

COMPARISON OF CONSTITUTIONS

PROPOSED CONSTITUTION OF 1968

CONSTITUTION OF 1867

putes or questions arising from the failure of the governor-elect to take office, or the service of the lieutenant governor or president of the Senate as acting governor, or the creation of a vacancy in the office of governor or lieutenant governor by reason of disability, or the succession to the office of governor or lieutenant governor, or the exercise of the powers and duties of a successor to the office of governor.

Legislative Responsibilities of Governor

Section 4.12. Messages to General Assembly.

The governor from time to time shall inform the General Assembly of the conditions of the State and recommend such measures as he considers necessary or desirable.

Section 4.13. Veto Power.

The governor may veto any bill passed by the General Assembly except a budget bill or a bill proposing an amendment to this Constitution.

Section 4.14. Item Veto.

The governor may reduce or strike out any item in a supplementary appropriation bill. Each item or portion of an item not disapproved shall become law, and each item or portion of an item disapproved shall be subject to the same procedure as a bill vetoed by the governor.

Section 4.15. Action on Bills by the Governor.

A bill subject to veto shall become law if the governor signs or fails to veto it within twenty days after presentation, if the General Assembly is in session. If the General Assembly has adjourned sine die before the bill becomes law, the bill shall become law if the governor signs or fails to veto it within thirty days after presentation.

Section 4.16. Return of Vetoed Bills.

If the governor vetoes a bill while the

Sec. 19. He shall, from time to time, inform the Legislature of the conditions of the State and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may judge necessary and expedient.

Sec. 17. To guard against hasty or partial legislation and encroachments of the Legislative Department upon the coordinate Executive and Judicial Departments, every Bill which shall have passed the House of Delegates, and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor of the State; if he approve he shall sign it,

Sec. 17. . . . The Governor shall have power to disapprove of any item or items of any Bills making appropriations of money embracing distinct items, and the part or parts of the Bill approved shall be the law, and the item or items of appropriations disapproved shall be void unless repassed according to the rules or limitations prescribed for the passage of other Bills over the Executive veto.

Sec. 17. . . . If any Bill shall not be returned by the Governor within six days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a Law in like manner as if he signed it, unless the General Assembly shall, by adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a Law. . . .

Art. III, sec. 30. Every bill, when passed by the General Assembly, and sealed with the Great Seal, shall be presented to the Governor, who, if he approves it, shall sign the same in the presence of the presiding officers and Chief Clerks of the Senate and House of Delegates. . . .

Art. II, sec. 17. . . . but if not he shall return it with his objections to the House