manner, at a rate or rates or in proportion to value different from any other property in this state subject to taxation; taxes imposed by any act of the legislature adopted pursuant to the powers hereby conferred shall be in lieu of all other property taxes, state, county, municipal or district, upon such property. The legislature shall provide for an equitable distribution of such taxes to the county, municipality or district in which such property is taxed; *provided*, that the rate or rates of taxation of such securities, and penalties, shall not exceed those assessed or imposed upon other property in this state not exempt from taxation, and that when the same shall have been fixed by the legislature, they shall not be altered except by vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the two houses voting in favor thereof.

Nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to any property the taxation of which is provided for in section fourteen of this article nor to authorize the assessment or taxation of any property now exempt from taxation under this Constitution. [*New section adopted November 4, 1924*]

SEC. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$. Fruit and nut bearing trees under the age of four years from the time of planting in orchard form, and grapevines under the age of three years from the time of planting in vineyard form, shall be exempt from taxation, and nothing in this article shall be construed as subjecting such trees and grapevines to taxation. [New section adopted November 6, 1894]

SEC. 13. The legislature shall pass all laws necessary to carry out the provisions of this article.

SEC. 14. Taxes levied, assessed and collected as hereinafter provided upon railroads, including street railways, whether operated in one or more counties; sleeping car, dining car, drawingroom car and palace car companies, refrigerator, oil, stock, fruit, and other car-loading and other car companies operating upon railroads in this state; companies doing express business on any railroad, steamboat, vessel or stage line in this state; telegraph companies; telephone companies; companies engaged in the transmission or sale of gas or electricity; insurance companies; banks, banking associations, savings and loan societies, and trust companies; and taxes upon all franchises of every kind and nature, shall be entirely and exclusively for state purposes, and shall be levied, assessed and collected in the manner hereinafter provided. The word "companies" as used in this section shall include persons, partnerships, joint-stock associations, companies, and corporations.

(a) All railroad companies, including street railways, whether operated in one or more counties; all sleeping car, dining car, drawingroom car, and palace car companies, all refrigerator, oil, stock, fruit and other car-loading and other car companies operating upon the railroads in this state; all companies doing express business on any railroad, steamboat, vessel or stage line in this state; all telegraph and telephone companies; and all companies engaged in the transmission or sale of gas or electricity shall annually pay to the state a tax upon their franchises, roadways, roadbeds, rails, rolling stock, poles, wires, pipes, canals, conduits, rights of way, and other property, or any part thereof used exclusively in the operation of their business in this state, computed as follows: Said tax shall be equal to the percentages hereinafter fixed upon the gross receipts from operation of such companies, and each thereof within this state. When such companies are operating partly within and partly without this state, the gross receipts within this state shall be deemed to be all receipts on business beginning and ending within this state, and a proportion, based upon the proportion of the mileage within this state to the entire mileage over which such business is done, of receipts on all business passing through, into, or out of this state.

The percentages above mentioned shall be as follows: On all railroad companies, including street railways, four per cent; on all sleeping car, dining car, drawingroom car, palace car companies, refrigerator, oil, stock, fruit, and other car-loading and other car companies, three per cent; on all companies doing express business on any railroad, steamboat, vessel or stage line, two per cent; on all telegraph and telephone companies, three and one-half per cent; on all companies engaged in the transmission or sale of gas or electricity, four per cent. Such taxes shall be in lieu of all other taxes and licenses, state, county and municipal, upon the property above enumerated of such companies except as otherwise in this section provided: *provided*, that nothing herein shall be construed to release any such company from the payment of any amount agreed to be paid or required by law to be paid for any special privilege or franchise granted by any of the municipal authorities of this state.

(b) Every insurance company or association doing business in this state shall annually pay to the state a tax of one and one-half per cent upon the amount of the gross premiums received upon its business done in this state, less return premiums and reinsurance in companies or associations authorized to do business in this state; *provided*, that there shall be deducted from said one and one-half per cent upon the gross premiums the amount of any county and municipal taxes paid by such companies on real estate owned by them in this state. This tax shall be in lieu of all other taxes and licenses, state, county and municipal, upon the property of such companies, except county and municipal taxes on real estate, and except as otherwise in this section provided; *provided*, that when by the laws of any other state or country, any taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, fees, deposits of money, or of securities, or other obligations or prohibitions, are imposed on insurance companies of this state, doing business in such other state or country, or upon their agents therein, in excess of such taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, fees, deposits of money, or of securities, or other obligations or prohibitions, imposed upon insurance companies of such other state or country, so long as such laws continue in force, the same obligations and prohibitions of whatsoever kind may be imposed by the legislature upon insurance companies of such other state or country doing business in this state.

(c) The shares of capital stock of all banks, organized under the laws of this state, or of the United States, or of any other state and located in this state, shall be assessed and taxed to the owners or holders thereof by the State Board of Equalization, in the manner to be prescribed by law, in the city or town where the bank is located and not elsewhere. There shall be levied and assessed upon such shares of capital stock an annual tax, payable to the state, of one per centum upon the value thereof. The value of each share of stock in each bank, except such as are in liquidation, shall be taken to be the amount paid in thereon, together with its pro rata of the accumulated surplus and undivided profits. The value of each share of stock in each bank which is in liquidation shall be taken to be its pro rata of the actual assets of such bank. This tax shall be in lieu of all other taxes and licenses, state, county and municipal, upon such shares of stock and upon the property of such banks, except county and municipal taxes on real estate and except as otherwise in this section provided. In determining the value of the capital stock of any bank there shall be deducted from the value, as defined above, the value, as assessed for county taxes, of any real estate, other than mortgage interests therein, owned by such bank and taxed for county purposes. The banks shall be liable to the state for this tax and the same shall be paid to the state by them on behalf of the stockholders in the manner and at the time prescribed by law, and they shall have a lien upon the shares of stock and upon any dividends declared thereon to secure the amount so paid.

The moneyed capital, reserve, surplus, undivided profits and all other property belonging to unincorporated banks or bankers of this state, or held by any bank located in this state which has no shares of capital stock, or employed in this state by any branches, agencies, or other representatives of any banks doing business outside of the State of California, shall be likewise assessed and taxed to such banks or bankers by the said board of equalization, in the manner to be provided by law and taxed at the same rate that is levied upon the shares of capital stock of incorporated banks, as provided in the first paragraph of this subdivision. The value of said property shall be determined by taking the entire property invested in such business, together with all the reserve, surplus, and undivided profits, at their full cash value, and deducting therefrom the value as assessed for county taxes of any real estate, other than mortgage interests therein, owned by such bank and taxed for county purposes. Such taxes shall be in lieu of all other taxes and licenses, state, county and municipal, upon the property of the banks and bankers, mentioned in this paragraph, except county and municipal taxes on real estate and except as otherwise in this section provided. It is the intention of this paragraph that all moneyed capital and property of the banks and bankers mentioned in this paragraph shall be assessed and taxed at the same rate as an incorporated bank, provided for in the first paragraph of this subdivision. In determining the value of the moneyed capital and property of the banks and bankers mentioned in this subdivision, the said state board of equalization shall include and assess to such banks all property and everything of value owned or held by them, which go to make up the value of the capital stock of such banks and bankers, if the same were incorporated and had shares of capital stock.

The word "banks" as used in this subdivision shall include banking associations, savings and loan societies and trust companies, but shall not include building and loan associations.

(d) All franchises, other than those expressly provided for in this section, shall be assessed at their actual cash value, in the manner to be provided by law, and shall be taxed at the rate of one per centum each year, and the taxes collected thereon shall be exclusively for the benefit of the state.

(e) Out of the revenues from the taxes provided for in this section, together with all other state revenues, there shall be first set apart the moneys to be applied by the state to the support of the public school system and the state university. In the event that the above named revenues are at any time deemed insufficient to meet the annual expenditures of the state, including the above named expenditures for educational purposes, there may be levied, in the manner to be provided by law, a tax, for state purposes, on all the property in the state, including the classes of property enumerated in this section, sufficient to meet the deficiency. All property enumerated in subdivisions (a), (b), and (d) of this section shall be subject to taxation, in the manner provided by law, to pay the principal and interest of any bonded indebtedness created and outstanding by any city, city and county, county, town, township or district, before the adoption of this section. The taxes so paid for principal and interest on such bonded indebtedness shall be deducted from the total amount paid in taxes for state purposes.

(f) All the provisions of this section shall be self-executing, and the legislature shall pass all laws necessary to carry this section into effect, and shall provide for a valuation and assessment of the property enumerated in this section, and shall prescribe the duties of the state board of equalization and any other officers in connection with the administration thereof. The rates of taxation fixed in this section shall remain in force until changed by the legislature, two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the two houses voting in favor thereof. The taxes herein provided for shall become a lien on the first Monday in March of each year after the adoption of this section and shall become due and payable on the first Monday in July thereafter. The gross receipts and gross premiums herein mentioned shall be computed for the year ending the thirty-first day of December prior to the levy of such taxes and the value of any property mentioned herein shall be fixed as of the first Monday in March. Nothing herein contained shall affect any tax levied or assessed prior to the adoption of this section; and all laws in relation to such taxes in force at the time of the adoption of this section shall remain in force until changed by the legislature. Until the year 1918 the state shall reimburse any and all counties which sustain loss of revenue by the withdrawal of railroad property from county taxation for the net loss in county revenue occasioned by the withdrawal of railroad property from county taxation. The legislature shall provide for reimbursement from the general funds of any county to districts therein where loss is occasioned in such districts by the withdrawal from local taxation of property taxed for state purposes only.

(g) No injunction shall ever issue in any suit, action or proceeding in any court against this state or against any officer thereof to prevent or enjoin the collection of any tax levied under the provisions of this section; but after payment action may be maintained to recover any tax illegally collected in such manner and at such time as may now or hereafter be provided by law. [*New section adopted November 8, 1910*]

NOTE.—The rates fixed in the above section were changed by the legislature in 1913 (Statutes 1913, chapter 6), in 1915 (Statutes 1915, chapter 2), in 1917 (Statutes 1917, chapter 214), and in 1921 (Statutes 1921, chapter 22).

ARTICLE XIV.

WATER AND WATER RIGHTS.

SECTION 1. The use of all water now appropriated, or that may hereafter be appropriated, for sale, rental, or distribution, is hereby declared to be a public use, and subject to the regulation and control of the state, in the manner to be prescribed by law; *provided*, that the rates or compensation to be collected by any person, company, or corporation in this state for the use of water supplied to any city and county, or city, or town, or the inhabitants thereof, shall be fixed, annually, by the board of supervisors, or city and county, or city, or town council, or other governing body of such city and county, or city, or town, by ordinance or otherwise, in the manner that other ordinances or legislative acts or resolutions are passed by such body, and shall continue in force for one year and no longer. Such ordinances or resolutions shall be passed in the month of February of each year, and take effect on the first day of July thereafter. Any board or body failing to pass the necessary ordinances or resolutions fixing water rates, where necessary, within such time, shall be subject to peremptory process to compel action, at the suit of any party interested, and shall be liable to such further processes and penalties as the legislature may prescribe. Any person, company, or corporation collecting water rates in any city and county, or city, or town in this state, otherwise than as so established, shall forfeit the franchises and waterworks of such person, company, or corporation to the city and county, or city, or town, where the same are collected, for the public use.

SEC. 2. The right to collect rates or compensation for the use of water supplied to any county, city and county, or town, or the inhabitants thereof, is a franchise, and can not be exercised except by authority of and in the manner prescribed by law.

ARTICLE XV.

HARBOR FRONTAGE, ETC.

SECTION 1. The right of eminent domain is hereby declared to exist in the state to all frontages on the navigable waters of this state.

SEC. 2. No individual, partnership, or corporation, claiming or possessing the frontage of tidal lands of a harbor, bay, inlet, estuary, or other navigable water in this state, shall be permitted to exclude the right of way to such water whenever it is required for any public purpose, nor to destroy or obstruct the free navigation

of such water; and the legislature shall enact such laws as will give the most liberal construction to this provision, so that access to the navigable waters of this state shall be always attainable for the people thereof.

SEC. 3. All tide lands within two miles of any incorporated city or town of this state, and fronting on the waters of any harbor, estuary, bay, or inlet, used for the purposes of navigation, shall be withheld from grant or sale to private persons, partnerships, or corporations.

ARTICLE XVI.

STATE INDEBTEDNESS.

SECTION 1. The legislature shall not, in any manner, create any debt or debts, liability or liabilities, which shall, singly or in the aggregate with any previous debts or liabilities, exceed the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, except in case of war to repel invasion or suppress insurrection, unless the same shall be authorized by law for some single object or work to be distinctly specified therein, which law shall provide ways and means, exclusive of loans, for the payment of the interest of such debt or liability as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt or liability within seventy-five years of the time of the contracting thereof, and shall be irrepeatable until the principal and interest thereon shall be paid and discharged and such law may make provision for a sinking fund to pay the principal of such debt or liability to commence at a time after the incurring of such debt or liability of not more than a period of one-fourth of the time of maturity of such debt or liability; but no such law shall take effect until, at a general election, it shall have been submitted to the people and shall have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election; and all moneys raised by authority of such law shall be applied only to the specific object therein stated or to the payment of the debt thereby created, and such law shall be published in at least one newspaper in each county, or city and county, if one be published therein, throughout the state, for three months next preceding the election at which it is submitted to the people. The legislature may, at any time after the approval of such law by the people, if no debt shall have been contracted in pursuance thereof, repeal the same. [*Amendment adopted November 3, 1908*]

SEC. 2. Immediately upon the adoption of this section the State Treasurer shall prepare forty thousand suitable bonds of the State of California in the denomination of one thousand dollars each, to be numbered from one to forty thousand inclusive, to bear a date not later than thirty days after said adoption and to bear interest at the rate of four and one-half per cent per annum from the date of said bonds, said interest to be payable on the third day of January and the third day of July of each and every year after the sale of said bonds, and said bonds to become due and payable in annual parcels of one thousand bonds, commencing July 3, 1926, and ending July 3, 1965.

The provisions of the act of the legislature approved May 20, 1915, known as the "State Highways Act of 1915," relative to the signing, countersigning, endorsing and sealing of the bonds therein provided for and the interest coupons thereon, the place and method of payment of principal and interest thereon, the procedure for initiating, advertising and holding sales thereof, and the performance by the several state boards and officers of their respective duties in connection therewith as therein stated, and all other provisions, terms and conditions in said last-named act relating to the bonds therein mentioned, so far as the same shall be pertinent, shall be applicable to the preparation, issuance and sale of the bonds herein provided for, as herein contemplated.

Funds corresponding to those provided for in said act are hereby created, and payments into and out of the same shall be made as in said act provided, said funds to be designated respectively, "third state highway fund," "third state highway interest and sinking fund," "third state highway revolving fund," and "third state highway sinking fund"; and the State Treasurer shall on the first day of January, 1920, and on the first day of each July and the first day of each January thereafter transfer from the general fund to the "third state highway interest and sinking fund," and on the first day of July, 1926, and on the first day of July of each year thereafter, from the general fund to the "third state highway sinking fund," the required moneys as provided in section five of said act for the purposes therein stated but as applicable only to the bonds herein provided for and the interest thereon.

The moneys in said "third state highway fund" shall be used by the state department of engineering for the acquisition of rights of way for and the acquisition, construction and improvement of uncompleted portions of the system

of state highways prescribed by the act of the legislature approved May 22, 1909, known as the "State Highways Act," and the act of the legislature approved May 20, 1915, and known as the "State Highways Act of 1915," and certain extensions thereof described in said last-named act, and also for the acquisition of the rights of way for and the acquisition, construction and improvement of the following additional highways as state highways: Barstow to Needles; Oxnard to San Juan Capistrano; Barstow to Mojave; Santa Maria to Bakersfield; Skyline boulevard San Francisco to Sauta Cruz; Rio Vista to Fairfield; Auburn to Verdi; Ukiah to Tahoe City; Crescent City to Oregon line; Santa Rosa to Shellville; Big Pine to Oasis; Placerville to Sportsman's Hall; Feather river route Oroville to Quincy; General Grant National Park to Kings river canyon; Calistoga to Lower Lake; Mecca to Blythe; Rumsey to Lower Lake; Azusa to Pine Flats in San Gabriel canyon; La Canada via Arroyo Seco to Mount Wilson road; Lancaster to Bailey's; Bakersfield via Walker's pass to Freeman; McDonald's to the mouth of the Navarro river; Carmel to San Simeon; Klamath river state highway bridge to coast state highway; Susanville to Nevada state line; Pacheco pass road into Hollister; Visalia to Sequoia Park line; Deep creek easterly via Bear Valley dam to the county road at Melcalf creek in the Angeles national forest; Orland to Chico; Tiburon to Alto; and county line near Michigan Bar via Huot's ranch to Drytown. Said additional highways to be located on the most direct and practical routes; *provided, however*, that twenty million dollars of the moneys in said "third state highway fund," or so much of said twenty million dollars as shall be necessary, shall be used for the completion of all of the system of state highways contemplated and provided for in said "State Highways Act" and in said "State Highways Act of 1915," and the extensions thereof specified in said last-named act.

The cost of acquisition and construction of the several extensions described in said "State Highways Act of 1915" shall hereafter be entirely borne by the State of California, it being the intention hereof to relieve the several counties from any further cooperation as contemplated by said "State Highways Act of 1915," but nothing herein shall prevent any county from contributing towards the cost of said extensions or of any other state highways at its option to such extent as it may desire under the provisions of any existing laws.

All provisions of section eight of said "State Highways Act of 1915," and of any amendment thereof, and any provisions of said act or of any amendment thereof, relating to the selection of routes, character of construction of highways, manner of conducting work thereon, powers and duties of officers in connection therewith, adoption of public highways as state highways, payment of principal and interest on any bonds and appropriation of money for payment thereof, and the keeping of records and making of statements and reports, and all provisions of section eight of the "State Highways Act" as amended May 19, 1915, and of section eight of the "State Highways Act of 1915," and of any amendment of either thereof, relating to the payment by counties of money for interest upon any bonds and the relief of counties from such payment, shall, so far as applicable, apply to the bonds herein authorized and all highways constructed hereunder.

All provisions of this section shall be self-executing and shall not require any legislative action in furtherance thereof, but this shall not prevent such legislative action; and all expenses that shall be incurred by the State Treasurer in the preparation of bonds herein provided for and in the advertising and sale thereof and all expenses incurred by any officer in reference thereto shall be paid from the general fund of the state. Nothing in this Constitution contained shall be a limitation upon the provisions of this section. [*New section adopted July 1, 1919*]

SEC. 3. There is hereby created a state highway finance board composed of the Governor, State Controller, State Treasurer, chairman of the state board of control and chairman of the California highway commission, all of whom shall serve thereon without compensation and a majority of whom shall be empowered to act for said board. All of the forty thousand bonds authorized by section two of article sixteen of this Constitution which shall have heretofore been sold shall be and constitute valid obligations of this state. All of said forty thousand bonds which shall remain unsold at the time of the adoption of this section shall be cancelled and destroyed by the State Treasurer, and in lieu thereof bonds in the same amount shall be prepared and sold as hereinafter stated. Said state highway finance board shall from time to time, so long as the bonds herein authorized remain unsold, determine when the same or any part thereof shall be sold, the number to be sold, the dates which the bonds so to be sold shall bear, and the interest rate thereon, which rate shall be fixed by said board according to the then prevailing market conditions but shall at no time exceed six per cent per annum, and

the determination of said board as to the rate of interest shall be conclusive as to the then prevailing market conditions. When requested by said board the State Treasurer shall prepare such number of bonds, so dated and bearing such interest rate thereon, all as so determined by said board, said bonds as to maturity dates thereof, form, place and method of payment of principal and interest thereon, and in all other particulars, being the same as authorized by said section two of article sixteen, and as though the bonds herein authorized were the balance of said forty thousand bonds remaining unsold, and when so prepared said bonds shall be signed, countersigned, endorsed, sealed, sold and delivered, all as provided with respect to the bonds authorized by said section two of article sixteen, but by the respective officers in office at the time such acts are required to be done. In the event that any bonds prepared as herein provided cannot in the judgment of said state highway finance board be sold at the time fixed for the sale thereof or thereafter, said board may withdraw said bonds from sale and direct the State Treasurer to cancel and destroy the same, and may at said time or thereafter, at its option, direct the preparation and sale as hereinbefore provided, of the same or a different number of bonds, but not to exceed in all the amount herein authorized, and at the same or a different rate of interest but not to exceed six per cent per annum. All of the provisions of said section two of article sixteen, except those relating to the number of the bonds therein authorized, the date thereof and interest rate thereon, and except as herein otherwise provided, shall apply to and govern the bonds herein authorized, the use of the proceeds therefrom, and the several funds to be created and payments to be made into and out of the same, and in all respects said bonds herein authorized and the moneys derived from the sale thereof shall be governed and dealt with in the same manner, except as herein otherwise provided, as though the bonds herein authorized were the unsold portion of the forty thousand bonds authorized by said section two of article sixteen.

Section eight of the "State Highways Act" of 1909 as amended and approved by the electors November 7, 1916, section eight of the "State Highways Act" of 1915, section two of article sixteen of the Constitution, and this section, to the extent that the provisions of any of said sections require the payment into the state treasury by the several counties of sums of money equal to the interest upon any money expended from the proceeds of the bonds issued under said acts and constitutional provisions respectively within those counties in the construction of state highways, shall on and after July 1, 1921, have no further force or effect; it being the intent of this provision that on and after said date the interest upon all bonds issued by the state for highway construction shall be paid exclusively by the state and that the counties shall thereafter be relieved from any obligation now or heretofore imposed to pay into the state treasury any money by reason of any expenditures for previous or subsequent highway construction in said counties; but nothing in this section contained shall be construed to exempt or relieve any county from the payment into the state treasury of any money due from it prior to said date under any of said provisions of any of said sections.

All provisions of this section shall be self-executing and shall not require any legislative action in furtherance thereof, but this shall not prevent such legislative action; and all expenses that shall be incurred by the State Treasurer in the preparation of bonds herein provided for and in the advertising and sale thereof and all expenses incurred by any officer in reference thereto shall be paid from the general fund of the state. Nothing in this Constitution contained, except as in this section provided, shall be a limitation upon the provisions of this section [*New section adopted November 2, 1920*]

ARTICLE XVII.

LAND AND HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION.

SECTION 1. The legislature shall protect, by law, from forced sale, a certain portion of the homestead and other property of all heads of families.

SEC. 2. The holding of large tracts of land, uncultivated and unimproved, by individuals or corporations, is against the public interest, and should be discouraged by all means not inconsistent with the rights of private property.

SEC. 3. Lands belonging to this state, which are suitable for cultivation, shall be granted only to actual settlers, and in quantities not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres to each settler, under such conditions as shall be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE XVIII.

AMENDING AND REVISING THE CONSTITUTION.

SECTION 1. Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in the senate or assembly, and if two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the two houses shall vote in favor thereof, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered in their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon; and it shall be the duty of the legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people in such manner, and at such time, and after such publication as may be deemed expedient. Should more amendments than one be submitted at the same election, they shall be so prepared and distinguished, by numbers or otherwise, that each can be voted on separately. If the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, or any of them, by a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of this Constitution.

NOTE.—*Time when constitutional amendment takes effect.*—"The amendment (Article XIII, section 14), which is by its own terms declared to be self-executing, was adopted at an election held on November 8, 1910, and became a part of the organic law on that date." 166 Cal. 252. See also, 148 Cal. 69.

SEC. 2. Whenever two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the legislature shall deem it necessary to revise this Constitution, they shall recommend to the electors to vote, at the next general election, for or against a convention for that purpose, and if a majority of the electors voting at such election on the proposition for a convention shall vote in favor thereof, the legislature shall, at its next session, provide by law for calling the same. The convention shall consist of a number of delegates not to exceed that of both branches of the legislature, who shall be chosen in the same manner, and have the same qualifications, as members of the legislature. The delegates so elected shall meet within three months after their election, at such place as the legislature may direct. At a special election to be provided for by law, the Constitution that may be agreed upon by such convention shall be submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection, in such manner as the convention may determine. The returns of such election shall, in such manner as the convention shall direct, be certified to the Executive of the state, who shall call to his assistance the Controller, Treasurer, and Secretary of State, and compare the returns so certified to him; and it shall be the duty of the Executive to declare, by his proclamation, such Constitution as may have been ratified by a majority of all the votes cast at such special election, to be the Constitution of the State of California.

ARTICLE XIX.

CHINESE.

SECTION 1. The legislature shall prescribe all necessary regulations for the protection of the state, and the counties, cities, and towns thereof, from the burdens and evils arising from the presence of aliens who are or may become vagrants, paupers, mendicants, criminals, or invalids afflicted with contagious or infectious diseases, and from aliens otherwise dangerous or detrimental to the well-being or peace of the state, and to impose conditions upon which such persons may reside in the state, and to provide the means and mode of their removal from the state, upon failure or refusal to comply with such conditions; *provided*, that nothing contained in this section shall be construed to impair or limit the power of the legislature to pass such police laws or other regulations as it may deem necessary.

SEC. 2. No corporation now existing or hereafter formed under the laws of this state shall, after the adoption of this Constitution, employ, directly or indirectly, in any capacity, any Chinese or Mongolian. The legislature shall pass such laws as may be necessary to enforce this provision.

NOTE.—The provisions of this section held to be in conflict with the United States Constitution and therefore void: *In re Parrott*, 1 Fed. 481.

SEC. 3. No Chinese shall be employed on any state, county, municipal, or other public work, except in punishment for crime.

SEC. 4. The presence of foreigners ineligible to become citizens of the United States is declared to be dangerous to the well-being of the state, and the legislature shall discourage their immigration by all the means within its power. Asiatic coolieism is a form of human slavery, and is forever prohibited in this state, and all contracts for coolie labor shall be void. All companies or corporations, whether formed in this country or any foreign country, for the importation of such labor,

shall be subject to such penalties as the legislature may prescribe. The legislature shall delegate all necessary power to the incorporated cities and towns of this state for the removal of Chinese without the limits of such cities and towns, or for their location within prescribed portions of those limits, and it shall also provide the necessary legislation to prohibit the introduction into this state of Chinese after the adoption of this Constitution. This section shall be enforced by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XX.

MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS.

SECTION 1. The city of Sacramento is hereby declared to be the seat of government of this state, and shall so remain until changed by law; but no law changing the seat of government shall be valid or binding unless the same be approved and ratified by a majority of the qualified electors of the state voting therefor at a general state election, under such regulations and provisions as the legislature, by a two-thirds vote of each house, may provide, submitting the question of change to the people.

SEC. 2. Any citizen of this state who shall, after the adoption of this Constitution, fight a duel with deadly weapons, or send or accept a challenge to fight a duel with deadly weapons either within this state or out of it, or who shall act as second, or knowingly aid or assist in any manner those thus offending, shall not be allowed to hold any office of profit, or to enjoy the right of suffrage under this Constitution.

SEC. 3. Members of the legislature, and all officers, executive and judicial, except such inferior officers as may be by law exempted, shall, before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of California, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of _____ according to the best of my ability."

And no other oath, declaration, or test shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust.

SEC. 4. All officers or commissioners whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, and all officers or commissioners whose offices or duties may hereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people, or appointed, as the legislature may direct.

SEC. 5. The fiscal year shall commence on the first day of July.

SEC. 6. Suits may be brought against the state in such manner and in such courts as shall be directed by law.

SEC. 7. No contract of marriage, if otherwise duly made, shall be invalidated for want of conformity to the requirements of any religious sect.

SEC. 8. All property, real and personal, owned by either husband or wife, before marriage, and that acquired by either of them afterwards by gift, devise, or descent, shall be their separate property.

SEC. 9. No perpetuities shall be allowed except for eleemosynary purposes.

SEC. 10. Every person shall be disqualified from holding any office of profit in this state who shall have been convicted of having given or offered a bribe to procure his election or appointment.

SEC. 11. Laws shall be made to exclude from office, serving on juries, and from the right of suffrage, persons convicted of bribery, perjury, forgery, malfeasance in office, or other high crimes. The privilege of free suffrage shall be supported by laws regulating elections, and prohibiting, under adequate penalties, all undue influence thereon from power, bribery, tumult, or other improper practice.

SEC. 12. Absence from this state, on business of the state or of the United States, shall not affect the question of residence of any person.

SEC. 13. A plurality of the votes given at any election shall constitute a choice where not otherwise directed in this Constitution; *provided*, that it shall be competent in all charters of cities, counties or cities and counties framed under the authority of this Constitution to provide the manner in which their respective elective officers may be elected and to prescribe a higher proportion of the vote therefor: *and provided, also*, that it shall be competent for the legislature by general law to provide the manner in which officers of municipalities organized or incorporated under general laws may be elected and to prescribe a higher proportion of the vote therefor. [*Amendment adopted October 10, 1911*]

SEC. 14. The legislature shall provide, by law, for the maintenance and efficiency of a state board of health.

SEC. 15. Mechanics, materialmen, artisans, and laborers of every class shall have a lien upon the property upon which they have bestowed labor or furnished material, for the value of such labor done and material furnished; and the legislature shall provide, by law, for the speedy and efficient enforcement of such liens.

SEC. 16. When the term of any officer or commissioner is not provided for in this Constitution, the term of such officer or commissioner may be declared by law; and if not so declared, such officer or commissioner shall hold his position as such officer or commissioner during the pleasure of the authority making the appointment; but in no case shall such term exceed four years; *provided, however*, that in the case of any officer or employee of any municipality governed under a legally adopted charter, the provisions of such charter with reference to the tenure of office or the dismissal from office of any such officer or employee, shall control; *and provided, further*, that the term of office of any person heretofore or hereafter appointed to hold office or employment during good behavior under civil service laws of the state or of any political division thereof shall not be limited by this section. [*Amendment adopted October 10, 1911*]

SEC. 17. The time of service of all laborers or workmen or mechanics employed upon any public works of the State of California, or of any county, city and county, city, town, district, township, or any other political subdivision thereof, whether said work is done by contract or otherwise, shall be limited and restricted to eight hours in any one calendar day, except in cases of extraordinary emergency caused by fire, flood, or danger to life and property, or except to work upon public, military, or naval works or defenses in time of war, and the legislature shall provide by law that a stipulation to this effect shall be incorporated in all contracts for public work, and prescribe proper penalties for the speedy and efficient enforcement of said law. [*Amendment adopted November 4, 1902*]

SEC. 17½. The legislature may, by appropriate legislation, provide for the establishment of a minimum wage for women and minors and may provide for the comfort, health, safety and general welfare of any and all employees. No provision of this Constitution shall be construed as a limitation upon the authority of the legislature to confer upon any commission now or hereafter created, such power and authority as the legislature may deem requisite to carry out the provisions of this section. [*New section adopted November 3, 1914*]

SEC. 18. No person shall, on account of sex, be disqualified from entering upon or pursuing any lawful business, vocation, or profession.

SEC. 19. Nothing in this Constitution shall prevent the legislature from providing, by law, for the payment of the expenses of the convention framing this Constitution, including the per diem of the delegates for the full term thereof.

SEC. 20. Elections of the officers provided for by this Constitution, except at the election in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, shall be held on the even-numbered years next before the expiration of their respective terms. The terms of such officers shall commence on the first Monday after the first day of January next following their election.

SEC. 21. The legislature is hereby expressly vested with plenary power, unlimited by any provision of this Constitution, to create, and enforce a complete system of workmen's compensation, by appropriate legislation, and in that behalf to create and enforce a liability on the part of any or all persons to compensate any or all of their workmen for injury or disability, and their dependents for death incurred or sustained by the said workmen in the course of their employment, irrespective of the fault of any party. A complete system of workmen's compensation includes adequate provisions for the comfort, health and safety and general welfare of any and all workmen and those dependent upon them for support to the extent of relieving from the consequences of any injury or death incurred or sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, irrespective of the fault of any party; also full provision for securing safety in places of employment; full provision for such medical, surgical, hospital and other remedial treatment as is requisite to cure and relieve from the effects of such injury; full provision for adequate insurance coverage against liability to pay or furnish compensation; full provision for regulating such insurance coverage in all its aspects, including the establishment and management of a state compensation insurance fund; full provision for otherwise securing the payment of compensation; and full provision for vesting power, authority and jurisdiction in an administrative body with all the requisite governmental functions to determine any dispute or matter arising under such legislation, to the end that the administration of such legislation shall accomplish substantial justice in all cases expeditiously, inexpensively, and without incumbrance of any

character; all of which matters are expressly declared to be the social public policy of this state, binding upon all departments of the state government.

The legislature is vested with plenary powers, to provide for the settlement of any disputes arising under such legislation by arbitration, or by an industrial accident commission, by the courts, or by either, any, or all of these agencies, either separately or in combination, and may fix and control the method and manner of trial of any such dispute, the rules of evidence and the manner of review of decisions rendered by the tribunal or tribunals designated by it; *provided*, that all decisions of any such tribunal shall be subject to review by the appellate courts of this state. The legislature may combine in one statute all the provisions for a complete system of workmen's compensation, as herein defined.

Nothing contained herein shall be taken or construed to impair or render ineffectual in any measure the creation and existence of the industrial accident commission of this state or the state compensation insurance fund, the creation and existence of which, with all the functions vested in them, are hereby ratified and confirmed. [*Amendment adopted November 5, 1918*]

ARTICLE XXI.

BOUNDARY.

SECTION 1. The boundary of the State of California shall be as follows: Commencing at the point of intersection of the forty-second degree of north latitude with the one hundred and twentieth degree of longitude west from Greenwich, and running south on the line of said one hundred and twentieth degree of west longitude until it intersects the thirty-ninth degree of north latitude; thence running in a straight line, in a southeasterly direction, to the River Colorado, at a point where it intersects the thirty-fifth degree of north latitude; thence down the middle of the channel of said river to the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, as established by the treaty of May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight; thence running west and along said boundary line to the Pacific Ocean, and extending therein three English miles; thence running in a northwesterly direction and following the direction of the Pacific coast to the forty-second degree of north latitude; thence on the line of said forty-second degree of north latitude to the place of beginning. Also, including all the islands, harbors, and bays along and adjacent to the coast.

ARTICLE XXII.

SCHEDULE.

That no inconvenience may arise from the alterations and amendments in the Constitution of this state, and to carry the same into complete effect, it is hereby ordained and declared:

SECTION 1. That all laws in force at the adoption of this Constitution, not inconsistent therewith, shall remain in full force and effect until altered or repealed by the legislature; and all rights, actions, prosecutions, claims, and contracts of the state, counties, individuals, or bodies corporate, not inconsistent therewith, shall continue to be as valid as if this Constitution had not been adopted. The provisions of all laws which are inconsistent with this Constitution shall cease upon the adoption thereof, except that all laws which are inconsistent with such provisions of this Constitution as require legislation to enforce them shall remain in full force until the first day of July, eighteen hundred and eighty, unless sooner altered or repealed by the legislature.

SEC. 2. That all recognizances, obligations, and all other instruments entered into or executed before the adoption of this Constitution, to this state, or to any subdivision thereof, or any municipality therein, and all fines, taxes, penalties, and forfeitures due or owing to this state, or any subdivision or municipality thereof, and all writs, prosecutions, actions, and causes of action, except as herein otherwise provided, shall continue and remain unaffected by the adoption of this Constitution. All indictments or informations which shall have been found, or may hereafter be found, for any crime or offense committed before this Constitution takes effect, may be proceeded upon as if no change had taken place, except as otherwise provided in this Constitution.

SEC. 3. All courts now existing, save justices' and police courts, are hereby abolished, and all records, books, papers, and proceedings from such course, as are abolished by this Constitution, shall be transferred, on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and eighty, to the courts provided for in this Constitution; and the courts to which the same are thus transferred shall have the same power and

jurisdiction over them as if they had been in the first instance commenced, filed, or lodged therein.

SEC. 4. The superintendent of printing of the State of California shall, at least thirty days before the first Wednesday in May, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, cause to be printed at the state printing office, in pamphlet form, simply stitched, as many copies of this Constitution as there are registered voters in this state, and mail one copy thereof to the post-office address of each registered voter: *provided*, any copies not called for ten days after reaching their delivery office, shall be subject to general distribution by the several postmasters of the state. The Governor shall issue his proclamation, giving notice of the election for the adoption or rejection of this Constitution, at least thirty days before the said first Wednesday of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, and the boards of supervisors of the several counties shall cause said proclamation to be made public in their respective counties, and general notice of said election to be given at least fifteen days next before said election.

SEC. 5. The superintendent of printing of the State of California shall, at least twenty days before said election, cause to be printed and delivered to the clerk of each county in this state five times the number of properly prepared ballots for said election that there are voters in said respective counties, with the words printed thereon: "For the New Constitution." He shall likewise cause to be so printed and delivered to said clerks five times the number of properly prepared ballots for said election that there are voters in said respective counties with the words printed thereon: "Against the New Constitution." The Secretary of State is hereby authorized and required to furnish the superintendent of state printing a sufficient quantity of legal ballot paper, now on hand, to carry out the provisions of this section.

SEC. 6. The clerks of the several counties in the state shall, at least five days before said election, cause to be delivered to the inspectors of elections, at each election precinct or polling place, in their respective counties, suitable registers, poll books, forms of return, and an equal number of the aforesaid ballots, which number, in the aggregate, must be ten times greater than the number of voters in the said election precincts or polling places. The returns of the number of votes cast at the presidential election in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six shall serve as a basis of calculation for this and the preceding section; *provided*, that the duties in this and the preceding section imposed upon the clerks of the respective counties shall, in the city and county of San Francisco, be performed by the registrar of voters for said city and county.

SEC. 7. Every citizen of the United States, entitled by law to vote for members of the assembly in this state, shall be entitled to vote for the adoption or rejection of this Constitution.

SEC. 8. The officers of the several counties of this state, whose duty it is, under the law, to receive and canvass the returns from the several precincts of their respective counties, as well as of the city and county of San Francisco, shall meet at the usual places of meeting for such purposes on the first Monday after said election. If, at the time of meeting, the returns from each precinct in the county in which the polls were opened have been received, the board must then and there proceed to canvass the returns; but if all the returns have not been received, the canvass must be postponed from time to time until all the returns are received, or until the second Monday after said election, when they shall proceed to make out returns of the votes cast for and against the new Constitution; and the proceedings of said board shall be the same as those prescribed for like boards in the case of an election for governor. Upon the completion of said canvass and returns, the said boards shall immediately certify the same, in the usual form, to the Governor of the State of California.

SEC. 9. The Governor of the State of California shall, as soon as the returns of said election shall be received by him, or within thirty days after said election, in the presence and with the assistance of the Controller, Treasurer, and Secretary of State, open and compute all the returns received of votes cast for and against the new Constitution. If, by such examination and computation, it is ascertained that a majority of the whole number of votes cast at such election is in favor of such new Constitution, the Executive of this state shall, by his proclamation, declare such new Constitution to be the Constitution of the State of California, and that it shall take effect and be in force on the days hereinafter specified.

SEC. 10. In order that future elections in this state shall conform to the requirements of this Constitution, the terms of all officers elected at the first election under

the same shall be, respectively, one year shorter than the terms as fixed by law or by this Constitution; and the successors of all such officers shall be elected at the last election before the expiration of the terms as in this section provided. The first officers chosen after the adoption of this Constitution shall be elected at the time and in the manner now provided by law. Judicial officers and the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be elected at the time and in the manner that state officers are elected.

SEC. 11. All laws relative to the present judicial system of the state shall be applicable to the judicial system created by this Constitution until changed by legislation.

SEC. 12. This Constitution shall take effect and be in force on and after the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, at twelve o'clock meridian, so far as the same relates to the election of all officers, the commencement of their terms of office, and the meeting of the legislature. In all other respects, and for all other purposes, this Constitution shall take effect on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and eighty, at twelve o'clock meridian.

ARTICLE XXIII.

RECALL OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS.

SECTION 1. Every elective public officer of the State of California may be removed from office at any time by the electors entitled to vote for a successor of such incumbent, through the procedure and in the manner herein provided for, which procedure shall be known as the recall, and is in addition to any other method of removal provided by law.

The procedure hereunder to effect the removal of an incumbent of an elective public office shall be as follows: A petition signed by electors entitled to vote for a successor of the incumbent sought to be removed, equal in number to at least twelve per cent of the entire vote cast at the last preceding election for all candidates for the office, which the incumbent sought to be removed occupies (provided that if the officer sought to be removed is a state officer who is elected in any political subdivision of the state, said petition shall be signed by electors entitled to vote for a successor to the incumbent sought to be removed, equal in number to at least twenty per cent of the entire vote cast at the last preceding election for all candidates for the office which the incumbent sought to be removed occupies) demanding an election of a successor to the officer named in said petition, shall be addressed to the Secretary of State and filed with the clerk, or registrar of voters, of the county or city and county in which the petition was circulated; *provided*, that if the officer sought to be removed was elected in the state at large such petition shall be circulated in not less than five counties of the state, and shall be signed in each of such counties by electors equal in number to not less than one per cent of the entire vote cast, in each of said counties, at said election, as above estimated. Such petition shall contain a general statement of the grounds on which the removal is sought, which statement is intended solely for the information of the electors, and the sufficiency of which shall not be open to review.

When such petition is certified as is herein provided to the Secretary of State, he shall forthwith submit the said petition, together with a certificate of its sufficiency, to the Governor, who shall thereupon order and fix a date for holding the election, not less than sixty days nor more than eighty days from the date of such certificate of the Secretary of State.

The Governor shall make or cause to be made publication of notice for the holding of such election, and officers charged by law with duties concerning elections shall make all arrangements for such election and the same shall be conducted, returned, and the result thereof declared, in all respects as are other state elections. On the official ballot at such election shall be printed, in not more than two hundred words, the reasons set forth in the petition for demanding his recall. And in not more than three hundred words there shall also be printed, if desired by him, the officer's justification of his course in office. Proceedings for the recall of any officer shall be deemed to be pending from the date of the filing with any county, or city and county clerk, or registrar of voters, of any recall petition against such officer; and if such officer shall resign at any time subsequent to the filing thereof, the recall election shall be held notwithstanding such resignation, and the vacancy caused by such resignation, or from any other cause, shall be filled as provided by law, but the person appointed to fill such vacancy shall hold his office only until the person elected at the said recall election shall qualify.

Any person may be nominated for the office which is to be filled at any recall election by a petition signed by electors, qualified to vote at such recall election, equal in number to at least one per cent of the total number of votes cast at the last preceding election for all candidates for the office which the incumbent sought to be removed occupies. Each such nominating petition shall be filed with the Secretary of State not less than twenty-five days before such recall election.

There shall be printed on the recall ballot, as to every officer whose recall is to be voted on thereat, the following question: "Shall (name of person against whom the recall petition is filed) be recalled from the office of (title of office)?", following which question shall be the words "Yes" and "No" on separate lines, with a blank space at the right of each, in which the voter shall indicate, by stamping a cross (X), his vote for or against such recall. On such ballots, under each such question, there shall also be printed the names of those persons who have been nominated as candidates to succeed the person recalled, in case he shall be removed from office by said recall election; but no vote cast shall be counted for any candidate for said office unless the voter also voted on said question of the recall of the person sought to be recalled from said office. The name of the person against whom the petition is filed shall not appear on the ballot as a candidate for the office. If a majority of those voting on said question of the recall of any incumbent from office shall vote "No," said incumbent shall continue in said office. If a majority shall vote "Yes," said incumbent shall thereupon be deemed removed from such office, upon the qualification of his successor. The canvassers shall canvass all votes for candidates for said office and declare the result in like manner as in a regular election. If the vote at any such recall election shall recall the officer, then the candidate who has received the highest number of votes for the office shall be thereby declared elected for the remainder of the term. In case the person who received the highest number of votes shall fail to qualify within ten days after receiving the certificate of election, the office shall be deemed vacant and shall be filled according to law.

Any recall petition may be presented in sections, but each section shall contain a full and accurate copy of the title and text of the petition. Each signer shall add to his signature his place of residence, giving the street and number, if such exist. His election precinct shall also appear on the paper after his name. The number of signatures appended to each section shall be at the pleasure of the person soliciting signatures to the same. Any qualified elector of the state shall be competent to solicit such signatures within the county, or city and county, of which he is an elector. Each section of the petition shall bear the name of the county, or city and county in which it is circulated, and only qualified electors of such county or city and county shall be competent to sign such section. Each section shall have attached thereto the affidavit of the person soliciting signatures to the same stating his qualifications and that all the signatures to the attached section were made in his presence and that to the best of his knowledge and belief each signature to the section is the genuine signature of the person whose name it purports to be; and no other affidavit thereto shall be required. The affidavit of any person soliciting signatures hereunder shall be verified free of charge by any officer authorized to administer an oath. Such petition so verified shall be prima facie evidence that the signatures thereto appended are genuine and that the persons signing the same are qualified electors. Unless and until it is otherwise proven upon official investigation, it shall be presumed that the petition presented contains the signatures of the requisite number of electors. Each section of the petition shall be filed with the clerk, or registrar of voters, of the county or city and county in which it was circulated; but all such sections circulated in any county or city and county shall be filed at the same time. Within twenty days after the date of filing such petition, the clerk, or registrar of voters, shall finally determine from the records of registration what number of qualified electors have signed the same; and, if necessary, the board of supervisors shall allow such clerk or registrar additional assistants for the purpose of examining such petition and provide for their compensation. The said clerk or registrar, upon the completion of such examination, shall forthwith attach to such petition his certificate, properly dated, showing the result of such examination, and submit said petition, except as to the signatures appended thereto, to the Secretary of State and file a copy of said certificate in his office. Within forty days from the transmission of the said petition and certificate by the clerk or registrar of voters to the Secretary of State, a supplemental petition, identical with the original as to the body of the petition but containing supplemental names, may be filed with the clerk or registrar of voters, as aforesaid. The clerk or registrar of voters shall within ten days after the filing of such supplemental petition make like examination

thereof as of the original petition, and upon the conclusion of such examination shall forthwith attach to such petition his certificate, properly dated, showing the result of such examination, and shall forthwith transmit such supplemental petition, except as to the signatures thereon, together with his said certificate, to the Secretary of State.

When the Secretary of State shall have received from one or more county clerks, or registrars of voters, a petition certified as herein provided to have been signed by the requisite number of qualified electors, he shall forthwith transmit to the county clerk or registrar of voters of every county or city and county in the state a certificate showing such fact; and such clerk or registrar of voters shall thereupon file said certificate for record in his office.

A petition shall be deemed to be filed with the Secretary of State upon the date of the receipt by him of a certificate or certificates showing the said petition to be signed by the requisite number of electors of the state.

No recall petition shall be circulated or filed against any officer until he has actually held his office for at least six months; save and except it may be filed against any member of the state legislature at any time after five days from the convening and organizing of the legislature after his election.

If at any recall election the incumbent whose removal is sought is not recalled, he shall be repaid from the state treasury any amount legally expended by him as expenses of such election, and the legislature shall provide appropriation for such purpose, and no proceedings for another recall election of said incumbent shall be initiated within six months after such election.

If the Governor is sought to be removed under the provisions of this article, the duties herein imposed upon him shall be performed by the Lieutenant Governor; and if the Secretary of State is sought to be removed, the duties herein imposed upon him shall be performed by the State Controller; and the duties herein imposed upon the clerk or registrar of voters, shall be performed by such registrar of voters in all cases where the office of registrar of voters exists.

The recall shall also be exercised by the electors of each county, city and county, city and town of the state, with reference to the elective officers thereof, under such procedure as shall be provided by law.

Until otherwise provided by law, the legislative body of any such county, city and county, city or town may provide for the manner of exercising such recall powers in such counties, cities and counties, cities and towns, but shall not require any such recall petition to be signed by electors more in number than twenty-five per cent of the entire vote cast at the last preceding election for all candidates for the office which the incumbent sought to be removed occupies. Nothing herein contained shall be construed as affecting or limiting the present or future powers of cities or counties or cities and counties having charters adopted under the authority given by the Constitution.

In the submission to the electors of any petition proposed under this article all officers shall be guided by the general laws of the state, except as otherwise herein provided.

This article is self-executing, but legislation may be enacted to facilitate its operation, but in no way limiting or restricting the provisions of this article or the powers herein reserved. [*New article adopted October 10, 1911*]

Attest: EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.

J. P. HOGG, President.