

**Volume 1**

# **STATUTES OF CALIFORNIA**

**AND DIGESTS OF MEASURES**

**1987**

Constitution of 1879 as Amended

General Laws, Amendments to the Codes,  
and Resolutions passed by the  
California Legislature

**1987–88 Regular Session**  
**1987–88 First Extraordinary Session**



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## APPENDIX

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The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses, income, and transfers between accounts.

The second part of the document provides a detailed breakdown of the accounting cycle. It outlines the ten steps involved in the process, from identifying the accounting entity to preparing financial statements. Each step is explained in detail, with examples provided to illustrate the concepts.

The third part of the document discusses the various types of accounts used in accounting. It distinguishes between assets, liabilities, equity, revenue, and expense accounts, and explains how they are classified and balanced. It also covers the concept of debits and credits, and how they are used to record transactions.

The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of internal controls in accounting. It explains how internal controls help to prevent errors and fraud, and how they can be designed to ensure the accuracy and reliability of financial information.

The fifth part of the document discusses the role of the accountant in the business. It explains how accountants provide valuable information to management and other stakeholders, and how they help to ensure the success of the business.

The sixth part of the document discusses the various methods used to record transactions. It compares the double-entry system with the single-entry system, and explains the advantages and disadvantages of each.

The seventh part of the document discusses the importance of the accounting equation. It explains how the accounting equation is used to ensure that the books are balanced, and how it can be used to identify errors.

The eighth part of the document discusses the various types of journals used in accounting. It explains the difference between a general journal and a special journal, and how they are used to record transactions.

The ninth part of the document discusses the importance of the trial balance. It explains how the trial balance is used to check the accuracy of the books, and how it can be used to identify errors.

The tenth part of the document discusses the various types of financial statements. It explains the difference between the balance sheet, the income statement, and the statement of cash flows, and how they are used to provide information to stakeholders.

In conclusion, accounting is a vital part of any business. It provides the information needed to make informed decisions, and it helps to ensure the success of the business. By following the principles and practices outlined in this document, you can ensure that your accounting records are accurate and reliable.

# EFFECTIVE DATES

## Regular Session

The 1987–88 Regular Session convened on December 1, 1986, and the interim study recess commenced on September 11, 1987. Statutes enacted in 1987, other than those taking immediate effect, will become effective January 1, 1988.

The effective date of a joint or concurrent resolution is the date it is filed with the Secretary of State.

An initiative statute or referendum or a constitutional amendment proposed by the Legislature and adopted by the people takes effect the day after the election unless the measure provides otherwise.

*Statutes Which Take Effect Immediately.* An urgency statute, and a statute calling an election, providing for a tax levy, or making an appropriation for the usual current expenses of the state may take effect immediately. Such a statute becomes *effective* on the date it is filed with the Secretary of State.

*Operative Date.* The provisions of a statute normally become operative on the date it takes effect. However, any statute may, by its own terms, delay the *operation* of its provisions until the happening of some contingency or until a specified time. Also, a later statute or a general provision in a particular code may delay the operation of a statute to a time after its effective date.

## Extraordinary Session

The 1987–88 First Extraordinary Session convened on November 9, 1987, and adjourned sine die on November 10, 1987. Statutes enacted at an extraordinary session, other than those taking immediate effect, will become effective on the 91st day after adjournment. The 91st day after adjournment is February 9, 1988.

The effective date of a concurrent resolution is the date it is filed with the Secretary of State.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in financial matters. This section also touches upon the legal implications of failing to maintain such records, which can lead to severe consequences for individuals and organizations alike.

2. The second part of the document delves into the specific requirements for record-keeping, including the types of records that must be maintained and the frequency of updates. It provides a detailed overview of the various documents and data points that should be tracked, ensuring that all relevant information is captured and stored in a secure and accessible manner.

3. The third part of the document addresses the challenges associated with record-keeping, such as data loss, corruption, and unauthorized access. It offers practical solutions and best practices to mitigate these risks, including the use of secure storage systems, regular backups, and strict access controls. This section also discusses the importance of training staff on proper record-keeping procedures to ensure compliance and accuracy.

4. The fourth part of the document focuses on the role of technology in record-keeping, highlighting the benefits of digital record-keeping systems. It discusses how modern software solutions can streamline the process, reduce errors, and improve the efficiency of record management. This section also touches upon the importance of choosing a reliable and secure technology provider to ensure the integrity and confidentiality of the records.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of regular audits and reviews of records to ensure their accuracy and completeness. It provides guidance on how to conduct these audits effectively, including the selection of audit teams, the use of audit checklists, and the documentation of findings. This section also emphasizes the need for continuous improvement and the implementation of corrective actions based on audit results.

6. The sixth part of the document addresses the issue of record retention and disposal, providing guidance on how long records should be kept and the proper methods for their disposal. It discusses the legal requirements for record retention and the importance of maintaining a clear record retention schedule to ensure compliance. This section also touches upon the environmental and cost benefits of proper record disposal.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the importance of record-keeping in the context of business operations and decision-making. It highlights how accurate records can provide valuable insights into trends, patterns, and performance, enabling organizations to make data-driven decisions and improve their overall efficiency. This section also touches upon the role of records in legal proceedings and dispute resolution.

8. The eighth part of the document provides a summary of the key points discussed throughout the document, reinforcing the importance of record-keeping and the steps that should be taken to ensure its effectiveness. It serves as a final reminder of the critical nature of this task and the potential consequences of neglecting it.

9. The ninth part of the document offers additional resources and references for further information on record-keeping, including books, articles, and online guides. It also provides contact information for experts and consultants who can provide specialized advice and support in this area. This section is designed to help readers find the information they need to implement and maintain a robust record-keeping system.

10. The tenth and final part of the document concludes with a strong statement on the importance of record-keeping and the commitment to providing accurate and reliable information. It expresses the hope that the information provided in this document will be helpful and that readers will take the necessary steps to ensure the integrity and security of their records.

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**CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE  
OF CALIFORNIA**

**1879**

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# CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA\*

AS AMENDED AND IN FORCE NOVEMBER 4, 1986

## 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. [*Repealed November 5, 1974. See Section 1, below.*]

#### [*Inalienable Rights*]

SECTION 1. All people are by nature free and independent and have inalienable rights. Among these are enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining safety, happiness, and privacy. [*New section adopted November 5, 1974.*]

SEC. 2. [*Repealed November 5, 1974. See Section 2, below.*]

#### [*Liberty of Speech and of the Press—Newspersons' Refusal to Disclose Information Sources Not Adjudged in Contempt*]

SEC. 2. (a) Every person may freely speak, write and publish his or her sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of this right. A law may not restrain or abridge liberty of speech or press.

(b) A publisher, editor, reporter, or other person connected with or employed upon a newspaper, magazine, or other periodical publication, or by a press association or wire service, or any person who has been so connected or employed, shall not be adjudged in contempt by a judicial, legislative, or administrative body, or any other body having the power to issue subpoenas, for refusing to disclose the source of any information procured while so connected or employed for publication in a newspaper, magazine or other periodical publication, or for refusing to disclose any unpublished information obtained or prepared in gathering, receiving or processing of information for communication to the public.

Nor shall a radio or television news reporter or other person connected with or employed by a radio or television station, or any person who has been so connected or employed, be so adjudged in contempt for refusing to disclose the source of any information

\* Adopted by the people on May 7, 1879. For effective date, see Art. XXII, Sec. 12, as adopted. Certain spelling and capitalization variances reflect State-Printer's style in effect at time of adoption of amendments.

procured while so connected or employed for news or news commentary purposes on radio or television, or for refusing to disclose any unpublished information obtained or prepared in gathering, receiving or processing of information for communication to the public.

As used in this subdivision, "unpublished information" includes information not disseminated to the public by the person from whom disclosure is sought, whether or not related information has been disseminated and includes, but is not limited to, all notes, outtakes, photographs, tapes or other data of whatever sort not itself disseminated to the public through a medium of communication, whether or not published information based upon or related to such material has been disseminated. [*As amended June 3, 1980.*]

SEC. 3. [*Repealed November 7, 1972. See Section 3, below.*]

**[Right to Assemble and to Petition]**

SEC. 3. The people have the right to instruct their representatives, petition government for redress of grievances, and assemble freely to consult for the common good. [*New section adopted November 5, 1974.*]

SEC. 4. [*Repealed November 5, 1974. See Section 4, below.*]

**[Liberty of Conscience]**

SEC. 4. Free exercise and enjoyment of religion without discrimination or preference are guaranteed. This liberty of conscience does not excuse acts that are licentious or inconsistent with the peace or safety of the State. The Legislature shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion.

A person is not incompetent to be a witness or juror because of his or her opinions on religious beliefs. [*New section adopted November 5, 1974.*]

SEC. 5. [*Repealed November 5, 1974. See Section 5, below.*]

**[The Military]**

SEC. 5. The military is subordinate to civil power. A standing army may not be maintained in peacetime. Soldiers may not be quartered in any house in wartime except as prescribed by law, or in peacetime without the owner's consent. [*New section adopted November 5, 1974.*]

SEC. 6. [*Repealed November 5, 1974. See Section 6, below.*]

**[Slavery Prohibited]**

SEC. 6. Slavery is prohibited. Involuntary servitude is prohibited except to punish crime. [*New section adopted November 5, 1974.*]

SEC. 7. [*Repealed November 5, 1974. See Section 7, below.*]

**[Due Process of Law—Use of Pupil School Assignment or Pupil Transportation]**

SEC. 7. (a) A person may not be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law or denied equal protection of the laws; provided, that nothing contained herein or elsewhere in this Constitution imposes upon the State of California or any public entity,

board, or official any obligations or responsibilities which exceed those imposed by the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution with respect to the use of pupil school assignment or pupil transportation. In enforcing this subdivision or any other provision of this Constitution, no court of this state may impose upon the State of California or any public entity, board, or official any obligation or responsibility with respect to the use of pupil school assignment or pupil transportation, (1) except to remedy a specific violation by such party that would also constitute a violation of the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution, and (2) unless a federal court would be permitted under federal decisional law to impose that obligation or responsibility upon such party to remedy the specific violation of the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment of the United States Constitution.

Except as may be precluded by the Constitution of the United States, every existing judgment, decree, writ, or other order of a court of this state, whenever rendered, which includes provisions regarding pupil school assignment or pupil transportation, or which requires a plan including any such provisions shall, upon application to a court having jurisdiction by any interested person, be modified to conform to the provisions of this subdivision as amended, as applied to the facts which exist at the time of such modification.

In all actions or proceedings arising under or seeking application of the amendments to this subdivision proposed by the Legislature at its 1979-80 Regular Session, all courts, wherein such actions or proceedings are or may hereafter be pending, shall give such actions or proceedings first precedence over all other civil actions therein.

Nothing herein shall prohibit the governing board of a school district from voluntarily continuing or commencing a school integration plan after the effective date of this subdivision as amended.

In amending this subdivision, the Legislature and people of the State of California find and declare that this amendment is necessary to serve compelling public interests, including those of making the most effective use of the limited financial resources now and prospectively available to support public education, maximizing the educational opportunities and protecting the health and safety of all public school pupils, enhancing the ability of parents to participate in the educational process, preserving harmony and tranquility in this state and its public schools, preventing the waste of scarce fuel resources, and protecting the environment.

*[Privileges and Immunities]*

(b) A citizen or class of citizens may not be granted privileges or immunities not granted on the same terms to all citizens. Privileges or immunities granted by the Legislature may be altered or revoked. *[As amended November 6, 1979.]*

SEC. 8. [Repealed November 8, 1966. See Section 8, below.]

[Sex, Race, Etc., Not a Disqualification for Business]

SEC. 8. A person may not be disqualified from entering or pursuing a business, profession, vocation, or employment because of sex, race, creed, color, or national or ethnic origin. [Former Section 18 of Article XX, as renumbered and amended November 5, 1974.]

SEC. 9. [Repealed November 5, 1974. See Section 9, below.]

[Bill of Attainder—Ex Post Facto Law—Obligation of Contract]

SEC. 9. A bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts may not be passed. [New section adopted November 5, 1974.]

SEC. 10. [Repealed November 5, 1974. See Section 10, below.]

[Detention of Witnesses—No Imprisonment for Debt]

SEC. 10. Witnesses may not be unreasonably detained. A person may not be imprisoned in a civil action for debt or tort, or in peacetime for a militia fine. [New section adopted November 5, 1974.]

SEC. 11. [Repealed November 5, 1974. See Section 11, below.]

[Suspension of Habeas Corpus]

SEC. 11. Habeas corpus may not be suspended unless required by public safety in cases of rebellion or invasion. [New section adopted November 5, 1974.]

SEC. 12. [Repealed November 5, 1974. See Section 12, below.]

[Bail—Release on Own Recognizance]

SEC. 12. A person shall be released on bail by sufficient sureties, except for:

(a) Capital crimes when the facts are evident or the presumption great;

(b) Felony offenses involving acts of violence on another person when the facts are evident or the presumption great and the court finds based upon clear and convincing evidence that there is a substantial likelihood the person's release would result in great bodily harm to others; or

(c) Felony offenses when the facts are evident or the presumption great and the court finds based on clear and convincing evidence that the person has threatened another with great bodily harm and that there is a substantial likelihood that the person would carry out the threat if released.

Excessive bail may not be required. In fixing the amount of bail, the court shall take into consideration the seriousness of the offense charged, the previous criminal record of the defendant, and the probability of his or her appearing at the trial or hearing of the case.

A person may be released on his or her own recognizance in the court's discretion. [As amended June 8, 1982.]

SEC. 13. [Repealed November 5, 1974. See Section 13, below.]

[Unreasonable Seizure and Search—Warrant]

SEC. 13. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable seizures and searches may not be violated; and a warrant may not issue except on probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons and things to be seized. [New section adopted November 5, 1974.]

SEC. 14. [Repealed November 5, 1974. See Section 14, below.]

[Felony Defendant Before Magistrate—Prosecutions]

SEC. 14. Felonies shall be prosecuted as provided by law, either by indictment or, after examination and commitment by a magistrate, by information.

A person charged with a felony by complaint subscribed under penalty of perjury and on file in a court in the county where the felony is triable shall be taken without unnecessary delay before a magistrate of that court. The magistrate shall immediately give the defendant a copy of the complaint, inform the defendant of the defendant's right to counsel, allow the defendant a reasonable time to send for counsel, and on the defendant's request read the complaint to the defendant. On the defendant's request the magistrate shall require a peace officer to transmit within the county where the court is located a message to counsel named by defendant.

A person unable to understand English who is charged with a crime has a right to an interpreter throughout the proceedings. [New section adopted November 5, 1974.]

SEC. 14½. [Repealed November 5, 1974.]

SEC. 15. [Repealed November 5, 1974. See Section 15, below.]

[Criminal Prosecutions—Rights of Accused—Due Process of Law—Jeopardy—Depositions—Assistance of Counsel]

SEC. 15. The defendant in a criminal cause has the right to a speedy public trial, to compel attendance of witnesses in the defendant's behalf, to have the assistance of counsel for the defendant's defense, to be personally present with counsel, and to be confronted with the witnesses against the defendant. The Legislature may provide for the deposition of a witness in the presence of the defendant and the defendant's counsel.

Persons may not twice be put in jeopardy for the same offense, be compelled in a criminal cause to be a witness against themselves, or be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. [New section adopted November 5, 1974.]

SEC. 16. [*Repealed November 5, 1974. See Section 16, below.*]

[*Trial by Jury*]

SEC. 16. Trial by jury is an inviolate right and shall be secured to all, but in a civil cause three-fourths of the jury may render a verdict. A jury may be waived in a criminal cause by the consent of both parties expressed in open court by the defendant and the defendant's counsel. In a civil cause a jury may be waived by the consent of the parties expressed as prescribed by statute.

[*Number of Jurors in Civil Trials*]

In civil causes the jury shall consist of 12 persons or a lesser number agreed on by the parties in open court. In civil causes in municipal or justice court the Legislature may provide that the jury shall consist of eight persons or a lesser number agreed on by the parties in open court.

[*Number of Jurors in Criminal Trials*]

In criminal actions in which a felony is charged, the jury shall consist of 12 persons. In criminal actions in which a misdemeanor is charged, the jury shall consist of 12 persons or a lesser number agreed on by the parties in open court. [*As amended November 4, 1980.*]

SEC. 17. [*Repealed November 5, 1974. See Section 17, below.*]

[*Unusual Punishment—Excessive Fines*]

SEC. 17. Cruel or unusual punishment may not be inflicted or excessive fines imposed. [*New section adopted November 5, 1974.*]

SEC. 18. [*Repealed November 5, 1974. See Section 18, below.*]

[*Treason*]

SEC. 18. Treason against the State consists only in levying war against it, adhering to its enemies, or giving them aid and comfort. A person may not be convicted of treason except on the evidence of two witnesses to the same overt act or by confession in open court. [*New section adopted November 5, 1974.*]

SEC. 19. [*Repealed November 5, 1974. See Section 19, below.*]

[*Eminent Domain*]

SEC. 19. Private property may be taken or damaged for public use only when just compensation, ascertained by a jury unless waived, has first been paid to, or into court for, the owner. The Legislature may provide for possession by the condemnor following commencement of eminent domain proceedings upon deposit in court and prompt release to the owner of money determined by the court to be the probable amount of just compensation. [*New section adopted November 5, 1974.*]

SEC. 20. [*Repealed November 5, 1974. See Section 20, below.*]

[*Rights of Noncitizens*]

SEC. 20. Noncitizens have the same property rights as citizens. [*New section adopted November 5, 1974.*]

SEC. 21. [*Repealed November 5, 1974. See Section 21, below.*]

[*Separate Property of Husband and Wife*]

SEC. 21. Property owned before marriage or acquired during marriage by gift, will, or inheritance is separate property. [*Former Section 8 of Article XX, as renumbered November 5, 1974.*]

SEC. 22. [*Repealed November 5, 1974. See Section 22, below.*]

[*No Property Qualification for Electors*]

SEC. 22. The right to vote or hold office may not be conditioned by a property qualification. [*New section adopted November 5, 1974.*]

SEC. 23. [*Repealed November 5, 1974. See Section 23, below.*]

[*Grand Juries*]

SEC. 23. One or more grand juries shall be drawn and summoned at least once a year in each county. [*New section adopted November 5, 1974.*]

SEC. 24. [*Repealed November 5, 1974. See Section 24, below.*]

[*Constitutional Rights—Rights Reserved*]

SEC. 24. Rights guaranteed by this Constitution are not dependent on those guaranteed by the United States Constitution.

This declaration of rights may not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people. [*New section adopted November 5, 1974.*]

[*Right to Fish*]

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.*]

SEC. 26. [*Renumbered Section 1 of Article II June 8, 1976. See Section 26, below.*]

[*Constitution Mandatory and Prohibitory*]

SEC. 26. The provisions of this Constitution are mandatory and prohibitory, unless by express words they are declared to be otherwise. [*Former Section 28, as renumbered June 8, 1976.*]

SEC. 26a. [*Repealed November 8, 1949.*]

[*Death Penalty*]

SEC. 27. All statutes of this state in effect on February 17, 1972, requiring, authorizing, imposing, or relating to the death penalty are in full force and effect, subject to legislative amendment or repeal by statute, initiative, or referendum.

The death penalty provided for under those statutes shall not be deemed to be, or to constitute, the infliction of cruel or unusual punishments within the meaning of Article 1, Section 6 nor shall such punishment for such offenses be deemed to contravene any other provision of this constitution. [*New section adopted November 7, 1972. Initiative measure.*]

SEC. 28. [*Renumbered Section 26 June 8, 1976. See Section 28, below.*]

[*"The Victims' Bill of Rights"*]

SEC. 28. (a) The People of the State of California find and declare that the enactment of comprehensive provisions and laws ensuring a bill of rights for victims of crime, including safeguards in the criminal justice system to fully protect those rights, is a matter of grave statewide concern.

The rights of victims pervade the criminal justice system, encompassing not only the right to restitution from the wrongdoers for financial losses suffered as a result of criminal acts, but also the more basic expectation that persons who commit felonious acts causing injury to innocent victims will be appropriately detained in custody, tried by the courts, and sufficiently punished so that the public safety is protected and encouraged as a goal of highest importance.

Such public safety extends to public primary, elementary, junior high, and senior high school campuses, where students and staff have the right to be safe and secure in their persons.

To accomplish these goals, broad reforms in the procedural treatment of accused persons and the disposition and sentencing of convicted persons are necessary and proper as deterrents to criminal behavior and to serious disruption of people's lives.

(b) Restitution. It is the unequivocal intention of the People of the State of California that all persons who suffer losses as a result of criminal activity shall have the right to restitution from the persons convicted of the crimes for losses they suffer.



Restitution shall be ordered from the convicted persons in every case, regardless of the sentence or disposition imposed, in which a crime victim suffers a loss, unless compelling and extraordinary reasons exist to the contrary. The Legislature shall adopt provisions to implement this section during the calendar year following adoption of this section.

(c) Right to Safe Schools. All students and staff of public primary, elementary, junior high and senior high schools have the inalienable right to attend campuses which are safe, secure and peaceful.

(d) Right to Truth-in-Evidence. Except as provided by statute hereafter enacted by a two-thirds vote of the membership in each house of the Legislature, relevant evidence shall not be excluded in any criminal proceeding, including pretrial and post conviction motions and hearings, or in any trial or hearing of a juvenile for a criminal offense, whether heard in juvenile or adult court. Nothing in this section shall affect any existing statutory rule of evidence relating to privilege or hearsay, or Evidence Code, Sections 352, 782 or 1103. Nothing in this section shall affect any existing statutory or constitutional right of the press.

(e) Public Safety Bail. A person may be released on bail by sufficient sureties, except for capital crimes when the facts are evident or the presumption great. Excessive bail may not be required. In setting, reducing or denying bail, the judge or magistrate shall take into consideration the protection of the public, the seriousness of the offense charged, the previous criminal record of the defendant, and the probability of his or her appearing at the trial or hearing of the case. Public safety shall be the primary consideration.

A person may be released on his or her own recognizance in the court's discretion, subject to the same factors considered in setting bail. However, no person charged with the commission of any serious felony shall be released on his or her own recognizance.

Before any person arrested for a serious felony may be released on bail, a hearing may be held before the magistrate or judge, and the prosecuting attorney shall be given notice and reasonable opportunity to be heard on the matter.

When a judge or magistrate grants or denies bail or release on a person's own recognizance, the reasons for that decision shall be stated in the record and included in the court's minutes.

(f) Use of Prior Convictions. Any prior felony conviction of any person in any criminal proceeding, whether adult or juvenile, shall subsequently be used without limitation for purposes of impeachment or enhancement of sentence in any criminal proceeding. When a prior felony conviction is an element of any felony offense, it shall be proven to the trier of fact in open court.

(g) As used in this article, the term "serious felony" is any crime defined in Penal Code, Section 1192.7(c). [*New section adopted June 8, 1982. Initiative measure.*]

## ARTICLE II. [Repealed November 7, 1972. See Article II, below.]

## ARTICLE II

## VOTING, INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM, AND RECALL

[Heading as amended June 8, 1976.]

SEC. 1. [Renumbered Section 2 June 8, 1976. See Section 1, below.]

[Purpose of Government]

SECTION 1. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for their protection, security, and benefit, and they have the right to alter or reform it when the public good may require. [Former Section 26 of Article I, as renumbered June 8, 1976.]

SEC. 1½. [Repealed November 7, 1972.]

SEC. 2. [Renumbered Section 3 June 8, 1976. See Section 2, below.]

[Right to Vote]

SEC. 2. A United States citizen 18 years of age and resident in this state may vote. [Former Section 1, as renumbered June 8, 1976.]

SEC. 2.5. [Repealed November 7, 1972.]

SEC. 2¾. [Repealed November 7, 1972.]

SEC. 3. [Renumbered Section 4 June 8, 1976. See Section 3, below.]

[Residence—Registration—Free Elections]

SEC. 3. The Legislature shall define residence and provide for registration and free elections. [Former Section 2, as renumbered June 8, 1976.]

SEC. 4. [Renumbered Section 5 June 8, 1976. See Section 4, below.]

[Improper Practices That Affect Elections—Mentally Incompetent, Etc.]

SEC. 4. The Legislature shall prohibit improper practices that affect elections and shall provide for the disqualification of electors while mentally incompetent or imprisoned or on parole for the conviction of a felony. [Former Section 3, as renumbered June 8, 1976.]

SEC. 5. [Renumbered Section 6 June 8, 1976. See Section 5, below.]

[Primary Elections for Partisan Offices—Open Presidential Primary]

SEC. 5. The Legislature shall provide for primary elections for partisan offices, including an open presidential primary whereby the candidates on the ballot are those found by the Secretary of State to be recognized candidates throughout the nation or throughout California for the office of President of the United States, and those whose names are placed on the ballot by petition, but excluding any candidate who has withdrawn by filing an affidavit of noncandidacy. [Former Section 4, as renumbered June 8, 1976.]

SEC. 6. [*Renumbered Section 7 June 8, 1976. See Section 6, below.*]

[*Nonpartisan Offices*]

SEC. 6. (a) All judicial, school, county, and city offices shall be nonpartisan.

(b) No political party or party central committee may endorse, support, or oppose a candidate for nonpartisan office. [*As amended June 3, 1986.*]

SEC. 7. [*Repealed November 7, 1972. See Section 7, below.*]

[*Voting—Secret*]

SEC. 7. Voting shall be secret. [*Former Section 6, as renumbered June 8, 1976.*]

SEC. 8. [*Repealed November 7, 1972. See Section 8, below.*]

[*Initiative*]

SEC. 8. (a) The initiative is the power of the electors to propose statutes and amendments to the Constitution and to adopt or reject them.

(b) An initiative measure may be proposed by presenting to the Secretary of State a petition that sets forth the text of the proposed statute or amendment to the Constitution and is certified to have been signed by electors equal in number to 5 percent in the case of a statute, and 8 percent in the case of an amendment to the Constitution, of the votes for all candidates for Governor at the last gubernatorial election.

(c) The Secretary of State shall then submit the measure at the next general election held at least 131 days after it qualifies or at any special statewide election held prior to that general election. The Governor may call a special statewide election for the measure.

(d) An initiative measure embracing more than one subject may not be submitted to the electors or have any effect. [*Former Section 22 of Article IV, as renumbered June 8, 1976.*]

[*Referendum*]

SEC. 9. (a) The referendum is the power of the electors to approve or reject statutes or parts of statutes except urgency statutes, statutes calling elections, and statutes providing for tax levies or appropriations for usual current expenses of the State.

(b) A referendum measure may be proposed by presenting to the Secretary of State, within 90 days after the enactment date of the statute, a petition certified to have been signed by electors equal in number to 5 percent of the votes for all candidates for Governor at the last gubernatorial election, asking that the statute or part of it be submitted to the electors.

(c) The Secretary of State shall then submit the measure at the next general election held at least 31 days after it qualifies or at a special statewide election held prior to that general election. The Governor may call a special statewide election for the measure. [*Former Section 23 of Article IV, as renumbered June 8, 1976.*]

*[Initiative and Referendum—Vote and Effective Date—Conflicts—Legislative Repeal or Amendment—Titling]*

SEC. 10. (a) An initiative statute or referendum approved by a majority of votes thereon takes effect the day after the election unless the measure provides otherwise. If a referendum petition is filed against a part of a statute the remainder shall not be delayed from going into effect.

(b) If provisions of 2 or more measures approved at the same election conflict, those of the measure receiving the highest affirmative vote shall prevail.

(c) The Legislature may amend or repeal referendum statutes. It may amend or repeal an initiative statute by another statute that becomes effective only when approved by the electors unless the initiative statute permits amendment or repeal without their approval.

(d) Prior to circulation of an initiative or referendum petition for signatures, a copy shall be submitted to the Attorney General who shall prepare a title and summary of the measure as provided by law.

(e) The Legislature shall provide the manner in which petitions shall be circulated, presented, and certified, and measures submitted to the electors. *[Former Section 24 of Article IV, as renumbered June 8, 1976.]*

*[Initiative and Referendum—Cities or Counties]*

SEC. 11. Initiative and referendum powers may be exercised by the electors of each city or county under procedures that the Legislature shall provide. This section does not affect a city having a charter. *[Former Section 25 of Article IV, as renumbered June 8, 1976.]*

*[Naming Individual or Private Corporation to Office or Duty Prohibited]*

SEC. 12. No amendment to the Constitution, and no statute proposed to the electors by the Legislature or by initiative, that names any individual to hold any office, or names or identifies any private corporation to perform any function or to have any power or duty, may be submitted to the electors or have any effect. *[Former Section 26 of Article IV, as renumbered June 8, 1976.]*

*[Recall Defined]*

SEC. 13. Recall is the power of the electors to remove an elective officer. *[New section adopted June 8, 1976.]*

*[Recall Petitions]*

SEC. 14. (a) Recall of a State officer is initiated by delivering to the Secretary of State a petition alleging reason for recall. Sufficiency of reason is not reviewable. Proponents have 160 days to file signed petitions.

(b) A petition to recall a statewide officer must be signed by electors equal in number to 12 percent of the last vote for the office, with signatures from each of 5 counties equal in number to 1 percent of the last vote for the office in the county. Signatures to recall Senators,

members of the Assembly, members of the Board of Equalization, and judges of courts of appeal and trial courts must equal in number 20 percent of the last vote for the office.

(c) The Secretary of State shall maintain a continuous count of the signatures certified to that office. [*New section adopted June 8, 1976.*]

**[Recall Elections]**

SEC. 15. An election to determine whether to recall an officer and, if appropriate, to elect a successor shall be called by the Governor and held not less than 60 days nor more than 80 days from the date of certification of sufficient signatures. If the majority vote on the question is to recall, the officer is removed and, if there is a candidate, the candidate who receives a plurality is the successor. The officer may not be a candidate, nor shall there be any candidacy for an office filled pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 16 of Article VI. [*New section adopted June 8, 1976.*]

**[Legislature to Provide for Petitions, Etc.]**

SEC. 16. The Legislature shall provide for circulation, filing, and certification of petitions, nomination of candidates, and the recall election. [*New section adopted June 8, 1976.*]

**[Recall of Governor or Secretary of State]**

SEC. 17. If recall of the Governor or Secretary of State is initiated, the recall duties of that office shall be performed by the Lieutenant Governor or Controller, respectively. [*New section adopted June 8, 1976.*]

**[Reimbursement of Recall Election Expenses]**

SEC. 18. A State officer who is not recalled shall be reimbursed by the State for the officer's recall election expenses legally and personally incurred. Another recall may not be initiated against the officer until six months after the election. [*New section adopted June 8, 1976.*]

**[Recall of Local Officers]**

SEC. 19. The Legislature shall provide for recall of local officers. This section does not affect counties and cities whose charters provide for recall. [*New section adopted June 8, 1976.*]

**[Terms of Elective Offices]**

SEC. 20. Terms of elective offices provided for by this Constitution, other than Members of the Legislature, commence on the Monday after January 1 following election. The election shall be held in the last even-numbered year before the term expires. [*New section adopted June 8, 1976.*]

ARTICLE III. [*Repealed November 7, 1972. See Article III, below.*]

ARTICLE III \*

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

[*United States Constitution Supreme Law*]

SEC. 1. The State of California is an inseparable part of the United States of America, and the United States Constitution is the supreme law of the land. [*New section adopted November 7, 1972.*]

[*Boundaries of the State—Sacramento Seat of Government*]

SEC. 2. The boundaries of the state are those stated in the Constitution of 1849 as modified pursuant to statute. Sacramento is the capital of California. [*New section adopted November 7, 1972.*]

[*Separation of Powers*]

SEC. 3. The powers of state government are legislative, executive, and judicial. Persons charged with the exercise of one power may not exercise either of the others except as permitted by this Constitution. [*New section adopted November 7, 1972.*]

[*Administrative Agencies: Declaration Statute Unenforceable or Unconstitutional Prohibited*]

SEC. 3.5. An administrative agency, including an administrative agency created by the Constitution or an initiative statute, has no power:

(a) To declare a statute unenforceable, or refuse to enforce a statute, on the basis of it being unconstitutional unless an appellate court has made a determination that such statute is unconstitutional;

(b) To declare a statute unconstitutional;

(c) To declare a statute unenforceable, or to refuse to enforce a statute on the basis that federal law or federal regulations prohibit the enforcement of such statute unless an appellate court has made a determination that the enforcement of such statute is prohibited by federal law or federal regulations. [*New section adopted June 6, 1978.*]

[*Salaries of Elected State Officers—Salaries of Judges*]

SEC. 4. (a) Except as provided in subdivision (b), salaries of elected state officers may not be reduced during their term of office. Laws that set these salaries are appropriations.

(b) Beginning on January 1, 1981, the base salary of a judge of a court of record shall equal the annual salary payable as of July 1, 1980, for that office had the judge been elected in 1978. The Legislature may prescribe increases in those salaries during a term of office, and it may terminate prospective increases in those salaries at any time during a

\* New Article III adopted November 7, 1972.

term of office, but it shall not reduce the salary of a judge during a term of office below the highest level paid during that term of office. Laws setting the salaries of judges shall not constitute an obligation of contract pursuant to Section 9 of Article I or any other provision of law. [*As amended November 4, 1980.*]

[*Suits Against State*]

SEC. 5. Suits may be brought against the state in such manner and in such courts as shall be directed by law. [*New section adopted November 7, 1972.*]

[*Official State Language*]

SEC. 6. (a) Purpose.

English is the common language of the people of the United States of America and the State of California. This section is intended to preserve, protect and strengthen the English language, and not to supersede any of the rights guaranteed to the people by this Constitution.

(b) English as the Official Language of California.

English is the official language of the State of California.

(c) Enforcement.

The Legislature shall enforce this section by appropriate legislation. The Legislature and officials of the State of California shall take all steps necessary to insure that the role of English as the common language of the State of California is preserved and enhanced. The Legislature shall make no law which diminishes or ignores the role of English as the common language of the State of California.

(d) Personal Right of Action and Jurisdiction of Courts.

Any person who is a resident of or doing business in the State of California shall have standing to sue the State of California to enforce this section, and the Courts of record of the State of California shall have jurisdiction to hear cases brought to enforce this section. The Legislature may provide reasonable and appropriate limitations on the time and manner of suits brought under this section. [*New section adopted November 4, 1986. Initiative measure.*]

[*Retirement Benefits for Elected Constitutional Officers*]

SEC. 7. (a) The retirement allowance for any person, all of whose credited service in the Legislators' Retirement System was rendered or was deemed to have been rendered as an elective officer of the state whose office is provided for by the California Constitution, other than a judge and other than a Member of the Senate or Assembly, and all or any part of whose retirement allowance is calculated on the basis of the compensation payable to the officer holding the office which the member last held prior to retirement, or for the survivor or beneficiary of such a person, shall not be increased or affected in any manner by changes on or after November 5, 1986, in the compensation payable to the officer holding the office which the member last held prior to retirement.

(b) This section shall apply to any person, survivor, or beneficiary described in subdivision (a) who receives, or is receiving, from the Legislators' Retirement System a retirement allowance on or after November 5, 1986, all or any part of which allowance is calculated on the basis of the compensation payable to the officer holding the office which the member last held prior to retirement.

(c) It is the intent of the people, in adopting this section, to restrict retirement allowances to amounts reasonably to be expected by certain members and retired members of the Legislators' Retirement System and to preserve the basic character of earned retirement benefits while prohibiting windfalls and unforeseen advantages which have no relation to the real theory and objective of a sound retirement system. It is not the intent of this section to deny any member, retired member, survivor, or beneficiary a reasonable retirement allowance. Thus, this section shall not be construed as a repudiation of a debt nor the impairment of a contract for a substantial and reasonable retirement allowance from the Legislators' Retirement System.

(d) The people and the Legislature hereby find and declare that the dramatic increase in the retirement allowances of persons described in subdivision (a) which would otherwise result when the compensation for those offices increases on November 5, 1986, or January 5, 1987, are not benefits which could have reasonably been expected. The people and the Legislature further find and declare that the Legislature did not intend to provide in its scheme of compensation for those offices such windfall benefits. *[New section adopted November 4, 1986.]*

## ARTICLE IV.

### LEGISLATIVE

*[Heading as amended November 8, 1966.]*

SECTION 1. *[Repealed November 8, 1966. See Section 1, below.]*

#### *[Legislative Power]*

SEC. 1. The legislative power of this State is vested in the California Legislature which consists of the Senate and Assembly, but the people reserve to themselves the powers of initiative and referendum. *[New section adopted November 8, 1966.]*

SEC. 1a. *[Renumbered Section 20 of Article XIII and amended November 8, 1966.]*

SEC. 1b. *[Repealed November 8, 1966.]*

SEC. 1c. *[Repealed November 8, 1966.]*

SEC. 1d. *[Repealed November 8, 1966.]*



SEC. 2. [*Repealed November 8, 1966. See Section 2, below.*]

[*Senate and Assembly—Membership—Elections—Qualifications—Vacancies*]

SEC. 2. (a) The Senate has a membership of 40 Senators elected for 4-year terms, 20 to begin every 2 years. The Assembly has a membership of 80 members elected for 2-year terms. Their terms shall commence on the first Monday in December next following their election.

(b) Election of members of the Assembly shall be on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of even-numbered years unless otherwise prescribed by the Legislature. Senators shall be elected at the same time and places as members of the Assembly.

(c) A person is ineligible to be a member of the Legislature unless the person is an elector and has been a resident of the legislative district for one year, and a citizen of the United States and a resident of California for 3 years, immediately preceding the election.

(d) When a vacancy occurs in the Legislature the Governor immediately shall call an election to fill the vacancy. [*As amended November 5, 1974.*]

SEC. 3. [*Repealed November 8, 1966. See Section 3, below.*]

[*Legislative Sessions—Regular and Special Sessions*]

SEC. 3. (a) The Legislature shall convene in regular session at noon on the first Monday in December of each even-numbered year and each house shall immediately organize. Each session of the Legislature shall adjourn sine die by operation of the Constitution at midnight on November 30 of the following even-numbered year.

(b) On extraordinary occasions the Governor by proclamation may cause the Legislature to assemble in special session. When so assembled it has power to legislate only on subjects specified in the proclamation but may provide for expenses and other matters incidental to the session. [*As amended June 8, 1976.*]

SEC. 4. [*Repealed November 8, 1966. See Section 4, below.*]

[*Legislators—Compensation—Retirement*]

SEC. 4. Compensation of members of the Legislature, and reimbursement for travel and living expenses in connection with their official duties, shall be prescribed by statute passed by rollcall vote entered in the journal, two-thirds of the membership of each house concurring. Commencing with 1967, in any statute enacted making an adjustment of the annual compensation of a member of the Legislature the adjustment may not exceed an amount equal to 5 percent for each calendar year following the operative date of the last adjustment, of the salary in effect when the statute is enacted. Any adjustment in the compensation may not apply until the commencement of the regular session commencing after the next general election following enactment of the statute.

The Legislature may not provide retirement benefits based on any portion of a monthly salary in excess of 500 dollars paid to any member of the Legislature unless the member receives the greater amount while serving as a member in the Legislature. The Legislature may,

prior to their retirement, limit the retirement benefits payable to members of the Legislature who serve during or after the term commencing in 1967.

When computing the retirement allowance of a member who serves in the Legislature during the term commencing in 1967 or later, allowance may be made for increases in cost of living if so provided by statute, but only with respect to increases in the cost of living occurring after retirement of the member, except that the Legislature may provide that no member shall be deprived of a cost of living adjustment based on a monthly salary of 500 dollars which has accrued prior to the commencement of the 1967 Regular Session of the Legislature. [*As amended November 7, 1972.*]

SEC. 5. [*Repealed November 8, 1966. See Section 5, below.*]

[*Qualifications—Expulsion—Conflict of Interest*]

SEC. 5. Each house shall judge the qualifications and elections of its members and, by rollcall vote entered in the journal, two thirds of the membership concurring, may expel a member.

The Legislature shall enact laws to prohibit members of the Legislature from engaging in activities or having interests which conflict with the proper discharge of their duties and responsibilities; provided that the people reserve to themselves the power to implement this requirement pursuant to Section 22 of this article. [*New section adopted November 8, 1966.*]

SEC. 6. [*Repealed June 3, 1980. See Section 6, below.*]

[*Senatorial and Assembly Districts*]

SEC. 6. For the purpose of choosing members of the Legislature, the State shall be divided into 40 Senatorial and 80 Assembly districts to be called Senatorial and Assembly Districts. Each Senatorial district shall choose one Senator and each Assembly district shall choose one member of the Assembly. [*New section adopted June 3, 1980.*]

SEC. 7. [*Repealed November 8, 1966. See Section 7, below.*]

[*House Procedure—Election of Officers—Journals—Public Proceedings—Recess*]

SEC. 7. (a) Each house shall choose its officers and adopt rules for its proceedings. A majority of the membership constitutes a quorum, but a smaller number may recess from day to day and compel the attendance of absent members.

(b) Each house shall keep and publish a journal of its proceedings. The rollcall vote of the members on a question shall be taken and entered in the journal at the request of 3 members present.

(c) The proceedings of each house and the committees thereof shall be public except as provided by statute or by concurrent resolution, when such resolution is adopted by a two-thirds vote of the members of each house, provided, that if there is a conflict between such a statute and concurrent resolution, the last adopted shall prevail.

(d) Neither house without the consent of the other may recess for more than 10 days or to any other place. [*As amended June 8, 1976.*]

SEC. 8. [*Repealed November 8, 1966. See Section 8, below.*]

[*Bills and Statutes—30-day Waiting Period—3 Readings—  
Effective Date—Urgency Statutes*]

SEC. 8. (a) At regular sessions no bill other than the budget bill may be heard or acted on by committee or either house until the 31st day after the bill is introduced unless the house dispenses with this requirement by rollcall vote entered in the journal, three fourths of the membership concurring.

(b) The Legislature may make no law except by statute and may enact no statute except by bill. No bill may be passed unless it is read by title on 3 days in each house except that the house may dispense with this requirement by rollcall vote entered in the journal, two thirds of the membership concurring. No bill may be passed until the bill with amendments has been printed and distributed to the members. No bill may be passed unless, by rollcall vote entered in the journal, a majority of the membership of each house concurs.

(c) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2) of this subdivision, a statute enacted at a regular session shall go into effect on January 1 next following a 90-day period from the date of enactment of the statute and a statute enacted at a special session shall go into effect on the 91st day after adjournment of the special session at which the bill was passed.

(2) Statutes calling elections, statutes providing for tax levies or appropriations for the usual current expenses of the State, and urgency statutes shall go into effect immediately upon their enactment.

(d) Urgency statutes are those necessary for immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety. A statement of facts constituting the necessity shall be set forth in one section of the bill. In each house the section and the bill shall be passed separately, each by rollcall vote entered in the journal, two thirds of the membership concurring. An urgency statute may not create or abolish any office or change the salary, term, or duties of any office, or grant any franchise or special privilege, or create any vested right or interest. [*As amended November 7, 1972.*]

SEC. 9. [*Repealed November 8, 1966. See Section 9, below.*]

[*Statute Titles*]

SEC. 9. A statute shall embrace but one subject, which shall be expressed in its title. If a statute embraces a subject not expressed in its title, only the part not expressed is void. A statute may not be amended by reference to its title. A section of a statute may not be amended unless the section is re-enacted as amended. [*New section adopted November 8, 1966.*]

SEC. 10. [*Repealed November 8, 1966. See Section 10, below.*]

[*Governor's Veto—Bill Introduction in Biennial Session*]

SEC. 10. (a) Each bill passed by the Legislature shall be presented to the Governor. It becomes a statute if it is signed by the Governor. The Governor may veto it by returning it with any objections to the house of origin, which shall enter the objections in the journal and proceed to reconsider it. If each house then passes the bill by rollcall vote entered in the journal, two thirds of the membership concurring, it becomes a statute. A bill presented to the Governor that is not returned within 12 days becomes a statute; provided, that any bill passed by the Legislature before September 1 of the second calendar year of the biennium of the legislative session and in the possession of the Governor on or after September 1 that is not returned by the Governor on or before September 30 of that year becomes a statute. The Legislature may not present to the Governor any bill after November 15 of the second calendar year of the biennium of the legislative session. If the Legislature by adjournment of a special session prevents the return of a bill with the veto message, the bill becomes a statute unless the Governor vetoes the bill within 12 days by depositing it and the veto message in the office of the Secretary of State.

Any bill introduced during the first year of the biennium of the legislative session that has not been passed by the house of origin by the thirtieth day of January of the second calendar year of the biennium may no longer be acted on by the house. No bill may be passed by either house on or after September 1 of an even-numbered year except statutes calling elections, statutes providing for tax levies or appropriations for the usual current expenses of the State, and urgency statutes, and bills passed after being vetoed by the Governor.

(b) The Governor may reduce or eliminate one or more items of appropriation while approving other portions of a bill. The Governor shall append to the bill a statement of the items reduced or eliminated with the reasons for the action. The Governor shall transmit to the house originating the bill a copy of the statement and reasons. Items reduced or eliminated shall be separately reconsidered and may be passed over the Governor's veto in the same manner as bills. [*As amended November 5, 1974.*]

SEC. 11. [*Repealed November 8, 1966. See Section 11, below.*]

[*Committees*]

SEC. 11. The Legislature or either house may by resolution provide for the selection of committees necessary for the conduct of its business, including committees to ascertain facts and make recommendations to the Legislature on a subject within the scope of legislative control. [*As amended November 7, 1972.*]

SEC. 12. [*Repealed November 8, 1966. See Section 12, below.*]

[*Governor's Budget—Budget Bill—Other Appropriations*]

SEC. 12. (a) Within the first 10 days of each calendar year, the Governor shall submit to the Legislature, with an explanatory message, a budget for the ensuing fiscal year containing itemized statements for recommended state expenditures and estimated state revenues. If recommended expenditures exceed estimated revenues, the Governor shall recommend the sources from which the additional revenues should be provided.

(b) The Governor and the Governor-elect may require a state agency, officer or employee to furnish whatever information is deemed necessary to prepare the budget.

(c) The budget shall be accompanied by a budget bill itemizing recommended expenditures. The bill shall be introduced immediately in each house by the persons chairing the committees that consider appropriations. The Legislature shall pass the budget bill by midnight on June 15 of each year. Until the budget bill has been enacted, the Legislature shall not send to the Governor for consideration any bill appropriating funds for expenditure during the fiscal year for which the budget bill is to be enacted, except emergency bills recommended by the Governor or appropriations for the salaries and expenses of the Legislature.

(d) No bill except the budget bill may contain more than one item of appropriation, and that for one certain, expressed purpose. Appropriations from the General Fund of the State, except appropriations for the public schools, are void unless passed in each house by rollcall vote entered in the journal, two thirds of the membership concurring.

(e) The Legislature may control the submission, approval, and enforcement of budgets and the filing of claims for all State agencies. [*As amended June 4, 1974, and November 5, 1974.*]

SEC. 13. [*Repealed November 8, 1966. See Section 13, below.*]

[*Legislators—Ineligible for Certain Offices*]

SEC. 13. A member of the Legislature may not, during the term for which the member is elected, hold any office or employment under the State other than an elective office. [*As amended November 5, 1974.*]

SEC. 14. [*Repealed November 8, 1966. See Section 14, below.*]

[*Members—Not Subject to Civil Process*]

SEC. 14. A member of the Legislature is not subject to civil process during a session of the Legislature or for 5 days before and after a session. [*New section adopted November 8, 1966.*]

SEC. 15. [*Repealed November 8, 1966. See Section 15, below.*]

[*Influencing Action or Vote of a Member—Felony*]

SEC. 15. A person who seeks to influence the vote or action of a member of the Legislature in the member's legislative capacity by

bribery, promise of reward, intimidation, or other dishonest means, or a member of the Legislature so influenced, is guilty of a felony. [As amended November 5, 1974.]

SEC. 16. [Repealed November 8, 1966. See Section 16, below.]

[Uniform Operation of General Laws—Special Statute—Invalid]

SEC. 16. (a) All laws of a general nature have uniform operation.

(b) A local or special statute is invalid in any case if a general statute can be made applicable. [As amended November 5, 1974.]

SEC. 17. [Repealed November 8, 1966. See Section 17, below.]

[Grant of Extra Compensation or Allowance Prohibited]

SEC. 17. The Legislature has no power to grant, or to authorize a city, county, or other public body to grant, extra compensation or extra allowance to a public officer, public employee, or contractor after service has been rendered or a contract has been entered into and performed in whole or in part, or to authorize the payment of a claim against the State or a city, county, or other public body under an agreement made without authority of law. [New section adopted November 8, 1966.]

SEC. 18. [Repealed November 8, 1966. See Section 18, below.]

[Impeachment]

SEC. 18. (a) The Assembly has the sole power of impeachment. Impeachments shall be tried by the Senate. A person may not be convicted unless, by rollcall vote entered in the journal, two thirds of the membership of the Senate concurs.

(b) State officers elected on a statewide basis, members of the State Board of Equalization, and judges of state courts are subject to impeachment for misconduct in office. Judgment may extend only to removal from office and disqualification to hold any office under the State, but the person convicted or acquitted remains subject to criminal punishment according to law. [New section adopted November 8, 1966.]

SEC. 19. [Repealed November 8, 1966. See Section 19, below.]

[Lotteries—Horse Races Regulated—Bingo Games for Charitable Purposes]

SEC. 19. (a) The Legislature has no power to authorize lotteries and shall prohibit the sale of lottery tickets in the State.

(b) The Legislature may provide for the regulation of horse races and horse race meetings and wagering on the results.

(c) Notwithstanding subdivision (a) the Legislature by statute may authorize cities and counties to provide for bingo games, but only for charitable purposes.

(d) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), there is authorized the establishment of a California State Lottery.

(e) The Legislature has no power to authorize, and shall prohibit casinos of the type currently operating in Nevada and New Jersey. [As amended November 6, 1984. Initiative measure.]

SEC. 20. [*Repealed November 8, 1966. See Section 20, below.*]

[*Fish and Game—Districts and Commission*]

SEC. 20. (a) The Legislature may provide for division of the State into fish and game districts and may protect fish and game in districts or parts of districts.

(b) There is a Fish and Game Commission of 5 members appointed by the Governor and approved by the Senate, a majority of the membership concurring, for 6-year terms and until their successors are appointed and qualified. Appointment to fill a vacancy is for the unexpired portion of the term. The Legislature may delegate to the commission such powers relating to the protection and propagation of fish and game as the Legislature sees fit. A member of the commission may be removed by concurrent resolution adopted by each house, a majority of the membership concurring. [*New section adopted November 8, 1966.*]

SEC. 21. [*Repealed November 8, 1966. See Section 21, below.*]

[*War- or Enemy-Caused Disaster*]

SEC. 21. To meet the needs resulting from war-caused or enemy-caused disaster in California, the Legislature may provide for:

(a) Filling the offices of members of the Legislature should at least one fifth of the membership of either house be killed, missing, or disabled, until they are able to perform their duties or successors are elected.

(b) Filling the office of Governor should the Governor be killed, missing, or disabled, until the Governor or the successor designated in this Constitution is able to perform the duties of the office of Governor or a successor is elected.

(c) Convening the Legislature.

(d) Holding elections to fill offices that are elective under this Constitution and that are either vacant or occupied by persons not elected thereto.

(e) Selecting a temporary seat of state or county government. [*As amended November 5, 1974.*]

SEC. 22. [*Renumbered Section 8 of Article II June 8, 1976.*]

SEC. 22a. [*Repealed November 8, 1966.*]

SEC. 23. [*Renumbered Section 9 of Article II June 8, 1976.*]

SEC. 23a. [*Repealed November 8, 1966.*]

SEC. 23b. [*Repealed November 8, 1966.*]

SEC. 24. [*Renumbered Section 10 of Article II June 8, 1976.*]

SEC. 25. [*Renumbered Section 11 of Article II June 8, 1976.*]

SEC. 25a. [*Repealed November 8, 1966.*]

SEC. 25½. [*Repealed November 8, 1966.*]

SEC. 25⅝. [*Renumbered Section 22 of Article XIII and amended November 8, 1966.*]

SEC. 25¾. [*Renumbered Section 25.7 and amended November 6, 1962.*]

SEC. 25.7. [*Repealed November 8, 1966.*]

SEC. 26. [*Renumbered Section 12 of Article II June 8, 1976.*]

SEC. 27. [*Repealed June 3, 1980.*]

SEC. 28. [*Repealed June 8, 1976. See Section 28, below.*]

*[State Capitol Maintenance—Appropriations]*

SEC. 28. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution, no bill shall take effect as an urgency statute if it authorizes or contains an appropriation for either (1) the alteration or modification of the color, detail, design, structure or fixtures of the historically restored areas of the first, second, and third floors and the exterior of the west wing of the State Capitol from that existing upon the completion of the project of restoration or rehabilitation of the building conducted pursuant to Section 9124 of the Government Code as such section read upon the effective date of this section, or (2) the purchase of furniture of different design to replace that restored, replicated, or designed to conform to the historic period of the historically restored areas specified above, including the legislators' chairs and desks in the Senate and Assembly Chambers.

(b) No expenditures shall be made in payment for any of the purposes described in subdivision (a) of this section unless funds are appropriated expressly for such purposes.

(c) This section shall not apply to appropriations or expenditures for ordinary repair and maintenance of the State Capitol building, fixtures and furniture. [*New Section adopted June 3, 1980.*]

SEC. 29. [*Renumbered Section 23 of Article XIII and amended November 8, 1966.*]

SEC. 30. [*Renumbered Section 24 of Article XIII and amended November 8, 1966.*]

SEC. 31. [*Renumbered Section 25 of Article XIII and amended November 8, 1966.*]

SEC. 31a. [*Renumbered Section 26 of Article XIII and amended November 8, 1966.*]

SEC. 31b. [*As adopted by Assembly Constitutional Amendment 14 of 1931, repealed November 6, 1956.*]

SEC. 31b. [*As adopted November 8, 1932, renumbered Section 27 of Article XIII and amended November 8, 1966.*]

SEC. 31c. [*As adopted November 3, 1936, renumbered Section 28 of Article XIII and amended November 8, 1966.*]

SEC. 31c. [*As adopted November 3, 1942, repealed November 6, 1956.*]

SEC. 31d. [*Repealed November 6, 1956.*]

SEC. 32. [*Repealed November 8, 1966.*]

SEC. 33. [*Repealed November 8, 1966.*]

SEC. 34. [*Repealed November 8, 1966.*]

SEC. 34a. [*Repealed November 8, 1966.*]

SEC. 35. [*Repealed November 8, 1966.*]

SEC. 36. [*Repealed November 8, 1966.*]

SEC. 37. [*Repealed November 8, 1966.*]

SEC. 38. [*Repealed November 8, 1966.*]



ARTICLE V. [*Repealed November 8, 1966. See Article V, below.*]

ARTICLE V \*

EXECUTIVE

SECTION 1. [*Repealed November 8, 1966. See Section 1, below.*]

[*Executive Power Vested in Governor*]

SECTION 1. The supreme executive power of this State is vested in the Governor. The Governor shall see that the law is faithfully executed. [*As amended November 5, 1974.*]

SEC. 2. [*Repealed November 8, 1966. See Section 2, below.*]

[*Election—Eligibility—Term*]

SEC. 2. The Governor shall be elected every fourth year at the same time and places as members of the Assembly and hold office from the Monday after January 1 following the election until a successor qualifies. The Governor shall be an elector who has been a citizen of the United States and a resident of this State for 5 years immediately preceding the Governor's election. The Governor may not hold other public office. [*As amended November 5, 1974.*]

SEC. 3. [*Repealed November 8, 1966. See Section 3, below.*]

[*Report to Legislature—Recommendations*]

SEC. 3. The Governor shall report to the Legislature each calendar year on the condition of the State and may make recommendations. [*As amended November 7, 1972.*]

SEC. 4. [*Repealed November 8, 1966. See Section 4, below.*]

[*Information From Executive Officers, Etc.*]

SEC. 4. The Governor may require executive officers and agencies and their employees to furnish information relating to their duties. [*New section adopted November 8, 1966.*]

SEC. 4.5. [*Renumbered Section 4 and amended November 8, 1960.*]

SEC. 5. [*Repealed November 8, 1966. See Section 5, below.*]

[*Filling Vacancies—Confirmation by Legislature*]

SEC. 5. (a) Unless the law otherwise provides, the Governor may fill a vacancy in office by appointment until a successor qualifies.

(b) Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Controller, Treasurer, or Attorney General, or on the State Board of Equalization, the Governor shall nominate a person to fill the vacancy who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority of the membership of the Senate and a majority of the membership of the Assembly and who shall hold office for the balance of the unexpired

\* New Article V adopted November 8, 1966.

term. In the event the nominee is neither confirmed nor refused confirmation by both the Senate and the Assembly within 90 days of the submission of the nomination, the nominee shall take office as if he or she had been confirmed by a majority of the Senate and Assembly; provided, that if such 90-day period ends during a recess of the Legislature, the period shall be extended until the sixth day following the day on which the Legislature reconvenes. [As amended November 2, 1976.]

SEC. 6. [Repealed November 8, 1966. See Section 6, below.]

[Executive Assignment and Agency Reorganization]

SEC. 6. Authority may be provided by statute for the Governor to assign and reorganize functions among executive officers and agencies and their employees, other than elective officers and agencies administered by elective officers. [New section adopted November 8, 1966.]

SEC. 7. [Repealed November 8, 1966. See Section 7, below.]

[Commander of Militia]

SEC. 7. The Governor is commander in chief of a militia that shall be provided by statute. The Governor may call it forth to execute the law. [As amended November 5, 1974.]

SEC. 8. [Repealed November 8, 1966. See Section 8, below.]

[Reprieves—Pardons—Commutations]

SEC. 8. Subject to application procedures provided by statute, the Governor, on conditions the Governor deems proper, may grant a reprieve, pardon, and commutation, after sentence, except in case of impeachment. The Governor shall report to the Legislature each reprieve, pardon, and commutation granted, stating the pertinent facts and the reasons for granting it. The Governor may not grant a pardon or commutation to a person twice convicted of a felony except on recommendation of the Supreme Court, 4 judges concurring. [As amended November 5, 1974.]

SEC. 9. [Repealed November 8, 1966. See Section 9, below.]

[Lieutenant Governor—Qualifications—Casting Vote]

SEC. 9. The Lieutenant Governor shall have the same qualifications as the Governor. The Lieutenant Governor is President of the Senate but has only a casting vote. [As amended November 5, 1974.]

SEC. 10. [Repealed November 8, 1966. See Section 10, below.]

[Succession]

SEC. 10. The Lieutenant Governor shall become Governor when a vacancy occurs in the office of Governor.

The Lieutenant Governor shall act as Governor during the impeachment, absence from the State, or other temporary disability of the Governor or of a Governor-elect who fails to take office.

The Legislature shall provide an order of precedence after the Lieutenant Governor for succession to the office of Governor and for the temporary exercise of the Governor's functions.

The Supreme Court has exclusive jurisdiction to determine all questions arising under this section.

Standing to raise questions of vacancy or temporary disability is vested exclusively in a body provided by statute. [*As amended November 5, 1974.*]

SEC. 11. [*Repealed November 8, 1966. See Section 11, below.*]

[*Election—Other State Officers*]

SEC. 11. The Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Controller, Secretary of State, and Treasurer shall be elected at the same time and places and for the same term as the Governor. [*New section adopted November 8, 1966.*]

SEC. 12. [*Repealed November 8, 1966. See Section 12, below.*]

[*Compensation—State Officers*]

SEC. 12. Compensation of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Controller, Secretary of State, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Treasurer shall be prescribed by statute but may not be increased or decreased during a term. [*New section adopted November 8, 1966.*]

SEC. 13. [*Repealed November 8, 1966. See Section 13, below.*]

[*Attorney General—Chief Law Officer*]

SEC. 13. Subject to the powers and duties of the Governor, the Attorney General shall be the chief law officer of the State. It shall be the duty of the Attorney General to see that the laws of the State are uniformly and adequately enforced. The Attorney General shall have direct supervision over every district attorney and sheriff and over such other law enforcement officers as may be designated by law, in all matters pertaining to the duties of their respective offices, and may require any of said officers to make reports concerning the investigation, detection, prosecution, and punishment of crime in their respective jurisdictions as to the Attorney General may seem advisable. Whenever in the opinion of the Attorney General any law of the State is not being adequately enforced in any county, it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to prosecute any violations of law of which the superior court shall have jurisdiction, and in such cases the Attorney General shall have all the powers of a district attorney. When required by the public interest or directed by the Governor, the Attorney General shall assist any district attorney in the discharge of the duties of that office. [*As amended November 5, 1974.*]

SEC. 14. [*Repealed November 8, 1966.*]

SEC. 15. [*Repealed November 8, 1966.*]

SEC. 16. [*Repealed November 8, 1966.*]

SEC. 17. [*Repealed November 8, 1966.*]

SEC. 18. [*Repealed November 8, 1966.*]

SEC. 19. [*Repealed November 8, 1960.*]

SEC. 20. [*Repealed November 8, 1966.*]

SEC. 21. [*Repealed November 8, 1966.*]

SEC. 22. [*Repealed November 8, 1966.*]

ARTICLE VI. [*Repealed November 8, 1966. See Article VI, below.*]

## ARTICLE VI \*

### JUDICIAL

SECTION 1. [*Repealed November 8, 1966. See Section 1, below.*]

#### [*Judicial Power Vested in Courts*]

SEC. 1. The judicial power of this State is vested in the Supreme Court, courts of appeal, superior courts, municipal courts, and justice courts. All except justice courts are courts of record. [*New section adopted November 8, 1966.*]

SEC. 1a. [*Repealed November 8, 1966.*]

SEC. 1b. [*Repealed November 8, 1966.*]

SEC. 1c. [*Repealed November 8, 1966.*]

SEC. 2. [*Repealed November 8, 1966. See Section 2, below.*]

#### [*Supreme Court—Composition*]

SEC. 2. The Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice of California and 6 associate justices. The Chief Justice may convene the court at any time. Concurrence of 4 judges present at the argument is necessary for a judgment.

An acting Chief Justice shall perform all functions of the Chief Justice when the Chief Justice is absent or unable to act. The Chief Justice or, if the Chief Justice fails to do so, the court shall select an associate justice as acting Chief Justice. [*As amended November 5, 1974.*]

SEC. 3. [*Repealed November 8, 1966. See Section 3, below.*]

#### [*Judicial Districts—Courts of Appeal*]

SEC. 3. The Legislature shall divide the State into districts each containing a court of appeal with one or more divisions. Each division consists of a presiding justice and 2 or more associate justices. It has the power of a court of appeal and shall conduct itself as a 3-judge court. Concurrence of 2 judges present at the argument is necessary for a judgment.

An acting presiding justice shall perform all functions of the presiding justice when the presiding justice is absent or unable to act. The presiding justice or, if the presiding justice fails to do so, the Chief Justice shall select an associate justice of that division as acting presiding justice. [*As amended November 5, 1974.*]

\* New Article VI adopted November 8, 1966.

SEC. 4. [Repealed November 8, 1966. See Section 4, below.]

[*Superior Courts*]

SEC. 4. In each county there is a superior court of one or more judges. The Legislature shall prescribe the number of judges and provide for the officers and employees of each superior court. If the governing body of each affected county concurs, the Legislature may provide that one or more judges serve more than one superior court.

The county clerk is ex officio clerk of the superior court in the county.

[As amended November 5, 1974.]

SEC. 4a. [Repealed November 8, 1966.]

SEC. 4b. [Repealed November 8, 1966.]

SEC. 4c. [Repealed November 8, 1966.]

SEC. 4d. [Repealed November 8, 1966.]

SEC. 4e. [Repealed November 8, 1966.]

SEC. 4½. [Repealed November 8, 1966.]

SEC. 4¾. [Repealed November 8, 1966.]

SEC. 5. [Repealed November 8, 1966. See Section 5, below.]

[*Municipal and Justice Courts*]

SEC. 5. (a) Each county shall be divided into municipal court and justice court districts as provided by statute, but a city may not be divided into more than one district. Each municipal and justice court shall have one or more judges.

There shall be a municipal court in each district of more than 40,000 residents and a justice court in each district of 40,000 residents or less. The number of residents shall be ascertained as provided by statute.

The Legislature shall provide for the organization and prescribe the jurisdiction of municipal and justice courts. It shall prescribe for each municipal court and provide for each justice court the number, qualifications, and compensation of judges, officers, and employees.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision (a), any city in San Diego County may be divided into more than one municipal court or justice court district if the Legislature determines that unusual geographic conditions warrant such division. [As amended June 8, 1976.]

SEC. 5.5. [Repealed June 8, 1976.]

SEC. 6. [Repealed November 8, 1966. See Section 6, below.]

[*Judicial Council—Membership and Powers*]

SEC. 6. The Judicial Council consists of the Chief Justice and one other judge of the Supreme Court, 3 judges of courts of appeal, 5 judges of superior courts, 3 judges of municipal courts, and 2 judges of justice courts, each appointed by the Chief Justice for a 2-year term; 4 members of the State Bar appointed by its governing body for 2-year terms; and one member of each house of the Legislature appointed as provided by the house.

Council membership terminates if a member ceases to hold the position that qualified the member for appointment. A vacancy shall be filled by the appointing power for the remainder of the term.

The council may appoint an Administrative Director of the Courts, who serves at its pleasure and performs functions delegated by the council or the Chief Justice, other than adopting rules of court administration, practice and procedure.

To improve the administration of justice the council shall survey judicial business and make recommendations to the courts, make recommendations annually to the Governor and Legislature, adopt rules for court administration, practice and procedure, not inconsistent with statute, and perform other functions prescribed by statute.

The Chief Justice shall seek to expedite judicial business and to equalize the work of judges. The Chief Justice may provide for the assignment of any judge to another court but only with the judge's consent if the court is of lower jurisdiction. A retired judge who consents may be assigned to any court.

Judges shall report to the Judicial Council as the Chief Justice directs concerning the condition of judicial business in their courts. They shall cooperate with the council and hold court as assigned. *[As amended November 5, 1974.]*

SEC. 7. *[Repealed November 8, 1966. See Section 7, below.]*

*[Commission on Judicial Appointments—Membership]*

SEC. 7. The Commission on Judicial Appointments consists of the Chief Justice, the Attorney General, and the presiding justice of the court of appeal of the affected district or, if there are 2 or more presiding justices, the one who has presided longest or, when a nomination or appointment to the Supreme Court is to be considered, the presiding justice who has presided longest on any court of appeal. *[New section adopted November 8, 1966.]*

SEC. 8. *[Repealed November 8, 1966. See Section 8, below.]*

*[Commission on Judicial Performance—Membership]*

SEC. 8. The Commission on Judicial Performance consists of 2 judges of courts of appeal, 2 judges of superior courts, and one judge of a municipal court, each appointed by the Supreme Court; 2 members of the State Bar who have practiced law in this State for 10 years, appointed by its governing body; and 2 citizens who are not judges, retired judges, or members of the State Bar, appointed by the Governor and approved by the Senate, a majority of the membership concurring. All terms are 4 years.

Commission membership terminates if a member ceases to hold the position that qualified the member for appointment. A vacancy shall be filled by the appointing power for the remainder of the term. *[As amended November 2, 1976.]*

SEC. 9. *[Repealed November 8, 1966. See Section 9, below.]*

*[State Bar]*

SEC. 9. The State Bar of California is a public corporation. Every person admitted and licensed to practice law in this State is and shall be a member of the State Bar except while holding office as a judge of a court of record. *[New section adopted November 8, 1966.]*

SEC. 10. [Repealed November 8, 1966. See Section 10, below.]

[Jurisdiction—Original]

SEC. 10. The Supreme Court, courts of appeal, superior courts, and their judges have original jurisdiction in habeas corpus proceedings. Those courts also have original jurisdiction in proceedings for extraordinary relief in the nature of mandamus, certiorari, and prohibition.

Superior courts have original jurisdiction in all causes except those given by statute to other trial courts.

The court may make such comment on the evidence and the testimony and credibility of any witness as in its opinion is necessary for the proper determination of the cause. [New section adopted November 8, 1966.]

SEC. 10a. [Repealed November 8, 1966.]

SEC. 10b. [Repealed November 8, 1966.]

SEC. 11. [Repealed November 8, 1966. See Section 11, below.]

[Jurisdiction—Appellate]

SEC. 11. The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction when judgment of death has been pronounced. With that exception courts of appeal have appellate jurisdiction when superior courts have original jurisdiction and in other causes prescribed by statute.

Superior courts have appellate jurisdiction in causes prescribed by statute that arise in municipal and justice courts in their counties.

The Legislature may permit appellate courts to take evidence and make findings of fact when jury trial is waived or not a matter of right. [New section adopted November 8, 1966.]

SEC. 11a. [Repealed November 7, 1950.]

SEC. 12. [Repealed November 8, 1966. See Section 12, below.]

[Transfer of Causes—Jurisdiction—Review of Decisions]

SEC. 12. (a) The Supreme Court may, before decision, transfer to itself a cause in a court of appeal. It may, before decision, transfer a cause from itself to a court of appeal or from one court of appeal or division to another. The court to which a cause is transferred has jurisdiction.

(b) The Supreme Court may review the decision of a court of appeal in any cause.

(c) The Judicial Council shall provide, by rules of court, for the time and procedure for transfer and for review, including, among other things, provisions for the time and procedure for transfer with instructions, for review of all or part of a decision, and for remand as improvidently granted.

(d) This section shall not apply to an appeal involving a judgment of death. [As amended November 6, 1984. Operative May 6, 1985.]

SEC. 13. [*Repealed November 7, 1950. See Section 13, below.*]

[*Judgment—When Set Aside*]

SEC. 13. No judgment shall be set aside, or new trial granted, in any cause, 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. [*New section adopted November 8, 1966.*]

SEC. 14. [*Repealed November 8, 1966. See Section 14, below.*]

[*Supreme Court and Appellate Court—Published Opinions*]

SEC. 14. The Legislature shall provide for the prompt publication of such opinions of the Supreme Court and courts of appeal as the Supreme Court deems appropriate, and those opinions shall be available for publication by any person.

Decisions of the Supreme Court and courts of appeal that determine causes shall be in writing with reasons stated. [*New section adopted November 8, 1966.*]

SEC. 15. [*Repealed November 8, 1966. See Section 15, below.*]

[*Judges—Eligibility*]

SEC. 15. A person is ineligible to be a judge of a court of record unless for 5 years immediately preceding selection to a municipal court or 10 years immediately preceding selection to other courts, the person has been a member of the State Bar or served as a judge of a court of record in this State. A judge eligible for municipal court service may be assigned by the Chief Justice to serve on any court. [*As amended November 5, 1974.*]

SEC. 16. [*Repealed November 8, 1966. See Section 16, below.*]

[*Judges—Elections—Terms—Vacancies*]

SEC. 16. (a) Judges of the Supreme Court shall be elected at large and judges of courts of appeal shall be elected in their districts at general elections at the same time and places as the Governor. Their terms are 12 years beginning the Monday after January 1 following their election, except that a judge elected to an unexpired term serves the remainder of the term. In creating a new court of appeal district or division the Legislature shall provide that the first elective terms are 4, 8, and 12 years.

(b) Judges of other courts shall be elected in their counties or districts at general elections. The Legislature may provide that an unopposed incumbent's name not appear on the ballot.

(c) Terms of judges of superior courts are 6 years beginning the Monday after January 1 following their election. A vacancy shall be filled by election to a full term at the next general election after the January 1 following the vacancy, but the Governor shall appoint a person to fill the vacancy temporarily until the elected judge's term begins.



(d) Within 30 days before August 16 preceding the expiration of the judge's term, a judge of the Supreme Court or a court of appeal may file a declaration of candidacy to succeed to the office presently held by the judge. If the declaration is not filed, the Governor before September 16 shall nominate a candidate. At the next general election, only the candidate so declared or nominated may appear on the ballot, which shall present the question whether the candidate shall be elected. The candidate shall be elected upon receiving a majority of the votes on the question. A candidate not elected may not be appointed to that court but later may be nominated and elected.

The Governor shall fill vacancies in those courts by appointment. An appointee holds office until the Monday after January 1 following the first general election at which the appointee had the right to become a candidate or until an elected judge qualifies. A nomination or appointment by the Governor is effective when confirmed by the Commission on Judicial Appointments.

Electors of a county, by majority of those voting and in a manner the Legislature shall provide, may make this system of selection applicable to judges of superior courts. [*As amended November 5, 1974.*]

SEC. 17. [*Repealed November 6, 1956. See Section 17, below.*]

[*Judges—Prohibitions re Law Practice—Public Employment or Office—Use of Fines or Fees*]

SEC. 17. A judge of a court of record may not practice law and during the term for which the judge was selected is ineligible for public employment or public office other than judicial employment or judicial office. A judge of the superior or municipal court may, however, become eligible for election to other public office by taking a leave of absence without pay prior to filing a declaration of candidacy. Acceptance of the public office is a resignation from the office of judge.

A judicial officer may not receive fines or fees for personal use. [*As amended November 5, 1974.*]

SEC. 18. [*Repealed November 8, 1966. See Section 18, below.*]

[*Judges—Disqualification—Suspension—Removal—Retirement*]

SEC. 18. (a) A judge is disqualified from acting as a judge, without loss of salary, while there is pending (1) an indictment or an information charging the judge in the United States with a crime punishable as a felony under California or federal law, or (2) a recommendation to the Supreme Court by the Commission on Judicial Performance for removal or retirement of the judge.

(b) On recommendation of the Commission on Judicial Performance or on its own motion, the Supreme Court may suspend a judge from office without salary when in the United States the judge pleads guilty or no contest or is found guilty of a crime punishable as a felony under California or federal law or of any other crime that involves moral turpitude under that law. If the conviction is reversed suspension terminates, and the judge shall be paid the salary for the judicial office held by the judge for the period of suspension. If the

judge is suspended and the conviction becomes final the Supreme Court shall remove the judge from office.

(c) On recommendation of the Commission on Judicial Performance the Supreme Court may (1) retire a judge for disability that seriously interferes with the performance of the judge's duties and is or is likely to become permanent, and (2) censure or remove a judge for action occurring not more than 6 years prior to the commencement of the judge's current term that constitutes wilful misconduct in office, persistent failure or inability to perform the judge's duties, habitual intemperance in the use of intoxicants or drugs, or conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice that brings the judicial office into disrepute. The commission may privately admonish a judge found to have engaged in an improper action or a dereliction of duty, subject to review in the Supreme Court in the manner provided for review of causes decided by a court of appeal.

(d) A judge retired by the Supreme Court shall be considered to have retired voluntarily. A judge removed by the Supreme Court is ineligible for judicial office and pending further order of the court is suspended from practicing law in this State.

(e) A recommendation of the Commission on Judicial Performance for the censure, removal or retirement of a judge of the Supreme Court shall be determined by a tribunal of 7 court of appeal judges selected by lot.

(f) The Judicial Council shall make rules implementing this section and providing for confidentiality of proceedings. [*As amended November 2, 1976.*]

SEC. 19. [*Repealed November 8, 1966. See Section 19, below.*]

[*Judges—Compensation*]

SEC. 19. The Legislature shall prescribe compensation for judges of courts of record.

A judge of a court of record may not receive the salary for the judicial office held by the judge while any cause before the judge remains pending and undetermined for 90 days after it has been submitted for decision. [*As amended November 5, 1974.*]

SEC. 20. [*Repealed November 8, 1966. See Section 20, below.*]

[*Judges—Retirement—Disability*]

SEC. 20. The Legislature shall provide for retirement, with reasonable allowance, of judges of courts of record for age or disability. [*New section adopted November 8, 1966.*]

SEC. 21. [*Repealed November 8, 1966. See Section 21, below.*]

[*Temporary Judges*]

SEC. 21. On stipulation of the parties litigant the court may order a cause to be tried by a temporary judge who is a member of the State Bar, sworn and empowered to act until final determination of the cause. [*New section adopted November 8, 1966.*]

SEC. 22. [Repealed November 4, 1930. See Section 22, below.]

**[Appointment of Officers—Subordinate Judicial Duties]**

SEC. 22. The Legislature may provide for the appointment by trial courts of record of officers such as commissioners to perform subordinate judicial duties. [New section adopted November 8, 1966.]

SEC. 23. [Repealed November 8, 1966.]

SEC. 24. [Repealed November 8, 1966.]

SEC. 25. [Repealed November 6, 1956.]

SEC. 26. [Repealed November 8, 1966.]

SEC. 26a. [Repealed November 6, 1962.]

ARTICLE VII. [Repealed November 8, 1966. See Article VII, below.]

**ARTICLE VII \***

**PUBLIC OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES**

**[Civil Service]**

SECTION 1. (a) The civil service includes every officer and employee of the state except as otherwise provided in this Constitution.

(b) In the civil service permanent appointment and promotion shall be made under a general system based on merit ascertained by competitive examination. [New section adopted June 8, 1976.]

**[Personnel Board—Membership and Compensation]**

SEC. 2. (a) There is a Personnel Board of 5 members appointed by the Governor and approved by the Senate, a majority of the membership concurring, for 10-year terms and until their successors are appointed and qualified. Appointment to fill a vacancy is for the unexpired portion of the term. A member may be removed by concurrent resolution adopted by each house, two-thirds of the membership of each house concurring.

(b) The board annually shall elect one of its members as presiding officer.

(c) The board shall appoint and prescribe compensation for an executive officer who shall be a member of the civil service but not a member of the board. [New section adopted June 8, 1976.]

**[Personnel Board—Duties]**

SEC. 3. (a) The board shall enforce the civil service statutes and, by majority vote of all its members, shall prescribe probationary periods and classifications, adopt other rules authorized by statute, and review disciplinary actions.

(b) The executive officer shall administer the civil service statutes under rules of the board. [New section adopted June 8, 1976.]

\* New Article VII adopted June 8, 1976.

**[Exempt Positions]**

SEC. 4. The following are exempt from civil service:

(a) Officers and employees appointed or employed by the Legislature, either house, or legislative committees.

(b) Officers and employees appointed or employed by councils, commissions or public corporations in the judicial branch or by a court of record or officer thereof.

(c) Officers elected by the people and a deputy and an employee selected by each elected officer.

(d) Members of boards and commissions.

(e) A deputy or employee selected by each board or commission either appointed by the Governor or authorized by statute.

(f) State officers directly appointed by the Governor with or without the consent or confirmation of the Senate and the employees of the Governor's office, and the employees of the Lieutenant Governor's office directly appointed or employed by the Lieutenant Governor.

(g) A deputy or employee selected by each officer, except members of boards and commissions, exempted under Section 4(f).

(h) Officers and employees of the University of California and the California State Colleges.

(i) The teaching staff of schools under the jurisdiction of the Department of Education or the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

(j) Member, inmate, and patient help in state homes, charitable or correctional institutions, and state facilities for mentally ill or retarded persons.

(k) Members of the militia while engaged in military service.

(l) Officers and employees of district agricultural associations employed less than 6 months in a calendar year.

(m) In addition to positions exempted by other provisions of this section, the Attorney General may appoint or employ six deputies or employees, the Public Utilities Commission may appoint or employ one deputy or employee, and the Legislative Counsel may appoint or employ two deputies or employees. [*New section adopted June 8, 1976.*]

**[Temporary Appointments]**

SEC. 5. A temporary appointment may be made to a position for which there is no employment list. No person may serve in one or more positions under temporary appointment longer than 9 months in 12 consecutive months. [*New section adopted June 8, 1976.*]

**[Veterans' Preferences—Special Rules]**

SEC. 6. (a) The Legislature may provide preferences for veterans and their surviving spouses.

(b) The board by special rule may permit persons in exempt positions, brought under civil service by constitutional provision, to qualify to continue in their positions.

(c) When the state undertakes work previously performed by a county, city, public district of this state or by a federal department or

agency, the board by special rule shall provide for persons who previously performed this work to qualify to continue in their positions in the state civil service subject to such minimum standards as may be established by statute. [*New section adopted June 8, 1976.*]

[*Dual Office Holding*]

SEC. 7. A person holding a lucrative office under the United States or other power may not hold a civil office of profit. A local officer or postmaster whose compensation does not exceed 500 dollars per year or an officer in the militia or a member of a reserve component of the armed forces of the United States except where on active federal duty for more than 30 days in any year is not a holder of a lucrative office, nor is the holding of a civil office of profit affected by this military service. [*New section adopted June 8, 1976.*]

[*Disqualification From Holding Office or Serving on Jury—Free Suffrage*]

SEC. 8. (a) 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 personal election or appointment.

(b) Laws shall be made to exclude persons convicted of bribery, perjury, forgery, malfeasance in office, or other high crimes from office or serving on juries. 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. [*New section adopted June 8, 1976.*]

[*Persons or Organizations Advocating Overthrow of Government*]

SEC. 9. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution, no person or organization which advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States or the State by force or violence or other unlawful means or who advocates the support of a foreign government against the United States in the event of hostilities shall:

(a) Hold any office or employment under this State, including but not limited to the University of California, or with any county, city or county, city, district, political subdivision, authority, board, bureau, commission or other public agency of this State; or

(b) Receive any exemption from any tax imposed by this State or any county, city or county, city, district, political subdivision, authority, board, bureau, commission or other public agency of this State.

The Legislature shall enact such laws as may be necessary to enforce the provisions of this section. [*New section adopted June 8, 1976.*]

[*Elected Officials—Disqualification for Libelous or Slanderous Campaign Statements*]

SEC. 10. (a) No person who is found liable in a civil action for making libelous or slanderous statements against an opposing candidate during the course of an election campaign for any federal, statewide, Board of Equalization, or legislative office or for any county, city and county, city, district, or any other local elective office shall retain the

seat to which he or she is elected, where it is established that the libel or slander was a major contributing cause in the defeat of an opposing candidate.

A libelous or slanderous statement shall be deemed to have been made by a person within the meaning of this section if that person actually made the statement or if the person actually or constructively assented to, authorized, or ratified the statement.

"Federal office," as used in this section means the office of United States Senator and Member of the House of Representatives; and to the extent that the provisions of this section do not conflict with any provision of federal law, it is intended that candidates seeking the office of United States Senator or Member of the House of Representatives comply with this section.

(b) In order to determine whether libelous or slanderous statements were a major contributing cause in the defeat of an opposing candidate, the trier of fact shall make a separate, distinct finding on that issue. If the trier of fact finds that libel or slander was a major contributing cause in the defeat of an opposing candidate and that the libelous or slanderous statement was made with knowledge that it was false or with reckless disregard of whether it was false or true, the person holding office shall be disqualified from or shall forfeit that office as provided in subdivision (d). The findings required by this section shall be in writing and shall be incorporated as part of the judgment.

(c) In a case where a person is disqualified from holding office or is required to forfeit an office under subdivisions (a) and (b), that disqualification or forfeiture shall create a vacancy in office, which vacancy shall be filled in the manner provided by law for the filling of a vacancy in that particular office.

(d) Once the judgment of liability is entered by the trial court and the time for filing a notice of appeal has expired, or all possibility of direct attack in the courts of this state has been finally exhausted, the person shall be disqualified from or shall forfeit the office involved in that election and shall have no authority to exercise the powers or perform the duties of the office.

(e) This section shall apply to libelous or slanderous statements made on or after the effective date of this section. [*New section adopted June 5, 1984.*]

#### **[Legislators' and Judges' Retirement Systems]**

SEC. 11. (a) The Legislators' Retirement System shall not pay any unmodified retirement allowance or its actuarial equivalent to any person who on or after January 1, 1987, entered for the first time any state office for which membership in the Legislators' Retirement System was elective or to any beneficiary or survivor of such a person, which exceeds the higher of (1) the salary receivable by the person currently serving in the office in which the retired person served or (2) the highest salary that was received by the retired person while serving in that office.

(b) The Judges' Retirement System shall not pay any unmodified retirement allowance or its actuarial equivalent to any person who on or after January 1, 1987, entered for the first time any judicial office subject to the Judges' Retirement System or to any beneficiary or survivor of such a person, which exceeds the higher of (1) the salary receivable by the person currently serving in the judicial office in which the retired person served or (2) the highest salary that was received by the retired person while serving in that judicial office.

(c) The Legislature may define the terms used in this section. [*New section adopted June 3, 1986.*]

## ARTICLE VIII. [*Repealed November 8, 1966.*]

## ARTICLE IX

### EDUCATION

#### [*Legislative Policy*]

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.

#### [*Superintendent of Public Instruction—Election—Date of Office*]

SEC. 2. A Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State at each gubernatorial election. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall enter upon the duties of the office on the first Monday after the first day of January next succeeding each gubernatorial election. [*As amended November 5, 1974.*]

#### [*Deputy and Associate Superintendents of Public Instruction*]

SEC. 2.1. The State Board of Education, on nomination of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, shall appoint one Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction and three Associate Superintendents of Public Instruction who shall be exempt from State civil service and whose terms of office shall be four years.

This section shall not be construed as prohibiting the appointment, in accordance with law, of additional Associate Superintendents of Public Instruction subject to State civil service. [*New section adopted November 5, 1946.*]

#### [*County Superintendents of Schools*]

SEC. 3. A Superintendent of Schools for each county may be elected by the qualified electors thereof at each gubernatorial election or may be appointed by the county board of education, and the manner of the selection shall be determined by a majority vote of the electors of the county voting on the question; provided, that two or more counties

may, by an election conducted pursuant to Section 3.2 of this article, unite for the purpose of electing or appointing one joint superintendent for the counties so uniting. [*As amended November 2, 1976.*]

*[County Superintendents of Schools—Qualifications and Salaries]*

SEC. 3.1. (a) Notwithstanding any provision of this Constitution to the contrary, the Legislature shall prescribe the qualifications required of county superintendents of schools, and for these purposes shall classify the several counties in the state.

(b) Notwithstanding any provision of this Constitution to the contrary, the county board of education or joint county board of education, as the case may be, shall fix the salary of the county superintendent of schools or the joint county superintendent of schools, respectively. [*As amended November 2, 1976.*]

*[Joint County Board of Education—Joint County Superintendent of Schools]*

SEC. 3.2. Notwithstanding any provision of this Constitution to the contrary, any two or more chartered counties, or nonchartered counties, or any combination thereof, may, by a majority vote of the electors of each such county voting on the proposition at an election called for that purpose in each such county, establish one joint board of education and one joint county superintendent of schools for the counties so uniting. A joint county board of education and a joint county superintendent of schools shall be governed by the general statutes and shall not be governed by the provisions of any county charter. [*New section adopted November 2, 1976.*]

*[County Boards of Education—Qualifications and Terms of Office]*

SEC. 3.3. Except as provided in Section 3.2 of this article, it shall be competent to provide in any charter framed for a county under any provision of this Constitution, or by the amendment of any such charter, for the election of the members of the county board of education of such county and for their qualifications and terms of office. [*As amended November 2, 1976.*]

SEC. 4. [*Repealed November 3, 1964.*]

*[Common School System]*

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.

*[Public Schools—Salaries]*

SEC. 6. Each person, other than a substitute employee, employed by a school district as a teacher or in any other position requiring certification qualifications shall be paid a salary which shall be at the rate of an annual salary of not less than twenty-four hundred dollars (\$2,400) for a person serving full time, as defined by law.



**[Public School System]**

The Public School System shall include all kindergarten schools, elementary schools, secondary schools, technical schools, and State colleges, established in accordance with law and, in addition, the school districts and the other agencies authorized to maintain them. No school or college or any other part of the Public School System shall be, directly or indirectly, transferred from the Public School System or placed under the jurisdiction of any authority other than one included within the Public School System.

**[Support of Public School System—State Aid]**

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 apportionment in each fiscal year, an amount not less than one hundred eighty dollars (\$180) per pupil in average daily attendance in the kindergarten schools, elementary schools, secondary schools, and technical schools in the Public School System during the next preceding fiscal year.

The entire State School Fund shall be apportioned in each fiscal year in such manner as the Legislature may provide, through the school districts and other agencies maintaining such schools, for the support of, and aid to, kindergarten schools, elementary schools, secondary schools, and technical schools except that there shall be apportioned to each school district in each fiscal year not less than one hundred twenty dollars (\$120) per pupil in average daily attendance in the district during the next preceding fiscal year and except that the amount apportioned to each school district in each fiscal year shall be not less than twenty-four hundred dollars (\$2,400).

Solely with respect to any retirement system provided for in the charter of any county or city and county pursuant to the provisions of which the contributions of, and benefits to, certificated employees of a school district who are members of such system are based upon the proportion of the salaries of such certificated employees contributed by said county or city and county, all amounts apportioned to said county or city and county, or to school districts therein, pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be considered as though derived from county or city and county school taxes for the support of county and city and county government and not money provided by the State within the meaning of this section. *[As amended November 5, 1974.]*

**[School Districts—Bonds]**

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.*]

[*Boards of Education*]

SEC. 7. The Legislature shall provide for the appointment or election of the State Board of Education and a board of education in each county or for the election of a joint county board of education for two or more counties. [*As amended November 2, 1976.*]

[*Free Textbooks*]

SEC. 7.5. The State Board of Education shall adopt textbooks for use in grades one through eight throughout the State, to be furnished without cost as provided by statute. [*New section adopted June 2, 1970.*]

[*Sectarian Schools—Public Money—Doctrines*]

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.

[*University of California*]

SEC. 9. (a) 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 the security of its funds and compliance with the terms of the endowments of the university and such competitive bidding procedures as may be made applicable to the university by statute for the letting of construction contracts, sales of real property, and purchasing of materials, goods, and services. Said corporation shall be in form a board composed of seven ex officio members, which shall be: the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the Speaker of the Assembly, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the president and the vice president of the alumni association of the university and the acting president of the university, and 18 appointive members appointed by the Governor and approved by the Senate, a majority of the membership concurring; provided, however that the present appointive members shall hold office until the expiration of their present terms.

(b) The terms of the members appointed prior to November 5, 1974, shall be 16 years; the terms of two appointive members to expire as heretofore on March 1st of every even-numbered calendar year, and two members shall be appointed for terms commencing on March 1, 1976, and on March 1 of each year thereafter; provided that no such

\* Former Section 18 of Article XI added to Article XIII as Section 40, June 2, 1970 and repealed November 5, 1974.

appointments shall be made for terms to commence on March 1, 1979, or on March 1 of each fourth year thereafter, to the end that no appointment to the regents for a newly commencing term shall be made during the first year of any gubernatorial term of office. The terms of the members appointed for terms commencing on and after March 1, 1976, shall be 12 years. During the period of transition until the time when the appointive membership is comprised exclusively of persons serving for terms of 12 years, the total number of appointive members may exceed the numbers specified in the preceding paragraph.

In case of any vacancy, the term of office of the appointee to fill such vacancy, who shall be appointed by the Governor and approved by the Senate, a majority of the membership concurring, shall be for the balance of the term for which such vacancy exists.

(c) The members of the board may, in their discretion, following procedures established by them and after consultation with representatives of faculty and students of the university, including appropriate officers of the academic senate and student governments, appoint to the board either or both of the following persons as members with all rights of participation: a member of the faculty at a campus of the university or of another institution of higher education; a person enrolled as a student at a campus of the university for each regular academic term during his service as a member of the board. Any person so appointed shall serve for not less than one year commencing on July 1.

(d) Regents shall be able persons broadly reflective of the economic, cultural, and social diversity of the state, including ethnic minorities and women. However, it is not intended that formulas or specific ratios be applied in the selection of regents.

(e) In the selection of the Regents, the Governor shall consult an advisory committee composed as follows: The Speaker of the Assembly and two public members appointed by the Speaker, the President Pro Tempore of the Senate and two public members appointed by the Rules Committee of the Senate, two public members appointed by the Governor, the chairman of the regents of the university, an alumnus of the university chosen by the alumni association of the university, a student of the university chosen by the Council of Student Body Presidents, and a member of the faculty of the university chosen by the academic senate of the university. Public members shall serve for four years, except that one each of the initially appointed members selected by the Speaker of the Assembly, the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, and the Governor shall be appointed to serve for two years; student, alumni, and faculty members shall serve for one year and may not be regents of the university at the time of their service on the advisory committee.

(f) The Regents of the University of California 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; provided, however, that sales of university real property shall be subject to such competitive bidding procedures as may be provided by statute. 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. The Regents shall receive all funds derived from the sale of lands pursuant to the act of Congress of July 2, 1862, and any subsequent acts amendatory thereof. 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 race, religion, ethnic heritage, or sex.

(g) Meetings of the Regents of the University of California shall be public, with exceptions and notice requirements as may be provided by statute. [*As amended November 2, 1976.*]

SEC. 10. [*Repealed November 5, 1974.*]

SEC. 11. [*Repealed November 5, 1974.*]

SEC. 12. [*Repealed November 5, 1974.*]

SEC. 13. [*Repealed November 5, 1974.*]

*[School District Incorporation and Organization—Governing Board Powers]*

SEC. 14. The Legislature shall have power, by general law, to provide for the incorporation and organization of school districts, high school districts, and community college districts, of every kind and class, and may classify such districts.

The Legislature may authorize the governing boards of all school districts to initiate and carry on any programs, activities, or to otherwise act in any manner which is not in conflict with the laws and purposes for which school districts are established. [*As amended November 7, 1972. Operative on July 1, 1973.*]

SEC. 15. [*Repealed November 5, 1974.*]

*[Boards of Education—City Charter Provisions]*

SEC. 16. (a). It shall be competent, in all charters framed under the authority given by Section 5 of Article XI, to provide, in addition to those provisions allowable by this Constitution, and by the laws of the state 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.

*[Charter Amendments—Approval by Voters]*

(b) Notwithstanding Section 3 of Article XI, when the boundaries of a school district or community college district extend beyond the limits of a city whose charter provides for any or all of the foregoing with

respect to the members of its board of education, no charter amendment effecting a change in the manner in which, the times at which, or the terms for which the members of the board of education shall be elected or appointed, for their qualifications, compensation, or removal, or for the number which shall constitute such board, shall be adopted unless it is submitted to and approved by a majority of all the qualified electors of the school district or community college district voting on the question. Any such amendment, and any portion of a proposed charter or a revised charter which would establish or change any of the foregoing provisions respecting a board of education, shall be submitted to the electors of the school district or community college district as one or more separate questions. The failure of any such separate question to be approved shall have the result of continuing in effect the applicable existing law with respect to that board of education. [*As amended June 6, 1978.*]

ARTICLE X. [*Repealed November 7, 1972. See Article X, below.*]

## ARTICLE X \*

### WATER

#### [*State's Right of Eminent Domain*]

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. [*New section adopted June 8, 1976.*]

#### [*Conservation and Beneficial Use of Water—Riparian Rights*]

SEC. 2. It is hereby declared that because of the conditions prevailing in this State the general welfare requires that the water resources of the State be put to beneficial use to the fullest extent of which they are capable, and that the waste or unreasonable use or unreasonable method of use of water be prevented, and that the conservation of such waters is to be exercised with a view to the reasonable and beneficial use thereof in the interest of the people and for the public welfare. The right to water or to the use or flow of water in or from any natural stream or water course in this State is and shall be limited to such water as shall be reasonably required for the beneficial use to be served, and such right does not and shall not extend to the waste or unreasonable use or unreasonable method of use or unreasonable method of diversion of water. Riparian rights in a stream or water course attach to, but to no more than so much of the flow thereof as may be required or used consistently with this section, for the purposes for which such lands are, or may be made adaptable, in view of such reasonable and beneficial uses; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed as depriving any riparian owner of

\* New Article X adopted June 8, 1976.

the reasonable use of water of the stream to which the owner's land is riparian under reasonable methods of diversion and use, or as depriving any appropriator of water to which the appropriator is lawfully entitled. This section shall be self-executing, and the Legislature may also enact laws in the furtherance of the policy in this section contained. [*New section adopted June 8, 1976.*]

[*Tidelands*]

SEC. 3. All tidelands within two miles of any incorporated city, city and county, or town in this State, and fronting on the water 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; provided, however, that any such tidelands; reserved to the State solely for street purposes, which the Legislature finds and declares are not used for navigation purposes and are not necessary for such purposes may be sold to any town, city, county, city and county, municipal corporations, private persons, partnerships or corporations subject to such conditions as the Legislature determines are necessary to be imposed in connection with any such sales in order to protect the public interest. [*New section adopted June 8, 1976.*]

[*Access to Navigable Waters*]

SEC. 4. No individual, partnership, or corporation, claiming or possessing the frontage or 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. [*New section adopted June 8, 1976.*]

[*State Control of Water Use*]

SEC. 5. 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. [*New section adopted June 8, 1976.*]

[*Compensation for Water Use*]

SEC. 6. 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 cannot be exercised except by authority of and in the manner prescribed by law. [*New section adopted June 8, 1976.*]

**[Acquisition of Real Property—Conformance to California Water Laws]**

SEC. 7. Whenever any agency of government, local, state, or federal, hereafter acquires any interest in real property in this State, the acceptance of the interest shall constitute an agreement by the agency to conform to the laws of California as to the acquisition, control, use, and distribution of water with respect to the land so acquired. *[New section adopted June 8, 1976.]*

**ARTICLE X A\***

**Water Resources Development**

*[Article X A has no force or effect because Senate Bill No. 200 of the 1979–80 Regular Session of the Legislature was defeated by referendum vote June 8, 1982]*

**[Water Rights, Water Quality, and Fish and Wildlife Resources Guaranteed and Protected]**

SECTION 1. The people of the State hereby provide the following guarantees and protections in this article for water rights, water quality, and fish and wildlife resources. *[New section adopted November 4, 1980. Section has no force or effect because Senate Bill No. 200 of the 1979–80 Regular Session of the Legislature was defeated by referendum vote June 8, 1982.]*

**[Statutes for Protection of Fish and Wildlife Resources, Delta, Etc.]**

SEC. 2. No statute amending or repealing, or adding to, the provisions of the statute enacted by Senate Bill No. 200† of the 1979–80 Regular Session of the Legislature which specify (1) the manner in which the State will protect fish and wildlife resources in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, Suisun Marsh, and San Francisco Bay system westerly of the delta; (2) the manner in which the State will protect existing water rights in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta; and (3) the manner in which the State will operate the State Water Resources Development System to comply with water quality standards and water quality control plans, shall become effective unless approved by the electors in the same manner as statutes amending initiative statutes are approved; except that the Legislature may, by statute passed in each house by roll call vote entered in the journal, two-thirds of the membership concurring, amend or repeal, or add to, these provisions if the statute does not in any manner reduce the protection of the delta or fish and wildlife. *[New section adopted November 4, 1980. Section has no force or effect because Senate Bill No. 200 of the 1979–80 Regular Session of the Legislature was defeated by referendum vote June 8, 1982.]*

\* New article adopted November 4, 1980.

† Chapter 632, Statutes of 1980.

*[Appropriations of Water—Components of California Wild and Scenic Rivers System]*

SEC. 3. No water shall be available for appropriation by storage in, or by direct diversion from, any of the components of the California Wild and Scenic Rivers System, as such system exists on January 1, 1981, where such appropriation is for export of water into another major hydrologic basin of the state, as defined in the Department of Water Resources Bulletin 160-74, unless such export is expressly authorized prior to such appropriation by: (a) an initiative statute approved by the electors, or (b) the Legislature, by statute passed in each house by roll call vote entered in the journal, two-thirds of the membership concurring. *[New section adopted November 4, 1980. Section has no force or effect because Senate Bill No. 200 of the 1979-80 Regular Session of the Legislature was defeated by referendum vote June 8, 1982.]*

*[Statutes Amending, Repealing, or Adding to Delta Protection Act]*

SEC. 4. No statute amending or repealing, or adding to, the provisions of Part 4.5 (commencing with Section 12200) of Division 6 of the Water Code (the Delta Protection Act) shall become effective unless approved by the electors in the same manner as statutes amending initiative statutes are approved; except that the Legislature may, by statute passed in each house by roll call vote entered in the journal, two-thirds of the membership concurring, amend or repeal, or add to, these provisions if the statute does not in any manner reduce the protection of the delta or fish and wildlife. *[New section adopted November 4, 1980. Section has no force or effect because Senate Bill No. 200 of the 1979-80 Regular Session of the Legislature was defeated by referendum vote June 8, 1982.]*

*[Eminent Domain Proceedings to Acquire Water Rights or Contract Rights for Water or Water Quality Maintenance in Delta Prohibited]*

SEC. 5. No public agency may utilize eminent domain proceedings to acquire water rights, which are held for uses within the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta as defined in Section 12220 of the Water Code, or any contract rights for water or water quality maintenance in the Delta for the purpose of exporting such water from the Delta. This provision shall not be construed to prohibit the utilization of eminent domain proceedings for the purpose of acquiring land or any other rights necessary for the construction of water facilities, including, but not limited to, facilities authorized in Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 12930) of Part 6 of Division 6 of the Water Code. *[New section adopted November 4, 1980. Section has no force or effect because Senate Bill No. 200 of the 1979-80 Regular Session of the Legislature was defeated by referendum vote June 8, 1982.]*



**[Actions and Proceedings]**

SEC. 6. (a) The venue of any of the following actions or proceedings brought in a superior court shall be Sacramento County:

(1) An action or proceeding to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul any provision of the statute enacted by Senate Bill No. 200† of the 1979–80 Regular Session of the Legislature.

(2) An action or proceeding to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul the determination made by the Director of Water Resources and the Director of Fish and Game pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 11255 of the Water Code.

(3) An action or proceeding which would have the effect of attacking, reviewing, preventing, or substantially delaying the construction, operation, or maintenance of the peripheral canal unit described in subdivision (a) of Section 11255 of the Water Code.

(4) An action or proceeding to require the State Water Resources Development System to comply with subdivision (b) of Section 11460 of the Water Code.

(5) An action or proceeding to require the Department of Water Resources or its successor agency to comply with the permanent agreement specified in subdivision (a) of Section 11256 of the Water Code.

(6) An action or proceeding to require the Department of Water Resources or its successor agency to comply with the provisions of the contracts entered into pursuant to Section 11456 of the Water Code.

(b) An action or proceeding described in paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) shall be commenced within one year after the effective date of the statute enacted by Senate Bill No. 200† of the 1979–80 Regular Session of the Legislature. Any other action or proceeding described in subdivision (a) shall be commenced within one year after the cause of action arises unless a shorter period is otherwise provided by statute.

(c) The superior court or a court of appeals shall give preference to the actions or proceedings described in this section over all civil actions or proceedings pending in the court. The superior court shall commence hearing any such action or proceeding within six months after the commencement of the action or proceeding, provided that any such hearing may be delayed by joint stipulation of the parties or at the discretion of the court for good cause shown. The provisions of this section shall supersede any provisions of law requiring courts to give preference to other civil actions or proceedings. The provisions of this subdivision may be enforced by mandamus.

(d) The Supreme Court shall, upon the request of any party, transfer to itself, before a decision in the court of appeal, any appeal or petition for extraordinary relief from an action or proceeding described in this section, unless the Supreme Court determines that the action or proceeding is unlikely to substantially affect (1) the construction,

† Chapter 632, Statutes of 1980.

operation, or maintenance of the peripheral canal unit described in subdivision (a) of Section 11255 of the Water Code, (2) compliance with subdivision (b) of Section 11460 of the Water Code, (3) compliance with the permanent agreement specified in Section 11256 of the Water Code, or (4) compliance with the provisions of the contracts entered into pursuant to Section 11456 of the Water Code. The request for transfer shall receive preference on the Supreme Court's calendar. If the action or proceeding is transferred to the Supreme Court, the Supreme Court shall commence to hear the matter within six months of the transfer unless the parties by joint stipulation request additional time or the court, for good cause shown, grants additional time.

(e) The remedy prescribed by the court for an action or proceeding described in paragraph (4), (5), or (6) of subdivision (a) shall include, but need not be limited to, compliance with subdivision (b) of Section 11460 of the Water Code, the permanent agreement specified in Section 11256 of the Water Code, or the provisions of the contracts entered into pursuant to Section 11456 of the Water Code.

(f) The Board of Supervisors of the County of Sacramento may apply to the State Board of Control for actual costs imposed by the requirements of this section upon the county, and the State Board of Control shall pay such actual costs.

(g) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, nothing in this Article shall be construed as prohibiting the Supreme Court from exercising the transfer authority contained in Article VI, Section 12 of the Constitution. [*New section adopted November 4, 1980. Section has no force or effect because Senate Bill No. 200 of the 1979-80 Regular Session of the Legislature was defeated by referendum vote June 8, 1982.*]

**[State Agencies' Exercise of Authorized Powers]**

SEC. 7. State agencies shall exercise their authorized powers in a manner consistent with the protections provided by this article. [*New section adopted November 4, 1980. Section has no force or effect because Senate Bill No. 200 of the 1979-80 Regular Session of the Legislature was defeated by referendum vote June 8, 1982.*]

**[Force or Effect of Article]**

SEC. 8. This article shall have no force or effect unless Senate Bill No. 200† of the 1979-80 Regular Session of the Legislature is enacted and takes effect. [*New section adopted November 4, 1980. Section has no force or effect because Senate Bill No. 200 of the 1979-80 Regular Session of the Legislature was defeated by referendum vote June 8, 1982.*]

† Chapter 632, Statutes of 1980.

## ARTICLE XI. [Repealed June 2, 1970. See Article XI, below.]

## ARTICLE XI \*

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT

## SECTION 1. [Repealed June 2, 1970. See Section 1, below.]

[Counties—Formation, Boundaries, Governing Body, Elected Sheriff and District Attorney]

SEC. 1. (a) The State is divided into counties which are legal subdivisions of the State. The Legislature shall prescribe uniform procedure for county formation, consolidation, and boundary change. Formation or consolidation requires approval by a majority of electors voting on the question in each affected county. A boundary change requires approval by the governing body of each affected county. 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.

(b) The Legislature shall provide for county powers, an elected county sheriff, an elected district attorney, and an elected governing body in each county. Except as provided in subdivision (b) of Section 4 of this article, each governing body shall prescribe by ordinance the compensation of its members, but the ordinance prescribing such compensation shall be subject to referendum. The Legislature or the governing body may provide for other officers whose compensation shall be prescribed by the governing body. The governing body shall provide for the number, compensation, tenure, and appointment of employees. [As amended November 4, 1986.]

## SEC. 2. [Repealed June 2, 1970. See Section 2, below.]

[Cities—Formation, Powers]

SEC. 2. (a) The Legislature shall prescribe uniform procedure for city formation and provide for city powers.

(b) Except with approval by a majority of its electors voting on the question, a city may not be annexed to or consolidated into another. [New section adopted June 2, 1970.]

## SEC. 3. [Repealed June 2, 1970. See Section 3, below.]

[County or City—Charters]

SEC. 3. (a) For its own government, a county or city may adopt a charter by majority vote of its electors voting on the question. The charter is effective when filed with the Secretary of State. A charter may be amended, revised, or repealed in the same manner. A charter, amendment, revision, or repeal thereof shall be published in the official state statutes. County charters adopted pursuant to this section shall supersede any existing charter and all laws inconsistent therewith. The

\* New Article XI adopted June 2, 1970.

provisions of a charter are the law of the State and have the force and effect of legislative enactments.

(b) The governing body or charter commission of a county or city may propose a charter or revision. Amendment or repeal may be proposed by initiative or by the governing body.

(c) An election to determine whether to draft or revise a charter and elect a charter commission may be required by initiative or by the governing body.

(d) If provisions of 2 or more measures approved at the same election conflict, those of the measure receiving the highest affirmative vote shall prevail. [*As amended November 5, 1974.*]

SEC. 4. [*Repealed June 27, 1933. See Section 4, below.*]

[*County Charters—Provisions*]

SEC. 4. County charters shall provide for:

(a) A governing body of 5 or more members, elected (1) by district or, (2) at large, or (3) at large, with a requirement that they reside in a district. Charter counties are subject to statutes that relate to apportioning population of governing body districts.

(b) The compensation, terms, and removal of members of the governing body. If a county charter provides for the Legislature to prescribe the salary of the governing body, such compensation shall be prescribed by the governing body by ordinance.

(c) An elected sheriff, an elected district attorney, other officers, their election or appointment, compensation, terms and removal.

(d) The performance of functions required by statute.

(e) The powers and duties of governing bodies and all other county officers, and for consolidation and segregation of county officers, and for the manner of filling all vacancies occurring therein.

(f) The fixing and regulation by governing bodies, by ordinance, of the appointment and number of assistants, deputies, clerks, attachés, and other persons to be employed, and for the prescribing and regulating by such bodies 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.

(g) 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 Section 1(b) 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.

(h) Charter counties shall have all the powers that are provided by this Constitution or by statute for counties. [*As amended November 4, 1986.*]

SEC. 5. [*Repealed June 2, 1970. See Section 5, below.*]

[*City Charters—Provisions*]

SEC. 5. (a) It shall be competent in any city charter to provide that the city governed thereunder may make and enforce all ordinances and regulations in respect to municipal affairs, subject only to restrictions and limitations provided in their several charters and in respect to other matters they shall be subject to general laws. City charters adopted pursuant to this Constitution shall supersede any existing charter, and with respect to municipal affairs shall supersede all laws inconsistent therewith.

(b) It shall be competent in all city charters to provide, in addition to those provisions allowable by this Constitution, and by the laws of the State for: (1) the constitution, regulation, and government of the city police force (2) subgovernment in all or part of a city (3) conduct of city elections and (4) 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 municipal officers and employees whose compensation is paid by the city shall be elected or appointed, and for their 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. [*New section adopted June 2, 1970.*]

SEC. 5.1. [*Repealed June 2, 1970.*]

SEC. 6. [*Repealed June 2, 1970. See Section 6, below.*]

[*Charter City and County*]

SEC. 6. (a) A county and all cities within it may consolidate as a charter city and county as provided by statute.

(b) A charter city and county is a charter city and a charter county. Its charter city powers supersede conflicting charter county powers. [*New section adopted June 2, 1970.*]

SEC. 7. [*Repealed June 2, 1970. See Section 7, below.*]

[*Local Ordinances and Regulations*]

SEC. 7. A county or city may make and enforce within its limits all local, police, sanitary, and other ordinances and regulations not in conflict with general laws. [*New section adopted June 2, 1970.*]

SEC. 7½. [*Repealed June 2, 1970.*]

SEC. 7½a. [*Repealed November 8, 1949.*]

SEC. 7½b. [*Repealed June 2, 1970.*]

SEC. 8. [*Repealed June 2, 1970. See Section 8, below.*]

[*Counties—Performance of Municipal Functions*]

SEC. 8. (a) The Legislature may provide that counties perform municipal functions at the request of cities within them.

(b) If provided by their respective charters, a county may agree with a city within it to assume and discharge specified municipal functions. [*New section adopted June 2, 1970.*]

SEC. 8a. [*Repealed November 8, 1949.*]

SEC. 8½. [*Repealed June 2, 1970.*]

SEC. 9. [*Repealed June 27, 1933. See Section 9, below.*]

[*Local Utilities*]

SEC. 9. (a) A municipal corporation may establish, purchase, and operate public works to furnish its inhabitants with light, water, power, heat, transportation, or means of communication. It may furnish those services outside its boundaries, except within another municipal corporation which furnishes the same service and does not consent.

(b) Persons or corporations may establish and operate works for supplying those services upon conditions and under regulations that the city may prescribe under its organic law. [*New section adopted June 2, 1970.*]

SEC. 10. [*Repealed June 2, 1970. See Section 10, below.*]

[*Local Government—Extra Compensation; City, County or District Employees—Residency*]

SEC. 10. (a) A local government body may not grant extra compensation or extra allowance to a public officer, public employee, or contractor after service has been rendered or a contract has been entered into and performed in whole or in part, or pay a claim under an agreement made without authority of law.

(b) A city or county, including any chartered city or chartered county, or public district, may not require that its employees be residents of such city, county, or district; except that such employees may be required to reside within a reasonable and specific distance of their place of employment or other designated location. [*As amended June 8, 1976.*]

SEC. 10.5. [*Repealed June 8, 1976.*]

SEC. 11. [*Repealed June 2, 1970. See Section 11, below.*]

[*Private Control of County or Municipal Functions—Deposit and Investment of Public Moneys*]

SEC. 11. (a) The Legislature may not delegate to a private person or body power to make, control, appropriate, supervise or interfere with county or municipal corporation improvements, money, or property, or to levy taxes or assessments, or perform municipal functions.

(b) The Legislature may, however, provide for the deposit of public moneys in any bank in this state or in any savings and loan association in this state or any credit union in this state and for payment of interest, principal and redemption premiums of public bonds and other evidence of public indebtedness by banks within or without this state. It may also provide for investment of public moneys in securities and the registration of bonds and other evidences of indebtedness by private persons or bodies, within or without this state, acting as trustees or fiscal agents. [*As amended June 3, 1986.*]

SEC. 12. [*As amended June 27, 1933, added to Article XIII as Section 37, June 2, 1970. See Section 12, below.*]

[*Claims Against Counties or Cities, Etc.*]

SEC. 12. The Legislature may prescribe procedure for presentation, consideration, and enforcement of claims against counties, cities, their officers, agents, or employees. [*New section adopted June 2, 1970.*]

SEC. 13. [*Repealed June 2, 1970. See Section 13, below.*]

[*Distribution of Powers—Construction of Article*]

SEC. 13. The provisions of Sections 1(b) (except for the second sentence), 3(a), 4, and 5 of this Article relating to matters affecting the distribution of powers between the Legislature and cities and counties, including matters affecting supersession, shall be construed as a restatement of all related provisions of the Constitution in effect immediately prior to the effective date of this amendment, and as making no substantive change.

The terms general law, general laws, and laws, as used in this Article, shall be construed as a continuation and restatement of those terms as used in the Constitution in effect immediately prior to the effective date of this amendment, and not as effecting a change in meaning. [*New section adopted June 2, 1970.*]

SEC. 13½. [*As amended November 3, 1914, added to Article XIII as Section 37.5, June 2, 1970.*]

SEC. 14. [*Repealed June 2, 1970. See Section 14, below.*]

[*Local Government—Taxation*]

SEC. 14. A local government formed after the effective date of this section, the boundaries of which include all or part of two or more counties, shall not levy a property tax unless such tax has been approved by a majority vote of the qualified voters of that local government voting on the issue of the tax. [*New section adopted November 2, 1976.*]

SEC. 15. [*Repealed June 2, 1970. See Section 15, below.*]

[*Vehicle License Fee Allocations*]

SEC. 15. (a) All revenues from taxes imposed pursuant to the Vehicle License Fee Law, or its successor, other than fees on trailer coaches and mobilehomes, over and above the costs of collection and any refunds authorized by law, shall be allocated to counties and cities according to statute.

(b) This section shall apply to those taxes imposed pursuant to that law on and after July 1 following the approval of this section by the voters. [*New section adopted June 3, 1986.*]

SEC. 16. [*Added to Article XIII as Section 38, June 2, 1970.*]

SEC. 16½. [*As amended November 8, 1932, added to Article XIII as Section 39, June 2, 1970.*]

SEC. 17. [*Repealed June 2, 1970.*]

SEC. 18. [*As amended November 8, 1949, added to Article XIII as Section 40, June 2, 1970.*]

SEC. 18¼. [*Repealed June 2, 1970.*]

SEC. 18½. [*Repealed November 8, 1949.*]

SEC. 19. [*Repealed June 2, 1970.*]

SEC. 20. [*Repealed June 2, 1970.*]

ARTICLE XII. [*Repealed November 5, 1974. See Article XII, below.*]

## ARTICLE XII \*

### PUBLIC UTILITIES

SECTION 1. [*Repealed June 6, 1972. See Section 1, below.*]

#### [*Public Utilities Commission—Composition*]

SECTION 1. The Public Utilities Commission consists of 5 members appointed by the Governor and approved by the Senate, a majority of the membership concurring, for staggered 6-year terms. A vacancy is filled for the remainder of the term. The Legislature may remove a member for incompetence, neglect of duty, or corruption, two thirds of the membership of each house concurring. [*New section adopted November 5, 1974.*]

SEC. 2. [*Repealed November 4, 1930. See Section 2, below.*]

#### [*Public Utilities Commission—Powers and Duties*]

SEC. 2. Subject to statute and due process, the commission may establish its own procedures. Any commissioner as designated by the commission may hold a hearing or investigation or issue an order subject to commission approval. [*New section adopted November 5, 1974.*]

SEC. 3. [*Repealed November 4, 1930. See Section 3, below.*]

#### [*Public Utilities—Legislative Control*]

SEC. 3. Private corporations and persons that own, operate, control, or manage a line, plant, or system for the transportation of people or property, the transmission of telephone and telegraph messages, or the production, generation, transmission, or furnishing of heat, light, water, power, storage, or wharfage directly or indirectly to or for the public, and common carriers, are public utilities subject to control by the Legislature. The Legislature may prescribe that additional classes of private corporations or other persons are public utilities. [*New section adopted November 5, 1974.*]

\* New Article XII adopted November 5, 1974.



SEC. 4. [*Repealed June 6, 1972. See Section 4, below.*]

[*Rates—Discrimination in Transportation Charges, Etc.*]

SEC. 4. The commission may fix rates and establish rules for the transportation of passengers and property by transportation companies, prohibit discrimination, and award reparation for the exaction of unreasonable, excessive, or discriminatory charges. A transportation company may not raise a rate or incidental charge except after a showing to and a decision by the commission that the increase is justified, and this decision shall not be subject to judicial review except as to whether confiscation of property will result. [*New section adopted November 5, 1974.*]

SEC. 5. [*Repealed June 6, 1972. See Section 5, below.*]

[*Public Utilities Commission—Compensation in Eminent Domain Proceedings*]

SEC. 5. The Legislature has plenary power, unlimited by the other provisions of this constitution but consistent with this article, to confer additional authority and jurisdiction upon the commission, to establish the manner and scope of review of commission action in a court of record, and to enable it to fix just compensation for utility property taken by eminent domain. [*New section adopted November 5, 1974.*]

SEC. 6. [*Repealed June 6, 1972. See Section 6, below.*]

[*Public Utilities Commission—Powers and Duties*]

SEC. 6. The commission may fix rates, establish rules, examine records, issue subpoenas, administer oaths, take testimony, punish for contempt, and prescribe a uniform system of accounts for all public utilities subject to its jurisdiction. [*New section adopted November 5, 1974.*]

SEC. 7. [*Repealed June 6, 1972. See Section 7, below.*]

[*Free Passes, Public Officials—Conflict of Interest, Public Utilities Commissioner*]

SEC. 7. A transportation company may not grant free passes or discounts to anyone holding an office in this state; and the acceptance of a pass or discount by a public officer, other than a Public Utilities Commissioner, shall work a forfeiture of that office. A Public Utilities Commissioner may not hold an official relation to nor have a financial interest in a person or corporation subject to regulation by the commission. [*New section adopted November 5, 1974.*]

SEC. 8. [*Repealed June 6, 1972. See Section 8, below.*]

[*Public Utilities—Regulation*]

SEC. 8. A city, county, or other public body may not regulate matters over which the Legislature grants regulatory power to the Commission. This section does not affect power over public utilities relating to the making and enforcement of police, sanitary, and other regulations concerning municipal affairs pursuant to a city charter existing on October 10, 1911, unless that power has been revoked by the city's electors, or the right of any city to grant franchises for public

utilities or other businesses on terms, conditions, and in the manner prescribed by law. [New section adopted November 5, 1974.]

SEC. 9. [Repealed November 4, 1930. See Section 9, below.]

[Restatement]

SEC. 9. The provisions of this article restate all related provisions of the Constitution in effect immediately prior to the effective date of this amendment and make no substantive change. [New section adopted November 5, 1974.]

SEC. 10. [Repealed November 5, 1974.]

SEC. 11. [Repealed November 4, 1930.]

SEC. 12. [Repealed November 4, 1930.]

SEC. 13. [Repealed June 6, 1972.]

SEC. 14. [Repealed November 4, 1930.]

SEC. 15. [Repealed June 6, 1972.]

SEC. 16. [Repealed June 6, 1972.]

SEC. 17. [Repealed November 5, 1974.]

SEC. 18. [Repealed November 5, 1974.]

SEC. 19. [Repealed November 5, 1974.]

SEC. 20. [Repealed November 5, 1974.]

SEC. 21. [Repealed November 5, 1974.]

SEC. 22. [Repealed November 5, 1974.]

SEC. 23. [Repealed November 5, 1974.]

SEC. 23a. [Repealed November 5, 1974.]

SEC. 24. [Repealed June 6, 1972.]

ARTICLE XIII. [Repealed November 5, 1974.  
See Article XIII, below.]

ARTICLE XIII \*

TAXATION

SECTION 1. [Repealed November 5, 1974. See Section 1, below.]

[Uniformity Clause]

SEC. 1. Unless otherwise provided by this Constitution or the laws of the United States:

(a) All property is taxable and shall be assessed at the same percentage of fair market value. When a value standard other than fair market value is prescribed by this Constitution or by statute authorized by this Constitution, the same percentage shall be applied to determine the assessed value. The value to which the percentage is applied, whether it be the fair market value or not, shall be known for property tax purposes as the full value.

(b) All property so assessed shall be taxed in proportion to its full value. [New section adopted November 5, 1974.]

\* New Article XIII adopted November 5, 1974.

- SEC. 1a. [Repealed November 5, 1974.]  
SEC. 1b. [Repealed November 5, 1974.]  
SEC. 1c. [Repealed November 5, 1974.]  
SEC. 1d. [Repealed November 5, 1974.]  
SEC. 1¼. [Repealed November 5, 1974.]  
SEC. 1¼a. [Repealed November 5, 1974.]  
SEC. 1¼b. [Repealed November 5, 1974.]  
SEC. 1½. [Repealed November 5, 1974.]  
SEC. 1½a. [Repealed November 5, 1974.]  
SEC. 1.6. [Repealed November 8, 1949.]  
SEC. 1.60. [Repealed November 5, 1974.]  
SEC. 1.61. [Repealed November 5, 1974.]  
SEC. 1.62. [Repealed November 5, 1974.]  
SEC. 1.63. [Repealed November 5, 1974.]  
SEC. 1.64. [Repealed November 5, 1974.]  
SEC. 1.65. [Repealed November 5, 1974.]  
SEC. 1.66. [Repealed November 5, 1974.]  
SEC. 1.67. [Repealed November 5, 1974.]  
SEC. 1.68. [Repealed November 5, 1974.]  
SEC. 1.69. [Repealed November 5, 1974.]  
SEC. 1¾. [Repealed November 5, 1974.]  
SEC. 2. [Repealed November 5, 1974. See Section 2, below.]

[*Personal Property Classification*]

SEC. 2. The Legislature may provide for property taxation of all forms of tangible personal property, shares of capital stock, evidences of indebtedness, and any legal or equitable interest therein not exempt under any other provision of this article. The Legislature, two-thirds of the membership of each house concurring, may classify such personal property for differential taxation or for exemption. The tax on any interest in notes, debentures, shares of capital stock, bonds, solvent credits, deeds of trust, or mortgages shall not exceed four-tenths of one percent of full value, and the tax per dollar of full value shall not be higher on personal property than on real property in the same taxing jurisdiction. [New section adopted November 5, 1974.]

SEC. 2.5. [Repealed November 5, 1974.]

SEC. 2.6. [Repealed November 5, 1974.]

SEC. 2.8. [Repealed November 5, 1974.]

SEC. 3. [Repealed November 5, 1974. See Section 3, below.]

[*Property Tax Exemptions*]

SEC. 3. The following are exempt from property taxation:

[*State Owned Property*]

(a) Property owned by the State.

**[Local Government Property]**

(b) Property owned by a local government, except as otherwise provided in Section 11(a).

**[Government Bonds]**

(c) Bonds issued by the State or a local government in the State.

**[Public Property]**

(d) Property used for libraries and museums that are free and open to the public and property used exclusively for public schools, community colleges, state colleges, and state universities.

**[Educational Property]**

(e) Buildings, land, equipment, and securities used exclusively for educational purposes by a nonprofit institution of higher education.

**[Church Property]**

(f) Buildings, land on which they are situated, and equipment used exclusively for religious worship.

**[Cemetery Property]**

(g) Property used or held exclusively for the permanent deposit of human dead or for the care and maintenance of the property or the dead, except when used or held for profit. This property is also exempt from special assessment.

**[Growing Crops]**

(h) Growing crops.

**[Fruit and Nut Trees]**

(i) Fruit and nut trees until 4 years after the season in which they were planted in orchard form and grape vines until 3 years after the season in which they were planted in vineyard form.

**[Timber Exemption]**

(j) Immature forest trees planted on lands not previously bearing merchantable timber or planted or of natural growth on lands from which the merchantable original growth timber stand to the extent of 70 percent of all trees over 16 inches in diameter has been removed. Forest trees or timber shall be considered mature at such time after 40 years from the time of planting or removal of the original timber when so declared by a majority vote of a board consisting of a representative from the State Board of Forestry, a representative from the State Board of Equalization, and the assessor of the county in which the trees are located.

The Legislature may supersede the foregoing provisions with an alternative system or systems of taxing or exempting forest trees or timber, including a taxation system not based on property valuation. Any alternative system or systems shall provide for exemption of unharvested immature trees, shall encourage the continued use of timberlands for the production of trees for timber products, and shall provide for restricting the use of timberland to the production of timber products and compatible uses with provisions for taxation of timberland based on the restrictions. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to exclude timberland from the provisions of Section 8 of this article.

*[Homeowners' Exemption]*

(k) \$7,000 of the full value of a dwelling, as defined by the Legislature, when occupied by an owner as his principal residence, unless the dwelling is receiving another real property exemption. The Legislature may increase this exemption and may deny it if the owner received State or local aid to pay taxes either in whole or in part, and either directly or indirectly, on the dwelling.

No increase in this exemption above the amount of \$7,000 shall be effective for any fiscal year unless the Legislature increases the rate of State taxes in an amount sufficient to provide the subventions required by Section 25.

If the Legislature increases the homeowners' property tax exemption, it shall provide increases in benefits to qualified renters, as defined by law, comparable to the average increase in benefits to homeowners, as calculated by the Legislature.

*[Vessels]*

(l) Vessels of more than 50 tons burden in this State and engaged in the transportation of freight or passengers.

*[Household Furnishings—Personal Effects]*

(m) Household furnishings and personal effects not held or used in connection with a trade, profession, or business.

*[Debt Secured by Land]*

(n) Any debt secured by land.

*[Veterans' Exemptions]*

(o) Property in the amount of \$1,000 of a claimant who—

(1) is serving in or has served in and has been discharged under honorable conditions from service in the United States Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, or Revenue Marine (Revenue Cutter) Service; and—

(2) served either

(i) in time of war, or

(ii) in time of peace in a campaign or expedition for which a medal has been issued by Congress, or

(iii) in time of peace and because of a service-connected disability was released from active duty; and—

(3) resides in the State on the current lien date; and—

(4) resided in the State either

(i) on November 3, 1964, or

(ii) at the time of entry into one of the branches of the armed forces named in paragraph (1) of this subsection.

An unmarried person who owns property valued at \$5,000 or more, or a married person, who, together with the spouse, owns property valued at \$10,000 or more, is ineligible for this exemption.

If the claimant is married and does not own property eligible for the full amount of the exemption, property of the spouse shall be eligible for the unused balance of the exemption.

**[Veterans' Exemptions]**

(p) Property in the amount of \$1,000 of a claimant who—

(1) is the unmarried spouse of a deceased veteran who met the service requirement stated in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection 3(o), and

(2) does not own property in excess of \$10,000, and

(3) is a resident of the State on the current lien date, and either

(i) resided in the State on November 3, 1964, or

(ii) is the unmarried spouse of a deceased veteran who met the residency requirement stated in paragraph 4 of subsection 3(o).

**[Veterans' Exemptions]**

(q) Property in the amount of \$1,000 of a claimant who—

(1) is the parent of a deceased veteran who met the service requirement stated in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection 3(o), and

(2) receives a pension because of the veteran's service, and

(3) is a resident of the State on the current lien date, and either

(i) resided in the State on November 3, 1964, or

(ii) is the parent of a deceased veteran who met the residency requirement stated in paragraph (4) of subsection 3(o).

Either parent of a deceased veteran may claim this exemption.

An unmarried person who owns property valued at \$5,000 or more, or a married person, who, together with the spouse, owns property valued at \$10,000 or more, is ineligible for this exemption.

**[Veterans' Exemptions]**

(r) No individual residing in the State on the effective date of this amendment who would have been eligible for the exemption provided by the previous section 1¼ of this article had it not been repealed shall lose eligibility for the exemption as a result of this amendment. *[New section adopted and amended November 5, 1974.]*

**[Veterans' Exemptions—Change in Assessment Ratio—Adjustment]**

SEC. 3.5. In any year in which the assessment ratio is changed, the Legislature shall adjust the valuation of assessable property described in subdivisions (o), (p) and (q) of Section 3 of this article to maintain the same proportionate values of such property. *[New section adopted November 6, 1979.]*

SEC. 4. *[Repealed November 5, 1974. See Section 4, below.]*

**[Property Tax Exemption]**

SEC. 4. The Legislature may exempt from property taxation in whole or in part:

**[Veterans—Disabled—Blind]**

(a) The home of a person or a person's spouse, including an unmarried surviving spouse, if the person, because of injury incurred in military service, is blind in both eyes, has lost the use of 2 or more limbs, or is totally disabled unless the home is receiving another real property exemption.

**[Religious, Hospital and Charitable Property]**

(b) Property used exclusively for religious, hospital, or charitable purposes and owned or held in trust by corporations or other entities (1) that are organized and operating for those purposes, (2) that are nonprofit, and (3) no part of whose net earnings inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual.

**[Specific College Exemptions]**

(c) Property owned by the California School of Mechanical Arts, California Academy of Sciences, or Cogswell Polytechnical College, or held in trust for the Huntington Library and Art Gallery, or their successors.

**[Church Parking Lots]**

(d) Real property not used for commercial purposes that is reasonably and necessarily required for parking vehicles of persons worshipping on land exempt by Section 3(f). *[New section adopted November 5, 1974.]*

SEC. 5. *[Repealed November 6, 1906. See Section 5, below.]*

**[Exemption of Buildings Under Construction]**

SEC. 5. Exemptions granted or authorized by Sections 3(e), 3(f), and 4(b) apply to buildings under construction, land required for their convenient use, and equipment in them if the intended use would qualify the property for exemption. *[New section adopted November 5, 1974.]*

SEC. 6. [*Repealed November 5, 1974. See Section 6, below.*]

[*Exemption Waivers*]

SEC. 6. The failure in any year to claim, in a manner required by the laws in effect at the time the claim is required to be made, an exemption or classification which reduces a property tax shall be deemed a waiver of the exemption or classification for that year. [*New section adopted November 5, 1974.*]

SEC. 7. [*Repealed November 5, 1974. See Section 7, below.*]

[*Real Property Taxes—Exemption by County Boards of Supervisors*]

SEC. 7. The Legislature, two-thirds of the membership of each house concurring, may authorize county boards of supervisors to exempt real property having a full value so low that, if not exempt, the total taxes and applicable subventions on the property would amount to less than the cost of assessing and collecting them. [*New section adopted November 5, 1974.*]

SEC. 8. [*Repealed November 8, 1966. See Section 8, below.*]

[*Open Space Land and Historical Property—Exemption*]

SEC. 8. To promote the conservation, preservation and continued existence of open space lands, the Legislature may define open space land and shall provide that when this land is enforceably restricted, in a manner specified by the Legislature, to recreation, enjoyment of scenic beauty, use or conservation of natural resources, or production of food or fiber, it shall be valued for property tax purposes only on a basis that is consistent with its restrictions and uses.

To promote the preservation of property of historical significance, the Legislature may define such property and shall provide that when it is enforceably restricted, in a manner specified by the Legislature, it shall be valued for property tax purposes only on a basis that is consistent with its restrictions and uses. [*As amended June 8, 1976.*]

SEC. 8a. [*Repealed November 8, 1949.*]

[*Postponement of Property Taxes*]

SEC. 8.5. The Legislature may provide by law for the manner in which a person of low or moderate income who is 62 years of age or older may postpone ad valorem property taxes on the dwelling owned and occupied by him or her as his or her principal place of residence. The Legislature may also provide by law for the manner in which a disabled person may postpone payment of ad valorem property taxes on the dwelling owned and occupied by him or her as his or her principal place of residence. The Legislature shall have plenary power to define all terms in this section.

The Legislature shall provide by law for subventions to counties, cities and counties, cities and districts in an amount equal to the amount of revenue lost by each by reason of the postponement of taxes and for the reimbursement to the state of subventions from the payment of postponed taxes. Provision shall be made for the inclusion of



reimbursement for the payment of interest on, and any costs to the state incurred in connection with, the subventions. [As amended November 6, 1984.]

SEC. 9. [Repealed November 5, 1974. See Section 9, below.]

[Valuation of Certain Homes]

SEC. 9. The Legislature may provide for the assessment for taxation only on the basis of use of a single-family dwelling, as defined by the Legislature, and so much of the land as is required for its convenient use and occupation, when the dwelling is occupied by an owner and located on land zoned exclusively for single-family dwellings or for agricultural purposes. [New section adopted November 5, 1974.]

SEC. 9a. [Repealed November 5, 1974.]

SEC. 9.5. [Repealed November 5, 1974.]

SEC. 10. [Repealed November 5, 1974. See Section 10, below.]

[Golf Course Values]

SEC. 10. Real property in a parcel of 10 or more acres which, on the lien date and for 2 or more years immediately preceding, has been used exclusively for nonprofit golf course purposes shall be assessed for taxation on the basis of such use, plus any value attributable to mines, quarries, hydrocarbon substances, or other minerals in the property or the right to extract hydrocarbons or other minerals from the property. [New section adopted November 5, 1974.]

SEC. 10½. [Repealed November 5, 1974.]

SEC. 11. [Repealed November 5, 1974. See Section 11, below.]

[Taxation of Local Government Real Property]

SEC. 11. (a) Lands owned by a local government that are outside its boundaries, including rights to use or divert water from surface or underground sources and any other interests in lands, are taxable if (1) they are located in Inyo or Mono County and (a) they were assessed for taxation to the local government in Inyo County as of the 1966 lien date, or in Mono County as of the 1967 lien date, whether or not the assessment was valid when made, or (b) they were acquired by the local government subsequent to that lien date and were assessed to a prior owner as of that lien date and each lien date thereafter, or (2) they are located outside Inyo or Mono County and were taxable when acquired by the local government. Improvements owned by a local government that are outside its boundaries are taxable if they were taxable when acquired or were constructed by the local government to replace improvements which were taxable when acquired.

(b) Taxable land belonging to a local government and located in Inyo County shall be assessed in any year subsequent to 1968 at the place where it was assessed as of the 1966 lien date and in an amount derived by multiplying its 1966 assessed value by the ratio of the statewide per capita assessed value of land as of the last lien date prior to the current lien date to \$766, using civilian population only. Taxable

land belonging to a local government and located in Mono County shall be assessed in any year subsequent to 1968 at the place where it was assessed as of the 1967 lien date and in an amount determined by the preceding formula except that the 1967 lien date, the 1967 assessed value, and the figure \$856 shall be used in the formula. Taxable land belonging to a local government and located outside of Inyo and Mono counties shall be assessed at the place where located and in an amount that does not exceed the lower of (1) its fair market value times the prevailing percentage of fair market value at which other lands are assessed and (2) a figure derived in the manner specified in this Section for land located in Mono County.

If land acquired by a local government after the lien date of the base year specified in this Section was assessed in the base year as part of a larger parcel, the assessed value of the part in the base year shall be that fraction of the assessed value of the larger parcel that the area of the part is of the area of the larger parcel.

If a local government divests itself of ownership of land without water rights and this land was assessed in Inyo County as of the 1966 lien date or in Mono County as of the 1967 lien date, the divestment shall not diminish the quantity of water rights assessable and taxable at the place where assessed as of that lien date.

(c) In the event the Legislature changes the prevailing percentage of fair market value at which land is assessed for taxation, there shall be used in the computations required by Section 11 (b) of this Article, for the first year for which the new percentage is applicable, in lieu of the statewide per capita assessed value of land as of the last lien date prior to the current lien date, the statewide per capita assessed value of land on the prior lien date times the ratio of the new prevailing percentage of fair market value to the previous prevailing percentage.

(d) If, after March 1954, a taxable improvement is replaced while owned by and in possession of a local government, the replacement improvement shall be assessed, as long as it is owned by a local government, as other improvements are except that the assessed value shall not exceed the product of (1) the percentage at which privately owned improvements are assessed times (2) the highest full value ever used for taxation of the improvement that has been replaced. For purposes of this calculation, the full value for any year prior to 1967 shall be conclusively presumed to be 4 times the assessed value in that year.

(e) No tax, charge, assessment, or levy of any character, other than those taxes authorized by Sections 11(a) to 11(d), inclusive, of this Article, shall be imposed upon one local government by another local government that is based or calculated upon the consumption or use of water outside the boundaries of the government imposing it.

(f) Any taxable interest of any character, other than a lease for agricultural purposes and an interest of a local government, in any land owned by a local government that is subject to taxation pursuant to Section 11(a) of this Article shall be taxed in the same manner as other taxable interests. The aggregate value of all the interests subject to taxation pursuant to Section 11(a), however, shall not exceed the value

of all interests in the land less the taxable value of the interest of any local government ascertained as provided in Sections 11(a) to 11(e), inclusive, of this Article.

(g) Any assessment made pursuant to Sections 11(a) to 11(d), inclusive, of this Article shall be subject to review, equalization, and adjustment by the State Board of Equalization, but an adjustment shall conform to the provisions of these Sections. [*New section adopted November 5, 1974.*]

SEC. 12. [*Repealed November 5, 1974. See Section 12, below.*]

**[Unsecured Property Tax Rate]**

SEC. 12. (a) Except as provided in subdivision (b), taxes on personal property, possessory interests in land, and taxable improvements located on land exempt from taxation which are not a lien upon land sufficient in value to secure their payment shall be levied at the rates for the preceding tax year upon property of the same kind where the taxes were a lien upon land sufficient in value to secure their payment.

(b) In any year in which the assessment ratio is changed, the Legislature shall adjust the rate described in subdivision (a) to maintain equality between property on the secured and unsecured rolls. [*As amended November 2, 1976.*]

SEC. 12½. [*Repealed June 27, 1933.*]

SEC. 12¾. [*Repealed November 5, 1974.*]

SEC. 13. [*Repealed November 5, 1974. See Section 13, below.*]

**[Separate Land and Improvements Assessment]**

SEC. 13. Land and improvements shall be separately assessed. [*New section adopted November 5, 1974.*]

SEC. 14. [*Repealed November 5, 1974. See Section 14, below.*]

**[Tax Situs]**

SEC. 14. All property taxed by local government shall be assessed in the county, city, and district in which it is situated. [*New section adopted November 5, 1974.*]

SEC. 14½. [*Repealed November 8, 1949.*]

SEC. 14¾. [*Repealed November 8, 1949.*]

SEC. 14⅘. [*Repealed November 5, 1974.*]

SEC. 15. [*Repealed November 5, 1974. See Section 15, below.*]

**[Disaster Relief]**

SEC. 15. The Legislature may authorize local government to provide for the assessment or reassessment of taxable property physically damaged or destroyed after the lien date to which the assessment or reassessment relates. [*New section adopted November 5, 1974.*]

SEC. 15½. [*Repealed November 8, 1949.*]

SEC. 16. [Repealed November 5, 1974. See Section 16, below.]

[County Board of Equalization—Assessment Appeals Board]

SEC. 16. The county board of supervisors, or one or more assessment appeals boards created by the county board of supervisors, shall constitute the county board of equalization for a county. Two or more county boards of supervisors may jointly create one or more assessment appeals boards which shall constitute the county board of equalization for each of the participating counties.

Except as provided in subdivision (g) of Section 11, the county board of equalization, under such rules of notice as the county board may prescribe, shall equalize the values of all property on the local assessment roll by adjusting individual assessments.

County boards of supervisors shall fix the compensation for members of assessment appeals boards, furnish clerical and other assistance for those boards, adopt rules of notice and procedures for those boards as may be required to facilitate their work and to insure uniformity in the processing and decision of equalization petitions, and may provide for their discontinuance.

The Legislature shall provide for: (a) the number and qualifications of members of assessment appeals boards, the manner of selecting, appointing, and removing them, and the terms for which they serve, and (b) the procedure by which two or more county boards of supervisors may jointly create one or more assessment appeals boards. [New section adopted November 5, 1974.]

SEC. 16½. [Repealed November 8, 1949.]

SEC. 17. [Repealed November 5, 1974. See Section 17, below.]

[Composition of Board of Equalization]

SEC. 17. The Board of Equalization consists of 5 voting members: the Controller and 4 members elected for 4-year terms at gubernatorial elections. The state shall be divided into four Board of Equalization districts with the voters of each district electing one member. [As amended June 3, 1980.]

SEC. 18. [Repealed November 5, 1974. See Section 18, below.]

[Intercounty Equalization]

SEC. 18. The Board shall measure county assessment levels annually and shall bring those levels into conformity by adjusting entire secured local assessment rolls. In the event a property tax is levied by the state, however, the effects of unequalized local assessment levels, to the extent any remain after such adjustments, shall be corrected for purposes of distributing this tax by equalizing the assessment levels of locally and state-assessed properties and varying the rate of the state tax inversely with the counties' respective assessment levels. [New section adopted November 5, 1974.]

SEC. 19. [*Repealed November 5, 1974. See Section 19, below.*]

[*State Assessment*]

SEC. 19. The Board shall annually assess (1) pipelines, flumes, canals, ditches, and aqueducts lying within 2 or more counties and (2) property, except franchises, owned or used by regulated railway, telegraph, or telephone companies, car companies operating on railways in the State, and companies transmitting or selling gas or electricity. This property shall be subject to taxation to the same extent and in the same manner as other property.

No other tax or license charge may be imposed on these companies which differs from that imposed on mercantile, manufacturing, and other business corporations. This restriction does not release a utility company from payments agreed on or required by law for a special privilege or franchise granted by a government body.

The Legislature may authorize Board assessment of property owned or used by other public utilities.

The Board may delegate to a local assessor the duty to assess a property used but not owned by a state assessee on which the taxes are to be paid by a local assessee. [*New section adopted November 5, 1974.*]

SEC. 20. [*Repealed November 5, 1974. See Section 20, below.*]

[*Maximum Tax Rates—Bonding Limits*]

SEC. 20. The Legislature may provide maximum property tax rates and bonding limits for local governments. [*New section adopted November 5, 1974.*]

SEC. 21. [*Repealed November 5, 1974. See Section 21, below.*]

[*School District Tax*]

SEC. 21. Within such limits as may be provided under Section 20 of this Article, the Legislature shall provide for an annual levy by county governing bodies of school district taxes sufficient to produce annual revenues for each district that the district's board determines are required for its schools and district functions. [*New section adopted November 5, 1974.*]

SEC. 21.5. [*Repealed November 5, 1974.*]

SEC. 22. [*Repealed November 5, 1974. See Section 22, below.*]

[*State Property Tax Limitations*]

SEC. 22. Not more than 25 percent of the total appropriations from all funds of the State shall be raised by means of taxes on real and personal property according to the value thereof. [*New section adopted November 5, 1974.*]

SEC. 23. [*Repealed November 5, 1974. See Section 23, below.*]

[*State Boundary Change*]

SEC. 23. If State boundaries change, the Legislature shall determine how property affected shall be taxed. [*New section adopted November 5, 1974.*]

SEC. 24. *[Repealed November 5, 1974. See Section 24, below.]*

*[State Taxes for Local Purposes]*

SEC. 24. The Legislature may not impose taxes for local purposes but may authorize local governments to impose them.

*[State Funds for Local Purposes]*

Money appropriated from state funds to a local government for its local purposes may be used as provided by law.

*[Subventions]*

Money subvented to a local government under Section 25 may be used for State or local purposes. *[New section adopted November 5, 1974.]*

SEC. 25. *[Repealed November 5, 1974. See Section 25, below.]*

*[Homeowners' Exemption, Reimbursement of Local Government]*

SEC. 25. The Legislature shall provide, in the same fiscal year, reimbursements to each local government for revenue lost because of Section 3(k). *[New section adopted November 5, 1974.]*

SEC. 25.5. *[Repealed November 5, 1974.]*

SEC. 26. *[Repealed November 5, 1974. See Section 26, below.]*

*[Income Tax]*

SEC. 26. (a) Taxes on or measured by income may be imposed on persons, corporations, or other entities as prescribed by law.

(b) Interest on bonds issued by the State or a local government in the State is exempt from taxes on income.

(c) Income of a nonprofit educational institution of collegiate grade within the State of California is exempt from taxes on or measured by income if: (1) it is not unrelated business income as defined by the Legislature, and (2) it is used exclusively for educational purposes. *[New section adopted November 5, 1974.]*

SEC. 27. *[Repealed November 5, 1974. See Section 27, below.]*

*[Bank and Corporation Taxes]*

SEC. 27. The Legislature, a majority of the membership of each house concurring, may tax corporations, including State and national banks, and their franchises by any method not prohibited by this Constitution or the Constitution or laws of the United States. Unless otherwise provided by the Legislature, the tax on State and national banks shall be according to or measured by their net income and shall be in lieu of all other taxes and license fees upon banks or their shares, except taxes upon real property and vehicle registration and license fees. *[As amended June 8, 1976.]*

SEC. 28. [Repealed November 5, 1974. See Section 28, below.]

[Taxation of Insurance Companies]

SEC. 28. (a) "Insurer," as used in this section, includes insurance companies or associations and reciprocal or interinsurance exchanges together with their corporate or other attorneys in fact considered as a single unit, and the State Compensation Insurance Fund. As used in this paragraph, "companies" includes persons, partnerships, joint stock associations, companies and corporations.

(b) An annual tax is hereby imposed on each insurer doing business in this state on the base, at the rates, and subject to the deductions from the tax hereinafter specified.

(c) In the case of an insurer not transacting title insurance in this state, the "basis of the annual tax" is, in respect to each year, the amount of gross premiums, less return premiums, received in such year by such insurer upon its business done in this state, other than premiums received for reinsurance and for ocean marine insurance.

In the case of an insurer transacting title insurance in this state, the "basis of the annual tax" is, in respect to each year, all income upon business done in this state, except:

- (1) Interest and dividends.
- (2) Rents from real property.
- (3) Profits from the sale or other disposition of investments.
- (4) Income from investments.

"Investments" as used in this subdivision includes property acquired by such insurer in the settlement or adjustment of claims against it but excludes investments in title plants and title records. Income derived directly or indirectly from the use of title plants and title records is included in the basis of the annual tax.

In the case of an insurer transacting title insurance in this state which has a trust department and does a trust business under the banking laws of this state, there shall be excluded from the basis of the annual tax imposed by this section, the income of, and from the assets of, such trust department and such trust business, if such income is taxed by this state or included in the measure of any tax imposed by this state.

(d) The rate of the tax to be applied to the basis of the annual tax in respect to each year is 2.35 percent.

(f) The tax imposed on insurers by this section is in lieu of all other taxes and licenses, state, county, and municipal, upon such insurers and their property, except:

- (1) Taxes upon their real estate.

(2) That an insurer transacting title insurance in this state which has a trust department or does a trust business under the banking laws of this state is subject to taxation with respect to such trust department or trust business to the same extent and in the same manner as trust companies and the trust departments of banks doing business in this state.

(3) When by or pursuant to the laws of any other state or foreign country any taxes, licenses and other fees, in the aggregate, and any fines, penalties, deposit requirements or other material obligations,

prohibitions or restrictions are or would be imposed upon California insurers, or upon the agents or representatives of such insurers, which are in excess of such taxes, licenses and other fees, in the aggregate, or which are in excess of the fines, penalties, deposit requirements or other obligations, prohibitions, or restrictions directly imposed upon similar insurers, or upon the agents or representatives of such insurers, of such other state or country under the statutes of this state; so long as such laws of such other state or country continue in force or are so applied, the same taxes, licenses and other fees, in the aggregate, or fines, penalties or deposit requirements or other material obligations, prohibitions, or restrictions, of whatever kind shall be imposed upon the insurers, or upon the agents or representatives of such insurers, of such other state or country doing business or seeking to do business in California. Any tax, license or other fee or other obligation imposed by any city, county, or other political subdivision or agency of such other state or country on California insurers or their agents or representatives shall be deemed to be imposed by such state or country within the meaning of this paragraph (3) of subdivision (f):

The provisions of this paragraph (3) of subdivision (f) shall not apply as to personal income taxes, nor as to ad valorem taxes on real or personal property nor as to special purpose obligations or assessments heretofore imposed by another state or foreign country in connection with particular kinds of insurance, other than property insurance; except that deductions, from premium taxes or other taxes otherwise payable, allowed on account of real estate or personal property taxes paid shall be taken into consideration in determining the propriety and extent of retaliatory action under this paragraph (3) of subdivision (f).

For the purposes of this paragraph (3) of subdivision (f) the domicile of an alien insurer, other than insurers formed under the laws of Canada, shall be that state in which is located its principal place of business in the United States.

In the case of an insurer formed under the laws of Canada or a province thereof, its domicile shall be deemed to be that province in which its head office is situated.

The provisions of this paragraph (3) of subdivision (f) shall also be applicable to reciprocals or interinsurance exchanges and fraternal benefit societies.

(4) The tax on ocean marine insurance.

(5) Motor vehicle and other vehicle registration license fees and any other tax or license fee imposed by the state upon vehicles, motor vehicles or the operation thereof.

(6) That each corporate or other attorney in fact of a reciprocal or interinsurance exchange shall be subject to all taxes imposed upon corporations or others doing business in the state, other than taxes on income derived from its principal business as attorney in fact.

A corporate or other attorney in fact of each exchange shall annually compute the amount of tax that would be payable by it under prevailing law except for the provisions of this section, and any management fee due from each exchange to its corporate or other attorney in fact shall



be reduced pro tanto by a sum equivalent to the amount so computed.

(g) Every insurer transacting the business of ocean marine insurance in this state shall annually pay to the state a tax measured by that proportion of the underwriting profit of such insurer from such insurance written in the United States, which the gross premiums of the insurer from such insurance written in this state bear to the gross premiums of the insurer from such insurance written within the United States, at the rate of 5 per centum, which tax shall be in lieu of all other taxes and licenses, state, county and municipal, upon such insurer, except taxes upon real estate, and such other taxes as may be assessed or levied against such insurer on account of any other class of insurance written by it. The Legislature shall define the terms "ocean marine insurance" and "underwriting profit," and shall provide for the assessment, levy, collection and enforcement of the ocean marine tax.

(h) The taxes provided for by this section shall be assessed by the State Board of Equalization.

(i) The Legislature, a majority of all the members elected to each of the two houses voting in favor thereof, may by law change the rate or rates of taxes herein imposed upon insurers.

(j) This section is not intended to and does not change the law as it has previously existed with respect to the meaning of the words "gross premiums, less return premiums, received" as used in this article. [*As amended June 8, 1976.*]

SEC. 29. [*Repealed November 5, 1974. See Section 29, below.*]

**[Local Government Tax Sharing]**

SEC. 29. The Legislature may authorize counties, cities and counties, and cities to enter into contracts to apportion between them the revenue derived from any sales or use tax imposed by them which is collected for them by the State. Before any such contract becomes operative, it shall be authorized by a majority of those voting on the question in each jurisdiction at a general or direct primary election. [*New section adopted November 5, 1974.*]

**[Tax Liens—Presumption of Payment of Taxes]**

SEC. 30. Every tax shall be conclusively presumed to have been paid after 30 years from the time it became a lien unless the property subject to the lien has been sold in the manner provided by the Legislature for the payment of the tax. [*New section adopted November 5, 1974.*]

**[Power to Tax]**

SEC. 31. The power to tax may not be surrendered or suspended by grant or contract. [*New section adopted November 5, 1974.*]

**[Proceedings Relating to Collection]**

SEC. 32. No legal or equitable process shall issue in any proceeding in any court against this State or any officer thereof to prevent or enjoin the collection of any tax. After payment of a tax claimed to be illegal,

an action may be maintained to recover the tax paid, with interest, in such manner as may be provided by the Legislature. [*New section adopted November 5, 1974.*]

**[Legislature to Enact Laws]**

SEC. 33. The Legislature shall pass all laws necessary to carry out the provisions of this article. [*New section adopted November 5, 1974.*]

SEC. 37. [*Repealed November 5, 1974.*]

SEC. 37.5. [*Repealed November 5, 1974.*]

SEC. 38. [*Repealed November 5, 1974.*]

SEC. 39. [*Repealed November 5, 1974.*]

SEC. 40. [*Repealed November 5, 1974.*]

SEC. 41. [*Repealed November 5, 1974.*]

SEC. 42. [*Repealed November 5, 1974.*]

SEC. 44. [*Repealed November 5, 1974.*]

**ARTICLE XIII A \***

**[TAX LIMITATION]**

**[Maximum Ad Valorem Tax on Real Property—Apportionment of Tax Revenues]**

SECTION 1. (a) The maximum amount of any ad valorem tax on real property shall not exceed One percent (1%) of the full cash value of such property. The one percent (1%) tax to be collected by the counties and apportioned according to law to the districts within the counties.

**[Exceptions to Limitation]**

(b) The limitation provided for in subdivision (a) shall not apply to ad valorem taxes or special assessments to pay the interest and redemption charges on (1) any indebtedness approved by the voters prior to July 1, 1978, or (2) any bonded indebtedness for the acquisition or improvement of real property approved on or after July 1, 1978, by two-thirds of the votes cast by the voters voting on the proposition. [*As amended June 3, 1986.*]

**[Valuation of Real Property—Appraised Value After 1975 Assessment—Replacement Dwelling]**

SEC. 2. (a) The full cash value means the county assessor's valuation of real property as shown on the 1975-76 tax bill under "full cash value" or, thereafter, the appraised value of real property when purchased, newly constructed, or a change in ownership has occurred after the 1975 assessment. All real property not already assessed up to the 1975-76 full cash value may be reassessed to reflect that valuation. For purposes of this section, "newly constructed" does not include real property which is reconstructed after a disaster, as declared by the

\* New article adopted June 6, 1978. Initiative measure.

Governor, where the fair market value of the real property, as reconstructed, is comparable to its fair market value prior to the disaster. Also, the term "newly constructed" shall not include the portion of reconstruction or improvement to a structure, constructed of unreinforced masonry bearing wall construction, necessary to comply with any local ordinance relating to seismic safety during the first 15 years following that reconstruction or improvement.

However, the Legislature may provide that under appropriate circumstances and pursuant to definitions and procedures established by the Legislature, any person over the age of 55 years who resides in property which is eligible for the homeowner's exemption under subdivision (k) of Section 3 of Article XIII and any implementing legislation may transfer the base year value of the property entitled to exemption, with the adjustments authorized by subdivision (b), to any replacement dwelling of equal or lesser value located within the same county and purchased or newly constructed by that person as his or her principal residence within two years after the sale of the original property. For purposes of this section, "any person over the age of 55 years" includes a married couple one member of which is over the age of 55 years. For purposes of this section, "replacement dwelling" means a building, structure, or other shelter constituting a place of abode, whether real property or personal property, and any land on which it may be situated. For purposes of this section, a two-dwelling unit shall be considered as two separate single-family dwellings. This paragraph shall not apply to any replacement dwelling which was purchased or newly constructed prior to the effective date of this paragraph.

**[Full Cash Value Reflecting Inflationary Rate]**

(b) The full cash value base may reflect from year to year the inflationary rate not to exceed 2 percent for any given year or reduction as shown in the consumer price index or comparable data for the area under taxing jurisdiction, or may be reduced to reflect substantial damage, destruction or other factors causing a decline in value.

**["Newly Constructed"]**

(c) For purposes of subdivision (a), the Legislature may provide that the term "newly constructed" shall not include both of the following:

- (1) The construction or addition of any active solar energy system.
- (2) The construction or installation of any fire sprinkler system, other fire extinguishing system, fire detection system, or fire-related egress improvement, as defined by the Legislature, which is constructed or installed after the effective date of this paragraph.

**["Change in Ownership"]**

(d) For purposes of this section, the term "change in ownership" shall not include the acquisition of real property as a replacement for comparable property if the person acquiring the real property has been displaced from the property replaced by eminent domain proceedings, by acquisition by a public entity, or governmental action which has

resulted in a judgment of inverse condemnation. The real property acquired shall be deemed comparable to the property replaced if it is similar in size, utility, and function, or if it conforms to state regulations defined by the Legislature governing the relocation of persons displaced by governmental actions. The provisions of this subdivision shall be applied to any property acquired after March 1, 1975, but shall affect only those assessments of that property which occur after the provisions of this subdivision take effect.

*[Disasters—Replacement Property]*

(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the Legislature shall provide that the base-year value of property which is substantially damaged or destroyed by a disaster, as declared by the Governor, may be transferred to comparable property, within the same county, that is acquired or newly constructed as a replacement for the substantially damaged or destroyed property.

This subdivision shall apply to any comparable replacement property acquired or newly constructed on or after July 1, 1985, and to the determination of base-year values for the 1985–86 fiscal year and fiscal years thereafter.

*[Disasters—Replacement Property]*

(f) For the purposes of subdivision (e):

(1) Property is substantially damaged or destroyed if it sustains physical damage amounting to more than 50 percent of its value immediately before the disaster. Damage includes a diminution in the value of property as a result of restricted access caused by the disaster.

(2) Replacement property is comparable to the property substantially damaged or destroyed if it is similar in size, utility, and function to the property which it replaces, and if the fair market value of the acquired property is comparable to the fair market value of the replaced property prior to the disaster.

*[Real Property Transfers between Spouses]*

(g) For purposes of subdivision (a), the terms “purchased” and “change in ownership” shall not include the purchase or transfer of real property between spouses since March 1, 1975, including, but not limited to, all of the following:

(1) Transfers to a trustee for the beneficial use of a spouse, or the surviving spouse of a deceased transferor, or by a trustee of such a trust to the spouse of the trustor.

(2) Transfers to a spouse which take effect upon the death of a spouse.

(3) Transfers to a spouse or former spouse in connection with a property settlement agreement or decree of dissolution of a marriage or legal separation.

(4) The creation, transfer, or termination, solely between spouses, of any coowner's interest.

(5) The distribution of a legal entity's property to a spouse or former spouse in exchange for the interest of the spouse in the legal entity in connection with a property settlement agreement or a decree of dissolution of a marriage or legal separation.

*[Real Property Transfers between Parents and Children]*

(h) For purposes of subdivision (a), the terms "purchased" and "change of ownership" shall not include the purchase or transfer of the principal residence of the transferor in the case of a purchase or transfer between parents and their children, as defined by the Legislature, and the purchase or transfer of the first \$1,000,000 of the full cash value of all other real property between parents and their children, as defined by the Legislature. This subdivision shall apply to both voluntary transfers and transfers resulting from a court order or judicial decree.

*[Effectiveness of Amendments]*

(i) Unless specifically provided otherwise, amendments to this section shall be effective for change of ownerships which occur, and new construction which is completed, after the effective date of the amendment. *[As amended June 3, 1986, and November 4, 1986.]*

*[Changes in State Taxes—Vote Requirement]*

SECTION 3. From and after the effective date of this article, any changes in State taxes enacted for the purpose of increasing revenues collected pursuant thereto whether by increased rates or changes in methods of computation must be imposed by an Act passed by not less than two-thirds of all members elected to each of the two houses of the Legislature, except that no new ad valorem taxes on real property, or sales or transaction taxes on the sales of real property may be imposed. *[New section adopted June 6, 1978. Initiative measure.]*

*[Imposition of Special Taxes]*

SECTION 4. Cities, Counties and special districts, by a two-thirds vote of the qualified electors of such district, may impose special taxes on such district, except ad valorem taxes on real property or a transaction tax or sales tax on the sale of real property within such City, County or special district. *[New section adopted June 6, 1978. Initiative measure.]*

*[Effective Date of Article]*

SECTION 5. This article shall take effect for the tax year beginning on July 1 following the passage of this Amendment, except Section 3 which shall become effective upon the passage of this article. *[New section adopted June 6, 1978. Initiative measure.]*

*[Severability]*

SECTION 6. If any section, part, clause, or phrase hereof is for any reason held to be invalid or unconstitutional, the remaining sections shall not be affected but will remain in full force and effect. *[New section adopted June 6, 1978. Initiative measure.]*

## ARTICLE XIII B \*

## GOVERNMENT SPENDING LIMITATION

*[Total Annual Appropriations]*

SEC. 1. The total annual appropriations subject to limitation of the state and of each local government shall not exceed the appropriations limit of such entity of government for the prior year adjusted for changes in the cost of living and population except as otherwise provided in this Article. *[New section adopted November 6, 1979. Initiative measure.]*

*[Revenues in Excess of Amount Appropriated—Return by Revision of Tax Rates or Fee Schedules]*

SEC. 2. Revenues received by any entity of government in excess of that amount which is appropriated by such entity in compliance with this Article during the fiscal year shall be returned by a revision of tax rates or fee schedules within the next two subsequent fiscal years. *[New section adopted November 6, 1979. Initiative measure.]*

*[Appropriations Limit—Adjustments]*

SEC. 3. The appropriations limit for any fiscal year pursuant to Sec. 1 shall be adjusted as follows:

(a) In the event that the financial responsibility of providing services is transferred, in whole or in part, whether by annexation, incorporation or otherwise, from one entity of government to another, then for the year in which such transfer becomes effective the appropriations limit of the transferee entity shall be increased by such reasonable amount as the said entities shall mutually agree and the appropriations limit of the transferor entity shall be decreased by the same amount.

(b) In the event that the financial responsibility of providing services is transferred, in whole or in part, from an entity of government to a private entity, or the financial source for the provision of services is transferred, in whole or in part, from other revenues of an entity of government, to regulatory licenses, user charges or user fees, then for the year of such transfer the appropriations limit of such entity of government shall be decreased accordingly.

(c) In the event of an emergency, the appropriation limit may be exceeded provided that the appropriation limits in the following three years are reduced accordingly to prevent an aggregate increase in appropriations resulting from the emergency. *[New section adopted November 6, 1979. Initiative measure.]*

\* New article adopted November 6, 1979. Initiative measure.

**[Appropriations Limit—Establishment or Change]**

SEC. 4. The appropriations limit imposed on any new or existing entity of government by this Article may be established or changed by the electors of such entity, subject to and in conformity with constitutional and statutory voting requirements. The duration of any such change shall be as determined by said electors, but shall in no event exceed four years from the most recent vote of said electors creating or continuing such change. *[New section adopted November 6, 1979. Initiative measure.]*

**[Contingency, Emergency, Unemployment, Etc.,  
Funds—Contributions—Withdrawals—Transfers]**

SEC. 5. Each entity of government may establish such contingency, emergency, unemployment, reserve, retirement, sinking fund, trust, or similar funds as it shall deem reasonable and proper. Contributions to any such fund, to the extent that such contributions are derived from the proceeds of taxes, shall for purposes of this Article constitute appropriations subject to limitation in the year of contribution. Neither withdrawals from any such fund, nor expenditures of (or authorizations to expend) such withdrawals, nor transfers between or among such funds, shall for purposes of this Article constitute appropriations subject to limitation. *[New section adopted November 6, 1979. Initiative measure.]*

**[Mandates of New Programs or Higher Levels of Service—State  
Subvention—Exceptions]**

SEC. 6. Whenever the Legislature or any state agency mandates a new program or higher level of service on any local government, the state shall provide a subvention of funds to reimburse such local government for the costs of such program or increased level of service, except that the Legislature may, but need not, provide such subvention of funds for the following mandates:

- (a) Legislative mandates requested by the local agency affected;
- (b) Legislation defining a new crime or changing an existing definition of a crime; or
- (c) Legislative mandates enacted prior to January 1, 1975, or executive orders or regulations initially implementing legislation enacted prior to January 1, 1975. *[New section adopted November 6, 1979. Initiative measure.]*

**[Bonded Indebtedness]**

SEC. 7. Nothing in this Article shall be construed to impair the ability of the state or of any local government to meet its obligations with respect to existing or future bonded indebtedness. *[New section adopted November 6, 1979. Initiative measure.]*

[Definitions]

SEC. 8. As used in this Article and except as otherwise expressly provided herein:

(a) "Appropriations subject to limitation" of the state shall mean any authorization to expend during a fiscal year the proceeds of taxes levied by or for the state, exclusive of state subventions for the use and operation of local government (other than subventions made pursuant to Section 6 of this Article) and further exclusive of refunds of taxes, benefit payments from retirement, unemployment insurance and disability insurance funds;

(b) "Appropriations subject to limitation" of an entity of local government shall mean any authorization to expend during a fiscal year the proceeds of taxes levied by or for that entity and the proceeds of state subventions to that entity (other than subventions made pursuant to Section 6 of this Article) exclusive of refunds of taxes;

(c) "Proceeds of taxes" shall include, but not be restricted to, all tax revenues and the proceeds to an entity of government, from (i) regulatory licenses, user charges, and user fees to the extent that such proceeds exceed the costs reasonably borne by such entity in providing the regulation, product, or service, and (ii) the investment of tax revenues. With respect to any local government, "proceeds of taxes" shall include subventions received from the state, other than pursuant to Section 6 of this Article, and, with respect to the state, proceeds of taxes shall exclude such subventions;

(d) "Local government" shall mean any city, county, city and county, school district, special district, authority, or other political subdivision of or within the state;

(e) "Cost of living" shall mean the Consumer Price Index for the United States as reported by the United States Department of Labor, or successor agency of the United States Government; provided, however, that for purposes of Section 1, the change in cost of living from the preceding year shall in no event exceed the change in California per capita personal income from said preceding year;

(f) "Population" of any entity of government, other than a school district, shall be determined by a method prescribed by the Legislature, provided that such determination shall be revised, as necessary, to reflect the periodic census conducted by the United States Department of Commerce, or successor agency of the United States Government. The population of any school district shall be such school district's average daily attendance as determined by a method prescribed by the Legislature;

(g) "Debt service" shall mean appropriations required to pay the cost of interest and redemption charges, including the funding of any reserve or sinking fund required in connection therewith, on indebtedness existing or legally authorized as of January 1, 1979 or on bonded indebtedness thereafter approved according to law by a vote of the electors of the issuing entity voting in an election for such purpose.



(h) The “appropriations limit” of each entity of government for each fiscal year shall be that amount which total annual appropriations subject to limitation may not exceed under Section 1 and Section 3; provided, however, that the “appropriations limit” of each entity of government for fiscal year 1978–79 shall be the total of the appropriations subject to limitation of such entity for that fiscal year. For fiscal year 1978–79, state subventions to local governments, exclusive of federal grants, shall be deemed to have been derived from the proceeds of state taxes.

(i) Except as otherwise provided in Section 5, “appropriations subject to limitation” shall not include local agency loan funds or indebtedness funds, investment (or authorizations to invest) funds of the state, or of an entity of local government in accounts at banks or savings and loan associations or in liquid securities. [*New section adopted November 6, 1979. Initiative measure.*]

[*Exceptions to Appropriations Subject to Limitation*]

SEC. 9. “Appropriations subject to limitation” for each entity of government shall not include:

(a) Debt service.

(b) Appropriations required for purposes of complying with mandates of the courts or the federal government which, without discretion, require an expenditure for additional services or which unavoidably make the providing of existing services more costly.

(c) Appropriations of any special district which existed on January 1, 1978, and which did not as of the 1977–78 fiscal year levy an ad valorem tax on property in excess of 12½ cents per \$100 of assessed value; or the appropriations of any special district then existing or thereafter created by a vote of the people, which is totally funded by other than the proceeds of taxes. [*New section adopted November 6, 1979. Initiative measure.*]

[*Effective Date of Article*]

SEC. 10. This Article shall be effective commencing with the first day of the fiscal year following its adoption. [*New section adopted November 6, 1979. Initiative measure.*]

[*Category Added or Removed from Appropriations Subject to Limitation—Severability*]

SEC. 11. If any appropriation category shall be added to or removed from appropriations subject to limitation, pursuant to final judgment of any court of competent jurisdiction and any appeal therefrom, the appropriations limit shall be adjusted accordingly. If any section, part, clause or phrase in this Article is for any reason held invalid or unconstitutional, the remaining portions of this Article shall not be affected but shall remain in full force and effect. [*New section adopted November 6, 1979. Initiative measure.*]

ARTICLE XIV. [*Repealed June 8, 1976. See Article XIV, below.*]

## ARTICLE XIV \*

## LABOR RELATIONS

*[Minimum Wages and General Welfare of Employees]*

SECTION 1. The Legislature may provide for minimum wages and for the general welfare of employees and for those purposes may confer on a commission legislative, executive, and judicial powers. [*New section adopted June 8, 1976.*]

*[Eight-hour Workday]*

SEC. 2. Worktime of mechanics or workers on public works may not exceed eight hours a day except in wartime or extraordinary emergencies that endanger life or property. The Legislature shall provide for enforcement of this section. [*New section adopted June 8, 1976.*]

*[Mechanics' Liens]*

SEC. 3. Mechanics, persons furnishing materials, 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. [*New section adopted June 8, 1976.*]

*[Workers' Compensation]*

SEC. 4. The Legislature is hereby expressly vested with plenary power, unlimited by any provision of this Constitution, to create, and enforce a complete system of workers' 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 workers for injury or disability, and their dependents for death incurred or sustained by the said workers in the course of their employment, irrespective of the fault of any party. A complete system of workers' compensation includes adequate provisions for the comfort, health and safety and general welfare of any and all workers and those dependent upon them for support to the extent of relieving from the consequences of any injury or death incurred or sustained by workers 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,

\* New Article XIV adopted June 8, 1976.

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 workers' compensation, as herein defined.

The Legislature shall have power to provide for the payment of an award to the state in the case of the death, arising out of and in the course of the employment, of an employee without dependents, and such awards may be used for the payment of extra compensation for subsequent injuries beyond the liability of a single employer for awards to employees of the employer.

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. [*New section adopted June 8, 1976.*]

[*Labor of Convicts*]

SEC. 5. 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. [*New section adopted June 8, 1976.*]

## ARTICLE XV. [Repealed June 8, 1976. See Article XV, below.]

## ARTICLE XV \*

## USURY

## [Rate of Interest]

SECTION 1. The rate of interest upon the loan or forbearance of any money, goods, or things in action, or on accounts after demand, shall be 7 percent per annum but it shall be competent for the parties to any loan or forbearance of any money, goods or things in action to contract in writing for a rate of interest:

(1) For any loan or forbearance of any money, goods, or things in action, if the money, goods, or things in action are for use primarily for personal, family, or household purposes, at a rate not exceeding 10 percent per annum; provided, however, that any loan or forbearance of any money, goods or things in action the proceeds of which are used primarily for the purchase, construction or improvement of real property shall not be deemed to be a use primarily for personal, family or household purposes; or

(2) For any loan or forbearance of any money, goods, or things in action for any use other than specified in paragraph (1), at a rate not exceeding the higher of (a) 10 percent per annum or (b) 5 percent per annum plus the rate prevailing on the 25th day of the month preceding the earlier of (i) the date of execution of the contract to make the loan or forbearance, or (ii) the date of making the loan or forbearance established by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco on advances to member banks under Sections 13 and 13a of the Federal Reserve Act as now in effect or hereafter from time to time amended (or if there is no such single determinable rate of advances, the closest counterpart of such rate as shall be designated by the Superintendent of Banks of the State of California unless some other person or agency is delegated such authority by the Legislature).

## [Charges]

No person, association, copartnership or corporation shall by charging any fee, bonus, commission, discount or other compensation receive from a borrower more than the interest authorized by this section upon any loan or forbearance of any money, goods or things in action.

## [Exemptions]

However, none of the above restrictions shall apply to any obligations of, loans made by, or forbearances of, any building and loan association as defined in and which is operated under that certain act known as the "Building and Loan Association Act," approved May 5, 1931, as amended, or to any corporation incorporated in the manner prescribed

\* New Article XV adopted June 8, 1976.

in and operating under that certain act entitled "An act defining industrial loan companies, providing for their incorporation, powers and supervision," approved May 18, 1917, as amended, or any corporation incorporated in the manner prescribed in and operating under that certain act entitled "An act defining credit unions, providing for their incorporation, powers, management and supervision," approved March 31, 1927, as amended or any duly licensed pawnbroker or personal property broker, or any loans made or arranged by any person licensed as a real estate broker by the State of California and secured in whole or in part by liens on real property, or any bank as defined in and operating under that certain act known as the "Bank Act," approved March 1, 1909, as amended, or any bank created and operating under and pursuant to any laws of this State or of the United States of America or any nonprofit cooperative association organized under Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 54001) of Division 20 of the Food and Agricultural Code in loaning or advancing money in connection with any activity mentioned in said title or any corporation, association, syndicate, joint stock company, or partnership engaged exclusively in the business of marketing agricultural, horticultural, viticultural, dairy, live stock, poultry and bee products on a cooperative nonprofit basis in loaning or advancing money to the members thereof or in connection with any such business or any corporation securing money or credit from any federal intermediate credit bank, organized and existing pursuant to the provisions of an act of Congress entitled "Agricultural Credits Act of 1923," as amended in loaning or advancing credit so secured, or any other class of persons authorized by statute, or to any successor in interest to any loan or forbearance exempted under this article, nor shall any such charge of any said exempted classes of persons be considered in any action or for any purpose as increasing or affecting or as connected with the rate of interest hereinbefore fixed. The Legislature may from time to time prescribe the maximum rate per annum of, or provide for the supervision, or the filing of a schedule of, or in any manner fix, regulate or limit, the fees, bonuses, commissions, discounts or other compensation which all or any of the said exempted classes of persons may charge or receive from a borrower in connection with any loan or forbearance of any money, goods or things in action.

*[Judgments Rendered in Court—Rate of Interest]*

The rate of interest upon a judgment rendered in any court of this state shall be set by the Legislature at not more than 10 percent per annum. Such rate may be variable and based upon interest rates charged by federal agencies or economic indicators, or both.

In the absence of the setting of such rate by the Legislature, the rate of interest on any judgment rendered in any court of the state shall be 7 percent per annum.

[*Scope of Section*]

The provisions of this section shall supersede all provisions of this Constitution and laws enacted thereunder in conflict therewith. [*As amended November 6, 1979.*]

ARTICLE XVI

PUBLIC FINANCE

[*Heading as amended November 5, 1974.*]

[*State Indebtedness—Limitation—Two-thirds Vote to Submit Bond Law—Submission of Law to Electors*]

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 (\$300,000), 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 50 years of the time of the contracting thereof, and shall be irrevocable 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 unless it has been passed by a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to each house of the Legislature and until, at a general election or at a direct primary, 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. Full publicity as to matters to be voted upon by the people is afforded by the setting out of the complete text of the proposed laws, together with the arguments for and against them, in the ballot pamphlet mailed to each elector preceding the election at which they are submitted, and the only requirement for publication of such law shall be that it be set out at length in ballot pamphlets which the Secretary of State shall cause to be printed. The Legislature may, at any time after the approval of such law by the people, reduce the amount of the indebtedness authorized by the law to an amount not less than the amount contracted at the time of the reduction, or it may repeal the law if no debt shall have been contracted in pursuance thereof.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution, Members of the Legislature who are required to meet with the State Allocation Board shall have equal rights and duties with the nonlegislative

members to vote and act upon matters pending or coming before such board for the allocation and apportionment of funds to school districts for school construction purposes or purposes related thereto.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this constitution, or of any bond act to the contrary, if any general obligation bonds of the state heretofore or hereafter authorized by vote of the people have been offered for sale and not sold, the Legislature may raise the maximum rate of interest payable on all general obligation bonds authorized but not sold, whether or not such bonds have been offered for sale, by a statute passed by a two-thirds vote of all members elected to each house thereof.

The provisions of Senate Bill No. 763\* of the 1969 Regular Session, which authorize an increase of the state general obligation bond maximum interest rate from 5 percent to an amount not in excess of 7 percent and eliminate the maximum rate of interest payable on notes given in anticipation of the sale of such bonds, are hereby ratified. [*As amended June 2, 1970.* ]

[*General Obligation Bond Proceeds Fund*]

SEC. 1.5. The Legislature may create and establish a "General Obligation Bond Proceeds Fund" in the State Treasury, and may provide for the proceeds of the sale of general obligation bonds of the State heretofore or hereafter issued, including any sums paid as accrued interest thereon, under any or all acts authorizing the issuance of such bonds, to be paid into or transferred to, as the case may be, the "General Obligation Bond Proceeds Fund." Accounts shall be maintained in the "General Obligation Bond Proceeds Fund" of all moneys deposited in the State Treasury to the credit of that fund and the proceeds of each bond issue shall be maintained as a separate and distinct account and shall be paid out only in accordance with the law authorizing the issuance of the particular bonds from which the proceeds were derived. The Legislature may abolish, subject to the conditions of this section, any fund in the State Treasury heretofore or hereafter created by any act for the purpose of having deposited therein the proceeds from the issuance of bonds if such proceeds are transferred to or paid into the "General Obligation Bond Proceeds Fund" pursuant to the authority granted in this section; provided, however, that nothing in this section shall prevent the Legislature from re-establishing any bond proceeds fund so abolished and transferring back to its credit all proceeds in the "General Obligation Bond Proceeds Fund" which constitute the proceeds of the particular bond fund being re-established. [*New section adopted November 6, 1962.* ]

\* Chapter 740.

SEC. 2. [Repealed November 6, 1962. See Section 2, below.]

**[Bond Issues—Submission by Constitutional Amendment Prohibited—  
Repeal of Certain Constitutional Provisions]**

SEC. 2. (a) No amendment to this Constitution which provides for the preparation, issuance and sale of bonds of the State of California shall hereafter be submitted to the electors, nor shall any such amendment to the Constitution hereafter submitted to or approved by the electors become effective for any purpose.

Each measure providing for the preparation, issuance and sale of bonds of the State of California shall hereafter be submitted to the electors in the form of a bond act or statute.

(b) The provisions of this Constitution enumerated in subdivision (c) of this section are repealed and such provisions are continued as statutes which have been approved, adopted, legalized, ratified, validated, and made fully and completely effective, by means of the adoption by the electorate of a ratifying constitutional amendment, except that the Legislature, in addition to whatever powers it possessed under such provisions, may amend or repeal such provisions when the bonds issued thereunder have been fully retired and when no rights thereunder will be damaged.

(c) The enumerated provisions of this Constitution are: Article XVI, Sections 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 8, 8½, 15, 16, 16.5, 17, 18, 19, 19.5, 20 and 21. [New section adopted November 6, 1962.]

SEC. 3. [Repealed November 6, 1962. See Section 3, below.]

**[Appropriations]**

SEC. 3. 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, except that notwithstanding anything contained in this or any other section of the Constitution:

**[Federal Funds]**

(1) Whenever federal funds are made available for the construction of hospital facilities by public agencies and nonprofit corporations organized to construct and maintain such facilities, nothing in this Constitution shall prevent the Legislature from making state money available for that purpose, or from authorizing the use of such money for the construction of hospital facilities by nonprofit corporations organized to construct and maintain such facilities.

**[Institution for Support of Orphans or Aged Indigents]**

(2) 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 cannot 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.

*[Needy Blind]*

(3) The Legislature shall have the power to grant aid to needy blind persons not inmates of any institution supported in whole or in part by the State or by any of its political subdivisions, and no person concerned with the administration of aid to needy blind persons shall dictate how any applicant or recipient shall expend such aid granted him, and all money paid to a recipient of such aid shall be intended to help him meet his individual needs and is not for the benefit of any other person, and such aid when granted shall not be construed as income to any person other than the blind recipient of such aid, and the State Department of Social Welfare shall take all necessary action to enforce the provisions relating to aid to needy blind persons as heretofore stated.

*[Physically Handicapped Persons]*

(4) The Legislature shall have power to grant aid to needy physically handicapped persons not inmates of any institution under the supervision of the Department of Mental Hygiene and supported in whole or in part by the State or by any institution supported in whole or part by any political subdivision of the State.

*[Management of Institutions]*

(5) The State shall have at any time the right to inquire into the management of such institutions.

*[Orphans, Aged Indigents, Needy Blind—County Support]*

(6) 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 cannot pursue a gainful occupation, or aged persons in indigent circumstances, or needy blind persons not inmates of any institution supported in whole or in part by the State or by any of its political subdivisions, or needy physically handicapped persons not inmates of any institution under the supervision of the Department of Mental Hygiene and supported in whole or in part by the State or by any institution supported in whole or part by any political subdivision of the State; 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.

*[Receipts and Expenditures of Public Moneys]*

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. *[New section adopted November 5, 1974.]*

SEC. 4. *[Repealed November 6, 1962. See Section 4, below.]*

*[Loan Guarantees re Nonprofit Corporations and Public Agencies]*

SEC. 4. The Legislature shall have the power to insure or guarantee loans made by private or public lenders to nonprofit corporations and public agencies, the proceeds of which are to be used for the construction, expansion, enlargement, improvement, renovation or repair of any public or nonprofit hospital, hospital facility, or extended care facility, facility for the treatment of mental illness, or all of them, including any outpatient facility and any other facility useful and convenient in the operation of the hospital and any original equipment for any such hospital or facility, or both.

No provision of this Constitution, including but not limited to, Section 1 of Article XVI and Section 14 of Article XI, shall be construed as a limitation upon the authority granted to the Legislature by this section. *[New section adopted November 5, 1974.]*

SEC. 4½. *[Repealed November 6, 1962.]*

SEC. 5. *[Repealed November 6, 1962. See Section 5, below.]*

*[Religious Institutions—Grants Prohibited]*

SEC. 5. 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, township, 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 3 of Article XVI. *[New section adopted November 5, 1974.]*

SEC. 6. *[Repealed November 6, 1962. See Section 6, below.]*

*[Gifts or Loans of Public Moneys or Pledging of Credit Prohibited—Stock of Corporations]*

SEC. 6. 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 3 of Article XVI; 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; provided, further, that irrigation districts for the purpose of acquiring water and water rights and other property necessary for their uses and purposes, may acquire and hold the stock of corporations, domestic or foreign, owning waters, water rights, canals, waterworks, franchises or concessions subject to the same obligations and liabilities as are imposed by law upon all other stockholders in such corporation; and

*[Insurance Pooling Arrangements]*

Provided, further, that this section shall not prohibit any county, city and county, city, township, or other political corporation or subdivision of the State from joining with other such agencies in providing for the payment of workers' compensation, unemployment compensation, tort liability, or public liability losses incurred by such agencies, by entry into an insurance pooling arrangement under a joint exercise of powers agreement, or by membership in such publicly-owned nonprofit corporation or other public agency as may be authorized by the Legislature; and

*[Aid to Veterans]*

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 the time of war, in the acquisition of, or payments for, (1) 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, or (2) any business, land or any interest therein, buildings, supplies, equipment, machinery, or tools, to be used by the veteran in pursuing a gainful occupation; and

*[Disaster Assistance]*

Provided, further, that nothing contained in this Constitution shall prohibit the State, or any county, city and county, city, township, or other political corporation or subdivision of the State from providing aid or assistance to persons, if found to be in the public interest, for the purpose of clearing debris, natural materials, and wreckage from

privately owned lands and waters deposited thereon or therein during a period of a major disaster or emergency, in either case declared by the President: In such case, the public entity shall be indemnified by the recipient from the award of any claim against the public entity arising from the rendering of such aid or assistance. Such aid or assistance must be eligible for federal reimbursement for the cost thereof.

*[Temporary Transfers of Funds to Political Subdivisions]*

And provided, still further, that notwithstanding the restrictions contained in this Constitution, the treasurer of any city, county, or city and county shall have power and the duty to make such temporary transfers from the funds in custody as may be necessary to provide funds for meeting the obligations incurred for maintenance purposes by any city, county, city and county, district, or other political subdivision whose funds are in custody and are paid out solely through the treasurer's office. Such temporary transfer of funds to any political subdivision shall be made only upon resolution adopted by the governing body of the city, county, or city and county directing the treasurer of such city, county, or city and county to make such temporary transfer. Such temporary transfer of funds to any political subdivision shall not exceed 85 percent of the anticipated revenues accruing to such political subdivision, shall not be made prior to the first day of the fiscal year nor after the last Monday in April of the current fiscal year, and shall be replaced from the revenues accruing to such political subdivision before any other obligation of such political subdivision is met from such revenue. *[As amended November 2, 1982.]*

SEC. 7. *[Repealed November 6, 1962. See Section 7, below.]*

*[Controller's Warrants]*

SEC. 7. Money may be drawn from the Treasury only through an appropriation made by law and upon a Controller's duly drawn warrant. *[New section adopted November 5, 1974.]*

SEC. 8. *[Repealed November 6, 1962. See Section 8, below.]*

*[Public School Support]*

SEC. 8. From all state revenues there shall first be set apart the monies to be applied by the state for support of the public school system and public institutions of higher education. *[New section adopted November 5, 1974.]*

SEC. 8½. *[Repealed November 6, 1962.]*

SEC. 9. *[Repealed November 6, 1962. See Section 9, below.]*

*[Fish and Game]*

SEC. 9. Money collected under any state law relating to the protection or propagation of fish and game shall be used for activities relating thereto. *[New section adopted November 5, 1974.]*

**[Aged Aid—Federal-State Co-operation]**

SEC. 10. Whenever the United States government or any officer or agency thereof shall provide pensions or other aid for the aged, co-operation by the State therewith and therein is hereby authorized in such manner and to such extent as may be provided by law.

The money expended by any county, city and county, municipality, district or other political subdivision of this State made available under the provisions of this section shall not be considered as a part of the base for determining the maximum expenditure for any given year permissible under Section 20\* of Article XI of this Constitution independent of the vote of the electors or authorization by the State Board of Equalization. *[As amended November 6, 1962.]*

**[Relief Administration]**

SEC. 11. The Legislature has plenary power to provide for the administration of any constitutional provisions or laws heretofore or hereafter enacted concerning the administration of relief, and to that end may modify, transfer, or enlarge the powers vested in any state agency or officer concerned with the administration of relief or laws appertaining thereto. The Legislature, or the people by initiative, shall have power to amend, alter, or repeal any law relating to the relief of hardship and destitution, whether such hardship and destitution results from unemployment or from other causes, or to provide for the administration of the relief of hardship and destitution, whether resulting from unemployment or from other causes, either directly by the State or through the counties of the State, and to grant such aid to the counties therefor, or make such provision for reimbursement of the counties by the State, as the Legislature deems proper. *[As amended November 6, 1962.]*

SEC. 12. *[Repealed November 6, 1962.]*

**[Legislative Power to Release Encumbrances Taken as Security for Aid to Aged]**

SEC. 13. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution, the Legislature shall have power to release, rescind, cancel, or otherwise nullify in whole or in part any encumbrance on property, personal obligation, or other form of security heretofore or hereafter exacted or imposed by the Legislature to secure the repayment to, or reimbursement of, the State, and the counties or other agencies of the State Government, of aid lawfully granted to and received by aged persons. *[As amended November 6, 1962.]*

**[Bonds—Environmental Pollution Control Facilities]**

SEC. 14. The Legislature may provide for the issuance of revenue bonds to finance the acquisition, construction, and installation of environmental pollution control facilities, including the acquisition of

\* Section 20, Article XI, repealed June 2, 1970.

all technological facilities necessary or convenient for pollution control, and for the lease or sale of such facilities to persons, associations, or corporations, other than municipal corporations; provided, that such revenue bonds shall not be secured by the taxing power of the state; and provided, further, that the Legislature may, by resolution adopted by either house, prohibit or limit any proposed issuance of such revenue bonds. No provision of this Constitution, including, but not limited to, Section 25 of Article XIII and Sections 1 and 2 of Article XVI, shall be construed as a limitation upon the authority granted to the Legislature pursuant to this section. Nothing herein contained shall authorize any public agency to operate any industrial or commercial enterprise. [*New section adopted November 7, 1972.*]

*[Energy Alternative Sources Facilities—Acquisition, Construction, Etc.—Revenue Bond Issuance]*

SEC. 14.5. The Legislature may provide for the issuance of revenue bonds to finance the acquisition, construction, and installation of facilities utilizing cogeneration technology, solar power, biomass, or any other alternative source the Legislature may deem appropriate, including the acquisition of all technological facilities necessary or convenient for the use of alternative sources, and for the lease or sale of such facilities to persons, associations, or corporations, other than municipal corporations; provided, that such revenue bonds shall not be secured by the taxing power of the state; and provided, further, that the Legislature may, by resolution adopted by both houses, prohibit or limit any proposed issuance of such revenue bonds. No provision of this Constitution, including, but not limited to, Sections 1, 2, and 6, of this article, shall be construed as a limitation upon the authority granted to the Legislature pursuant to this section. Nothing contained herein shall authorize any public agency to operate any industrial or commercial enterprise. [*New section adopted June 3, 1980.*]

SEC. 15. [*Repealed November 6, 1962. See Section 15, below.*]

*[Parking Meter Revenues]*

SEC. 15. A public body authorized to issue securities to provide public parking facilities and any other public body whose territorial area includes such facilities are authorized to make revenues from street parking meters available as additional security. [*New section adopted November 5, 1974.*]

SEC. 16. [*Repealed November 6, 1962. See Section 16, below.*]

*[Taxation of Redevelopment Projects]*

SEC. 16. All property in a redevelopment project established under the Community Redevelopment Law Act as now existing or hereafter amended, except publicly owned property not subject to taxation by reason of such ownership, shall be taxed in proportion to its value as provided in Section 1 of this article, and such taxes (the word "taxes" as used herein shall include, but shall not be limited to, all levies on an ad valorem basis upon land or real property) shall be levied and

collected as other taxes are levied and collected by the respective taxing agencies.

The Legislature may provide that any redevelopment plan may contain a provision that the taxes, if any, so levied upon such taxable property in a redevelopment project each year by or for the benefit of the State of California, any city, county, city and county, district, or other public corporation (hereinafter sometimes called "taxing agencies") after the effective date of the ordinance approving the redevelopment plan, shall be divided as follows:

(a) That portion of the taxes which would be produced by the rate upon which the tax is levied each year by or for each of said taxing agencies upon the total sum of the assessed value of the taxable property in the redevelopment project as shown upon the assessment roll used in connection with the taxation of such property by such taxing agency, last equalized prior to the effective date of such ordinance, shall be allocated to, and when collected shall be paid into, the funds of the respective taxing agencies as taxes by or for said taxing agencies on all other property are paid (for the purpose of allocating taxes levied by or for any taxing agency or agencies which did not include the territory in a redevelopment project on the effective date of such ordinance but to which such territory has been annexed or otherwise included after such effective date, the assessment roll of the county last equalized on the effective date of said ordinance shall be used in determining the assessed valuation of the taxable property in the project on said effective date); and

(b) That portion of said levied taxes each year in excess of such amount shall be allocated to and when collected shall be paid into a special fund of the redevelopment agency to pay the principal of and interest on loans, moneys advanced to, or indebtedness (whether funded, refunded, assumed or otherwise) incurred by such redevelopment agency to finance or refinance, in whole or in part, such redevelopment project. Unless and until the total assessed valuation of the taxable property in a redevelopment project exceeds the total assessed value of the taxable property in such project as shown by the last equalized assessment roll referred to in paragraph designated (a) hereof, all of the taxes levied and collected upon the taxable property in such redevelopment project shall be paid into the funds of the respective taxing agencies. When said loans, advances, and indebtedness, if any, and interest thereon, have been paid, then all moneys thereafter received from taxes upon the taxable property in such redevelopment project shall be paid into the funds of the respective taxing agencies as taxes on all other property are paid.

The Legislature may also provide that in any redevelopment plan or in the proceedings for the advance of moneys, or making of loans, or the incurring of any indebtedness (whether funded, refunded, assumed or otherwise) by the redevelopment agency to finance or refinance, in whole or in part, the redevelopment project, the portion of taxes mentioned in paragraph designated (b) hereof may be irrevocably pledged for the payment of the principal of and interest on said loans, advances, or indebtedness.

It is intended by this section to empower any redevelopment agency, city, county, or city and county under any law authorized by this section to exercise the provisions hereof separately or in combination with powers granted by the same or any other law relative to redevelopment agencies. This section shall not affect any other law or laws relating to the same or a similar subject but is intended to authorize an alternative method of procedure governing the subject to which it refers.

The Legislature shall enact such laws as may be necessary to enforce the provisions of this section. [*New section adopted November 5, 1974.*]

SEC. 16.5. [*Repealed November 6, 1962.*]

SEC. 17. [*Repealed November 6, 1962. See Section 17, below.*]

*[State's Credit—Investment of Public Pension or Retirement Funds]*

SEC. 17. 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, except that the state and each political subdivision, district, municipality, and public agency thereof is hereby authorized to acquire and hold shares of the capital stock of any mutual water company or corporation when the stock is so acquired or held for the purpose of furnishing a supply of water for public, municipal or governmental purposes; and the holding of the stock shall entitle the holder thereof to all of the rights, powers and privileges, and shall subject the holder to the obligations and liabilities conferred or imposed by law upon other holders of stock in the mutual water company or corporation in which the stock is so held.

Notwithstanding provisions to the contrary in this section and Section 6 of Article XVI, the Legislature may authorize the investment of moneys of any public pension or retirement system, subject to all of the following:

(a) The assets of a public pension or retirement system are trust funds and shall be held for the exclusive purposes of providing benefits to participants in the pension or retirement system and their beneficiaries and defraying reasonable expenses of administering the system.

(b) The fiduciary of the public pension or retirement system shall discharge his or her duties with respect to the system solely in the interest of, and for the exclusive purposes of providing benefits to, participants and their beneficiaries, minimizing employer contributions thereto, and defraying reasonable expenses of administering the system.

(c) The fiduciary of the public pension or retirement system shall discharge his or her duties with respect to the system with the care, skill, prudence, and diligence under the circumstances then prevailing that a prudent person acting in a like capacity and familiar with these matters would use in the conduct of an enterprise of a like character and with like aims.

(d) The fiduciary of the public pension or retirement system shall diversify the investments of the system so as to minimize the risk of loss and to maximize the rate of return, unless under the circumstances it is clearly prudent not to do so. [*As amended June 5, 1984.*]



SEC. 18. [*Repealed November 6, 1962. See Section 18, below.*]

**[Municipal Debt Exceeding Income]**

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, except that with respect to any such public entity which is authorized to incur indebtedness for public school purposes, any proposition for the incurrence of indebtedness in the form of general obligation bonds for the purpose of repairing, reconstructing or replacing public school buildings determined, in the manner prescribed by law, to be structurally unsafe for school use, shall be adopted upon the approval of a majority of the qualified electors of the public entity voting on the proposition at such election; 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, anything to the contrary herein notwithstanding, when two or more propositions for incurring any indebtedness or liability are submitted at the same election, the votes cast for and against each proposition shall be counted separately, and when two-thirds or a majority of the qualified electors, as the case may be, voting on any one of such propositions, vote in favor thereof, such proposition shall be deemed adopted. [*New section adopted November 5, 1974.*]

SEC. 19. [*Repealed November 6, 1962. See Section 19, below.*]

**[Public Improvement Proceedings by Chartered City or County]**

SEC. 19. All proceedings undertaken by any chartered city, or by any chartered county or by any chartered city and county for the construction of any public improvement, or the acquisition of any property for public use, or both, where the cost thereof is to be paid in whole or in part by special assessment or other special assessment taxes upon property, whether the special assessment will be specific or a special assessment tax upon property wholly or partially according to the assessed value of such property, shall be undertaken only in accordance with the provisions of law governing: (a) limitations of costs of such proceedings or assessments for such proceedings, or both, in relation to the value of any property assessed therefor; (b) determination of a basis for the valuation of any such property; (c) payment of the cost in excess of such limitations; (d) avoidance of such limitations; (e) postponement or abandonment, or both, of such proceedings in whole or in part upon majority protest, and particularly in accordance with such provisions as contained in Sections 10, 11 and

13a of the Special Assessment Investigation, Limitation and Majority Protest Act of 1931 or any amendments, codification, reenactment or restatement thereof.

Notwithstanding any provisions for debt limitation or majority protest as in this section provided, if, after the giving of such reasonable notice by publication and posting and the holding of such public hearing as the legislative body of any such chartered county, chartered city or chartered city and county shall have prescribed, such legislative body by no less than a four-fifths vote of all members thereof, finds and determines that the public convenience and necessity require such improvements or acquisitions, such debt limitation and majority protest provisions shall not apply.

Nothing contained in this section shall require the legislative body of any such city, county, or city and county to prepare or to cause to be prepared, hear, notice for hearing or report the hearing of any report as to any such proposed construction or acquisition or both. [*New section adopted November 5, 1974.*]

SEC. 19.5. [*Repealed November 6, 1962.*]

SEC. 20. [*Repealed November 6, 1962.*]

SEC. 21. [*Repealed November 6, 1962.*]

ARTICLE XVII. [*Repealed June 8, 1976.*]

ARTICLE XVIII. [*Repealed November 3, 1970.*  
*See Article XVIII, below.*]

#### ARTICLE XVIII\*

##### AMENDING AND REVISING THE CONSTITUTION

SECTION 1. [*Repealed November 3, 1970. See Section 1, below.*]

[*By Legislature*]

SEC. 1. The Legislature by rollcall vote entered in the journal, two-thirds of the membership of each house concurring, may propose an amendment or revision of the Constitution and in the same manner may amend or withdraw its proposal. Each amendment shall be so prepared and submitted that it can be voted on separately. [*New section adopted November 3, 1970.*]

SEC. 2. [*Repealed November 3, 1970. See Section 2, below.*]

[*Constitutional Convention*]

SEC. 2. The Legislature by rollcall vote entered in the journal, two-thirds of the membership of each house concurring, may submit at a general election the question whether to call a convention to revise the Constitution. If the majority vote yes on that question, within 6

\* New Article XVIII adopted November 3, 1970.

months the Legislature shall provide for the convention. Delegates to a constitutional convention shall be voters elected from districts as nearly equal in population as may be practicable. [*New section adopted November 3, 1970.*]

[*Initiatives*]

SEC. 3. The electors may amend the Constitution by initiative. [*New section adopted November 3, 1970.*]

[*Effective Date: Conflict*]

SEC. 4. A proposed amendment or revision shall be submitted to the electors and if approved by a majority of votes thereon takes effect the day after the election unless the measure provides otherwise. If provisions of 2 or more measures approved at the same election conflict, those of the measure receiving the highest affirmative vote shall prevail. [*New section adopted November 3, 1970.*]

ARTICLE XIX. [*Repealed November 4, 1952. See Article XIX, below.*]

ARTICLE XIX\*

MOTOR VEHICLE REVENUES

SECTION 1. [*Repealed June 4, 1974. See Section 1, below.*]

[*Use of Fuel Taxes*]

SECTION 1. Revenues from taxes imposed by the state on motor vehicle fuels for use in motor vehicles upon public streets and highways, over and above the costs of collection and any refunds authorized by law, shall be used for the following purposes:

(a) The research, planning, construction, improvement, maintenance, and operation of public streets and highways (and their related public facilities for nonmotorized traffic), including the mitigation of their environmental effects, the payment for property taken or damaged for such purposes, and the administrative costs necessarily incurred in the foregoing purposes.

(b) The research, planning, construction, and improvement of exclusive public mass transit guideways (and their related fixed facilities), including the mitigation of their environmental effects, the payment for property taken or damaged for such purposes, the administrative costs necessarily incurred in the foregoing purposes, and the maintenance of the structures and the immediate right-of-way for the public mass transit guideways, but excluding the maintenance and operating costs for mass transit power systems and mass transit passenger facilities, vehicles, equipment, and services. [*New section adopted June 4, 1974.*]

\* Former Article XXVI, as renumbered June 8, 1976.

SEC. 2. [*Repealed June 4, 1974. See Section 2, below.*]

[*Use of Motor Vehicle Fees and Taxes*]

SEC. 2. Revenues from fees and taxes imposed by the state upon vehicles or their use or operation, over and above the costs of collection and any refunds authorized by law, shall be used for the following purposes:

(a) The state administration and enforcement of laws regulating the use, operation, or registration of vehicles used upon the public streets and highways of this state, including the enforcement of traffic and vehicle laws by state agencies and the mitigation of the environmental effects of motor vehicle operation due to air and sound emissions.

(b) The purposes specified in Section 1 of this article. [*New section adopted June 4, 1974.*]

SEC. 3. [*Repealed June 4, 1974. See Section 3, below.*]

[*Appropriations by the Legislature—Regulation of Expenditures, Etc.*]

SEC. 3. The Legislature shall provide for the allocation of the revenues to be used for the purposes specified in Section 1 of this article in a manner which ensures the continuance of existing statutory allocation formulas for cities, counties, and areas of the state, until it determines that another basis for an equitable, geographical, and jurisdictional distribution exists; provided that, until such determination is made, any use of such revenues for purposes specified in subdivision (b) of Section 1 of this article by or in a city, county, or area of the state shall be included within the existing statutory allocations to, or for expenditure in, that city, county, or area. Any future statutory revisions shall provide for the allocation of these revenues, together with other similar revenues, in a manner which gives equal consideration to the transportation needs of all areas of the state and all segments of the population consistent with the orderly achievement of the adopted local, regional, and statewide goals for ground transportation in local general plans, regional transportation plans, and the California Transportation Plan. [*New section adopted June 4, 1974.*]

SEC. 4. [*Repealed June 4, 1974. See Section 4, below.*]

[*Authorization and Approval for Expenditures*]

SEC. 4. Revenues allocated pursuant to Section 3 may not be expended for the purposes specified in subdivision (b) of Section 1, except for research and planning, until such use is approved by a majority of the votes cast on the proposition authorizing such use of such revenues in an election held throughout the county or counties, or a specified area of a county or counties, within which the revenues are to be expended. The Legislature may authorize the revenues approved for allocation or expenditure under this section to be pledged or used for the payment of principal and interest on voter-approved bonds issued for the purposes specified in subdivision (b) of Section 1. [*New section adopted June 4, 1974.*]

*[Expenditures for Payment of Bonds]*

SEC. 5. The Legislature may authorize up to 25 percent of the revenues available for expenditure by any city or county, or by the state, for the purposes specified in subdivision (a) of Section 1 of this article to be pledged or used for the payment of principal and interest on voter-approved bonds issued for such purposes. *[New section adopted June 4, 1974.]*

*[Loans to State General Fund]*

SEC. 6. This article shall not prevent the designated tax revenues from being temporarily loaned to the State General Fund upon condition that amounts loaned be repaid to the funds from which they were borrowed. *[New section adopted June 4, 1974.]*

*[Scope of Article]*

SEC. 7. This article shall not affect or apply to fees or taxes imposed pursuant to the Sales and Use Tax Law or the Vehicle License Fee Law, and all amendments and additions now or hereafter made to such statutes. *[New section adopted June 4, 1974.]*

*[Use of Excess Lands for Parks and Recreation]*

SEC. 8. Notwithstanding Sections 1 and 2 of this article, any real property acquired by the expenditure of the designated tax revenues by an entity other than the State for the purposes authorized in those sections, but no longer required for such purposes, may be used for local public park and recreational purposes. *[New section adopted June 8, 1976.]*

*[Transfer of Surplus State Property Located in Coastal Zone]*

SEC. 9. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution, the Legislature, by statute, with respect to surplus state property acquired by the expenditure of tax revenues designated in Sections 1 and 2 and located in the coastal zone, may authorize the transfer of such property, for a consideration at least equal to the acquisition cost paid by the state to acquire the property, to the Department of Parks and Recreation for state park purposes, or to the Department of Fish and Game for the protection and preservation of fish and wildlife habitat, or to the Wildlife Conservation Board for purposes of the Wildlife Conservation Law of 1947, or to the State Coastal Conservancy for the preservation of agricultural lands.

As used in this section, "coastal zone" means "coastal zone" as defined by Section 30103 of the Public Resources Code as such zone is described on January 1, 1977. *[New section adopted November 7, 1978.]*

## ARTICLE XX

## MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS

SECTION 1. [*Repealed November 7, 1972. See Section 1, below.*]

[*Sacramento County Consolidation With City or Cities*]

SEC. 1. Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 6 of Article XI, the County of Sacramento and all or any of the cities within the County of Sacramento may be consolidated as a charter city and county as provided by statute, with the approval of a majority of the electors of the county voting on the question of such consolidation and upon such other vote as the Legislature may prescribe in such statute. The charter City and County of Sacramento shall be a charter city and a charter county. Its charter city powers supersede conflicting charter county powers. [*New section adopted June 4, 1974.*]

[*Protection of Homesteads*]

SEC. 1.5. The Legislature shall protect, by law, from forced sale a certain portion of the homestead and other property of all heads of families. [*New section adopted June 8, 1976.*]

SEC. 2. [*Repealed November 3, 1970. See Section 2, below.*]

[*Leland Stanford Junior University—Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery*]

SEC. 2. Except for tax exemptions provided in Article XIII, the rights, powers, privileges, and confirmations conferred by Sections 10\* and 15\* of Article IX in effect on January 1, 1973, relating to Stanford University and the Huntington Library and Art Gallery, are continued in effect. [*Former Section 6, as renumbered June 8, 1976.*]

[*Oath of Office*]

SEC. 3. Members of the Legislature, and all public officers and employees, executive, legislative, and judicial, except such inferior officers and employees 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) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of California against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of California; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties upon which I am about to enter.

“And I do further swear (or affirm) that I do not advocate, nor am I a member of any party or organization, political or otherwise, that now advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States or of

\* Sections 10 and 15 of Article IX repealed November 5, 1974.

the State of California by force or violence or other unlawful means; that within the five years immediately preceding the taking of this oath (or affirmation) I have not been a member of any party or organization, political or otherwise, that advocated the overthrow of the Government of the United States or of the State of California by force or violence or other unlawful means except as follows:

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(If no affiliations, write in the words "No Exceptions")

and that during such time as I hold the office of \_\_\_\_\_

(name of office)

I will not advocate nor become a member of any party or organization, political or otherwise, that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States or of the State of California by force or violence or other unlawful means."

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

"Public officer and employee" includes every officer and employee of the State, including the University of California, every county, city, city and county, district, and authority, including any department, division, bureau, board, commission, agency, or instrumentality of any of the foregoing. [*As amended November 4, 1952.*]

SEC. 3.5. [*Repealed November 3, 1970.*]

SEC. 4. [*Repealed November 3, 1970. See Section 4, below.*]

[*Franchises*]

SEC. 4. 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. [*Former Section 7, as renumbered June 8, 1976.*]

SEC. 5. [*Repealed June 8, 1976. See Section 5, below.*]

[*Laws Concerning Corporations*]

SEC. 5. All laws now in force in this State concerning corporations and all laws that may be hereafter passed pursuant to this section may be altered from time to time or repealed. [*Former Section 24, as renumbered June 8, 1976.*]

SEC. 6. [*Renumbered Section 2 June 8, 1976. See Section 6, below.*]

[*Reduction in Legislator's Term of Office—Retirement Benefits, Etc.*]

SEC. 6. Any legislator whose term of office is reduced by operation of the amendment to subdivision (a) of Section 2 of Article IV adopted by the people in 1972 shall, notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution, be entitled to retirement benefits and compensation as if the term of office had not been so reduced. [*Former Section 25, as renumbered June 8, 1976.*]

SEC. 7. [*Renumbered Section 4 June 8, 1976.*]

SEC. 8. [*Renumbered Section 21 of Article I and amended November 5, 1974.*]

SEC. 9. [*Repealed November 3, 1970.*]

SEC. 10. [*Repealed June 8, 1976.*]

SEC. 11. [*Repealed June 8, 1976.*]

SEC. 12. [*Repealed November 3, 1970.*]

SEC. 13. [*Repealed November 3, 1970.*]

SEC. 14. [*Repealed November 3, 1970.*]

SEC. 15. [*Repealed June 8, 1976.*]

SEC. 16. [*Repealed November 7, 1972.*]

SEC. 17. [*Repealed June 8, 1976.*]

SEC. 17½. [*Repealed June 8, 1976.*]

SEC. 18. [*Renumbered Section 8 of Article I and amended November 5, 1974.*]

SEC. 19. [*Repealed June 8, 1976.*]

SEC. 20. [*Repealed June 8, 1976.*]

SEC. 21. [*Repealed June 8, 1976.*]

SEC. 22. [*As adopted November 6, 1934, relating to Rate of Interest—Usury, repealed June 8, 1976.*]

**[Liquor Control]**

SEC. 22. The State of California, subject to the internal revenue laws of the United States, shall have the exclusive right and power to license and regulate the manufacture, sale, purchase, possession and transportation of alcoholic beverages within the State, and subject to the laws of the United States regulating commerce between foreign nations and among the states shall have the exclusive right and power to regulate the importation into and exportation from the State, of alcoholic beverages. In the exercise of these rights and powers, the Legislature shall not constitute the State or any agency thereof a manufacturer or seller of alcoholic beverages.

**[Licensed Premises—Types of Licenses]**

All alcoholic beverages may be bought, sold, served, consumed and otherwise disposed of in premises which shall be licensed as provided by the Legislature. In providing for the licensing of premises, the Legislature may provide for the issuance of, among other licenses, licenses for the following types of premises where the alcoholic beverages specified in the licenses may be sold and served for consumption upon the premises:

(a) For bona fide public eating places, as defined by the Legislature.

(b) For public premises in which food shall not be sold or served as in a bona fide public eating place, but upon which premises the Legislature may permit the sale or service of food products incidental to the sale and service of alcoholic beverages. No person under the age of 21 years shall be permitted to enter and remain in any such premises without lawful business therein.

(c) For public premises for the sale and service of beers alone.

(d) Under such conditions as the Legislature may impose, for railroad dining or club cars, passenger ships, common carriers by air, and bona fide clubs after such clubs have been lawfully operated for not less than one year.



*[Service or Sale to Minors]*

The sale, furnishing, giving, or causing to be sold, furnished, or giving away of any alcoholic beverage to any person under the age of 21 years is hereby prohibited, and no person shall sell, furnish, give, or cause to be sold, furnished, or given away any alcoholic beverage to any person under the age of 21 years, and no person under the age of 21 years shall purchase any alcoholic beverage.

*[Director of Alcoholic Beverage Control]*

The Director of Alcoholic Beverage Control shall be the head of the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, shall be appointed by the Governor subject to confirmation by a majority vote of all of the members elected to the Senate, and shall serve at the pleasure of the Governor. The director may be removed from office by the Governor, and the Legislature shall have the power, by a majority vote of all members elected to each house, to remove the director from office for dereliction of duty or corruption or incompetency. The director may appoint three persons who shall be exempt from civil service, in addition to the person he is authorized to appoint by Section 4 of Article XXIV.

*[Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control—Powers—Duties]*

The Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control shall have the exclusive power, except as herein provided and in accordance with laws enacted by the Legislature, to license the manufacture, importation and sale of alcoholic beverages in this State, and to collect license fees or occupation taxes on account thereof. The department shall have the power, in its discretion, to deny, suspend or revoke any specific alcoholic beverages license if it shall determine for good cause that the granting or continuance of such license would be contrary to public welfare or morals, or that a person seeking or holding a license has violated any law prohibiting conduct involving moral turpitude. It shall be unlawful for any person other than a licensee of said department to manufacture, import or sell alcoholic beverages in this State.

*[Alcoholic Beverage Control Appeals Board]*

The Alcoholic Beverage Control Appeals Board shall consist of three members appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by a majority vote of all of the members elected to the Senate. Each member, at the time of his initial appointment, shall be a resident of a different county from the one in which either of the other members resides. The members of the board may be removed from office by the Governor, and the Legislature shall have the power, by a majority vote of all members elected to each house, to remove any member from office for dereliction of duty or corruption or incompetency.

**[Appeals—Reviews—Reversals]**

When any person aggrieved thereby appeals from a decision of the department ordering any penalty assessment, issuing, denying, transferring, suspending or revoking any license for the manufacture, importation, or sale of alcoholic beverages, the board shall review the decision subject to such limitations as may be imposed by the Legislature. In such cases, the board shall not receive evidence in addition to that considered by the department. Review by the board of a decision of the department shall be limited to the questions whether the department has proceeded without or in excess of its jurisdiction, whether the department has proceeded in the manner required by law, whether the decision is supported by the findings, and whether the findings are supported by substantial evidence in the light of the whole record. In appeals where the board finds that there is relevant evidence which, in the exercise of reasonable diligence, could not have been produced or which was improperly excluded at the hearing before the department it may enter an order remanding the matter to the department for reconsideration in the light of such evidence. In all other appeals the board shall enter an order either affirming or reversing the decision of the department. When the order reverses the decision of the department, the board may direct the reconsideration of the matter in the light of its order and may direct the department to take such further action as is specially enjoined upon it by law, but the order shall not limit or control in any way the discretion vested by law in the department. Orders of the board shall be subject to judicial review upon petition of the director or any party aggrieved by such order.

**[Removal of Director or Board Members]**

A concurrent resolution for the removal of either the director or any member of the board may be introduced in the Legislature only if five Members of the Senate, or 10 Members of the Assembly, join as authors.

**[Licenses—Regulation—Fees]**

Until the Legislature shall otherwise provide, the privilege of keeping, buying, selling, serving, and otherwise disposing of alcoholic beverages in bona fide hotels, restaurants, cafes, cafeterias, railroad dining or club cars, passenger ships, and other public eating places, and in bona fide clubs after such clubs have been lawfully operated for not less than one year, and the privilege of keeping, buying, selling, serving, and otherwise disposing of beers on any premises open to the general public shall be licensed and regulated under the applicable provisions of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, insofar as the same are not inconsistent with the provisions hereof, and excepting that the license fee to be charged bona fide hotels, restaurants, cafes, cafeterias, railroad dining or club cars, passenger ships, and other public eating places, and any bona fide clubs after such clubs have been lawfully operated for not less than one year, for the privilege of keeping, buying, selling, or

otherwise disposing of alcoholic beverages, shall be the amounts prescribed as of the operative date hereof, subject to the power of the Legislature to change such fees.

The State Board of Equalization shall assess and collect such excise taxes as are or may be imposed by the Legislature on account of the manufacture, importation and sale of alcoholic beverages in this State.

The Legislature may authorize, subject to reasonable restrictions, the sale in retail stores of alcoholic beverages contained in the original packages, where such alcoholic beverages are not to be consumed on the premises where sold; and may provide for the issuance of all types of licenses necessary to carry on the activities referred to in the first paragraph of this section, including, but not limited to, licenses necessary for the manufacture, production, processing, importation, exportation, transportation, wholesaling, distribution, and sale of any and all kinds of alcoholic beverages.

The Legislature shall provide for apportioning the amounts collected for license fees or occupation taxes under the provisions hereof between the State and the cities, counties and cities and counties of the State, in such manner as the Legislature may deem proper.

All constitutional provisions and laws inconsistent with the provisions hereof are hereby repealed.

The provisions of this section shall be self-executing, but nothing herein shall prohibit the Legislature from enacting laws implementing and not inconsistent with such provisions.

This amendment shall become operative on January 1, 1957. [*As amended November 6, 1956.*]

[*State Colleges—Speaker, Member of Governing Body*]

SEC. 23. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution, the Speaker of the Assembly shall be an ex officio member, having equal rights and duties with the nonlegislative members, of any state agency created by the Legislature in the field of public higher education which is charged with the management, administration, and control of the State College System of California. [*New section adopted November 3, 1970.*]

SEC. 24. [*Renumbered Section 5 June 8, 1976.*]

SEC. 25. [*Renumbered Section 6 June 8, 1976.*]

ARTICLE XXI. [*Repealed November 7, 1972. See Article XXI below.*]

ARTICLE XXI\*

REAPPORTIONMENT OF SENATE, ASSEMBLY, CONGRESSIONAL, AND  
BOARD OF EQUALIZATION DISTRICTS

[*Reapportionment Following National Census*]

SECTION 1. In the year following the year in which the national census is taken under the direction of Congress at the beginning of each decade, the Legislature shall adjust the boundary lines of the Senatorial, Assembly, Congressional, and Board of Equalization districts in conformance with the following standards:

[*Standards*]

(a) Each member of the Senate, Assembly, Congress, and the Board of Equalization shall be elected from a single-member district.

(b) The population of all districts of a particular type shall be reasonably equal.

(c) Every district shall be contiguous.

(d) Districts of each type shall be numbered consecutively commencing at the northern boundary of the state and ending at the southern boundary.

(e) The geographical integrity of any city, county, or city and county, or of any geographical region shall be respected to the extent possible without violating the requirements of any other subdivision of this section. [New section adopted June 3, 1980.]

ARTICLE XXII. [*Repealed June 6, 1972.*]

ARTICLE XXIII. [*Repealed June 8, 1976.*]

ARTICLE XXIV. [*Repealed June 8, 1976.*]

ARTICLE XXV. [*Repealed November 8, 1949. Initiative measure.*]

ARTICLE XXVI. [*Renumbered Article XIX June 8, 1976.*]

ARTICLE XXVII. [*Repealed November 3, 1970.*]

\* New Article XXI adopted June 3, 1980.

## ARTICLE XXVIII. [Repealed November 5, 1974.]

## ARTICLE XXXIV\*

## PUBLIC HOUSING PROJECT LAW

**[Approval of Low Rent Housing Projects by Electors]**

SECTION 1. No low rent housing project shall hereafter be developed, constructed, or acquired in any manner by any state public body until, a majority of the qualified electors of the city, town or county, as the case may be, in which it is proposed to develop, construct, or acquire the same, voting upon such issue, approve such project by voting in favor thereof at an election to be held for that purpose, or at any general or special election.

**[“Low Rent Housing Project”]**

For the purposes of this article the term “low rent housing project” shall mean any development composed of urban or rural dwellings, apartments or other living accommodations for persons of low income, financed in whole or in part by the Federal Government or a state public body or to which the Federal Government or a state public body extends assistance by supplying all or part of the labor, by guaranteeing the payment of liens, or otherwise. For the purposes of this article only there shall be excluded from the term “low rent housing project” any such project where there shall be in existence on the effective date hereof, a contract for financial assistance between any state public body and the Federal Government in respect to such project.

**[“Persons of Low Income”]**

For the purposes of this article only “persons of low income” shall mean persons or families who lack the amount of income which is necessary (as determined by the state public body developing, constructing, or acquiring the housing project) to enable them, without financial assistance, to live in decent, safe and sanitary dwellings, without overcrowding.

**[“State Public Body”]**

For the purposes of this article the term “state public body” shall mean this State, or any city, city and county, county, district, authority, agency, or any other subdivision or public body of this State.

**[“Federal Government”]**

For the purposes of this article the term “Federal Government” shall mean the United States of America, or any agency or instrumentality, corporate or otherwise, of the United States of America. [*New section adopted November 7, 1950. Initiative measure.*]

\* New article adopted November 7, 1950. Initiative measure.

**[Self-executing Provisions]**

SEC. 2. The provisions of this article shall be self-executing but legislation not in conflict herewith may be enacted to facilitate its operation. *[New section adopted November 7, 1950. Initiative measure.]*

**[Constitutionality of Article]**

SEC. 3. If any portion, section or clause of this article, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance, shall for any reason be declared unconstitutional or held invalid, the remainder of this article, or the application of such portion, section or clause to other persons or circumstances, shall not be affected thereby. *[New section adopted November 7, 1950. Initiative measure.]*

**[Scope of Article]**

SEC. 4. The provisions of this article shall supersede all provisions of this Constitution and laws enacted thereunder in conflict therewith. *[New section adopted November 7, 1950. Initiative measure.]*