

- Art. IV, § 12—governor may avoid any item of appropriation bill enacted by legislature, as per veto power.  
 Art. IV, § 3—public school fund remains inviolate.

**GEORGIA:**

- Art. VII, § IX(1)—presentation of executive budget by governor.

**HAWAII:**

- Art. VI, § 4—presentation of executive budget by governor.  
 Art. VI, § 5—no appropriation bill, except those recommended by governor for immediate passage or to cover expenses of legislature can be passed until general appropriation bill transmitted to the governor.

**IDAHO:**

- Art. IV, § 8—presentation of executive budget bill.  
 Article IV, § 11—governor may avoid any item of appropriation bill enacted by legislature, as per veto power.  
 Article IX, § 3—public school fund to remain intact.

**ILLINOIS:**

- Article V, § 7—presentation of executive budget bill.

**MASSACHUSETTS:**

- Am. LXIII, § 2—presentation of executive budget bill.  
 Am. LXIII, § 3—general court may increase, decrease, add or omit items in budget; general appropriation bill must be passed before other appropriation bills.  
 Am. LXIII, § 5—governor may disapprove items in any appropriation bill.

**MISSOURI:**

- Art. IV, § 24—presentation of executive budget bill.  
 Art. IV, § 25—other appropriation bills must wait for passage of general appropriation bill.  
 Art. IV, § 26—governor may avoid certain items in appropriation bills but may not reduce any public school appropriation.  
 Art. IV, § 27—governor may control rate of and reduce expenditures.

**MONTANA:**

- Art. VII, § 10—presentation of executive budget bill.

**NEBRASKA:**

- Art. IV, § 7—presentation of executive budget bill.

**NEW YORK:**

- Art. VII, § 2—presentation of executive budget bill.  
 Art. VII, § 4—legislature may not alter governor's bill except to strike out or reduce items therein, but may add items if separately stated.  
 Art. VII, § 4—above restrictions do not apply to appropriations for legislature or judiciary.  
 Art. VII, § 4—appropriations for legislature and judiciary subject to governor's approval, as provided in IV 7, while other appropriations become law immediately upon passage by both houses.  
 Art. VII, § 5—restrictions on consideration of other appropriations.

**TEXAS:**

- Art. IV, § 9—presentation of executive budget bill.

The National Municipal League's **MODEL STATE CONSTITUTION** likewise proposes an executive budget.

**Section 7.02. The Budget.**

"The governor shall submit to the legislature, at a time fixed by law, a budget estimate for the next fiscal year setting forth all proposed expenditures and anticipated income of all departments and agencies of the state, as well as a general appropriation bill to authorize the proposed expenditures and a bill or bills covering recommendations in the budget for new or additional revenues."

See also governor's veto power in subsection 4.16(b) of the **MODEL STATE CONSTITUTION**.