

1953
LEGISLATIVE
MANUAL



STATE OF WASHINGTON

Joint Rules, Rules of the Senate

AND

Rules of the House

OF THE

State Legislature of Washington

TOGETHER WITH THE

**Constitution of the U. S., Enabling Act, State
Constitution and Amendments, Members of
Congress, Supreme Court, State Officers,
Boards, Commissions and Members
of the Legislature**



SESSION OF 1953

EMMETT T. ANDERSON, <i>Lieutenant Governor.</i>	R. MORT FRAYN, <i>Speaker of the House.</i>
VICTOR ZEDNICK, <i>President Pro Tem.</i>	WILLIAM S. HOWARD, <i>Chief Clerk, House.</i>
HERBERT H. SIELER, <i>Secretary of the Senate.</i>	
JOHN A. BUCK, <i>Sergeant-at-Arms, Senate.</i>	J. M. DAWLEY, <i>Sergeant-at-Arms, House.</i>

Olympia, Wash.,
February 15, 1953.

This manual is printed pursuant to directions contained in Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 5, as adopted by the Thirty-Third Regular Legislative Session; which resolution instructs that all members of the Senate and House, the assistant clerks and elective state officers be supplied with flexible red morocco leather bound copies and that a further supply be printed and published in cloth binding.

Said resolution further provides for copies of the manual, excluding the United States Constitution and the State Constitution, to be printed and bound in paper covers for distribution to schools, institutions of higher learning and to others interested.

HERBERT H. SIELER,
Secretary of the Senate.

119091 ✓

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Authority for Printing Manual.....	2
Constitution of the United States.....	5
Preamble	7
Text of United States Constitution.....	7
Amendments to the Constitution of the U. S..	19
Enabling Act	26
State Constitution	37
Amendments to State Constitution.....	83
Index to State Constitution.....	100
Joint Rules	163
Index to Joint Rules.....	174
Senate Rules	177
Index to Senate Rules.....	199
Senate Roster	206
Senate Standing Committees.....	213
Senate Individual Committees.....	215
Votes Necessary on House Action.....	221
House Rules	223
Index to House Rules.....	251
House Roster	258
House Standing Committees.....	271
Individual Committee Assignments.....	274
Members of the U. S. Congress.....	280
State Officers (executive).....	280
Administrative Code Departments.....	281
State Boards and Commissions... ..	282
State Institutions	283
Supreme and Superior Court Judges.....	285
County Population Statistics.....	287
County Officers	289
Members of the Press.....	301

May 23 '53
State Library - Gift

OLYMPIA
STATE PRINTING PLANT
1953

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

ARTICLE I

Section 1. Legislative powers; in whom vested.

Sec. 2. House of Representatives, how and by whom chosen—Qualifications of a Representative—Representatives and direct taxes, how apportioned—Census—Vacancies to be filled—Power of choosing officers, and of impeachment.

Sec. 3. Senators, how and by whom chosen—How classified—State Executive to make temporary appointments, in case, etc.—Qualifications of a Senator—President of the Senate, his right to vote—President pro tem, and other officers of Senate, how chosen—Power to try impeachment—When President is tried, Chief Justice to preside—Sentence.

Sec. 4. Times, etc., of holding elections, how prescribed—One session in each year.

Sec. 5. Membership — Quorum — Adjournments — Rules—Power to punish or expel—Journal—Time of adjournment limited, unless, etc.

Sec. 6. Compensation — Privileges — Disqualification in certain cases.

Sec. 7. House to originate all revenue bills—Veto—Bill may be passed by two-thirds of each house notwithstanding, etc.—Bill not returned in ten days—Provisions as to all orders, etc., except, etc.

Sec. 8. Powers of Congress.

Sec. 9. Provision as to migration or importation of certain persons—Habeas Corpus—Bills of attainder, etc.—Taxes, how apportioned—No export duty—No commercial preference—No money drawn from treasury, unless, etc.—No titular nobility—Officers not to receive presents, unless, etc.

Sec. 10. States prohibited from the exercise of certain powers.

ARTICLE II

Section 1. President; his term of office—Electors of President; number and how appointed—Electors to vote on same day—Qualification of President—On whom his duties devolve in case of his removal, death, etc.—President's compensation—His oath.

Sec. 2. President to be commander-in-chief—He may require opinion of, etc., and may pardon—Treaty-making power—Nomination of certain officers—When President may fill vacancies.

Sec. 3. President shall communicate to Congress—He may convene and adjourn Congress, in case, etc., shall receive ambassadors, execute laws, and commission officers.

Sec. 4. All civil offices forfeited for certain crimes.

ARTICLE III

Section 1. Judicial power—Tenure—Compensation.

Sec. 2. Judicial power; to what cases it extends—Original jurisdiction of Supreme Court—Appellate—Trial by jury, except, etc.—Trial where.

Sec. 3. Treason defined—Proof of—Punishment of.

ARTICLE IV

Section 1. Each State to give credit to the public acts, etc., of every other State.

Sec. 2. Privileges of citizens of each State—Fugitives from justice to be delivered up—Persons held to service having escaped, to be delivered up.

Sec. 3. Admission of new States—Power of Congress over territory and other property.

Sec. 4. Republican form of government guaranteed—Each State to be protected.

ARTICLE V

Constitution; how amended—Proviso.

ARTICLE VI

Certain debts, etc., adopted—Supremacy of Constitution, treaties, and laws of the United States—Oath to support Constitution, by whom taken—No religious test.

ARTICLE VII

What ratification shall establish Constitution.

AMENDMENTS

- I. Religious establishments prohibited—Freedom of speech, of the press, and right to petition.
- II. Right to keep and bear arms.
- III. No soldier to be quartered in any house, unless, etc.
- IV. Right of search and seizure regulated.
- V. Provisions concerning prosecutions, trial and punishment—Private property not to be taken for public use, without, etc.
- VI. Further provisions respecting criminal prosecutions.
- VII. Right of trial by jury secured.
- VIII. Excessive bail or fines and cruel punishments prohibited.
- IX. Rule of construction.
- X. Same subject.
- XI. Same subject.
- XII. Manner of choosing President and Vice-president.
- XIII. Slavery abolished.
- XIV. Citizenship.
- XV. Right of suffrage.
- XVI. Income tax.
- XVII. Direct election of senators.
- XVIII. National prohibition.

- XIX. Woman suffrage.
- XX. Lame Duck.
- XXI. Repealing the XVIII amendment.
- XXII. Terms of office of President.

PREAMBLE

We, the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I

Section 1

1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives.

Section 2

1. The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states; and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature.

2. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand; but each State shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three; Massachusetts, eight; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, one; Connecticut, five; New York, six; New Jersey, four; Pennsylvania, eight; Delaware, one; Maryland, six; Virginia, ten; North Carolina, five; South Carolina, five; and Georgia, three.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Section 3

1. The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

4. The vice-president of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

5. The senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president pro tempore, in the absence of the vice-president, or when he shall exercise the office of president of the United States.

6. The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the president of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

Section 4

1. The times, place, and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof; but the congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

2. The congress shall assemble at least once in every year; and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.*

* Article XX.

Section 5

1. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

2. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

3. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither house, during the session of congress, shall without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Section 6

1. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No senator or representative shall during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

Section 7

1. All bills for raising revenues shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate shall, before it become a law, be presented to the president of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated; who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such consideration, two-thirds of the house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and, if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become

a law. But in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days (Sunday excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the president of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him; or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Section 8

The congress shall have power:

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises; to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.

4. To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

7. To establish post-offices and post-roads.

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court; to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations.

10. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

11. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

12. To provide and maintain a navy.

13. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

14. To provide for calling forth the militia to exe-

cute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions.

15. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress.

16. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance by congress, become the seat of government of the United States; and to exercise like authority over all places purchased, by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings; and

17. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Section 9

1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight; but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

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

3. No bill of attainder, or ex post facto law shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinafter directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

6. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by laws; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

Section 10

1. No State shall enter into any treaty alliance or confederation, grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports or exports shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States, and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in times of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II

Section 1

1. The executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years; and, together with the vice-president chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the State may be entitled in the congress, but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

3. (The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall in the presence of the senate and the house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose by ballot, one of them for president; and if no person have a majority, then, from the five highest on the list, the said house shall in like manner, choose the president. But in choosing the

president, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the vice-president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the vice-president.)*

4. The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person, except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

6. In case of the removal of the president from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice-president; and the congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the president and vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.

7. The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

8. Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States; and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States."

Section 2

1. The president shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States. He may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for

* This paragraph has been superseded and annulled by the 12th amendment.

offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate shall appoint, ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper, in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Section 3

1. He shall, from time to time, give to the congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper. He shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Section 4

1. The president, vice-president, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III

Section 1

1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Section 2

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime juris-

dition; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may by law have directed.

Section 3

1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV

Section 1

1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State; and the congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Section 2

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

Section 3

1. New States may be admitted by the congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the congress.

2. The congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Section 4

1. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V

1. The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution; or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the congress; provided that no amendment, which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article, and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

ARTICLE VI

1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution as under the confederation.

2. This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be

bound by oath or affirmation to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII

1. The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,
President, and Deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire

John Langdon, Nicholas Gilman.

Massachusetts

Nathaniel Gorman, Rufus King.

Connecticut

Wm. Saml. Johnson, Roger Sherman.

New York

Alexander Hamilton.

New Jersey

Wil. Livingston, Wm. Paterson.
David Brearley, Jona. Dayton.

Pennsylvania

B. Franklin, Thomas Mifflin,
Robt. Morris, Geo. Clymer,
Thomas Fitzsimmons, Jared Ingersoll,
James Wilson, Gouv. Morris.

Delaware

Geo. Read, Richard Bassett,
John Dickinson, Gunning Bedford, Jr.
Jaco. Broom,

Maryland

James McHenry, Dan of St. Thos. Jenifer.
Danl. Carroll,

Virginia

John Blair, James Madison, Jr.

North Carolina

Wm. Blount,
Hu. Williamson,

Richd. Dobbs Spaight.

South Carolina

J. Rutledge,
Charles Pinckney,

Charles Cotesworth
Pinckney,
Pierce Butler.

Georgia

William Few,
Attest:

Abr. Baldwin.

WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

The following amendments were proposed at the first session of the first congress of the United States, which was begun and held at the city of New York on the 4th day of March, 1789, and were adopted by the requisite number of States. Laws of the U. S., vol. 1, page 82.

(The following preamble and resolution preceded the original proposition of the amendments, and as they have been supposed to have an important bearing on the construction of those amendments, they are here inserted. They will be found in the journals of the first session of the first congress.)

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

**Begun and held at the city of New York, on
Wednesday, the 4th day of March, 1789**

The conventions of a number of states having, at the time of their adopting the constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added, and as extending the ground of public confidence in the government will best insure the beneficent ends of its institution:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, two-thirds of both houses concurring, that the following articles be proposed to the legislatures of the several States, as amendments to the constitution of the United States; all or any of which articles, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of said constitution, namely:

ARTICLE I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV

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

ARTICLE V

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb, nor shall he be compelled in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law; and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.*

ARTICLE VIII

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

ARTICLE IX

The enumeration in the constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X

The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States,

* This affects only United States courts.

are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

(The following amendment was proposed at the second session of the third congress. It is printed in the Laws of the United States, vol. 1, p. 73, as article 11.)

ARTICLE XI

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

(The three following sections were proposed as amendments at the first session of the eighth congress. They are printed in the Laws of the United States as article 12.)

ARTICLE XII

1. The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for president and vice-president, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. They shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots persons voted for as vice-president; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each; which lists they shall sign and certify and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for president shall be president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.*

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president shall be the vice-president if such

* Article XX.

number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the senate shall choose the vice-president. A quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII

Section 1

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV

Section 1

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for president and vice-president of the United States, representatives in congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section 3

No person shall be a senator or representative in congress, or elector of president and vice-president, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United

States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

Section 4

The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5

The congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV

Section 1

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2

The congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XVI

The congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

ARTICLE XVII

(In lieu of the first paragraph of section 3 of article 1 of the constitution of the United States and in lieu of so much of paragraph 2 of the same section as relates to the filling of vacancies.)

Section 1

The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature.

Section 2

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

Section 3

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the constitution.

ARTICLE XVIII**Section 1**

After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from, the United States, and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

Section 2

The congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIX**Section 1**

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Section 2

Congress shall have power by appropriate legislation to enforce the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XX**Section 1**

The terms of the President and Vice-President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3rd day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

Section 2

The congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3rd day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 3

If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice-President elect shall become President. If a

President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice-President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice-President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice-President shall have qualified.

Section 4

The congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice-President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

Section 5

Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

ARTICLE XXI

Section 1. The Eighteenth Article of Amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. The transportation or importation into any State, Territory or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

ARTICLE XXII

Terms of Office of President. No person shall be elected to the office of president more than twice, and no person who held the office of president, or acted as president, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected president, shall be elected to the office of president more than once. But this article shall not apply to any person holding the office of president when this article was proposed by the congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of president, or acting as president, during the term within which this article becomes operative from holding the office of president or acting as president during the remainder of such term.

ENABLING ACT

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE DIVISION OF DAKOTA INTO TWO STATES AND TO ENABLE THE PEOPLE OF NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, MONTANA, AND WASHINGTON TO FORM CONSTITUTIONS AND STATE GOVERNMENTS AND TO BE ADMITTED INTO THE UNION ON AN EQUAL FOOTING WITH THE ORIGINAL STATES, AND TO MAKE DONATIONS OF PUBLIC LANDS TO SUCH STATES.

(Approved February 22, 1889.)

[25 U. S. Statutes at large, c 180, p 676.]

Section 1. Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the inhabitants of all that part of the area of the United States now constituting the Territories of Dakota, Montana, and Washington, as at present described, may become the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Washington, respectively, as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. The area comprising the Territory of Dakota shall, for the purposes of this act, be divided on the line of the seventh standard parallel produced due west to the western boundary of said Territory; and the delegates elected as hereinafter provided to the constitutional convention in districts north of said parallel shall assemble in convention, at the time prescribed in this act, at the city of Bismarck; and the delegates elected in districts south of said parallel shall, at the same time, assemble in convention at the city of Sioux Falls.

Sec. 3. That all persons who are qualified by the laws of said Territories to vote for representatives to the legislative assemblies thereof, are hereby authorized to vote for and choose delegates to form conventions in said proposed states; and the qualifications for delegates to such convention shall be such as by the laws of said Territories, respectively, persons are required to possess to be eligible to the legislative assemblies thereof; and the aforesaid delegates to form said conventions shall be apportioned within the limits of the proposed states, in such districts as may be established as herein provided, in proportion to the population in each of such counties and districts, as near as may be, to be ascertained at the time of making said apportionments by the persons hereinafter authorized to make the same, from the best information obtainable, in each of which districts three delegates shall be elected, but no elector shall vote for more than two persons for delegates to such conventions; that said apportionments shall be made by the governor, the chief justice, and the secretary of said Territories; and the governors of said Territories shall, by proclamation, order an election of the delegates aforesaid in each of said proposed states, to be held on the Tuesday after the second Monday in May, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, which proclamation shall be issued on the fifteenth

day of April, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine: and such election shall be conducted, the returns made, the result ascertained, and the certificates to persons elected to such convention issued in the same manner as is prescribed by the laws of said Territories regulating elections therein for delegates to congress; and the number of votes cast for delegates in each precinct shall also be returned. The number of delegates to said conventions, respectively, shall be seventy-five; and all persons resident in said proposed states, who are qualified voters of said Territories as herein provided, shall be entitled to vote upon the election of delegates, and under such rules and regulations as said conventions may prescribe, not in conflict with this act, upon the ratification or rejection of the constitutions.

Sec. 4. That the delegates to the conventions elected as provided for in this act shall meet at the seat of government of each of said Territories, except the delegates elected in South Dakota, who shall meet at the city of Sioux Falls, on the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and after organization, shall declare, on behalf of the people of said proposed states, that they adopt the Constitution of the United States; whereupon the said conventions shall be, and are hereby, authorized to form constitutions and state governments, for said proposed states respectively. The constitutions shall be republican in form, and make no distinction in civil or political rights on account of race or color, except as to Indians not taxed, and not be repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and the principles of the Declaration of Independence. And said conventions shall provide, by ordinances irrevocable without the consent of the United States, and the people of said states:—

First. That the perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured and that no inhabitant of said states shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship.

Second. That the people inhabiting said proposed states do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated public lands lying within the boundaries thereof, and to all lands lying within said limits owned or held by any Indian or Indian tribes; and that until the title thereto shall have been extinguished by the United States, the same shall be and remain subject to the disposition of the United States, and said Indian lands shall remain under the absolute jurisdiction and control of the congress of the United States; that the lands belonging to citizens of the United States residing without the said state shall never be taxed at a higher rate than the lands belonging to residents thereof; that no taxes shall be imposed by the states on lands or property therein belonging to or which may hereafter be purchased by the United States or reserved for its use. But nothing herein, or in the ordinances herein provided for, shall preclude the said states from taxing as other lands are taxed any lands owned or held by any Indian who has severed his tribal

relations, and has obtained from the United States or from any person a title thereto by patent or other grant, save and except such lands as have been or may be granted to any Indian or Indians under any act of congress containing a provision exempting the lands thus granted from taxation; but said ordinances shall provide that all such lands shall be exempt from taxation by said states so long and to such extent as such act of congress may prescribe.

Third. That the debts and liabilities of said Territories shall be assumed and paid by said states, respectively.

Fourth. That provision shall be made for the establishment and maintenance of systems of public schools, which shall be open to all the children of said states, and free from sectarian control.

Sec. 5. That the convention which shall assemble at Bismarck shall form a constitution and state government for a state to be known as North Dakota, and the convention which shall assemble at Sioux Falls shall form a constitution and state government for a state to be known as South Dakota: *Provided*, That at the election for delegates to the constitutional convention in South Dakota, as hereinbefore provided, each elector may have written or printed on his ballot the words "For the Sioux Falls constitution," or the words "Against the Sioux Falls constitution," and the votes on this question shall be returned and canvassed in the same manner as for the election provided for in section three of this act; and if a majority of all votes cast on this question shall be "For the Sioux Falls constitution" it shall be the duty of the convention which may assemble at Sioux Falls as herein provided, to resubmit to the people of South Dakota, for ratification or rejection at the election hereinafter provided for in this act, the constitution framed at Sioux Falls and adopted November third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and also the articles and propositions separately submitted at that election, including the question of locating the temporary seat of government, with such changes only as relate to the name and boundary of the proposed state, to the reapportionment of the judicial and legislative districts, and such amendments as may be necessary in order to comply with the provisions of this act; and if a majority of the votes cast on the ratification or rejection of the constitution shall be for the constitution irrespective of the articles separately submitted, the state of South Dakota shall be admitted as a state in the Union under said constitution as hereinafter provided; but the archives, records, and books of the Territory of Dakota shall remain at Bismarck, the capital of North Dakota, until an agreement in reference thereto is reached by said states. But if at the election for delegates to the constitutional convention in South Dakota a majority of all the votes cast at that election shall be "Against the Sioux Falls constitution," then and in that event it shall be the duty of the convention which will assemble at the city of Sioux Falls on the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, to proceed to form a constitution and state

government as provided in this act the same as if that question had not been submitted to a vote of the people of South Dakota.

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the constitutional convention of North Dakota and South Dakota to appoint a joint commission, to be composed of not less than three members of each convention, whose duty it shall be to assemble at Bismarck, the present seat of government of said Territory, and agree upon an equitable division of all property belonging to the Territory of Dakota, the disposition of all public records, and also adjust and agree upon the amount of the debts and liabilities of the Territory, which shall be assumed and paid by each of the proposed states of North Dakota and South Dakota; and the agreement reached respecting the territorial debts and liabilities shall be incorporated in the respective constitutions, and each of said states shall obligate itself to pay its proportion of such debts and liabilities the same as if they had been created by such states respectively.

Sec. 7. If the constitutions formed for both North Dakota and South Dakota shall be rejected by the people at the elections for the ratification or rejection of their respective constitutions as provided for in this act, the Territorial government of Dakota shall continue in existence the same as if this act had not been passed. But if the constitution formed for either North Dakota or South Dakota shall be rejected by the people, that part of the territory so rejecting its proposed constitution shall continue under the territorial government of the present Territory of Dakota, but shall, after the state adopting its constitution is admitted into the Union, be called by the name of the Territory of North Dakota or South Dakota, as the case may be: *Provided*, That if either of the proposed states provided for in this act shall reject the constitution which may be submitted for ratification or rejection at the election provided therefor, the governor of the territory in which such proposed constitution was rejected shall issue his proclamation reconvening the delegates elected to the convention which formed such rejection constitution, fixing the time and place at which said delegates shall assemble; and when so assembled they shall proceed to form another constitution, or to amend the rejected constitution, and shall submit such new constitution or amended constitution to the people of the proposed state for ratification or rejection, at such time as said convention may determine; and all the provisions of this act, so far as applicable, shall apply to such convention so reassembled and to the constitution which may be formed, its ratification or rejection, and to the admission of the proposed state.

Sec. 8. That the constitutional convention which may assemble in South Dakota shall provide by ordinance for resubmitting the Sioux Falls Constitution of eighteen hundred and eighty-five, after having amended the same as provided in section five of this act, to the people of

South Dakota for ratification or rejection at an election to be held therein on the first Tuesday in October, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine; but if said constitutional convention is authorized and required to form a new constitution for South Dakota it shall provide for submitting the same in like manner to the people of South Dakota for ratification or rejection at an election to be held in said proposed state on the said first Tuesday in October. And the constitutional conventions which may assemble in North Dakota, Montana, and Washington shall provide in like manner for submitting the constitutions formed by them to the people of said proposed states, respectively, for ratification or rejection at elections to be held in said proposed states on said first Tuesday in October; at the elections provided for in this section, the qualified voters of said proposed states shall vote directly for or against the proposed constitutions, and for or against any articles or propositions separately submitted. The returns of said elections shall be made to the secretary of each of said Territories, who with the governor and chief justice thereof, or any two of them, shall canvass the same; and if a majority of the legal votes cast shall be for the constitution the governor shall certify the result to the president of the United States, together with a statement of the votes cast thereon and upon separate articles or propositions, and a copy of said constitution, articles, propositions, and ordinances. And if the constitutions and governments of said proposed states are republican in form, and if all the provisions of this act have been complied with in the formation thereof, it shall be the duty of the president of the United States to issue his proclamation announcing the result of the election in each, and thereupon the proposed states which have adopted constitutions and formed state governments as herein provided shall be deemed admitted by congress into the Union under and by virtue of this act on an equal footing with the original states from and after the date of said proclamation.

Sec. 9. That until the next general census, or until otherwise provided by law, said states shall be entitled to one representative in the house of representatives of the United States, except South Dakota, which shall be entitled to two; and the representatives to the fifty-first congress, together with the governors and other officers provided for in said constitutions, may be elected on the same day of the election for the ratification or rejection of the constitutions; and until said state officers are elected and qualified under the provisions of each constitution and the states, respectively, are admitted into the Union, the Territorial officers shall continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices in each of said Territories.

Sec. 10. That upon the admission of each of said states into the Union sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in every township of said proposed states, and where such sections, or any parts thereof, have been sold or otherwise disposed of by or under the authority of any act of congress, other lands equivalent thereto, in legal

subdivisions of not less than one-quarter section, and as contiguous as may be to the section in lieu of which the same is taken, are hereby granted to said states for the support of common schools, such indemnity lands to be selected within said states in such manner as the legislature may provide, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections embraced in permanent reservations for national purposes shall not, at any time, be subject to the grants nor to the indemnity provisions of this act, nor shall any lands embraced in Indian, military, or other reservations of any character be subject to the grants or to the indemnity provisions of this act until the reservation shall have been extinguished and such lands be restored to, and become a part of, the public domain.

Sec. 11. That all lands herein granted for educational purposes shall be disposed of only at public sale, and at a price not less than ten dollars per acre, the proceeds to constitute a permanent school fund, the interest of which only shall be expended in the support of said schools. But said lands may, under such regulations as the legislatures shall prescribe, be leased for periods of not more than five years, in quantities not exceeding one section to any one person or company; and such land shall not be subject to pre-emption, homestead entry, or any other entry under the land laws of the United States, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, but shall be reserved for school purposes only.

Sec. 12. That upon the admission of each of said states into the Union, in accordance with the provisions of this act, fifty sections of the unappropriated public lands within said states, to be selected and located in legal subdivisions as provided in section ten of this act, shall be, and are hereby, granted to said states for the purpose of erecting public buildings at the capital of said states for legislative, executive, and judicial purposes.

Sec. 13. That five per centum of the proceeds of the sales of public lands lying within said states which shall be sold by the United States subsequent to the admission of said states into the Union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to the said states, to be used as a permanent fund, the interest of which only shall be expended for the support of common schools within the said states, respectively.

Sec. 14. That the lands granted to the Territories of Dakota and Montana by the act of February eighteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, entitled "An act to grant lands to Dakota, Montana, Arizona, Idaho, and Wyoming for university purposes," are hereby vested in the states of South Dakota, North Dakota, and Montana, respectively, if such states are admitted into the Union, as provided in this act, to the extent of the full quantity of seventy-two sections to each of said states, and any portion of said lands that may not have been selected by either of said Territories of Dakota or Montana may be selected by the respective states aforesaid;

but said act of February eighteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-one shall be so amended as to provide that none of said lands shall be sold for less than ten dollars per acre, and the proceeds shall constitute a permanent fund to be safely invested and held by said states severally, and the income thereof be used exclusively for university purposes. And such quantity of the lands authorized by the fourth section of the act of July seven-teenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, to be reserved for university purposes in the Territory of Washington, as, together with the lands confirmed to the vendees of the Territory by the act of March fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, will make the full quantity of seventy-two entire sections, are hereby granted in like manner to the State of Washington for the purposes of a university in said state. None of the lands granted in this section shall be sold at less than ten dollars per acre; but said lands may be leased in the same manner as provided in section eleven of this act. The schools, colleges, and universities provided for in this act shall forever remain under the exclusive control of the said states, respectively, and no part of the proceeds arising from the sale or disposal of any lands herein granted for educational purposes shall be used for the support of any sectarian or denominational school, college, or university. The section of land granted by the act of June sixteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, to the Territory of Dakota, for an asylum for the insane shall, upon the admission of said State of South Dakota into the Union, become the property of said state.

Sec. 15. That so much of the lands belonging to the United States as have been acquired and set apart for the purpose mentioned in "An Act appropriating money for the erection of a penitentiary in the Territory of Dakota," approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, together with the buildings thereon, be, and the same is hereby, granted, together with any unexpended balances of the moneys appropriated therefor by said act, to the said State of South Dakota, for the purposes therein designated; and the states of North Dakota, and Washington shall, respectively, have like grants for the same purpose, and subject to like terms and conditions as provided in said act of March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, for the Territory of Dakota. The penitentiary at Deer Lodge City, Montana, and all lands connected therewith and set apart and reserved therefor, are hereby granted to the State of Montana.

Sec. 16. That ninety thousand acres of land, to be selected and located as provided in section ten of this act, are hereby granted to each of said states, except to the State of South Dakota, to which one hundred and twenty thousand acres are granted, for the use and support of agricultural colleges in said states, as provided in the acts of congress making donations of lands for such purpose.

Sec. 17. That in lieu of the grant of land for purposes of internal improvement made to new states by the

eighth section of the act of September fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-one, which act is hereby repealed as to the states provided for by this act, and in lieu of any claim or demand by the said states, or either of them, under the act of September twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty, and section 2479 of the Revised Statutes, making a grant of swamp and overflowed lands to certain states, which grant it is hereby declared is not extended to the states provided for in this act, and in lieu of any grant of saline lands to said states, the following grants of land are hereby made, to wit:

To the State of South Dakota: For the school of mines, forty thousand acres; for the reform school, forty thousand acres; for the deaf and dumb asylum, forty thousand acres; for the agricultural college, forty thousand acres; for the university, forty thousand acres; for state normal schools, eighty thousand acres; for public buildings at the capital of said state, fifty thousand acres, and for such other educational and charitable purposes as the legislature of said state may determine, one hundred and seventy thousand acres; in all five hundred thousand acres.

To the State of North Dakota: a like quantity of land as is in this section granted to the State of South Dakota, and to be for like purposes, and in like proportion as far as practicable.

To the State of Montana: For the establishment and maintenance of a school of mines, one hundred thousand acres; for state normal schools, one hundred thousand acres; for agricultural colleges, in addition to the grant hereinbefore made for that purpose, fifty thousand acres; for the establishment of a state reform school, fifty thousand acres; for the establishment of a deaf and dumb asylum, fifty thousand acres; for public buildings at the capital of the state, in addition to the grant hereinbefore made for that purpose, one hundred and fifty thousand acres.

To the State of Washington: For the establishment and maintenance of a scientific school, one hundred thousand acres; for state normal schools, one hundred thousand acres; for public buildings at the state capital, in addition to the grant hereinbefore made for that purpose, one hundred thousand acres; for state charitable, educational, penal, and reformatory institutions, two hundred thousand acres.

That the states provided for in this act shall not be entitled to any further or other grants of land for any purpose than as expressly provided in this act. And the lands granted by this section shall be held, appropriated, and disposed of exclusively for the purposes herein mentioned, in such manner as the legislatures of the respective states may severally provide.

Sec. 18. That all mineral lands shall be exempted from the grants made by this act. But if sections sixteen and thirty-six, or any subdivisions or portion of any smallest subdivision thereof in any township shall be found by the Department of the Interior to be mineral lands, said states are hereby authorized and empowered to select, in legal subdivisions, an equal quantity of

other unappropriated lands in said states, in lieu thereof, for the use and the benefit of the common schools of said states.

Sec. 19. That all lands granted in quantity or as indemnity by this act shall be selected, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, from the surveyed, unreserved, and unappropriated public lands of the United States within the limits of the respective states entitled thereto. And there shall be deducted from the number of acres of land donated by this act for specific objects to said states the number of acres in each heretofore donated by congress to said Territories for similar objects.

Sec. 20. That the sum of twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to each of said Territories for defraying the expenses of the said conventions, except to Dakota, for which the sum of forty thousand dollars is so appropriated, twenty thousand dollars each for South Dakota and North Dakota, and for the payment of the members thereof, under the same rules and regulations and at the same rates as are now provided by law for the payment of the territorial legislatures. Any money hereby appropriated not necessary for such purpose shall be covered into the treasury of the United States.

Sec. 21. That each of said states, when admitted as aforesaid, shall constitute one judicial district, the names thereof to be the same as the names of the states, respectively; and the circuit and district courts therefor shall be held at the capital of such state for the time being, and each of said districts shall, for judicial purposes, until otherwise provided, be attached to the eighth judicial circuit, except Washington and Montana, which shall be attached to the ninth judicial circuit. There shall be appointed for each of said districts one district judge, one United States attorney, and one United States marshal. The judge of each of said districts shall receive a yearly salary of three thousand five hundred dollars, payable in four equal installments, on the first days of January, April, July, and October of each year, and shall reside in the district. There shall be appointed clerks of said courts in each district, who shall keep their offices at the capital of said state. The regular terms of said courts shall be held in each district, at the place aforesaid, on the first Monday in April and the first Monday in November of each year, and only one grand jury and one petit jury shall be summoned in both said circuit and district courts. The circuit and district courts for each of said districts, and the judges thereof, respectively, shall possess the same powers and jurisdiction, and perform the same duties required to be performed by the other circuit and district courts and judges of the United States, and shall be governed by the same laws and regulations. The marshal, district attorney, and clerks of the circuit and district courts of each of said districts, and all other officers and persons per-

forming duties in the administration of justice therein, shall severally possess the powers and perform the duties lawfully possessed and required to be performed by similar officers in other districts of the United States; and shall, for the services they may perform, receive the fees and compensation allowed by law to other similar officers and persons performing similar duties in the State of Nebraska.

Sec. 22. That all cases of appeal or writ of error heretofore prosecuted and now pending in the supreme court of the United States upon any record from the supreme court of either of the Territories mentioned in this act, or that may hereafter lawfully be prosecuted upon any record from either of said courts may be heard and determined by said supreme court of the United States. And the mandate of execution or of further proceedings shall be directed by the supreme court of the United States to the circuit or district court hereby established within the state succeeding the territory from which such record is or may be pending, or to the supreme court of such state, as the nature of the case may require: *Provided*, That the mandate of execution or of further proceedings shall, in cases arising in the Territory of Dakota, be directed by the supreme court of the United States to the circuit or district court of the district of South Dakota, or to the supreme court of the State of South Dakota, or to the circuit or district court of the district of North Dakota, or to the supreme court of the State of North Dakota, or to the supreme court of the Territory of North Dakota, as the nature of the case may require. And each of the circuit, district, and state courts, herein named, shall, respectively, be the successor of the supreme court of the Territory, as to all such cases arising within the limits embraced within the jurisdiction of such courts respectively with full power to proceed with the same, and award mesne or final process therein; and that from all judgments and decrees of the supreme court of either of the Territories mentioned in this act, in any case arising within the limits of any of the proposed states prior to admission, the parties to such judgment shall have the same right to prosecute appeals and writs of error to the supreme court of the United States as they shall have had by law prior to the admission of said state into the Union.

Sec. 23. That in respect to all cases, proceedings, and matters now pending in the supreme or district courts of either of the Territories mentioned in this act at the time of the admission into the Union of either of the states mentioned in this act, and arising within the limits of any such state, whereof the circuit or district courts by this act established might have had jurisdiction under the laws of the United States had such courts existed at the time of the commencement of such cases, the said circuit and district courts, respectively, shall be the successors of said supreme and district courts of said Territory; and in respect to all other cases, proceedings and matters pending in the supreme or district courts

of any of the Territories mentioned in this act at the time of the admission of such territory into the Union, arising within the limits of said proposed state, the courts established by such state shall, respectively, be the successors of said supreme and district territorial courts; and all the files, records, indictments, and proceedings relating to any such cases, shall be transferred to such circuit, district, and state courts, respectively, and the same shall be proceeded with therein in due course of law; but no writ, action, indictment, cause or proceeding now pending, or that prior to the admission of any of the states mentioned in this act shall be pending in any territorial court in any of the Territories mentioned in this act, shall abate by the admission of any such state into the Union, but the same shall be transferred and proceeded with in the proper United States circuit, district or state court, as the case may be: *Provided, however,* That in all civil actions, causes, and proceedings in which the United States is not a party, transfers shall not be made to the circuit and district courts of the United States, except upon written request of one of the parties to such action or proceeding filed in the proper court; and in the absence of such request such cases shall be proceeded with in the proper state courts.

Sec. 24. That the constitutional conventions may, by ordinance, provide for the election of officers for full state governments, including members of the legislatures and representatives in the fifty-first congress; but said state governments shall remain in abeyance until the states shall be admitted into the Union, respectively, as provided in this act. In case the Constitution of any of said proposed states shall be ratified by the people, but not otherwise, the legislature thereof may assemble, organize, and elect two senators of the United States; and the governor and secretary of state of such proposed state shall certify the election of the senators and representatives in the manner required by law; and when such state is admitted into the Union, the senators and representatives shall be entitled to be admitted to seats in congress, and to all the rights and privileges of senators and representatives of other states in the congress of the United States; and the officers of the state governments formed in pursuance of said constitutions, as provided by the constitutional conventions, shall proceed to exercise all the functions of such state officers; and all laws in force made by said Territories at the time of their admission into the Union, shall be in force in said states, except as modified or changed by this act or by the constitutions of the states, respectively.

Sec. 25. That all acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act, whether passed by the legislatures of said Territories or by congress, are hereby repealed.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

(This Constitution was framed by a convention of seventy-five delegates, chosen by the people of the Territory of Washington at an election held May 14, 1889, under Sec. 3 of the Enabling Act. The convention met at Olympia on the fourth day of July, 1889, and adjourned on the twenty-second day of August, 1889. The Constitution was ratified by the people at an election held on October 1, 1889, and on November 11, 1889, in accordance with Sec. 8 of the Enabling Act, the President of the United States proclaimed the admission of the State of Washington into the Union.)

PREAMBLE

We the people of the State of Washington, grateful to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe for our liberties, do ordain this constitution.

ARTICLE I—DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

Section 1. **Political Power**—All political power is inherent in the people, and governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and are established to protect and maintain individual rights.

Sec. 2. **Supreme Law of the Land**—The Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land.

Sec. 3. **Personal Rights**—No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.

Sec. 4. **Right of Petition and Assemblage**—The right of petition and of the people peaceably to assemble for the common good shall never be abridged.

Sec. 5. **Freedom of Speech**—Every person may freely speak, write and publish on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right.

Sec. 6. **Oaths—Mode of Administering**—The mode of administering an oath or affirmation, shall be such as may be most consistent with and binding upon the conscience of the person to whom such oath, or affirmation, may be administered.

Sec. 7. **Invasion of Private Affairs or Home Prohibited**—No person shall be disturbed in his private affairs, or his home invaded, without authority of law.

Sec. 8. **Irrevocable Privilege, Franchise or Immunity Prohibited**—No law granting irrevocably any privilege, franchise or immunity, shall be passed by the legislature.

Sec. 9. **Rights of Accused Persons**—No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to give evidence against himself, or be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense.

Sec. 10. **Administration of Justice**—Justice in all cases shall be administered openly and without unnecessary delay.

Sec. 11. Religious Freedom—Absolute freedom of conscience in all matters of religious sentiment, belief, and worship, shall be guaranteed to every individual, and no one shall be molested or disturbed in person, or property, on account of religion, but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace and safety of the state. No public money or property shall be appropriated for, or applied to any religious worship, exercise or instruction, or the support of any religious establishment. No religious qualification shall be required for any public office, or employment, nor shall any person be incompetent as a witness, or juror, in consequence of his opinion on matters of religion, nor be questioned in any court of justice touching his religious belief to affect the weight of his testimony. (This section is amended: See 4th Amendment, *infra*.)

Sec. 12. Special Privileges and Immunities Prohibited—No law shall be passed granting to any citizen, class of citizens, or corporation other than municipal, privileges or immunities which upon the same terms shall not equally belong to all citizens, or corporations.

Sec. 13. Habeas Corpus—The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety requires it.

Sec. 14. Excessive Bail, Fines and Punishments—Excessive bail shall not be required, excessive fines imposed, nor cruel punishment inflicted.

Sec. 15. Convictions, Effect of—No conviction shall work corruption of blood, nor forfeiture of estate.

Sec. 16. Eminent Domain—Private property shall not be taken for private use, except for private ways of necessity, and for drains, flumes or ditches on or across the lands of others for agricultural, domestic or sanitary purposes. No private property shall be taken or damaged for public or private use without just compensation having been first made, or paid into court for the owner, and no right-of-way shall be appropriated to the use of any corporation other than municipal, until full compensation therefor be first made in money, or ascertained and paid into the court for the owner, irrespective of any benefit from any improvement proposed by such corporation, which compensation shall be ascertained by a jury, unless a jury be waived as in other civil cases in courts of record, in the manner prescribed by law. Whenever an attempt is made to take private property for a use alleged to be public, the question whether the contemplated use be really public shall be a judicial question, and determined as such without regard to any legislative assertion that the use is public. (This section is amended: See 9th Amendment, *infra*.)

Sec. 17. Imprisonment for Debt—There shall be no imprisonment for debt, except in cases of absconding debtors.

Sec. 18. Military Power, Limitation of—The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

Sec. 19. Freedom of Elections—All elections shall be free and equal, and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage.

Sec. 20. Bail, When Authorized—All persons charged with crime shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses when the proof is evident, or the presumption great.

Sec. 21. Trial by Jury—The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, but the legislature may provide for a jury of any number less than twelve in courts not of record, and for a verdict by nine or more jurors in civil cases in any court of record, and for waiving of the jury in civil cases where the consent of the parties interested is given thereto. (In criminal cases see next section.)

Sec. 22. Rights of Accused Persons—In criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have the right to appear and defend in person, and by counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, to have a copy thereof, to testify in his own behalf, to meet the witnesses against him face to face, to have compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his own behalf, to have a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county in which the offense is alleged to have been committed, and the right to appeal in all cases; and, in no instance, shall any accused person before final judgment be compelled to advance money or fees to secure the rights herein guaranteed. (This section has been amended: See 10th Amendment.)

Sec. 23. Bill of Attainder, Ex Post Facto Law, Etc.—No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligations of contracts shall ever be passed.

Sec. 24. Right to Bear Arms—The right of the individual citizen to bear arms in defense of himself, or the state, shall not be impaired, but nothing in this section shall be construed as authorizing individuals or corporations to organize, maintain or employ an armed body of men.

Sec. 25. Prosecution by Information—Offenses heretofore required to be prosecuted by indictment may be prosecuted by information, or by indictment, as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 26. Grand Jury—No grand jury shall be drawn or summoned in any county, except the superior judge thereof shall so order.

Sec. 27. Treason, Defined, Etc.—Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against the state, or adhering to its enemies, or in giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or confession in open court.

Sec. 28. Hereditary Privileges Abolished—No hereditary emoluments, privileges, or powers, shall be granted or conferred in this state.

Sec. 29. Constitution Mandatory—The provisions of this Constitution are mandatory, unless by express words they are declared to be otherwise.

Sec. 30. Rights Reserved—The enumeration in this Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny others retained by the people.

Sec. 31. Standing Army—No standing army shall be kept up by this state in time of peace, and no soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of its owner, nor in time of war except in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 32. Fundamental Principles—A frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is essential to the security of individual right and the perpetuity of free government. (This article is amended by adding Secs. 33 and 34. See 8th Amendment.)

ARTICLE II—LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

Sec. 1. Legislative Powers, Where Vested—The legislative powers shall be vested in a senate and house of representatives, which shall be called the legislature of the State of Washington. (This section is amended; See 7th Amendment.)

Sec. 2. House of Representatives and Senate—The house of representatives shall be composed of not less than sixty-three nor more than ninety-nine members. The number of senators shall not be more than one-half nor less than one-third of the number of members of the house of representatives. The first legislature shall be composed of seventy members of the house of representatives, and thirty-five senators.

Sec. 3. The Census—The legislature shall provide by law for an enumeration of the inhabitants of the state in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five and every ten years thereafter; and at the first session after such enumeration, and also after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, the legislature shall apportion and district anew the members of the senate and house of representatives, according to the number of inhabitants, excluding Indians not taxed, soldiers, sailors and officers of the United States army and navy in active service.

Sec. 4. Election of Representatives and Term of Office—Members of the house of representatives shall be elected in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-nine at the time and in the manner provided by this Constitution, and shall hold their offices for the term of one year and until their successors shall be elected.

Sec. 5. Elections, When to be Held—The next election of the members of the house of representatives after the adoption of this Constitution shall be on the first Tues-

day after the first Monday of November, eighteen hundred and ninety, and thereafter, members of the house of representatives shall be elected biennially and their term of office shall be two years; and each election shall be on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, unless otherwise changed by law.

Sec. 6. Election and Term of Office of Senators—After the first election the senators shall be elected by single districts of convenient and contiguous territory, at the same time and in the same manner as members of the house of representatives are required to be elected; and no representative district shall be divided in the formation of a senatorial district. They shall be elected for the term of four years, one-half of their number retiring every two years. The senatorial districts shall be numbered consecutively, and the senators chosen at the first election had by virtue of this Constitution, in odd numbered districts, shall go out of office at the end of the first year; and the senators, elected in the even numbered districts, shall go out of office at the end of the third year.

Sec. 7. Qualifications of Legislators—No person shall be eligible to the legislature who shall not be a citizen of the United States and a qualified voter in the district for which he is chosen.

Sec. 8. Judges of Their Own Election and Qualification—Quorum—Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day and may compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Sec. 9. Rules of Procedure—Each house may determine the rules of its own proceedings, punish for contempt and disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elected, expel a member, but no member shall be expelled a second time for the same offense.

Sec. 10. Election of Officers—Each house shall elect its own officers; and when the lieutenant governor shall not attend as president, or shall act as governor, the senate shall choose a temporary president. When presiding, the lieutenant governor shall have the deciding vote in case of an equal division of the senate.

Sec. 11. Journal, Publicity of Meetings—Adjournments—Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings and publish the same, except such parts as require secrecy. The doors of each house shall be kept open, except when the public welfare shall require secrecy. Neither house shall adjourn for more than three days, nor to any place other than that in which they may be sitting, without the consent of the other.

Sec. 12. Sessions, When—Duration—The first legislature shall meet on the first Wednesday after the first

Monday in November, A. D., 1889. The second legislature shall meet on the first Wednesday after the first Monday in January, A. D., 1891, and sessions of the legislature shall be held biennially thereafter, unless specially convened by the governor, but the times of meeting of subsequent sessions may be changed by the legislature. After the first legislature the sessions shall not be more than sixty days. (Chap. 20, Laws of 1891 changed date of convening to second Monday in January.)

Sec. 13. Limitation on Members Holding Office in the State—No member of the legislature, during the term for which he is elected, shall be appointed or elected to any civil office in the state, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during the term for which he was elected.

Sec. 14. Same, Federal or Other Office—No person, being a member of congress, or holding any civil or military office under the United States or any other power, shall be eligible to be a member of the legislature; and if any person after his election as a member of the legislature, shall be elected to congress or be appointed to any other office, civil or military, under the government of the United States, or any other power, his acceptance thereof shall vacate his seat, provided, that officers in the militia of the state who receive no annual salary, local officers and postmasters, whose compensation does not exceed three hundred dollars per annum, shall not be ineligible.

Sec. 15. Writs of Election to Fill Vacancies—The governor shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies as may occur in either house of the legislature. (This section is amended; See 13th Amendment.)

Sec. 16. Privileges From Arrest—Members of the legislature shall be privileged from arrest in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace; they shall not be subject to any civil process during the session of the legislature, nor for fifteen days next before the commencement of each session.

Sec. 17. Freedom of Debate—No member of the legislature shall be liable in any civil action or criminal prosecution whatever, for words spoken in debate.

Sec. 18. Style of Laws—The style of the laws of the state shall be: "Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington." And no laws shall be enacted except by bill.

Sec. 19. Bill to Contain One Subject—No bill shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title.

Sec. 20. Origin and Amendment of Bills—Any bill may originate in either house of the legislature, and a bill passed by one house may be amended in the other.

Sec. 21. Yeas and Nays—The yeas and nays of the members of either house shall be entered on the journal, on the demand of one-sixth of the members present.

Sec. 22. Passage of Bills—No bill shall become a law unless on its final passage the vote be taken by yeas and nays, the names of the members voting for and against the same be entered on the journal of each house, and a majority of the members elected to each house be recorded thereon as voting in its favor.

Sec. 23. Compensation of Members—Each member of the legislature shall receive for his services five dollars for each day's attendance during the session, and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of meeting of the legislature, on the most usual route.

(As to compensation of members this section is repealed by the 20th amendment.)

Sec. 24. Lotteries and Divorce—The legislature shall never authorize any lottery or grant any divorce.

Sec. 25. Extra Compensation, Prohibited—The legislature shall never grant any extra compensation to any public officer, agent, servant, or contractor, after the services shall have been rendered, or the contract entered into, nor shall the compensation of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office. (Compensation of state officers: See *infra* Art. 3, Sec. 25.)

Sec. 26. Suits Against the State—The legislature shall direct by law, in what manner, and in what courts, suits may be brought against the state.

Sec. 27. Elections—Viva Voce Vote—In all elections by the legislature the members shall vote viva voce, and their votes shall be entered on the journal.

Sec. 28. Special Legislation—The legislature is prohibited from enacting any private or special laws in the following cases:—

1. For changing the names of persons, or constituting one person the heir at law of another.

2. For laying out, opening or altering highways, except in cases of state roads extending into more than one county, and military roads to aid in the construction of which lands shall have been or may be granted by congress.

3. For authorizing persons to keep ferries wholly within this state.

4. For authorizing the sale or mortgage of real or personal property of minors, or others under disability.

5. For assessment or collection of taxes, or for extending the time for collection thereof.

6. For granting corporate powers or privileges.

7. For authorizing the apportionment of any part of the school fund.

8. For incorporating any town or village or to amend the charter thereof.

9. From giving effect to invalid deeds, wills or other instruments.

10. Releasing or extinguishing in whole or in part, the indebtedness, liability or other obligation, of any

person, or corporation to this state, or to any municipal corporation therein.

11. Declaring any person of age or authorizing any minor to sell, lease, or encumber his or her property.

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

13. Regulating the rates of interest on money.

14. Remitting fines, penalties or forfeitures.

15. Providing for the management of common schools.

16. Authorizing the adoption of children.

17. For limitation of civil or criminal actions.

18. Changing county lines, locating or changing county seat, provided, this shall not be construed to apply to the creation of new counties. (See Art. 11, Sec. 10.)

Sec. 29. Convict Labor—After the first day of January eighteen hundred and ninety, the labor of convicts of this state 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.

Sec. 30. Bribery or Corrupt Solicitation—The offense of corrupt solicitation of members of the legislature, or of public officers of the state or any municipal division thereof, and any occupation or practice of solicitation of such members or officers to influence their official action, shall be defined by law, and shall be punished by fine and imprisonment. Any person may be compelled to testify in any lawful investigation or judicial proceeding against any person who may be charged with having committed the offense of bribery or corrupt solicitation, or practice of solicitation, and shall not be permitted to withhold his testimony on the ground that it may eliminate himself or subject him to public infamy, but such testimony shall not afterwards be used against him in any judicial proceeding—except for perjury in giving such testimony—and any person convicted of either of the offenses aforesaid, shall as part of the punishment therefor, be disqualified from ever holding any position of honor, trust or profit in this state. A member who has a private interest in any bill or measure proposed or pending before the legislature, shall disclose the fact to the house of which he is a member, and shall not vote thereon.

Sec. 31. Laws, When to Take Effect—No law, except appropriation bills, shall take effect until ninety days after the adjournment of the session at which it was enacted, unless in case of an emergency (which emergency must be expressed in the preamble or in the body of the act) the legislature shall otherwise direct by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house; said vote to be taken by yeas and nays and entered on the journals. (This section stricken by 7th Amendment, *infra*.)

Sec. 32. Laws, How Signed—No bill shall become a law until the same shall have been signed by the presiding officer of each of the two houses in open session, and under such rules as the legislature shall prescribe.

Sec. 33. Ownership of Lands by Aliens, Prohibited—Exceptions—The ownership of lands by aliens, other than those who in good faith have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, is prohibited in this state, except where acquired by inheritance, under mortgage or in good faith in the ordinary course of justice in the collection of debts; and all conveyances of lands hereafter made to any alien directly or in trust for such alien shall be void; *Provided*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to lands containing valuable deposits of minerals, metals, iron, coal, or fire-clay, and the necessary land for mills and machinery to be used in the development thereof and the manufacture of the products therefrom. Every corporation, the majority of the capital stock of which is owned by aliens, shall be considered an alien for the purposes of this prohibition. (Amended. See Amendment 24, Approved November 7, 1950.)

Sec. 34. Bureau of Statistics, Agriculture and Immigration—There shall be established in the office of the secretary of state, a bureau of statistics, agriculture and immigration, under such regulations as the legislature may provide.

Sec. 35. Protection of Employees—The legislature shall pass necessary laws for the protection of persons working in mines, factories and other employments dangerous to life or deleterious to health; and fix pains and penalties for the enforcement of the same.

Sec. 36. When Bills Must be Introduced—No bill shall be considered in either house unless the time of its introduction shall have been at least ten days before the final adjournment of the legislature, unless the legislature shall otherwise direct by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, said vote to be taken by yeas and nays and entered upon the journal, or unless the same be at a special session.

Sec. 37. Revision or Amendment—No act shall ever be revised or amended by mere reference to its title, but the act revised or the section amended shall be set forth at full length.

Sec. 38. Limitation on Amendments—No amendment to any bill shall be allowed which shall change the scope and object of the bill.

Sec. 39. Free Transportation to Public Officer Prohibited—It shall not be lawful for any person holding public office in this state to accept or use a pass or to purchase transportation from any railroad or other corporation, other than as the same may be purchased by the general public, and the legislature shall pass laws to enforce this provision.

(This article is amended by the addition of Sec. 40. See 18th Amendment, *infra*.)

Sec. 40. All fees collected by the State of Washington as license fees for motor vehicles and all excise taxes collected by the State of Washington

on the sale, distribution or use of motor vehicle fuel and all other state revenue intended to be used for highway purposes, shall be paid into the state treasury and placed in a special fund to be used exclusively for highway purposes, such highway purposes shall be construed to include the following:

(a) The necessary operating, engineering and legal expenses connected with the administration of public highways, county roads and city streets;

(b) The construction, reconstruction, maintenance, repair, and betterment of public highways, county roads, bridges and city streets: including the cost and expense of (1) acquisition of rights-of-way, (2) installing, maintaining and operating traffic signs and signal lights, (3) policing by the State of public highways, (4) operation of movable span bridges, and (5) operation of ferries which are a part of any public highway, county road, or city street;

(c) The payment or refunding of any obligation of the State of Washington, or any political subdivision thereof, for which any of the revenues described in section 1 may have been legally pledged prior to the effective date of this act;

(d) Refunds authorized by law for taxes paid on motor vehicle fuels;

(e) The cost of collection of any revenues described in this section:

Provided, That this section shall not be construed to include revenue from general or special taxes or excises not levied primarily for highway purposes, or apply to vehicle operator's license fees or any excise tax imposed on motor vehicles or the use thereof in lieu of a property tax thereon, or fees for certificates of ownership of motor vehicles.

(New Sec. 41 added through Amendment 26.)

Approved November 4, 1952.

ARTICLE III—THE EXECUTIVE

Sec. 1. Executive Department—The executive department shall consist of a governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, attorney general, superintendent of public instruction, and a commissioner of public lands, who shall be severally chosen by the qualified electors of the state at the same time and place of voting as for the members of the legislature.

Sec. 2. Governor, Term of Office—The supreme executive power of this state shall be vested in a governor, who shall hold his office for a term of four years, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

Sec. 3. Other Executive Officers, Terms of Office—The lieutenant governor, secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, attorney general, superintendent of public instruction, and commissioner of public lands shall hold their offices for four years respectively, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

Sec. 4. Returns of Elections, Canvass, Etc.—The returns of every election for the officers named in the first section of this article shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government by the returning officers, directed to the secretary of state, who shall deliver the same to the speaker of the house of representatives at the first meeting of the house thereafter, who shall open, publish and declare the result thereof in the presence of a majority of the members of both houses. The person having the highest number of votes shall be declared duly elected, and a certificate thereof shall be given to such person, signed by the presiding officers of both houses; but if any two or more shall be highest and equal in votes for the same office, one of them shall be chosen by the joint vote of both houses. Contested elections for such officers shall be decided by the legislature in such manner as shall be determined by law. The terms of all officers named in section one of this article shall commence on the second Monday in January after their election until otherwise provided by law.

Sec. 5. General Duties of Governor—The governor may require information in writing from the officers of the state upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and shall see that the laws are faithfully executed.

Sec. 6. Messages—He shall communicate at every session by message to the legislature the condition of the affairs of the state, and recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient for their action.

Sec. 7. Extra Legislative Sessions—He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the legislature by proclamation, in which shall be stated the purposes for which the legislature is convened.

Sec. 8. Commander-in-Chief—He shall be Commander-in-chief of the military in the state except when they shall be called into the service of the United States.

Sec. 9. Pardoning Power—The pardoning power shall be vested in the governor under such regulations and restrictions as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 10. Vacancy In—In case of the removal, resignation, death, or disability of the governor, the duties of the office shall devolve upon the lieutenant governor, and in case of a vacancy in both the offices of governor and lieutenant governor, the duties of governor shall devolve upon the secretary of state, who shall act as governor until the disability be removed or a governor be elected. (This section is amended: See 6th Amendment.)

Sec. 11. Remission of Fines and Forfeitures—The governor shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, and shall report to the legislature at its next meeting each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon granted, and the reasons for granting the same, and also the

names of all persons in whose favor remission of fines and forfeitures shall have been made, and the several amounts remitted and the reasons for the remission.

Sec. 12. Veto Power—Every act which shall have passed the legislature shall be, before it becomes a law, presented to the governor. If he approves, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon the journal and proceed to reconsider; if, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present, it shall become a law; but in all such cases the vote of both houses shall be determined by the yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for or against the bill shall be entered upon the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within five days, Sundays excepted, after it shall be presented to him, it shall become a law without his signature, unless the general adjournment shall prevent its return, in which case it shall become a law unless the governor, within ten days next after the adjournment, Sundays excepted, shall file such bill with his objections thereto, in the office of secretary of state, who shall lay the same before the legislature at its next session in like manner as if it had been returned by the governor. If any bill presented to the governor contain several sections or items, he may object to one or more sections or items while approving other portions of the bill. In such case he shall append to the bill, at the time of signing it, a statement of the section, or sections; item or items to which he objects and the reasons therefor, and the section or sections, item or items so objected to, shall not take effect unless passed over the governor's objection, as hereinbefore provided. (Veto power withheld from initiated and referred measures: See 7th Amendment.)

Sec. 13. Vacancy in Appointive Office—When, during a recess of the legislature, a vacancy shall happen in any office, the appointment to which is vested in the legislature, or when at any time a vacancy shall have occurred in any other state office, for the filling of which vacancy no provision is made elsewhere in this Constitution, the governor shall fill such vacancy by appointment, which shall expire when a successor shall have been elected and qualified. (See *infra*, Art. 13, Sec. 1.)

Sec. 14. Salary—The governor shall receive an annual salary of four thousand dollars, which may be increased by law, but shall never exceed six thousand dollars per annum. (Chap. 48, L' 1949 set salary at \$15,000) See Amendment 20.

Sec. 15. Commissions, How Issued—All commissions shall issue in the name of the state, shall be signed by the governor, sealed with the seal of the state, and attested by the secretary of state.

Sec. 16. Lieutenant Governor, Duties and Salary—The lieutenant governor shall be presiding officer of the state senate, and shall discharge such other duties as may be prescribed by law. He shall receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars, which may be increased by the legislature, but shall never exceed three thousand dollars per annum. (Chap. 48, L' 1940 set salary at \$8,000) See Amendment 20.

Sec. 17. Secretary of State, Duties and Salary—The secretary of state shall keep a record of the official acts of the legislature, and executive department of the state, and shall, when required, lay the same, and all matters relative thereto, before either branch of the legislature, and shall perform such other duties as shall be assigned him by law. He shall receive an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars, which may be increased by the legislature, but shall never exceed three thousand dollars per annum. (Chap. 48, L' 1949 set salary at \$8,500) See Amendment 20.

Sec. 18. Seal—There shall be a seal of the state kept by the secretary of state for official purposes, which shall be called "The Seal of the State of Washington." (Seal of the State: See infra, Art. 18, Sec. 1.)

Sec. 19. State Treasurer, Duties and Salary—The treasurer shall perform such duties as shall be prescribed by law. He shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars, which may be increased by the legislature, but shall never exceed four thousand dollars per annum. (Chap. 48, L' 1949 set salary at \$8,300) See Amendment 20.

Sec. 20. State Auditor, Duties and Salary—The auditor shall be auditor of public accounts, and shall have such powers and perform such duties in connection therewith as may be prescribed by law. He shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars, which may be increased by the legislature, but shall never exceed three thousand dollars per annum. (Chap. 48, L' 1949 set salary at \$8,500) See Amendment 20.

Sec. 21. Attorney General, Duties and Salary—The attorney general shall be the legal adviser of the state officers, and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law. He shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars, which may be increased by the legislature, but shall never exceed thirty-five hundred dollars per annum. (Chap. 48, L' 1949 set salary at \$10,000) See Amendment 20.

Sec. 22. Superintendent of Public Instruction, Duties and Salary—The superintendent of public instruction shall have supervision over all matters pertaining to public schools, and shall perform such specific duties as may be prescribed by law. He shall receive an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars, which may be increased by law, but shall never exceed four thousand dollars per annum. (Chap. 48, L' '49, set salary at \$8,500) See Amendment 20.

Sec. 23. Commissioner of Public Lands—Compensation—The commissioner of public lands shall perform such duties and receive such compensation as the legislature may direct. (Chap. 48, L' 1949 set salary at \$8,500) See Amendment 20.

Sec. 24. Records, Where Kept, Etc.—The governor, secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, superintendent of public instruction, commissioner of public lands and attorney general shall severally keep the public records, books and papers relating to their respective offices, at the seat of government, at which place also the governor, secretary of state, treasurer and auditor shall reside.

Sec. 25. Qualifications—No person, except a citizen of the United States and a qualified elector of this state, shall be eligible to hold any state office, and the state treasurer shall be ineligible for the term succeeding that for which he was elected. The compensation for state officers shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which they shall have been elected. The legislature may in its discretion abolish the offices of the lieutenant governor, auditor and commissioner of public lands. (See *infra*, Art. 11, Sec. 8.) (Of judges may be increased: See *infra*, Sec. 14, Art. 4.) (Of officers generally not be increased, etc.: See *supra*, Sec. 25, Art. 2.)

ARTICLE IV—THE JUDICIARY

Sec. 1. Judicial Power, Where Vested—The judicial power of the state shall be vested in a supreme court, superior courts, justices of the peace, and such inferior courts as the legislature may provide.

Sec. 2. Supreme Court—The supreme court shall consist of five judges, a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum, and pronounce a decision. The said court shall always be open for the transaction of business except on non-judicial days. In the determination of causes all decisions of the court shall be given in writing and the grounds of the decision shall be stated. The legislature may increase the number of judges of the supreme court from time to time and may provide for separate departments of said court.

Sec. 3. Election and Terms of Supreme Judges—The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state at large at the general state election at the times and places at which state officers are elected, unless some other time be provided by the legislature. The first election of judges of the supreme court shall be at the election which shall be held upon the adoption of this Constitution and the judges elected thereat shall be classified by lot, so that two shall hold their office for the term of three years, two for the term of five years, and one for the term of seven years. The lot shall be drawn by the judges who shall for that purpose assemble at the seat of government, and they shall cause the result thereof to be certified to the secretary of state, and filed in his office. The

judge having the shortest term to serve not holding his office by appointment or election to fill a vacancy, shall be the chief justice, and shall preside at all sessions of the supreme court, and in case there shall be two judges having in like manner the same short term, the other judges of the supreme court shall determine which of them shall be chief justice. In case of the absence of the chief justice, the judge having in like manner the shortest or next shortest term to serve shall preside. After the first election the terms of judges elected shall be six years from and after the second Monday in January next succeeding their election. If a vacancy occur in the office of a judge of the supreme court the governor shall appoint a person to hold the office until the election and qualification of a judge to fill the vacancy, which election shall take place at the next succeeding general election, and the judge so elected shall hold the office for the remainder of the unexpired term. The term of office of the judges of the supreme court, first elected, shall commence as soon as the state shall have been admitted into the Union, and continue for the term herein provided, and until their successors are elected and qualified. The sessions of the supreme court shall be held at the seat of government until otherwise provided by law.

(New Sec. 3(a) added through Amendment 25.)

Approved November 4, 1932.

Sec. 4. Jurisdiction—The supreme court shall have original jurisdiction in habeas corpus and quo warranto and mandamus as to all state officers, and appellate jurisdiction in all actions and proceedings, excepting that its appellate jurisdiction shall not extend to civil actions at law for the recovery of money or personal property when the original amount in controversy, or the value of the property does not exceed the sum of two hundred dollars, unless the action involves the legality of a tax, impost, assessment, toll, municipal fine, or the validity of a statute. The supreme court shall also have power to issue writs of mandamus, review, prohibition, habeas corpus, certiorari and all other writs necessary and proper to the complete exercise of its appellate and revisory jurisdiction. Each of the judges shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus to any part of the state upon petition by or on behalf of any person held in actual custody, and may make such writs returnable before himself, or before the supreme court, or before any superior court of the state or any judge thereof.

Sec. 5. Superior Court—Election of Judges, Terms of, Etc.—There shall be in each of the organized counties of this state a superior court for which at least one judge shall be elected by the qualified electors of the county at the general state election: *Provided*, that until otherwise directed by the legislature one judge only shall be elected for the counties of Spokane and Stevens; one judge for the county of Whitman; one judge for the

counties of Lincoln, Okanogan, Douglas and Adams; one judge for the counties of Walla Walla and Franklin; one judge for the counties of Columbia, Garfield and Asotin; one judge for the counties of Kittitas, Yakima and Klickitat; one judge for the counties of Clark, Skamania, Pacific, Cowlitz and Wahkiakum; one judge for the counties of Thurston, Chehalis, Mason and Lewis; one judge for the county of Pierce; one judge for the county of King; one judge for the counties of Jefferson, Island, Kitsap, San Juan and Clallam; and one judge for the counties of Whatcom, Skagit and Snohomish. In any county where there shall be more than one superior judge, there may be as many sessions of the superior court at the same time as there are judges thereof, and whenever the governor shall direct a superior judge to hold court in any county other than that for which he has been elected, there may be as many sessions of the superior court in said county at the same time as there are judges therein or assigned to duty therein by the governor, and the business of the court shall be so distributed and assigned by law or in the absence of legislation therefor, by such rules and orders of the court as shall best promote and secure the convenient and expeditious transaction thereof. The judgments, decrees, orders and proceedings of any session of the superior court held by any one or more of the judges of such court shall be equally effectual as if all the judges of said court presided at such session. The first superior judges elected under this Constitution shall hold their offices for the period of three years, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified, and thereafter the term of office of all superior judges in this state shall be for four years from the second Monday in January next succeeding their election and until their successors are elected and qualified. The first election of judges of the superior court shall be at the election held for the adoption of this Constitution. If a vacancy occurs in the office of judge of the superior court, the governor shall appoint a person to hold the office until the election and qualification of a judge to fill the vacancy, which election shall be at the next succeeding general election, and the judge so elected shall hold office for the remainder of the unexpired term.

Sec. 6, Jurisdiction of Superior Courts.—The superior court shall have original jurisdiction in all cases in equity, and in all cases at law which involve the title or possession of real property, or the legality of any tax, impost, assessment, toll or municipal fine, and in all other cases in which the demand, or the value of the property in controversy amounts to one hundred dollars, and in all criminal cases amounting to felony, and in all cases of misdemeanor not otherwise provided for by law; of actions of forcible entry and detainer; of proceedings in insolvency; of actions to prevent or abate a nuisance; of all matters of probate, of divorce, and for annulment of marriage; and for such special cases and proceedings as are not otherwise provided for. The superior court shall also have original jurisdiction in

all cases and of all proceedings in which jurisdiction shall not have been by law vested exclusively in some other court; and said court shall have the power of naturalization, and to issue papers therefor. They shall have such appellate jurisdiction in cases arising in justice's and other inferior courts in their respective counties as may be prescribed by law. They shall be always open except on non-judicial days, and their process shall extend to all parts of the state. Said courts and their judges shall have power to issue writs of mandamus, quo warranto, review, certiorari, prohibition, and writs of habeas corpus on petition by or on behalf of any person in actual custody in their respective counties. Injunctions and writs of prohibition and of habeas corpus may be issued and served on legal holidays and non-judicial days.

This section amended by 28th Amendment, *infra*.
Approved November 4, 1952.

Sec. 7. Exchange of Judges—Judge Pro Tempore—The judge of any superior court may hold a superior court in any county at the request of the judge of the superior court thereof, and upon the request of the governor it shall be his duty to do so. A case in the superior court may be tried by a judge, *pro tempore*, who must be a member of the bar, agreed upon in writing by the parties litigant, or their attorneys of record, approved by the court and sworn to try the case.

Sec. 8. Absence of Judicial Officer—Any judicial officer who shall absent himself from the state for more than sixty consecutive days shall be deemed to have forfeited his office; *Provided*, that in cases of extreme necessity the governor may extend the leave of absence such time as the necessity therefor shall exist.

Sec. 9. Removal of Judges, Attorney General, Etc.—Any judge of any court of record, the attorney general, or any prosecuting attorney may be removed from office by joint resolution of the legislature, in which three-fourths of the members elected to each house shall concur, for incompetency, corruption, malfeasance, or delinquency in office, or other sufficient cause stated in such resolution. But no removal shall be made unless the officer complained of shall have been served with a copy of the charges against him as the ground of removal, and shall have an opportunity of being heard in his defense. Such resolution shall be entered at length on the journal of both houses and on the question of removal the ayes and nays shall also be entered on the journal.

Sec. 10. Justices of the Peace—The legislature shall determine the number of justices of the peace to be elected in incorporated cities or towns and in precincts, and shall prescribe by law the powers, duties and jurisdiction of justices of the peace; *Provided*, that such jurisdiction granted by the legislature shall not trench upon the jurisdiction of superior or other courts of

record, except that justices of the peace may be made police justices of incorporated cities and towns. In incorporated cities or towns having more than five thousand inhabitants the justices of the peace shall receive such salary as may be provided by law, and shall receive no fees for their own use. (See *supra*, Art. 4, Sec. 6.)

This section amended by 27th Amendment, *infra*.
Approved November 4, 1952.

Sec. 11. Courts of Record—The supreme court and the superior courts shall be courts of record, and the legislature shall have power to provide that any of the courts of this state, excepting justices of the peace, shall be courts of record.

Sec. 12. Inferior Courts—The legislature shall prescribe by law the jurisdiction and powers of any of the inferior courts which may be established in pursuance of this Constitution.

Sec. 13. Salaries of Judicial Officers—How Paid, Etc.—No judicial officer, except court commissioners and unsalaried justices of the peace, shall receive to his own use any fees or perquisites of office. The judges of the supreme court and judges of the superior courts shall severally at stated times, during their continuance in office, receive for their services the salaries prescribed by law therefor, which shall not be increased after their election, nor during the term for which they shall have been elected. The salaries of the judges of the supreme court shall be paid by the state. One-half of the salary of each of the superior court judges shall be paid by the state, and the other one-half by the county or counties for which he is elected. In cases where a judge is provided for more than one county, that portion of his salary which is to be paid by the counties shall be apportioned between or among them according to the assessed value of their taxable property, to be determined by the assessment next preceding the time for which such salary is to be paid.

Sec. 14. Salaries of Supreme and Superior Court Judges—Each of the judges of the supreme court shall receive an annual salary of four thousand dollars (\$4,000); each of the superior court judges shall receive an annual salary of three thousand dollars (\$3,000), which said salaries shall be payable quarterly. The legislature may increase the salaries of the judges herein provided. (Salaries of supreme court judges set at \$12,000; RCW 2.04.090. Salaries of superior court judges set at \$9,000; RCW 2.08.090.)

Sec. 15. Ineligibility of Judges—The judges of the supreme court and the judges of the superior court shall be ineligible to any other office or public employment than a judicial office, or employment, during the term for which they shall have been elected.

Sec. 16. Charging Juries—Judges shall not charge juries with respect to matters of fact, nor comment thereon, but shall declare the law.

Sec. 17. Eligibility of Judges—No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of the supreme court, or judge of a superior court, unless he shall have been admitted to practice in the courts of record of this state, or of the Territory of Washington.

Sec. 18. Supreme Court Reporter—The judges of the supreme court shall appoint a reporter for the decisions of that court, who shall be removable at their pleasure. He shall receive such annual salary as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 19. Judges May Not Practice Law—No judge of a court of record shall practice law in any court of this state during his continuance in office.

Sec. 20. Decisions, When to be Made—Every cause submitted to a judge of a superior court for his decision shall be decided by him within ninety days from the submission thereof; *Provided*, that if within said period of ninety days a rehearing shall have been ordered, then the period within which he is to decide shall commence at the time the cause is submitted upon such a rehearing. (Cf. RCW 2,04,090.)

Sec. 21. Publication of Opinions—The legislature shall provide for the speedy publication of opinions of the supreme court, and all opinions shall be free for publication by any person.

Sec. 22. Clerk of Supreme Court—The judges of the supreme court shall appoint a clerk of that court who shall be removable at their pleasure, but the legislature may provide for the election of the clerk of the supreme court, and prescribe the term of his office. The clerk of the supreme court shall receive such compensation by salary only as shall be provided by law.

Sec. 23. Court Commissioners—There may be appointed in each county, by the judge of the superior court having jurisdiction therein, one or more court commissioners, not exceeding three in number, who shall have authority to perform like duties as a judge of the superior court at chambers, subject to revision by such judge, to take depositions and to perform such other business connected with the administration of justice as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 24. Rules for Superior Courts—The judges of the superior courts, shall from time to time, establish uniform rules for the government of the superior courts.

Sec. 25. Reports of Superior Court Judges—Superior judges, shall on or before the first day of November in each year, report in writing to the judges of the supreme court such defects and omissions in the laws as their experience may suggest, and the judges of the supreme court shall on or before the first day of January in each year report in writing to the governor such defects and omissions in the laws as they may believe to exist.

Sec. 26. Clerk of the Superior Court—The county clerk shall be by virtue of his office, clerk of the superior court.

Sec. 27. **Style of Process**—The style of all process shall be "The State of Washington," and all prosecutions shall be conducted in its name and by its authority.

Sec. 28. **Oath of Judges**—Every judge of the supreme court, and every judge of a superior court shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe an oath that he will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Washington, and will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of judge to the best of his ability, which oath shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state.

ARTICLE V—IMPEACHMENT

Sec. 1. **Impeachment—Power of and Procedure**—The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment. The concurrence of a majority of all the members shall be necessary to an impeachment. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate, and, when sitting for that purpose, the senators shall be upon oath or affirmation to do justice according to law and evidence. When the governor or lieutenant governor is on trial, the chief justice of the supreme court shall preside. No person shall be convicted without a concurrence of two-thirds of the senators elected.

Sec. 2. **Officers Liable to**—The governor and other state and judicial officers, except judges and justices of courts not of record, shall be liable to impeachment for high crimes or misdemeanors, or malfeasance in office, but judgment in such cases shall extend only to removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit, in the state. The party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall, nevertheless, be liable to prosecution, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

Sec. 3. **Removal From Office**—All officers not liable to impeachment shall be subject to removal for misconduct or malfeasance in office, in such manner as may be provided by law.

ARTICLE VI—ELECTIONS AND ELECTIVE RIGHTS

Sec. 1. **Qualifications of Electors**—All male persons of the age of twenty-one years or over, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections: They shall be citizens of the United States; They shall have lived in the state one year, and in the county ninety days, and in the city, town, ward or precinct thirty days immediately preceding the election at which they offer to vote; Provided, that Indians not taxed shall never be allowed the elective franchise: Provided, further; that all male persons who at the time of the adoption of this Constitution are qualified electors of the Territory, shall be electors. (This section is amended: See 2nd and 5th Amendments, infra.)

Sec. 2. **School Elections—Franchise, How Extended**—The legislature may provide that there shall be no denial of the elective franchise at any school election on

account of sex. (This section stricken by 5th Amendment, *infra*.)

Sec. 3. Who Disqualified—All idiots, insane persons, and persons convicted of infamous crime unless restored to their civil rights are excluded from the elective franchise.

Sec. 4. Residence, Contingencies Affecting—For the purpose of voting and eligibility to office no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence or lost it by reason of his absence, while in the civil or military service of the state or of the United States, nor while a student at any institution of learning, nor while kept at public expense at any poor-house or other asylum, nor while confined in public prison, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of this state or of the United States, or of the high seas.

Sec. 5. Voter—When Privileged From Arrest—Voters shall in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace be privileged from arrest during their attendance at elections and in going to, and returning therefrom. No elector shall be required to do military duty on the day of any election except in time of war or public danger.

Sec. 6. Ballot—All elections shall be by ballot. The legislature shall provide for such method of voting as will secure to every elector absolute secrecy in preparing and depositing his ballot.

Sec. 7. Registration—The legislature shall enact a registration law, and shall require a compliance with such law before any elector shall be allowed to vote; *Provided*, that this provision is not compulsory upon the legislature except as to cities and towns having a population of over five hundred inhabitants. In all other cases the legislature may or may not require registration as a pre-requisite to the right to vote, and the same system of registration need not be adopted for both classes.

Sec. 8. Elections, Time of Holding—The first election of county and district officers not otherwise provided for in this Constitution, shall be on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November eighteen hundred and ninety, and thereafter all elections for such officers shall be held bi-ennially on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November. The first election of all state officers not otherwise provided for in this Constitution, after the election held for the adoption of this Constitution, shall be on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, and the elections for such state officers shall be held in every fourth year thereafter on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November. (See *Infra*, Art. 27, Sec. 14.)

ARTICLE VII—REVENUE AND TAXATION

Sec. 1. Annual State Tax—All property in the state, not exempt under the laws of the United States, or under this Constitution, shall be taxed in proportion to

its value, to be ascertained as provided by law. The legislature shall provide by law for an annual tax sufficient, with other sources of revenue to defray the estimated ordinary expenses of the state for each fiscal year. And for the purpose of paying the the state debt, if there be any, the legislature shall provide for levying a tax annually, sufficient to pay the annual interest and principal of such debt within twenty years from the final passage of the law creating the debt. (This section has been amended and stricken: See 14th Amendment.)

Sec. 2. Taxation—Uniformity and Equality—Exemption—The legislature shall provide by law a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation on all property in the state, according to its value in money, and shall prescribe such regulation by general law as shall secure a just valuation for taxation of all property, so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her, or its property; *Provided*, that a deduction of debts from credits may be authorized; *Provided, further*, that the property of the United States and of the state, counties, school districts and other municipal corporations, and such other property as the legislature may by general laws provide, shall be exempt from taxation. (This section is amended and stricken: See 3rd, 14th and 17th Amendments.)

Sec. 3. Assessment of Corporate Property—The legislature shall provide by general law for the assessing and levying of taxes on all corporation property as near as may be by the same methods as are provided for the assessing and levying of taxes on individual property. (This section has been amended and stricken: See 14th and 19th Amendments.)

Sec. 4. No Surrender of Power or Suspension of Tax on Corporate Property—The power to tax corporations and corporate property shall not be surrendered or suspended by any contract or grant to which the state shall be a party. (This section is amended and stricken: See 14th Amendment.)

Sec. 5. Taxes, How Levied—No tax shall be levied except in pursuance of law; and every law imposing a tax shall state distinctly the object of the same to which only it shall be applied.

Sec. 6. Taxes, How Paid—All taxes levied and collected for state purposes shall be paid in money only into the state treasury.

Sec. 7. Annual Statement—An accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public moneys shall be published annually in such manner as the legislature may provide.

Sec. 8. Tax to Cover Deficiencies—Whenever the expenses of any fiscal year shall exceed the income, the legislature may provide for levying a tax for the ensuing fiscal year, sufficient, with other sources of income, to pay the deficiency, as well as the estimated expenses of the ensuing fiscal year.

Sec. 9. Special Assessments or Taxation for Local Improvements—The legislature may vest the corporate authorities of cities, towns and villages with power to make local improvements by special assessment, or by special taxation of property benefited. For all corporate purposes, all municipal corporations may be vested with authority to assess and collect taxes and such taxes shall be uniform in respect to persons and property within the jurisdiction of the body levying the same.

ARTICLE VIII—PUBLIC INDEBTEDNESS

Sec. 1. Limitation of State Debt—The state may to meet casual deficits or failure in revenues, or for expenses not provided for, contract debts, but such debts, direct and contingent, singly or in the aggregate, shall not at any time exceed four hundred thousand dollars (\$400,000), and the moneys arising from the loans creating such debts shall be applied to the purpose for which they were obtained or to repay the debts so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

Sec. 2. Powers Extended in Certain Cases—In addition to the above limited power to contract debts the state may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or to defend the state in war, but the money arising from the contracting of such debts shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised and to no other purpose whatever.

Sec. 3. Special Indebtedness, How Authorized—Except the debt specified in sections one and two of this article, no debts shall hereafter be contracted by, or on behalf of this state, unless such debt shall be authorized by law for some single work or object to be distinctly specified therein, which law shall provide ways and means, exclusive of loans, for the payment of the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt within twenty years from the time of the contracting thereof. No such law shall take effect until it shall, at a general election, have been submitted to the people and have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election, and all moneys raised by authority of such law shall be applied only to the specific object therein stated, or to the payment of the debt thereby created, and such law shall be published in at least one newspaper in each county, if one be published therein, throughout the state, for three months next preceding the election at which it is submitted to the people.

Sec. 4. Moneys Disbursed Only by Appropriations—No moneys shall ever be paid out of the treasury of this state, or any of its funds, or any of the funds under its management, except in pursuance of an appropriation by law; nor unless such payment be made within two years from the first day of May next after the passage of such appropriation act, and every such law making a new appropriation, or continuing or reviving an appropriation, shall distinctly specify the sum appropriated, and the object to which it is to be applied.

and it shall not be sufficient for such law to refer to any other law to fix such sum. (This section has been amended: See 11th Amendment.)

Sec. 5. Credit Not To Be Loaned—The credit of the state shall not, in any manner be given or loaned to, or in aid of, any individual, association, company or corporation.

Sec. 6. Limitations Upon Municipal Indebtedness—No county, city, town, school district or other municipal corporation, shall for any purpose become indebted in any manner to an amount exceeding one and one-half per centum of the taxable property in such county, city, town, school district or other municipal corporation, without the assent of three-fifths of the voters therein, voting at an election to be held for that purpose, not in cases requiring such assent shall the total indebtedness at any time exceed five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for state, and county purposes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness; except that in incorporated cities the assessment shall be taken from the last assessment for city purposes; *Provided*, that no part of the indebtedness allowed in this section, shall be incurred for any purpose other than strictly county, city, town, school district, or other municipal purposes. *Provided further*, that any city or town, with such assent may be allowed to become indebted to a larger amount but not exceeding five per centum additional for supplying such city or town with water, artificial light, and sewers, when the works for supplying such water, light, and sewers shall be owned and controlled by the municipality. (See Amendment 17, forty mill tax limit.)

This section amended by 28th Amendment, *infra*.

Approved November 4, 1952.

Sec. 7. Credit Not To Be Loaned—No county, city, town or other municipal corporation shall hereafter give any money, or property, or loan its money, or credit to or in aid of any individual, association, company or corporation, except for the necessary support of the poor and infirm, or become directly or indirectly the owner of any stock in or bonds of any association, company or corporation.

ARTICLE IX—EDUCATION

Sec. 1. Preamble—It is the paramount duty of the state to make ample provision for the education of all children residing within its borders, without distinction or preference on account of race, color, caste, or sex.

Sec. 2. Public School System—The legislature shall provide for a general and uniform system of public schools. The public school system shall include common schools, and such high schools, normal schools, and technical schools as may hereafter be established. But the entire revenue derived from the common school fund and the state tax for common schools shall be exclusively applied to the support of the common schools.

Sec. 3. Funds for Support—The principal of the common school fund shall remain permanent and irreducible. The said fund shall be derived from the following named sources, to wit: Appropriations and donations by the state to this fund; donations and bequests by individuals to the state or public for common schools; the proceeds of lands and other property which revert to the state by escheat and forfeiture; the proceeds of all property granted to the state when the purpose of the grant is not specified, or is uncertain; funds accumulated in the treasury of the state for the disbursement of which provision has not been made by law; the proceeds of the sale of timber, stone, minerals, or other property from school and state lands, other than those granted for specific purposes; all moneys received from persons appropriating timber, stone, minerals or other property from school and state lands other than those granted for specific purposes, and all moneys other than rental recovered from persons trespassing on said lands; five per centum of the proceeds of the sale of public lands lying within the state which shall be sold by the United States subsequent to the admission of the state into the Union, as approved by section thirteen of the act of congress enabling the admission of the state into the Union; the principal of all funds arising from the sale of lands and other property which have been, and hereafter may be granted to the state for the support of common schools. The legislature may make further provisions for enlarging said fund. The interest accruing on said fund together with all rentals and other revenues derived therefrom and from lands and other property devoted to the common school fund shall be exclusively applied to the current use of the common schools.

Sec. 4. Sectarian Control or Influence Prohibited—All schools maintained or supported wholly or in part by the public funds shall be forever free from sectarian control or influence.

Sec. 5. Loss of Permanent Fund to Become State Debt—All losses to the permanent common school or any other state educational fund, which shall be occasioned by defalcation, mismanagement or fraud of the agents or officers controlling or managing the same, shall be audited by the proper authorities of the state. The amount so audited shall be a permanent funded debt against the state in favor of the particular fund sustaining such loss, upon which not less than six per cent annual interest shall be paid. The amount of liability so created shall not be counted as a part of the indebtedness authorized and limited elsewhere in this Constitution. (Investment of permanent school fund: See *infra*, Art. 16.)

ARTICLE X—MILITIA

Sec. 1. Who Liable to Military Duty—All able-bodied male citizens of this state between the ages of eighteen (18) and forty-five (45) years except such as are exempt by laws of the United States or by the laws of this state, shall be liable to military duty.

Sec. 2. Organization—Discipline—Officers—Powers to Call Out—The legislature shall provide by law for organizing and disciplining the militia in such manner as it may deem expedient, not incompatible with the Constitution and laws of the United States. Officers of the militia shall be elected or appointed in such manner as the legislature shall from time to time direct and shall be commissioned by the governor. The governor shall have power to call forth the militia to execute the laws of the state to suppress insurrections and repel invasions.

Sec. 3. Soldiers' Home—The legislature shall provide by law for the maintenance of a soldiers' home for honorably discharged Union soldiers, sailors, marines and members of the state militia disabled while in the line of duty and who are *bona fide* citizens of the state.

Sec. 4. Public Arms—The legislature shall provide by law, for the protection and safekeeping of the public arms.

Sec. 5. Privilege From Arrest—The militia shall, in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at musters and elections of officers, and in going to and returning from the same.

Sec. 6. Exemption From Military Duty—No person or persons, having conscientious scruples against bearing arms, shall be compelled to do militia duty in time of peace: *Provided*, such person or persons shall pay an equivalent for such exemption.

ARTICLE XI—COUNTY, CITY AND TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION

Sec. 1. Existing Counties Recognized—The several counties of the Territory of Washington existing at the time of the adoption of this Constitution are hereby recognized as legal sub-divisions of this state.

Sec. 2. County Seats—Location and Removal—No county seat shall be removed unless three-fifths of the qualified electors of the county, voting on the proposition at a general election shall vote in favor of such removal, and three-fifths of all votes cast on the proposition shall be required to relocate a county seat. A proposition of removal shall not be submitted in the same county more than once in four years.

Sec. 3. New Counties—No new counties shall be established which shall reduce any county to a population less than four thousand (4,000), nor shall a new county be formed containing a less population than two thousand (2,000). There shall be no territory stricken from any county unless a majority of the voters living in such territory shall petition therefor and then only under such other conditions as may be prescribed by a general law applicable to the whole state. Every county which shall be enlarged or created from territory taken from any other county or counties shall be liable for a just proportion of the existing debts and liabilities of

the county or counties from which such territory shall be taken: *Provided*, that in such accounting neither county shall be charged with any debt or liability then existing incurred in the purchase of any county property, or in the purchase or construction of any county buildings then in use, or under construction, which shall fall within and be retained by the county: *Provided further*, That this shall not be construed to affect the rights of creditors.

Sec. 4. County Government and Township Organization—The legislature shall establish a system of county government which shall be uniform throughout the state, and by general laws shall provide for township organization, under which any county may organize whenever a majority of the qualified electors of such county voting at a general election shall so determine, and whenever a county shall adopt township organization the assessment and collection of the revenue shall be made and the business of such county, and the local affairs of the several townships therein shall be managed and transacted in the manner prescribed by such general laws. (See 21st Amendment.)

Sec. 5. Election and Compensation of County Officers—The legislature by general and uniform laws shall provide for the election in the several counties of boards of county commissioners, sheriffs, county clerks, treasurers, prosecuting attorneys, and other county, township or precinct and district officers as public convenience may require, and shall prescribe their duties, and fix their term of office. It shall regulate the compensation of all such officers, in proportion to their duties, and for that purpose may classify the counties by population. And it shall provide for the strict accountability of such officers for all fees which may be collected by them, and for all public moneys which may be paid to them, or officially come into their possession. (This section has been amended: See 12th Amendment.)

Sec. 6. Vacancies in County, Etc., Offices, How Filled—The board of county commissioners in each county shall fill all vacancies occurring in any county, township, precinct or road district office of such county by appointment, and officers thus appointed shall hold office till the next general election, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

Sec. 7. Tenure of Office Limited to Two Terms—No county officer shall be eligible to hold his office more than two terms in succession. (Repeated November 2, 1946. See 22nd Amendment.)

Sec. 8. Salaries and Limitations Affecting—The legislature shall fix the compensation by salaries of all county officers, and of constables in cities having a population of five thousand and upwards; except that public administrators, surveyors and coroners may or may not be salaried officers. The salary of any county, city, town, or municipal officers shall not be increased or diminished after his election, or during his term of office; nor shall

the term of any such officer be extended beyond the period for which he is elected or appointed.

Sec. 9. State Taxes Not to Be Released or Commuted—No county, nor the inhabitants thereof, nor the property therein, shall be released or discharged from its or their proportionate share of taxes to be levied for state purposes, nor shall commutation for such taxes be authorized in any form whatever.

Sec. 10. Incorporation of Municipalities—Corporations for municipal purposes shall not be created by special laws; but the legislature, by general laws, shall provide for the incorporation, organization and classification in proportion to population, of cities and towns, which laws may be altered, amended or repealed. Cities and towns heretofore organized, or incorporated may become organized under such general laws whenever a majority of the electors voting at a general election, shall so determine, and shall organize in conformity therewith; and cities or towns heretofore or hereafter organized, and all charters thereof framed or adopted by authority of this Constitution shall be subject to, and controlled by general laws. Any city containing a population of twenty thousand inhabitants, or more, shall be permitted to frame a charter for its own government, consistent with and subject to the Constitution and laws of this state, and for such purpose the legislative authority of such city may cause an election to be had at which election there shall be chosen by the qualified electors of said city, fifteen freeholders thereof, who shall have been residents of said city for a period of at least two years preceding their election and qualified electors, whose duty it shall be to convene within ten days after their election, and prepare and propose a charter for such city. Such proposed charter shall be submitted to the qualified electors of said city, and if a majority of such qualified electors voting thereon ratify the same, it shall become the charter of said city, and shall become the organic law thereof, and supersede any existing charter including amendments thereto, and all special laws inconsistent with such charter. Said proposed charter shall be published in two daily newspapers published in said city, for at least thirty day prior to the day of submitting the same to the electors for their approval, as above provided. All elections in this section authorized shall only be had upon notice, which notice shall specify the object of calling such election, and shall be given for at least ten days before the day of election, in all election districts of said city. Said elections may be general or special elections, and except as herein provided shall be governed by the law regulating and controlling general or special elections in said city. Such charter may be amended by proposals therefor submitted by the legislative authority of such city to the electors thereof at any general election after notice of said submission published as above specified, and ratified by a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon. In submitting any such charter, or amendment thereto, any alternate article or proposition may be presented

for the choice of the voters, and may be voted on separately without prejudice to others. (Authority to incur and limit of indebtedness: See supra, Art. 8, Sec. 3.)

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

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

Sec. 13. Private Property, When May be Taken For Public Debt—Private property shall not be taken or sold for the payment of the corporate debt of any public or municipal corporation, except in the mode provided by law for the levy and collection of taxes.

Sec. 14. Private Use of Public Funds Prohibited—The making of profit out of county, city, town, or other public money, or using the same for any purpose not authorized by law, by any officer having the possession or control thereof, shall be a felony, and shall be prosecuted and punished as prescribed by law.

Sec. 15. Deposit of Public Funds—All moneys, assessments and taxes belonging to or collected for the use of any county, city, town or other public or municipal corporation, coming into the hands of any officer thereof, shall immediately be deposited with the treasurer, or other legal depository to the credit of such city, town, or other corporation respectively, for the benefit of the funds to which they belong.

Sec. 16. Formation of Combined City and County Municipal Corporations—(See 23rd Amendment. Approved November 2, 1948.)

ARTICLE XII—CORPORATIONS OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL

Sec. 1. Corporations, How Formed—Corporations may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special acts. All laws relating to corporations may be altered, amended or repealed by the legislature at any time, and all corporations doing business in this state may, as to such business, be regulated, limited, or restrained by law.

Sec. 2. Existing Charters—All existing charters, franchises, special or exclusive privileges, under which an actual and bona fide organization shall not have taken place, and business been commenced in good faith, at the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall thereafter have no validity.

Sec. 3. Existing Charters Not to be Extended Nor Forfeiture Remitted—The legislature shall not extend any franchise or charter, nor remit the forfeiture of any franchise or charter of any corporation now existing, or which shall hereafter exist under the laws of this state.

Sec. 4. Liability of Stockholders—Each stockholder in all incorporated companies, except corporations organized for banking or insurance purposes, shall be liable for the debts of the corporation to the amount of his unpaid stock and no more; and one or more stockholders may be joined as parties defendant in suits to recover upon this liability.

Sec. 5. Term "Corporation," Defined—Right to Sue and be Sued—The term "corporations," as used in this article, shall be construed to include all associations and joint stock companies having any powers or privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships, and all corporations shall have the right to sue and shall be subject to be sued, in all courts, in like cases as natural persons.

Sec. 6. Limitations Upon Issuance of Stock—Corporations shall not issue stock, except to bona fide subscribers therefor, or their assignees; nor shall any corporation issue any bond, or other obligation, for the payment of money, except for money or property received or labor done. The stock of corporations shall not be increased, except in pursuance of a general law, nor shall any law authorize the increase of stock, without the consent of the person or persons holding the larger amount in value of the stock, nor without due notice of the proposed increase having been previously given in such manner as may be prescribed by law. All fictitious increase of stock or indebtedness shall be void.

Sec. 7. Foreign Corporations—No corporation organized outside the limits of this state shall be allowed to transact business within the state on more favorable conditions than are prescribed by law to similar corporations organized under the laws of this state.

Sec. 8. Alienation of Franchise Not to Release Liabilities—No corporation shall lease or alienate any franchise, so as to relieve the franchise, or property held thereunder, from the liabilities of the lessor, or grantor, lessee, or grantee, contracted or incurred in the operation, use, or enjoyment of such franchise or any of its privileges.

Sec. 9. State Not to Loan Its Credit or Subscribe For Stock—The state shall not in any manner loan its credit, nor shall it subscribe to, or be interested in the stock of any company, association or corporation.

Sec. 10. Eminent Domain Affecting—The exercise of the right of eminent domain shall never be so abridged or construed as to prevent the legislature from taking the property and franchises of incorporated companies, and subjecting them to public use the same as the property of individuals.

Sec. 11. Prohibition Against Issuance of Money and Liability of Stockholders in Banks—No corporation, association, or individual shall issue or put in circulation as money anything but the lawful money of the United States. Each stockholder of any banking or insurance corporation or joint stock association, shall be individually and personally liable equally and ratably and not for another, for all contracts, debts and engagements of such corporation or association accruing while they remain such stockholders to the extent of the amount of their stock therein at the par value thereof, in addition to the amount invested in such shares. (This section is amended. See 16th Amendment.)

Sec. 12. Receiving Deposits by Bank After Insolvency—Any president, director, manager, cashier, or other officer of any banking institution, who shall receive or assent to the reception of deposits, after he shall have knowledge of the fact that such banking institution is insolvent or in failing circumstances, shall be individually responsible for such deposits so received.

Sec. 13. Common Carriers, Regulation of—All railroad, canal and other transportation companies are declared to be common carriers and subject to legislative control. Any association or corporation organized for the purpose, under the laws of this state, shall have the right to connect at the state line with railroads of other states. Every railroad company shall have the right with its road, whether the same be now constructed or may hereafter be constructed, to intersect, cross or connect with any other railroad, and when such railroads are of the same or similar gauge they shall at all crossings and at all points, where a railroad shall begin or terminate at or near any other railroad, form proper connections so that the cars of any such railroad companies may be speedily transferred from one railroad to another. All railroad companies shall receive and transport each of the other's passengers, tonnage and cars without delay or discrimination.

Sec. 14. Prohibition Against Combinations by Carriers—No railroad company, or other common carrier, shall combine or make any contact with the owners of any vessel that leaves port or makes port in this state, or with any common carrier, by which combination or contract the earnings of one doing the carrying are to be shared by the other not doing the carrying.

Sec. 15. Prohibition Against Discriminating Charges—No discrimination in charges or facilities for transportation shall be made by any railroad or other transportation company between places or persons, or in the facilities for the transportation of the same classes of freight or passengers within this state, or coming from or going to any other state. Persons and property transported over any railroad, or by any other transportation company, or individual, shall be delivered at any station, landing or port, at charges not exceeding the charges for the transportation of persons and property of the same class, in the same direction, to any

more distant station, port or landing. Excursion and commutation tickets may be issued at special rates. (See *infra*, Sec. 21.)

Sec. 16. Prohibition Against Consolidating of Competing Lines—No railroad corporation shall consolidate its stock, property or franchises with any other railroad corporation owning a competing line.

Sec. 17. Rolling Stock, Personalty for Purpose of Taxation—The rolling stock and other movable property belonging to any railroad company or corporation in this state, shall be considered personal property, and shall be liable to taxation and to execution and sale in the same manner as the personal property of individuals and such property shall not be exempted from execution and sale.

Sec. 18. Maximum Rates For Transportation—The legislature shall pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight, and to correct abuses and to prevent discrimination and extortion in the rates of freight and passenger tariffs on the different railroads and other common carriers in the state, and shall enforce such laws by adequate penalties. A railroad and transportation commission may be established and its powers and duties fully defined by law.

Sec. 19. Telegraph and Telephone Companies—Any association or corporation, or the lessees or managers thereof, organized for the purpose, or any individual, shall have the right to construct and maintain lines of telegraph and telephone within this state, and said companies shall receive and transmit each other's messages without delay or discrimination and all of such companies are hereby declared to be common carriers and subject to legislative control. Railroad corporations organized or doing business in this state shall allow telegraph and telephone corporations and companies to construct and maintain telegraph lines on and along the rights of way of such railroads and railroad companies, and no railroad corporation organized or doing business in this state shall allow any telegraph corporation or company any facilities, privileges or rates for transportation of men or material or for repairing their lines not allowed to all telegraph companies. The right of eminent domain is hereby extended to all telegraph and telephone companies. The legislature shall, by general law of uniform operation, provide reasonable regulations to give effect to this section. (Eminent domain. See *supra*, Art. 1, Sec. 16.)

Sec. 20. Prohibition Against Free Transportation For Public Officers—No railroad or other transportation company shall grant free passes, or sell tickets or passes at a discount, other than as sold to the public generally, to any member of the legislature, or to any person holding any public office within this state. The legislature shall pass laws to carry this provision into effect.

Sec. 21. Express Companies—Railroad companies now or hereafter organized or doing business in this state, shall allow all express companies organized or doing business in this state, transportation over all lines of railroad owned or operated by such railroad companies upon equal terms with any other express company, and no railroad corporation organized or doing business in this state shall allow any express corporation or company any facilities, privileges or rates for transportation of men or materials or property carried by them or for doing the business of such express companies not allowed to all express companies. (See *supra*, Sec. 15.)

Sec. 22. Monopolies and Trusts—Monopolies and trusts shall never be allowed in this state, and no incorporated company, copartnership, or association of persons in this state shall directly or indirectly combine or make any contract with any other incorporated company, foreign or domestic, through their stockholders, or the trustees or assignees of such stockholders, or with any copartnership or association of persons, or in any manner whatever for the purpose of fixing the price or limiting the production or regulating the transportation of any product or commodity. The legislature shall pass laws for the enforcement of this section by adequate penalties, and in case of incorporated companies, if necessary for that purpose, may declare a forfeiture of their franchises.

ARTICLE XIII—STATE INSTITUTIONS

Sec. 1. Educational, Reformatory and Penal Institutions—Educational, reformatory, and penal institutions; those for the benefit of blind, deaf, dumb, or otherwise defective youth; for the insane or idiotic; and such other institutions as the public good may require, shall be fostered and supported by the state, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law. The regents, trustees, or commissioners of all such institutions existing at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, and of such as shall thereafter be established by law, shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate; and upon all nominations made by the governor, the question shall be taken by ayes and noes, and entered upon the journal.

ARTICLE XIV—SEAT OF GOVERNMENT

Sec. 1. State Capital, Location of—The legislature shall have no power to change, or to locate the seat of government of this state; but the question of the permanent location of the seat of government of the state shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the Territory, at the election to be held for the adoption of this Constitution. A majority of all the votes cast at said election, upon said question, shall be necessary to determine the permanent location of the seat of government for the state; and no place shall ever be the seat of government which shall not receive a majority of the votes cast on that matter. In case there shall be no choice of

location at said first election the legislature shall, at its first regular session after the adoption of this Constitution, provide for submitting to the qualified electors of the state, at the next succeeding general election thereafter, the question of choice of location between the three places for which the highest number of votes shall have been cast at the said first election. Said legislature shall provide further that in case there shall be no choice of location at said second election, the question of choice between the two places for which the highest number of votes shall have been cast, shall be submitted in like manner to the qualified electors of the state at the next ensuing general election: *Provided*, That until the seat of government shall have been permanently located as herein provided, the temporary location thereof shall remain at the city of Olympia.

Sec. 2. Change of State Capital—When the seat of government shall have been located as herein provided, the location thereof shall not thereafter be changed except by a vote of two-thirds of all the qualified electors of the state voting on that question, at a general election, at which the question of location of the seat of government shall have been submitted by the legislature.

Sec. 3. Restrictions on Appropriations for Capitol Buildings—The legislature shall make no appropriations or expenditures for capitol buildings or grounds, except to keep the Territorial capitol buildings and grounds in repair, and for making all necessary additions thereto, until the seat of government shall have been permanently located, and the public buildings are erected at the permanent capital in pursuance of law.

ARTICLE XV—HARBORS AND TIDE WATERS

Sec. 1. Harbor Line Commission and Restraint on Disposition of Certain Tide Lands—The legislature shall provide for the appointment of a commission whose duty it shall be to locate and establish harbor lines in the navigable waters of all harbors, estuaries, bays and inlets of this state, wherever such navigable waters lie within or in front of the corporate limits of any city or within one mile thereof on either side. The state shall never give, sell or lease to any private person, corporation or association any rights whatever in the waters beyond such harbor lines, nor shall any of the area lying between any harbor line and the line of ordinary high tide, and within not less than fifty feet nor more than six hundred feet of such harbor line (as the commission shall determine) be sold or granted by the state, nor its right to control the same relinquished, but such area shall be forever reserved for landings, wharves, streets and other conveniences of navigation and commerce. (Tide lands: See *infra*, Art. 17.) This section amended by 15th Amendment, *infra*.

Sec. 2. Leasing and Maintenance of Wharves, Docks, Etc.—The legislature shall provide general laws for the leasing of the right to build and maintain wharves, docks

and other structures, upon the areas mentioned in section one of this article, but no lease shall be made for any term longer than thirty years, or the legislature may provide by general laws for the building and maintaining upon such area wharves, docks, and other structures.

Sec. 3. Extension of Streets Over Tide Lands—Municipal corporations shall have the right to extend their streets over intervening tide lands to and across the area reserved as herein provided.

ARTICLE XVI—SCHOOL AND GRANTED LANDS

Sec. 1. Disposition of—All the public lands granted to the state are held in trust for all the people and none of such lands, nor any estate or interest therein, shall ever be disposed of unless the full market value of the estate or interest disposed of, to be ascertained in such manner as may be provided by law, be paid or safely secured to the state; nor shall any lands which the state holds by grant from the United States (in any case in which the manner of disposal and minimum price are so prescribed) be disposed of except in the manner and for at least the price prescribed in the grant thereof, without the consent of the United States.

Sec. 2. Manner and Terms of Sale—None of the lands granted to the state for educational purposes shall be sold otherwise than at public auction to the highest bidder, the value thereof, less the improvements shall, before any sale, be appraised by a board of appraisers to be provided by law, the terms of payment also to be prescribed by law, and no sale shall be valid unless the sum bid be equal to the appraised value of said land. In estimating the value of such lands for disposal, the value of the improvements thereon shall be excluded: *Provided*, That the sale of all school and university land heretofore made by the commissioners of any county or the university commissioners when the purchase price has been paid in good faith, may be confirmed by the legislature.

Sec. 3. Limitations on Sales—No more than one-fourth of the land granted to the state for educational purposes shall be sold prior to January first, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, and not more than one-half prior to January first, nineteen hundred and five: *Provided*, that nothing herein shall be so construed as to prevent the state from selling the timber or stone off of any of the state lands in such manner and on such terms as may be prescribed by law: And *provided, further*, that no sale of timber lands shall be valid unless the full value of such lands is paid or secured to the state.

Sec. 4. How Much May be Offered in Certain Cases—Platting of—No more than one hundred and sixty acres of any granted lands of the state shall be offered for sale in one parcel, and all lands within the limits of any incorporated city or within two miles of the bound-

ary of any incorporated city where the valuation of such land shall be found by appraisement to exceed one hundred dollars per acre shall, before the same be sold, be platted into lots and blocks of not more than five acres in a block, and not more than one block shall be offered for sale in one parcel.

Sec. 5. Investment of Permanent School Fund—None of the permanent school fund shall ever be loaned to private persons or corporations, but it may be invested in national, state, county or municipal bonds. (This section is amended: See 1st Amendment, *infra*.)

ARTICLE XVII—TIDE LANDS

Sec. 1. Declaration of State Ownership—The state of Washington asserts its ownership to the beds and shores of all navigable waters in the state up to and including the line of ordinary high tide, in waters where the tide ebbs and flows, and up to and including the line of ordinary high water within the banks of all navigable rivers and lakes: *Provided*, that this section shall not be construed so as to debar any person from asserting his claim to vested rights in the courts of the state. (Harbors and Tide Waters. See *supra*, Art. 15.)

Sec. 2. Disclaimer of Certain Lands—The state of Washington disclaims all title in and claim to all tide, swamp and overflowed lands, patented by the United States: *Provided*, the same is not impeached for fraud.

ARTICLE XVIII—STATE SEAL

Sec. 1. Seal of the State—The seal of the state of Washington shall be, a seal encircled with the words: "The Seal of the State of Washington," with the vignette of General George Washington as the central figure, and beneath the vignette the figures "1889." (Custody of seal: Art. 3 § 18.)

ARTICLE XIX—EXEMPTIONS

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

ARTICLE XX—PUBLIC HEALTH AND VITAL STATISTICS

Sec. 1. Board of Health and Bureau of Vital Statistics—There shall be established by law a state board of health and a bureau of vital statistics in connection therewith, with such powers as the legislature may direct.

Sec. 2. Regulations Concerning Medicine, Surgery and Pharmacy—The legislature shall enact laws to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery, and the sale of drugs and medicines.

ARTICLE XXI—WATER AND WATER RIGHTS

Sec. 1. Public Use of Water—The use of the waters of this state for irrigation, mining and manufacturing purposes shall be deemed a public use.

ARTICLE XXII—LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENTS

Sec. 1. Senatorial Apportionment—Until otherwise provided by law, the state shall be divided into twenty-four senatorial districts, and said districts shall be constituted and numbered as follows: The counties of Stevens and Spokane shall constitute the first district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Spokane shall constitute the second district, and be entitled to three senators; the county of Lincoln shall constitute the third district, and be entitled to one senator; the counties of Okanogan, Lincoln, Adams and Franklin shall constitute the fourth district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Whitman shall constitute the fifth district, and be entitled to three senators; the counties of Garfield and Asotin shall constitute the sixth district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Columbia shall constitute the seventh district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Walla Walla shall constitute the eighth district, and be entitled to two senators; the counties of Yakima and Douglas shall constitute the ninth district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Kittitas shall constitute the tenth district and be entitled to one senator; the counties of Klickitat, and Skamania shall constitute the eleventh district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Clarke shall constitute the twelfth district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Cowlitz shall constitute the thirteenth district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Lewis shall constitute the fourteenth district, and be entitled to one senator; the counties of Pacific and Wahkiakum shall constitute the fifteenth district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Thurston shall constitute the sixteenth district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Chehalis shall constitute the seventeenth district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Pierce shall constitute the eighteenth district, and be entitled to three senators; the county of King shall constitute the nineteenth district, and be entitled to five senators; the counties of Mason and Kitsap shall constitute the twentieth district, and be entitled to one senator; the counties of Jefferson, Clallam and San Juan shall constitute the twenty-first district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Snohomish shall constitute the twenty-second district, and shall be entitled to one senator; the counties of Skagit and Island shall constitute the twenty-third district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Whatcom shall constitute the twenty-fourth district, and be entitled to one senator. (Senatorial districts: RCW ch 44.08.)

Sec. 2. Apportionment of Representatives—Until otherwise provided by law the representatives shall be divided among the several counties of the state in the following manner; the county of Adams shall have one representative; the county of Asotin shall have one representative; the county of Chehalis shall have two representatives; the county of Clark shall have three representatives; the county of Clallam shall have

one representative; the county of Columbia shall have two representatives; the county of Cowlitz shall have one representative; the county of Douglas shall have one representative; the county of Franklin shall have one representative; the county of Garfield shall have one representative; the county of Island shall have one representative; the county of Jefferson shall have two representatives; the county of King shall have eight representatives; the county of Kittitas shall have two representatives; the county of Kittitas shall have two representatives; the county of Kitsap shall have one representative; the county of Lewis shall have two representatives; the county of Lincoln shall have two representatives; the county of Mason shall have one representative; the county of Okanogan shall have one representative; the county of Pacific shall have one representative; the county of Pierce shall have six representatives; the county of San Juan shall have one representative; the county of Skamania shall have one representative; the county of Snohomish shall have two representatives; the county of Skagit shall have two representatives; the county of Spokane shall have six representatives; the county of Stevens shall have one representative; the county of Thurston shall have two representatives; the county of Walla Walla shall have three representatives; the county of Wahkium shall have one representative; the county of Whatcom shall have two representatives; the county of Whitman shall have five representatives; the county of Yakima shall have one representative. (Apportionment of representatives: RCW ch 44.12.)

ARTICLE XXIII—AMENDMENTS

Sec. 1. How Made—Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either branch of the legislature; and if the same shall be agreed to by two-thirds of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the ayes and noes thereon, and be submitted to the qualified electors of the state for their approval, at the next general election; and if the people approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, by a majority of the electors voting thereon, the same shall become part of this Constitution, and proclamation thereof shall be made by the governor; *Provided*, that if more than one amendment be submitted, they shall be submitted in such a manner that the people may vote for or against such (each) amendment separately. The legislature shall also cause the amendments that are to be submitted to the people to be published for at least three months next preceding the election, in some weekly newspaper, in every county where a newspaper is published throughout the state.

Sec. 2. Constitutional Conventions—Whenever two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the legislature shall deem it necessary to call a convention to revise or amend this Constitution, they shall recommend to the electors to vote at the next general election,

for or against a convention, and if a majority of all the electors voting at said election shall have voted for a convention, the legislature shall at the next session, provide by law for calling the same; and such convention shall consist of a number of members, not less than that of the most numerous branch of the legislature.

Sec. 3. *Submission to the People*—Any constitution adopted by such convention shall have no validity until it has been submitted to and adopted by the people.

ARTICLE XXIV—BOUNDARIES

Sec. 1. *State Boundaries*—The boundaries of the state of Washington shall be as follows: Beginning at a point in the Pacific ocean one marine league due west of and opposite the middle of the mouth of the north ship channel of the Columbia river; thence running easterly to and up the middle channel of said river and where it is divided by islands up the middle of the widest channel thereof to where the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude crosses said river near the mouth of the Walla Walla river; thence east on said forty-sixth parallel of latitude to the middle of the main channel of the Shoshone or Snake river, thence follow down the middle of the main channel of Snake river to a point opposite the mouth of the Kooskooskia or Clear Water river, thence due north to the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, thence west along said forty-ninth parallel of north latitude to the middle of the channel which separates Vancouver's island from the continent, that is to say to a point in longitude one hundred and twenty-three degrees, nineteen minutes and fifteen seconds west, thence following the boundary line between the United States and British possessions through the channel which separates Vancouver's island from the continent to the termination of the boundary line between the United States and British possessions at a point in the Pacific ocean equidistant between Bonilla point on Vancouver's island and Tatoosh island lighthouse, thence running in a southerly course and parallel with the coast line, keeping one marine league off shore to place of beginning.

ARTICLE XXV—JURISDICTION

Sec. 1. *Authority of the United States*—The consent of the State of Washington is hereby given to the exercise, by the congress of the United States, of exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such tract or parcels of land as are now held or reserved by the government of the United States for the purpose of erecting or maintaining thereon forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, lighthouses and other needful buildings, in accordance with the provisions of the seventeenth paragraph of the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States, so long as the same shall be so held and reserved by the United States. *Provided:* That a sufficient description by metes and bounds, and an accurate plat or map of each such tract

or parcel of land be filed in the proper office of record in the county in which the same is situated, together with copies of the orders, deeds, patents or other evidences in writing of the title of the United States: And provided, that all civil process issued from the courts of this state and such criminal process as may issue under the authority of this state against any person charged with crime in cases arising outside of such reservations, may be served and executed thereon in the same mode and manner, and by the same officers, as if the consent herein given had not been made.

ARTICLE XXVI—COMPACT WITH THE UNITED STATES

The following ordinance shall be irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of this state:—

First. That perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured and that no inhabitant of this state shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship.

Second. That the people inhabiting this state do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated public lands lying within the boundaries of this state, and to all lands lying within said limits owned or held by any Indian or Indian tribes; and that until the title thereto shall have been extinguished by the United States, the same shall be and remain subject to the disposition of the United States, and said Indian lands shall remain under the absolute jurisdiction and control of the congress of the United States and that the lands belonging to citizens of the United States residing without the limits of this state shall never be taxed at a higher rate than the lands belonging to residents thereof; and that no taxes shall be imposed by the state on lands or property therein, belonging to or which may be hereafter purchased by the United States or reserved for use: *Provided*, That nothing in this ordinance shall preclude the state from taxing as other lands are taxed any lands owned or held by any Indian who has severed his tribal relations, and has obtained from the United States or from any person a title thereto by patent or other grant, save and except such lands as have been or may be granted to any Indian or Indians under any act of congress containing a provision exempting the lands thus granted from taxation, which exemption shall continue so long and to such an extent as such act of congress may prescribe.

Third. The debts and liabilities of the Territory of Washington and payment of the same are hereby assumed by this state.

Fourth. Provision shall be made for the establishment and maintenance of systems of public schools free from sectarian control which shall be open to all the children of said state.

ARTICLE XXVII—SCHEDULE

In order that no inconvenience may arise by reason of a change from a Territorial to a State government, it is hereby declared and ordained as follows:—

Sec. 1. Existing Rights, Actions and Contracts Saved—No existing rights, actions, suits, proceedings, contracts or claims shall be affected by a change in the form of government, but all shall continue as if no such change had taken place; and all process which may have been issued under the authority of the Territory of Washington previous to its admission into the Union shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the state.

Sec. 2. Laws in Force Continued—All laws now in force in the Territory of Washington, which are not repugnant to this Constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation, or are altered or repealed by the legislature; *Provided*, That this section shall not be so construed as to validate any act of the legislature of Washington Territory granting shore or tide lands to any person, company or any municipal or private corporation.

Sec. 3. Debts, Fines, Etc., to Inure to the State—All debts, fines, penalties and forfeitures, which have accrued, or may hereafter accrue, to the Territory of Washington, shall inure to the State of Washington.

Sec. 4. Recognizances—All recognizances heretofore taken, or which may be taken before the change from a territorial to a state government shall remain valid, and shall pass to, and may be prosecuted in the name of the state; and all bonds executed to the Territory of Washington or to any county or municipal corporation, or to any officer or court in his or its official capacity, shall pass to the state authorities and their successors in office, for the uses therein expressed, and may be sued for and recovered accordingly, and all the estate, real, personal and mixed, and all judgments decrees, bonds, specialties, choses in action, and claims or debts, of whatever description, belonging to the Territory of Washington, shall inure to and vest in the State of Washington, and may be sued for and recovered in the same manner, and to the same extent, by the State of Washington, as the same could have been by the Territory of Washington.

Sec. 5. Criminal Prosecutions and Penal Actions—All criminal prosecutions and penal actions which may have arisen, or which may arise, before the change from a territorial to a state government, and which shall then be pending, shall be prosecuted to judgment, and execution in the name of the state. All offenses committed against the laws of the Territory of Washington, before the change from a territorial to a state government, and which shall not be prosecuted before such change, may be prosecuted in the name and by the authority of the State of Washington, with like effect as though such change had not taken place; and all penalties incurred

shall remain the same as if this Constitution had not been adopted. All actions at law and suits in equity which may be pending in any of the courts of the Territory of Washington, at the time of the change from a territorial to a state government, shall be continued, and transferred to the court of the state having jurisdiction of the subject matter thereof.

Sec. 6. Retention of Territorial Officers—All officers now holding their office under the authority of the United States, or of the Territory of Washington, shall continue to hold and exercise their respective offices until they shall be superseded by the authority of the state.

Sec. 7. Constitutional Officers, When Elected—All officers provided for in this Constitution including a county clerk for each county when no other time is fixed for their election, shall be elected at the election to be held for the adoption of this Constitution on the first Tuesday of October, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine.

Sec. 8. Change of Courts—Transfer of Causes—Whenever the judge of the superior court of any county, elected or appointed under the provisions of this Constitution shall have qualified, the several causes then pending in the district court of the territory except such causes as would have been within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States district court had such court existed at the time of the commencement of such causes, within such county, and the records, papers and proceedings of said district court, and the seal and other property pertaining thereto, shall pass into the jurisdiction and possession of the superior court of such county. And where the same judge is elected for two or more counties, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the district court having custody of such papers and records to transmit to the clerk of such county, or counties, other than that in which such records are kept the original papers in all cases pending in such district court and belonging to the jurisdiction of such county or counties together with transcript of so much of the records of said district court as relate to the same; and until the district courts of the Territory shall be superseded in manner aforesaid, the said district courts and the judges thereof, shall continue with the same jurisdiction and powers, to be exercised in the same judicial districts respectively, as heretofore constituted under the laws of the Territory. Whenever a quorum of the judges of the supreme court of the state shall have been elected and qualified, the causes then pending in the supreme court of the Territory, except such causes as would have been within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, circuit court had such court existed at the time of the commencement of such causes, and the papers, records and proceedings of said court and the seal and other property pertaining thereto, shall pass into the jurisdiction and possession of the supreme court of the state, and until so superseded, the supreme

court of the Territory and the judges thereof, shall continue with like powers and jurisdiction as if this Constitution had not been adopted.

Sec. 9. Seals of Courts and Municipalities—Until otherwise provided by law, the seal now in use in the supreme court of the Territory shall be the seal of the supreme court of the state. The seals of the superior courts of the several counties of the state shall be, until otherwise provided by law, the vignette of General George Washington with the words: "Seal of the Superior Court of..... county" surrounding the vignette. The seal of municipalities, and of all county officers of the Territory, shall be the seals of such municipalities, and county officers respectively under the state, until otherwise provided by law.

Sec. 10. Probate Court, Transfer of—When the state is admitted into the Union, and the superior courts in their respective counties organized, the books, records, papers and proceedings of the probate court in each county, and all causes and matters of administration pending therein, shall, upon the expiration of the term of office of the probate judges, on the second Monday in January, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, pass into the jurisdiction and possession of the superior court of the same county created by this Constitution, and the said court shall proceed to final judgment or decree, order or other determination in the several matters and causes, as the territorial probate court might have done, if this Constitution had not been adopted. And until the expiration of the term of office of the probate judges, such probate judges shall perform the duties now imposed upon them by the laws of the Territory. The superior courts shall have appellate and revisory jurisdiction over the decisions of the probate courts, as now provided by law, until such latter courts expire by limitation.

Sec. 11. Duties of First Legislature—The legislature, at its first session, shall provide for the election of all officers whose election is not provided for elsewhere in this constitution, and fix the time for the commencement and duration of their term.

Sec. 12. Election Contests for Superior Judges, How Decided—In case of a contest of election between candidates, at the first general election under this Constitution, for judges of the superior courts, the evidence shall be taken in the manner prescribed by the territorial laws, and the testimony so taken shall be certified to the secretary of state; and said officer, together with the governor and treasurer of state, shall review the evidence and determine who is entitled to the certificate of election.

Sec. 13. Representation in Congress—One representative in the congress of the United States shall be elected from the state at large, at the first election provided for in this Constitution; and, thereafter, at such times and places, and in such manner, as may be pre-

scribed by law. When a new apportionment shall be made by congress, the legislature shall divide the state into congressional districts, in accordance with such apportionment. The vote cast for representative in congress, at the first election, shall be canvassed, and the result determined in the manner provided for by the laws of the Territory for the canvass of the vote for delegate in congress.

Sec. 14. Duration of Term of Certain Officers—All district, county and precinct officers, who may be in office at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, and the county clerk of each county elected at the first election, shall hold their respective offices until the second Monday of January, A. D., eighteen hundred and ninety-one, and until such time as their successors may be elected and qualified, in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution; and the official bonds of all such officers shall continue in full force and effect as though this Constitution had not been adopted. And such officers shall continue to receive the compensation now provided, until the same be changed by law.

Sec. 15. Election on Adoption of Constitution, How to be Conducted—The election held at the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall be held and conducted in all respects according to the laws of the Territory, and the votes cast at said election for all officers (where no other provisions are made in this Constitution), and for the adoption of this Constitution and the several separate articles and the location of the state capital, shall be canvassed and returned in the several counties in the manner provided by Territorial law, and shall be returned to the secretary of the Territory in the manner provided by the Enabling Act.

Sec. 16. When Constitution to Take Effect—The provisions of this Constitution shall be in force from the day on which the president of the United States shall issue his proclamation declaring the State of Washington admitted into the Union, and the terms of all officers elected at the first election under the provisions of this Constitution shall commence on the Monday next succeeding the issue of said proclamation, unless otherwise provided herein.

Sec. 17. Separate Articles—The following separate articles shall be submitted to the people for adoption or rejection at the election for the adoption of this Constitution:—

Separate Article No. 1. "All persons male and female of the age of twenty-one years or over, possessing the other qualifications, provided by this Constitution, shall be entitled to vote at all elections."

Separate Article No. 2. "It shall not be lawful for any individual, company or corporation, within the limits of this state, to manufacture, or cause to be manufactured, or to sell, or offer for sale, or in any manner dispose of any alcoholic, malt or spirituous liquors,

except for medicinal, sacramental or scientific purposes."

If a majority of the ballots cast at said election on said separate articles be in favor of the adoption of either of said separate articles, then such separate article so receiving a majority shall become a part of this Constitution and shall govern and control any provision of the Constitution in conflict therewith.

Sec. 18. Ballot—The form of ballot to be used in voting for or against this Constitution, or for or against the separate articles, or for the permanent location of the seat of government, shall be:

1. For the Constitution—
Against the Constitution—.
2. For Woman Suffrage Article—
Against Woman Suffrage Article—.
3. For Prohibition Article—
Against Prohibition Article—.

4. For the Permanent Location of the Seat of Government. (Name of place voted for.)

The result of the election was against both woman suffrage and prohibition.

Sec. 19. Appropriation—The legislature is hereby authorized to appropriate from the state treasury sufficient money to pay any of the expenses of this convention not provided for by the Enabling Act of Congress.

ARTICLE XXVIII—COMPENSATION OF 'STATE OFFICERS

See 20th Amendment.

CERTIFICATE

We, the undersigned, members of the convention to form a Constitution for the State of Washington; which is to be submitted to the people for their adoption or rejection, do hereby declare this to be the Constitution formed by us, and in testimony thereof, do hereunto set our hands, this twenty-second day of August, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

JOHN P. HOYT, President.	J. F. VAN NAME,
J. J. BROWNE,	ALBERT SCHOOLEY,
N. G. BLALOCK,	H. C. WILLISON,
JOHN F. GOWEY,	T. M. REED,
FRANK M. DALLAM,	S. H. MANLY,
JAMES Z. MOORE,	RICHARD JEFFS,
E. H. SULLIVAN,	FRANCIS HENRY,
GEORGE TURNER,	GEORGE COMEGYS,
AUSTIN MIRES,	OLIVER H. JOY,
M. M. GODMAN,	DAVID E. DURIE,
GWIN HICKS,	D. BUCHANAN,
WM. F. PROSSER,	JOHN R. KINNEAR,
LOUIS SOHNS,	JAMES A. BURK,
A. A. LINDSLEY,	JOHN McREAVEY,
J. J. WEISENBURGER,	R. O. DUNBAR,
P. C. SULLIVAN,	MORGAN MORGANS,
R. S. MORE,	JAS. POWER,
THOMAS T. MINOR,	B. B. GLASCOCK,
J. J. TRAVIS,	O. A. BOWEN,
ARNOLD J. WEST,	SAM'L H. BERRY,
CHARLES T. FAY,	D. J. CROWLEY,
GEORGE W. TIBBETTS,	J. T. McDONALD,
H. W. FAIRWEATHER,	JOHN M. REED,
THOMAS C. GRIFFITTS,	EDWARD ELDRIDGE,
C. H. WARNER,	GEORGE H. STEVENSON,
J. P. T. McCROSKEY,	SILVIUS A. DICKEY,
S. G. COSGROVE,	HENRY WINSOR,
THOS. HAYTON,	THEODORE L. STILES,
CHARLES T. COEY,	HARRISON CLOTHIER,
ROB'T F. STURDEVANT,	MATT. J. McELROY,
JOHN A. SHOUDY,	J. T. ESHELMAN,
ALLEN WEIR,	ROBERT JAMIESON,
W. B. GRAY,	HIRAM E. ALLEN,
TRUSTEN P. DYER,	H. F. SUKSDORF,
GEO. H. JONES,	J. C. KELLOGG,
B. L. SHARPSTEIN.	J. A. HUNGATE,
H. M. LILLIS,	

Attest:

JNO. I. BOOGE, Chief Clerk

The above names are not in the order in which subscribed to the Constitution.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

AMENDMENT 1

Art. 16, Sec. 5. Investment of School Fund—None of the permanent school fund of this state shall ever be loaned to private persons or corporations, but it may be invested in national, state, county, municipal or school district bonds. (L. 1893, p. 9, Sec. 1.) Adopted November, 1894.

AMENDMENT 2

Art. 6, Sec. 1. Qualifications of Voters—All male persons of the age of twenty-one years or over, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections: They shall be citizens of the United States; they shall have lived in the state one year, and in the county ninety days, and in the city, town, ward or precinct thirty days immediately preceding the election at which they offer to vote; they shall be able to read and speak the English language; *Provided*, That Indians not taxed shall never be allowed the elective franchise; *And further provided*, That this amendment shall not effect [affect] the right of franchise of any person who is now a qualified elector of this state. The legislature shall enact laws defining the manner of ascertaining the qualifications of voters as to their ability to read and speak the English language, and providing for punishment of persons voting or registering in violation of the provisions of this section. (L. 1895, p. 60, Sec. 1.) Approved November, 1896. See Amendment 5, *infra*.)

AMENDMENT 3

Art. 7, Sec. 2, was amended by adding the following proviso: "And provided further, That the legislature shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to exempt personal property to the amount of \$300 for each head of a family liable to assessment and taxation under the provisions of the laws of this state of which the individual is the actual and *bona fide* owner." (L. 1899, p. 121, Sec. 1.) Approved November, 1900.

AMENDMENT 4

Art. 1, Sec. 11. Religious Freedom—Absolute freedom of conscience in all matters of religious sentiment, belief and worship, shall be guaranteed to every individual, and no one shall be molested or disturbed in person or property on account of religion; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness or justify practices inconsistent with the peace and safety of the state. No public money or property shall be appropriated for or applied to any religious worship, exercise or instruction, or the support of any religious establishment. *Provided, however*, That this article shall not be so construed as to forbid the employment by the state of a chaplain for the state penitentiary, and for such of the state reformatories as in the discretion of the legislature may seem justified. No religious qualification

shall be required for any public office or employment, nor shall any person be incompetent as a witness or juror, in consequence of his opinion on matters of religion, nor be questioned in any court of justice touching his religious belief to affect the weight of his testimony. (L. 1903, p. 283, Sec. 1.) Approved November, 1904.

AMENDMENT 5

Art. 6 was amended by striking from said article all of sections one (1) and two (2) and inserting in lieu thereof the following, to be known as section one (1):

Sec. 1. Qualifications of Electors—All persons of the age of twenty-one years or over, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections: They shall be citizens of the United States; they shall have lived in the state one year, and in the county ninety days, and in the city, town, ward or precinct thirty days immediately preceding the election at which they offer to vote; they shall be able to read and speak the English language: *Provided*, That Indians not taxed shall never be allowed the elective franchise: *And further provided*, That this amendment shall not affect the rights of franchise of any person who is now a qualified elector of this state. The legislative authority shall enact laws defining the manner of ascertaining the qualifications of voters as to their ability to read and speak the English language, and providing for punishment of persons voting or registering in violation of the provision of this section. There shall be no denial of the elective franchise at any election on account of sex. (L. 1909, p. 26, Sec. 1.) Approved November, 1910.

AMENDMENT 6

Art. 3, Sec. 10. Vacancy in Office of Governor—In case of the removal, resignation, death or disability of the governor, the duties of the office shall devolve upon the lieutenant governor; and in case of a vacancy in both the offices of governor and lieutenant governor, the duties of the governor shall devolve upon the secretary of state. In addition to the line of succession to the office and duties of governor as hereinabove indicated, if the necessity shall arise, in order to fill the vacancy in the office of governor, the following state officers shall succeed to the duties of governor and in the order named, *viz.*: Treasurer, auditor, attorney general, superintendent of public instruction and commissioner of public lands. In case of the death, disability, failure or refusal of the person regularly elected to the office of governor to qualify at the time provided by law, the duties of the office shall devolve upon the person regularly elected to and qualified for the office of lieutenant governor, who shall act as governor until the disability be removed, or a governor be elected; and in case of the death, disability, failure or refusal of both the governor and the lieutenant governor elect to qualify, the duties of the governor shall devolve upon the secretary of state; and in addition to the line of succession to the office and duties

of governor as hereinabove indicated, if there shall be the failure or refusal of any officer named above to qualify, and if the necessity shall arise by reason thereof, then in that event in order to fill the vacancy in the office of governor, the following state officers shall succeed to the duties of governor in the order named, viz: Treasurer, auditor, attorney general, superintendent of public instruction and commissioner of public lands. Any person succeeding to the office of governor as in this section provided, shall perform the duties of such office only until the disability be removed, or a governor be elected and qualified; and if a vacancy occur more than thirty days before the next general election occurring within two years after the commencement of the term, a person shall be elected at such election to fill the office of governor for the remainder of the unexpired term (L. 1909, p. 042, Sec. 1.) Approved November, 1910.

AMENDMENT 7

Art. 2 was amended by striking all of sections 1 and 31, and inserting in lieu thereof as section 1 the following, so that the same shall read as follows:

Art. 2, Sec. 1. Legislative Powers, Where Vested—The legislative authority of the state of Washington shall be vested in the legislature, consisting of a senate and house of representatives, which shall be called the legislature of the State of Washington, but the people reserve to themselves the power to propose bills, laws, and to enact or reject the same at the polls, independent of the legislature, and also reserve power, at their own option, to approve or reject at the polls any act, item, section or part of any bill, act or law passed by the legislature.

(a) Initiative: The first power reserved by the people is the initiative. Ten per centum, but in no case more than fifty thousand, of the legal voters shall be required to propose any measure by such petition, and every such petition shall include the full text of the measure so proposed. Initiative petitions shall be filed with the secretary of state not less than four months before the election at which they are to be voted upon, or not less than ten days before any regular session of the legislature. If filed at least four months before the election at which they are to be voted upon, he shall submit the same to the vote of the people at the said election. If such petitions are filed not less than ten days before any regular session of the legislature, he shall transmit the same to the legislature as soon as it convenes and organizes. Such initiative measure shall take precedence over all other measures in the legislature except appropriation bills and shall be either enacted or rejected without change or amendment by the legislature before the end of such regular session. If any such initiative measure shall be enacted by the legislature it shall be subject to the referendum petition, or it may be enacted and referred by the legislature to the people for approval or rejection at the next regular election. If it is rejected or if no action is taken upon it by the

legislature before the end of such regular session, the secretary of state shall submit it to the people for approval or rejection at the next ensuing regular general election. The legislature may reject any measure so proposed by initiative petition and propose a different one dealing with the same subject, and in such event both measures shall be submitted by the secretary of state to the people for approval or rejection at the next ensuing regular general election. When conflicting measures are submitted to the people the ballots shall be so printed that a voter can express separately by making one cross (X) for each, two preferences, first, as between either measure and neither, and secondly, as between one and the other. If the majority of those voting on the first issue is for neither, both fail, but in that case the votes on the second issue shall nevertheless be carefully counted and made public. If a majority voting on the first issue is for either, then the measure receiving a majority of the votes on the second issue shall be law.

(b) Referendum. The second power reserved by the people is the referendum, and it may be ordered on any act, bill, law, or any part thereof passed by the legislature, except such laws as may be necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety, support of the state government and its existing public institutions, either by petition signed by the required percentage of the legal voters, or by the legislature as other bills are enacted. Six per centum, but in no case more than thirty thousand, of the legal voters shall be required to sign and make a valid referendum petition.

(c) No act, law, or bill subject to referendum shall take effect until ninety days after the adjournment of the session at which it was enacted. No act, law, or bill approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon shall be amended or repealed by the legislature within a period of two years following such enactment. But such enactment may be amended or repealed at any general regular or special election by direct vote of the people thereon.

(d) The filing of a referendum petition against one or more items, sections or parts of any act, law or bill shall not delay the remainder of the measure from becoming operative. Referendum petitions against measures passed by the legislature shall be filed with the secretary of state not later than ninety days after the final adjournment of the session of the legislature which passed the measure on which the referendum is demanded. The veto power of the governor shall not extend to measures initiated by or referred to the people. All elections on measures referred to the people of the state shall be had at the biennial regular elections, except when the legislature shall order a special election. Any measure initiated by the people or referred to the people as herein provided shall take effect and become the law if it is approved by a majority of the votes cast thereon: *Provided*, That the vote cast upon such question or measure shall equal one-third of the total votes cast at such election and not otherwise. Such measure

shall be in operation on and after the thirtieth day after the election at which it is approved. The style of all bills proposed by Initiative petition shall be: "Be it enacted by the people of the State of Washington." This section shall not be construed to deprive any member of the legislature of the right to introduce any measure. The whole number of electors who voted for governor at the regular gubernatorial election last preceding the filing of any petition for the Initiative or for the referendum shall be the basis on which the number of legal voters necessary to sign such petition shall be counted. All such petitions shall be filed with the secretary of state, who shall be guided by the general laws in submitting the same to the people until additional legislation shall especially provide therefor. This section is self-executing, but legislation may be enacted especially to facilitate its operation.

The legislature shall provide methods of publicity of all laws or parts of laws, and amendments to the Constitution referred to the people with arguments for and against the laws and amendments so referred, so that each voter of the state shall receive the publication at least fifty days before the election at which they are to be voted upon. (L. 1911, p. 136, Sec. 1.) Approved November, 1912.

AMENDMENT 8

Art. 1 was amended by adding the two following sections:

Sec. 33. Recall of Elective Officers—Every elective public officer in the state of Washington except judges of courts of record is subject to recall and discharge by the legal voters of the state, or of the political subdivision of the state, from which he was elected whenever a petition demanding his recall, reciting that such officer has committed some act or acts of malfeasance or misfeasance while in office, or who has violated his oath of office, stating the matters complained of, signed by the percentages of the qualified electors thereof, hereinafter provided, the percentage required to be computed from the total number of votes cast for all candidates for his said office to which he was elected at the preceding election, is filed with the officer with whom a petition for nomination, or certificate for nomination, to such office must be filed under the laws of this state, and the same officer shall call a special election as provided by the general election laws of this state, and the result determined as therein provided.

Sec. 34. Same—The legislature shall pass the necessary laws to carry out the provisions of section thirty-three (33) of this article, and to facilitate its operation and effect without delay: *Provided*, That the authority hereby conferred upon the legislature shall not be construed to grant to the legislature any exclusive power of lawmaking nor in any way limit the initiative and referendum powers reserved by the people. The percentages required shall be, state officers, other than judges, senators and representatives, city officers of

cities of the first class, school district boards in cities of the first class; county officers of counties of the first, second and third classes, twenty-five per cent. Officers of all other political subdivisions, cities, towns, townships, precincts and school districts not herein mentioned, and state senators and representatives, thirty-five per cent. (L. 1911, p. 504, Sec. 1.) Approved November, 1912.

AMENDMENT 9

Art. 1, Sec. 16. **Eminent Domain**—Private property shall not be taken for private use, except for private ways of necessity, and for drains, flumes, or ditches on or across the lands of others for agricultural, domestic, or sanitary purposes. No private property shall be taken or damaged for public or private use without just compensation having been first made, or paid into court for the owner, and no right-of-way shall be appropriated to the use of any corporation other than municipal until full compensation therefor be first made in money, or ascertained and paid into court for the owner, irrespective of any benefit from any improvement proposed by such corporation, which compensation shall be ascertained by a jury, unless a jury be waived, as in other civil cases in courts of record, in the manner prescribed by law. Whenever an attempt is made to take private property for a use alleged to be public, the question whether the contemplated use be really public shall be a judicial question, and determined as such, without regard to any legislative assertion that the use is public: *Provided*, that the taking of private property by the state for land reclamation and settlement purposes is hereby declared to be for public use. (L. 1919, p. 385, Sec. 1.) Approved November, 1920.

AMENDMENT 10

Art. 1, Sec. 22. **Rights of the Accused**—In criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to appear and defend in person, or by counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, to have a copy thereof, to testify in his own behalf, to meet the witnesses against him face to face, to have compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his own behalf, to have a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county in which the offense is charged to have been committed and the right to appeal in all cases: *Provided*, The route traversed by any railway coach, train or public conveyance, and the water traversed by any boat shall be criminal districts; and the jurisdiction of all public offenses committed on any such railway car, coach, train, boat or other public conveyance, or at any station or depot upon such route, shall be in any county through which the said car, coach, train, boat or other public conveyance may pass during the trip or voyage, or in which the trip or voyage may begin or terminate. In no instance shall any accused person before final judgment be compelled to advance money or fees to secure the rights herein guaranteed. (L. 1921, p. 79, Sec. 1.) Approved November, 1922.

AMENDMENT 11

Art. 8, Sec. 4. **Moneys Disbursed only by Appropriations**—No moneys shall ever be paid out of the treasury of this state, or any of its funds, or any of the funds under its management, except in pursuance of an appropriation by law; nor unless such payment be made within one calendar month after the end of the next ensuing fiscal biennium, and every such law making a new appropriation, or continuing or reviving an appropriation, shall distinctly specify the sum appropriated, and the object to which it is to be applied, and it shall not be sufficient for such law to refer to any other law to fix such sum. (L. 1921, p. 80, Sec. 1.) Approved November, 1922.

AMENDMENT 12

Art. 11, Sec. 5. **County Government**—The legislature, by general and uniform laws, shall provide for the election in the several counties of boards of county commissioners, sheriffs, county clerks, treasurers, prosecuting attorneys and other county, township or precinct and district officers, as public convenience may require, and shall prescribe their duties, and fix their terms of office: *Provided*, That the legislature may, by general laws, classify the counties by population and provide for the election in certain classes of counties certain officers who shall exercise the powers and perform the duties of two or more officers. It shall regulate the compensation of all such officers, in proportion to their duties, and for that purpose may classify the counties by population. And it shall provide for the strict accountability of such officers for all fees which may be collected by them and for all public moneys which may be paid to them, or officially come into their possession. (L. 1923, p. 254, Sec. 1.) Approved November, 1924.

AMENDMENT 13

Art. 2, Sec. 15. **Vacancies in Legislature**—Such vacancies as may occur in either house of the legislature shall be filled by appointment by the board of county commissioners of the county in which the vacancy occurs, and the person so appointed shall hold office until his successor is elected at the next general election, and shall have qualified: *Provided*, That in case of a vacancy occurring in the office of joint senator, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the joint action of the boards of county commissioners of the counties composing the joint senatorial district. (L. 1929, p. 690.) Approved November, 1930.

AMENDMENT 14

Article 7 is amended by striking out all of sections 1, 2, 3 and 4, and inserting in lieu thereof the following, to be known as section 1:

Art. 7, Sec. 1. **Taxation**—The power of taxation shall never be suspended, surrendered or contracted away.

All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of property within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax and shall be levied, and collected for public purposes only. The word "property" as used herein shall mean and include everything, whether tangible or intangible, subject to ownership. All real estate shall constitute one class: *Provided*, That the legislature may tax mines and mineral resources and lands devoted to reforestation by either a yield tax or ad valorem tax at such rate as it may fix, or by both. Such property as the legislature may by general laws provide shall be exempt from taxation. Property of the United States and of the state, counties, school districts and other municipal corporations, and credits secured by property actually taxed in this state, not exceeding in value the value of such property, shall be exempt from taxation. The legislature shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to exempt personal property to the amount of three hundred (\$300.00) dollars for each head of a family liable to assessment and taxation under the provisions of the laws of this state of which the individual is the actual bona fide owner. (L. 1929, p. 499, Sec. 1.) Approved November, 1930. (New Sec. 2 added through Amendment 17.) Approved November, 1944.

AMENDMENT 15

Art. 15, Sec. 1. **Harbor Line Commission and Restraint on Disposition**—The legislature shall provide for the appointment of a commission whose duty it shall be to locate and establish harbor lines in the navigable waters of all harbors, estuaries, bays and inlets of this state, wherever such navigable waters lie within or in front of the corporate limits of any city, or within one mile thereof on either side. Any harbor line so located or established may thereafter be changed, relocated or re-established by the commission pursuant to such provision as may be made therefor by the legislature. The state shall never give, sell or lease to any private person, corporation, or association any rights whatever in the waters beyond such harbor lines, nor shall any of the area lying between any harbor line and the line of ordinary high water, and within not less than fifty feet nor more than two thousand feet of such harbor line (as the commission shall determine) be sold or granted by the state, nor its rights to control the same relinquished, but such area shall be forever reserved for landings, wharves, streets, and other conveniences of navigation and commerce. (L. 1931, p. 417, Sec. 1.) Approved November, 1932.

AMENDMENT 16

Art. 12, Sec. 11. **Stockholder Liability**—No corporation, association, or individual shall issue or put in circulation as money anything but the lawful money of the United States. Each stockholder of any banking or insurance corporation or joint stock association shall be individually and personally liable equally

and ratably, and not one for another, for all contracts, debts, and engagements of such corporation or association accruing while they remain such stockholders, to the extent of the amount of their stock therein at the par value thereof, in addition to the amount invested in such shares.

The legislature may provide that stockholders of banking corporations organized under the laws of this state which shall provide and furnish, either through membership in the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, or through membership in any other instrumentality of the government of the United States, insurance or security for the payment of the debts and obligations of such banking corporation equivalent to that required by the laws of the United States to be furnished and provided by national banking associations, shall be relieved from liability for the debts and obligations of such banking corporation to the same extent that stockholders of national banking associations are relieved from liability for the debts and obligations of such national banking associations under the laws of the United States. (Approved November, 1940. L. 1939, S.J.R. No. 8, Sec. 11, p. 1025.)

AMENDMENT 17

Art. 7, Sec. 2. **Forty Mill Limit**—Except as hereinafter provided and notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution, the aggregate of all tax levies upon real and personal property by the state and all taxing districts now existing or hereafter created, shall not in any year exceed forty mills on the dollar of assessed valuation, which assessed valuation shall be fifty per centum of the true and fair value of such property in money; *Provided, however,* That nothing herein shall prevent levies at the rates now provided by law by or for any port or public utility district. The term "taxing district" for the purposes of this section shall mean any political subdivision, municipal corporation, district, or other governmental agency authorized by law to levy or have levied for it, ad valorem taxes on property, other than a port or public utility district. Such aggregate limitation or any specific limitation imposed by law in conformity therewith may be exceeded only

(a) by any taxing district when specifically authorized so to do by a majority of at least three-fifths of the electors thereof voting on the proposition to levy such additional tax submitted not more than twelve months prior to the date on which the proposed levy is to be made and not oftener than twice in such twelve month period, either at a special election or at the regular election of such taxing district, at which election the number of persons voting on the proposition shall constitute not less than forty per centum of the total number of votes cast in such taxing district at the last preceding general election;

(b) by any taxing district otherwise authorized by law to issue general obligation bonds for capital purposes, for the sole purpose of making the required pay-

ments of principal and interest on general obligation bonds issued solely for capital purposes, other than the replacement of equipment, when authorized so to do by majority of at least three-fifths of the electors thereof voting on the proposition to issue such bonds and to pay the principal and interest thereon by an annual tax levy in excess of the limitation herein provided during the term of such bonds, submitted not oftener than twice in any calendar year, at an election held in the manner provided by law for bond elections in such taxing district, at which election the total number of persons voting on the proposition shall constitute not less than forty per centum of the total number of votes cast in such taxing district at the last preceding general election: *Provided*, That any such taxing district shall have the right by vote of its governing body to refund any general obligation bonds of said district issued for capital purposes only, and to provide for the interest thereon and amortization thereof by annual levies in excess of the tax limitation provided for herein, and *Provided further*, That the provisions of this section shall also be subject to the limitations contained in Article VIII, Section 6, of this Constitution;

(c) by the state or any taxing district for the purpose of paying the principal or interest on general obligation bonds outstanding on December 6, 1934; or for the purpose of preventing the impairment of the obligation of a contract when ordered so to do by a court of last resort. (Approved November, 1944, L' 43, H.J.R. No. 1, p. 936.)

AMENDMENT 18

Art. 2, Sec. 40. Highway Funds—All fees collected by the State of Washington as license fees for motor vehicles and all excise taxes collected by the State of Washington on the sale, distribution or use of motor vehicle fuel and all other state revenue intended to be used for highway purposes, shall be paid into the state treasury and placed in a special fund to be used exclusively for highway purposes. Such highway purposes shall be construed to include the following:

(a) The necessary operating, engineering and legal expenses connected with the administration of public highways, county roads and city streets;

(b) The construction, reconstruction, maintenance, repair, and betterment of public highways, county roads, bridges and city streets: including the cost and expense of (1) acquisition of rights-of-way, (2) installing, maintaining and operating traffic signs and signal lights, (3) policing by the state of public highways, (4) operation of movable span bridges, (5) operation of ferries which are a part of any public highway, county road, or city street;

(c) The payment or refunding of any obligation of the State of Washington, or any political subdivision thereof, for which any of the revenues described in section 1 may have been legally pledged prior to the effective date of this act;

(d) Refunds authorized by law for taxes paid on motor vehicle fuels;

(e) The cost of collection of any revenues described in this section:

Provided, That this section shall not be construed to include revenue from general or special taxes or excises not levied primarily for highway purposes, or apply to vehicle operator's license fees or any excise tax imposed on motor vehicles or the use thereof in lieu of a property tax thereon, or fees for certificates of ownership of motor vehicles. (Approved November, 1944. L' 43, H.J.R. No. 4, p. 938.)

AMENDMENT 19

Art. 7, Sec. 3. **Taxation of Federal Agencies and Property**—The United States and its agencies and instrumentalities, and their property, may be taxed under any of the tax laws of this state, whenever and in such manner as such taxation may be authorized or permitted under the laws of the United States, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Constitution of this state. (Approved November, 1946. L' 45, H.J.R. No. 9, p. 932.)

AMENDMENT 20

Art. 28, Sec. 1. **Compensation of State Officers**—All elected state officials shall each severally receive such compensation as the legislature may direct. The compensation of any state officer shall not be increased or diminished during his term of office, except that the legislature, at its thirty-first regular session, may increase or diminish the compensation of all state officers whose terms exist on the Thursday after the second Monday in January, 1949.

The provisions of sections 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, and 22 of Article III and section 23 of Article II in so far as they are inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed. (Approved November 2, 1948. L' 47, S.J.R. No. 4, p. 1371.)

AMENDMENT 21

Art. 11, Sec. 4. **County Government and Township Organization**—The legislature shall establish a system of county government, which shall be uniform throughout the state except as hereinafter provided, and by general laws shall provide for township organization, under which any county may organize whenever a majority of the qualified electors of such county voting at a general election shall so determine; and whenever a county shall adopt township organization, the assessment and collection of the revenue shall be made, and the business of such county and the local affairs of the several townships therein, shall be managed and transacted in the manner prescribed by such general law.

Any county may frame a "Home Rule" charter for its own government subject to the Constitution and laws of this state, and for such purpose the legislative authority of such county may cause an election to be had, at which election there shall be chosen by the quali-

fied voters of said county not less than fifteen (15) nor more than twenty-five (25) freeholders thereof, as determined by the legislative authority, who shall have been residents of said county for a period of at least five (5) years preceding their election and who are themselves qualified electors, whose duty it shall be to convene within thirty (30) days after their election and prepare and propose a charter for such county. Such proposed charter shall be submitted to the qualified electors of said county, and if a majority of such qualified electors voting thereon ratify the same, it shall become the charter of said county and shall become the organic law thereof, and supersede any existing charter, including amendments thereto, or any existing form of county government, and all special laws inconsistent with such charter. Said proposed charter shall be published in two (2) legal newspapers published in said county, at least once a week for four (4) consecutive weeks prior to the day of submitting the same to the electors for their approval as above provided. All elections in this section authorized shall only be had upon notice, which notice shall specify the object of calling such election and shall be given for at least ten (10) days before the day of election in all election districts of said county. Said elections may be general or special elections and except as herein provided, shall be governed by the law regulating and controlling general or special elections in said county. Such charter may be amended by proposals therefor submitted by the legislative authority of said county to the electors thereof at any general election after notice of such submission published as above specified, and ratified by a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon. In submitting any such charter or amendment thereto, any alternate article or proposition may be presented for the choice of the voters and may be voted on separately without prejudice to others.

Any home rule charter proposed as herein provided, may provide for such county officers as may be deemed necessary to carry out and perform all county functions as provided by charter or by general law, and for their compensation, but shall not affect the election of the prosecuting attorney, the county superintendent of schools, the judges of the superior court, and the justices of the peace, or the jurisdiction of the courts.

Notwithstanding the foregoing provision for calling of an election by the legislative authority of such county for the election of freeholders to frame a county charter, registered voters equal in number to ten (10) per centum of the voters of any such county voting at the last preceding general election, may at any time propose by petition the calling of an election of freeholders. The petition shall be filed with the county auditor of the county at least three (3) months before any general election and the proposal that a board of freeholders be elected for the purpose of framing a county charter shall be submitted to the vote of the people at said general election, and at the same election a board of freeholders of not less than fifteen (15) or more than twenty-five (25), as fixed in the petition calling for the election, shall

be chosen to draft the new charter. The procedure for nomination of qualified electors as candidates for said board of freeholders shall be prescribed by the legislative authority of the county, and the procedure for the framing of the charter and the submission of the charter as framed shall be the same as in the case of a board of freeholders chosen at an election initiated by the legislative authority of the county.

In calling for any election of freeholders as provided in this section, the legislative authority of the county shall apportion the number of freeholders to be elected in accordance with either the legislative districts or the county commissioner districts, if any, within said county, the number of said freeholders to be elected from each of said districts to be in proportion to the population of said districts as nearly as may be.

Should the charter proposed receive the affirmative vote of the majority of the electors voting thereon, the legislative authority of the county shall immediately call such special election as may be provided for therein, if any, and the county government shall be established in accordance with the terms of said charter not more than six (6) months after the election at which the charter was adopted.

The terms of all elective officers, except the prosecuting attorney, the county superintendent of schools, the judges of the superior court, and the justices of the peace, who are in office at the time of the adoption of a Home Rule Charter shall terminate as provided in the charter. All appointive officers in office at the time the charter goes into effect, whose positions are not abolished thereby, shall continue until their successors shall have qualified.

After the adoption of such charter, such county shall continue to have all the rights, powers, privileges and benefits then possessed or thereafter conferred by general law. All the powers, authority and duties granted to and imposed on county officers by general law, except the prosecuting attorney, the county superintendent of schools, the judges of the superior court, and the justices of the peace, shall be vested in the legislative authority of the county unless expressly vested in specific officers by the charter. The legislative authority may by resolution delegate any of its executive or administrative powers, authority or duties not expressly vested in specific officers by the charter, to any county officer or officers or county employee or employees.

The provisions of sections 5, 6, 7, and the first sentence of section 8 of this Article as amended shall not apply to counties in which the government has been established by charter adopted under the provisions hereof. The authority conferred on the board of county commissioners by Section 15 of Article II as amended, shall be exercised by the legislative authority of the county. (Approved November 2, 1948. L' 47, S.J.R. No. 5, p. 1372.)

AMENDMENT 22

Art. 11, Sec. 7. Constitution of the State of Washington is hereby repealed. (1947 p. 1385 H.J.R. 4.) (Approved November 2, 1948.)

AMENDMENT 23

Art. 11, Sec. 16. **Combined City and County**—The legislature shall, by general law, provide for the formation of combined city and county municipal corporations, and for the manner of determining the territorial limits thereof, each of which shall be known as a "city and county," and when organized, shall contain a population of at least three hundred thousand (300,000) inhabitants. No such city and county shall be formed except by a majority vote of the qualified electors of the area proposed to be included therein and also by a majority vote of the qualified electors of the remainder of that county from which such area is to be taken. Any such city and county shall be permitted to frame a charter for its own government, and amend the same, in the manner provided for cities by section 10 of this article: *Provided, however,* That the first charter of such city and county shall be framed and adopted in a manner to be specified in the general law authorizing the formation of such corporations: *Provided further,* That every such charter shall designate the respective officers of such city and county who shall perform the duties imposed by law upon county officers. Every such city and county shall have and enjoy all rights, powers and privileges asserted in its charter, not inconsistent with general laws, and in addition thereto, such rights, powers and privileges as may be granted to it, or possessed and enjoyed by cities and counties of like population separately organized.

No county or county government existing outside the territorial limits of such county and city shall exercise any police, taxation or other powers within the territorial limits of such county and city, but all such powers shall be exercised by the city and county and the officers thereof, subject to such constitutional provisions and general laws as apply to either cities or counties: *Provided,* That the provisions of sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 of this article shall not apply to any such city and county: *Provided further,* That the salary of any elective or appointive officer of a city and county shall not be changed after his election or appointment or during his term of office; nor shall the term of any such officer be extended beyond the period for which he is elected or appointed. In case an existing county is divided in the formation of a city and county, such city and county shall be liable for a just proportion of the existing debts or liabilities of the former county, and shall account for and pay the county remaining a just proportion of the value of any real estate or other property owned by the former county and taken over by the county and city, the method of determining such just proportion to be prescribed by general law, but such division shall not affect the rights of creditors. The

officers of a city and county, their compensation, qualifications, term of office and manner of election or appointment shall be as provided for in its charter, subject to general laws and applicable constitutional provision. (Approved November 2, 1948. L' 47, H.J.R. No. 13, p. 1386.)

AMENDMENT 24

Art. 2, Sec. 33. Alien Ownership—The ownership of lands by aliens, other than those who in good faith have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, is prohibited in this state, except where acquired by inheritance, under mortgage or in good faith in the ordinary course of justice in the collection of debts; and all conveyances of lands hereafter made to any alien directly, or in trust for such alien, shall be void; *Provided*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to lands containing valuable deposits of minerals, metals, iron, coal, or fire clay, and the necessary land for mills and machinery to be used in the development thereof and the manufacture of the products therefrom: *And provided further*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to the citizens of such of the Provinces of the Dominion of Canada as do not expressly or by implication prohibit ownership of provincial lands by citizens of this state. Every corporation, the majority of the capital stock of which is owned by aliens, shall be considered an alien for the purposes of this prohibition. (Approved November 7, 1950. L' 49, S.J.R. No. 9, p. 999.)

AMENDMENT 25

Art. 4, Sec. 3(a). A judge of the supreme court or the superior court shall retire from judicial office at the end of the calendar year in which he attains the age of seventy-five years. The legislature may, from time to time, fix a lesser age for mandatory retirement, not earlier than the end of the calendar year in which any such judge attains the age of seventy years, as the legislature deems proper. This provision shall not affect the term to which any such judge shall have been elected or appointed prior to, or at the time of, approval and ratification of this provision. Notwithstanding the limitations of this section, the legislature may by general law authorize or require the retirement of judges for physical or mental disability, or any cause rendering judges incapable of performing their judicial duties.

Approved November 4, 1952.

AMENDMENT 26

Art. 2, Sec. 41. No act, law, or bill subject to referendum shall take effect until ninety days after the adjournment of the session at which it was enacted. No act, law or bill approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon shall be amended or repealed by the legislature within a period of two years following such

enactment: *Provided*, That any such act, law or bill may be amended within two years after such enactment at any regular or special session of the legislature by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house with full compliance with section 12, Article III, of the Washington Constitution, and no amendatory law adopted in accordance with this provision shall be subject to referendum. But such enactment may be amended or repealed at any general, regular or special election by direct vote of the people thereon. These provisions supersede the provisions of subsection (c) of section 1 of this article as amended by the seventh amendment to the constitution of this state.

Approved November 4, 1952.

AMENDMENT 27

Art. 8, Sec. 5. No county, city, town, school district, or other municipal corporation shall for any purpose become indebted in any manner to an amount exceeding one and one-half per centum of the taxable property in such county, city, town, school district, or other municipal corporation, without the assent of three-fifths of the voters therein voting at an election to be held for that purpose, nor in cases requiring such assent shall the total indebtedness at any time exceed five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for state and county purposes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness, except that in incorporated cities the assessment shall be taken from the last assessment for city purposes: *Provided*, That no part of the indebtedness allowed in this section shall be incurred for any purpose other than strictly county, city, town, school district, or other municipal purposes: *Provided further*, That (a) any city or town, with such assent, may be allowed to become indebted to a larger amount, but not exceeding five per centum additional for supplying such city or town with water, artificial light, and sewers, when the works for supplying such water, light, and sewers shall be owned and controlled by the municipality and (b) any school district with such assent, may be allowed to become indebted to a larger amount but not exceeding five per centum additional for capital outlays.

Approved November 4, 1952.

AMENDMENT 28

Art. 4, Sec. 6. The superior court shall have original jurisdiction in all cases in equity and in all cases at law which involve the title or possession of real property, or the legality of any tax, impost, assessment, toll, or municipal fine, and in all other cases in which the demand or the value of the property in controversy amounts to one thousand dollars, or a lesser sum in excess of the jurisdiction granted to justices of the peace and other inferior courts, and in all criminal cases amounting to felony, and in all cases of misdemeanor

not otherwise provided for by law; of actions of forcible entry and detainer; of proceedings in insolvency; of actions to prevent or abate a nuisance; of all matters of probate, of divorce, and for annulment of marriage; and for such special cases and proceedings as are not otherwise provided for. The superior court shall also have original jurisdiction in all cases and of all proceedings in which jurisdiction shall not have been by law vested exclusively in some other court; and said court shall have the power of naturalization and to issue papers therefor. They shall have such appellate jurisdiction in cases arising in justices' and other inferior courts in their respective counties as may be prescribed by law. They shall always be open, except on nonjudicial days, and their process shall extend to all parts of the state. Said courts and their judges shall have power to issue writs of mandamus, quo warranto, review, certiorari, prohibition, and writs of habeas corpus, on petition by or on behalf of any person in actual custody in their respective counties. Injunctions and writs of prohibition and of habeas corpus may be issued and served on legal holidays and nonjudicial days.

Art. 4, Sec. 10. The legislature shall determine the number of justices of the peace to be elected and shall prescribe by law the powers, duties and jurisdiction of justices of the peace: *Provided*, That such jurisdiction granted by the legislature shall not trench upon the jurisdiction of superior or other courts of record, except that justices of the peace may be made police justices of incorporated cities and towns. Justices of the peace shall have original jurisdiction in cases where the demand or value of the property in controversy is less than three hundred dollars or such greater sum, not to exceed one thousand dollars, as shall be prescribed by the legislature. In incorporated cities or towns having more than five thousand inhabitants, the justices of the peace shall receive such salary as may be provided by law, and shall receive no fees for their own use.

Approved November 4, 1952.

INDEX TO STATE CONSTITUTION

	Art.	Sec.
ABSCONDING DEBTORS—Imprisonment of, for debt.....	1	17
ABSENCE—Of citizens does not affect residence, for purpose of voting.....	6	4
Of governor, duties devolve on lieutenant governor	3	10
Of judicial officer works forfeiture of office....	4	8
ACCEPTANCE—Of certain offices under United States vacates seat in legislature.....	2	14
ACCUSED—Rights in criminal prosecutions....	1	22
Rights of, on removal from office by legislature	4	9
ACTIONS—Against the state to be authorized..	2	26
By and against corporations authorized....	12	5
Not affected by change in government	27	1
Pending in territorial, to be transferred to state courts	27	5,8
Transfer to superior court, when to take place (See Civil Actions; Criminal Actions.)	27	8
ACTS—Enacting clause, style of	2	18
May become a law, how	2	31
Not to be amended unless set forth in full....	2	37
Presentation to governor necessary	3	12
When effective without approval	3	12
Veto, passage over.....	3	12
(See Bill; Laws; Statutes; Veto.)		
ADJOURNMENT OF LEGISLATURE—From day to day, for want of quorum.....	2	8
Restrictions on each house as to time and place	2	11
ADOPTION OF CHILDREN—Special act forbidden	2	28(16)
AD VALOREM TAX—Authority to levy on mines and reforested lands. (Amendment 14.)		
ADVANCES—Advancing money for fees, prohibition against requirement of on accused in criminal action. (Amendment 10.)		
ADVICE AND CONSENT OF SENATE—Appointment of officers for state institutions to be by and with.....	13	1
Determined by ayes and naves and entered on journal	13	1
AFFIRMATION—Mode of administering	1	6
AGE—Age of voter. (Amendment 2.)		
AGRICULTURE—Bureau of, to be established	2	34
ALIENATION OF FRANCHISE—corporate liabilities not relieved by.....	12	8
ALIENS—Corporation alien, if majority of stock owned by aliens	2	33
Naturalization of, by superior court.....	4	6

ALIENS—Continued:	Art.	Sec.
Ownership of lands prohibited except in certain cases. (Amendment 24).....	2	33
Acquisition by inheritance or in collection of debts permitted. (Amendment 24).....	2	33
AMENDMENT TO BILLS—Act amended to be set forth in full.....	2	37
Initiative measure, prohibition against amendment of. (Amendment 7, (a).)		
May originate in either house.....	2	20
Scope and object not to be changed.....	2	38
AMENDMENT TO CHARTER—By special act forbidden	2	28(8)
How proposed, submitted and adopted.....	11	10
AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION—Proposal for, may originate in either house.....	23	1
Publication of notice of election.....	23	1
Ratification by electors	23	1
Revised Constitution, adoption by people.....	23	3
Separate amendments, to be separately voted on	23	1
Vote proposing amendment or revision, two-thirds of each house necessary.....	23	1, 2
Yeas and nays to be taken and entered.....	23	1

AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION: RATIFIED.

(1) In order of amendments:

Amendment

No. 1 to art 16 sec 5	No. 19 to art 7 sec 3
No. 2 to art 6 sec 1	(new)
No. 3 to art 7 sec 2	No. 20 to art 2 sec 23
No. 4 to art 1 sec 11	(part repealed)
No. 5 to art 6 sec 1	3 sec 14, 16,
6 sec 2	17, 19, 20, 21, 22
(deleted)	(part repealed)
No. 6 to art 3 sec 10	28 sec 1
No. 7 to art 2 sec 1	(added)
2 sec 31	No. 21 to art 11 sec 4
(deleted)	(new)
No. 8 to art 1 sec 33	No. 22 to art 11 sec 7
(added)	(repealed)
1 sec 34	No. 23 to art 11 sec 16
(added)	(added)
No. 9 to art 1 sec 16	No. 24 to art 2 sec 33
No. 10 to art 1 sec 22	No. 25 to art 4 sec 3(a)
No. 11 to art 8 sec 4	(added)
No. 12 to art 11 sec 5	No. 26 to art 2 sec 41
No. 13 to art 2 sec 15	(added)
No. 14 to art 7 sec 1	No. 27 to art 8 sec 6
7 sec 2, 3,	(new)
4 (deleted)	No. 28 to art 6 sec 6
No. 15 to art 15 sec 1	(new)
No. 16 to art 12 sec 11	No. 28 to art 6 sec 10
No. 17 to art 7 sec 2	(new)
No. 18 to art 2 sec 40	(new)
(added)	

AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION: RATIFIED—Continued.		Art.	Sec.
(2) In order of articles and sections affected:			
Art 1	sec 11—Amendment	No.	4
	sec 16	No.	9
	sec 22	No.	10
	sec 33—(added)	No.	8
	sec 34—(added)	No.	8
Art 2	sec 1—Amendment	No.	7
	sec 15	No.	13
	sec 23—(part rep.)	No.	20
	sec 31—(deleted)	No.	7
	sec 33	No.	24
	sec 40—(added)	No.	18
	sec 41—(added)	No.	26
Art 3	sec 10—Amendment	No.	6
	sec 14	} —Amendment (part rep.)	No. 20
	sec 16		
	sec 17		
	sec 19		
	sec 20		
	sec 21		
	sec 22		
Art 4	sec 3(a)—(added)	No.	25
	sec 6—Amendment	No.	28
	sec 10—Amendment	No.	28
Art 6	sec 1—Amendment	No.	2
	sec 1	No.	5
	sec 2—(deleted)	No.	5
Art 7	sec 1—Amendment	No.	14
	sec 2	} —(deleted)	No. 14
	sec 3		
	sec 4		
	sec 2		
	sec 2	No.	3
	sec 2	No.	17
	sec 3—(new)	No.	19
Art 8	sec 4—Amendment	No.	11
	sec 6—Amendment	No.	27
Art 11	sec 4—Amendment	No.	21
	sec 5	No.	12
	sec 7—(repealed)	No.	22
	sec 16—(added)	No.	23
Art 12	sec 11—Amendment	No.	16
Art 15	sec 1—Amendment	No.	15
Art 16	sec 5—Amendment	No.	1
Art 28	sec 1—(added)	No.	20
AMOUNT IN CONTROVERSY—Appellate jurisdiction of supreme court, limited by.....			
		4	4
Original jurisdiction of superior court.....			
		4	6
ANNULMENT OF MARRIAGE—Appellate jurisdiction of supreme court.....			
		4	4
Original jurisdiction of superior court.....			
		4	6
(See Divorce.)			
APPEAL—Appellate jurisdiction of superior court			
		4	6
Appellate jurisdiction of supreme court.....			
		4	4
Probate courts, appeal from to superior court..			
		27	10
Rights of accused in criminal cases.....			
		1	22
(In criminal cases. Amendment 10.)			

	Art.	Sec.
APPEARANCE—Appearance of accused in criminal cases. (Amendment 10.)		
APPELLATE JURISDICTION — Of superior court	4	6
Of supreme court	27	10
APPOINTMENT—Of clerk of supreme court	4	22
Of regents of state institutions	13	1
Of reporter of supreme court	4	18
To fill vacancy in state office, by governor	3	13
To office under United States, vacates seat in legislature	2	14
APPORTIONMENT—Of legislators, when and how regulated	2	3
Of school fund, by special act, prohibited	2	28(7)
Of senators and representatives among counties of state	22	1, 2
APPROPRIATION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY—For public or private use, prior compensation required	1	16
For right-of-way of corporations. (See Eminent Domain.)	1	16
APPROPRIATIONS — Capitol Buildings, when may be made for	14	3
Expenses of constitutional convention	27	9
Incorporating other law in appropriation measure. (Amendment 11.)		
Money from state treasury can be paid out by	8	4
Necessity for appropriation by law to authorize payment out of treasury. (Amendment 11.)		
Object of appropriation, necessity for specifying. (Amendment 11.)		
Religious worship, prohibition against appropriation for. (Amendment 4.)		
Revert, unless paid out within two years	8	4
Sum and object to be specified	8	4
Necessity for specification. (Amendment 11.)		
Time for payment, limitation of. (Amendment-11.)		
When act providing for, to take effect	2	31
AREA RESERVED—Between harbor lines and line of high tide	15	1
Lease of, by state for wharves	15	2
Sale of, restrictions on	15	1
Streets over, authorized	15	3
(See Harbors; Navigable Waters; Wharves.)		
ARMS—Private armed bodies prohibited	1	24
Right of people to bear arms guaranteed	1	24
Safekeeping of public arms to be provided	10	4
Scruples against bearing arms, excuses from militia duty in time of peace	10	6
ARMY—Standing, not to be kept in time of peace (See Militia.)	1	31
ARREST—Debtors privileged from, except	1	17
Electors privileged from at elections, except	6	5

	Art.	Sec.
ARREST—Continued:		
Legislators, when privileged from.....	2	16
Militia, when privileged from.....	10	5
ARTIFICIAL LIGHT—Power of cities to contact for	8	6
ASSEMBLAGES OF PEOPLE—Right of peaceable assembly not to be abridged.....	1	4
ASSESSMENT—Imposition by special act prohibited	2	28(5)
Jurisdiction of superior court, original.....	4	6
Jurisdiction of supreme court, appellate.....	4	4
Property of corporations, how assessed.....	7	3
Special, for local improvements, authorized..	7	9
Uniform and equal rate of, to be established	7	2
(See Taxation.)		
ASSIGNMENT—Of superior judges and judicial business	4	5
ASSOCIATION — Combination in restraint of trade prohibited.....	12	22
Included in term "corporations".....	12	5
Issuance of money by, prohibited. (Amendment 16.)		
Organization authorized, for construction of telegraph and telephone lines.....	12	19
ASSUMPTION—Of territorial debts by state....	26	3
ATTAINDER—Bills of, prohibited.....	1	23
ATTESTATION—Of commissions, by secretary of state	3	15
ATTORNEY GENERAL—Duties.....	3	3
Election of.....	3	1
Impeachment, liability to.....	5	2
Records of office, to be kept at seat of government	3	24
Removal from office for incompetency or corruption	4	9
Rights of accused.....	4	9
Salary.....	3	21
Succession	3	10
(To governorship. Amendment 6.)		
Term of office.....	3	3
ATTORNEYS AT LAW—Accused in criminal cases entitled to appear by counsel. (Amendment 10.)		
Prosecuting attorney, duty of legislature to provide for election of. (Amendment 12.)		
AUDITOR—Duties	3	20
Election of	3	1
Impeachment, liability to.....	5	2
Office may be abolished by legislature.....	3	25
Residence at seat of government required....	3	24
Salary	3	20
Succession	3	10
(To governorship. Amendment 6.)		
Term of office	3	3

	Art.	Sec.
AYES AND NOES —When to be taken and entered on journal—		
On amendments to Constitution proposed..	23	1
On demand of one-sixth of members of either house	2	21
On emergency clauses	2	31
On final passage of bills.....	2	22
On removal of public officer by legislature..	4	9
On senate's confirmation or rejection of governor's appointees	13	1
On suspension of the prohibition against introduction of bills	2	36
(See Yeas and Nays.)		
BAIL —Allowable on sufficient sureties.....	1	20
Except in capital offenses, where guilt evident	1	20
Excessive, not to be required.....	1	14
BALLOT —Elections to be by.....	5	6
Form of, in voting for location of capital....	27	18
Form of, in voting for state Constitution and on separate articles.....	27	18
Initiative measures, ballot submitting. (Amendment 7 (a).)		
Secrecy of, provision to be made for.....	6	6
BANKING CORPORATIONS —Double liability of stockholders. (Amendment 16.)		
Officers of, when liable for deposits.....	12	12
BANKS —Liability of officers for deposits.....	12	12
Liability of stockholders. (Amendment 16.)		
BEDS AND SHORES OF NAVIGABLE WATERS		
—Disclaimer of title by state where patented	17	2
Exception in cases of fraud.....	17	2
Ownership of, asserted by state.....	17	1
BIENNIAL —Sessions of legislature held biennially	2	12
Except may be specially convened.....	2	12
Times of meeting may be changed by legislature	2	12
BILL —Amendment of, may be made by either house after passage by other.....	2	20
Either house may originate bills	2	20
Final passage, requisites of.....	2	22
Initiative measures. (See Initiative and Referendum.)		
Introduction of, limitation on time of.....	2	36
Laws to be enacted by.....	2	18
Passage by either house, requisite proceedings	2	22
Passage by one house, subject to amendment in other.....	2	20
Passage over governor's veto.....	3	12
Presentation to governor for approval.....	3	12
Governor may sign or veto.....	3	12
Passage over veto.....	3	12
When becomes law without approval.....	3	12

BILL—Continued:	Art.	Sec.
Scope of, not to be changed by amendment..	2	38
Signature by presiding officers of both houses necessary	2	32
Subject restricted to one object.....	2	19
Subject to be expressed in title.....	2	19
Time of taking effect.....	2	31
Title of, to express subject.....	2	19
Veto of, power of governor.....	3	12
(Initiative or referred measures. Amend- ment 7.)		
Separate items or section subject to.....	3	12
Vote on, by interested legislators prohibited	2	30
Vote on, how taken.....	2	22
(See Acts; Laws.)		
BILL OF ATTAINDER—Enactment of, pro- hibited	1	23
BOATS—Jurisdiction of public offense com- mitted on. (Amendment 10.)		
BONDS—corporations can issue only for money, labor or property received.....	12	6
County and municipal corporations not to own bonds of private corporations.....	8	7
Executed to territory to pass to state.....	27	4
Investment of school funds in.....	16	5
(In bonds. Amendment 1.)		
BOUNDARIES—Of county, change by division or enlargement.....	11	3
Change by special legislation.....	228	(18)
Of existing counties recognized.....	11	1
Of state, defined.....	24	1
BRIBERY—Criminating evidence compulsory..	2	30
Disqualifies for holding office.....	2	30
Legislature to define and provide punishment for	2	30
BUREAU OF STATISTICS, AGRICULTURE AND IMMIGRATION—Legislature to pro- vide for	2	34
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS—To be es- tablished by legislature.....	20	1
CANAL COMPANIES—Common carriers, sub- ject to legislative control.....	12	13
Discrimination in charges prohibited.....	12	15
CAPITAL OFFENSES—Bailable, when.....	1	20
(See Crime.)		
CAPITAL OF STATE—(See Seat of Govern- ment.)		
CAPITOL BUILDINGS—Appropriation for, only after permanent location.....	14	3
Exception as to repairs.....	14	3
Not affected by change in government.....	27	1
CAUSES—Transfer of, from territorial to state courts	27	8, 10
(See Actions.)		

	Art.	Sec.
CENSUS —Apportionments of legislative members based on state and federal census....	2	3
Exclusion of certain persons.....	2	3
Enumeration to be made in decennial periods	2	3
CERTIORARI —Jurisdiction of superior court	4	6
Jurisdiction of supreme court.....	4	4
CESSION OF JURISDICTION —Exclusive legislation over certain lands given to United States	25	1
Retention by state of jurisdiction for service of process.....	25	1
CHANGE OF NAME —Special legislation prohibited	2	28(1)
CHANGING COUNTY LINES —Special legislation prohibited	2	28(18)
Except on creation of new county.....	2	28(18)
CHANGING COUNTY SEATS —Special legislation prohibited.....	2	28(18)
CHAPLAIN —For state penitentiary and reformatories. (Amendment 4.)		
CHARTER —Corporate.		
Creation by special legislation forbidden..	12	1
Extension of, by legislature prohibited.....	12	3
Forfeiture of, not to be remitted.....	12	3
Void for want of organization, when.....	12	2
Municipal.		
Creation or amendment by special law prohibited	2	28(8)
Elections for, how conducted.....	11	10
Grant of, to be under general laws.....	11	10
How amended	11	10
Power of certain cities to frame.....	11	10
Publication, prior to submission.....	11	10
Subject to general laws.....	11	10
Submission of alternate propositions.....	11	10
CHIEF JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT —Method of determining	4	3
Presides on trial of impeachments, when...	5	1
CHILDREN —Adoption of, by special act, forbidden	2	28(16)
Duty of state to educate all.....	9	1
(See Minors.)		
CITIZENS —All entitled to equal privileges and immunities	1	12
Citizenship qualification for voters. (Amendment 2; Amendment 5.)		
CITY —Charter of.		
Amendment by special law prohibited.....	2	28(8)
Alternative propositions, submission of....	11	10
Amendments of, how effected.....	11	10
Election of freeholders.....	11	10
Freeholder's charter, what cities may frame.	11	10

CITY—Continued:	Art.	Sec.
Publication of election notices and of proposed charter.....	11	10
Submission of the charter proposed.....	11	10
Vote on, majority necessary to ratify.....	11	10
Constables in cities of over 5,000, salary of....	11	8
Corporate stock or bonds, not to be owned by	8	7
Creation by special act prohibited.....	2	28(8)
Credit of, not to be loaned.....	8	7
Incorporation of, must be under general laws.	11	10
Indebtedness, limitation on (Amendment 27)..	8	6
Increase over limitation, vote necessary....	8	6
Basis of limitation, last assessment for taxes	8	6
Debt limited to 5 per cent of valuation....	8	6
Restricted to purely public purposes....	8	6
Increase for water, light and sewer purposes	8	6
Limitations based on 10 per cent of valuation	8	6
Justice of peace in, legislature to prescribe powers, duties, jurisdiction and number..	4	10
May act as police justice.....	4	10
Salary of, in cities of over 5,000.....	4	10
Local improvements may be made by special assessment	7	9
Special taxation of property benefited.....	7	9
Officers of.		
Must deposit public moneys with treasurer..	11	15
Recall of officers. (See Recall.)		
Salary not to be changed during term.....	11	8
Term of office not to be extended.....	11	8
Use of public money by, a felony.....	11	14
Police and sanitary regulations to be enforced	11	11
Police justice, justice of peace may act as....	4	10
Reincorporation under general laws permitted to cities under special charter.....	11	10
Taxation.		
Authorized to assess and collect general....	7	9
Local taxes not to be imposed by legislature	11	12
Power to assess and collect rests in city..	11	12
Uniformity in respect to persons and property required	7	9
(See Municipal Corporations; Municipal courts; Municipal Fine.)		
Forty mill limitation (Amendment 17.).....	7	2
CIVIL ACTIONS—Limitation of, by special act prohibited	2	28(17)
Number of jurors in.....	1	21
Number of jurors necessary for verdict.....	1	21
Parties may waive jury.....	1	21
(See Actions.)		
CIVIL POWER—Elections to be free from interference by	1	19
Military subordinate to	1	18

	Art.	Sec.
CLASSIFICATION—Of cities and towns in proportion to population.....	11	10
Of counties	11	5
(Compensation of officer, classification in fixing. Amendment 12.)		
(Duties of county officers, classification in fixing. Amendment 12.)		
Of judges of supreme court by lot.....	4	3
CLERK—Clerk of county, providing for election of. (Amendment 12.)		
Of superior court, county clerk is ex officio..	4	26
Of supreme court, judges to appoint.....	4	22
Office may be made elective.....	4	22
Salary and term of office.....	4	22
COLLECTION OF TAXES—Time not to be extended by special acts.....	2	28(5)
(See Taxation.)		
COLOR—No distinction on account of, in education	9	1
COMBINATIONS—By common carriers to share earnings, prohibited	12	14
To affect prices, production or transportation of commodities, prohibited.....	12	22
(See Monopolies.)		
COMMANDER - IN - CHIEF — Governor to be, when militia in state service.....	3	8
(See Militia.)		
COMMENT ON FACTS—Judge not to make, in charging jury	4	16
COMMISSION—To establish harbor lines.....	15	1
To regulate railroad and transportation lines..	12	18
COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS—Duties of, to be prescribed by legislature.....	3	23
Election	3	1
Office may be abolished by legislature.....	3	25
Records of, to be kept at state capitol.....	3	24
Salary to be regulated by legislature.....	3	23
Succession to governorship. (Amendment 6.)		
Term of office	3	3
COMMISSIONS—Attested by secretary of state	3	15
Signed by governor	3	15
COMMON CARRIERS—Canal companies are... ..	12	13
Combination between prohibited	12	14
Discrimination in charges or service prohibited	12	15
Maximum rate of charges, legislature may regulate	12	18
Railroad companies are.....	12	13
Regulation of, by commission, authorized....	12	18
Subject to legislative control.....	12	13
Telegraph and telephone companies are.....	12	19
Transportation companies are.....	12	13
(See Canal, Railroad, Transportation, Telegraph and Telephone Companies.)		

	Art.	Sec.
COMMON SCHOOL FUND—Enlargement of legislature may provide	9	3
Income from, to be applied to common schools	9	2
Interest to be expanded for current expenses..	9	3
Investment or loan. (Amendment 1.)		
Losses occasioned by default, fraud, etc., to become permanent debt against state....	9	5
Principal of, to remain irreducible.....	9	3
Sources of, from what derived.....	9	3
(See School Fund.)		
COMMON SCHOOLS—General and uniform system to be established.....	9	2
Special legislation affecting, prohibited.....	2	28(15)
Superintendent of public instruction to supervise	3	22
(See Education; Public Schools.)		
COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE—Report by governor to legislature.....	3	11
With reasons for granting	3	11
COMMUTATION OF TAXES — Prohibition against state granting.....	11	9
COMMUTATION TICKETS—Carrier may grant, at special rates.....	12	15
COMPACT WITH UNITED STATES—Irrevocable without mutual consent.....	26	1-4
COMPENSATION — Appropriation of private property	1	16
Eminent domain, compensation for property taken in. (Amendment 9.)		
For right-of-way for corporations.....	1	16
Jury to ascertain compensation due.....	1	16
Change of, during term of public officer, prohibited	11	8
	2	25
	3	25
Constables in cities of over 5,000.....	11	8
Classification of counties in fixing compensation of officers. (Amendment 12.)		
County, township, precinct and district officers	11	5,8
Extra, not to be granted public officers.....	2	25
Judges of supreme and superior courts.....	4	13,14
Jury required for ascertainment of compensation in eminent domain. (Amendment 9.)		
Justice of peace in cities of over 5,000.....	4	10
Member of legislature.....	2	23
State officers	28	1
Waiver of jury trial for ascertaining compensation in eminent domain. (Amendment 9.)		
CONDITIONS—On foreign corporations doing business	12	7
CONFESSION IN OPEN COURT—Effect in treason	1	27
CONFRONTING WITNESSES—Right of accused. (Amendment 10.)		

	Art.	Sec.
CONGRESS—Exclusive power of legislature over		
lands of United States in state.....	25	1
Subject to state's right to serve process....	25	1
Indian lands under jurisdiction of.....	26	2
Legislator elected to, vacates seat.....	2	14
Member of, ineligible to legislature.....	2	14
Representatives in, election of.....	27	13
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS—Division of		
state into	27	13
CONSCIENCE, FREEDOM OF—Guaranteed to		
every individual	1	11
CONSENT OF GOVERNED—Source of govern-		
mental powers.....	1	1
CONSOLIDATION—Of competing lines of rail-		
road prohibited	12	16
CONSTABLES—Salaries, in cities of over 5,000,		
legislature to fix.....	11	8
CONSTITUTION—Amendment, how effected...	23	1
Election for voting on, how conducted.....	27	15
Form or ballot	27	18
Existing rights not affected.....	27	1
In effect, when.....	27	16
Mandatory	1	29
Revision	23	2
Submission to people	23	3
United States, supreme law of land.....	1	2
(See Amendments to.)		
CONTEMPT—Each house may punish for.....	2	9
CONTESTED ELECTIONS—(See Elections.)		
CONTRACTS—Affecting price, production or		
transportation, prohibited	12	22
Combination between common carriers pro-		
hibited	12	14
Impairment of obligation prohibited.....	1	23
CONVENTION—To revise or amend constitu-		
tion	23	2
CONVEYANCE—Jurisdiction of public offense		
committed on public conveyance. (Amend-		
ment 10.)		
Of lands to aliens invalid. (Amendment 24)..	2	33
CONVICTION—No corruption of blood nor for-		
feiture of estate.....	1	15
On impeachment, two-thirds senators must		
concur	5	1
CONVICT LABOR—Contracts for, prohibited..	2	29
Working for benefit of state authorized.....	2	29
COPARTNERSHIPS—Combination to affect price,		
production or transportation prohibited...	12	22
COPIES—Right of accused to copy of accusation.		
(Amendment 10.)		
CORONERS—May or may not be salaried.....	11	8
CORPORATE POWERS—Not to be granted by		
special act	2	28(6)

	Art.	Sec.
CORPORATE PROPERTY—Appropriation by		
eminent domain authorized	12	10
Taxation of, power not to be surrendered....	7	4
CORPORATIONS—Alien, when. (Amendment		
24.)	2	33
Appropriation of right-of-way.....	1	16
Compensation to be paid.....	1	16
Bonds, restriction on issuance.....	12	6
Not to be owned by counties or cities.....	8	7
Business, may be regulated by law.....	12	1
Charter, not to be extended.....	12	3
Invalid, if unorganized when Constitution		
adopted	12	2
Combinations affecting price, production, or		
transportation prohibited	12	22
Creation by special act prohibited.....	2	28(6)
Debts, relief by special act prohibited.....	2	28(10)
Eminent domain, property subject to.....	12	10
Equal privileges and immunities.....	1	12
Foreign, not to be favored.....	12	7
Forfeiture of franchise for unlawful combina-		
tions	12	22
Not to be remitted.....	12	3
Formation, by general and not by special laws	12	1
Franchise may be forfeited.....	12	22
Alienation or lease not to relieve liability..	12	8
Laws relating to may be amended or repealed.	12	1
Legislative control	12	1
Liability for receipt of bank deposits after		
insolvency	12	12
Not relieved by alienation or lease of fran-		
chise	12	8
Loan of school funds to prohibited.....	16	5
Money, issuance prohibited.....	12	11
Monopolies and trusts forbidden.....	12	22
State not to subscribe to nor own stock.....	12	9
Not to surrender power to tax.....	7	4
Stockholders, ordinary liability.....	12	4
Liability in banking, insurance and joint		
stock companies	12	11
May be joined as parties defendant.....	12	4
Stock not to be owned by counties or cities..	7	7
Increase, consent and notice necessary.....	12	6
Restrictions on issuance.....	12	6
Sue and be sued, right and liability.....	12	5
Taxation of property, method of.....	7	3
Telephone and telegraph lines, organization to		
construct	12	19
Term includes associations and joint stock		
companies	12	5
(See Franchise.)		
CORRUPTION IN OFFICE—Judges, attorney		
general and prosecuting attorneys remov-		
able by legislature	4	9
CORRUPTION OF BLOOD—Conviction not to		
work	1	15

	Art.	Sec.
CORRUPT SOLICITATION —Compulsory testimony in cases of	2	30
Disqualification for holding office.....	2	30
Punishment to be provided by legislature....	2	30
COUNTY —Allotment of representatives among..	22	2
Of senators	22	1
Assignment of superior court judges.....	4	5
Classification	11	5
Combined city and county municipal corporations (Amendment 23).....	11	16
Corporate bonds or stocks not to be owned....	8	7
County seat removal.....	11	2
Not to be changed by special act.....	2 28	(18)
Credit not to be loaned.....	8	7
Debts, apportionment on division or enlargement	11	3
Limit of	8	6
Power to contract.....	8	6
Private property not to be taken in satisfaction of	11	13
Division, how effected.....	11	3
Majority of voters necessary to reduce territory	11	3
Existing to be legal subdivision of state.....	11	1
Government, legislature to provide system....	11	4
Indebtedness, limit of (Amendment 27).....	8	6
Additional assent of voters necessary.....	8	6
Assessment as basis of, how ascertained....	8	6
Restriction as to purpose.....	8	6
Lines, not to be changed by special act.....	2 28	(18)
Location of county seat not to be changed by special act.....	2 28	(18)
Moneys to be deposited with treasurer.....	11	15
Use of, by official, a felony.....	11	14
New county, formation by special act allowed	2 28	(18)
Restrictions on	11	3
Officers, election, duties, terms, compensation	11	5
Recall of officers (See Recall.)		
Police and sanitary regulations, power to enforce	11	11
School funds may be invested in bonds of....	16	5
Seal	27	9
Stock or bonds of corporation not to be owned	8	7
Taxation, power to assess and collect.....	11	12
Exemption of county property from taxation. (Amendment 14.)		
Taxes, liability for proportionate share of state	11	9
Forty mill limitation (Amendment 17).....	7	2
Local, legislature not to impose.....	11	12
Township organization in.....	11	4
COUNTY ATTORNEY —(See Prosecuting Attorney.)		
COUNTY CLERK —Accountability.....	11	5
Clerk of superior court, ex officio.....	4	26
Duties, term and salary, legislature to provide	11	5

COUNTY CLERK—Continued:	Art.	Sec.
Election to be provided for.....	11	5
First under Constitution, time of.....	27	7
Duty of legislature to provide for election of. (Amendment 12.)		
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—Election and compensation, legislature to provide.....	11	5
(Election of. Amendment 12.)		
Vacancies in county, township, precinct and road district offices filled by.....	11	6
Vacancies in legislature, appointment by board to fill. (Amendment 13.)		
COUNTY INDEBTEDNESS — Apportionment, when county divided or enlarged.....	11	3
Rights of creditors not affected.....	11	3
Increase permitted for water, light and sewers	8	6
Limit of.....	8	6
Private property not to be taken in satisfaction of	11	13
COUNTY LINES—Change by special act prohibited	2	28(18)
COUNTY OFFICERS—Accountability for fees..	11	5
Bonds unaffected by change in government....	27	14
Compensation to be regulated.....	11	5
Classification of counties for purpose of fixing compensation. (Amendment 12.)		
Power of legislature to regulate. (Amendment 12.)		
Duties and term to be prescribed.....	11	5
Power of legislature to prescribe duties. (Amendment 12.)		
Election, legislature to provide for.....	11	5
Biennial	6	8
Duty of legislature to provide for the election. (Amendment 12.)		
Time of.....	6	8
Eligibility restricted to two terms in succession	11	7
Fees, accountability for.....	11	5
Use of, a felony.....	11	14
Public money, use of, felonious.....	11	14
Recall of. (Amendment 8.)		
Salaries, legislature to fix.....	11	8
Who may or may not be salaried.....	11	8
Term, power of legislature to prescribe. (Amendment 12.)		
Term of office not to be extended.....	11	8
Territorial, how long to hold office.....	27	14
Vacancies, how filled.....	11	6
COUNTY SEAT—Change or location by special act prohibited.....	2	28(18)
Removal, proceedings for.....	11	2
Proposal for, only once in four years.....	11	2
Three-fifths vote necessary.....	11	2
COUNTY TREASURER—Election, compensation, duties and accountability, legislature to prescribe	11	5
Duty of legislature to provide for election. (Amendment 12.)		

	Art.	Sec.
COURT COMMISSIONERS— Appointment and powers	4	23
COURTS— Inferior, legislature to provide.....	4	1
Jurisdiction to be prescribed.....	4	12
Judicial power vested in specified courts....	4	1
Officers to be salaried, exceptions.....	4	13
Of record, what are.....	4	11
Judges not to practice law.....	4	19
(See District Courts; Inferior Courts; Justice of Peace; Municipal Courts; Probate Courts; Superior Court; Supreme Court.)		
CREDIT— Of county or municipal corporations not to be given or loaned.....	8	7
Of state not to be given or loaned.....	8	5
	12	9
CRIMES— Accused not required to criminate self	1	9
Rights of	1	22
Conviction shall not work corruption of blood.	1	15
Cruel punishment prohibited.....	1	14
Ex post facto laws not to be passed.....	1	23
Persons charged with to be bailable.....	1	20
Prosecution may be by information.....	1	25
In name of state.....	4	27
CRIMINAL ACTIONS— Advance payment of money or fees, prohibition against requirement of accused for. (Amendment 10.)		
Appeal, right of accused. (Amendment 10.)		
Appearance by accused in person or counsel. (Amendment 10.)		
Evidence, accused not required to criminate self	1	9
Jurisdiction, appellate or supreme court.....	4	4
Original of superior court	4	6
Public conveyance, jurisdiction of public offense committed on (Amendment 10.)		
Limitation by special act prohibited.....	2	28(17)
Process, style of.....	4	27
Prosecution by information allowed.....	1	25
In name of state.....	4	27
On change from territorial to state government	27	5
Rights of accused	1	22
Appearance, defense, and appeal. (Amendment 10.)		
Compelling attendance of witnesses. (Amendment 10.)		
Confronting witnesses. (Amendment 10.)		
Copy of accusation right of accused to. (Amendment 10.)		
Jury trial. (Amendment 10.)		
Nature of accusation, right of accused to be advised of. (Amendment 10.)		
CRUEL PUNISHMENT— Not to be inflicted.....	1	14
DAMAGE— To private property for public or private use to be compensated.....	1	16

	Art.	Sec.
DANGEROUS EMPLOYMENTS—Protection to persons engaged in.....	2	35
DEATH—Succession to office upon death of governor. (Amendment 6.)		
DEBATE—Members of legislature not liable for words spoken	2	17
DEBTS—Corporate, fictitious increase void....	12	6
Liability of stockholders.....	12	4, 11
(Amendment 16.)		
Due territory to inure to state.....	27	3
Imprisonment for, not allowed.....	1	17
Absconding debtors excepted.....	1	17
Municipal corporations, limitation on.....	8	6
Extinguishment by special act forbidden... 2	28	(10)
State, power to contract.....	8	1-3
In case of invasion, insurrection, etc.....	8	2
Limitation on power.....	8	1,3
Release by special act forbidden.....	2	28(10)
Territorial, assumed by state.....	25	3
(See City; County Indebtedness; Indebtedness of Corporations; State Indebtedness.)		
DECISIONS—Superior court judge, within what time	4	20
Supreme court, in writing and grounds stated.	4	2
Publication, free to anyone.....	4	21
Reporter for, appointment	4	18
DECLARATION OF RIGHTS—Statement in Constitution	1	1-32
DEEDS—Cannot be validated by special law....	2	28(9)
DEFECTS AND OMISSIONS IN LAW—Report to governor by supreme judges.....	4	25
To supreme by superior judges.....	4	25
DEFENSE—Rights of accused in criminal actions	1	22
Of officer removed on charges.....	4	9
DEFICITS IN REVENUE—State may contract debts to meet.....	8	1
Tax may be levied to pay.....	7	8
DELINQUENCY IN OFFICE—(See Corruption in Office.)		
DEPOSITS—Bank officers liable for, when....	12	12
Public moneys with treasurer required.....	11	15
DEPOT—Jurisdiction of public offense committed at. (Amendment 10.)		
DISABILITY—Property of person under, cannot be affected by special laws.....	2	28(11)
DISAPPROVAL OF BILLS—By governor.....	3	12
Initiative measure. (Amendment 7.)		
DISCIPLINE—Of state militia, legislature to prescribe	10	2
DISCLAIMER—State's title to patented lands... 17	2	
Unappropriated public and Indian lands... 26	2	

	Art.	Sec.
DISCRIMINATION—Common carrier prohibited	12	15
Railroad prohibited from favoring one express company.....	12	21
Favoring one telegraph company prohibited	12	19
Telegraph and telephone companies in handling messages prohibited.....	12	19
DISORDERLY BEHAVIOR—Each house may punish for	2	9
DISQUALIFICATION—On conviction for bribery	2	30
On impeachment	5	2
DISTRICT COURT—Duty of clerk in transmitting papers to county clerk.....	27	8
Exists until superseded by superior court....	27	8
Records in actions to be transferred to superior court.....	27	8
DISTRICT OFFICERS—Duties, term, compensation, legislature to prescribe.....	11	5
Election, legislature to provide for.....	11	5
Biennial	6	8
Duty of legislature to provide for election. (Amendment 12.)		
Time of	6	8
Recall of. (Amendment 9.)		
Territorial, to hold office until when.....	27	14
Official bonds unaffected by change in government	27	14
DITCHES—Taking of private property for private use. (Amendment 9.)		
DIVORCE—Jurisdiction of superior court.....	4	6
Legislature not to grant.....	2	24
(See Annulment of Marriage.)		
DOCKS—Legislature may authorize lease of harbor areas	15	2
Limit of term of lease.....	15	2
(See Area Reserved; Harbors.)		
DRAINS—Taking of private property for private use in. (Amendment 9.)		
DRUGS AND MEDICINES—Legislature to regulate sale	20	2
DUE PROCESS OF LAW—Life, liberty, property not to be taken without.....	1	3
EARNINGS—Combinations by common carriers to share, prohibited.....	12	14
EDUCATION—No distinction on account of race, color or sex.....	9	1
Provision for, to be made by state.....	9	1
Sale of lands for purposes of.....	9	3
(See Common Schools; Public Schools.)		

	Art.	Sec.
ELECTIONS —Ballot required, form.....	6	6
Biennial	6	8
Constitution, amendment of, submission to vote	23	1
Calling convention to revise.....	23	2
Revision, submission of instrument.....	23	3
Vote on adoption of first, under territorial laws	27	15
Contest for office of superior judge (first elec- tion)	27	12
Criminals, insane persons, idiots excluded from elective franchise.....	6	3
Electors. (See Electors.)		
First election according to territorial laws..	27	15
Of representative to congress.....	27	13
Free, equal and undisturbed.....	1	19
Freeholders to frame city charter.....	11	10
Initiative measures. (See Initiative and Ref- erendum.)		
Judges of supreme court.....	4	3
Of superior court.....	4	5
Legislative, to be viva voce.....	2	27
Legislature, each house judge of its own....	2	8
Biennial	2	5
Representatives	2	5
Senators	2	6
Military interference prohibited.....	1	19
Officers not regulated by Constitution, legis- lature to provide for.....	27	11
Under Constitution, time of first.....	27	7
Privilege of voters from arrest.....	6	5
Qualifications of voters. (See Voters.)		
Recall of officers. (See Recall.)		
Referendum. (See Initiative and Referendum.)		
Registration law to be enacted.....	6	7
School, women may be accorded franchise....	6	2
Seat of government, determination.....	14	1
Secrecy of ballot required.....	6	6
State officers, time and place.....	3	1
Certificates of election to be given.....	3	4
Contests, legislature to decide.....	3	4
Equal vote, legislature to choose.....	3	4
Returns to secretary of state.....	3	4
Declaration of result.....	3	4
Time of, for state, county and district officers..	4	8
Vacancy in office of governor, election to fill, (Amendment 6.) (See Vote; Voter.)		
ELECTIVE FRANCHISE —Denial on account of sex prohibited in school elections.....	6	2
Women as qualified voters generally. (See Voters.)		
Idiots, insane persons and convicted felon ex- cluded from.....	6	3
(See Elections; Electors; Voter.)		

	Art.	Sec.
ELECTORS —Exempt from military duty, when.	6	5
Privilege from arrest.....	6	5
Qualifications of voters. (See Voter.)		
Residence not lost in certain cases.....	6	4
Secrecy in voting, legislature to secure.....	6	6
ELIGIBILITY —Judges of supreme and superior		
courts, qualifications.....	4	17
Ineligible to other than judicial offices.....	4	15
Members of legislature, qualifications.....	2	7
Ineligible to offices created by them.....	2	13
State officers, qualifications.....	3	25
Treasurer, ineligible for succeeding term..	3	25
EMERGENCY CLAUSE —Reduces time of taking		
effect of act.....	2	31
Two-thirds vote of each house necessary.....	2	31
EMINENT DOMAIN —Compensation to be first		
made in taking or damaging property....	1	16
For rights-of-way taken by corporations....	1	16
Requirement for payments of. (Amendment		
9.)		
Corporate property and franchises subject to..	12	10
Ditches, taking of private property for private		
use in constructing. (Amendment 9.)		
Drains, taking of private property for private		
use in. (Amendment 9.)		
Flume, taking of private property for private		
use in construction of. (Amendment 9.)		
Judicial questions, use for which property		
taken as. (Amendment 9.)		
Jury, requirement for ascertainment of com-		
pensation by. (Amendment 9.)		
Private use, taking of property for. (Amend-		
ment 9.)		
Reclamation of land, public use in taking for.		
(Amendment 9.)		
Rights-of-way to be compensated for.....	1	16
Settlement of land, public use in taking prop-		
erty for. (Amendment 9.)		
Telegraph and telephone companies granted		
right	12	19
Waiver of jury trial for ascertaining com-		
pensation. (Amendment 9.)		
Ways of necessity, taking of private property		
for private use in. (Amendment 9.)		
EMOLUMENTS, PRIVILEGES AND POWERS —		
Hereditary, prohibited.....	1	28
EMPLOYMENTS DANGEROUS TO LIFE —Leg-		
islature to protect persons in.....	2	35
ENACTING CLAUSE —Of statutes, terms of....	2	18
Referred acts. (Amendment 7.)		
ENGLISH LANGUAGE —Qualification of voter		
based on knowledge of. (Amendment 2;		
Amendment 5.)		

	Art.	Sec.
ENUMERATION OF INHABITANTS—Basis of apportionment for legislature.....	2	3
Time of taking.....	2	3
Who excepted from.....	2	3
ENUMERATION OF RIGHTS—Not to deny others reserved.....	1	30
EQUAL SUFFRAGE.....	6	1
EQUITY—Appellate jurisdiction of supreme court	4	4
Original jurisdiction of superior court.....	4	6
EVIDENCE—Contested election for superior judge (first election), manner of taking..	27	12
Criminating, person not compelled to give against himself.....	1	9
Except in bribery cases.....	2	30
Treason, what necessary for conviction.....	1	27
(See Testimony.)		
EXCESSIVE BAIL AND FINES—Not to be imposed	1	14
EXCLUSIVE LEGISLATION—Congress has over certain lands of United States.....	25	1
Over unallotted Indian lands.....	26	2
Subject to state's right to serve process.....	25	1
EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES—Invalid, when.....	12	2
Prohibited	1	12
EXCURSION AND COMMUTATION TICKETS—Carrier may grant special rates.....	12	15
EXECUTION—Private property not to be taken for public debt.....	11	13
Rolling stock of railroad liable.....	12	17
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT—Consists of certain officers	3	1
Election of officers of.....	3	1
Records of to be kept by secretary of state....	3	17
EXECUTIVE POWER—Supreme, vested in governor (See Governor).....	3	2
EXEMPTIONS—Homestead, from forced sale..	19	1
Military duty, to whom.....	10	6
Taxation, what property free from.....	7	2
Indian lands exempt, when.....	26	2
Lands and property of United States.....	26	2
Personal property of heads of families. (Amendment 3; Amendment 14.)		
EXISTING RIGHTS—Change in government not to affect	27	1
EXPENSES—Constitutional convention to be provided for.....	27	19
State may contract debts to meet.....	8	1
EX POST FACTO LAW—Passage prohibited....	1	23
EXPRESS COMPANIES—Railroads to grant equal terms to all.....	12	21

	Art.	Sec.
EXPULSION OF MEMBERS—Powers of each house	2	9
Restrictions on	2	9
EXTENSION OF TIME FOR COLLECTION OF TAXES—Special legislation prohibited....	2	28(5)
EXTINGUISHMENT OF DEBTS—Special legislation prohibited.....	2	28(10)
EXTRA COMPENSATION—Prohibited to public officers, etc.	2	25
EXTRA SESSION—Legislature, when to be convened	3	7
FACTORIES—Employees to be protected.....	2	35
FARES AND FREIGHTS—(See Railroads.)		
FEDERAL OFFICERS—Not eligible to legislature, except	2	14
FEEES—Accountability of county and local officers	11	5
Accountability for fees. (Amendment 12.)		
Certain used exclusively for highway purposes (See Amendment 18).....	2	40
Accused in criminal cases as required to advance. (Amendment 10.)		
Judicial officers prohibited from receiving....	4	13
Justices of the peace not to receive.....	4	10
FELONY—Original jurisdiction of superior court	4	6
Use of public money by officer.....	11	14
FERRIES—Authorization by special legislation forbidden	2	28(3)
FICTITIOUS ISSUE—Of stock or indebtedness void	12	6
FINES—Accrued to territory inure to state.....	27	3
Excessive, not to be imposed.....	1	14
Governor has power to remit.....	3	2
To report remissions to legislature.....	3	2
Remission by special act prohibited.....	2	28(14)
FISCAL STATEMENT—Annual publication required	7	7
FLUMES—Taking of private property for use in construction of. (Amendment 9.)		
FORCIBLE ENTRY AND DETAINER—Appellate jurisdiction of supreme court.....	4	4
Original jurisdiction of superior court.....	4	6
FOREIGN CORPORATIONS—Not to be favored	12	7
FORFEITURE—Accrued to territory inures to state	27	3
Corporate charter or franchise, no remission..	12	3
Estate, conviction not to work.....	1	15
Franchise, for combination in restraint of trade	12	22
Governor has power to remit.....	3	2
Must report to legislature.....	3	2
Judicial office, absence causes.....	4	8
Remission by special act prohibited.....	2	28(14)

	Art.	Sec.
FORTS, DOCKYARDS, ETC.—Congress to have exclusive control.....	25	1
FORTY MILL LIMITATION—(See Amendment 17.)		
FRANCHISE—Corporate, creation by special act forbidden	12	1
Alienation or lease not to relieve liability....	12	8
Extension by legislature prohibited.....	12	3
Forfeiture not to be remitted.....	12	3
For unlawful combinations.....	12	22
Invalid, if unorganized	12	2
Irrevocable grant prohibited.....	1	8
Liability not relieved by lease, etc.....	12	8
Subject to eminent domain.....	12	10
Taxation, state not to surrender.....	7	4
(See Corporations; Elections.)		
FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE—Guaranteed to every individual matters of religious beliefs. (Amendment 4.)		
FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND PRESS—Guaranteed to every person.....	1	5
Legislators not liable for words in debate....	2	17
FREE PASSES—Grant of, to state officers prohibited	12	20
Public officers forbidden to accept.....	2	39
FREIGHT RATES—Regulation by legislature authorized	12	18
FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES—Frequent recurrence to, essential	1	32
FUNDS—(See Appropriations; Common School Fund; Public Money; School Fund.)		
GOVERNMENT—Change of, completion of pending actions	27	5,8
Continuance of existing laws and rights....	27	1,2
Perpetuity of, what essential.....	1	32
Purposes of	1	1
Source of powers.....	1	1
GOVERNOR—Appointment of regents, etc., of state institutions	13	1
Approval of laws	3	12
Assignment of superior judge to other county	4	5,7
Attorney general, succession to governorship. (Amendment 6.)		
Auditor, succession to governorship. (Amendment 6.)		
Commander-in-chief of state militia.....	3	8
Commissioner of public lands, succession to governorship. (Amendment 6.)		
Commissions issued by state, signed by.....	3	15
Election of	3	1
Election to fill vacancy in office. (Amendment 6.)		
Execution of laws.....	3	5
Extension of leave of absence of judicial officer	4	8

GOVERNOR—Continued:	Art.	Sec.
Extra session of legislature may convene....	3	7
Failure of person regularly elected to qualify, succession on. (Amendment 6.)		
Impeachment	5	2
Information in writing may be required from state officers	3	5
Laws, may call militia to execute.....	10	2
Lieutenant governor, succession of to office. (Amendment 6.)		
Messages to legislature.....	3	6
Militia officers, commissioned by.....	10	2
Pardoning power vested in.....	3	9
Report to legislature of pardons, etc., granted	3	11
Restrictions prescribed by law.....	3	9
Records kept at seat of government.....	3	24
Remission of fines and forfeitures.....	3	11
Report to legislature with reasons.....	3	11
Removal or disability, who to act.....	3	10
Successor as holding office pending removal of disability. (Amendment 6.)		
Residence at seat of government.....	3	24
Salary	3	14
Secretary of state as succeeding to office. (Amendment 6.)		
Succession in case of vacancy. (Amendment 6.)		
Superintendent of public instruction, succes- sion to governorship. (Amendment 6.)		
Supreme executive power vested in.....	3	2
Term of office.....	3	2
Treasurer, succession to governorship. (Amendment 6.)		
Vacancies in office filled by.....	3	13
In legislature, writs of election issued.....	2	15
In superior court, filled by.....	4	5
In supreme court, filled by.....	4	3
Veto and return of bill with objections.....	3	12
Measures initiated by or referred to the people. (Amendment 7 (d).)		
Of one or more items or sections.....	3	12
GRAND JURY—Summned only on order of superior court.....	1	26
GRANTED LANDS—Sale of for educational pur- poses	16	1-4
(See Lands; Public Lands.)		
HABEAS CORPUS—Judges of supreme court may issue	4	4
Jurisdiction, original and appellate of su- preme court	4	4
Original, of superior court.....	4	6
Suspension of writ prohibited, except.....	1	13
Writs, issuance and service on non-judicial days	4	6
Returnable before whom.....	4	4

	Art.	Sec.
HARBORS—Area to be reserved for landings, etc.	15	1
Commission to establish harbor lines.....	15	1
Restrictions on sale by state of lands or rights	15	1
(See Area Reserved; Wharves.)		
HEAD OF FAMILY—Power of legislature to ex- empt from taxation. (Amendment 3; Amendment 14.)		
HEALTH—(See Public Health.)		
HEIR AT LAW—Not to be determined by special law	2	28(1)
HIGH CRIMES OR MISDEMEANORS—Impeach- ment for	5	2
HIGH SCHOOLS—Included in public school system	9	2
HIGHWAYS—Opening or altering by special legislation prohibited, except state and military roads	2	28(2)
(See State Roads; Streets and roads.)		
HOLIDAY—(See Legal Holidays.)		
HOME—Privacy of, guaranteed.....	1	7
Soldiers not to be quartered in.....	1	31
HOMESTEAD—Exemption from forced sale....	19	1
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES — Elections, biennial after 1890	2	5
Legislative authority vested in. (Amendment 7.)		
Members, how and when chosen.....	2	4
Number of representatives.....	2	2
Powers, legislative vested in.....	2	1
Impeachment, sole power vested in.....	5	1
Majority necessary to order.....	5	1
Quorum of house.....	2	8
Reapportionment after each census, state or national	2	3
Vacancy, how filled. (Amendment 13.) (See Legislature; Representatives.)		
IDIOTS—Excluded from elective franchise.....	6	3
IMMIGRATION—Bureau of, provision for estab- lishment	2	34
IMMUNITIES—Electors privileged from arrest..	6	5
Equal to all citizens and corporations.....	1	12
Imprisonment for debt prohibited.....	1	17
Irrevocable grant of, prohibited.....	1	8
Loss or damage to property prohibited with- out just compensation.....	1	16
Members of legislature privileged from arrest	2	16
Privileged from service of civil process.....	2	16
Militia privileged from arrest at muster.....	10	5
Soldiers not to be quartered in homes.....	1	31
Special grant of, prohibited.....	1	12
Twice in jeopardy, accused not to be put....	1	9

	Art.	Sec.
IMPEACHMENT—House of Representatives has sole power.....	5	1
Officers liable to.....	5	2
Judgment effects removal and disqualification for office.....	5	2
Liability to criminal prosecution.....	5	2
(See Recall.)		
Trial by senate.....	5	1
Chief justice presides, when.....	5	1
IMPOSTS—Appellate jurisdiction of supreme court	4	4
Original jurisdiction of superior court.....	4	6
IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT—Prohibited, except in case of absconding debtors.....	1	17
INCOMPETENCY IN OFFICE—Officers removable by legislature	4	8
Rights of accused to be heard.....	4	9
Three-fourths of each house to concur.....	4	9
INDEBTEDNESS OF CORPORATIONS — Fictitious increase void.....	12	6
Liability of stockholders.....	12	4
Double, in bank, insurance and joint stock companies. (Amendment 16.)		
Relief from, by lease or alienation of franchise prohibited	12	8
By special legislation prohibited.....	2	28(10)
(See Corporations.)		
INDIAN LANDS—Disclaimed by state of title..	26	2
Subject to jurisdiction of United States.....	26	2
Taxation of, when state may impose.....	26	2
Exemption from.....	26	2
INDIANS—Exempt from taxation, when.....	26	2
Not taxed, not allowed elective franchise.....	6	1
As qualified voters. (Amendment 2; Amendment 5.)		
Excluded from enumeration of inhabitants....	2	3
INDICTMENT—Prosecutions of offenses by.....	1	25
Right of accused to copy of (Amendment 10.)		
INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS—Government to protect and maintain	1	1
Secured by recurrence to fundamental principles	1	32
INDIVIDUAL SECURITY—Private affairs not to be disturbed	1	7
INFANTS—(See Children; Minors.)		
INFERIOR COURTS—Appeal lies to superior court	4	6
Jurisdiction and powers, legislature to pre- scribe	4	10
Legislature to provide.....	4	12
Legislature to provide.....	4	1
INFORMATION—Offenses may be prosecuted by	1	25

- INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM**—Ballot where conflicting measures are submitted to the people. (Amendment 7 (a).)
- Basis for ascertaining number of voters required on petition. (Amendment 7 (d).)
- Change or amendment of initiative measure, prohibition against. (Amendment 7 (a).)
- Conflicting measures, method of submitting to popular election. (Amendment 7(a).)
- Effective date of acts or bills subject to referendum. (Amendments 7 (c) and 26.)
- Effective date of measure after approval on submission to the people (Amendment 7(d).)
- Election at which proposed measure is submitted to voter. (Amendment 7 (a).)
- Election for amendment or repeal of bills approved by referendum. (Amendment 7(c).)
- Exceptions from power of referendum. (Amendment 7 (b).)
- Extent of power of referendum. (Amendment 7(b).)
- Filing petition. (Amendment 7 (a).)
- General laws as governing secretary of state in submitting measures to the people. (Amendment 7 (d).)
- Health of public, exception from power of referendum of bills affecting. (Amendment 7 (b).)
- Legislature, referendum through action of. (Amendment 7(b).)
- Legislature, transmitting petition to. (Amendment 7 (a).)
- Majority vote as required for approval of measure submitted. (Amendment 7 (d).)
- Member of legislature as retaining right to introduce measure. (Amendment 7 (d).)
- Number of legal voters required to propose measure by petition. (Amendment 7 (a).)
- Number of voters on referendum petition. (Amendment 7 (b).)
- Number of votes required to approve measure. (Amendment 7 (d).)
- Part of bill, effect of filing referendum petition against. (Amendment 7 (d).)
- Percentage of legal voters required to propose measures by petition. (Amendment 7 (a).)
- Per cent of voters required on referendum petition. (Amendment 7 (b).)
- Petition, referendum on. (Amendment 7 (b).)
- Petition to propose measures. (Amendment 7 (a).)
- Precedence of initiative measures over other bills. (Amendment 7(a).)
- Proposal of different measure by legislature. (Amendment 7 (a).)
- Publication of measures referred to the people. (Amendment 7 (d).)

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM—Cont.:	Art.	Sec.
Public institutions, exception from power of referendum of bills affecting (Amendment 7 (b).)		
Public peace, exception from power of referendum of bills affecting. (Amendment 7 (b).)		
Reference of initiative measures to the people. (Amendment 7 (a).)		
Regular election, reference of measures at. (Amendment 7 (d).)		
Rejection of initiative measure by legislature. (Amendment 7 (a).)		
Repeal by legislature of acts approved by the people. (Amendment 7 (c).)		
Repeal of bill approved. (Amendment 7 (c).)		
Reservation by the people of the power of initiative. (Amendment 7(a).)		
Reservation of power in the people. (Amendment 7.)		
Reservation of power of referendum. (Amendment 7 (b).)		
Secretary of state, filing referendum petition with. (Amendment 7 (d).)		
Secretary of state initiative petition filed with. (Amendment 7 (a).)		
Self-executing, amendment as. (Amendment 7 (d).)		
Special election, reference of measures to people at. (Amendment 7 (d).)		
Style of bill proposed by initiative petition. (Amendment 7 (d).)		
Support of state government, exception from power of referendum of bills affecting. (Amendment 7 (b).)		
Time for filing petition. (Amendment 7 (a).)		
Time for filing referendum petition against measure passed by legislature. (Amendment 7 (d).)		
Veto power of governor as extending to measures initiated by or referred to the people. (Amendment 7 (d).)		
INJUNCTION—Issuance and service on non-judicial days	4	6
Original jurisdiction of superior court.....	4	6
INSANE PERSON—Excluded from elective franchise	6	3
INSOLVENCY—Appellate jurisdiction of supreme court	4	4
Original jurisdiction of superior court.....	4	6
Receipt of bank deposits, liability of officers..	12	12
INSTRUMENTS—Affecting title, validation by special act forbidden.....	2	28(9)
INSURANCE COMPANIES—Double liability of stockholders. (Amendment 16.)		

	Art.	Sec.
INTEREST—Application of school fund interest.	9	3
On certain state debts to be provided for.....	8	3
Private interest in bills to be disclosed by legislators	2	30
Regulation by special law prohibited.....	2	28(13)
INTOXICATING LIQUORS—(See Prohibition.)		
INVASION—State may contract debts above limit to repel.....	8	2
Suspension of habeas corpus allowed.....	1	13
INVESTMENT—Of school funds. (Amendment 1.)		
IRRIGATION—Use of waters for, deemed public use	21	1
JEOPARDY—No person to be twice put in.....	1	9
JOINT STOCK COMPANIES—Combinations by, affecting price, etc., of commodities for- bidden	12	22
Double liability of stockholders. (Amendment 16.)		
Term corporation includes.....	12	5
JOINT SENATORIAL DISTRICT—Filling of va- cancy. (Amendment 13.)		
JOURNAL—Each house to keep.....	2	11
Entry of ayes and noes on nominations of of- ficers for state institutions.....	13	1
On proposed constitutional amendments....	23	1
Yeas and nays, on demand of one-sixth.....	2	21
On introduction of bills later than ten days before close of session.....	2	36
On passage of bill.....	1	22
On passage of emergency clause.....	2	31
Publication of, except portions requiring secrecy	2	11
Votes on elections by legislature entered.....	2	27
On removal of judges, etc., entered.....	4	9
JUDGE PRO TEMPORE—In superior court, provi- sion for	4	7
JUDGES—Absence from state vacates office....	4	8
Not to charge juries as to matters of fact....	4	16
But to declare the law.....	4	16
Practice of law prohibited.....	4	19
Removal for incompetency.....	4	9
Rights of accused.....	4	9
Salaries payable quarterly.....	4	13
(See Judge pro Tempore; Judges of Superior Court; Judges of Supreme Court.)		
JUDGES OF SUPERIOR COURT—Court com- missioners, appointment of.....	4	23
Decisions within ninety days after submis- sion	4	20
Disqualified unless admitted to practice in state	4	17
Each judge invested with powers of all.....	4	5
May sit in any county.....	4	5

JUDGES OF SUPERIOR COURT—Cont.:	Art.	Sec.
Elections of	4	5
Ineligible to other than judicial office.....	4	15
Not to charge juries as to matters of fact....	4	16
But to declare the law.....	4	16
Oath of office prescribed for.....	4	28
Practice of law prohibited.....	4	18
Pro tempore judge.....	4	7
Recall, judges as subject to. (Amendment 8.)		
Report defects in law to supreme court.....	4	25
Retirement. (Amendment 25.)		
Rules of court, may establish.....	4	24
Salaries and apportionment of.....	4	13,14
Sessions of court may be held in any county on request	4	7
Term of office and when begins.....	4	5
Writs may be issued by.....	4	6
(See Judges; Superior Court.)		
JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT—Chief justice, how determined	4	3
Classification by lot.....	4	3
Clerk to be appointed by.....	4	22
Disqualified, unless admitted to practice in state	4	17
Election of	4	3
Ineligible to other than judicial office.....	4	15
Issuance of writs authorized.....	4	4
Oath of office prescribed.....	4	28
Practice of law prohibited.....	4	19
Recall, judges as subject to. (Amendment 8.)		
Reporter, appointment of.....	4	18
Reports of defects in laws to governor.....	4	25
Retirement. (Amendment 25.)		
Salaries and payment.....	4	13,14
Term of office.....	4	3
(See Judges; Supreme Court.)		
JUDGMENT—Belonging to territory inures to state	27	4
Extent of, on impeachment.....	5	2
Of one judge of superior court to be of same force as of all.....	4	5
Of superior court to be given within ninety days after submission.....	4	20
JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION—Must be open and without delay.....	1	10
JUDICIAL DECISIONS—All supreme court de- cisions to be in writing and grounds stated	4	2
Concurrence by majority of court necessary..	4	2
Publication required	4	21
Free to anyone.....	4	21
Reporter for, to be appointed.....	4	18
JUDICIAL OFFICERS—Absence forfeits office, when	4	8
Compensation by fees prohibited, except.....	4	13
Impeachment, liable to, except courts not of record	5	2
Oath of office prescribed.....	4	28

JUDICIAL OFFICERS—Continued:	Art.	Sec.
Recall, not subject to (Amendment 8).....	1	33
Removal by legislature.....	4	9
(See Court Commissioners; Judges; Judges of Supreme and Superior Courts; Justice of Peace.)		
JUDICIAL POWER—Vested in what courts.....	4	1
JUDICIAL QUESTION—Public use in eminent domain	1	16
As judicial question. (Amendment 9.)		
JURISDICTION—Actions pending before change of government	27	1
Inferior courts, legislature to prescribe.....	4	12
Justice of peace, as legislature may fix.....	4	10
Not to trench on courts of record.....	4	10
Superior court	4	6
Supreme court	4	4
United States over reserved lands.....	25	1
(See Criminal Action.)		
JUROR—Not incompetent because of religious opinion	1	11
Number necessary for verdict.....	1	21
Prohibition against prescribing religious qualifications. (Amendment 4.)		
JURY—Ascertainment by, of compensation for right-of-way	1	16
Charging, duty of judge.....	4	16
Criminal action, right of accused in (Amendment 10.)		
Eminent domain proceedings. (Amendment 9.)		
Number in courts not of record.....	1	21
Right of trial by remains inviolate.....	1	21
Waiver in civil cases may be had.....	1	21
Verdict by less than twelve may be authorized (See Grand Jury; Juror.)	1	21
JUSTICE—Administration must be open and without delay.....	1	10
JUSTICE OF PEACE—Appeal lies to superior court	4	6
Cannot be made court of record.....	4	11
Duties to be prescribed by legislature.....	4	10
Fees prohibited, when.....	4	10
Jurisdiction, legislature to determine.....	4	10
(Amendment 28.)		
Not to trench on courts of record.....	4	10
Number, legislature to determine.....	4	10
Police justice in cities may be chosen from....	4	10
Salary, when	4	10
Vacancy in office, how filled.....	11	6
Vested with judicial power.	4	1
(See Judicial Officers.)		
LAND COMMISSIONER—(See Commissioner of Public Lands.)		
LANDS—Alien ownership prohibited (Amend. 24)	2	33
Confirmation of prior sales for educational purposes by county commissioners.....	16	2

LANDS—Continued:	Art.	Sec.
Granted lands, restrictions on sale.....	16	1
For educational purposes, sold.....	16	2, 3
Plat of state lands in cities required before sale.....	16	4
Limit on amount offered in one parcel.....	16	4
Quantity of state land that may be sold in one parcel as acreage.....	16	4
Reclamation, public use in taking for. (Amendment 9.)	16	3
Restrictions on selling school lands.....	16	3
Settlement, public use in taking property for. (Amendment 9.)	26	2
Taxation of Indian lands.....	26	2
Nonresidents.....	26	2
United States, none to be imposed.....	26	2
Timber and stone may be sold, how.....	16	3
LAW OF THE LAND—Constitution of United States supreme.....	1	2
LAWS—Bills of attainder prohibited.....	1	23
Corporations, statutory regulations may be amended or repealed.....	12	1
Defects and omissions to be reported to governor.....	4	25
Enacting clause.....	2	18
Referendum measure. (Amendment 7.)	1	23
Ex post facto, prohibited.....	3	12
Governor's approval, presentation for.....	3	12
Passage over veto.....	3	12
Without approval, how becomes effective..	3	12
Impairing obligation of contracts prohibited..	1	23
Initiative measures. (See Initiative and Referendum.)	2	18
Legislative enactments to be by bill.....	2	22
Requisites on final passage of bill.....	2	28
Special legislation prohibited in certain cases.	8	3
State debt authorized for some single work...	8	3
Object of tax must be stated.....	8	3
Publication required.....	27	2
Territorial, to remain in force until altered...	27	2
Proviso as to tide lands.....	2	31
Time of taking effect.....	2	31
(See Acts; Bill; Statutes.)		
LEASE—Of corporate franchise not to relieve from liability.....	12	1
Of harbor areas for building wharves.....	15	2
Limit of term lease.....	15	2
LEGAL HOLIDAY—Superior courts not open...	4	6
Writs that may be issued and served.....	4	6
LEGISLATURE—		
Composition and organization—		
Adjournment, restrictions on.....	22	1, 2
Apportionment of members.....	2	3
New, when made.....	2	8
Attendance of absentee, less than quorum may compel.....	2	8

LEGISLATURE—Continued:	Art.	Sec.
Authority generally. (Amendment 7.)		
Bribery of members, how punished.....	2	30
Compensation and mileage of members.....	2	23
Consists of senate and house of representatives	2	1
Contempts punishable by each house.....	2	9
Convening in extra session at call of governor	3	7
Election of members, each house judge of.....	2	8
Eligible to membership, who are.....	2	7
Expulsion of member requires two-thirds vote	2	9
Journal, each house to keep and publish.....	2	11
Members, from what civil offices excluded....	2	13
Not liable for words spoken in debate.....	2	30
Private interest in bill to be disclosed.....	2	30
Privilege from arrest, except.....	2	16
From civil process, when.....	2	16
Number of members.....	2	2
Office accepted under United States vacates seat	2	14
Officers, each house to elect its own.....	2	10
Ineligible to membership.....	2	14
Quorum, majority to constitute.....	2	8
Reapportionment after each census.....	2	3
Records, secretary of state to keep.....	3	17
Rules of proceedings, each house to determine	2	9
Sessions to be open.....	2	11
Biennial	2	12
Special, may be convened by governor.....	2	12
Time of meeting.....	2	12
Vacancies, how filled.....	2	15
Vote on elections to be viva voce.....	2	27
None when member has private interest in bill	2	30
Duties—		
Accountability of county and local officers to be provided for.....	11	5
Accounting for state receipts and expenditures to be prescribed.....	7	7
Appropriation for expenses of constitutional convention to be made.....	27	19
Bureau of statistics to be established.....	2	34
Cities, incorporation by general laws to be pro- vided	11	10
Combinations affecting prices, etc., punishment to be provided.....	12	22
Compensation of county and local officers to be regulated	11	5
Of officers not to be changed during term....	2	25
Regulating compensation. (Amendment 12.)		
Classification of counties, for purpose of pre- scribing compensation. (Amendment 12.)		
Congressional districts, state to be divided into	27	13
Contested elections of state officers to be de- cided	3	4
Convict labor to be provided for.....	2	29
County government, system of, to be estab- lished	11	4
Divorces not to be granted by.....	2	24
Drugs and medicines, sale to be regulated.....	20	2

LEGISLATURE—Continued:	Art.	Sec.
Elections, qualifications of voters to be regulated	6	1
Certificates of, to be given state officers,....	3	4
County, township, precinct, and district to be provided for	11	5
Election of necessary county officers, duty to provide for. (Amendment 12.)		
Employees in mines and factories to be protected by law	2	35
Enumeration of inhabitants to be provided for	2	3
Harbor lines, commission to establish, to be appointed	15	1
Health, board of, to be established.....	20	1
Homesleads to be protected from forced sale..	19	1
Initiative measures. (See Initiative and Referendum.)		
Justice of peace, number, powers and duties to be prescribed.....	4	10
Lease of harbor areas for wharves to be provided	15	2
Medicine and surgery, practice of, to be regulated	20	2
Militia, organization and discipline to be provided for	10	2
Officers of counties and municipal corporations duties and terms of office to be prescribed	11	5
Classification of counties by population in enumerating duties of county officers. (Amendment 12.)		
County officers, providing for election of. (Amendment 12.)		
District officers, providing for election of. (Amendment 12.)		
Not provided for in Constitution, legislature to provide for election and terms.....	27	11
Precinct officers, providing for election of. (Amendment 12.)		
Township officers, providing for election of. (Amendment 12.)		
Passes, use by public officers to be prohibited	2	39
Granted to public officers to be prevented...	12	20
Private interest in bill, members to declare....	2	30
Public arms, safekeeping and protection required	10	4
Publication of opinions of supreme court to be provided for	4	21
Rates for freight and passengers, discrimination to be prevented.....	12	18
Maximum, to be established.....	12	18
Referendum. (See Initiative and Referendum.)		
Registration law to be enacted.....	6	7
Salaries of county officers and certain constables to be fixed.....	11	5
Sale of school and university lands, confirmation to be made.....	16	2
Seat of government, choice of location to be provided for.....	14	1
Soldiers' home, maintenance to be provided...	10	3

LEGISLATURE—Continued:	Art.	Sec.
Suits against state, manner of bringing, to be directed	2	26
System of public schools to be established....	9	2
Taxation, annual expenses to be met by.....	7	1
Corporate property to be under general law.	7	3
Deficiencies and expenses to be met by.....	7	8
Exemption of limited amount of personalty to be secured	7	2
State debt to be liquidated by.....	7	1
Uniform and equal rate to be secured.....	7	2
Valuation of property on just basis to be insured	7	2
Vital statistics, bureau of, to be established...	20	1
Enactment of Laws—		
Act, how revised or amended.....	2	37
Amendment of bill.....	2	38
Bill to contain but one subject.....	2	19
When not to be considered.....	2	36
	2	19
Enacting clause	2	18
Initiative measures. (See Initiative and Referendum.)		
Laws to be enacted by bill.....	2	18
Take effect, when.....	2	31
Presiding officer of each house to sign bills....	2	32
Rules for signing bills may be prescribed.....	2	32
Style of laws.....	2	18
Title of bill to disclose object.....	2	19
Veto of bill, and passage over.....	3	12
Yeas and nays, entry on journal required, when	2, 21,	22
Powers—		
Abolition of certain state offices permitted....	3	25
Appropriation of public funds. (See Appropriations.)		
Capitol building, appropriation restricted until permanent location	14	3
Chaplain for penal and reformatory institutions may be employed. (Amendment 4.)		
Charters of corporations cannot be extended..	12	3
Clerk of supreme court, election may be provided for	4	22
Constitution, amendment may be proposed in either house	23	1
Revision, convention for may be agreed on..	23	2
Corporate property and franchises may be taken for public use.....	12	10
Corporations not to be created by special act.	12	1
Courts of record, power to establish.....	4	11
Divorces not to be granted by.....	2	24
Duties of county officer, power to prescribe. (Amendment 12.)		
Elective franchise may be granted to women in school elections	6	2
Exemptions from taxation, power to provide. (See Taxation.)		
Extra compensation to officers for past services prohibited	2	25

LEGISLATURE—Continued:	Art.	Sec.
Fees of county officers, power to provide accountability for. (Amendment 12.)		
Forfeitures of corporate franchises may be declared for unlawful combinations.....	12	22
Remission of, prohibited.....	12	3
Harbor areas, building on, may be provided for by general law.....	16	2
Inferior courts, powers of may be prescribed.	4	12
Irrevocable privilege or franchise, power to grant denied	1	8
Jury, number for panel and for verdict may be fixed at less than twelve.....	1	21
Lotteries, no power to authorize.....	2	24
Municipal corporations may be vested with power to make local improvements.....	7	9
Number of judges of supreme court may be increased	4	2
Private or special laws prohibited.....	2	28
Public corporations not to be created by special act	11	10
Public funds, power to provide for accounting as to. (Amendment 12.)		
Railroad commission may be established.....	12	18
Removal of judges, etc., for incompetency....	4	9
Reservation of power in people. (See Initiative and Referendum.)		
Salaries of judges may be increased.....	4	14
School fund (common) may be enlarged.....	9	3
Seat of government cannot be changed by....	14	1
Senate, legislative authority vested in. (Amendment 7.)		
Separate departments of supreme court may be provided	4	2
Sheriff, providing for election of. (Amendment 12.)		
Taxation, corporate authorities may be vested with power by general laws.....	11	12
Exemption of personal property. (Amendment 3; Amendment 14.)		
Local cannot be imposed by.....	11	12
Terms of county officers, power to prescribe. (Amendment 12.)		
Voters, authority to define manner of ascertaining qualifications. (Amendment 5.) (See House of Representatives; Initiative and Referendum; Senate.)		
LIABILITIES—Corporate, not relieved by alienation or lease of franchise.....	12	8
Extinguishment by special legislation prohibited	2	28(10)
LIBERTY—Depriving of, without due process of law, forbidden	1	3
LICENTIOUS ACTS—Guaranty of freedom of conscience in matters of religious worship as justifying. (Amendment 4.)		

	Art.	Sec.
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR—Acts as governor, when	3	10
Deciding vote, in case of tie in senate.....	2	10
Election of	3	1
Office may be abolished by legislature.....	3	25
Presiding officer of senate.....	3	16
In absence, who presides.....	2	10
Salary of	3	16
Succession to office of governor. (Amendment 6.)		
Term of office	3	3
LIFE—Deprivation of, without due process of law, prohibited	1	3
LIMIT—Forty mill (See Amendment 17).....	7	2
LIMITATION OF ACTIONS—Special legislation prohibited	2	28(17)
LIMITING PRODUCTION—Combination for, prohibited	12	22
LITERACY—Qualification of voters. (Amend- ment 2; Amendment 5.)		
LOANS—Prohibition against loan of school fund to private persons or corporations. (Amendment 1.)		
State may borrow to meet debts.....	8	1
LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS—Authority of cities to levy special taxes for.....	7	9
LOCAL OFFICERS—Eligible to legislature.....	2	14
LOTTERIES—Legislature prohibited from au- thorizing	2	24
MAJORITY—Necessary in impeachment.....	5	1
Passage of bills requires.....	2	22
Petition for division of county requires.....	11	3
Quorum of each house constituted by.....	2	8
Special act cannot declare a person of age....	2	28(11)
MALFEASANCE—Officers liable to impeach- ment for	5	2
Recall for. (Amendment 8, Sec. 33.)		
Removal by law, if not subject to impeachment	5	3
MANDAMUS—Original and appellate jurisdic- tion of supreme court.....	4	4
Original jurisdiction of superior court.....	4	6
MANDATORY—Constitutional provisions are... 1	29	
MANUFACTURING PURPOSES—Use of waters for, deemed public use.....	21	1
MEDICINE—Practice and sale, legislature to regulate	20	2
MESSAGES—Governor to communicate with legislature by	3	6
MILEAGE—Members of legislature entitled to... 2	23	
MILITARY—Not to interfere with elections.... 1	19	
Subordinate to civil power.....	1	18
(See Army; Militia.)		

	Art.	Sec.
MILITIA —Citizens subject to duty in.....	10	1
Who exempt	10	1
Exemption to persons having conscientious scruples, on payment of equivalent.....	10	6
Governor to be commander in chief.....	3	8
Members entitled to admission to soldiers' home, when	10	3
Officer of, eligible to legislature, when.....	2	14
Organization and discipline.....	10	2
Privilege from arrest, when.....	10	5
(See Arms; Army; Military.)		
MINES —Protection of employees, laws to be passed	2	35
Yield tax or ad valorem tax authorized. (Amendment 14.)		
MINING PURPOSES —Use of water for deemed public use	21	1
MINORS —Sale of mortgage of property not to be authorized by special act.....	2	28(4, 11)
(See Children; Majority.)		
MONEY —Corporations not to issue anything but lawful money of United States. (Amend- ment 16.)		
Disbursement from state treasury.....	8	4
Municipal officers to deposit with treasurer..	11	15
State taxes payable in.....	7	6
Using public money by officer a felony.....	11	14
(See Public Money.)		
MONOPOLIES —Forbidden	12	22
Forfeiture of franchise and property may be declared	12	22
Penalties to be provided by law.....	12	22
MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS —Cities of 20,000 or over may frame own charter.....	11	10
Corporate stock or bonds not to be owned by	8	7
Credit or money not to be loaned.....	8	7
Debts, power to incur.....	8	6
Limit of power.....	8	6
Improvements, power to make by special tax- ation or assessment	7	9
Local affairs controlled by.....	11	11
Organization to be under general laws.....	11	10
Police and sanitary regulations enforced by..	11	11
Private property not to be taken for debt of..	11	13
Public money to be deposited with treasurer	11	15
Salary of officers not to be changed.....	11	8
Of certain constables to be regulated by law	11	8
Seals of	27	9
Special act to create or amend charter, pro- hibited	2	28(8)
Streets, power to extend over tide lands.....	15	3
Taxation, assessment and levy, power of.....	7	9
Exemption of municipal property from taxa- tion. (Amendment 14.)		

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS—Cont.:	Art.	Sec.
Imposition for local purposes prohibited to legislature	11	12
Local power to assess and levy, where.....	11	12
Term of officers not to be extended.....	11	8
Use of public money by official, a felony....	11	14
(See City; Municipal Courts; Municipal Fines; Towns and Villages.)		
MUNICIPAL COURTS—Legislature may provide for	4	1
MUNICIPAL FINE—Appellate jurisdiction of supreme court	4	4
Original jurisdiction of superior court.....	4	6
MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS—Limitations and restrictions on	8	6
(See City; Towns and Villages.)		
NAMES—Change of, by special legislation prohibited	2	28(1)
NATURALIZATION—Power of, vested in superior court	4	6
NAVIGABLE WATERS—Harbor lines, commission to be established to locate.....	15	1
Ownership of state in beds and shores asserted	17	1
NEW COUNTY—Formation may be by special act	2	28(18)
Restrictions on	11	3
NONJUDICIAL DAYS—Certain writs may be issued and served on.....	4	6
Superior courts not open on.....	4	6
NONRESIDENTS—Taxation of lands of citizens of United States.....	26	2
NORMAL SCHOOLS—Included in public school system	9	2
NUISANCES—Appellate jurisdiction of supreme court	4	4
Original jurisdiction of superior court.....	4	6
OATH OF OFFICE—Prescribed for judges.....	4	28
Where to be filed.....	4	28
Recall for violation of. (Amendment 8, Sec. 33.)		
OATHS—Administered in most binding manner	1	6
Of senators in impeachment trials.....	5	1
OBLIGATION OF CONTRACTS— Not to be impaired by legislation.....	1	23
OFFENSES—Bailable, when not capital.....	1	20
Existing, to be prosecuted in name of state..	27	5
Impeachment of public officers for.....	5	2
Jeopardy, twice in, for same offense, forbidden	1	9
Prosecution by information or indictment....	1	25
Rights of accused.....	1	22
Trial by jury, right of.....	1	20

	Art.	Sec.
OFFICE —Acceptance of, under United States		
vacates seat in legislature.....	2	14
Certain postmasters exempt.....	2	14
Bribery, a disqualification for.....	2	30
Disqualification of legislators for certain civil		
offices	2	13
Ineligibility for legislature.....	2	14
Judge, open to whom.....	4	17
Ineligible to other than judicial office.....	4	15
Legislature may abolish certain offices.....	3	25
Religious qualification not to be required....	1	11
Removal from, by joint resolution of legis-		
lature	4	9
Vacancy in, how filled.....	3	13
(See Officers.)		
OFFICERS —Abolition of certain state offices au-		
thorized	3	25
Accountability for fees and money collected.	11	5
County officer ineligible for more than two		
terms	11	7
Township, precinct and district election and		
compensation to be regulated by legis-		
lature	11	5
Who may or may not be salaried.....	11	8
Election of, when no provision in constitution	27	11
First, under constitution.....	27	7
Extra compensation prohibited	2	25
Guilty of felony, when uses public money....	11	14
Impeachment of	5	2
Legislative, each house to elect.....	2	10
Local, may be members of legislature.....	2	14
Militia, appointment or election of.....	10	2
Without salary eligible to legislature.....	2	14
Passes, use or acceptance by, forbidden.....	2	39
Public moneys to be deposited with treasurer	11	15
Recall of officers. (See Recall.)		
Removable by law, when not impeachable....	5	3
Salary not to be changed during term.....	2	25
Territorial and United States, how long to hold	27	6,14
Trustees of state institutions, appointment of	13	1
Use of passes prohibited.....	12	20
(See Appointment; County Officers; Dis-		
trict Officers; Governor; Lieutenant-		
Governor; Precinct Officers; Recall of		
Officers; Salaries; State Officers; Term		
of Office.)		
OFFICIAL ACTS —Validation by special laws		
prohibited	2	28(12)
OMISSIONS —In laws, report to governor by		
supreme judges	4	25
OPINIONS —Free for publication by any person	4	21
Of supreme court to be reported.....	4	18
Publication authorized.....	4	21
ORIGINAL JURISDICTION —Superior court....	4	6
Supreme court	4	4

	Art.	Sec.
OWNERSHIP OF LANDS—Prohibited to aliens, except (Amendment 24).....	2	33
PARDONING POWER—Governor vested with, subject to restrictions.....	3	9
To report pardons granted to legislature.....	3	11
PARTNERSHIP—(See Copartnerships.)		
PASS—Grant of, to public officers, prohibited..	12	20
Use of, by public officers, prohibited.....	2	39
PASSENGER TARIFFS—Abuses and extortions to be prohibited.....	12	18
Regulation by legislature authorized.....	12	18
PENALTIES—Accrued to territory, inure to state	27	3
Incurred, not affected by change in government	27	5
Remission by special act prohibited.....	2	28(14)
Violation of provisions against monopolies..	12	22
PENITENTIARY—Chaplain, right to employ. (Amendment 4.)		
PEOPLE—Political power inherent in.....	1	1
Reservation of power. (Amendment 7.)		
Public lands held in trust for.....	16	1
Right of petition and peaceful assemblage....	1	4
To religious liberty	1	11
To security in home.....	1	7
Rights retained not affected by grants in constitution	1	30
Toleration of religious sentiment secured to..	26	1
PERCENTAGES—Of voters to initiate measures. (Amendment 7.)		
Of voters to recall officer. (Amendment 8.)		
PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND—Investment of. (Amendment 1.) (See Common School Fund: School Fund)		
PERSONAL PROPERTY—Appellate jurisdiction of Supreme court.....	4	4
Exemption from taxation.....	7	2
Power of legislature to exempt from taxation. (Amendment 3; Amendment 14.)		
PERSONS—Convicted of infamous crimes, excluded from elective franchise.....	6	3
School funds not to be loaned to.....	16	5
PERSONS UNDER DISABILITY—Sale or mortgage of property forbidden to be authorized by special law.....	2	28(4)
PETITION—Right of, not to be abridged.....	1	4
(See Initiative and Referendum; Recall.)		
POLICE JUSTICE—Justice of peace may be made	4	10
POLICE POWER—Counties, cities, towns, townships may exercise.....	11	11
POLITICAL POWER—Inherent in people.....	1	1

	Art.	Sec.
POOLING—By common carriers prohibited.....	12	14
(See Combinations.)		
POPULAR GOVERNMENT—(See Initiative and Referendum.)		
POPULATION—Classification of counties by. (Amendment 12.)		
POSTMASTER—Eligible to legislature, when...	2	14
POWERS—Executive, vested in governor.....	3	2
Judicial, where vested.....	4	1
Legislative, where charge vested.....	2	1
Reserved by people.....	2	1
Reserved power of referendum. (Amendment 7.)		
Pardoning, where vested.....	3	9
PRECINCT OFFICERS—Election, duties, terms and compensation to be provided for by legislature	11	5
Duty of legislature to provide for election of. (Amendment 12.)		
Official bonds unaffected by change in government	27	14
Territorial, hold office until when.....	27	14
Vacancies, how filled.....	11	6
PRESIDENT OF SENATE—Lieutenant-Governor shall be	3	16
Temporary presiding officer, when chosen.....	2	10
PRESS—Liberty of, secured.....	1	5
PRICES—Combination to fix, prohibited.....	12	22
PRIVATE CORPORATIONS—(See Corporations.)		
PRIVATE LEGISLATION—Prohibited in enumerated cases	2	28
PRIVATE PROPERTY—Not to be taken for public debts	11	13
Taken for public or private use, just compensation to be made.....	1	16
PRIVILEGE—Electors not to be arrested on election day	6	5
Irrevocable grant of, prohibited.....	1	8
Legislative members not subject to arrest or civil process	2	16
Militia not to be arrested at musters.....	10	5
PRIVILEGES—Equal to all citizens and corporations	1	12
Hereditary, grant of, by state prohibited.....	1	28
Special, prohibited	1	12
PROBATE COURT—Merger in superior court, when	27	10
Probate judge to perform duties until term expires	27	10

	Art. Sec.	
PROBATE MATTERS —Appellate jurisdiction of supreme court	4	4
Jurisdiction of superior court.....	27	10
Original jurisdiction of superior court.....	4	6
PROCESS —Authority of superior court extends throughout state	4	6
Legislators privilege from when.....	2	16
State courts may have served on lands of United States	25	1
Style of	4	27
Territorial to be valid.....	27	1
PROCLAMATION OF PRESIDENT —State Con- stitution to go into effect upon.....	27	16
PROHIBITION —Appellate and revisory juris- diction of supreme court.....	4	4
Original jurisdiction of superior court.....	4	6
Sale of liquors, separate article (rejected)....	27	17
Writs may be issued and served on nonjudicial days	4	6
PROPERTY —Corporate, subject to eminent domain	12	10
Deprivation without due process of law pro- hibited	1	3
Private, not to be taken to pay public debts...	11	3
Taking for private use prohibited, except....	1	16
Or damaging for public use, not without just compensation	1	16
Territorial, to vest in state.....	27	4
(See Personal Property; Taxation.)		
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY —Election, duties, term, compensation, legislature to provide for	11	5
Duty of legislature to provide for election. (Amendment 12.)		
Removal for incompetency, corruption, etc....	4	9
Rights of one accused.....	4	9
PROSECUTIONS —Commenced before statehood, how conducted	27	5
Conducted in name of state.....	4	27
May be by information or indictment.....	1	25
Unaffected by change in government.....	27	5
(See Criminal Actions.)		
PROTECTION —Life, liberty and property en- titled to	1	3
Persons engaged in dangerous employments, provisions for	2	35
Public arms, provision for safekeeping.....	10	4
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR —May or may not be salaried	11	8
PUBLIC ARMS —Protection and safekeeping to be provided	10	4
PUBLICATION —Amendments proposed to Con- stitution	23	1
Liberty of, guaranteed.....	1	5

PUBLICATION—Continued:	Art.	Sec.
Of measures referred to the people under referendum. (Amendment 7 (d).)		
Opinions of supreme court.....	4	21
Proposed law authorizing state to contract debt	8	3
Receipts and expenditures of public money...	7	7
PUBLIC CORPORATIONS —(See Municipal Corporations.)		
PUBLIC DEBTS —Private property not to be taken in payment of.....	11	13
PUBLIC FUNDS —Legislature as empowered to provide for accounting. (Amendment 12.) (See Appropriations; Investments; School Funds.)		
PUBLIC HEALTH —Exception from power of referendum of bills affecting. (Amendment 7 (b).)		
Laws regulating deleterious occupations to be passed	2	35
State board of, shall be created.....	20	1
PUBLIC INDEBTEDNESS —Municipal limit of..	8	6
State, limit of.....	8	1
Exceptions to	8	2, 3
Territorial, assumed by state.....	26	3
(See City; County Indebtedness; State Indebtedness; Towns and Villages.)		
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS —Exception from power of referendum of bills affecting. (Amendment 7 (b).)		
PUBLIC LANDS —Disclaimer by state of title to unappropriated	26	2
Granted to state held in trust for people.....	16	1
Sale only for full market value.....	16	1
Unappropriated to be subject to control of United States	26	2
(See Commissioner of Public Granted Lands; Lands; School Lands.)		
PUBLIC MONEY —Accountability of public officers	11	5, 15
Appropriation for religious worship prohibited	1	11
Deposit with treasurer required.....	11	15
Statements of receipts and expenditures to be published	7	7
Using or making a profit out of, a felony.....	11	14
(See Money.)		
PUBLIC OFFICE —Religious qualification not to be required	1	11
PUBLIC OFFICER —Change of compensation during term forbidden.....	2	25
Extra compensation to, prohibited.....	2	25
Religious qualifications, prohibition against. (Amendment 4.) (See Officers.)		
PUBLIC PROPERTY —Not to be applied to religious worship.....	1	11

	Art.	Sec.
PUBLIC SAFETY —Exception from power of referendum of bills affecting. (Amendment 7 (b).)		
Ground for suspension of habeas corpus.....	1	13
PUBLIC SCHOOLS —Establishment and maintenance guaranteed	26	4
Free from sectarian control.....	9	4
Open to all children of state.....	26	4
Superintendent of public instruction to have supervision	9	1
System to be established by state.....	26	4
Including what	3	22
(See Common Schools; Education; High Schools; Normal Schools; Technical Schools.)	9	2
PUBLIC USE —A judicial question.....	1	16
Property not to be taken for, without compensation	1	16
PUNISHMENT —Bribery and corrupt solicitation, how punished	2	30
Cruel, not to be inflicted.....	1	14
QUALIFICATIONS —Judges of supreme and superior courts	4	17
Members of legislature.....	2	7
Each house to be judge of.....	2	8
Religious, not to be required for public office	1	11
State officers	3	25
(See Voters.)		
QUORUM —Majority of each house to constitute	2	8
Less number may adjourn and compel attendance	2	8
Supreme court, majority of judges necessary	4	2
QUO WARRANTO —Appellate and original jurisdiction of supreme court.....	4	4
Original jurisdiction of superior court.....	4	6
RACE —Discrimination in education on account of, prohibited.....	9	1
RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION —May be established by legislature	12	18
RAILROAD COMPANIES —Charges to any point not to exceed those to more distant station	12	15
Combinations to regulate production or transportation of commodities prohibited.....	12	22
Sharing earnings forbidden.....	12	14
Commission to control may be established....	12	18
Common carriers, subject to legislative control	12	13
Connection at state line with foreign railroads authorized	12	13
Consolidation with competing lines prohibited	12	16
Delay in receipt and transportation of connecting cars forbidden	12	13

	Art.	Sec.
RAILROAD COMPANIES—Continued:		
Discrimination between telegraph companies forbidden	12	19
In charges between persons and places prohibited	12	15
Excursions and commutation tickets may be granted	12	15
Express companies to be allowed equal terms	12	21
Extortion and discrimination in rates to be prevented	12	18
Grant of passes to public officers forbidden....	12	20
Intersecting crossing or connecting with other railroads authorized.....	12	13
Maximum rates of fare and freight to be established by law.....	12	18
Passes, acceptance and use by public officers unlawful	2	39
Rolling stock subject to taxation and execution sale	12	17
Telegraph and telephone companies to be allowed to use right of way.....	12	19
Transfer of cars, when shall form connections for	12	13
RAILWAY CARS—Jurisdiction of public offense committed on. (Amendment 10.)		
RATIFICATION—Constitutional amendments...	23	1
Revision	23	3
REAL PROPERTY—Appellate jurisdiction of supreme court	4	4
Original jurisdiction of superior court.....	4	6
REBELLION OR INVASION—Suspension of writ of habeas corpus.....	1	13
RECALL OF OFFICERS—Legislature, duty to pass necessary laws to carry out provisions of the amendment. (Amendment 8, Sec. 34.)		
Malfeasance or misfeasance, recall for. (Amendment 8, Sec. 33.)		
Necessary statements in petition for. (Amendment 8, Sec. 33.)		
Oath of office, recall for violation of. (Amendment 8, Sec. 33.)		
Officers subject to. (Amendment 8, Sec. 33.)		
Per cent of voters required for petition for. (Amendment 8, Secs. 33, 34.)		
Petition for. (Amendment 8, Sec. 33.)		
Place for filing petition. (Amendment 8, Sec. 33.)		
Special election on petition for. (Amendment 8, Sec. 33.)		
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES—Account of, to be published.....	7	7
RECLAMATION—Public use in taking for. (Amendment 9.)		
RECOGNIZANCES—Territorial inure to state..	27	4
Valid and unaffected by change in government	27	4

	Art.	Sec.
RECORDS—Of state officers to be kept at capital	3	24
Of territorial courts, transferred to superior courts	27	8
REFERENDUM—(See Initiative and Referendum.)		
REFORESTATION—Taxation by yield tax or ad valorem tax. (Amendment 14.)		
REGENTS—Appointment for state institutions	13	1
REGISTRATION LAW—Compliance with by elector necessary.....	6	7
Enactment by legislature required, when....	6	7
Power of legislature to provide for punishment for illegal registration. (Amendment 2; Amendment 5.)		
RELEASE OF DEBT OR OBLIGATION—Special legislation prohibited	2	28(10)
RELIGION—Appropriations of public funds for religious purposes prohibition against. (Amendment 4.)		
Chaplain of state penitentiary, right to employ. (Amendment 4.)		
Freedom of conscience guaranteed.....	1	11
Guaranty of freedom of conscience. (Amendment 4.)		
Juror not to be incompetent on account of... Competency not dependent upon religion. (Amendment 4.)	1	11
No person to be molested on account of.....	1	11
Public office, prohibition against religious qualification. (Amendment 4.)		
Toleration in, secured.....	20	1
Witness not incompetent because of.....	1	11
Competency not dependent upon religion. (Amendment 4.)		
Right to interrogate respecting religious beliefs to affect weight of testimony. (Amendment 4.)		
REMOVAL FROM OFFICE—Impeachment.....	5	1
Joint resolution of legislature for removal....	4	9
Officers not liable to impeachment, how removed	5	3
Of governor, who to act.....	3	10
And lieutenant-governor, who to act.....	3	10
(See Recall.)		
REPORTER OF SUPREME COURT—Judges to appoint	4	18
Salary to be prescribed by law.....	4	18
REPORTS—Decisions of supreme court.....	4	21
Defects and omissions in the laws.....	4	25
REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS—Allotment among counties	22	2
REPRESENTATIVES—Apportionment among counties	22	2
Compensation and mileage.....	2	23

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued:	Art.	Sec.
Congressional, how and when to be elected..	27	13
Vote at first election under territorial law	27	13
Election of	2	4,5
Number of	2	2
Privilege from arrest.....	2	16
From civil process.....	2	16
Qualifications of	2	7
Reapportionment after each census.....	2	3
Term of office.....	2	4,5
(See House of Representatives; Recall.)		
REPRIEVES—Report of, by governor to legis- lature	3	11
RESIDENCE—Absence in public service or at certain institutions, not to affect.....	6	4
Eligibility to office and right of voting, how affected by.....	6	4
Qualification for voters. (Amendment 2; Amendment 5.)		
State officers, where.....	3	24
REVENUE—Failure in, state may incur debt to meet	8	1
Tax may be levied to pay.....	7	8
REVENUE AND TAXATION—Corporate prop- erty subject same as individual.....	7	3
Deduction of debts from credits allowed.....	7	2
Exemptions from taxation. (See Taxation.)		
Power to tax not to be suspended or sur- rendered	7	4
Property to be taxed in proportion to value... Uniform and equal rate required.....	7	1 2
(See Taxation.)		
REVIEW, WRIT OF—Appellate and revisory jurisdiction of supreme court.....	4	4
Original jurisdiction of superior court.....	4	6
REVISION OF CONSTITUTION—Convention called, to consist of how many.....	23	2
Two-thirds vote of each house necessary.....	23	2
Vote on, how provided for.....	23	2
RIGHT OF PETITION—Not to be abridged....	1	4
RIGHT OF WAY—Appropriation of property for	1	16
RIGHT TO ASSEMBLE—Not to be abridged....	1	4
RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS—Not to be impaired... Restriction on employment of armed men by private persons	1 1	24 24
RIGHTS—Declaration of	1	1-32
Enumerated, not to affect others retained.....	1	30
Existing, not affected by change in govern- ment	27	1
Reservation of rights in people. (See Initia- tive and Referendum.)		
ROAD DISTRICT—Vacancy in office, how filled.	11	6
ROADS—(See Highways; State Roads; Street and Roads.)		

	Art.	Sec.
ROLLING STOCK—Personal property, subject to taxation and execution sale.....	12	17
RULES OF COURT—Assignment of business of superior court under.....	4	5
Judges of superior courts to establish.....	4	24
RULES OF PROCEEDINGS—Each house to determine	2	9
SAILORS—Excluded from enumeration of inhabitants	2	3
SALARIES—Change in, during term, prohibited	2	25
Clerk of supreme court.....	4	22
Constables in certain cities.....	11	8
County, township, precinct and district officers	11	5, 8
Judges of supreme and superior courts.....	4	13
How and when payable.....	4	14
Increase or diminution during term forbidden	4	13
Justice of peace in certain cities.....	4	10
Reporter of supreme court.....	4	18
State officers. Increase or diminution during term prohibited	3	25
Attorney general	3	21
Auditor	3	20
Commissioner of public lands.....	3	23
Governor	3	14
Lieutenant-governor	3	16
Secretary of State.....	3	17
Superintendent of public instruction.....	3	22
Treasurer	3	19
SANITARY REGULATIONS—County, city and town may enforce.....	11	11
SCHOOL DISTRICT—Authority to contract debts	8	6
Debts, limit of. (Amendment 27.)		
Exemption of property from taxation. (Amendment 14.)		
SCHOOL ELECTIONS—Women may be permitted to vote.....	6	2
SCHOOL FUND—Applied exclusively to common schools	9	2
Apportionment by special act forbidden.....	2	20 (7)
Bonds, investment in. (Amendment 1.)		
Enlargement authorized	9	3
Interest of, applied to current expenses.....	9	3
Investment, what securities.....	10	5
Investment. (Amendment 1.)		
Loans to private persons or corporations forbidden	10	5
Prohibition against. (Amendment 1.)		
Losses from, how made good.....	9	5
Sources from which derived.....	9	3
(See Common School Fund; Permanent School Fund.)		
SCHOOL LANDS—Sale, manner of.....	16	2-4

	Art.	Sec.
SCHOOLS —Maintained partly by public funds to be free from sectarian control.....	9	4
Public school system, what included in..... (See Common Schools; Education; High Schools; Normal Schools; Public Schools.)	9	2
SEAL —State, design of.....	10	1
Custodian, secretary of state to be.....	3	18
Superior courts, design of.....	27	9
Territorial court, county and municipal officers, to be seals under state.....	27	8, 9
SEAT OF GOVERNMENT —Location, how determined	14	1
Election under territorial law.....	27	15
Form of ballot	17	18
Majority vote necessary.....	14	1
Provision for determination if no choice at first election	14	1
Permanent location, how changed.....	14	2
Temporary, to be located where.....	14	1
SECRECY —In legislative proceedings, how obtained	2	11
Of ballot, to be secured at elections.....	6	6
SECRETARY OF STATE —Attests commissions issued by state.....	3	15
Bureau of statistics, etc., to be established in office of	2	34
Duties	3	17
Election	3	1
Initiative measures, filing petitions. (Amendment 7 (a).)		
Records to be kept at capital.....	3	24
Referendum petition filed with. (Amendment 7 (d).)		
Residence to be maintained at seat of government	3	24
Salary	3	17
Seal of state to be kept by.....	3	18
Submitting measures to the people pending enactment of specific legislation respecting initiative and referendum. (Amendment 7 (d).)		
Succession to office of governor. (Amendment 6.)		
Term of office.....	3	3
SECTARIAN CONTROL —Public schools to be free from	26	4
SECURITY —Of individual rights, what is essential	1	32
Of person in private affairs and home.....	1	7
SENATE —Advice and consent to appointments by governor	13	1
Impeachments tried by.....	5	1
Conviction requires two-thirds vote.....	5	1
Legislative powers vested in.....	2	1

	Art.	Sec.
SENATE—Continued:		
Number of senators.....	2	2
Legislative authority vested in, (Amendment 7.)		
Presiding officer in absence of lieutenant-governor	2	10
Quorum, majority to constitute.....	2	8
Reapportionment after each census..... (See Legislature; Senators.)	2	3
SENATORIAL DISTRICTS—Allotment of		
counties	22	1
Convenient and contiguous territory required.	2	6
Numbering to be consecutive.....	2	6
Representative districts not to be divided.....	2	6
SENATORS—Allotment of	2	6
Apportionment	22	1
Compensation and mileage.....	2	23
Elections	2	6
Impeachments tried by.....	5	1
Oath or affirmation required in.....	5	1
Two-thirds necessary to convict.....	5	1
Number	2	2
Privilege from arrest.....	2	16
From civil process.....	2	16
Qualifications	2	7
Reapportionment after each census.....	2	3
Term of office.....	2	6
Vacancy in office, how filled. (Amendment 13.) (See Recall, Senate.)		
SEPARATE ARTICLES—Submission for adop- tion or rejection.....	27	17
Form of ballot.....	27	18
Prohibition (rejected)	27	17
Woman suffrage (rejected).....	27	17
SESSIONS—Legislative, length of.....	2	12
Biennial	2	12
Time of meeting may be changed.....	2	12
Each house to be open.....	2	11
Except when secrecy required.....	2	11
Special, may be convened by governor.....	3	7
SETTLEMENT OF LAND—Public use in taking of property for. (Amendment 9.)		
SEWERS—Power of cities to contract debts for.	8	6
SEX—Denial of franchise on account of, legis- lature may provide against in school elec- tions	6	2
Educational privileges, no distinction on ac- count of	9	1
Sex qualifications for voting abolished. (Amendment 5.)		
SHERIFFS—Accountability for fees and moneys	11	5
Duties, term and salary to be prescribed.....	11	5
Duty of legislature to provide for election of. (Amendment 12.)		
Election to be provided for by legislature.....	11	5

	Art.	Sec.
SHORES AND BEDS OF NAVIGABLE WATERS		
—Assertion of state ownership.....	17	1
Disclaimer by state where patented.....	17	2
Except in cases of fraud.....	17	2
SOLDIERS—Excluded from enumeration of inhabitants	2	3
Quartering in private house forbidden.....	1	31
Except in case of war.....	1	31
SOLDIERS' HOME—Admission granted to state militiamen, Union soldiers, sailors and marines	10	3
Maintenance by state to be provided for.....	10	3
SPECIAL ELECTION—Recall of public officers, election on petition for. (Amendment 8, Sec. 33.)		
Reference of measures to people at. (Amendment 7 (d).)		
SPECIAL LEGISLATION—Prohibited in enumerated cases	2	28
SPECIAL PRIVILEGES—Grant of, prohibited..	1	12
Invalid, when	12	2
SPECIAL TAXATION—Local improvements in cities may be constructed by means of....	7	9
SPEECH—Liberty of, guaranteed.....	1	5
STANDING ARMY—Not to be kept in time of peace	1	31
STATE—Boundaries	24	1
Cession to United States of exclusive legislation over certain lands.....	25	1
Reservation of right to serve process.....	25	1
Compact with United States.....	26	
Congressional districts, division into.....	27	13
Convict labor not to be let out by contract... ..	2	29
Corporations, ownership of stock in or loaning credit to, prohibited.....	12	9
Credit not to be loaned.....	8	5
Criminal prosecutions continued in name of state on change of government.....	27	5
Debts, fines, penalties and forfeitures, accrued to territory inure to state.....	27	3
Limitation on power.....	8	1-3
Money raised, how applied.....	8	1
Power to contract.....	8	1-3
Disclaimer of title to government or Indian lands	26	2
Division into senatorial and representative districts	22	1-2
Education, duty to provide for all children ...	9	1
Harbors, restriction on sale of lands or rights in	15	1
Indian lands, when taxable.....	26	2
Lands granted to, held in trust for people....	16	1
Ownership of beds and shores of navigable waters asserted	17	1

STATE—Continued:	Art.	Sec.
Public schools, assumption of duty of establishing	26	4
State institutions to be supported.....	13	1
Suits against, legislature to authorize.....	2	26
Taxation, power to tax corporations not to be surrendered	7	4
Exemption of state property from taxation. (Amendment 14.)		
Territorial debts and liabilities, assumption by	26	3
Property passes to state.....	27	4
Timber and stone on state lands, sale of.....	16	3
Title in lands patented by United States disclaimed by	17	2
Validation of void official acts may be special law as against state.....	2	28(12)
STATE AUDITOR—(See Auditor.)		
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH—Legislature to establish	20	1
STATE CAPITAL—Location, how made.....	14	1
Change of, method.....	14	2
(See Seat of Government.)		
STATE COURTS—Jurisdiction of actions in territorial courts to be assumed by.....	27	5
STATE INDEBTEDNESS—Annual expenses and state debt to be met by taxation.....	7	1
Limit of aggregate debt.....	8	1
Increase allowed to repel invasion.....	8	2
Also for single work or object, after submission to vote.....	8	3
Losses in permanent school fund assumed as state debt	9	5
State may contract debts to meet.....	8	1
STATE INSTITUTIONS—Officers appointed by governor, with advice of senate.....	13	1
Support by state required.....	13	1
STATE LAND COMMISSIONER—(See Commissioner of Public Lands.)		
STATE LANDS—(See Lands; Public Lands.)		
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES—Annual publication required.....	7	7
STATE MILITIA—(See Militia.)		
STATE OFFICERS—Abolition of certain offices, power granted legislature.....	3	25
Compensation not to be changed during term, nor extra granted.....	2	25
Elections to be quadrennial.....	6	8
Contested, legislature to decide.....	3	4
First under Constitution, how and when....	27	7
Ties to be settled by legislature.....	3	4
Time of	6	8
Impeachment, who liable to.....	5	2
Information to be furnished to governor in writing by	3	5

STATE OFFICERS—Continued:	Art.	Sec.
Passes, acceptance and use prohibited.....	12	20
Qualifications	2	39
Records, to be kept at seat of government....	3	25
Residence of certain, at state capital	3	24
Salaries (See Salaries.)	3	24
Terms	3	3
STATE OFFICES—Abolition of certain, permitted	3	25
Eligibility to	3	25
STATE REFORMATORIES—Chaplain, employment of. (Amendment 4.)		
STATE ROADS—Opening by special law permitted	2	28(2)
STATE SCHOOL TAX—Applied exclusively to common schools	9	2
STATE SEAL—Description and custody.....	3	18
STATE TAXES—(See Taxation.)		
STATE TREASURER—(See Treasurer.)		
STATISTICS—Bureau of, to be established.....	2	34
STATUTES—Enacting clause, style of.....	2	18
When take effect.....	2	31
(See Acts; Bills; Laws.)		
STOCKHOLDERS—Consent necessary to increase of corporate stock.....	12	6
Joinder as parties defendant in actions against corporation	12	4
Liability for corporate debts.....	12	4
Double in banking, insurance and joint stock companies. (Amendment 16.)		
(See Corporations; Stock of Corporations.)		
STOCK OF CORPORATIONS—Counties, cities, etc., not to own.....	8	7
Fictitious increase void.....	12	6
Increase allowed only under general law....	12	6
With consent of majority of stockholders...	12	6
Issued only to bona fide holders.....	12	6
(See Corporations; Stockholders.)		
STONE—Sale from state lands authorized.....	16	3
STREETS AND ROADS—Extension over tide lands permitted	15	3
Opening under special laws prohibited except state roads	2	28(2)
(See Highway; State Roads.)		
STUDENTS—Residence or absence does not affect right to vote.....	6	4
SUBPOENA—Accused in criminal action as having right to compel attendance of witnesses. (Amendment 10.)		
SUFFRAGE—Denial on account of sex, legislature may provide against in school elections	6	2

	Art.	Sec.
SUFFRAGE—Continued:		
Exercise of right to be free, equal and undisturbed	1	19
Illegal voting or registration, legislature to provide punishment for. (Amendment 2.)		
Qualifications of voters. (See Voters.)		
SUITS AGAINST STATE—Legislature to make provision for		
	2	26
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:		
Duties	3	22
Election	3	1
Records to be kept at seat of government.....	3	24
Salary	3	22
Succession to office of governor. (Amendment 6.)		
Term of office.....	3	3
SUPERIOR COURT—Assignment (first) of judges to counties.....		
	4	5
Clerk	4	26
Court commissioners, appointed.....	4	23
Court of record.....	4	11
Decisions of causes to be made within ninety days	4	20
Election and districts.....	4	5
First, contests to be determined how.....	27	12
Eligibility to	4	17
Grand jury summoned only on order of judge.	1	26
Judge, one for each county.....	4	5
Each, where more than one, invested with powers of all.....	4	5
Pro Tempore, when authorized.....	4	7
Retirement (Amendment 25.)		
Sits in any county, when.....	4	7
Term of office.....	4	5
Judicial power, vested in.....	4	1
Jurisdiction, original and appellate.....	4	6
(Amendment 28.)		
Naturalization, power of.....	4	6
Open, except on nonjudicial days.....	4	6
Probate courts, appellate jurisdiction over....	27	10
Jurisdiction, when to be assumed.....	27	10
Process extends to all parts of state.....	4	6
Report to supreme court defects in laws.....	4	25
Rules of practice, may establish.....	4	24
Salaries of judges.....	4	13, 14
Seal	27	9
Sessions and distribution of business.....	4	5
Territorial causes and records pass to.....	27	5
Vacancies, governor to fill.....	4	5
Writs, power to issue.....	4	6
SUPREME COURT—Chief justice, how determined		
	4	3
Classification of judges by lot.....	4	3
One class vacates seats every two years....	4	3
Clerk to be appointed.....	4	22
Court of record.....	4	11
Decisions to be in writing and state grounds..	4	2
Departments of court may be provided.....	4	2

SUPREME COURT—Continued:	Art.	Sec.
Election of judges.....	4	3
Eligibility to office.....	4	17
Judges, court to consist of five.....	4	2
Number may be increased.....	4	2
Retirement (Amendment 25.)		
Salaries	4	13, 14
Term of office.....	4	3
Judicial power vested in.....	4	1
Jurisdiction, original and appellate.....	4	4
Open except on nonjudicial days.....	4	2
Opinions to be published.....	4	21
Quorum, majority of judges to form and pro- nounce decisions	4	2
Report of defects in laws to be made to gov- ernor	4	25
Reporter to be appointed.....	4	18
Seal	27	9
Sessions to be held where.....	4	3
Territorial supreme court, when jurisdiction over causes passes to state court.....	27	8
Vacancies, governor to fill.....	4	3
SUPREME COURT CLERK—(See Clerk of Su- preme Court.)		
SUPREME COURT REPORTER—(See Reporter of Supreme Court.)		
SUPREME LAW—Constitution of United States is		
	1	2
SURGERY—Practice of, to be regulated by law.	20	2
SURVEYOR—May or may not be salaried officer	11	8
SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS—Dis- claimer by state of title to patented.....		
	17	2
TAXATION—Ad valorem tax on mines and re- forested lands. (Amendment 14.)		
Annual tax for state debt and expenses may be levied	7	1
Assessment or collection by special laws pro- hibited	2	28(5)
Cities, power, to assess and collect local taxes.	11	12
Corporate property subject to, same as in- dividual	7	13
Counties, power to assess and collect local....	11	12
Deduction of debts from credits allowed.....	7	2
Deficiencies, state tax may be levied for.....	7	8
Exemption from, allowed certain property....	7	2
Indian lands, when.....	26	2
Property, power of legislature to provide for exemption of. (Amendment 3; Amend- ment 14.)		
Public property, exemption of. (Amendment 14.)		
United States lands, when.....	26	2
Expenses of state and state debt, annual tax for	7	1
Gasoline (certain) taxes limited to highway purposes only (See Amendment 18.).....	2	40

TAXATION—Continued:	Art. Sec.	
Head of family, power of legislature to provide for exemption of. (Amendment 3; Amendment 14.)		
Indian lands, patented, how taxed.....	26	2
Intangible property as subject to. (Amendment 14.)		
Jurisdiction, appellate, of supreme court.....	4	4
Original, of superior court.....	4	6
Law imposing tax must state object.....	7	5
Legislative power to provide for exemption. (Amendment 3; Amendment 14.)		
Levy only in pursuance of law.....	7	5
Proceeds applied only to object stated.....	7	5
Property subject to.....	7	1, 2
Local, legislature no power to impose.....	11	12
Mines and mineral resources, yield tax or ad valorem tax on. (Amendment 14.)		
Municipal corporations vested with power for general purposes and local improvements.	7	9
Nonresidents, lands of, how taxed.....	26	2
Power of taxation. (Amendment 14.)		
Property subject to.....	7	1, 2
Definition of taxable property. (Amendment 14.)		
Property tax limited to forty mills (See Amendment 17.).....	7	2
Public purposes, taxation limited to. (Amendment 14.)		
Real estate, uniformity of taxation of. (Amendment 14.)		
Rolling stock of railroads subject to.....	12	17
State purposes, payable into treasury in money only	7	6
Taxes, no commutation of county's proportionate share	11	9
Surrender of state's power to tax corporate property prohibited	7	4
Towns, power to assess and collect taxes....	11	12
Uniformity required in respect to persons and property	7	2, 9
Requirements of uniformity. (Amendment 14.)		
Yield tax authorized as to mines and reforested lands. (Amendment 14.)		
TECHNICAL SCHOOLS—Included in public school system	9	2
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE COMPANIES:		
Common carriers	12	19
Construction of lines authorized.....	12	19
Delay and discrimination in handling messages prohibited	12	19
Eminent domain, right extended to.....	12	19
Railroads to grant like facilities to all companies	12	19
Rights-of-way, railroad must allow use for construction of lines.....	12	19

	Art.	Sec.
TENURE OF OFFICE —County officers ineligible for more than two terms in succession (Repealed. Amendment 22).....	11	7
Extension of term not to be granted to county and local officers.....	11	8
In office at adoption of Constitution, how long to hold	27	14
State treasurer ineligible for succeeding term. (See Recall of Officers; Term of Office.)	3	25
TERM OF OFFICE —Attorney general.....	3	3
Auditor of state.....	3	3
Commencement of term.....	3	4
Of first officers elected under Constitution..	27	16
Commissioner of public lands.....	3	3
County, district, precinct and township officers	11	5
Governor	3	2
Judges of supreme court.....	4	3
Of superior court.....	4	5
Lieutenant governor	3	3
Officers not provided for in Constitution, legislature to fix.....	27	11
Representatives	2	4, 5
Secretary of state.....	3	3
Senators	2	6
Superintendent of public instruction.....	3	3
Treasurer of state.....	3	3
(See Recall of Officers; Tenure of Office.)		
TERRITORY —Accrued debts, fines, etc., inure to state	27	3
Bonds and recognizances given to, pass to state	27	4
Courts of, continue until when.....	27	8
Causes transferred to state courts.....	27	5, 8
Debts of, assumed by state.....	26	3
Existing rights, change in form of government not to affect.....	27	1
Laws to remain in force.....	27	2
Except those affecting tide lands.....	27	2
Liabilities, assumption of, by state.....	26	3
Officers to hold until superseded by state officers	27	6
Process to be valid.....	27	1
Property of, to vest in state.....	27	4
TESTIMONY —Accused not required to testify against himself	1	9
Except in case of bribery.....	2	30
Compulsory in cases of corrupt solicitation..	2	30
Treason, what necessary for conviction.....	1	27
Weight of, not affected by religious belief....	1	11
(See Evidence.)		
TIDE LANDS —Ownership by state asserted.....	17	1
Streets may be extended over, by municipal corporations	15	3
Title to lands patented disclaimed by state....	17	2
Vested rights may be asserted in courts.....	17	1
TIDE WATERS —Control and regulation within harbor areas	15	1, 3

	Art.	Sec.
TIMBER—Sale of state lands, how.....	16	3
TIMBER LANDS—Sale of, when valid.....	16	3
TIME—Petition for initiative measures, time for filing. (Amendment 7 (a).)		
Referendum petition, time for filing. (Amendment 7 (d).)		
TITLE—Assertion by state in tide lands.....	17	1
Disclaimer by state to patented lands.....	17	2
TOLERANCE—Secured in matters of religious sentiment	26	1
TOLL—Appellate jurisdiction of supreme court.	4	4
Original jurisdiction of superior court.....	4	6
TOWNS AND VILLAGES—Amendment of charter by special act, prohibited.....	2	28(8)
Corporate stock or bonds not to be owned by.	8	7
Credit not to be loaned, except.....	8	7
Indebtedness, limitation on.....	8	6
(Amendment 27.)		
Increase, power and restrictions on.....	8	6
Limit may be exceeded for water, light and sewers	8	6
Moneys to be deposited with treasurer.....	11	15
Use of, by official, a felony.....	11	14
Officers, salaries of, not to be changed during term	11	8
Term not to be extended.....	11	8
Organization under general laws required....	11	10
Police and sanitary regulations may be enforced	11	12
Taxation, power of.....	11	12
Local, legislature not to impose.....	11	12
(See Municipal Corporations; Municipal Courts; Municipal Fine.)		
TOWNSHIPS—County may adopt township form of organization by majority vote.....	11	4
Local affairs to be managed under general laws	11	4
Officers, election, duties, terms, compensation to be prescribed by legislature.....	11	5
Duty of legislature to provide for election. (Amendment 12.)		
Police and sanitary regulations, power to enforce	11	11
Salaries of officers not to be changed during term	11	8
Term of office not to be extended.....	11	8
Vacancies in office, how filled.....	11	6
TRAINS—Jurisdiction of public offense committed on. (Amendment 10.)		
TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES—Commission to regulate may be established.....	12	18
Common carriers, subject to legislative control	12	13
Discrimination in charges prohibited.....	12	15
Excursion and commutation tickets may be issued	12	15

TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES—Cont.:	Art.	Sec.
Passes not to be granted public officers.....	12	20
Pooling earnings prohibited.....	12	14
(See Railroad Companies.)		
TREASON—Acts constituting.....	1	27
Evidence necessary for conviction.....	1	27
TREASURER—Duties	3	19
Election	3	1
Ineligibility for succeeding term.....	3	25
Records to be kept at seat of government.....	3	24
Residence must be at seat of government....	3	24
Salary	3	19
Succession to governorship. (Amendment 6.)		
Term of office.....	3	3
TREASURY—Moneys collected by municipal officers to be paid into.....	11	5
Paid out of state, when and how.....	8	4
TRIAL BY JURY—Criminal action, right of ac- cused in. (Amendment 10.)		
Number of jurors in courts not of record....	1	21
Right of, remains inviolate.....	1	21
Waiver in civil cases.....	1	21
Verdict by less than twelve may be authorized in civil cases.....	1	21
TRUSTEES—Appointment for state institutions	13	1
TRUSTS—Forfeiture of property and franchise may be enforced	12	22
Prohibited under penalty.....	12	22
TWICE IN JEOPARDY—Not to be subjected to for same offense	1	9
UNIFORMITY—In system of county government to be provided for.....	11	4
In taxation, required.....	7	2,9
UNITED STATES—Compact of state with.....	26	
Consent of, necessary in disposing of certain lands	16	1
Constitution is supreme law of land.....	1	2
Officers for territory hold until superseded by state	27	6
Office under, acceptance vacates seat in legis- lature	2	14
Taxation of lands of, not to be imposed.....	26	2
Title to unappropriated lands remains in.....	26	2
(See Congress; Federal Officers; Forts; Dockyards, etc.; Indian Lands.)		
VACANCIES IN OFFICE—County, township, precinct and road district filled by county commissioners	11	6
Governor, vacancy in office of. (Amendment 6.)		
Judges of supreme and superior courts, gov- ernor to fill	4	3, 5
Legislature, writs of election to be issued by governor	2	15
State, filled by governor until next election...	3	13

	Art.	Sec.
VALIDATING ACTS—Relating to deeds, etc., by special laws, prohibited.....	2	28(9)
VALIDITY OF STATUTE—Appellate jurisdiction of supreme court.....	4	4
VERDICT—Number of jurors may be less than twelve in civil cases.....	1	21
VESTED RIGHTS—In tide lands, protected....	17	1
VETO—Governor has power to.....	3	12
Measures initiated by or referred to the people. (Amendment 7 (d).)		
Two-thirds vote necessary to pass bill over..	3	12
VILLAGE—(See Towns and Villages.)		
VITAL STATISTICS—Bureau of, to be created	20	1
VOTE—By ballot on all elections.....	6	6
Congressional election, how determined.....	27	13
First election to be under territorial law.....	27	15
Legislative elections to be viva voce.....	2	27
Not entitled to.....	6	3
Registration a prerequisite, when.....	6	7
Residence of certain persons not to affect right	6	4
School elections, women may be given right (See Elections; Electors; Initiative and Referendum; Voter.)	6	2
VOTER—Absence of certain persons not to affect rights as	6	4
Age. (Amendment 2.)		
Basis for ascertaining number of voters required on referendum petition. (Amendment 7 (d).)		
Citizenship qualification. (Amendment 2; Amendment 5.)		
Exempt from military duty on election day..	6	5
Females as qualified. (Amendment 5.)		
Indians, not taxed. (Amendment 2; Amendment 5.)		
Legislative authority to enact laws defining the manner of ascertaining qualification of voters. (Amendment 5.)		
Literacy requirement. (Amendment 2; Amendment 5.)		
Majority vote as required for approval of measures submitted to popular vote. (Amendment 7 (d).)		
Number of voters on referendum petition. (Amendment 7 (b).)		
Percentage of voters required on referendum petition. (Amendment 7 (b).)		
Percentage of voters required to propose initiative measures. (Amendment 7(a).)		
Privilege from arrest, when.....	6	5
Punishment for illegal voting power to prescribe. (Amendment 2; Amendment 5.)		
Qualifications. (Amendment 2; Amendment 5.)		

	Art.	Sec.
VOTER—Continued:		
Recall of public officer, percentage of voters required for petition. (Amendment 8, Secs. 33, 34.)		
Residence qualification. (Amendment 2; Amendment 5.)		
Retroactive, amendment prescribing qualifications as. (Amendment 2; Amendment 5.)		
Sex qualifications abolished. (Amendment 5.)		
Women as qualified. (Amendment 5.)		
(See Elective Franchise; Electors; Initiative and Referendum.)		
WAIVER—Of jury trial for ascertaining compensation. (Amendment 9.)		
WATER AND WATER RIGHTS—Appropriation for irrigation, etc., declared a public use..	21	1
Municipal corporations, power to contract debt for.....	8	6
Restrictions on sale by state.....	15	1
WAYS OF NECESSITY—Taking of private property for private use as. (Amendment 9.)		
WHARVES—Harbor areas to be leased for under general laws	15	2
Limit of term of lease.....	15	2
(See Area Reserved; Harbors; Navigable waters.)		
WILLS—Validation by special law prohibited..	2	28 (9)
WITNESS—Accused as having right to confront. (Amendment 10.)		
Crimination of self in bribery cases compulsory	2	30
Not compelled to testify against himself.....	1	9
Number necessary for conviction in treason..	1	27
Religious belief not ground of incompetency.	1	11
Right to interrogate witness respecting religion. (Amendment 4.)		
Right to make competency dependent upon religion. (Amendment 4.)		
(See Testimony.)		
WOMAN SUFFRAGE—Adoption of. (Amendment 5.)		
Denial in school elections may be provided against	6	2
Separate article submitted (rejected).....	27	17
WORSHIP, RELIGIOUS—Freedom guaranteed..	1	11
WRITS—Issuance and service on nonjudicial days	4	6
Jurisdiction of supreme court.....	4	4
Of superior court.....	4	6
Of election, power of governor to issue.....	2	15
YEAS AND NAYS—Allowing introduction of bills within ten days of adjournment.....	2	36
Entered on journal, when.....	2	21
Taken on final passage of bills.....	2	22
On passage of emergency clauses.....	2	31
(See Ayes and Noes.)		

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

THIRTY-THIRD LEGISLATIVE SESSION

1953

Joint Rules of the Senate and House of Representatives

Joint Session. **RULE 1.** Whenever there shall be a joint session of the two houses, the proceedings shall be entered at length upon the journal of each house. The lieutenant-governor or president of the senate shall preside over such joint session, and the clerk of the house shall act as the clerk thereof, except in the case of the joint session held for the purpose of canvassing the votes of constitutional elective state officers, when the speaker shall preside over such joint session: *Provided*, That the lieutenant-governor shall not act in said joint session except as the presiding officer, and in no case shall have the right to give the deciding vote.

Motions for Joint Session. **RULE 2.** All motions for a joint session shall be made by concurrent resolution to be introduced by the house in which such joint session is to be held; and when an agreement has once been made, it shall not be altered or annulled, except by concurrent resolution.

Business Limited. **RULE 3.** No business shall be considered in joint session other than that which may be agreed upon before the joint session is called.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE, REPORTS, ETC.

Conference Committee. **RULE 4.** In every case of difference between the two houses, upon any subject of legislation, the house refusing to recede shall request a conference and appoint a committee of three for that purpose, and the other house shall grant the request for a conference and appoint a like committee to confer. The committees shall meet at the earliest possible hour, to be agreed upon by their respective chairmen, and shall confer upon the differences between the two houses indicated by the amendment adopted in one and rejected in the other. But no conference committee shall consider or report on any matter except that directly at issue between the two houses. The papers shall be left with the conferees of the house requesting such conference, and they shall first present the report of the committee to their house. When such house shall have acted thereon, it shall transmit the report and the papers relating thereto, to the other house, with a message certifying its action thereon. Every report of a conference committee shall be read in full in each house before a vote is taken on the report.

How Made Up. **RULE 5.** The presiding officer of each house shall appoint on such conference committee three members, selecting them so as to represent, in each case, the attitude of the majority and minority upon

the subject of the legislation referred to the conference committee.

Free Conference Committee. RULE 6. In case of a failure of the conferees to agree, a report of such disagreement shall be made and the power of free conference may be granted to the two houses either to the same committee, or the committee may be discharged and a new committee appointed with the power of free conference, to whom the whole subject matter embraced in the bill or resolution shall be committed, and the committee of free conference may report by new bill or resolution, or otherwise, and bills or resolutions so reported shall be acted upon in the same manner as provided for reports of conference committees.

Report of Conference and Free Conference Committee, How Made Out; Who Returned to. RULE 7. Three copies of the report must be prepared, and the copy of the bill as agreed to by the committee with all amendments inserted must be returned to the house asking for such conference and which is in possession of the bill; it shall act upon such report, and if an agreement is reported, keep one of the copies of the report for its journal and duly message its action together with the bill, the original copy of the report and the remaining duplicate to the other house, which if the conference report be concurred in and the bill concurred in as amended, shall be the bill that is finally passed.

Signatures on Report. RULE 8. The report of a free conference committee must be unanimously agreed to, and the original

and two copies must be signed personally by all members of the committee: *Provided, however,* That in the event the members of a free conference committee cannot unanimously agree on the bill or measure referred to the committee, a majority of the committee may report that the committee cannot agree, and request the appointment of another committee.

Adoption of Reports.* **RULE 9.** The report of a conference or free conference committee may be adopted by acclamation, but concurrence in the bill as amended shall be by roll call and the ayes and nays entered on the journals of the respective houses. The report must be voted upon in its entirety and cannot be amended.

Messages Between the Two Houses. **RULE 10.** Messages from the senate to the house of representatives shall be delivered by the secretary or assistant secretary, and messages from the house of representatives to the senate shall be delivered by the chief clerk or assistant.

Final Action on Bills, How Communicated. **RULE 11.** Each house shall communicate its final action on any bill or resolution, or matter in which the other may be interested, in writing, signed by the secretary or clerk of the house from which such notice is sent.

Enrolled Bills—Presiding Officer to Sign. **RULE 12.** After a bill shall have passed both houses, it shall be duly enrolled in duplicate by the enrolling clerk of the house in which it originated, and it shall be

*Requires a constitutional majority. Requires two-thirds on constitutional amendment.

examined by the enrolling committee of such house, who shall carefully compare the enrollment with the engrossed bill as passed, correcting any errors that may be discovered in the enrolled bill, after which the bill shall be signed by the presiding officer of each house, in open session, first in the house in which it originated; whereupon, the secretary of the senate, or the chief clerk of the house, shall present the original to the governor, and the duplicate (for printer's copy) to the secretary of state, taking their receipts therefor.

Disposition of Engrossed Bills. **RULE 13.** Whenever any bill shall have passed both houses, the house transmitting the enrolled bill to the governor shall also file with the secretary of state the engrossed bill together with the history of such bill up to the time of transmission to the governor.

Transmission of Documents. **RULE 14.** Each house shall transmit to the other all documents on which any bill or resolution may be founded.

Joint and Concurrent Resolutions; Memorials. **RULE 15.** All memorials and resolutions from the legislature addressed to the President of the United States, to the Congress or either house thereof, or to the heads of any other branch of the Federal government shall be in the form of joint memorials. Proposed amendments to the state constitution shall be in the form of joint resolutions. Joint memorials and joint resolutions, up to and including the signing thereof by the presiding

officer of each house, shall be subject to the rules governing the course of bills.

Concurrent resolutions and all other resolutions and memorials may be treated as motions and may be adopted without a roll call: *Provided, however,* That concurrent resolutions authorizing investigations, and authorizing the expenditure or allocation of any money must be adopted by roll call, and the yeas and nays recorded in the journal.

Printing for the Legislature; Joint Committee. RULE 16. The standing committee on printing of the house of representatives and a special committee of the senate, to be appointed by the president, shall be a joint standing committee, which shall examine all matters to be printed by concurrent order, and shall report what part of such matter is needful to print. It shall be the duty of the secretary of the senate and the chief clerk of the house to compare the bills introduced in each house before printing, and such bills as are introduced in both houses and are of the same wording shall be printed only in one house.

Senate Bills In the House; House Bills in the Senate. RULE 17. Senate bills in the house and house bills in the senate, in possession of the rules committees, shall be selected for the calendars of both the senate and house on Wednesday of each week during the session; and to follow the progress of senate bills in the house and house bills in the senate, the president of the senate shall appoint three members of the senate rules committee and the speaker of the house shall appoint three members

of the house rules committee, who will jointly act as an advisory calendar committee in regard to senate bills in the house and house bills in the senate; said advisory committee to be appointed not later than the fifteenth day of the session.

Amendatory Bills. RULE 18. All amendatory bills shall refer to the section or sections of the official codes and statutes of Washington, and supplements thereto and to the respective Session Laws, to be amended.

Amendatory Bills, How Drawn. RULE 19. Bills introduced in either house intended to amend existing statutes, shall have the words which are amendatory to such existing statutes underlined in the original and printed bills. Any matter omitted in the existing statutes shall be indicated by not less than four stars or asterisks, with space of not less than two ems, and no bill shall be printed or acted upon until the provisions of this rule shall have been complied with.

No bill shall be introduced by title only, and, in the event a bill is not complete, at least section 1 shall be set forth in full before the bill may be accepted for introduction.

Amendments to bills will be acted upon in the manner provided in the Rules of the Senate and in the Rules of the House: *Provided*, That no amendment to a bill shall be considered which strikes the entire subject matter of a bill, and substitutes in lieu thereof entirely new subject matter not germane to the original or engrossed bill.

Amendments to State Constitution; Action by Legislature. **RULE 20.** Amendments to the state constitution may be proposed in either branch of the legislature by joint resolution; and if the same shall be agreed to by two-thirds of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their respective journals with the ayes and nays thereon. (Const., art. 23, sec. 1.)

Publicity of Proposed Amendments to State Constitution. **RULE 21.** The legislature shall provide methods of publicity of all laws or parts of laws, and amendments to the constitution referred to the people with arguments for and against the laws and amendments so referred, so that each voter of the state shall receive the publication at least fifty days before the election at which they are to be voted upon. (Const., art. 2, sec. 1d.)

Initiative Petition Before the Legislature. **RULE 22.** Initiative petitions filed with the secretary of state not less than ten days before any regular session of the legislature shall take precedence over all other measures in the legislature except appropriation bills and shall be either enacted or rejected without change or amendment by the legislature before the end of such regular session.

Upon certification from the secretary of state that an initiative to the legislature has received sufficient valid signatures, the secretary of state shall submit certified copies of the said initiative to the state senate and the house of representatives. Upon receipt of said initiative, each body

of the legislature through their presiding officers shall refer the certified copies of the initiative to a proper committee.

Upon receipt of a committee report on an initiative to the legislature, each house shall treat the measure in the same manner as bills, memorials and resolutions, except that initiatives cannot be placed on the calendar for amendment.

After the action of each body has been recorded on the final passage or any other action by resolution or otherwise which may refer the initiative to the people has been recorded, the president and secretary of the senate and the speaker and chief clerk of the house will certify, each for its own body, to the secretary of state the action taken. (Const., art. 2, sec. 1a.)

Adjournment. RULE 23. Neither house shall adjourn for more than three days, nor to any place other than that in which they may be sitting, without the consent of the other. (Const., art. 2, sec. 11.)

Adjournment Sine Die. RULE 24. Adjournment *sine die* shall be made only by concurrent resolution.

Introduction of Bills. RULE 25. No bill shall be considered in either house unless the time for its introduction shall have been at least twenty days before the final adjournment of the legislature, unless the legislature shall otherwise direct by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, said vote to be taken by yeas and nays and entered upon the journal, or unless the same be at a special session. (Const., art. 2, sec. 36.)

Committee Bills. **RULE 26.** A committee bill may originate in either house, provided the entire committee unanimously favors the introduction of such bill at a regularly called meeting of the committee. Each member of the committee shall endorse his name thereon. The rules committee of either house may introduce bills upon executive request by a two-thirds vote of the committee. No bill shall be introduced as a joint committee bill.

Joint Committee Meetings. **RULE 27.** Whenever any standing committee of either house shall desire to arrange for a public hearing upon any subject of legislation pending before such committee, it shall be the duty of the chairman of such committee to consult with the chairman of the corresponding committee of the other house and endeavor to arrange a hearing by the joint committees of the two houses.

Each House Judge of Its Own Membership. **RULE 28.** Each house of the legislature is the judge of the qualifications and election of its members, and shall try all contested elections of its members in such manner as it may direct.

Sessions of the Legislature. **RULE 29.** The sessions of the legislature shall be held biennially, convening at 12 o'clock noon on the second Monday of January each odd year, as provided by chapter XX of the Laws of 1891 (44.04.010, RCW) in accordance with art. 2, section 12 of the state constitution.

Amendments to Joint Rules. **RULE 30.** These joint rules may be amended by joint resolution agreed to by a majority of the members of each house, provided one day's notice be given of the motion thereof.

Joint Rules of Special Session. **RULE 31.** The permanent joint rules adopted at the regular session shall govern any special session called during the same legislative biennium.

RULE 32. The president and secretary of the senate and the speaker and chief clerk of the house shall designate an employee of either the house or the senate to act as supervisor of topical indexing, said supervisor to have charge of the topical indexing of the legislative record.

Index to Joint Rules

	<i>No. of Joint Rule</i>
ADJOURNMENT:	
For more than three days.....	23
<i>Sine die</i>	24
AMENDMENTS:	
To joint rules.....	30
BILLS:	
Final action on.....	11
Amendatory	10-19
President to sign.....	12
Speaker to sign.....	12
Delivered to Governor.....	12
To be enrolled.....	12
Engrossed bill to Secretary of State.....	13
Message on transmission between Houses.....	10
Duplicate bills not to be printed.....	16
Senate bills special order in the House.....	17
House bills special order in the Senate.....	17
Introduction of	25
Committee bills	26
CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS:	
Defining	15
Procedure	15
CONFERENCE COMMITTEES:	
Duties	4
How made up.....	5
Appointed	5
Power of free conference.....	6
Report—	
How made out.....	7
Signatures	8
Adoption of	9
CONSTITUTION:	
Amendments to	20
Publicity	21
INITIATIVE PETITIONS IN LEGISLATURE:	
Precedence	22
JOINT COMMITTEES:	
Meeting of	27
(See Conference)	
JOINT RESOLUTIONS:	
Defining	15
Procedure	15
JOINT SESSION:	
Lieutenant-Governor to preside.....	1
Chief Clerk to act as clerk.....	1
How called	2
Business limited	3
Each House to judge its own members.....	28
Sessions	29
Special Session Rules.....	31

	<i>No. of Joint Rule</i>
MEMORIALS:	
Procedure	15
MESSAGES:	
Between two Houses.....	10
SESSIONS:	
Time of convening.....	29
TOPICAL INDEX:	
Legislative Record	32
TRANSMISSION OF DOCUMENTS:	
On which bill or resolution is founded.....	14

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

THE SENATE

THIRTY-THIRD LEGISLATIVE
SESSION, OLYMPIA

1953

Rules of the Senate List of Members Committees

OFFICERS

EMMETT T. ANDERSON, Tacoma
Lieutenant-Governor

VICTOR ZEDNICK, Seattle
President Pro Tem

HERBERT H. SIELER, Chehalis
Secretary of the Senate

JOHN A. BUCK, Seattle
Sergeant-at-Arms

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

Rules of the Senate

DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT

Rule 1. The president shall take the chair and call the senate to order precisely at the hour appointed for meeting, and, if a quorum be present, shall cause the journal of the preceding day to be read. He shall preserve order and decorum, and in case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct within the chamber, shall order the sergeant-at-arms to suppress the same, and may order the arrest of any person creating any disturbance within the senate chamber. He may speak to points of order in preference to members, arising from his seat for that purpose, and shall decide all questions of order without debate, subject to an appeal to the senate by any three members, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once without leave of the senate. He shall, in open session, sign all acts, addresses and joint resolutions. He shall sign all writs, warrants and subpoenas issued by order of the senate, all of which shall be attested by the secretary. In the absence of the president pro-tem, he shall have the right to name any senator to perform the duties of the chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment, nor authorize the senator so substituted to sign any documents, requiring the signature of the president.

He shall have charge of and see that all officers, attaches, and clerks perform their respective duties, and he shall have general control of the senate chamber and lobby.

COMMITTEES—APPOINTMENT AND CONFIRMATION

Rule 2. The president shall appoint all conference, special, joint and hereinafter named standing committees on the part of the senate: *Provided, however,* That the appointment of the said conference, special, joint and hereinafter named standing committees shall be subject to the confirmation of the senate.

In the event the senate shall refuse to confirm any committee or committees, such committee or committees shall be forthwith elected by the senate.

The following standing committees shall constitute the standing committees of the senate:

1.	Aeronautics and Airports.....	5
2.	Agriculture and Livestock.....	9
3.	Appropriations	17
4.	Banks and Financial Institutions.....	9
5.	Cities, Towns and Counties.....	13
6.	Civilian Defense	5
7.	Claims and Auditing.....	3
8.	Commerce, Manufacturing and Transportation	7
9.	Constitution, Elections and Appor- tionment	11
10.	Education	9
11.	Engrossed and Enrolled Bills.....	4
12.	Fisheries	7
13.	Game and Game Fish.....	7
14.	Higher Education and Libraries.....	12
15.	Industrial Insurance	7
16.	Insurance	7
17.	Judiciary	15
18.	Labor	8
19.	Liquor Control	11
20.	Medicine and Dentistry.....	7
21.	Military, Naval and Veterans Affairs....	7
22.	Mines and Mining.....	5
23.	Parks and Public Buildings.....	11
24.	Public Morals	9
25.	Public Utilities	13
26.	Reclamation and Irrigation.....	9
27.	Revenue and Taxation.....	11
28.	Roads and Bridges.....	17
29.	Rules and Joint Rules.....	15
30.	Social Security	15
31.	State Institutions	5
32.	State Resources, Forestry and Lands....	7

ELECTION BY ROLL CALL

Rule 3. In all cases of election by the senate the votes shall be taken by yeas and nays, and no senator or other person shall remain by the secretary's desk while the roll is being called or the votes are being counted. No senator shall be allowed to vote except when within the bar of the senate, or upon any question upon which he is in any way personally or directly interested, or be allowed to explain his vote or discuss the question while the yeas and nays are being called, or change his vote after the result has been announced.

A senator having been absent during roll call may ask to have his name called.

SECRETARY, SERGEANT-AT-ARMS, EMPLOYEES

Rule 4. The senate shall elect a secretary, and a sergeant-at-arms, who shall perform the usual duties pertaining to their offices, and they shall hold office during the regular session and until their successor has been elected. The secretary shall appoint, subject to the approval of the senate, all other senate employees; and the hours of duty and assignments of all senate employees shall be under his directions and instructions, and they may be dismissed by him at his discretion.

SUBORDINATE OFFICERS

Rule 5. The subordinate officers of the senate shall perform such duties as usually pertain to their respective positions in legislative bodies, under the direction of the president, and such other duties as the senate may impose upon them. The compensation of any employee of the senate shall not be increased except by a two-thirds vote of all members of the senate, and the names of all members voting thereon shall be entered in the journal. Under no circumstances shall the compensation of any employee be increased for past services.

RESTRICTION OF EMPLOYMENT

Rule 6. No person other than the regular officers and regular employees of the senate shall be employed by the senate, or any committee thereof, except by consent of the senate having been previously obtained by resolution, which resolution shall be referred to the Committee on Senate Employees and reported upon by that committee before action is taken thereon.

PRESIDENT PRO TEM

Rule 7. Upon the organization of the senate the members shall select one of their number as president pro tem, who shall have all the power and authority, and who shall discharge all the duties of the lieutenant-governor, acting as president during his absence.

In the event that the lieutenant-governor is acting as governor the senate shall also elect one of its members temporary president, who in the absence or disability of the president elected by the senate, shall have all the power and authority and who shall discharge the duties of such president.

PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES

Rule 8. All supplies for the use of the senate shall be furnished upon requisitions signed by the secretary and approved by the chairman of the Committee on Claims and Auditing.

DAILY CONVENING TIME

Rule 9. The president shall call the senate to order each day of sitting at 10 o'clock a. m., unless the senate shall have adjourned to some other hour.

QUORUM

Rule 10. A majority of all members elected to the senate shall be necessary to constitute a quorum to do business: *Provided*, That less than a quorum may adjourn from day to day until a quorum can be had.

CALL OF THE SENATE

Rule 11. A call of the senate may be moved by three senators, whose names shall be entered upon the journal, and if carried by a majority of all present the secretary shall call the roll and note the absentees, after which the names of the absentees shall again be called. The doors shall then be closed and the sergeant-at-arms directed to take into custody all who may be absent without leave, and all the senators so taken into custody shall be presented at the bar of the senate for such action as the senate may deem proper.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Rule 12. After the roll is called and journal read and approved, business shall be disposed of in the following order:

FIRST. Presentation of petitions, memorials, resolutions and motions.

SECOND. Reports of standing committees.

THIRD. Reports of select committees.

FOURTH. Messages from the governor and other state officers.

FIFTH. Messages from the house of representatives.

SIXTH. Introduction, first reading, and reference of bills, memorials, and resolutions.

SEVENTH. Second reading of bills.

EIGHTH. Third reading of bills.

NINTH. Business lying on the table.

TENTH. The orders of the day.

ELEVENTH. Unfinished business.

BUSINESS TO BE ANNOUNCED

Rule 13. The president shall, on each day, announce to the senate the business in order, agreeable to the preceding rule, and no business shall be taken up or considered, until the class to which it belongs shall be declared in order.

SPECIAL ORDER

Rule 14. The president shall call the senate to order at the hour fixed for the consideration of a special order, and announce that the special order is before the senate, which shall then be considered unless it is postponed by a two-thirds vote, and any business before the senate at the time of the announcement of the special order shall take its regular position in the order of business.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

Rule 15. The unfinished business at the preceding adjournment shall have the preference on the orders of the day, excepting special orders, and no motion or any other business shall be received without special leave of the senate until the former is disposed of.

RULES OF DEBATE

Rule 16. When any senator is about to speak in debate, or submit any matter to the senate, he shall rise from his seat, and, standing in his place, respectfully address himself to "Mr. President," and when recognized shall in a courteous manner, confine himself to the question under debate, avoiding personalities, and when finished shall resume his seat. No senator shall impeach the motives of any other member or speak more than twice (except for explanation) during the consideration of any one question, on the same day or a second time without leave, when others who have not spoken desire the floor, but incidental and subsidiary questions arising during the debate shall not be considered the same question.

MOTIONS—HOW PRESENTED

Rule 17. No motion shall be entertained until it shall be seconded, or debated until announced by the president. It shall be reduced to writing and read by the secretary, if desired by the president or any senator, before it shall be debated, and by consent of the senate may be withdrawn before amendment or action.

RECOGNITION BY THE PRESIDENT

Rule 18. When two or more senators rise at the same time to address the chair, the president shall name the one who shall speak first, giving preference, when practicable, to the mover or introducer of the subject under consideration.

PRIORITY OF BUSINESS

Rule 19. All questions relating to the priority of business shall be decided without debate.

MESSAGES

Rule 20. Messages from the governor, other state officers, and from the house of representatives may be considered at any time by consent of the senate.

PRECEDENCE OF MOTIONS

Rule 21. When a motion has been made and seconded and stated by the chair the following motions are in order, in the rank named:

PRIVILEGED MOTIONS

Adjourn or Recess
 Reconsider
 Question of Privilege
 Orders of the Day

INCIDENTAL MOTIONS

Points of Order and Appeal
 Objection to Consideration
 Suspend the Rules
 Reading Papers
 Withdraw a Motion
 Division of a Question

SUBSIDIARY MOTIONS

1st Rank: Question of Consideration
 2nd Rank: To lay on the table
 3rd Rank: For the previous question
 4th Rank: To postpone to a day certain
 To commit or recommit
 To postpone indefinitely
 5th Rank: To amend

No motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit, to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall again be allowed on the same day and at the same stage of the proceedings, and when a question has been postponed indefinitely it shall not again be introduced during the session.

A motion to lay an amendment on the table shall not carry the main question with it unless so specified in the motion to table.

OPENING AND CLOSING DEBATE

Rule 22. The author of a bill, motion or resolution shall have the privilege of opening and closing debate upon the same, unless the previous question has been moved and sustained.

CALL FOR DIVISION OF A QUESTION

Rule 23. Any senator may call for a division of a question, which shall be divided if it embraces subjects so distinct that one being taken away a substantive proposition shall remain for the decision of the senate; but a motion to strike out and insert shall not be divided.

POINT OF ORDER—DECISION APPEALABLE

Rule 24. Every decision of points of order by the president shall be subject to appeal, and no discussion of a question of order shall be allowed except on appeal of three senators, and in all cases of appeal the question shall be, "Shall the decision of the chair stand as the judgment of the senate?"

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

Rule 25. Any senator may rise to a question of privilege and explain a matter personal to himself by leave of the president, but he shall not discuss any pending question in such explanations, nor shall any question of personal privilege permit any senator to introduce any person or persons in the galleries.

PROTESTS

Rule 26. Any senator or senators may protest against the action of the senate upon any question, and have such protest entered upon the journal.

READING OF PAPERS

Rule 27. When the reading of any paper is called for, and is objected to by any senator, it shall be determined by a vote of the senate, without debate.

SUSPENSION OF RULES

Rule 28. No standing rule or order of this senate shall be rescinded or changed without a vote of two-thirds of the members, and one day's notice of the motion thereof; but a rule of order may be temporarily suspended for a special purpose by a vote of two-thirds of the members present. When the suspension of a rule is called, and after due notice from the president, no objection is offered, he may announce the rule suspended, and the senate may proceed accordingly; but this shall not apply to that portion of Rule 61 relating to the third reading of bills which cannot be suspended.

Rule 29. A motion for suspension of the rules shall not be debatable, except, however, the mover of the motion may briefly explain the purpose of his motion.

PREVIOUS QUESTION

Rule 30. The previous question shall not be put unless demanded by three senators, whose names shall be entered upon the journal, and it shall then be in this form: "Shall the main question be now put?" When sustained by a majority of senators present it shall preclude all debate, and the roll shall be immediately called on the question or questions pending before the senate, and all incidental question or questions of order arising after the motion is made shall be decided whether on appeal or otherwise without debate.

RECONSIDERATION, HOW TAKEN

Rule 31. After the final vote on any resolution or bill, before the adjournment of that day's session, and at such time only, any member who voted with the prevailing side may give notice

of reconsideration. Such motion to reconsider shall be in order only under the order of motions of the day immediately following the day upon which such notice of reconsideration is given, and may be made by any member who voted with the prevailing side.

A motion to reconsider shall have precedence over every other motion, except a motion to adjourn; and when the senate adjourns while a motion to reconsider is pending or before passing the order of motions, the right to move a reconsideration shall continue to the next day of sitting. On and after the forty-fifth day of the session a motion to reconsider shall only be in order on the same day upon which notice of reconsideration is given and may be made at any time that day. Motions to reconsider a vote upon amendments to any pending question may be made and decided at once.

YEAS AND NAYS—WHEN MUST BE TAKEN

Rule 32. The yeas and nays shall be taken when called for by one-sixth of all the senators present, and every senator within the bar of the senate shall vote unless excused by the unanimous vote of the senate, and the votes shall be entered upon the journal, and the names of senators demanding the yeas and nays shall also be entered upon the journal.

TIE VOTE

Rule 33. The passage of a bill or action on a question is lost by a tie vote, but when a vote of the senate is equally divided, the lieutenant-governor, when presiding, shall have the deciding vote on questions other than the final passage of a bill.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF VOTE

Rule 34. The announcement of all votes shall be made by the president, and the announcement of the result of any vote shall not be postponed.

MOTION TO ADJOURN

Rule 35. Except when under call of the senate, a motion to adjourn shall always be in order. The

name of the senator moving to adjourn, and the time when the motion was made shall be entered on the journal.

REED'S PARLIAMENTARY RULES

Rule 36. The rules of parliamentary practice as contained in Reed's Parliamentary Rules shall govern the senate in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with the rules and orders of this senate and the joint rules of this senate and the house of representatives.

BREACH OF DECORUM

Rule 37. In cases of breach of decorum or propriety, any senator, officer or other person shall be liable to such censure or punishment as the senate may deem proper, and if any senator be called to order for offensive or indecorous language or conduct, the person calling him to order shall report the language excepted to which shall be taken down or noted at the secretary's desk, and no member shall be held to answer for any language used upon the floor of the senate if business has intervened before exception to the language was thus taken and noted.

TRANSGRESSION OF RULES

Rule 38. If any senator in speaking, or otherwise, transgresses the rules of the senate, the president shall, or any senator may, call him to order, and when a senator shall be so called to order he shall resume his seat and not proceed without leave of the senate, which leave, if granted, shall be upon motion "that he be allowed to proceed in order," when, if carried, he shall confine himself to the question under consideration.

ABSENCE OF SENATOR WITHOUT LEAVE

Rule 39. No senator shall absent himself from the senate without leave, except in case of accident or sickness, and if any senator or officer shall absent himself his per diem shall not be

allowed or paid him, and no senator, officer or attache shall obtain leave of absence or be excused from attendance without the consent of two-thirds of the members present.

SMOKING NOT ALLOWED

Rule 40. Smoking shall not be allowed in the senate chamber during the session of the senate, nor shall indecorous conduct, boisterous or unbecoming language be permitted there at any time.

WITNESSES BEFORE THE SENATE

Rule 41. Witnesses summoned by or on behalf of the senate to appear before the senate, or any of its committees, shall be paid for each day's attendance five dollars, and shall be paid five dollars for maintenance for each day's attendance; for each mile traveled in coming to the place of examination, ten cents: *Provided, however,* no mileage shall be paid except where the witness actually traveled for the purpose of giving testimony.

USE OF SENATE CHAMBERS

Rule 42. The senate chamber shall not be used for any but legislative business during the session, except by permisison of the senate given by two-thirds vote.

ADMISSION TO SENATE

Rule 43. The sergeant-at-arms and doorkeepers shall not admit to the floor of the senate, during the time the senate is not in session, any person other than one requested by a senator, the president or secretary of the senate, in writing.

SENATE GALLERY

Rule 44. The east section of the south gallery is reserved for the use of the governor and state officers and their families, for the families of senators, and for members of the house of representatives and their families.

ADMISSION TO FLOOR OF SENATE

Rule 45. The sergeant-at-arms and doorkeepers shall not admit to the floor of the senate during the session any person other than a member of the senate, except:

The governor.

Members of the house of representatives.

State officers.

Officers and employees of the senate.

Representatives of the press or other persons designated by name and holding cards of admission authorized by the Rules Committee and signed by the president.

DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

Rule 46. The several committees shall fully consider all measures referred to them, and the Committee on Claims and Auditing shall carefully consider all items of expenditure ordered or contracted on the part of the senate or any of its employees, and report upon the same prior to the voucher being signed by the president and secretary of the senate authorizing the payment thereof.

The committees shall acquaint themselves with the interest of the state specially represented by the committee, and from time to time present such bills and reports as in their judgment will advance the interests and promote the welfare of the people of the state.

The Committee on Rules and Joint Rules shall have charge of the daily calendar of the senate and shall direct the secretary the order in which the business of the senate shall be transacted: *Provided, however,* That by a vote of the majority of the senate any bill may be advanced to any place on the calendar, and any bill may be withdrawn from the committee by a like majority of the senate and placed upon the calendar in such position as may be ordered.

No committee shall sit during the daily session of the senate unless by special leave.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Rule 47. All reports of committees shall be signed by such members thereof as concur therein, and the report, with the names of the signers thereof, shall be read by the secretary, or at the secretary's desk by the member making the report, without a motion, unless the reading be dispensed with by the senate. The members of the committee not concurring in the majority report may prepare a written minority report, sign and present the same to the senate, and both majority and minority reports shall in all cases be spread in full upon the journal.

In all cases where a bill is reported back with proposed amendment, the bill and report shall go to general file without action on the report, unless by a suspension of this rule by two-thirds vote the senate shall otherwise order. If a majority report recommends the indefinite postponement of a bill, action may be taken on this report without the bill going to general file.

ENROLLED AND ENGROSSED BILLS—
REPORT ON

Rule 48. The committees on enrolled and engrossed bills may report at any time during the sitting of the senate.

COMMITTEE REFERENCE

Rule 49. When a motion is made to refer a subject, and different committees are proposed, the question shall be taken in the following order:

First: The Committee of the Whole Senate.

Second: A Standing Committee.

Third: A Select Committee.

COMPARING ENROLLED AND
ENGROSSED BILLS

Rule 50. Any senator shall have the right to compare an enrolled bill with the engrossed bill before the president signs the same.

RULES IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Rule 51. The rules of the senate shall apply to proceedings in committee of the whole, except that the previous question shall not be ordered nor the yeas and nays demanded, but the committee may limit the number of times that any member may speak at any stage of the proceedings during its sitting.

SUSPEND RULES FOR COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Rule 52. The senate may at any time, by a vote of the majority of the members present, suspend the rules and orders of the senate for the purpose of going into the committee of the whole for the consideration of any bill, memorial or resolution before the senate.

FORMATION OF COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Rule 53. In forming the committee of the whole, the president shall name a chairman to preside, and all bills considered shall be read by sections and the chairman shall call for amendments and debates thereon at the conclusion of the reading of each section. The body of the bill shall not be defaced or interlined, but all amendments (noting the page and line) shall be duly entered by the secretary on a separate paper as the same shall be agreed to by the committee, and so reported to the senate for action.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Rule 54. A motion that the committee of the whole rise shall always be in order, and shall be decided without debate.

MESSAGES RECEIVED WHILE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE SITS

Rule 55. Messages may be received by the president while the committee of the whole is sitting; in which case the president shall resume the chair; receive the message, and vacate the chair, in favor of the chairman of the committee.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS AND MEMORIALS

Rule 56. Senate resolutions, joint resolutions and memorials addressed to the President, the Congress, or either house thereof, or to the heads of any other branch of the Federal government, shall, up to the signing thereof by the president of the senate, be subject to the rules governing the course of bills.

SENATE CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

Rule 57. Senate concurrent resolutions and senate resolutions and memorials other than those covered by Rule 56, shall be subject to the rules governing the course of bills but may be adopted without a roll call.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS

Rule 58. All bills, resolutions and memorials to be introduced shall be in quadruplicate, each shall be endorsed with a statement of the title and the name of the member introducing the same. Not more than three senators may sponsor a bill, except committee bills which shall be in accordance with the joint rules of the senate and house. The original bill is for the use of the senate, one copy for the printer, one for the secretary and the other for use by members of the press.

After the fortieth day of the session no bill shall be introduced, except as the legislature shall direct by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, said vote to be taken by yeas and nays and entered upon the journal, or unless the same be at a special session: *Provided*, That the time limitation for introduction of bills shall not apply to substitute bills reported by standing committees for bills pending before such committees, nor to general appropriation and revenue bills.

ONE SUBJECT IN A BILL

Rule 59. No bill shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title.

AMENDATORY BILLS

Rule 60. All bills introduced in the senate, which are intended to amend existing statutes shall have the words which are amendatory to such existing statutes underlined or underscored, and wherever parts of existing statutes are omitted and no new matter inserted in lieu thereof, there shall be inserted in the new bill not less than four stars or asterisks with spaces of not less than two ems, so that in the printed bills which are presented for the perusal of the members, such new or amended matter, as well as such deleted matter may be easily discerned.

READING OF BILLS

Rule 61. Every bill shall be read on three several days unless the senate deem it expedient to suspend this rule.

The first reading of a bill shall be by title only, unless a majority of the members present demand a reading in full. After the first reading, bills shall be referred to committees, unless they are committee bills in which event they shall go direct to second reading.

Upon being reported back by committee, all bills shall go to second reading, unless there shall be a two-thirds majority report against a bill, in which case a vote shall be immediately called for upon the indefinite postponement of the bill.

The chairman of any committee recommending a two-thirds majority report against a bill shall notify the author of said measure, in writing, of the committee's recommendation not later than twenty-four hours before the convening of the senate on the day the report is read.

When a committee reports a substitute for an original bill, with the recommendation that the substitute pass, it shall be in order to read the substitute the first time and have the same printed.

A motion for the substitution shall not be in order until the second reading of the original bill.

Upon second reading, the bill shall be read section by section, in full; and be subject to amendment. No amendment shall be considered

by the senate until it shall have been sent to the desk in writing and read by the Secretary. All amendments adopted on the second reading shall be securely pasted to the original bill. All amendments rejected by the senate shall be passed to the minute clerk and the journal shall show the disposition of such amendments. When no further amendments shall be offered, the president shall declare the bill has passed its second reading.

The bill with the amendments, if there be any attached thereto, shall be sent to the committee on engrossed bills, which committee shall see that all amendments are properly engrossed upon the original bill, and the bill returned to the secretary before the opening of the senate on the next succeeding day.

Bills on third reading shall be read in full by sections, and no amendment shall be entertained.

When a bill shall pass, it shall be certified to by the secretary, together with the vote upon final passage, noting the day of its passage thereon.

The vote must be taken by yeas and nays, the names of the senators voting for and against the same to be entered upon the journal, and the majority of the members elected to the senate must be recorded thereon as voting in its favor to secure its passage by the senate.

SCOPE AND OBJECT OF BILL NOT TO BE CHANGED

Rule 62. No amendment to any bill shall be allowed which shall change the scope and object of the bill.

A Senate bill, passed by the House with amendment or amendments which shall change the scope and object of the bill, upon being received in the Senate, shall be referred to appropriate Committee and shall take the same course as for original bills.

NO AMENDMENT BY MERE REFERENCE TO TITLE OF ACT

Rule 63. No act shall ever be revised or amended by mere reference to its title, but the act revised or the section amended shall be set forth at full length.

BILL COMMITTEE FOR SPECIAL AMENDMENT

Rule 64. A bill may be committed with special instructions to amend at any time before taking the final vote.

APPROPRIATION BILLS BUDGET

Rule 65. Bills appropriating money shall be considered in committee of the whole senate, and no change in the amount appropriated shall be made outside of the committee of the whole.

No amendment to the general appropriation bill, commonly known as the budget, adding any new item, or items, thereto not incorporated in the bill as reported by the committee on appropriations, shall be adopted except by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the senators elected.

PRINTING OF BILLS, ETC.

Rule 66. Unless otherwise ordered, 800 copies of all bills of a general nature originating in the senate, shall be printed for the use of the senate and house of representatives: *Provided*, That on request of the senator introducing the bill, additional copies of such bill may be printed.

Provided, further, That any bill introduced by request shall not be printed, unless such printing be ordered by the senate, and then only such number as the senate shall designate.

FURNISHING FULL FILE OF BILLS

Rule 67. Persons, firms, corporations and organizations within the state, desirous of receiving copies of all printed senate bills, shall make application therefor to the secretary of the senate, who shall refer all such requests to the Committee on Rules and Joint Rules.

The bill clerk shall send copies of all printed

senate bills to such persons, firms, corporations and organizations as may be ordered by the Committee on Rules and Joint Rules.

QUESTION OF CONSIDERATION

Rule 68. When the question of consideration has been raised as to any motion, resolution or amendment, it shall not be put until said motion, resolution or amendment has been read. The question of consideration shall be carried by a majority vote of the senators present.

NAMES ON ROLL CALL

Rule 69. The order of names, on the roll call, shall be determined by the Committee on Rules and Joint Rules.

Index to Senate Rules

Prepared by

	No. of Rule
ABSENCE:	
From session	39
During roll call.....	3
ABSENTEES:	
Call of Senate.....	11
ACTS:	
Amendments to, how set forth.....	63
Revised, how set forth.....	63
Signed by president in open session.....	1
ADJOURNMENT:	
Motion, when in order.....	63
ADMISSION:	
To floor of Senate when in session.....	45
To floor of Senate when not in session.....	43
To south gallery.....	44
AMENDMENTS:	
Amendatory words underlined.....	60
Limits to	62
Reconsideration of, when.....	31
When not allowed.....	62
ANNOUNCEMENTS:	
Business	13
Vote	34
APPEAL:	
From president's decision.....	1
Number of persons required to.....	1-24
APPROPRIATION BILLS:	
How considered	65
ARREST:	
Person causing disturbance.....	1
BILLS:	
Advanced on calendar, how.....	46
Amendatory words in, to be underlined.....	60
Appropriation, how amended.....	65
Changing scope	62
Committee, to general file.....	61
Debate on	22
File of, how obtained.....	67
In committee of the whole.....	53
Introduced by request, when printed.....	66
Introduction of	58
Limitation of amendments to.....	62
May be committed, when.....	64
May be withdrawn from Rules and Joint Rules Committee, how	46
Number to be printed.....	66
Omission in, shown by asterisks.....	60

	<i>No. of Rule</i>
BILLS—Continued:	
One subject only embraced in.....	59
Printing of	66
Reading of	28-61
Referred to committee on second reading.....	61
Requests for, referred to Rules Committee.....	67
Signed in open session.....	1
Third reading, cannot suspend.....	28
Tie vote, effect of.....	33
Time limitation for introduction of.....	58
BREACH OF DECORUM:	
Punishment of	37
BUDGET:	
Two-thirds vote for amendment of, required.....	65
BUSINESS:	
Order of	12
Priority of	19
To be announced.....	13
Unfinished	15
CALENDAR:	
Bills, advanced on, how.....	46
Rules and joint rules committee in charge of.....	46
CALL FOR DIVISION.....	23
CALL OF THE SENATE:	
Procedure	11
CARDS OF ADMISSION.....	43-45
CLAIMS AND AUDITING COMMITTEE:	
Duties of	46
CLERKS:	
Appointed by Secretary.....	4
COMMITTEES:	
Bills referred to, on second reading.....	61
Confirmation of, by whom, when.....	2
Duties of	46
Elected, when	2
Enrolled and engrossed bills.....	48
List of	2
Order of reference to.....	49
President appoints	2
COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE:	
Appropriation bills in.....	65
Bills in	53
Report of	54
Rules in	51
Suspension of rules for.....	52
COMMITTEE REPORTS:	
Action on	47
Majority and minority.....	47
COMPENSATION:	
Of employees, how increased.....	5

	<i>No. of Rule</i>
CONSIDERATION, QUESTION OF:	
Majority required	68
Order of	21
DEBATE:	
Opening and closing.....	22
Rules of	16
DECORUM:	
Breach of, punishment of.....	37
Preserved by President.....	1
DIVISION:	
Call for	23
DUTIES:	
Of Claims and Auditing Committee.....	46
Of committees	46
Of employees	4-6
Of president	1
Of president, pro tem.....	7
Of secretary	4
Of subordinate officers	5
ELECTION:	
By roll call.....	3
Of president, pro tem.....	7
Of temporary president, pro tem.....	7
Secretary and sergeant-at-arms.....	4
ELECTION BY ROLL CALL.....	3
EMPLOYEES:	
Appointed by secretary.....	4
Hours of duty of.....	4
Senate	4
ENROLLED BILLS:	
Members may compare.....	50
ENROLLED AND ENGROSSED BILLS COM- MITTEE:	
Reports by, when received.....	48
FILE OF BILLS:	
How obtained	67
GALLERY	44
GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL:	
Two-thirds vote for amendment of, required.....	65
INDEFINITE POSTPONEMENT	21
INTRODUCTION OF BILLS:	
Substitute bills by committee.....	58
Time for	58
JOINT RESOLUTIONS:	
Rules governing	56
JOURNAL:	
To be read, when.....	1

	No. of Rule
LANGUAGE:	
Offensive or indecorous.....	37
MEMBERS:	
Absence from roll call.....	39
Appeal on question of order.....	1
Excused from voting, when.....	32
May compare enrolled bill.....	50
Number required to appeal.....	1-24
Protest of, entry on journal.....	26
Question of personal privilege.....	25
Quorum	10
Recognition of, by president.....	18
MEMORIALS:	
Rules governing	56
MESSAGES:	
Received during session of committee of the whole	55
When considered	20
MOTIONS:	
Consideration	68
Entertained, when	17
For reconsideration	31
For suspension of the rules debatable.....	29
To adjourn, when in order.....	35
Withdrawn, how	17
Written, when	17
Precedence of, during debate.....	21
To adjourn, time and mover of, to be recorded in journal	35
To indefinitely postpone, when in order.....	21
To postpone to a day certain.....	21
MOTION TO ADJOURN:	
Time and mover of, to be entered in journal.....	35
When in order.....	35
OFFICERS:	
Subordinate	5
OMISSIONS:	
Asterisks show, in bills.....	60
OPENING AND CLOSING DEBATE.....	22
ORDER:	
Appeal on question of.....	1
Preserved by president.....	1
Senate called to, when, by whom.....	9
Special	14
ORDER OF BUSINESS.....	12
PARLIAMENTARY RULES:	
Reed's	36
PERSONAL PRIVILEGE	25
POINTS OF ORDER.....	24
PRECEDENCE OF MOTIONS.....	21

	No. of Rule
PRESIDENT:	
Appoints committees	2
Casts vote, when.....	33
Convenes senate, when.....	1-9
Determines points of order.....	1
Duties of	1
May call senator to chair.....	1
Order of recognition by.....	18
Preserves order and decorum.....	1
Shall sign writs, warrants and subpoenas.....	1
To announce vote.....	34
PRESIDENT PRO TEM:	
Power and authority of.....	7
Selected by senate.....	7
Temporary, when selected.....	7
PREVIOUS QUESTION:	
Not ordered in committee of whole.....	51
When put	30
PRINTING:	
Of bills	60
PRIORITY OF BUSINESS.....	18
PROTEST:	
Entry of	26
PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES.....	8
QUESTION:	
Consideration	68
Division of	23
QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.....	25
QUORUM:	
What constitutes	10
READING OF BILLS.....	28-61
READING OF PAPERS.....	27
RECONSIDERATION:	
How taken	31
Motion for	31
Notice of	31
Precedence of motion for.....	31
When in order.....	31
REFERENCE:	
To committees, order of.....	49
REPORTS:	
Action on	47
Committee	47
Committee of the whole.....	54
Majority and minority.....	47
RESOLUTIONS:	
Rules governing	57

	No. of Rule
RESOLUTIONS, JOINT:	
Rules governing	56
ROLL CALL:	
Absence during	3
Call of the Senate.....	11
Demand for	32
Order of names.....	69
RULES:	
Debate	16
In committee of the whole.....	51
Governing joint resolutions.....	56
Governing memorials	56
Governing resolutions other than joint.....	57
Of Parliamentary practice.....	36
Suspension of	28
Suspension of, for committee of the whole.....	52
Transgression of, in speaking.....	38
RULES AND JOINT RULES COMMITTEE:	
Calendar in charge of.....	46
Membership of	2
RULES OF DEBATE.....	16
SECOND READING OF BILLS.....	61
SECRETARY:	
Appoints employees	4
Duties of	4
Election of	4
May dismiss employees.....	4
SENATE:	
Admission to floor of, during session.....	45
Admission to floor of, when not in session.....	43
Call of, procedure.....	11
Convenes, when	9
SENATE CHAMBER:	
In charge of president, pro tem.....	7
Use of	42
SENATE GALLERY	44
SMOKING	40
SPEAKING:	
Transgression of rules in.....	33
SPECIAL ORDER:	
Two-thirds vote required to postpone.....	14
STANDING COMMITTEES:	
List of	2
SUBJECT:	
Only one in bills.....	59
SUBORDINATE OFFICERS:	
Duties of	5

	<i>No. of Rule</i>
SUBSTITUTE BILLS:	
Time for introduction.....	58
SUPPLIES:	
Purchase of	8
SUSPENSION OF RULES:	
By vote of members.....	28
Motion to suspend not debatable.....	29
Third reading of bills, exception.....	28
Third reading of bill.....	61
TIE VOTE:	
Effect on bills and question.....	33
President has deciding vote, when.....	33
TIME:	
For introduction of bills.....	58
TITLE:	
Subject of bills expressed in.....	59
UNFINISHED BUSINESS:	
Preference of	15
VOTE:	
Allowed when	3
Announcement of, by president.....	34
Entered in journal.....	32
President's, when cast.....	33
Tie, effect on bills and questions.....	33
VOTING:	
Members excused when.....	32
WITNESS BEFORE SENATE:	
Appearance	41
Fee	41
Mileage	41
YEAS AND NAYS:	
Demand for, entered in journal.....	32
When taken	32

SENATE ROSTER, 1953

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

EMMETT T. ANDERSON, President

HERBERT H. SIELER, Secretary

VICTOR ZEDNICK, President Pro Tem

Name of Member	District	County	Residence	Age	Birthplace	Occupation	Politics	Legislative Experience	
								Senate	House
Andrews, Lloyd J.....	5	Spokane, part.. {Snohomish, pt.} {Island, part...}	R.F.D. 1, Mead	32	Montana.....	Farmer	R	1953	.....
Bargreen, Howard...	38		2821 Rucker Ave., Everett	40	Washington..	Wholesale Coffee	D	1941-43-Ex. 44-45-51-53	1949-Ex. 50
Barlow, R. C.....	26	Pierce, part ...	1715 Dock St., Tacoma	59	Washington..	Building Mat. Dealer	R	1951-53	.....
Brown, Vaughan.....	42	Whatcom, part	1004 16th St., Bellingham	59	Washington..	Lawyer	D	1951-53	1949-Ex. 50
Clark, Asa V.....	9	Whitman.....	305 Oak St., Pullman	63	Washington..	Farmer	R	1949-Ex. 50- 51-53	1941-43- Ex. 44- 45-47
Copeland, Henry J...	11	Walla Walla...	1204 Portland Avenue, Walla Walla	69	Washington..	Farmer and Property Owner	R	1937-39-41- 43-Ex. 44- 45-47-49- Ex. 50-51- 53	1935
Cowen, Dr. David C...	7	Spokane, part..	Zukor Bldg., Spokane	52	Oregon.....	Dentist	D	1943-Ex. 44- 45-47-49- Ex. 50-51- 53	1935-37- 39-41

SENATE ROSTER, THIRTY-THIRD SESSION, 1953—Continued

Name of Member	District	County	Residence	Age	Birthplace	Occupation	Politics	Legislative Experience	
								Senate	House
Dahl, B. J.....	2	{Pend Oreille... {Stevens.....}	303 W. Colville Ave., Chewelah	64	Norway.....	Newspaper Publisher	R	1948-Ex. 44- 45-47-49- Ex. 50-51- 53	.....
Dixon, Gerald G. (Gerry)	28	Pierce, part....	3726 S. Tacoma Ave., Tacoma	68	London, England	Locomotive Engineer	D	1943-Ex. 44- 45-47-49- Ex. 50-51- 53	1935-37- 39
Flanagan, E. J.....	16	Yakima, part..	Route 1, Wapato	70	Wisconsin....	Rancher	R	1943-Ex. 44- 45-47-49- Ex. 50-51- 58	.....
French, Robert M.....	1	{Douglas.....} {Okanogan.....}	U-Bar-U Ranch, Okanogan	53	Washington..	Livestock Raiser	R	1949-Ex. 60- 51-53	1937-39- 41-43- Ex. 44- 45-47
Gallagher, Michael J..	45	King, part.....	8045 Burke Ave., Seattle	41	Indiana.....	Safety Engineer	D	1945-51-53	1943-Ex. 44-49- Ex. 50
Ganders, Stanton.....	16	{Benton.....} {Franklin.....} {Klickitat.....} {Skamania	R.F.D. No. 1, Bickleton	40	Washington..	Farmer	D	1949-Ex. 50- 51-53	.....

SENATE ROSTER, THIRTY-THIRD SESSION, 1953—Continued

Name of Member	District	County	Residence	Age	Birthplace	Occupation	Politics	Legislative Experience	
								Senate	House
Gissberg, William A...	39	{ Snohomish, Pt. } { Island, part... }	Route No. 2, Marysville	30	Washington..	Lawyer	D	1953	.....
Goodloe, William C...	32	King, part.....	1511 Smith Tower, Seattle	33	Kentucky.....	Attorney	R	1951-53	.....
Greive, R. R. (Bob)..	34	King, part.....	4127 45th Ave. S.W., Seattle	33	Washington..	Broker	D	1947-49-Ex. 50-51-53	.....
Hall, Thomas C.....	18	{ Cowlitz..... } { Wahkiakum... }	Skamokawa ...	44	Minnesota....	Farmer	R	1949-Ex. 50- 51-53	1947
Happy, John H.....	0	Spokane, part..	811 Paulsen Bldg., Spokane	57	Washington..	Insurance Agent	R	1947-49-Ex. 50-51-53	.....
Hoff, Neil J.....	27	Pierce, part....	405-6th Ave., Tacoma	31	California....	Lawyer	R	1953	1951
Ivy, Eugene D.....	14	Yakima, part..	214 Linden Way, Yakima	55	Washington..	Attorney	R	1953	.....
Keefe, James	3	Spokane, part..	W. 412 Glass, Spokane	44	New York.....	Theatre Manager	D	1949-Ex. 50- 51-53	.....
Kimball, Harold G....	44	King, part.....	5410 Ballard Ave., Seattle	57	Minnesota....	Editor- Publisher	R	1947-49-Ex. 50-51-53	.....
Knoblauch, Reuben A.	25	Pierce, part....	P. O. Box 363, Sumner	35	Washington..	Farmer	D	1953	1947-49- Ex. 50- 51

SENATE ROSTER, THIRTY-THIRD SESSION, 1953—Continued

Name of Member	District	County	Residence	Age	Birthplace	Occupation	Politics	Legislative Experience	
								Senate	House
Lennart, Ernest W....	43	Whatcom, part	Route No. 1, Everson	59	Sweden.....	Farmer and Seed Business	R	1953	1941-43- Ex. 44- 51
Lindsay, Roderick A..	4	Spokane, part..	E. 1230 20th Ave., Spokane	49	Washington..	Pres. Lincoln Fed. Savings and Loan	D	1941-43-49- Ex. 50-51- 53	1939
Luvera, Paul N.....	40	{San Juan.....}	2102 Nine St.,	54	Italy.....	Grocer	R	1953	.....
		{Skagit.....}	Anacortes						
McMullen, Dale	11	Clark.....	6818 Middle Way, Vancouver	59	Michigan.....	Lawyer	R	1949-Ex. 50- 51-53	.....
Nordquist, Dale M....	20	Lewis.....	505 S. Washing- ton, Centralia	80	North Dakota	Lawyer	R	1953	.....
		{Clallam.....}							
Pearson, Francis	24	{Jefferson.....}	132 W. 14th, Port Angeles	48	Washington..	Music and Radio Com- munication	D	1949-Ex. 50- 51-53	1937-39- 43-Ex. 44-45- 47
		{Mason.....}							
Raugust, W. C.....	8	{Adams.....}	Odessa	57	Russia.....	Merchant and Grain Dealer	R	Ex. 1950-51- 53	1943-Ex. 44-45- 47-49
		{Ferry.....}							
		{Lincoln.....}							

SENATE ROSTER, THIRTY-THIRD SESSION, 1953—Continued

Name of Member	District	County	Residence	Age	Birthplace	Occupation	Politics	Legislative Experience	
								Senate	House
Riley, Edward F.....	35	King, part.....	605 Spring St., Seattle	54	Washington..	Sales Manager	D	1951-53	1939-41- 43-Ex. 44-45- 47-49- Ex. 50
Rogers, Jack H.....	23	Kitsap.....	Star Rt. 1, Box 76, Bremerton	37	Utah.....	Newspaper Owner	D	1945-47-49- Ex. 50-51- 53	.....
Rosellini, Albert D....	33	King, part.....	1111 Smith Tower, Seattle	43	Washington..	Lawyer	D	1939-41-43- Ex. 44-45- 47-49-Ex. 50-51-53	.....
Roup, Howard	10	{Asotin.....} {Columbia.....} {Garfield.....}	Star Route 1, Asotin	68	North Carolina	Farming and Livestock ...	D	1937-39-45- 47-49-Ex. 50-51-53	.....
Sears, Carlton I.....	22	Thurston.....	2412 S. Colum- bia, Olympia	63	Wisconsin....	Building Operator	R	1949-Ex. 50- 51-53	.....
Shank, Corwin Philip.	46	King, part.....	Rt. 1, Box 344, Kirkland	58	Washington..	Lawyer	R	1947-49-Ex. 50-51-53	.....
Shannon, William D..	43	King, part.....	1802 Parkside Dr., Seattle	71	New York.....	Civil Engineer	R	Ex. 1950-51- 53	1947-49

SENATE ROSTER, THIRTY-THIRD SESSION, 1953—Continued

Name of Member	District	County	Residence	Age	Birthplace	Occupation	Politics	Legislative Experience	
								Senate	House
Sutherland, Patrick D.	37	King, part.....	1526 38th Ave., Seattle	30	California....	Lawyer	D	1951-53	1949- Ex. 50
Todd, John N.....	31	King, part.....	7210 E. Mercer Way, Mercer Island	67	Nebraska.....	Engineer	D	1943-Ex. 44- 45-47-49- Ex. 50-51- 53	.....
Vane, Z. A.....	29	Pierce, part....	6014 S. Warner, Tacoma	60	Wisconsin....	Financier	D	1953	1933-Ex. 33-37- 39-41- 43-Ex. 44-45- 47-49- Ex. 50- 51
Wall, Harry	12	Chelan.....	Chelan	59	Wisconsin....	Lumberman .	R	1941-43-Ex. 44-45-47-53	.....
Washington, Nat W..	13	{ Grant..... } { Kittitas..... }	42 C St. N.W., Ephrata	38	Washington..	Lawyer	D	1951-53	1949-Ex. 50
Wilson, Theodore.....	19	{ Pacific and 17 precincts Grays Harbor }	South Bend	44	Washington..	Oyster Farm- ing and Logging	R	1953	.....

SENATE ROSTER, THIRTY-THIRD SESSION, 1953—Continued

Name of Member	District	County	Residence	AGE	Birthplace	Occupation	Politics	Legislative Experience	
								Senate	House
Winberg, Andrew	21	} Grays Harbor except 17 precincts }	110 W. Third St., Aberdeen	67	Norway.....	Realtor	D	1951-53	1943-Ex. 44-45- 49-Ex. 50
Witten, Dayton A...	30		King, part.....	902 First St. N.E., Auburn	37	Nebraska.....	Airport Manager	R	1947-49-Ex. 50-51-53
Zednick, Victor	36	King, part.....	1611-6 Ave. W., Seattle	67	Colorado.....	Attorney	R	1943-Ex. 44- 45-47-49- Ex. 50-51- 53	1911-13- 15-17

Standing Committees of the Senate

1953 Session

EMMETT T. ANDERSON, President
VICTOR ZEDNICK, President Pro Tem
HERBERT H. SIELER, Secretary

Aeronautics and Airports (5)—Senators Nordquist, Chairman; Barlow, Keefe, Knoblauch, Witten.

Agriculture and Livestock (9)—Senators Andrews, Chairman; Flanagan, French, Ganders, Hall, Knoblauch, Lennart, Nordquist, Roup.

Appropriations (17)—Senators Clark, Chairman; Shannon, Vice-Chairman; Andrews, Barlow, Copeland, Gallagher, Hall, Happy, Keefe, Kimball, Nordquist, Riley, Rosellini, Roup, Sears, Vane, Winberg.

Banks and Financial Institutions (9)—Senators Lindsay, Chairman; Clark, Riley, Hoff, Sears, Shannon, Sutherland, Winberg, Zednick.

Cities, Towns and Counties (13)—Senators Witten, Chairman; Dahl, Gallagher, Ganders, Gissberg, Goodloe, Hoff, Kimball, Nordquist, Raugust, Shank, Vane, Wilson.

Civilian Defense (5)—Senators Ivy, Chairman; Brown, Happy, Sears, Todd.

Claims and Auditing (3)—Senators Keefe, Chairman; Lennart, Vane.

Commerce, Manufacturing and Transportation (7)—Senators Barlow, Chairman; Gissberg, Ivy, Sears, Todd, Wall, Winberg.

Constitution, Elections and Apportionment (11)—Senators Zednick, Chairman; Barlow, Dahl, Flanagan, Gallagher, Ganders, Happy, Lindsay, Raugust, Rogers, Shannon.

Education (9)—Senators Kimball, Chairman; Ganders, Hall, Knoblauch, Lennart, Luvera, Rogers, Washington, Zednick.

Engrossed and Enrolled Bills (3)—Senators Dahl, Chairman; Bargreen, Kimball.

Fisheries (7)—Senators Shank, Chairman; Greive, Kimball, Luvera, Pearson, Wilson, Winberg.

Game and Game Fish (7)—Senators Flanagan, Chairman; French, Gissberg, Hoff, Nordquist, Sutherland, Vane.

Higher Education and Libraries (12)—Senators Shannon, Chairman; Brown, Clark, Cowen, Dixon, French, Goodloe, Happy, Ivy, Nordquist, Riley, Sutherland.

Industrial Insurance (7)—Senators McMullen, Chairman; Andrews, Barlow, Brown, Ganders, Ivy, Sutherland.

Insurance (7)—Senators Happy, Chairman; Gallagher, Lindsay, Raugust, Shank, Vane, Witten.

Judiciary (15)—Senators Goodloe, Chairman; Brown, Gissberg, Greive, Hoff, Ivy, Kimball, McMullen, Nordquist, Rosellini, Shank, Sutherland, Wall, Washington, Zednick.

Labor (8)—Senators Wilson, Chairman; Andrews, Copeland, Dixon, Goodloe, Todd, Winberg, Zednick.

Liquor Control (11)—Senators Riley, Chairman; Andrews, Bargreen, Clark, Ivy, Pearson, Rogers, Rosellini, Sears, Wilson, Witten.

Medicine and Dentistry (7)—Senators Sears, Chairman; Barlow, Copeland, Cowen, Greive, Lindsay, Wall.

Military, Naval and Veterans' Affairs (7)—Senators Dahl, Chairman; Gallagher, Goodloe, Hoff, Knoblauch, Nordquist, Washington.

Mines and Mining (5)—Senators Todd, Chairman; Andrews, Dahl, Dixon, French.

Parks and Public Buildings (11)—Senators French, Chairman; Bargreen, Barlow, Cowen, Ganders, Gissberg, Hall, Raugust, Sears, Vane, Wilson.

Public Morals (9)—Senators Bargreen, Chairman; Hoff, Keefe, Luvera, Raugust, Rosellini, Shannon, Todd, Zednick.

Public Utilities (13)—Senators Copeland, Chairman; Brown, Cowen, Dahl, Happy, Hoff, Kimball, Lennart, Rogers, Shannon, Vane, Wall, Winberg.

Reclamation and Irrigation (9)—Senators Luvera, Chairman; Andrews, Flanagan, Hall, Knoblauch, Pearson, Raugust, Roup, Washington.

Revenue and Taxation (11)—Senators Lennart, Chairman; Bargreen, Cowen, Dixon, Flanagan, Hoff, Keefe, Luvera, McMullen, Pearson, Witten.

Roads and Bridges (17)—Senators Raugust, Chairman; French, Vice-chairman; Barlow, Ganders, Ivy, Lindsay, Lennart, Luvera, McMullen, Pearson, Rogers, Shank, Todd, Wall, Washington, Wilson, Witten.

Rules and Joint Rules (16)—Senators Anderson, Chairman; Copeland, Cowen, Dahl, Dixon, Flanagan, Happy, Kimball, McMullen, Rogers, Rosellini, Roup, Shank, Wall, Witten, Zednick.

Social Security (15)—Senators Hall, Chairman; Clark, Copeland, Dixon, Keefe, Knoblauch, Luvera, Riley, Shank, Shannon, Todd, Vane, Wilson, Winberg, Witten.

State Institutions (9)—Senators Hoff, Chairman; Bargreen, Copeland, French, Gissberg, Goodloe, Greive, Hall, Knoblauch.

State Resources, Forestry and Lands (7)—Senators Wall, Chairman; Flanagan, Gallagher, Greive, Roup, Sears, Wilson.

Senate Individual Committee Assignments 1953

ANDREWS (Lloyd J.)—Agriculture and Livestock, Chairman; Appropriations; Industrial Insurance; Labor; Liquor Control; Mines and Mining; Reclamation and Irrigation.

BARGREEN (Howard)—Public Morals, Chairman; Engrossed and Enrolled Bills; Liquor Control; Parks and Public Buildings; Revenue and Taxation; State Institutions.

BARLOW (R. C.)—Commerce, Manufacturing and Transportation, Chairman; Aeronautics and Airports; Appropriations; Constitution, Elections and Apportionment; Industrial Insurance; Medicine and Dentistry; Parks and Public Buildings; Roads and Bridges.

BROWN (Vaughan)—Civilian Defense; Higher Education and Libraries; Industrial Insurance; Judiciary; Public Utilities.

CLARK (Asa V.)—Appropriations, Chairman; Banks and Financial Institutions; Higher Education and Libraries; Liquor Control; Social Security.

COPELAND (Henry J.)—Public Utilities, Chairman; Appropriations; Labor; Medicine and Dentistry; Rules and Joint Rules; Social Security; State Institutions.

COWEN (Dr. David C.)—Higher Education and Libraries; Medicine and Dentistry; Parks and Public Buildings; Public Utilities; Revenue and Taxation; Rules and Joint Rules.

DAHL (B. J.)—Engrossed and Enrolled Bills, Chairman; Military, Naval and Veterans' Affairs, Chairman; Cities, Towns and Counties; Constitution, Elections and Apportionment; Mines and Mining; Public Utilities; Rules and Joint Rules.

DIXON (Gerald G. "Gerry")—Higher Education and Libraries; Labor; Mines and Mining; Revenue and Taxation; Rules and Joint Rules; Social Security.

FLANAGAN (F. G.)—Game and Game Fish, Chairman; Agriculture and Livestock; Constitution, Elections and Apportionment; Reclamation and Irrigation; Revenue and Taxation; Rules and Joint Rules; State Resources, Forestry and Lands.

- FRENCH (Robert M.)**—Parks and Public Buildings, Chairman; Roads and Bridges, Vice-Chairman; Agriculture and Livestock; Game and Game Fish; Higher Education and Libraries; Mines and Mining; State Institutions.
- GALLAGHER (Michael J.)**—Appropriations; Cities, Towns and Counties; Constitution, Elections and Apportionment; Insurance; Military, Naval and Veterans' Affairs; State Resources, Forestry and Lands.
- GANDERS (Stanton)**—Agriculture and Livestock; Cities, Towns and Counties; Constitution, Elections and Apportionment; Education; Industrial Insurance; Parks and Public Buildings; Roads and Bridges.
- GISSBERG (William A.)**—Cities, Towns and Counties; Commerce, Manufacturing and Transportation; Game and Game Fish; Judiciary; Parks and Public Buildings; State Institutions.
- GOODLOE (William C.)**—Judiciary, Chairman; Cities, Towns and Counties; Higher Education and Libraries; Labor; Military, Naval and Veterans' Affairs; State Institutions.
- GREIVE (R. R. "Bob")**—Fisheries; Judiciary; Medicine and Dentistry; State Institutions; State Resources, Forestry and Lands.
- HALL (Tom)**—Social Security, Chairman; Agriculture and Livestock; Appropriations; Education; Parks and Public Buildings; Reclamation and Irrigation; State Institutions.
- HAPPY (John H.)**—Insurance, Chairman; Appropriations; Civilian Defense; Constitution, Elections and Apportionment; Higher Education and Libraries; Public Utilities; Rules and Joint Rules.
- HOFF (Neil J.)**—State Institutions, Chairman; Banks and Financial Institutions; Cities, Towns and Counties; Game and Game Fish; Judiciary; Military, Naval and Veterans' Affairs; Public Morals; Public Utilities; Revenue and Taxation.
- IVY (Eugene D.)**—Civilian Defense, Chairman; Commerce, Manufacturing and Transportation; Higher Education and Libraries; Industrial Insurance; Judiciary; Liquor Control; Roads and Bridges.
- KEEFE (James)**—Claims and Auditing, Chairman; Aeronautics and Airports; Appropriations; Public Morals; Revenue and Taxation; Social Security.
- KIMBALL (Harold G.)**—Education, Chairman; Appropriations; Cities, Towns and Counties; Engrossed and Enrolled Bills; Fisheries; Judiciary; Public Utilities; Rules and Joint Rules.

- KNOBLAUCH (Reuben A.)**—Aeronautics and Airports; Agriculture and Livestock; Education; Military, Naval and Veterans' Affairs; Reclamation and Irrigation; Social Security; State Institutions.
- LENNART (Ernest W.)**—Revenue and Taxation, Chairman; Agriculture and Livestock; Claims and Auditing; Education; Public Utilities; Roads and Bridges.
- LINDSAY (Roderick A.)**—Banks and Financial Institutions, Chairman; Constitution, Elections and Apportionment; Insurance; Medicine and Dentistry; Roads and Bridges.
- LUVERA (Paul N.)**—Reclamation and Irrigation, Chairman; Education; Fisheries; Public Morals; Revenue and Taxation; Roads and Bridges; Social Security.
- McMULLEN (Dale)**—Industrial Insurance, Chairman; Judiciary; Revenue and Taxation; Roads and Bridges; Rules and Joint Rules.
- NORDQUIST (Dale M.)**—Aeronautics and Airports, Chairman; Agriculture and Livestock; Appropriations; Cities, Towns and Counties; Game and Game Fish; Higher Education and Libraries; Judiciary; Military, Naval and Veterans' Affairs.
- PEARSON (Francis)**—Fisheries; Liquor Control; Reclamation and Irrigation; Revenue and Taxation; Roads and Bridges.
- RAUGUST (W. C.)**—Roads and Bridges, Chairman; Cities, Towns and Counties; Constitution, Elections and Apportionment; Insurance; Parks and Public Buildings; Public Morals; Reclamation and Irrigation.
- RILEY (Edward F.)**—Liquor Control, Chairman; Appropriations; Banks and Financial Institutions; Higher Education and Libraries; Social Security.
- ROGERS (Jack H.)**—Constitution, Elections and Apportionment; Education; Liquor Control; Public Utilities; Roads and Bridges; Rules and Joint Rules.
- ROSELLINI (Albert D.)**—Appropriations; Judiciary; Liquor Control; Public Morals; Rules and Joint Rules.
- ROUP (Howard)**—Agriculture and Livestock; Appropriations; Reclamation and Irrigation; Rules and Joint Rules; State Resources, Forestry and Lands.
- SEARS (Carlton I.)**—Medicine and Dentistry, Chairman; Appropriations; Banks and Financial Institutions; Civilian Defense; Commerce, Manufacturing and Transportation; Liquor Control; Parks and Public Buildings; State Resources, Forestry and Lands.
- SHANK (Corwin Philip)**—Fisheries, Chairman; Cities, Towns and Counties; Insurance; Judiciary; Roads and Bridges; Rules and Joint Rules; Social Security.

- SHANNON (William D.)**—Higher Education and Libraries, Chairman; Appropriations, Vice-Chairman; Banks and Financial Institutions; Constitution, Elections and Apportionment; Public Morals; Public Utilities; Social Security.
- SUTHERLAND (Patrick D.)**—Banks and Financial Institutions; Game and Game Fish; Higher Education and Libraries; Industrial Insurance; Judiciary.
- TODD (John N.)**—Mines and Mining, Chairman; Civilian Defense; Commerce, Manufacturing and Transportation; Labor; Public Morals; Roads and Bridges; Social Security.
- VANE (Z. A.)**—Appropriations; Cities, Towns and Counties; Claims and Auditing; Game and Game Fish; Insurance; Parks and Public Buildings; Public Utilities; Social Security.
- WALL (Harry)**—State Resources, Forestry and Lands, Chairman; Commerce, Manufacturing and Transportation; Judiciary; Medicine and Dentistry; Public Utilities; Roads and Bridges; Rules and Joint Rules.
- WASHINGTON (Nat W.)**—Education; Judiciary; Military, Naval and Veterans' Affairs; Reclamation and Irrigation; Roads and Bridges.
- WILSON (Theodore "Ted")**—Labor, Chairman; Cities, Towns and Counties; Fisheries; Liquor Control; Parks and Public Buildings; Roads and Bridges; Social Security; State Resources, Forestry and Lands.
- WINBERG (Andrew)**—Appropriations; Banks and Financial Institutions; Commerce, Manufacturing and Transportation; Fisheries; Labor; Public Utilities; Social Security.
- WITTEN (Dayton A.)**—Cities, Towns and Counties, Chairman; Aeronautics and Airports; Insurance; Liquor Control; Revenue and Taxation; Roads and Bridges; Rules and Joint Rules; Social Security.
- ZEDNICK (Victor)**—Constitution, Elections and Apportionment, Chairman; Banks and Financial Institutions; Education; Judiciary; Labor; Public Morals; Rules and Joint Rules.

THE HOUSE
OF
REPRESENTATIVES
THIRTY-THIRD LEGISLATIVE
SESSION
OLYMPIA

1953

Rules of the House of Representatives
Roster of the Members and
Committee Assignments

OFFICERS

R. Mort Frayn, Seattle
Speaker of the House

William S. Howard, Seattle
Chief Clerk of the House

Frank A. Pritchard, Yakima
Assistant Chief Clerk

J. M. Dawley, Olympia
Sergeant-at-Arms

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

VOTES NECESSARY ON HOUSE ACTION

Actions requiring constitutional majority (50 votes).

1. To pass bills. (Const., Sec. 22, Art. 2.)
2. To impeach. (Const., Sec. 1, Art. 5.)
3. To change any standing rule or order. Rule 12.
(1 day's notice.)
4. To constitute a quorum. (Const., Sec. 8, Art. 2.)
5. To order bill out of Rules Committee on Calendar
(House Rule 9).

Actions requiring a majority of members present.

6. To change time of meeting. Rule 6.
7. To decide case of member called to order. Rule
55.
8. To indefinitely postpone a bill, etc. Rule 38.
9. To allow a member to speak more than twice on
any question. Rule 35.
10. To excuse a member from voting. Rule 48.
11. To reconsider. Rule 43.
12. To withdraw a bill, etc. Rule 39.
13. To pass motions and resolutions other than speci-
fied. Rule 88 (Reed's Parliamentary Practice).
14. To allow reading of a paper. Rule 44.
15. To take up out of order messages from Senate or
Governor. Rule 9(c) and (Reed's Parliamentary
Practice).
16. To amend bills, etc., joint and concurrent resolu-
tions and constitutional amendments. Rule 88.
(Reed's Parliamentary Practice.)
17. To send bills, memorials, etc., to Senate same
day of passage. Rule 92.
18. To amend joint rules on one day's notice. Joint
Rule 30.
19. To give use of House Chamber. Rule 24.

Actions requiring two-thirds vote of members present.

20. To order previous question. Rule 40.
21. Temporary suspension of any house rule. Rule
12.
22. To postpone special order for consideration of
bill, etc. (Parliamentary Practice.)

Actions requiring consent of one-sixth of members present.

23. Demand for roll call. Rule 49.
24. May demand call of the House. Rule 66.

Actions requiring presence of eight members or more.

25. May demand attendance of others. Rule 7.

Actions requiring two-thirds vote of members elected to the House. (Sixty-six votes.)

26. May expel a member. (Const., Sec. 9, Art. 2.)

Actions requiring constitutional majority of members elected to the House (50 votes), and also a constitutional majority of all members elected to the Senate (24 votes).

27. May abolish the office of the Lieutenant-Gov-
ernor. (Const., Sec. 25, Art. 3.)
28. May abolish the office of State Auditor. (Const.,
Sec. 25, Art. 3.)

29. May abolish the office of the Commissioner of Public Lands. (Const., Sec. 25, Art. 3.)

Actions requiring two-thirds vote of members elected to the House (66 votes), and also two-thirds vote of members elected to the Senate (31 votes).

30. To introduce a bill during the last ten days of session. (Const., Sec. 36, Art. 2.)
 31. To pass a constitutional amendment. (Const., Sec. 1, Art. 23.)
 32. To amend the Constitution. (Const., Sec. 1, Art. 23.)
 33. To call a constitutional convention. (Const., Sec. 2, Art. 23.)

Action requiring two-thirds vote of the members present in both houses.

34. To pass a measure over the veto of the Governor. (Const., Sec. 12, Art. 3.)

Actions requiring three-fourths vote of all members elected to both houses.

35. May remove judicial officers. (Const., Sec. 9, Art. 4.)
 36. May remove Attorney General. (Const., Sec. 9, Art. 4.)

Actions requiring majority of both houses.

37. To adjourn for more than three days. Joint Rule 23 and (Const., Sec. 11, Art. 2).
 38. To amend joint rules. (Joint Rule 30.)

Actions frequently taken by unanimous consent.

39. To do any of the things above mentioned after the following item numbers: 6, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, to depart from the committee reports out of order, etc., to take up a bill out of order for purpose of amending, or, to extend time for debate on any measure.

Rules of the House of Representatives

Chief Clerk to Call to Order. RULE 1. Custom, so prevalent and so ancient as to have the force of law, has made it the duty of the chief clerk of the previous assembly to call the session to order and to conduct the proceedings generally until a speaker is chosen.

The secretary of state furnishes to the clerk a certified statement of the names of the members elect, which is read by the clerk. The roll is called and the oath of office is administered to the members by a justice of the supreme court. The members rise and are sworn. The assembly then proceeds to the election of its officers.

Election of Speaker, Chief Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms RULE 2. The house shall elect its presiding officer at the commencement of each session, who shall be styled speaker of the house; a speaker pro tem; a chief clerk of the house; an assistant chief clerk to be elected on the sixtieth legislative day; and a sergeant-at-arms, who shall hold office during the regular session and until the convening of the succeeding session.

In all elections by the legislature the members shall vote *viva voce* and their vote shall be entered on the journal.

Powers and Duties of Speaker. RULE 3. The speaker shall take the chair every day precisely at the hour to which the house shall have adjourned on the preceding day. He shall call the members to order immediately, and on the appearance of a majority of

the members shall proceed with the order of business prescribed by Rule 10.

He shall possess the powers and perform the duties herein prescribed, viz.:

(a) He shall preserve order and decorum, may speak to points of order in preference to the other members, rising from his chair for that purpose.

(b) He shall decide all questions of order, subject to appeal to the house. On every appeal he shall have the right, in his place, to assign his reason for his decision.

(c) The speaker shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting.

(d) The speaker shall have a general direction of the house chambers.

(e) He shall have the right to name any member to perform the duties of the chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment.

(f) He shall appoint all standing and special committees.

(g) In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the lobby, the speaker (or chairman of the whole house) shall have the power to order the same to be cleared.

(h) He shall designate the persons who shall act as reporters for the public press.

(i) He shall announce the business before the house in the order in which it is to be acted upon.

(j) He shall sign all acts, joint resolutions, concurrent resolutions and joint memorials in open session of the house. (See Joint Rule No. 12.)

(k) He shall authenticate by his signature,

when necessary, all the acts, orders and proceedings of the house.

(1) The speaker pro tempore shall exercise the duties, powers and prerogatives of the speaker in the event of his death, illness, or inability to act, until the speaker's successor shall be elected.

Writs, Warrants and Subpoenas, How Issued.

RULE 4. All writs, warrants and subpoenas issued by the order of the house shall be under the hand and seal of the speaker, attested by the chief clerk.

Certification of Payroll of Members and Employees.

RULE 5. The speaker shall sign and the chief clerk countersign all certificates to the state auditor for the mileage and daily pay of members and daily pay of officers and employees of the legislature.

Hour of Meeting.

RULE 6. The time of meeting of the house shall be at 10:00 a. m., and the time of meeting after the noon recess shall be 2:00 p. m., unless otherwise ordered by the house.

Roll Call and Quorum.

RULE 7. Before proceeding to business, the roll of the members shall be called and the names of those present and those absent shall be entered on the journal. A majority of all the members elected must be present to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Seven members with the speaker, or eight members in his absence, having chosen a speaker pro tempore, shall be authorized to call the house and compel the attendance of

absent members, making order for their fine and censure, and may adjourn. For the purpose of determining whether a quorum be present, the speaker, or chairman, shall count all members present, whether voting or not.

Interruption of Roll Call. RULE 8. When once begun, the roll call may not be interrupted.

Daily Calendar. RULE 9. The committee on rules and order shall have charge of the daily calendar of the house and direct the chief clerk the order in which the business of the house shall be transacted: *Provided that,*

(a) All bills, resolutions and memorials reported from committees with majority report "Do Pass" during the first fifteen days of the session shall go on general file and appear on the calendar.

(b) A bill in the rules committee may be placed on the calendar by the affirmative vote of a constitutional majority of all members of the house.

(c) Messages from the governor or senate or any communication from any state officer may be read at any time.

Order of Business. RULE 10. Business shall be disposed of in the following order:

First—Call of the roll.

Second—Reading the journal of the preceding day.

Third—Presentation of petitions, memorials and remonstrances addressed to the legislature.

Fourth—Propositions and motions.

Fifth—Reports of standing committees.

Sixth—Reports of special committees.

Seventh—Messages from the senate, governor, and other state officials.

Eighth—Introduction and first reading of bills, memorials and resolutions.

Ninth—Second reading of bills.

Tenth—Third reading of bills.

Eleventh—Other business to be considered.

Twelfth—Announcements of committee meetings.

Unfinished Business. **RULE 11.** The unfinished business at which the house was engaged preceding adjournment shall not be taken up until reached in regular order, unless the previous question on such unfinished business has been ordered prior to said adjournment. (See Rule 41.)

Standing Rules of the House: **RULE 12.** Any standing rule or order of the house may be rescinded or changed by a majority vote of the members elected: *Provided*, One day's notice of the motion therefor be given, and the proposed change or changes in the rules be submitted in writing.

Any standing rule of order or business may be suspended temporarily by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

EMPLOYEES

Duties of Chief Clerk. **RULE 13.** The duties of the chief clerk shall be as follows:

(a) He shall select all employees of the house, by and with the consent of the speaker, and may remove them, subject to the approval of the speaker: *Provided, however,* That the wives of members of the house of representatives and senate shall not be eligible for employment in the house.

(b) He shall see that the journal is kept properly, and have general supervision over all clerks and employees not under the supervision of the sergeant-at-arms.

(c) Under the direction of the presiding officer, he shall perform all other duties pertaining to his office as clerk and shall be responsible for the official acts of his assistants.

(d) The assistant chief clerk shall exercise the duties, powers and prerogatives of the chief clerk in the event of his death, illness or inability to act.

Duties of Employees. **RULE 14.** All desk clerks, committee clerks, stenographers and other house employees in the department of the chief clerk shall report to the chief clerk or assistant for duty at 9:00 a. m.; unless otherwise instructed by the chief clerk or assistant.

Admission Cards. **RULE 15.** All persons receiving admittance cards to the house chamber shall give to the chief clerk their names and addresses and whom they represent, and this record shall be open for inspection to all members of the house.

Notice of Committee Meetings. **RULE 16.** The chief clerk shall post on the bulletin board the time and place of committee meetings.

Supplies for the House. **RULE 17.** All supplies for the use of the house shall be furnished upon requisition signed by the chief clerk and approved by the speaker.

Attendance of Employees at Opening of Session. **RULE 18.** The clerk of the house and two employees thereof designated by him, shall attend and receive compensation for their services for a period of ten days prior to and upon the opening of the next succeeding session of the legislature.

Enrolled and Engrossed Bill Committee to Report Any Time. **RULE 19.** It shall be in order for the committee on enrolled bills and engrossed bills to report at any time, if no motion is before the house. These committees may report to the house without notice by handing their reports to the chief clerk.

Enrolling Clerk. **RULE 20.** The enrolling clerk shall be under the supervision of the committee on enrolled bills when needed.

Engrossing Clerk. **RULE 21.** The engrossing clerk shall be under the supervision of the committee on engrossed bills when needed.

Duties of Sergeant-at-Arms. **RULE 22.** The duties of the sergeant-at-arms shall be as follows: (a) He shall attend the house during the sittings, announce all messages, preserve order, execute all processes issued

by authority of the house and directed to him by the speaker.

(b) He shall see that the house chambers and adjoining rooms are kept clean, well heated and ventilated, and open for the use of the members from 8:00 a. m. until 11:00 p. m.; and that the furniture is kept in good order and repair.

(c) He shall see that no person is admitted to the house chamber or committee rooms except in accordance with the provisions of Rules 15 and 26.

Duties of Sergeant-at-Arms Staff. **RULE 23.** All employees in the department of the sergeant-at-arms shall report and remain on duty as the sergeant-at-arms shall designate.

Use of House Chamber. **RULE 24.** The use of the chamber of the House of Representatives and the committee and lounge rooms shall not be granted for any purpose without consent of the house or committees respectively, except for meetings of the members of the legislature. The lounge rooms are for the exclusive use of the members of the legislature.

Visitors' Gallery. **RULE 25.** The south gallery is reserved for the use of the ladies and families of the governor, lieutenant-governor, state officials and members of the legislature. The north gallery shall be used by visitors orderly observing the proceedings of the house, but no visitor or group of visitors shall be introduced to the house, but may be recognized by the speaker.

Admittance to the Floor.

RULE 26. The following persons shall be entitled to admittance to the floor and house committee rooms:

1. Senate officers and members of the senate.
2. Persons in the exercise of official duty directly connected with the business of the house.
3. Reporters who have been designated by the speaker and who have received press cards of admittance, subject to revocation.
4. Former members of the legislature not advocating any pending or proposed legislation, upon presentation of cards of admittance issued by the speaker and subject to revocation.
5. The immediate family of members, upon presentation of cards of admittance issued by the speaker and subject to revocation, may be admitted when the house is not in session.
6. Other persons, upon presentation of cards of admittance issued by the speaker and subject to revocation, may be admitted for one hour immediately following adjournment each day the house is in session.

7. Lobbying in the house chamber or in any committee room or lounge room is prohibited at all times unless expressly permitted by the house or committee. Anyone violating this rule will forfeit his or her right to be admitted to the house chamber or any of its committee rooms.

Motions—How Presented.

RULE 27. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the speaker; or, being in writing, it shall be handed to the chair and read aloud before debate.

Motions in Writing—When. RULE 28. Every motion shall be reduced to writing if the speaker or a member desires it.

Order of Speaking. RULE 29. When two or more members arise at once, the speaker shall name the one who is to speak.

Recognition of Speaker. RULE 30. When any member is about to speak in debate or deliver any matter to the house he shall rise from his seat, respectfully address himself to Mr. Speaker, *pause until recognized*, shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personalities; and no member shall impugn the motive of any member's vote or argument.

Division of Points in Debate. RULE 31. If the question in debate contain several points, any member may move to have the same divided; but on motion to strike out and insert, it shall not be in order to move for a division of the question; but the rejection of a motion to strike out and to insert one proposition shall not prevent a motion to strike out and to insert a different proposition.

Motions in Order During Debate. RULE 32. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but the following, in the rank named:

First—Adjourn or recess to a time certain.

Second—Adjourn.

Third—To lay on the table.

Fourth—To divide the question.

Fifth—For the previous question.

Sixth—To postpone to a day certain.

To commit or recommit.

To postpone indefinitely.

Seventh—To amend.

Putting of Question. RULE 33. Questions shall be put in this form, to-wit: "As many as are in favor of (as the question shall be) say 'Aye';" and after the affirmative vote is expressed, "As many as are opposed say 'No.'"

Without Debate. RULE 34. A motion to adjourn, to take a recess, to lay on the table and a call for the previous question shall be decided without debate.

And all incidental questions of order arising after a motion is made for either of the questions named in this rule and pending such motion, shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate.

Right of Members to Speak. RULE 35. No member shall speak more than twice on the same question without leave of the house, except the chairman of the committee or the mover of the question, who may close the debate: *Provided*, That no member shall speak longer than ten minutes without consent of the house.

After the fiftieth day no member shall speak more than once on the same question without leave of the house, except the chairman of the committee or the mover of the question, who may close the debate: *Provided*, No member shall speak more than three minutes without the consent of the house.

Motion to Be Germane. RULE 36. No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment; and no bill or resolution shall at any time be amended by annexing thereto or incorporating therein any other bill or resolution pending before the house. (See Rule 82.)

Exception to Words Spoken in Debate. RULE 37. If any member be called to order for words spoken in debate the person calling him to order shall repeat the words excepted to and they shall be taken down in writing at the clerk's table, and no member shall be held to answer or be subject to the censure of the house for words spoken in debate if any other member has spoken before exception to them shall have been taken.

Postpone Indefinitely. RULE 38. A motion to postpone indefinitely having been decided in the negative shall not again be allowed on the same day, nor at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

When a bill, resolution or memorial is postponed indefinitely, the same shall not be acted upon again during the session.

Withdrawal of Motion, Bill, etc. RULE 39. After a motion is stated by the speaker, or a bill, memorial, resolution, petition or remonstrance is read by the clerk, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the house, but may be withdrawn by consent of the house at any time before decision or amendment.

Previous Question. RULE 40. The previous question upon all recognized motions or amendments which are debatable may be ordered by two-thirds of the members present, and shall have the effect of cutting off all debate and bringing the house to a direct vote upon the motion or amendment on which it has been ordered: *Provided, however,* That a sponsor of a bill, memorial, or resolution, when the measure is on final passage or when the motion to postpone indefinitely is pending, may have the privilege of closing debate after the previous question has been ordered.

Putting the Motion Ending Debate. RULE 41. The previous question is not debatable and can not be amended. The previous question shall be put in this form: "Mr. demands the previous question. As many as are in favor of ordering the previous question will say 'Aye'; as many as are opposed will say 'No.' "

The results of the motion are as follows: If determined in the negative, the consideration goes on as if the motion had never been made; if decided in the affirmative, the presiding officer, without debate, proceeds to put the question.

If an adjournment is had after the previous question is ordered, the subject comes up the first thing after the reading of the journal the next day; and the previous question still operates, making the main question privileged over all other business, whether new or unfinished.

Appeal from Decision of Chair. RULE 42. The decision of the chair may be appealed from by any member, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once unless by leave of the house.

Reconsideration. RULE 43. Notice of a motion for reconsideration on the final passage of bills may be made only on the day the vote to be reconsidered was taken.

A motion to reconsider can be made only by a member voting on the prevailing side.

An affirmative or negative vote on the final passage of bills may be reconsidered only on the next working day after such vote has been taken: *Provided*, That after the fiftieth day reconsideration can be had only on the day the vote to be reconsidered was taken.

When a motion to reconsider has been carried, its effect shall be to place the original question before the house in the exact position it occupied before it was voted upon.

Reading of a Paper. RULE 44. When a reading of a paper is called for, it shall be decided by a vote of the house.

Order of Questions. RULE 45. All questions, whether in committee or in the house, shall be propounded in the order in which they are named, except that in filling blanks the largest sum and the longest time shall be put first.

Motion to Adjourn. RULE 46. A motion to adjourn shall be kept in order always, except when the house is voting or is working under call of the house; but this rule shall not

authorize any member to move an adjournment when another member has the floor.

Parliamentary Rules. RULE 47. The rules of parliamentary practice comprised in Reed's Parliamentary Rules shall govern all cases in which they are not inconsistent with the standing rules and orders of the house.

Members to Vote. RULE 48. Every member who was in the house when the question was put shall give his vote unless the house for special reasons shall excuse him.

All motions to excuse a member shall be made before the house divides or before the call for yeas and nays is commenced; and any member requesting to be excused from voting may make a brief and verbal statement of the reasons for making such request, and the question shall then be taken without further debate. (Rules 51 and 52.)

Yeas and Nays. RULE 49. Upon the passage of any question the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered upon the journal of the house when demanded by one-sixth of the members present.

The speaker shall vote when the yeas and nays are called for, his name being called last. (See Const., Art. 2, Sec. 21; also see House Rule 90.)

Tie Vote, Question Loses. RULE 50. In case of an equal division, the question shall be lost.

If the speaker is in doubt, or if division is called for, the house shall divide.

Voting Within Bar Only. **RULE 51.** Upon a division and count of the house on any question, no member without the bar shall be counted. (See Rule 48.)

Change of Vote—Private Interest. **RULE 52.** No member shall be allowed to change his vote after the result has been announced, or vote on any question in the event of which he is immediately or particularly interested,* or in any case when he was not within the bar of the house before the last name was called, unless by unanimous consent; and when any member shall ask leave to vote, the speaker shall propound to him the question, "Were you within the bar of the house when the last name was called?"

Clerk's Desk During Voting. **RULE 53.** No member or other person shall visit or remain by the clerk's desk while the yeas and nays are being called.

Decorum of Members. **RULE 54.** While the speaker is putting the question, no member shall walk across or out of the house; nor when a member is speaking shall any member entertain private discourse or pass between him and the chair.

Transgression of Rules—Appeal. **RULE 55.** If any member, in speaking or otherwise, transgresses the rules of the house, the speaker shall, or any member may, call him

* A member who has a private interest in any bill or measure proposed or pending before the legislature shall disclose the fact to the house of which he is a member, and shall not vote thereon. (Const., Sec. 30, Art. 2.)

to order, in which case the member so called to order shall immediately sit down unless permitted to explain; and the house shall, if appealed to, decide the case without debate; if there be no appeal, the decision of the chair shall be submitted to.

If the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed; if otherwise, and the case shall require it, he shall be liable to the censure of the house.

Absentees **RULE 56.** No member shall absent himself from the service of the house unless he shall have leave from the speaker or be sick and unable to attend.

House Courtesy **RULE 57.** Recognition by
Recognition Limited. the house shall be limited to former members of the house.

Committee Cannot **RULE 58.** No committee shall
Meet, When. sit while the house is in session without special leave:
Provided, however, That after the fiftieth day the committee on rules and order may sit at any time.

Standing **RULE 59.** The standing committees
Committees. of the house and the number of members of each shall be as follows:

No. of Com- mittee	Name of Committee	No. of Members
1.	Agriculture and Livestock.....	16
2.	Appropriations	21
3.	Aviation and Airports.....	8
4.	Banks and Banking.....	9
5.	Cities and Counties.....	17

<i>No. of Com- mittee</i>	<i>Name of Committee</i>	<i>No. of Members</i>
6.	Claims, Auditing and Printing.....	6
7.	Colleges and Universities.....	16
8.	Commerce and Manufacturing.....	9
9.	Education and Libraries.....	22
10.	Elections	13
11.	Engrossment and Enrollment.....	14
12.	Fisheries	13
13.	Forestry, State Lands and Buildings....	11
14.	Game and Game Fish.....	11
15.	Harbors, Waterways and Flood Control..	7
16.	Horticulture	7
17.	Industrial Insurance	13
18.	Insurance	9
19.	Judiciary	19
20.	Labor Relations	15
21.	License	10
22.	Liquor Control	16
23.	Medicine, Dentistry and Drugs.....	9
24.	Memorials	5
25.	Mines and Mining.....	7
26.	Parks and Playgrounds.....	7
27.	Public Utilities	12
28.	Reclamation and Irrigation.....	9
29.	Revenue and Taxation.....	21
30.	Roads and Bridges.....	31
31.	Rules and Order.....	15
32.	Social Security	17
33.	State Government	11
34.	State Institutions	11
35.	Transportation	11
36.	Veterans' and Military Affairs.....	13

Standing Committees to Report Bills. **RULE 60.** Standing committees shall report all bills, memorials and resolutions back to the house with their recommendation thereon, signed by a majority of the entire membership of the committee, within ten days from the time of referral unless further time be granted by the house; and the journal of the house shall contain an exact copy of said report: *Provided*, That a majority of the members elected to the house may require a committee to report a bill back to the house at any time.

Committee Quorum. **RULE 61.** A majority of any committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Committee of the Whole—Rules to Govern. **RULE 62.** The rules of proceedings in the house shall be observed in a committee of the whole house so far as they may be applicable, but no member shall be recognized a second time until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken.

Committee of the Whole—Selection of Chairman. **RULE 63.** In forming a committee of the whole house, the speaker having the chair shall call upon some member to preside, who shall be addressed as "Mr. Chairman."

Committee of the Whole—Procedure in. **RULE 64.** Upon a bill being committed to a committee of the whole house, the bill shall be read and debated by sections, leaving the title to be considered last. The body of the bill shall not be defaced or

interlined, and all amendments (noting the line and page) shall be duly entered on a separate paper by the clerk, as the same shall be agreed to by the committee, and so reported to the house.

No roll call shall be taken in committee of the whole, and no record of proceedings except its report shall be placed in the journal.

After a report, the bill shall be subjected again to debate and amendment by sections.

Committee of the Whole—Previous Question Not in Order.

RULE 65. The previous question is not in order in a committee of the whole house; nor can this committee adjourn as others may; but up-

on motion, the committee may rise at any time, whereupon the house shall resume.

The chairman reports that the committee of the whole has, according to order, had under its consideration such a matter, and has made progress therein; the chairman rises, the speaker resumes the chair, the chairman informs him that the committee has gone through the business referred to it and that he is ready to make report.

Call of the House.

RULE 66. One-sixth of the members present may demand a call of the house at any time before the house

has divided or the voting has commenced by yeas and nays.

Doors to Be Closed.

RULE 67. A call of the house being ordered, the sergeant-at-arms shall close and lock the doors, and no

member shall be allowed to leave the chamber.

Sergeant to Bring in the Absentees. **RULE 68.** The clerk shall call a roll of the members immediately and note the absentees, whose names shall be read and entered upon the journal in such manner as to show who are absent with leave and who are absent without leave.

The clerk shall furnish the sergeant-at-arms with a list of those who are absent without leave, and the sergeant-at-arms shall proceed to bring in such absentees; but arrests of members for absence shall not be made unless ordered by a majority of the members present.

House Under Call; Raising Call. **RULE 69.** While the house is under a call, no business shall be transacted except to receive and act on the report of the sergeant-at-arms; and no other motion shall be in order except a motion to suspend further proceedings under the call or to excuse absentees, which motion shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the motion to suspend further proceedings under the call or to excuse members shall not be adopted unless a majority of all members elect vote in favor thereof.

Call of House Raised When Absentees Return. **RULE 70.** When the sergeant-at-arms shall make a report showing that all who were absent without leave are present the call of the house may be dispensed with; or the house may proceed under the call, on a majority vote of the members elected, with its regular business.

Number of Copies of Bills, etc. **RULE 71.** All bills, resolutions, memorials to be introduced shall be in quintuplet; each shall be endorsed with a statement of the title and the name of the member introducing the same. The original is for the use of the house, the duplicate for the printer's use, the triplicate and quadruplicate for use of the chief clerk and quintuplet for the members of the press.

Bill Backs, etc. **RULE 72.** There shall be attached to each bill, resolution or memorial sent to the clerk's desk a substantial cover, which shall be furnished by the clerk and shall bear no writing except the name of the person or committee introducing it and the title of the bill.

Introduction of Bills, etc. **RULE 73.** Any member desiring to introduce a bill, memorial or resolution, except resolutions having to do with business of the house, shall file the same with the chief clerk not later than 6:00 p. m. on the evening before the next convening session; and which bill, memorial or resolution shall be numbered and read on the next convening day, in the order filed: *Provided*, That not more than three names shall be submitted as the authors or sponsors of a bill, memorial or resolution, except in the case of a bill, memorial or resolution introduced by committees.

Petitions, Memorials, etc., Addressed to House—Disposition. **RULE 74.** Petitions, memorials and other papers addressed to the house may be presented by the speaker or any member, and shall not be debated

or decided on the day of their being first read unless the house shall direct otherwise.

Bills—Time for Introducing. RULE 75. After the fortieth day of the session, no bill shall be introduced except as the legislature shall direct by a vote of two-thirds of all members elected to each house, said vote to be taken by yeas and nays and entered upon the journal; or unless the same be at a special session: *Provided*, That the time limitation for introduction of bills shall not apply to substitute bills reported by standing committees for bills pending before such committees. (See also Joint Rule 36.)

Bills to Be Printed. RULE 76. All bills shall be printed unless otherwise ordered by the house: *Provided*, That bills introduced "by request" shall not be printed until the committee to which said bill has been referred has acted and reported the same for passage.

Bills—Reading of. RULE 77. Every bill shall be read on three separate days unless the house deems it expedient to suspend this rule.

Bills—First Reading. RULE 78. The first reading of a bill shall be by title only, unless a majority of the members present demand a reading in full. After the first reading, bills are referred to committees unless they are committee bills, in which event they go direct to second reading.

Upon being reported back by committee, all bills shall go to second reading unless there shall

be a two-thirds majority report against a bill, in which case a vote shall be called for immediately upon the indefinite postponement of the bill.

The chairman of any committee recommending a two-thirds majority report against a bill shall notify the author of said measure in writing of the committee's recommendation not later than twenty-four hours before the convening of the house on the day the report is read.

Substitute Bills. RULE 79. When a committee reports a substitute for an original bill, with the recommendation that the substitute pass, it shall be in order to read the substitute the first time and have the same printed.

A motion for the substitution shall not be in order until the second reading of the original bill.

**Bills—
Second
Reading.** RULE 80. Upon second reading, the bill shall be read in full, and shall be subject to amendment section by section. No amendment shall be considered by the house until it shall have been sent to the desk in writing and read by the clerk. All amendments adopted on the second reading shall be pasted securely to the original bill. All amendments rejected by the house shall be passed to the minute clerk, and the journal shall show the disposition of such amendments. When no further amendments shall be offered, the speaker shall declare the bill has passed its second reading.

**Amendments, When—
Recommitment
of Bill.**

RULE 81. Amendment to any bill, resolution or memorial may be offered when the same is on its

second reading.

No amendments to a bill shall be received on its third reading, but it may be referred or re-committed for the purpose of amendment.

**Amendments
to Be Germane.**

RULE 82. A substitute or amendment must relate to the same subject as the original bill, resolution, memorial or constitutional amendment under consideration. (See also House Rule 36.)

**Committee
Amendments.**

RULE 83. An amendment to a bill made by a committee shall be in writing in quadruplicate, the original amendment to be pasted to the original copy of the committee report, and the three extra copies of each amendment shall be attached to the committee report with a clip.

When a bill is before the house on second reading, amendments adopted by committees and recommended to the house shall be acted upon by the house in the same manner as amendments that may be offered from the floor.

**Substitution of
Committee Bill.**

RULE 84. In the event a committee has a number of bills on the same subject, none of which can be agreed upon by the committee, and it is their wish to present a different bill upon the same subject, such bill must be reported to the house and accepted before any of the other bills can be recommended for indefinite postponement.

Amendatory Bills—Form. **RULE 85.** Bills introduced in the house intended to amend existing statutes shall have the words which are amendatory to such existing statutes underlined in the original and printed bills. Any matter omitted in the existing statutes shall be indicated by not less than four stars or asterisks, with spaces of not less than two ems, and no bill shall be printed or acted upon until the provisions of this rule shall have been complied with.

Amended Bill to Be Engrossed. **RULE 86.** The bill with the amendments, if there be any attached thereto, shall be sent to the committee on engrossed bills, which committee shall see that all amendments are properly engrossed upon the original bill and the bill returned to the chief clerk before the opening of the house on the next succeeding day.

Third Reading. **RULE 87.** Bills on third reading shall be read in full by sections, and no amendment shall be entertained.

Recommitment Before Final Passage. **RULE 88.** A bill may be recommitted at any time before its final passage.

Amendments to Be Offered on Furnished Blanks. **RULE 89.** The chief clerk shall furnish to members sheets with a proper heading printed in blank, upon which amendments shall be written; and all amendments offered shall be on such blanks and bear the name of the member who offers the same, as well as the number and section of the bill to be amended.

Final Passage. **RULE 90.** No bill shall become a law unless on its final passage the vote be taken by yeas and nays, the names of the members voting for and against the same be entered on the journal of each house, and a majority of the members elected to each house be recorded as voting in its favor. (See Const., Art. 2, Sec. 22.)

Bills Passed— Certification. **RULE 91.** When a bill shall pass, it shall be certified to by the chief clerk, said certification to show the date of its passage together with the vote thereon.

Bill— When Sent to Senate. **RULE 92.** An engrossed bill, memorial or resolution shall not be sent to the senate until the following day after its passage unless otherwise ordered by the house.

Veto Bills—Two- Thirds Present to Pass—No Reconsideration. **RULE 93.** The veto message of the governor accompanying any bill passed by the legislature, together with the bill vetoed, shall be read in the house. It shall then be in order to proceed to the reconsideration of the bill, refer it, lay it on the table, or postpone its consideration to a day certain.

The merits of the bill may be debated before the vote is taken, but the vote on a vetoed bill cannot be reconsidered.

In case of a bill containing several sections or items, one or more of which has been objected to by the governor, each section or item so objected to shall be voted upon separately by the house.

Action by the house upon all vetoed bills shall be endorsed upon the bill and certified by the speaker.

Vetoed bills originating in the house which have not been passed notwithstanding the veto of the governor shall remain in the custody of the officers of the house until the close of the session, after which they shall be filed with the secretary of state.

INDEX TO HOUSE RULES

	<i>No. of Rule</i>	
ABSENTEES:		
Attendance, compelling	7	
Members to be present unless excused.....	56	
ACTS—Signed by speaker—(See Joint Rules).		
ADJOURN—Motion to	32	
ADMITTANCE:		
To floor of house when in session.....	15, 26	
To floor of house when not in session.....	15, 26	
To galleries	25	
AMENDMENTS:		
Bills, when made to.....	81	
Blanks furnished by clerk.....	89	
Not in order on third reading.....	87	
Withdrawal of	39	
To strike out words, how shown.....	85	
ANNOUNCEMENT OF VOTE—Yeas and nays to be announced		49
APPEAL:		
Decision of speaker from.....	42	
Decision of speaker, subject.....	3	
APPOINTMENTS:		
Standing committee	3	
Special committees	3	
BILLS:		
Action on, after being reported from committee....	83	
Amendatory, new matter	85	
Amendatory, matter left out.....	85	
Amendatory, journal to show.....	80	
Amendment, limitation on.....	82	
Amendments to, committee	83	
Amendments to, how fastened to bill.....	83	
Amendments to, floor	81	
Amendments to, after second reading.....	81	
Amendment, reference for.....	81	
Amendments, when made.....	81	
Become law without governor signing—(See Joint Rules).		
Calendar, advancement on.....	9	
Chief clerk to certify.....	91	
Chief clerk to deliver to governor—(See Joint Rules).		
Committee, substitution of.....	84	
Debate on	32	
Engrossing	86	
Final passage	90	
Governor to sign or veto—(See Joint Rules).		

	<i>No. of Rule</i>
BILLS—Continued:	
Indefinite postponement	38, 78
Indefinite postponement, when	38, 78, 84
Introduction, limited, procedure	73, 75
Method of noting amendments on	83
Once rejected, not to be brought up again	38
Printing of	76
Reading of, three days	77
Reference for amendments	80
Request not printed	76
Right to close debate	35
Second reading of	80
Senate, transmission to	92
Third reading of	87
Vote on, to be entered in Journal	90
Speaker to sign—(See Joint Rules)	3
President of senate to sign—(See Joint Rules).	
Message to senate on transmission—(See Joint Rules).	
BUSINESS:	
Order of	10
Order of, announcement	10
Unfinished, when taken up	11
CALENDAR:	
Bills, advancement on	9
Direction for	9
Senate bills special order Wednesdays—(See Joint Rules).	
Unfinished business, when taken up	11
CALL OF HOUSE:	
Procedure	66
Power to compel attendance	7
Motion for	66
CALL TO ORDER—For disorder in debate	55
CHAIR—Speaker takes it at hour of meeting	3
CHIEF CLERK:	
Attendance before session	18
To select employces	13
Bills, certifying passage of	91
Bills, numbering	73
Calendar, direction for	9
Call house to order	1
Certify pay roll	5
Duties of	13
Election of	2
Reports of committees, returning	83
Requisitions	17
Warrants and subpoenas, attested	4
CLERKS:	
Discharged, when	13
Engrossing, supervision of, duties of	13, 21
Enrolling, supervision of, duties of	13, 20
Report to whom	14
Selected, how	13

	No. of Rule
COMMITTEES:	
Appointment by speaker.....	3
Sit, when	58
Whole house, procedure.....	62, 63, 64
List of	59
Report, when	16, 19, 60
COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE:	
Selection of chairman.....	63
Procedure	64
Previous question not in order.....	65
Rules to govern.....	62
COMMITTEES, STANDING:	
Appointment	3
Bills, substitution, procedure.....	84
Delivery of bills to.....	78
Duties of	60
Engrossed bills, duties.....	86
Engrossed bills, report.....	19
Enrolled bills, report.....	19
List of	59
Names and number of each.....	59
Quorum	61
Reports, amendments	83
Rules and order, calendar.....	9
Rules and order, duties.....	9
Sit, when	58
COMMITTEE, JOINT, CONFERENCE—How appointed—(See Joint Rules).	
COMMUNICATIONS, WHEN READ:	
From governor	9
State officers	9
Other papers	9
DEBATE:	
Censure of members, manner of.....	55
Impugning of motive forbidden.....	30
Obtaining floor for.....	30
Personalities, avoidance of.....	30
Recognition for, by speaker.....	29
Speaking, length of time.....	35
Speaking, number of times, exception.....	35
Motions not debatable.....	34
To adjourn	34
Lay on table.....	34
Previous question	34
DECORUM OF MEMBERS—(See Debate).....	30, 54
DECORUM—Preservation of.....	3
DISORDER:	
Speaker to quell.....	3
Galleries or lobby cleared by speaker.....	3
DIVISION:	
Demand for	50
Members, when counted.....	48, 51
Of question	31

	No. of Rule
ENGROSSMENT:	
Of a bill.....	86
Report on	19
ENROLLED BILLS:	
Signed by speaker—(See Joint Rules).	
Delivery to governor by chief clerk—(See Joint Rules).	
Report on—(See Joint Rules).	
EMPLOYEES—Conduct of	13
Report for duty, when.....	14, 23
EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS—When read to House	9
EX-MEMBERS—Admitted to floor, when.....	26
FIRST READING OF BILLS—By title.....	78
FLOOR:	
Persons admitted to.....	15, 26
Reporters admitted, when.....	3, 26
Admission when house is not sitting.....	26
Speaker preserves order on.....	3
Lobbying prohibited	26
GALLERY:	
Reserved, portion of.....	25
To be cleared by speaker, when.....	3
HOUR OF MEETING—Usually fixed at 10 a.m.....	6
HOUSE:	
Call of, procedure.....	66
Chamber, use of.....	24
Speaker's control of.....	3
Abuse of privilege of floor.....	3, 26
Admission when house is not sitting.....	26
INDEFINITE POSTPONEMENT:	
Motion for, when in order.....	38, 78
Bills, substitution	84
JOURNAL:	
Amendments, to show.....	80
Bills, vote to be entered.....	90
Reading of	10
LOBBY—Disorder in	3, 26
Lobbying prohibited	26
MEETING:	
Time of	6
Members to call meeting.....	7
MEMBERS:	
Appeal from chair.....	42
Attendance, compelling	7
Censure of	7
Chair, appointment to.....	3
Decorum of	30, 54

	No. of Rule
MEMBERS—Continued:	
Excused, when	56
Fining	7
Introduction of bills.....	73, 75
Number of, for quorum.....	7
Recognition of, order of.....	29
Right to call to order when in debate.....	55
Speaking, number of times, exceptions.....	35
Changing vote	52
Explaining vote	55
MEMORIALS—Presentation and consideration.....	74
MEMORIALS, JOINT:	
Introduction, procedure	73
Senate, transmission to.....	92
MESSAGES:	
From governor, when received.....	9, 93
From senate, when received.....	9
From state officers, when received.....	9
MOTIONS:	
Amendments, limitation on.....	82
Division, how made.....	31, 51
Determination, order of.....	36, 45
Indefinite postponement, when in order.....	38
Presentation	27
Previous question, ordering effect.....	40
Rank of	32
Reading of papers.....	44
Reconsideration, when in order.....	43
Withdrawal of, how effected.....	39
ORDER OF BUSINESS:	
Advancement of	9
Announcement of	3
Stated	10
ORDER:	
Proceedings in case of disorder on floor.....	3
Preservation of	22
Speaker calls house to.....	3
Sergeant-at-arms to maintain.....	22
PARLIAMENTARY RULES	47
PAY ROLL:	
Speaker to certify.....	5
PETITION—Presentation and consideration.....	74
PREVIOUS QUESTION:	
Debate not allowed on.....	41
Ordered when, effect.....	40
PRINTING:	
Bills by request.....	76
Bills, exception	76
QUESTIONS—Form of	33, 41, 52

	No. of Rule
QUORUM:	
Adjournment for	7
Defined	7
Determined, how	7
RANK OF MOTIONS—(See Motions).....	32
RECONSIDERATION—Vote on, when in order.....	43
REED'S PARLIAMENTARY RULES—Adopted.....	47
REPORTS—Conference reports, how adopted—(See Joint Rules).	
REQUISITIONS—Supplies	17
RESOLUTIONS, JOINT AND CONCURRENT:	
Introduction, procedure	73, 75
Senate, transmission to.....	92
ROLL CALL:	
Manner of asking for.....	49
Not to be interrupted.....	8
RULES AND ORDER COMMITTEE:	
To make up daily calendar.....	9
RULES:	
Reed's Parliamentary, governing.....	47
Standing, rescinded, how.....	12
Standing, suspended, how.....	12
Suspension of, to transmit.....	12
To govern committee of whole.....	62
Notice to amend, how given.....	12
SENATE:	
Bills, transmission of.....	92
SERGEANT-AT-ARMS:	
Elected	2
Duties	22
SESSIONS—Meeting, hours of.....	6
SPEAKER:	
Announces adjournment	3
Business, announcement of order.....	3
Certify pay roll.....	5
Committees, to appoint.....	3
Convenes house, when.....	3
Decides question of order.....	3
Decisions of appeal.....	3
Disorders, to quell.....	3
Duties	3
Election of	2
Members, recognition	30
Order, to preserve.....	3
Points of order, preference.....	3
Pro tempore, appointment.....	3
Speaker to vote.....	49
Questions, how stated and put.....	33
Recognition of members, order of.....	29

	No. of Rule
SUPPLIES:	
Chief clerk to sign.....	17
SPEAKING—Appeal from chair (See Debate).....	42
STANDING COMMITTEES—(See Committees, Standing)	59
STATE OFFICERS—Communications, when received	9
SUBPOENAS—Issuance	4
TIE VOTE—Question loses	50
VE'IO—Procedure	93
VOTE:	
Change of	52
Explanation of	52
Member, when interested.....	52
VOTING:	
Member excused, when.....	48
Questions, form	33
WARRANTS—Issuance	4
WHOLE HOUSE, COMMITTEE OF:	
Chairman to quell disorder.....	3
Procedure in	62, 63, 64, 65
YEAS AND NAYS:	
Demand for	49
Journal, when entered in.....	49
Questions, form of.....	33

HOUSE ROSTER, 1953

R. MORT FRAYN, Speaker

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

WILLIAM S. HOWARD, Chief Clerk

NAME OF MEMBER	Mailing Address	Age	Birthplace	Occupation	District		County	Previous Legislative Experience
						Politics		
Adams, Dr. Alfred O..	407 W. 28th Ave., Spokane	56	Kansas.....	Orthopedic Surgeon	6	R	Spokane.....	.....
Adams, Geo. N.....	Star Route 1, Box 165, Shelton	72	Washington..	Cattleman ...	24	D	{Clallam.....} {Jefferson.....}	1933-33 Ex.-35-37 -45-47-49-50 Ex.-51-51 Ex.-51 2nd Ex.
Anderson, B. Roy....	314 Colman Bldg., Seattle	69	Minnesota....	Custom House Broker	30	R	King, part.....	1931-33-33 Ex.-43-44 Ex.-45-47-49-50 Ex.-51-51 Ex.-51 2nd Ex.
Anderson, Eva	Box 785, Chelan	63	Nebraska.....	Educator, Writer	12	R	Chelan.....	1949-50 Ex.-51-51 Ex.-51 2nd Ex.
Arnason, Jr., Hal G..	2821 Vallette St., Bellingham	25	Washington..	Real Estate and Insurance Agency	42	R	Whatcom, part .....	.....
Bailey, Robert C.....	Box 121, South Bend	34	Washington..	Printer	19	D	{Pacific and part Grays Harbor.....}	1951-51 Ex.-51 2nd Ex.

HOUSE ROSTER—Continued

NAME OF MEMBER	Mailing Address	Age	Birthplace	Occupation	District		County	Previous Legislative Experience
						Politics		
Ball, Howard T.....	S. 2409 Jefferson Spokane	52	Arizona.....	Funeral Director	7	R	Spokane, part..	1947-49-50 Ex.-51-51 Ex.-51 2nd Ex.
Beierlein, W. J.....	112 E. Main St., Auburn	61	North Dakota	Men's Clothing	30	D	King, part	1939-41-43-44 Ex.-45- 47-49-50 Ex.-51-51 Ex.-51 2nd Ex.
Bernethy, Robert....	Sultan, Wash.	56	Minnesota....	Woodsman ..	39	D	{Snohomish, pt.} {Island, part....}	1939-41-43-44 Ex.-45- 47-49-50 Ex.-51-51 Ex.-51 2nd Ex.
Brown, Gordon J....	237 Farallone Ave., Fircrest, Tacoma	48	Minnesota....	Union Official	29	D	Pierce, part....	1949-50 Ex.-51-51 Ex.- 51 2nd Ex.
Byrne, Thad.....	N. 4214 Wash- ington St., Spokane 18	50	Washington..	Travel Agency	5	R	Spokane, part..	.....
Canfield, Damon R....	Route 1, Granger	55	Arkansas.....	Farmer	15	R	Yakima, part ..	.....
Carmichael, Wally....	P.O. Box 736, Everett	30	Washington..	Assistant County Civil Defense Director	35	D	{Snohomish, pt.} {Island part....}	1949-50 Ex.-51-51 Ex.- 51 2nd Ex.

HOUSE ROSTER—Continued

NAME OF MEMBER	Mailing Address	Age	Birthplace	Occupation	District	Politics	County	Previous Legislative Experience
Chytil, Joe.....	1274 5th St., Chehalis	43	Washington..	Radio Broadcast- ing Station Owner	20	R	Lewis.....	.....
Clark, Cecil C.....	Rte. 2, Wapato.	50	Washington..	Fruit Grower and General Farmer	15	R	Yakima, part..	.....
Clark, Newman H....	1044 Henry Bldg., Seattle 1	58	New Jersey...	Attorney	43	R	King, part.....	1950 Ex.-51-51 Ex.- 51 2nd Ex.
Connor, Frank.....	2003 Jackson St., Seattle 44	34	Washington..	Salesman	33	D	King, part.....	1951-51 Ex.-51 2nd Ex.
Davis, Harold D.....	401 N. Green- acres Rd., Greenacres	30	Washington..	Produce Farmer	4	R	Spokane, part..	.....
Donohue, Dewey C....	506 E. Richmond, Dayton	54	Washington..	Farmer and Stockman	10	D	{Asotin.....} {Columbia.....} {Garfield.....}	1949-50 Ex.-51-51 Ex.- 51 2nd Ex.
Dore, Fred H.....	800 American Bldg., Seattle	27	Washington..	Lawyer	87	D	King, part.....	.....

HOUSE ROSTER—Continued

NAME OF MEMBER	Mailing Address	Age	Birthplace	Occupation	District		County	Previous Legislative Experience
						Politics		
Eldridge, Don.....	1212 E. Montgomery St., Mount Vernon	33	Washington..	Retail Stationer	40	R	{San Juan.....} {Skagit.....}	.....
Elway, Jr., Harry S..	3026 Sumner Ave., Hoquiam	32	Washington..	Plumber, Salesman	31	R	{Grays Harbor.} {part.....}	.....
Farrar, A. E. (Al)....	553 Broadway, Tacoma 2	50	Montana.....	Retired	27	R	Pierce, part.....	.....
Frayn, R. Mort.....	2171 Parkside Dr., Seattle 2	46	South Dakota	Printing Company Owner	43	R	King, part.....	1947-49-50 Ex.-51-51 Ex.-51 2nd Ex.
Gallagher, Bernard J.	805 Sherwood Bldg., Spokane	40	Washington..	Lawyer	3	D	Spokane, part..	1941-49-50 Ex -51-51 Ex.-51 2nd Ex.
Gamon, Dr. Wilfred A.	Cheney	35	Washington..	Physician and Surgeon	5	R	Spokane, part..	.....
Gordon, J. Chester...	LaCrosse	43	Washington..	Farmer	9	R	Whitman.....	1949-50 Ex.-51-51 Ex.-51 2nd Ex.
Griffith, Earl G.....	Star Route 2, Usk	71	Kansas.....	Retired	2	R	{Pend Oreille...} {Stevens.....}	1944 Ex.-45-47-51-51 Ex.-51 2nd Ex.

HOUSE ROSTER—Continued

NAME OF MEMBER	Mailing Address	Age	Birthplace	Occupation	District		County	Previous Legislative Experience
						Politics		
Hallauer, Wilbur G...	P.O. Box 1398, Oroville	58	New York....	Factory Manager and Fruit Grower Landlord	1	D	{Douglas.....} {Okanogan.....}	1949-50 Ex.-51-51 Ex.-51 2nd Ex.
Hansen, Julia Butler	Cathlamet	45	Oregon.....	Housewife, Writer	18	D	{Cowlitz.....} {Wahklakum...}	1939-41-43-44 Ex.- 45-47-49-50 Ex.-51- 51 Ex.-51 2nd Ex.
Hanson, Herb.....	Route 4, Snohomish	42	Minnesota....	Real Estate Appraiser	39	D	{Snohomish, pt.} {Island part....}	.....
Hawley, Dwight S....	2208 Market St., Seattle 7	56	Washington..	Insurance and Real Estate and Building Management	44	R	King, part.....	1950 Ex.-51-51 Ex.- 51 2nd Ex.
Hess, Andy.....	1414 S.W. 158th, Seattle 66	29	Kansas.....	Real Estate..	31	D	King, part.....	1951-51 Ex.-51 2nd Ex.
Hoefel, David.....	201 E. 10th, Ritzville	65	Russia.....	Retired	8	R	{Adams.....} {Ferry.....} {Lincoln.....}	1945-47-49-50 Ex.-51- 51 Ex.-51 2nd Ex.

HOUSE ROSTER—Continued

NAME OF MEMBER	Mailing Address	Age	Birthplace	Occupation	District		County	Previous Legislative Experience
					District	Politics		
Hofmeister, Louis E..	1777 McHugh Ave., Enumclaw	59	Washington..	Salesman	30	D	King, part.....	1943-44 Ex.-45-49-50 Ex.-51-51 Ex.-51 2nd Ex.
Huhta, Elmer.....	334 Karr Ave., Hoquiam	47	Washington..	Chiropractor.	21	D	{Grays Harbor except 17 precincts.....}	1951-51 Ex.-51 2nd Ex.
Hurley, Mrs. Joseph E.	E. 730 Boone Ave., Spokane	..	Minnesota....	Housewife ...	3	D	Spokane, part..	.....
Hyppa, Elmer A.....	Route 1, Box 111 Buckley	33	Washington..	Farmer and County Road Operator	25	D	Pierce, part....	.....
Jeffreys, Sidney S....	Pomeroy	56	Washington..	Farmer	10	R	{Asotin.....} {Columbia.....} {Garfield.....}	1945-47-49-50 Ex.-51-51 Ex.-51 2nd Ex.
Johnson, Ray W.....	105 N. 3rd, Tumwater	53	Missouri.....	Groceryman	22	R	Thurston.....	.....
Johnston, Elmer E....	W. 714 14th Ave., Spokane 9	52	Washington..	Lawyer	6	R	Spokane, part..	1947-49-50 Ex.-51-51 Ex.-51 2nd Ex.
Jones, John R.....	Box 343, Waterville	76	Nebraska.....	Farm interest	1	D	{Douglas.....} {Okanogan.....}	1923-25-25 Ex.-27-29-31-33-33 Ex.-35-37-39-41-49-50 Ex.-51-51 Ex.-51 2nd Ex.

HOUSE ROSTER—Continued

NAME OF MEMBER	Mailing Address	Age	Birthplace	Occupation	District		County	Previous Legislative Experience
						Politics		
Jones, W. Kenneth...	204 Columbia Bldg., Spokane	36	Washington..	Lawyer	3	R	Spokane, part..	1951-51 Ex.-51 2nd Ex.
King, Chet.....	P.O. Box 233, Raymond	51	Washington..	Boom Man, Woodsman	19	D	{ Pacific and part Grays Harbor..... }	1945-47-49-50 Ex.-51-51 Ex.-51 2nd Ex.
Kirk, Douglas G. (Doug)	1236 Bigelow N., Seattle 9	51	Washington..	Educator ...	36	R			King, part.....	1951-51 Ex.-51 2nd Ex.
Lawrence, Joseph C...	5216 Kirkwood Pl., Seattle 3	46	Ohio.....	Retired U. S. Navy	45	R	King, part.....	.....
LeCocq, Mrs. Irwin L.	719 W. Edson St., Lynden	57	Iowa.....	Housewife ...	41	R	Whatcom, part.	.....
Lester, Joe F.....	Box 1276, Wenatchee	62	Iowa.....	Veterinarian .	12	R	Chelan.....	1949-50 Ex.-51-51 Ex.-51 2nd Ex.
Loney, Milton R.....	341 Newell St., Walla Walla	64	Oregon.....	Farmer	11	R	Walla Walla...	1941-43-44 Ex.-45-47-51-51 Ex.-51 2nd Ex.
Lorimer, Claude H...	Rt 6, Box 296, Olympia	68	Kansas.....	Minister, Retired	22	R	Thurston.....	1951-51 Ex.-51 2nd Ex.
Macek, Joe.....	817 S. Anderson St., Tacoma	50	Washington..	Merchant.. ..	27	D	Pierce, part....	.....
Mardesich, August P.	1821 Grand Ave., Everett	32	California....	Attorney and Cannery Operator	38	D	{ Snohomish, pt. } { Island, part... }	1950 Ex.-51 Ex.-51 2nd Ex.

HOUSE ROSTER—Continued

NAME OF MEMBER	Mailing Address	AGE	Birthplace	Occupation	District		County	Previous Legislative Experience
						Politics		
Mason, Fred.....	3815 E. 10th St., Vancouver	45	Oregon.....	Lawyer	17	R	Clark.....	1943-44 Ex.-47
Mast, Fred R.....	1017 Minor, Apt. 100A, Seattle	55	Wisconsin....	Businessman.	35	R	King, part .....	.....
May, Catherine D....	201 N. 24th, Yakima	38	Washington..	Radio Com- mentator Station KIT	14	R	Yakima, part .....	.....
Mayes, Ed. S.....	802 H. St., Centralia	58	Washington..	Automobile Dealer	20	R	Lewis.....	1950 Ex.-51-51 Ex.-51 2nd Ex.
McBeath, Malcolm "Dutch"	2622 G. St., Bellingham	30	Washington..	Glass Co. Owner	42	R	Whatcom.....	.....
McCutcheon, John G	3331 Olympic Blvd., Tacoma	29	Indiana.....	Attorney	39	D	Pierce, part.....	.....
McKay, Kermit W....	1605 Judson Ave., Richland	41	Canada.....	Mechanical Engineer	16	R	{ Benton .....	.....
							{ Franklin.....	
							{ Klickitat.....	
							{ Skamania	
Miller, Clyde J. (Jim)	Rt. 3, Box 356, Kelso	65	Iowa.....	Longshore- man	18	D	{ Cowlitz.....	1949-50 Ex.-51-51 Ex.- 51 2nd Ex.
							{ Wahkiakum...}	
Miller, Floyd C.....	2303 N. 62nd St., Seattle 3	50	Washington..	Real Estate and Insurance	45	D	King, part.....	1937-41-45-49-50 Ex.- 51-51 Ex.-51 2nd Ex.

HOUSE ROSTER—Continued

NAME OF MEMBER	Mailing Address	Age	Birthplace	Occupation	District		County	Previous Legislative Experience
						Politics		
Montgomery, Tom....	Box 391, Puyallup	44	Washington..	Newspaper Publisher	25	R	Pierce, part....	1939-41-43-44 Ex.- 45-47
Mundy, Roy.....	242 F. St. N.W., Ephrata	40	So. Carolina..	Grant County Clerk	18	D	} Grant..... } Kittitas.....	.....
Munsey, C. V.....	1810 E. 56th, Tacoma	63	Missouri.....	Building Contractor	28	D		Pierce, part....
Neill, Marshall A.....	210 First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Pullman	38	Washington..	Lawyer	9	R	Whitman.....	1949-50 Ex.-51-51 Ex.- 51 2nd Ex.
Oakes, Hartney A....	4003 Midvale Ave., Seattle 3	44	Washington..	Property Manager	32	R	King, part.....	.....
O'Brien, John L.....	4209 Findlay St., Seattle 8	41	Washington..	Certified Public Accountant	88	D	King, part.....	1941-43-44 Ex.-45- 49-50 Ex.-51-51 Ex.- 51 2nd Ex.
Olsen, Ray.....	2611 5th Ave., Seattle 1	48	Oregon.....	Public Relations and Editor	35	D	King, part.....	1951-51 Ex.-51 2nd Ex
Olson, Ole H.....	Box 222, Pasco	62	Minnesota....	Newspaper Publisher, Retired	16	D	} Benton..... } Franklin..... } Klickitat..... } Skamania.....	1929-31-49-50 Ex.-51- 51 Ex.-51 2nd Ex.

HOUSE ROSTER—Continued

NAME OF MEMBER	Mailing Address	Age	Birthplace	Occupation	District		County	Previous Legislative Experience
						Politics		
Ovenell, James T.....	Box 657, Concrete	59	Washington..	Farmer	40	R	{San Juan.....} {Skagit.....}	1951-51 Ex.-51 2nd Ex
Pedersen, Charles A..	1112 Meridian Rd., Bellingham	65	Minnesota....	Farmer	41	R	Whateom, part.	1945-49-50 Ex.-51-51 Ex.-51 2nd Ex.
Petrie, Harold J.....	205 S. 12th Ave., Yakima	35	New Jersey...	Lawyer	14	R	Yakima, part..	.....
Purvis, Ralph.....	245 Fourth St. Bldg., Bremerton	48	Washington..	Attorney	23	D	Kitsap.....	.....
Rasmussen, A. L.....	4031 Pacific Ave., Tacoma 8	43	Washington..	Farmer, Machinist and Real Estate	28	D	Pierce, part....	1945-47-49-50 Ex.- 51-51 Ex.-51 2nd Ex.
Reilly, Edward J.....	603 Columbia Bldg., Spokane	47	Iowa.....	Attorney	7	D	Spokane, part..	1935-37-39-41-43-44 Ex.
Richey, Charles A....	5919 W. Stevens, Seattle	61	Montana	Druggist	34	R	King, part.....	1947

HOUSE ROSTER—Continued

NAME OF MEMBER	Mailing Address	Age	Birthplace	Occupation	District		County	Previous Legislative Experience
						Politics		
Ridgway, Emma Abbott	413 Talcott St., Sedro Woolley	..	Washington..	Theatre Owner	40	D	{San Juan.....} {Skagit.....}	1945-49-50 Ex.-51-51 Ex.-51 2nd Ex.
Robison, Lester L....	348 Catherine St., Walla Walla	68	Washington..	Farmer and Livestock	11	R	Walla Walla....	.....
Rosenberg, K. O.....	Route 1, Addy..	32	Washington..	Dairy Farmer	2	D	{Pend Oreille...} {Stevens.....}	1949-50 Ex.
Ruoff, Richard.....	511 E. 47th, Seattle	31	Washington..	Insurance ...	32	R	King, part.....	.....
Ryder, John N.....	6811 55th N.E., Seattle 5	45	Washington..	Banker	46	R	King, part.....	.....
Sandison, Gordon....	Box 967, Port Angeles	33	Washington..	Insurance Agent and Real Estate Broker	24	D	{Clallam.....} {Jefferson.....} {Mason.....}	1949-50 Ex.-51-51 Ex.- 51 2nd Ex.
Savage, Charles R....	1620 Division St., Shelton	40	Wisconsin....	Yard Supt. Christmas Tree Production	24	D	{Clallam.....} {Jefferson.....} {Mason.....}	1939-41-43-44 Ex.-51- 51 Ex.-51 2nd Ex.
Shropshire, Lincoln E.	606 Miller Bldg., Yakima	52	Washington..	Attorney- at-Law	14	R	Yakima, part..	.....

HOUSE ROSTER—Continued

NAME OF MEMBER	Mailing Address	Age	Birthplace	Occupation	District		County	Previous Legislative Experience
						Politics		
Siler, Harry A.....	Randle	54	Washington..	Farmer	20	R	Lewis.....	1950 Ex.-51-51 Ex.-51 2nd Ex.
Smith, Vernon A.....	4721 17th Ave. N.E., Seattle 8	61	Washington..	Retired	40	R	King, part.....	1933-33 Ex.-39-41-49-50 Ex.-51-51 Ex.-51 2nd Ex.
Sorensen, George L...	9770 Rainier Ave. Seattle 8	61	Wisconsin....	Pharmacy Owner	31	D	King, part.....	1951-51 Ex.-51 2nd Ex.
Steele, Patrick M.....	3611 No. Adams St., Tacoma	40	Washington..	Lawyer	26	R	Pierce, part....	.....
Stocker, Paul M.....	207 Colby Bldg., Everett	28	Oregon.....	Attorney- at-Law	28	D	{ Snohomish, pt. } { Island, part... }	.....
Stokes, Charles M.....	526 People's Bldg., 204 Pike St., Seattle	49	Kansas.....	Lawyer	37	R	King, part.....	1951-51 Ex.-51 2nd Ex.
Strom, John F.....	1500 W. Dravus St., Seattle	59	Michigan.....	Drug Store Proprietor, Property Manager	44	R	King, part.....	1947-51-51 Ex.-51 2nd Ex.

HOUSE ROSTER—Continued

NAME OF MEMBER	Mailing Address	Age	Birthplace	Occupation	District	Politics	County	Previous Legislative Experience
Swan, Morris S.....	2000 E. 7th St., Vancouver	50	South Dakota	Insurance Agent and Broker	17	R	Clark.....	.....
Swayze, Mrs. Thomas A.	2910 No. 28th, Tacoma 7	51	Iowa.....	Housewife ...	26	R	Pierce, part...	.....
Testu, Jeanette.....	2138 41st S.W., Seattle 6	..	South Dakota	Housewife and Real Estate	34	D	King, part.....	1943-44 Ex.-49-50 Ex.- 51-51 Ex.-51 2nd Ex.
Timm, Robert D.....	Harrington	31	Washington..	Wheat and Cattle Farmer	8	R	{ Adams..... Ferry..... Lincoln..... }	1951-51 Ex.-51 2nd Ex.
Wang, Arnold S.....	2001 Nipsic, Bremerton	62	Illinois.....	Real Estate and Investments	20	R	Kitsap.....	.....
Wintler, Miss Ella....	800 East 24th, Vancouver	..	Washington..	Retired	17	R	Clark.....	1939-43-44 Ex.-47-51- 51 Ex.-51 2nd Ex.
Yearout, John K.....	600 West 3rd, Aberdeen	38	Idaho.....	Insurance ...	21	R	{ Grays Harbor except 17 precincts..... }	.....
Young, R. C. Brigham	604 Madison St., So. Cle Elum	54	Pennsylvania.	Barber and Real Estate Broker	13	D	{ Grant..... Kittitas..... }	1943-44 Ex.-45-47-49- 50 Ex.-51-51 Ex.-51 2nd Ex.

Standing Committees of the House of Representatives, 1953

R. MORT FRAYN, Speaker
WILLIAM S. HOWARD, Chief Clerk

Agriculture and Livestock (16)—Pedersen, Chairman; Canfield, Davis, Gordon, Hoefel, Hofmeister, Hyppa, Jeffreys, Jones (John R.), LeCocq, Ovenell, Ridgway, Robison, Rosenberg, Siler, Timm.

Appropriations (21)—Montgomery, Chairman; Arnason, Canfield, Chytil, Clark (Newman H.), Eldridge, Elway, Gallagher, Hoefel, Hurley, Jeffreys, King, Mardesich, Neill, O'Brien, Olson (Ole), Rasmussen, Richey, Rosenberg, Strom, Wintler.

Aviation and Airports (8)—Sorensen, Chairman; Dore, Hanson (Herb), Mardesich, McCutcheon, Stocker, Stokes, Young.

Banks and Banking (9)—Ryder, Chairman; Adams (Geo.), Anderson (B. Roy), Beierlein, Clark (Newman H.), Jones (W. Kenneth), Miller (Floyd), Neill, O'Brien.

Cities and Counties (17)—Kirk, Chairman; Bailey, Chytil, Donohue, Farrar, Gamon, Hallauer, Hansen, (Julia Butler), Hawley, Johnson (Ray), Lester, McBeath, Mundy, Neill, Ovenell, Smith, Swayze.

Claims, Auditing and Printing (6)—Beierlein, Chairman; Jones (John R.), LeCocq, Mast, Richey, Sorensen.

Colleges and Universities (16)—Anderson (Eva), Chairman; Arnason, Connor, Eldridge, Gordon, Oakes, Olsen (Ray), Olson (Ole), Ridgway, Ruoff, Ryder, Siler, Stocker, Swayze, Testu, Young.

Commerce and Manufacturing (9)—Siler, Chairman; Byrne, Dore, Jones (W. Kenneth), Macek, Montgomery, Olson (Ray), Pedersen, Richey.

Education and Libraries (22)—Timm, Chairman; Anderson (Eva), Byrne, Chytil, Clark (Newman H.), Gallagher, Gamon, Hansen (Julia Butler), Hess, Huhta, Hurley, Hyppa, Kirk, LeCocq, Lorimer, Macek, Mast, May (Catherine), McKay, Munsey, Testu, Wintler.

Elections (13)—Lawrence, Chairman; Bernethy, Brown, Hess, Johnston (Elmer), Loney, Miller (Clyde), Ryder, Savage, Shropshire, Siler, Swayze, Wang.

Engrossment and Enrollment (14)—Rasmussen, Chairman; Arnason, Brown, Carmichael, Connor, Davis, Dore, Eldridge, Elway, Hanson (Herb), Hess, Huhta, Mundy, Purvis.

Fisheries (13)—Hawley, Chairman; Adams (Geo.), Arnason, Elway, King, Mayes, McBeath, Miller (Clyde), Oakes, Rasmussen, Ruoff, Sandison, Strom.

Forestry, State Lands and Buildings (11)—Ovenell, Chairman; Bailey, Bernethy, Gordon, Huhta, Jeffreys, Kirk, Lester, Mayes, Olson (Ole), Yearout.

Game and Game Fish (11)—Mason, Chairman; Canfield, Carmichael, Eldridge, Griffith, Lester, Loney, Mayes, Mundy, Reilly, Rosenberg.

Harbors, Waterways and Flood Control (7)—Richey, Chairman; Carmichael, Eldridge, Huhta, Steele, Swan, Yearout.

Horticulture (7)—Clark (Cecil), Chairman; Anderson (Eva), Canfield, Hallauer, Hanson (Herb), Hofmeister, Ridgway.

Industrial Insurance (13)—Shropshire, Chairman; Adams (Dr. Alfred), Adams (Geo.), Bernethy, Brown, Clark (Cecil), Mason, Oakes, Olson (Ole), Robison, Smith, Swan, Yearout.

Insurance (9)—LeCocq, Chairman; Dore, Hawley, McCutcheon, Oakes, Ruoff, Sandison, Swan, Wang.

Judiciary (19)—Clark (Newman H.), Chairman; Adams (Dr. Alfred), Dore, Farrar, Gallagher, Gamon, Johnston (Elmer), Jones (W. Kenneth), Mardesich, Mason, McCutcheon, Neill, Petrie, Purvis, Reilly, Shropshire, Steele, Stocker, Stokes.

Labor Relations (15)—Johnson (Ray), Chairman; Bernethy, Clark (Cecil), Connor, Elway, Hanson (Herb), Hawley, Hess, Jeffreys, Loney, Mason, May (Catherine), Miller (Clyde), Ruoff, Savage.

License (10)—Wintler, Chairman; Kirk, Lorimer, Macek, May (Catherine), O'Brien, Olsen (Ray), Smith, Swayze, Young.

Liquor Control (16)—Byrne, Chairman; Anderson (B. Roy), Carmichael, Connor, Farrar, Jones (W. Kenneth), Lawrence, McCutcheon, Miller (Floyd), Montgomery, O'Brien, Olsen (Ray), Rasmussen, Ruoff, Stokes, Strom.

Medicine, Dentistry and Drugs (9)—Strom, Chairman; Adams (Dr. Alfred), Gamon, Hurley, King, Purvis, Richey, Sorensen, Swayze.

Memorials (5)—Testu, Chairman; Anderson (Eva), Ball, Lorimer, Munsey.

Mines and Mining (7)—Chytil, Chairman; Griffith, Johnston (Elmer), Jones (John R.), McCutcheon, McKay, Young.

Parks and Playgrounds (7)—Lorimer, Chairman; Byrne, Griffith, Hoefel, Johnston (Elmer), Munsey, Testu.

Public Utilities (12)—Jones (W. Kenneth), Chairman; Bailey, Ball, Clark (Newman H.), Hallauer, Hoefel, Lawrence, Macek, May (Catherine) Pedersen, Savage, Wang.

Reclamation and Irrigation (9)—McKay, Chairman; Ball, Clark (Cecil), Donohue, Hawley, May (Catherine), Mundy, Robison, Rosenberg.

Revenue and Taxation (21)—Anderson (B. Roy), Chairman; Clark (Cecil), Davis, Hallauer, Hanson (Herb), Hess, Hofmeister, Johnson (Ray), Lester, McBeath, Miller (Clyde), Oakes, Ovenell, Robison, Ryder, Sandison, Savage, Shropshire, Siler, Stocker, Swan.

Roads and Bridges (31)—Ball, Chairman; Anderson (Eva), Bailey, Beierlein, Brown, Byrne, Davis, Donohue, Gordon, Hansen (Julia Butler), Hyppa, Johnson (Ray), Jones (John R.), Loney, Mason, Mayes, McKay, Miller (Floyd), Mundy, Ovenell, Pedersen, Ridgway, Rosenberg, Sandison, Shropshire, Smith, Steele, Testu, Timm, Wang, Yearout.

Rules and Order (15)—Frayn, Chairman; Adams (Geo.), Gallagher, Hansen (Julia Butler), Hoefel, Jeffreys, Johnston (Elmer), Lester, Loney, Mayes, Neill, O'Brien, Olson (Ole), Reilly, Smith.

Social Security (17)—Gordon, Chairman; Adams (Dr. Alfred), Beierlein, Connor, Gallagher, Hurley, King, LeCocq, Mayes, McBeath, McKay, Miller (Floyd), Petrie, Robison, Ryder, Sorenson, Steele.

State Government (11)—Stokes, Chairman; Adams (Dr. Alfred), Donohue, Hansen (Julia Butler), Johnson (Ray), Kirk, Lawrence, Mardesich, Rasmussen, Timm, Wintler.

State Institutions (11)—Petrie, Chairman; Ball, Chytil, Farrar, Gamon, Hyppa, Lorimer, Mast, Miller (Floyd), Munsey, Stocker.

Transportation (11)—Canfield, Chairman; Adams (Geo.), Huhta, Montgomery, Olsen (Ray), Petrie, Reilly, Sandison, Stokes, Strom, Swan.

Veterans' and Military Affairs (13)—Griffith, Chairman; Carmichael, Davis, Elway, Hofmeister, Hyppa, Lawrence, Mast, Petrie, Purvis, Steele, Timm, Young.

Individual Committee Assignments, House of Representatives, 1953

- ADAMS, ALFRED O.**—Industrial Insurance; Judiciary; Medicine, Dentistry and Drugs; Social Security; State Government.
- ADAMS, GEORGE N.**—Banks and Banking; Industrial Insurance; Rules and Order; Transportation; Fisheries.
- ANDERSON, B. ROY**—Revenue and Taxation, Chairman; Banks and Banking; Liquor Control.
- ANDERSON, EVA**—Colleges and Universities, Chairman; Education and Libraries; Horticulture; Memorials; Roads and Bridges.
- ARNASON, HAL G., Jr.**—Appropriations; Colleges and Universities; Engrossment and Enrollment; Fisheries.
- BAILEY, ROBERT C.**—Cities and Counties; Forestry, State Lands and Buildings; Public Utilities; Roads and Bridges.
- BALL, HOWARD T.**—Roads and Bridges, Chairman; Memorials; Public Utilities; Reclamation and Irrigation; State Institutions.
- BEIERLEIN, W. J.**—Claims, Auditing and Printing, Chairman; Banks and Banking; Roads and Bridges; Social Security.
- BERNETHY, ROBERT**—Elections; Forestry, State Lands and Buildings; Industrial Insurance; Labor Relations.
- BROWN, GORDON J.**—Elections; Engrossment and Enrollment; Industrial Insurance; Roads and Bridges.
- BYRNE, THAD**—Liquor Control, Chairman; Commerce and Manufacturing; Education and Libraries; Parks and Playgrounds; Roads and Bridges.
- CANFIELD, DAMON R.**—Transportation, Chairman; Agriculture and Livestock; Appropriations; Game and Game Fish; Horticulture.
- CARMICHAEL, WALLY**—Engrossment and Enrollment; Game and Game Fish; Harbors, Waterways and Flood Control; Liquor Control; Veterans' and Military Affairs.
- CHYTIL, JOE**—Mines and Mining, Chairman; Appropriations; Cities and Counties; Education and Libraries; State Institutions.
- CLARK, CECIL C.**—Horticulture, Chairman; Industrial Insurance; Labor Relations; Reclamation and Irrigation; Revenue and Taxation.
- CLARK, NEWMAN H.**—Judiciary, Chairman; Appropriations; Banks and Banking; Education and Libraries; Public Utilities.
- CONNOR, FRANK**—Colleges and Universities; Engrossment and Enrollment; Labor Relations; Liquor Control; Social Security.

- DAVIS, HAROLD**—Agriculture and Livestock; Engrossment and Enrollment; Revenue and Taxation; Roads and Bridges; Veterans' and Military Affairs.
- DONOHUE, DEWEY C.**—Cities and Counties; Reclamation and Irrigation; Roads and Bridges; State Government.
- DORE, FRED H.**—Aviation and Airports; Commerce and Manufacturing; Engrossment and Enrollment; Insurance; Judiciary.
- ELDRIDGE, DON**—Appropriations; Colleges and Universities; Engrossment and Enrollment; Game and Game Fish; Harbors, Waterways and Flood Control.
- ELWAY, HARRY S., JR.**—Appropriations; Engrossment and Enrollment; Fisheries; Labor Relations; Veterans' and Military Affairs.
- FARRAR, A. E. (AL)**—Cities and Counties; Judiciary; Liquor Control; State Institutions.
- FRAYN, R. MORT**—Rules and Order, Chairman.
- GALLAGHER, BERNARD J.**—Appropriations; Education and Libraries; Judiciary; Rules and Order; Social Security.
- GAMON, DR. WILFRED A.**—Cities and Counties; Education and Libraries; Judiciary; Medicine, Dentistry and Drugs; State Institutions.
- GORDON, J. CHESTER**—Social Security, Chairman; Agriculture and Livestock; Colleges and Universities; Forestry, State Lands and Buildings; Roads and Bridges.
- GRIFFITH, EARL G.**—Veterans' and Military Affairs, Chairman; Game and Game Fish; Mines and Mining; Parks and Playgrounds.
- HALLAUER, WILBUR G.**—Cities and Counties; Horticulture; Public Utilities; Revenue and Taxation.
- HANSEN, JULIA BUTLER**—Cities and Counties; Education and Libraries; Roads and Bridges; Rules and Order; State Government.
- HANSON, HERB**—Aviation and Airports; Engrossment and Enrollment; Horticulture; Labor Relations; Revenue and Taxation.
- HAWLEY, DWIGHT S.**—Fisheries, Chairman; Cities and Counties; Insurance; Labor Relations; Reclamation and Irrigation.
- HESS, ANDY**—Education and Libraries; Elections; Engrossment and Enrollment; Labor Relations; Revenue and Taxation.
- HOEFEL, DAVID**—Agriculture and Livestock; Appropriations; Parks and Playgrounds; Public Utilities; Rules and Order.

- HOFMEISTER, LOUIS E.**—Agriculture and Livestock; Horticulture; Revenue and Taxation; Veterans' and Military Affairs.
- HUITA, ELMER**—Education and Libraries; Engrossment and Enrollment; Forestry, State Lands and Buildings; Harbors, Waterways and Flood Control; Transportation.
- HURLEY, MRS JOSEPH E.**—Appropriations; Education and Libraries; Medicine, Dentistry and Drugs; Social Security.
- HYPPA, ELMER A.**—Agriculture and Livestock; Education and Libraries; Roads and Bridges; State Institutions; Veterans' and Military Affairs.
- JEFFREYS, SIDNEY S.**—Agriculture and Livestock; Appropriations; Forestry, State Lands and Buildings; Labor Relations; Rules and Order.
- JOHNSON, RAY W.**—Labor Relations, Chairman; Cities and Counties; Revenue and Taxation; Roads and Bridges; State Government.
- JOHNSTON, ELMER E.**—Elections; Judiciary; Mines and Mining; Parks and Playgrounds; Rules and Order.
- JONES, JOHN R.**—Agriculture and Livestock; Claims, Auditing and Printing; Mines and Mining; Roads and Bridges.
- JONES, W. KENNETH**—Public Utilities, Chairman; Banks and Banking; Commerce and Manufacturing; Judiciary; Liquor Control.
- KING, CHET**—Appropriations; Fisheries; Medicine, Dentistry and Drugs; Social Security.
- KIRK, DOUGLAS G. (DOUG)**—Cities and Counties, Chairman; Education and Libraries; Forestry, State Lands and Buildings; License; State Government.
- LAWRENCE, JOSEPH C.**—Elections, Chairman; Liquor Control; Public Utilities; State Government; Veterans' and Military Affairs.
- LeCOCQ, MRS. IRWIN I.**—Insurance, Chairman; Agriculture and Livestock; Claims, Auditing and Printing; Education and Libraries; Social Security.
- LESTER, JOE F. (DOC)**—Cities and Counties; Forestry, State Lands and Buildings; Game and Game Fish; Revenue and Taxation; Rules and Order.
- LONEY, MILTON R.**—Elections; Game and Game Fish; Labor Relations; Roads and Bridges; Rules and Order.
- LORIMER, CLAUDE H.**—Parks and Playgrounds, Chairman; Education and Libraries; License; Memorials; State Institutions.

- MACEK, JOE**—Commerce and Manufacturing; Education and Libraries; License; Public Utilities.
- MARDESICH, AUGUST P.**—Appropriations; Aviation and Airports; Judiciary; State Government.
- MASON, FRED**—Game and Game Fish, Chairman; Industrial Insurance; Judiciary; Labor Relations; Roads and Bridges.
- MAST, FRED R.**—Claims, Auditing and Printing; Education and Libraries; State Institutions; Veterans' and Military Affairs.
- MAY, CATHERINE**—Education and Libraries; Labor Relations; License; Public Utilities; Reclamation and Irrigation.
- MAYES, EDWARD S.**—Fisheries; Forestry, State Lands and Buildings; Game and Game Fish; Roads and Bridges; Rules and Order; Social Security.
- McBEATH, MALCOLM**—Cities and Counties; Fisheries; Revenue and Taxation; Social Security.
- McCUTCHEON, JOHN G.**—Aviation and Airports; Insurance; Judiciary; Liquor Control; Mines and Mining.
- McKAY, KERMIT W.**—Reclamation and Irrigation, Chairman; Education and Libraries; Mines and Mining; Roads and Bridges; Social Security.
- MILLER, CLYDE J.**—Elections; Fisheries; Labor Relations; Revenue and Taxation.
- MILLER, FLOYD C.**—Banks and Banking; Liquor Control; Roads and Bridges; Social Security; State Institutions.
- MONTGOMERY, TOM**—Appropriations, Chairman; Commerce and Manufacturing; Liquor Control; Transportation.
- MUNDY, ROY**—Cities and Counties; Engrossment and Enrollment; Game and Game Fish; Reclamation and Irrigation; Roads and Bridges.
- MUNSEY, C. V.**—Education and Libraries; Memorials; Parks and Playgrounds; State Institutions.
- NEILL, MARSHALL A.**—Appropriations; Banks and Banking; Cities and Counties; Judiciary; Rules and Order.
- OAKES, HARTNEY A.**—Colleges and Universities; Fisheries; Industrial Insurance; Insurance, Revenue and Taxation.
- O'BRIEN, JOHN L.**—Appropriations; Banks and Banking; License; Liquor Control; Rules and Order.

- OLSEN, RAY**—Colleges and Universities; Commerce and Manufacturing; License; Liquor Control; Transportation.
- OLSON, OLE H.**—Appropriations; Colleges and Universities; Forestry, State Lands and Buildings; Industrial Insurance; Rules and Order.
- OVENELL, JAMES T.**—Forestry, State Lands and Buildings, Chairman; Agriculture and Livestock; Cities and Counties; Revenue and Taxation; Roads and Bridges.
- PEDERSEN, CHARLES A.**—Agriculture and Livestock, Chairman; Commerce and Manufacturing; Public Utilities; Roads and Bridges.
- PETRIE, HAROLD J.**—State Institutions, Chairman; Judiciary; Social Security; Transportation; Veterans' and Military Affairs.
- PURVIS, RALPH**—Engrossment and Enrollment; Judiciary; Medicine, Dentistry and Drugs; Veterans' and Military Affairs.
- RASMUSSEN, A. L.**—Engrossment and Enrollment, Chairman; Appropriations; Fisheries; Liquor Control; State Government.
- REILLY, EDWARD J.**—Game and Game Fish; Judiciary; Rules and Order; Transportation.
- RICHEY, CHARLES A.**—Harbors, Waterways and Flood Control, Chairman; Appropriations; Claims, Auditing and Printing; Commerce and Manufacturing; Medicine, Dentistry and Drugs.
- RIDGWAY, EMMA ABBOTT**—Agriculture and Livestock; Colleges and Universities; Horticulture; Roads and Bridges.
- ROBISON, LESTER L.**—Agriculture and Livestock; Industrial Insurance; Reclamation and Irrigation; Revenue and Taxation; Social Security.
- ROSENBERG, K. O.**—Agriculture and Livestock; Appropriations; Game and Game Fish; Reclamation and Irrigation; Roads and Bridges.
- RUOFF, RICHARD**—Colleges and Universities; Fisheries; Insurance; Labor Relations; Liquor Control.
- RYDER, JOHN N.**—Banks and Banking, Chairman; Colleges and Universities; Elections; Revenue and Taxation; Social Security.
- SANDISON, GORDON**—Fisheries; Insurance; Revenue and Taxation; Roads and Bridges; Transportation.
- SAVAGE, CHARLES R.**—Elections; Labor Relations; Public Utilities; Revenue and Taxation.

- SHROPSHIRE, LINCOLN E.**—Industrial Insurance, Chairman; Elections; Judiciary; Revenue and Taxation; Roads and Bridges.
- SILER, HARRY A.**—Commerce and Manufacturing, Chairman; Agriculture and Livestock; Colleges and Universities; Elections; Revenue and Taxation.
- SMITH, VERNON A.**—Cities and Counties; Industrial Insurance; License; Roads and Bridges; Rules and Order.
- SORENSEN, GEORGE L.**—Aviation and Airports, Chairman; Claims, Auditing and Printing; Medicine, Dentistry and Drugs; Social Security.
- STEELE, PATRICK M.**—Harbors, Waterways and Flood Control; Judiciary; Roads and Bridges; Social Security; Veterans' and Military Affairs.
- STOCKER, PAUL M.**—Aviation and Airports; Colleges and Universities; Judiciary; Revenue and Taxation; State Institutions.
- STOKES, CHARLES M.**—State Government, Chairman; Aviation and Airports; Judiciary; Liquor Control; Transportation.
- STROM, JOHN F.**—Medicine, Dentistry and Drugs, Chairman; Appropriations; Fisheries; Liquor Control; Transportation.
- SWAN, MORRIS S.**—Harbors, Waterways and Flood Control; Industrial Insurance; Insurance; Revenue and Taxation; Transportation.
- SWAYZE, MRS THOMAS A.**—Cities and Counties; Colleges and Universities; Elections; License; Medicine, Dentistry and Drugs.
- TESTU, JEANETTE**—Memorials, Chairman; Colleges and Universities; Education and Libraries; Parks and Playgrounds; Roads and Bridges.
- TIMM, ROBERT D.**—Education and Libraries, Chairman; Agriculture and Livestock; Roads and Bridges; State Government; Veterans' and Military Affairs.
- WANG, ARNOLD S.**—Elections; Insurance; Public Utilities; Roads and Bridges.
- WINTLER, MISS ELLA**—License, Chairman; Appropriations; Education and Libraries; State Government.
- YEAROUT, JOHN K.**—Forestry; State Lands and Buildings; Harbors, Waterways and Flood Control; Industrial Insurance; Roads and Bridges.
- YOUNG, R. C. BRIGHAM**—Aviation and Airports; Colleges and Universities; License; Mines and Mining; Veterans' and Military Affairs.

Congressional and State Officials

CONGRESSIONAL

United States Senators

1. Warren G. Magnuson (D), 400 Seneca St., Seattle.
(Term expires January, 1957.)
- ✓ 2. Henry M. Jackson (D), 3602 Oakes Ave., Everett.
(Term expires January, 1959.)

United States Representatives

- Congressman-at-Large Don Magnuson (D), 1942, 25th Avenue North, Seattle.
- 1st District—Thomas M. Pelly (R), 3821 E. Prospect, Seattle.
 - ✓ 2nd District—Jack Westland (R), 2824 Hoyt Avenue, Everett.
 - 3rd District—Russell V. Mack (R), Emerson Apts., Hoquiam.
 - 4th District—Hal Holmes (R), 313 East 10th St., Ellensburg.
 - 5th District—Walt Horan (R), Route No. 2, Wenatchee.
 - 6th District—Thor C. Tollefson (R), 4121 No. 38th St, Tacoma.

STATE OFFICERS

Executive Department

Governor, Arthur B. Langlie (R).
Lieutenant Governor, Emmett T. Anderson (R).

Executive Department Aides

Assistant to the Governor, Fred C. Koch.
Secretary to the Governor, Inez Lewis.
Executive Department Secretary, J. Burke Gibson.

Department of State

Secretary of State, Earl Coe (D).
Assistant Secretary of State, Ray J. Yeoman.
Deputy Secretary of State, Kenneth N. Gilbert.

State Treasurer

Treasurer, Charles R. Maybury (R).
Assistant Treasurer, Homer R. Jones.

State Auditor

Auditor, Cliff Yelle (D).
Assistant Auditor, Frank D. Keister.
Deputy Auditor, Clem Yelle.

State Attorney General

Attorney General, Don Eastvold (R).

Public Instruction

Superintendent, Pearl A. Wanamaker (Non-Partisan).
Assistant Superintendent in Charge of Administration
and Finance, Elmer L. Breckner.
Assistant Superintendent and Director of Vocational
Education, Harry G. Halstead.
Assistant Superintendent in Charge of Teacher Educa-
tion and Guidance Service, Wendell C. Allen.
Assistant Superintendent in Charge of Instruction, Joyce
Cooper.

Commissioner of Public Lands

Commissioner, Otto A. Case (R).
Assistant Commissioner, John H. Robertson.

Insurance Commissioner

Commissioner, William A Sullivan (D).
Deputy Commissioner, Lee L. Kueckelhan.

THE LEGISLATURE

State Senate

Lieutenant Governor, Emmett T. Anderson, Tacoma.
President Pro Tem, Victor Zednick, Seattle.
Secretary, Herbert H. Steler, Chehalis.
Sergeant-at-Arms, John A. Buck, Seattle.

House of Representatives

Speaker, Mort R. Frayn, Seattle.
Chief Clerk, Wm. S. Howard, Seattle.
Sergeant-at-Arms, J. M. Dawley, Olympia.

ADMINISTRATIVE CODE DEPARTMENTS

Department of Aeronautics

Director, Charles S. Chester, 905 Second Ave. Bldg.,
Seattle.

Department of Agriculture

Director, Sverre N. Omdahl.

Department of Budget

Director E. D. Brabrook.

Department of Conservation and Development

Director, W. A. Galbraith.

Department of Employment Security

Director, L. H. Bates.

Department of Fisheries

Director, Robert J. Schoettler, Smith Tower, Seattle.

Department of Game

Director, John Biggs, 509 Fairview Avenue, Seattle.

Department of Health

Director, Dr. John A. Kahl, Smith Tower, Seattle.

State Highway Commission

Chairman, Fred C. Redmon, Yakima.
George B. Simpson, Vancouver.
R. A. Moiso, Tacoma.
L. B. Wallace, Bellingham.
Oscar E. Stone, Spokane.
Director of Highways, W. A. Bugge.
Secretary of Commission, Herbert C. Higgins.

Department of Labor and Industries

Director, A. M. Johnson.

Department of Licenses

Director, Della Urquhart.

Liquor Control Board

Chairman, Evro M. Beckett.
Robert L. Smith.
B. H. Callison.

Department of Public Institutions

Director, Harold D. Van Eaton.

Public Service Commission

Chairman, Jerome K. Kuykendall.
E. W. Anderson.
Joseph Starin.

Board of Prison Terms and Paroles

Chairman, Henry H. Ness.
John J. Quine.
Frank M. Dallam.

Department of Social Security

Acting Director, George M. Hollenback.

State Athletic Commission, 4th & Pike Bldg., Seattle

Leslie C. Simpkins, Seattle.
Louis V. August, Spokane.
Howard R. Smith, Tacoma.

State Game Commission, 509 Fairview Ave., Seattle

Walter Failor, Chairman,
Aberdeen.
James A. Loudon, Yakima.
William R. Bernard, Cheney.
Claude C. Snider, Vancouver.
Richard S. Seward, Seattle.
Edson Dow, Wenatchee.

State Library

State Librarian, Carma Russell Zimmerman.
Assistant Librarian, Alta M. Grim.

State Parks and Recreation Commission
Director, John R. Vanderzicht.

State Patrol
Chief, James Pryde.

State Printing Plant
Public Printer, Clarence Ellington.
Plant Superintendent, Henry G. McCool.

State Tax Commission
Chairman, Ernest C. Huntley.
Dinsmore Taylor.

Washington Horse Racing Commission,
Arctic Bldg., Seattle
Frank L. Christman, Port Angeles.
William Fitzgerald, Seattle.
A. W. Weitzman, Spokane.

Washington National Guard
The Adjutant General, Lilburn H. Stevens, Camp Murray.

Veterans' Rehabilitation Council
Director E. B. Riley.

Board of Industrial Insurance Appeals
Wilbur J. Lawrence, Olympia.
Arthur Borchert, Tacoma.
Adolph W. Engstrom, Seattle.

Pollution Control Commission
Director Edward F. Eldridge.

State Defense Council
Legislative Bldg., Olympia
Director, Philip D. Batson.

STATE INSTITUTIONS

University of Washington
President, Dr. Henry Schmitz, Seattle.

Washington State College
President, Dr. C. Clement French, Pullman.

Western Washington College of Education
President, Dr. W. W. Haggard, Bellingham.

Eastern Washington College of Education
President, Dr. Otis W. Freeman, Cheney.

Central Washington College of Education
President, Dr. R. E. McConnell, Ellensburg.

State School for the Blind

Superintendent, Mrs. Marion Grew, Vancouver.

State School for the Deaf

Superintendent, Virgil W. Epperson, Vancouver.

Lakeside Village (Eastern State Custodial School)

Superintendent, L. F. Mason, Medical Lake.

Rainier State School (Western State Custodial School)

Superintendent, Dr. T. M. Barber (Acting), Buckley.

Eastern State Hospital

Superintendent, Dr. Robert H. Southcombe, Medical Lake.

Northern State Hospital

Superintendent, Dr. Charles H. Jones, Sedro-Woolley.

Western State Hospital

Dr. F. E. Shovlain, Fort Steilacoom.

State Soldiers' Home

Superintendent, Wm. Weaver, Orting.

Washington Veterans' Home

Superintendent, M. A. Fenwick, Retsil.

State School for Girls

Superintendent, Mrs. Helen Swift Shank, Grand Mound.

Washington State Penitentiary

Superintendent, John R. Cranor, Walla Walla.

Washington State Reformatory

Superintendent, Paul J. Squier, Monroe.

State Training School

Superintendent, Robt. I. Venemon, Chehalis.

NON-PARTISAN JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice, Thomas E. Grady, term expires January, 1955.
 Justice, Joseph A. Mallery, term expires January, 1955.
 Justice, Frank P. Weaver, term expires January, 1955.
 Justice, Frederick G. Hamley, term expires January, 1957.
 Justice, Charles T. Donworth, term expires January, 1957.
 Justice, Robert C. Finley, term expires January, 1957.
 Justice, E. W. Schwellenbach, term expires January, 1959.
 Justice, Matthew W. Hill, term expires January, 1959.
 Justice, Ralph O. Olson, term expires January, 1959.
 Clerk, Benj. T. Hart.
 Deputy Clerk, Archie Stewart.
 Bailiff, D. A. MacDonald.
 Law Librarian, Mark H. Wight.

SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES

<i>Judge</i>	<i>County Seat</i>	<i>Judicial District (Counties)</i>
Richard B. Ott.....	Ritzville	Adams
Thomas G. Jordan...	Pomeroy	{ Asotin Columbia and Garfield
Orris Hamilton	Prosser	{ Benton and Franklin
B. B. Horrigan.....	Pasco	
J. A. Adams.....	Wenatchee	Chelan
Max Church	Port Angeles ...	{ Clallam and Jefferson
Charles W. Hall.....	} Vancouver	Clark
Eugene G. Cushing..		
J. E. Stone.....	} Kelso	{ Cowlitz, Klickitat and Skamania
J. R. Callahan.....		
Robert T. Hunter.....	Ephrata	{ Douglas and Grant
Joseph Wicks	Okanogan	{ Ferry and Okanogan Grays Harbor
Mitchell A. Kalin....	} Montesano	
Warner Poyhonen ...		
Charles R. Denny....	} Everett	{ Island and Snohomish
Thomas R. Stiger....		
Edward M. Nollmeyer }		

<i>Judge</i>	<i>County Seat</i>	<i>Judicial District (Counties)</i>
Malcolm Douglas ...	Seattle	King
Theodore S. Turner.		
Chester A. Batchelor		
Howard M. Findley..		
Hugh Todd		
William G. Long....		
Robert M. Jones....		
Lloyd Shorett		
Ward M. Roney.....		
Henry Clay Agnew..		
William J. Wilkens..		
Donald A. McDonald		
James W. Hudson...		
Harold A. Seering..		
Roger J. Meakim....		
Frank D. James.....		
H. G. Sutton.....	Port Orchard	Kitsap
Frank W. Ryan.....		
Jay A. Whitfield.....	Ellensburg	Kittitas
John E. Murray.....	Chehalis	Lewis
W. M. Nevins.....	Davenport	Lincoln
Raymond W. Clifford	Olympia	{ Mason and Thurston
Charles T. Wright...		
John J. Langenbach...	South Bend	{ Pacific and Wahkiakum
W. Lon Johnson.....	Colville	{ Pend Oreille and Stevens
Hardyn B. Soule....	Tacoma	Pierce
Bartlett Rummel		
W. A. Richmond.....		
Hugh J. Rosellini....		
Bertil E. Johnson....		
Frank Hale		
Bert C. Kale.....	Bellingham	{ San Juan and Whatcom
Hobart S. Dawson...		
Chas. F. Stafford.....	Mount Vernon	Skagit
C. C. Quackenbush..	Spokane	Spokane
Ralph E. Foley.....		
Louis F. Bunge.....		
Charles W. Greenough		
Raymond F. Kelly...		
Ralph P. Edgerton...		
Glenn L. Bean.....	Walla Walla	Walla Walla
Albert N. Bradford..		
John D. Evans.....	Colfax	Whitman
Robert J. Willis.....	Yakima	Yakima
Dolph Barnett		
Ian R. MacIver.....		

COUNTY POPULATION STATISTICS

COUNTY	Class	County Seat	Population 1940	Population 1950	Square Miles
Adams.....	7	Ritzville.....	6,209	6,584	1,912
Asotin.....	0	Asotin.....	8,365	10,878	606
Benton.....	3	Prosser.....	12,058	51,370	1,671
Chelan.....	4	Wenatchee.....	34,412	39,301	2,900
Clallam.....	4	Port Angeles.....	21,848	26,398	1,726
Clark.....	2	Vancouver.....	49,852	85,307	634
Columbia.....	7	Dayton.....	5,549	4,860	858
Cowlitz.....	3	Kelso.....	40,155	53,369	1,153
Douglas.....	6	Waterville.....	8,651	10,817	1,787
Ferry.....	8	Republic.....	4,701	4,096	2,220
Franklin.....	5	Paseo.....	6,307	13,563	1,206
Garfield.....	8	Pomeroy.....	3,388	3,204	694
Grant.....	4	Ephrata.....	14,668	24,346	2,720
Grays Harbor.....	3	Montesano.....	53,166	53,644	1,869
Island.....	6	Coupeville.....	6,098	11,079	208
Jefferson.....	6	Port Townsend.....	8,918	11,618	1,805
King.....	A	Seattle.....	504,980	732,992	2,111
Kitsap.....	2	Bremerton.....	44,387	75,724	371
Kittitas.....	4	Ellensburg.....	20,230	22,235	2,329
Klickitat.....	5	Goldendale.....	11,357	12,049	1,825
Lewis.....	3	Chehalis.....	41,393	43,755	2,369

COUNTY POPULATION STATISTICS—Continued

COUNTY	Class	County Seat	Population 1940	Population 1950	Square Miles
Lincoln.....	6	Davenport.....	11,361	10,970	2,302
Mason.....	5	Shelton.....	11,603	15,022	930
Okanogan.....	4	Okanogan.....	24,546	29,131	5,221
Pacific.....	5	South Bend.....	15,928	16,558	895
Pend Oreille.....	7	Newport.....	7,156	7,413	1,361
Pierce.....	A	Tacoma.....	182,081	275,876	1,701
San Juan.....	9	Friday Harbor.....	3,157	3,245	178
Skagit.....	3	Mount Vernon.....	37,650	43,273	1,774
Skamania.....	8	Stevenson.....	4,633	4,788	1,685
Snohomish.....	2	Everett.....	88,754	111,580	2,064
Spokane.....	A	Spokane.....	164,652	221,561	1,756
Stevens.....	4	Colville.....	19,275	18,580	2,505
Thurston.....	3	Olympia.....	37,285	44,884	709
Wahkiakum.....	8	Cathlamet.....	4,286	3,835	267
Walla Walla.....	3	Walla Walla.....	30,547	40,135	1,265
Whatcom.....	3	Bellingham.....	60,355	66,733	2,082
Whitman.....	4	Colfax.....	27,221	32,469	2,108
Yakima.....	1	Yakima.....	99,019	135,723	5,059
Totals.....					

COUNTY OFFICERS OF WASHINGTON FOR THE TERM ENDING JANUARY 1955

COUNTIES	COUNTY SEAT	AUDITOR	ASSESSOR	CLERK	PROSECUTING ATTORNEY
1. Adams.....	Ritzville.....	Lina Buhl (R)	Walter O. Meyer (D)	H. F. Meyer (R)	Edward G. Cross (R)
2. Asotin.....	Asotin.....	Irene Allen (D)	Raymond Scheibe (D)	Ben F. Taplin (D)	Charles T. Sharp (D)
3. Benton.....	Prosser.....	R. E. Wise (D)	J. C. Pratt (D)	Fred D. Kemp (D)	Maloy Pat Sensney (D)
4. Chelan.....	Wenatchee....	Robert H. Lake (R)	W. O. Tillman (R)	Fern Collis (R)	Robert E. Conner (R)
5. Clallam.....	Port Angeles..	Roy E. Atterberry (D)	John L. Husung (D)	Clyde E. Shore (D)	Howard V. Doherty (D)
6. Clark.....	Vancouver....	Clyde L. Bittner (D)	Ray J. Balcom (D)	Wilma Schmidt (R)	R. DeWitt Jones (D)
7. Columbia.....	Dayton.....	Holt Boone (R)	Ray Griffen (R)	Olive Kitterman (R)	Keith O. Yates (R)
8. Cowlitz.....	Kelso.....	Sarah Ivie (D)	Walter W. Trantow (R)	Mike Nelson (D)	Joe L. Johnson (D)
9. Douglas.....	Waterville....	Roxanne Viebrock (R)	G. Merton Dick (D)	Hilda Gormley (D)	Robert A. Hensel (R)
10. Ferry.....	Republic.....	Adeline M. Schreiber (D)	J. E. Fritch (D)	E. J. Black (D)	Richard A. Perry (D)
11. Franklin.....	Pasco.....	Ruth Livingston (D)	Frances A. Whitemarsh (R)	Garnet Curtis (D)	Roger L. Olson (D)

COUNTY OFFICERS OF WASHINGTON FOR THE TERM ENDING JANUARY, 1955—Continued

COUNTIES	COUNTY SEAT	AUDITOR	ASSESSOR	CLERK	PROSECUTING ATTORNEY
12. Garfield.....	Pomeroy.....	R. O. Woody (R)	Rose D. Schneekloth (D)	Gertrude Fitzsimmons (R)	Lowell B. Vail (D)
13. Grant.....	Ephrata.....	C. A. Hawley (D)	John Powers (D)	Pat O'Brien (D)	Robert S. Campbell (D)
14. Grays Harbor.	Montesano....	Mary Birdwell (R)	Wm. J. "Bill" Caldwell (D)	Letha M. Wagner (R)	Don G. Abel (D)
15. Island.....	Coupeville....	J. W. Libbey (R)	Walter Stoddard (R)	Mary Coates (R)	Alden B. Whelan (R)
16. Jefferson.....	Pt. Townsend.	Helen J. Eads (R)	Horace E. Gleason (R)	P. M. Richardson (D)	W. J. Daly (R)
17. King.....	Seattle.....	R. A. "Bobby" Morris (D)	Ralph S. Stacy (D)	Norman R. Riddell (D)	Charles O. Carroll (R)
18. Kitsap.....	Port Orchard.	Margaret McPherson (R)	Harry C. Maston (R)	Reina M. Osburn (R)	John C. Merkel (D)
19. Kittitas.....	Ellensburg....	James M. Snowden (D)	Lucille Moen (D)	Gerald S. Porter (D)	W. R. "Bob" Cole (R)
20. Klickitat.....	Goldendale....	Vesta Tebbs (R)	H. W. McEwen (R)	Wilma Spalding (R)	Thurman E. Ward (R)
21. Lewis.....	Ochelis.....	Roy J. Fletcher (R)	Chas. Leroy Brown (R)	Donelda J. Kennedy (D)	John Panesko (R)
22. Lincoln.....	Davenport....	Charles A. Ramm (D)	Henry Robinson (R)	Margaret Scott (R)	Willard A. Zellmer (R)

COUNTY OFFICERS OF WASHINGTON FOR THE TERM ENDING JANUARY, 1955—Continued

COUNTIES	COUNTY SEAT	AUDITOR	ASSESSOR	CLERK	PROSECUTING ATTORNEY
23. Mason.....	Shelton.....	Susie E. Panley (D)	Willie E. Burnett (D)	Harry Deyette (R)	Delbert W. Johnson (D)
24. Okanogan.....	Okanogan.....	Coleman R. Walls (D)	H. A. Yates (R)	Frank Stark (R)	John N. Leavitt (D)
25. Pacific.....	South Bend...	Verna Jacobson (D)	Al Meerdink (D)	Irene F. Kellner (D)	James E. Dures (D)
26. Pend Oreille...	Newport.....	C. S. Councilman (R)	Charles A. Pulford (D)	Charles I. Barker (R)	Norman A. Erickson (R)
27. Pierce.....	Tacoma.....	Jack W. Sonntag (D)	John Schlarb (D)	Robert L. Dykeman (D)	John J. O'Connell (D)
28. San Juan.....	Friday Harbor	Marjorie C. Bergman (R)	Marjorie S. Hassell (R)	Marjorie C. Bergman (R)	R. F. Buck (R)
29. Skagit.....	Mount Vernon.	Edward Danielson (R)	Ray W. Ropes (R)	Samuel E. Wilhite (R)	Reuben C. Youngquist (R)
30. Skamania.....	Stevenson.....	John C. Wachter (R)	John G. Allinger (D)	Juanita B. Rankin (R)	Raymond C. Sly (R)
31. Snohomish....	Everett.....	George P. Dubuque (D)	C. L. Barlow (D)	Anders "Andy" Anderson (D)	Philip G. Sheridan (D)
32. Spokane.....	Spokane.....	Frank J. Glover (R)	Wylie W. Brown (D)	George Failquist (R)	Hugh H. Evans (D)
33. Stevens.....	Colville.....	Hazel Emery (R)	Dwight L. Richardson (R)	T. V. Baird (R)	Delbert R. Scoles (R)

COUNTY OFFICERS OF WASHINGTON FOR THE TERM ENDING JANUARY, 1955—Continued

COUNTIES	COUNTY SEAT	AUDITOR	ASSESSOR	CLERK	PROSECUTING ATTORNEY
34. Thurston.....	Olympia.....	Ellis C. Ayer (R)	Archie G. Barwick (R)	Paul Paulk (R)	Ralph G. Swanson (R)
35. Wahkiakum...	Cathlamet....	Robert E. Irving (R)	Paul Lechner (D)	Mrs. Ada Tracy (R)	Mitchell Doumit (R)
36. Walla Walla...	Walla Walla..	Walter Kimmerly (R)	S. P. Maxson (R)	Mrs. Harold G. King (R)	Murray E. Taggart (R)
37. Whatcom.....	Bellingham....	Will D. Pratt (R)	D. G. "Dave" Dahlinger (D)	Harry O. Loft (R)	Tom A. Durham (D)
38. Whitman.....	Colfax.....	Pauline H. Lust (D)	T. D. Logsdon (R)	E. J. Brunton (R)	Lawrence Hickman (R)
39. Yakima.....	Yakima.....	Harold Purdin (R)	Jake Seiber (R)	Agnes Thomas (R)	Ronald R. Hull (R)

COUNTY OFFICERS OF WASHINGTON FOR THE TERM ENDING JANUARY, 1955—Continued

COUNTIES	COUNTY SEAT	SHERIFF	CORONER	TREASURER	SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS (Non-Partisan)
1. Adams.....	Ritzville.....	Frank Lucas (R)	†	Maude A. Thiel (D)	Mary O. Pierce
2. Asotin.....	Asotin.....	Hugh Gurry (D)	†	W. H. "Bill" Anderson (R)	Dewey Scheibe
3. Benton.....	Prosser.....	Harry B. Cochran (D)	Dr. Theodore J. Albertowicz (R)	C. W. Nessly (D)	Margaret Thompson
4. Chelan.....	Wenatchee....	Bruce Parkinson (R)	†	Tom E. McKoin (R)	Herbert J. Kinkade
5. Clallam.....	Port Angeles..	James W. Morse (R)	†	Jens S. Bugge (R)	Inez McLaughlin
6. Clark.....	Vancouver....	Clarence S. McKay (R)	Paul L. Mylan (D)	Eva K. Burgett (R)	Ada Gill
7. Columbia.....	Dayton.....	E. E. Warwick (D)	†	Cecil Crossler (D)	R. A. Berry
8. Cowlitz.....	Kelso.....	G. W. "Bud" Reynolds (D)	Dennis D. Davenport (D)	Gertrude Rivers (R)	Lydia F. Crosby
9. Douglas.....	Waterville....	Hugh S. Godlove (R)	†	Merle Tanner (R)	Florence Dahlke
10. Ferry.....	Republic.....	Floyd J. Windsor (D)	†	W. R. Hall (D)	Harry G. Martin
11. Franklin.....	Pasco.....	Harvey M. Huston (R)	†	Edith Hales (R)	Edith K. O'Brien

† Prosecuting Attorney acts as Coroner.

COUNTY OFFICERS OF WASHINGTON FOR THE TERM ENDING JANUARY, 1955—Continued

COUNTIES	COUNTY SEAT	SHERIFF	CORONER	TREASURER	SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS (Non-Partisan)
12. Garfield.....	Pomeroy.....	W. B. Ground (R)	†	C. E. Rathbun (R)	A. L. Cabbage
13. Grant.....	Ephrata.....	Charles E. Anderson (D)	†	Robert S. O'Brien (D)	Trilby M. Nelsen
14. Grays Harbor.	Montesano....	Richard F. Simmons (D)	Dr. E. B. Riley (D)	Minnie Swisher Moak (D)	Lota King Wiley
15. Island.....	Coupeville....	Thomas W. Clark (R)	†	Nola C. Howard (R)	Helen A. Baker
16. Jefferson.....	Pt. Townsend.	Peter J. Naughton (R)	†	Samuel V. Peach (R)	Tom Lieb
17. King.....	Seattle.....	Harlan S. Callahan (R)	John P. Brill, Jr.(D)	A. A. Tremper (R)	L. M. Dimmitt
18. Kitsap.....	Port Orchard.	Dean D. Jones (R)	Al H. Segerquist (D)	Arthur Lund (R)	DeFore Cramblitt
19. Kittitas.....	Ellensburg....	Robert F. Dorsey (D)	†	Lucille Veenhuis (D)	J. E. Miles
20. Klickitat.....	Goldendale....	E. O. Kaiser (R)	†	Mabel M. Guinan (R)	Grace M. Forry
21. Lewis.....	Chehalis.....	Frank H. Thayer (R)	Elmer J. Olson (R)	Harold Quick (R)	Florence Kennicott
22. Lincoln.....	Davenport....	Charles E. McCaffery (D)	†	Guy G. Gibson (D)	Earl L. Anglemyer

† Prosecuting Attorney acts as Coroner.

COUNTY OFFICERS OF WASHINGTON FOR THE TERM ENDING JANUARY, 1955—Continued

COUNTIES	COUNTY SEAT	SHERIFF	CORONER	TREASURER	SUPERIN- TENDENT OF SCHOOLS (Non-Partisan)
23. Mason.....	Shelton.....	W. A. Potter (D)	†	S. E. Smith (R)	J. W. Goodpaster
24. Okanogan.....	Okanogan.....	Gordon Jones (D)	†	Bill Ehlers (D)	Mrs. Ella Poffenroth
25. Pacific.....	South Bend...	Peter Maloney (D)	†	Ross Neilson (R)	Neil Bailey
26. Pend Oreille...	Newport.....	Darrell O. Holmes (R)	†	Alice Beaubier (R)	Claire Howe
27. Pierce.....	Tacoma.....	Harold Bird (R)	Dr. Frank H. James (D)	L. R. Johnson (D)	Ruth Bethel
28. San Juan.....	Friday Harbor	Eric L. Erickson (R)	†	Marjorie S. Hassell (R)	Julia F. Jenson
29. Skagit.....	Mount Vernon.	Harold H. Hinshaw (R)	Aaron D. Light (R)	Will B. Ellis (R)	G. Ira Loree
30. Skamania.....	Stevenson.....	Amos D. "Jim" Reid (D)	†	Mabel J. "Fosse" Jeter (R)	Mrs. Margaret Shields
31. Snohomish....	Everett.....	Tom V. Warnock (R)	Ken Baker (D)	Verne Sievers (D)	Dorothy J. Bennett
32. Spokane.....	Spokane.....	Ralph M. Smith (R)	Dr. Francis J. Burns (R)	Joe A. Stewart (R)	Clifton A. Hussey
33. Stevens.....	Colville.....	Beryl Warren (R)	†	Chester A. Hills (R)	Lewis Miles

† Prosecuting Attorney acts as Coroner.

COUNTY OFFICERS OF WASHINGTON FOR THE TERM ENDING JANUARY, 1955—Continued

COUNTIES	COUNTY SEAT	SHERIFF	CORONER	TREASURER	SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS (Non-Partison)
34. Thurston.....	Olympia.....	Frank C. Tamblin (D)	Dr. Kenneth L. Partlow II (R)	Martin J. Gruber (R)	Robert Herness
35. Wahkiakum...	Cathlamet....	Robert L. Wiester (R)	†	Myrtle Braaten (D)	Myrtle Smalley
36. Walla Walla...	Walla Walla..	John R. Cummins (R)	Leonard DeWitt (R)	Fannie Dunwoodie (R)	Eva Stull
37. Whatcom.....	Bellingham....	C. R. "Con" Axling (D)	August G. Zoet (D)	Beulah Johnson (D)	Clint McBeath
38. Whitman.....	Colfax.....	Jerry Mulcahy (D)	†	Alice Burford Lewis (D)	Ruth S. Timm
39. Yakima.....	Yakima.....	Bert Guns (R)	Dr. Ralph Shirey (R)	C. Stewart Cole (R)	A. W. Allen

† Prosecuting Attorney acts as Coroner.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF WASHINGTON FOR THE TERMS ENDING JANUARY, 1955 AND 1957

COUNTIES	COUNTY SEAT	FIRST DISTRICT	SECOND DISTRICT	THIRD DISTRICT
1. Adams.....	Ritzville.....	Henry J. Danekas (D)	Pete Miller (R)	*Roy P. Scott (D)
2. Asotin.....	Asotin.....	Harry F. Clark (D)	Bynum H. Brown (D)	*Paul Schermerhorn (D)
3. Benton.....	Prosser.....	Walter J. Jacobs (D)	*J. T. "Tom" Bettinson (D)	Frank Lampson (R)
4. Chelan.....	Wenatchee....	Homer Trefry (R)	*Lloyd Bosma (R)	Benton M. Bangs (R)
5. Clallam.....	Port Angeles..	Fred G. Evans (D)	Lyle Watson (R)	*Walter Roberge (D)
6. Clark.....	Vancouver....	Jack G. Hendricks (R)	Fred H. Weakley (R)	*Ray B. Woolf (R)
7. Columbia.....	Dayton.....	Ross Brown (R)	Harold Hopkins (R)	*Guy Prater (R)
8. Cowlitz.....	Kelso.....	George Williams (D)	Charles S. Nordstrom(D)	*Joe H. Cline (R)
9. Douglas.....	Waterville.....	Morris Sachs (D)	*Roy A Nelson (R)	P. C. Thomsen (D)
10. Ferry.....	Republic.....	A. J. Lawson (D)	George H. R. Stabenfeldt (D)	*Joseph A. Kohler (D)

* Indicates chairman of the Board of Commissioners.

**COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF WASHINGTON FOR THE TERMS ENDING JANUARY,
1955 AND 1957—Continued**

COUNTIES	COUNTY SEAT	FIRST DISTRICT	SECOND DISTRICT	THIRD DISTRICT
11. Franklin.....	Pasco.....	Harry de Schepper (D)	R. C. Watson (R)	*L. E. Robison (D)
12. Garfield.....	Pomeroy.....	John McGreevy (D)	Wayne Beale (R)	*C. C. Wolf (D)
13. Grant.....	Ephrata.....	F. S. Ludolph (D)	Albert Widmer (D)	*Gordon Nicks (D)
14. Grays Harbor.	Montesano....	C. "Tab" Murphy (D)	John Pearsall (D)	*Leighton H. Powell (R)
15. Island.....	Coupeville....	Roy H. Gillespie (R)	*John C. "Jack" Meeter (D)	Arthur M. Moe (R)
16. Jefferson.....	Pt. Townsend.	*Lyll Arey (R)	George Huntingford (R)	Bertil Kruse (R)
17. King.....	Seattle.....	*James A. Gibbs (R)	Wm. H. Sears (R)	Dean C. McLean (R)
18. Kitsap.....	Port Orchard.	Edward M. Swan (D)	A. W. "Al" Hodge (R)	*O. L. Klinefelter (D)
19. Kittitas.....	Ellensburg....	Herman G. Turner (D)	Albert S. Heathcock (R)	*S. Al Sorenson (D)
20. Klickitat.....	Goldendale....	*Joe Crowe (D)	J. W. Dressel (D)	Roy Sanders (R)
21. Lewis.....	Chehalis.....	Martin Jacobsen (D)	Clarence Roberts (R)	*Hubert Anderson (R)

* Indicates chairman of the Board of Commissioners.

**COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF WASHINGTON FOR THE TERMS ENDING JANUARY,
1955 AND 1957—Continued**

COUNTIES	COUNTY SEAT	FIRST DISTRICT	SECOND DISTRICT	THIRD DISTRICT
22. Lincoln.....	Davenport....	David Weber (R)	M. O. "Bud" Olsen (R)	*David M. Robertson (R)
23. Mason.....	Shelton.....	C. W. Streckenbach (D)	Roy J. Mitchell (D)	*Harold Carr (D)
24. Okanogan....	Okanogan....	Ben F. Brown (R)	Willard E. Elwell (D)	*Walter R. Turner (R)
25. Pacific.....	South Bend...	*Otto W. Roessler (R)	Bob Kirkman (D)	Carl Pettit (D)
26. Pend Oreille...	Newport.....	William M. Miles (R)	*Joe T. Zigler (R)	Harry D. Peters (R)
27. Pierce.....	Tacoma.....	R. F. Gleason (D)	Harry H. Sprinker (D)	*Paul Newman (D)
28. San Juan.....	Friday Harbor	Carleton G. Nash (R)	Harold R. McNallie (R)	*Norman W. Hodgson (R)
29. Skagit.....	Mount Vernon.	Wallace Sharpe (R)	*Lowell R. Hughes (R)	A. B. "Brown" Wiseman (R)
30. Skamania....	Stevenson....	*John R. McDonald (D)	Conrad Lundy (R)	Joe Grant (D)
31. Snohomish....	Everett.....	Sam Kraetz (D)	*Larry E. Gamey (D)	Willard A. Wyatt (D)
32. Spokane.....	Spokane.....	Terry T. Grant (R)	Harry A. Raymond (R)	*Carl W. Rudolf (D)

* Indicates chairman of the Board of Commissioners.

**COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF WASHINGTON FOR THE TERMS ENDING JANUARY,
1955 AND 1957—Continued**

COUNTIES	COUNTY SEAT	FIRST DISTRICT	SECOND DISTRICT	THIRD DISTRICT
33. Stevens.....	Colville.....	C. T. Peters (D)	Jack Shorter (D)	*J. Ed Atwood (D)
34. Thurston.....	Olympia.....	H. W. "Hank" Bollender (R)	George Elder (R)	*Walter Mills (R)
35. Wahkiakum...	Cathlamet....	Stanley C. Tholo (R)	Sidney Parker (R)	*Theo Swanson (R)
36. Walla Walla...	Walla Walla..	Arthur E. Cox (R)	Orin M. Walker (R)	*Preston Hanson (R)
37. Whatcom.....	Bellingham....	Claude Manley (R)	Harry Gonser (D)	*E. R. Haxton (D)
38. Whitman.....	Colfax.....	Ernest Hall (R)	*W. O. Druffel (R)	Urgel Bell (R)
39. Yakima.....	Yakima.....	Lee Crossen (R)	Angus McDonald (R)	*Andy B. Wallace (R)

* Indicates chairman of the Board of Commissioners.

MEMBERS OF THE PRESS

NAME	REPRESENTING	SESSIONS
Wayne J. Anderson...	Associated Press.....	1953
Eldon Barrett.....	United Press.....	1951-1953
Lyle Burt.....	Associated Press.....	1953
Robert C. Cummings.	United Press.....	1933-1947-1951- 1953
Ross Cunningham...	Seattle Times.....	1937-1939 and 1945 to 1953
Carl Downing.....	Radio-News Bureau..	1945 to 1953
James N. Faber.....	Associated Press.....	1953
Margaret E. Felt.....	Free lance.....	1953
Martin Heerwald.....	United Press.....	1949 to 1953
Leroy Hittle.....	Associated Press.....	1947 to 1953
Ashley E. Holden....	Spokesman-Review...	1937 to 1953
Richard S. Lawrence..	Daily Olympian.....	1951-1953
Stub Nelson.....	Seattle Post-Intelli- gencer	1945 and 1949 to 1953
Tom Olson.....	Radio Station KGY..	1951-1953
W. Newland Rellly...	Spokane Chronicle..	1943 to 1953
Elmer C. Vogel.....	Associated Press.....	1947 to 1953