

THE EXECUTIVE

THE GOVERNOR

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The Governor is the chief executive officer of the State and the commander in chief of its military forces. He is elected by popular vote for a term of four years, his term of office beginning on the third Wednesday of January following his election. No person may serve as Governor for more than two consecutive terms. To be eligible for the office of Governor, a person must be at least thirty years of age and must have been for five years a resident and registered voter of the State. He receives a salary of \$60,000 per year (Const. 1867, Art. II, secs. 1, 3, 5, 21).

The Governor must submit to each annual session of the General Assembly a budget for the next ensuing fiscal year. He also makes recommendations for the raising of the principal and interest of the State's indebtedness. The Governor may also inform the General Assembly at any time of the condition of the State (Const. 1867, Art. II, sec. 19; Art. III, sec. 52(3)).

Before a bill may become law the Governor must sign it, with the single exception of the General Appropriation Act. However, any bill that he vetoes may be passed without his signature by three-fifths of the total number of members of each house of the General Assembly, either at the current session or at the session next following. Should the Governor, while the Legislature is in session, fail to return any bill with his objections within six days the Act becomes law automatically unless the adjournment of the General Assembly prevents the return of the bill, in which case the bill fails. The Governor has the power to veto any part of an appropriation bill, in the same manner as other bills, without vetoing it in its entirety (Const. 1867, Art. II, sec. 17 as amended by Chapter 714, Acts of 1949).

The Governor is commander in chief of the military forces of the State—the National Guard—except when such forces are called into the national service. If the National Guard is thus called, he may establish a State Guard.

The Governor appoints all military and civil officers of the State subject to the advice and consent of the Senate, except when the election or appointment of such officers is otherwise provided for. In