

of the executive branch. The General Assembly from time to time by law may reallocate offices, agencies, and instrumentalities among principal departments; may increase, modify, diminish, and change their functions, powers, and duties; and may assign new functions, powers, and duties to them. The governor may make changes in the organization of the executive branch, including the establishment or abolition of offices, agencies, instrumentalities, and principal departments, and in the assignment of functions, powers, and duties among the offices, agencies, instrumentalities, and principal departments of the executive branch. Where these changes require the force of law, they shall be set forth in executive orders in statutory form and be submitted to the General Assembly within the first ten days of a regular session. An executive order shall become effective and have the force of law on the date designated in the order unless specifically disapproved, within fifty days after submission, by a resolution of disapproval concurred in by a majority vote of all members of either house of the General Assembly.

Section 4.28. Heads of Principal Departments.

The head of each principal department of the executive branch shall be a single executive unless otherwise prescribed by the General Assembly by law or by the process of executive reorganization. Any board or commission at the head of a principal department shall have a chief administrative officer.

Section 4.29. Appointments by Governor.

The governor shall appoint, with the advice and consent of the Senate, each person serving as the head of each principal department and persons to fill vacancies on any board or commission serving as the head of a principal department, and shall also, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint persons to fill vacancies on regulatory and quasi-judicial agencies. He shall appoint, without the advice and consent of the Senate, each chief administrative officer serving under a board or commission which is the head of a principal department except the head or chief administrative officer of an institution of higher education or of the state public school system. The General Assembly may