- 1 SB190
- 2 115306-1
- 3 By Senator Marsh (Constitutional Amendment)
- 4 RFD: Economic Expansion and Trade
- 5 First Read: 12-JAN-10

115306-1:n:11/18/2009:GOV-JR/ebo-pa

8 SYNOPSIS: This bill proposes an amendment to the
9 Constitution of Alabama of 1901, to adopt a new
10 section entitled "Bills Presented to the Governor"
11 and to repeal Sections 125 and 126 of the
12 Constitution of Alabama of 1901, now appearing as

Sections 125 and 126 of the Official Recompilation of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, as amended.

Currently, Section 125 of the Constitution provides that if the Governor fails to return a bill to the house of origin within six days of presentation, Sundays excepted, it becomes a law without the signature of the Governor, unless return is prevented by recess or adjournment. In that case, the Governor must return the bill within two days after the Legislature reassembles, or the bill becomes law without the signature of the Governor. Bills presented to the Governor less than five days before final adjournment may be approved by the Governor within 10 days of adjournment, and if not approved within that time are pocket vetoed.

This proposed amendment would require bills passed by the Legislature be presented to the Governor, and if the Legislature is in session, the bill would become law if the Governor signs or fails to veto it within seven calendar days of presentation. If the Legislature adjourns sine die before presentation or during the seven-day period, the bill would become law if the Governor signs it within 20 calendar days of presentment, otherwise it would be pocket vetoed.

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Currently, under Section 125, if the Governor objects to a presented bill, the Governor may veto it and return it to the house of origin, and the Governor may suggest amendments which would remove the objection. The returned bill would be considered, and if approved by a majority of the members elected to each house, the bill with the incorporated amendment would be returned to the Governor for signing. If both houses do not agree to the amendment, the bill could be passed by a vote of a majority of the members elected to each house notwithstanding the veto and the bill would become law. If the house of origin approves the amendment, but the other house does not, the second house would proceed to reconsider the bill as though it had originated in that house.

This proposed amendment would provide that

if the Governor vetoes a bill within seven calendar

days of presentation, the bill is returned to the

house of origin and if two-thirds of the members

elected to each house vote for passage, the bill

would become law.

The proposed amendment would also permit the Governor, within seven calendar days after presentment, to return the bill to the house of origin with an executive amendment.

If both houses approve the amendment, the bill as amended becomes law. If either house refuses to approve the amendment or fails to act before sine die, the bill is returned to the Governor and acted upon as if it were before the Governor for the first time, but no further amendment may be recommended.

The proposed amendment would provide, in substantially the same manner as current Section 125, that for each vote, the names of members voting for and against the bill, amendment, or item veto would be entered on the journal and would define a bill for purposes of the constitutional amendment as every vote, order, or resolution to which concurrence of both houses may be necessary, except on questions of adjournment, calling elections, and amending the constitution. The

proposed amendment also specifies that resolutions of commendation and sympathy are excepted.

Under current Section 126 of the

Constitution, the Governor has power to approve or
disapprove any item or items of an appropriation
bill embracing distinct items, and the part or
parts approved become law and the item or items
disapproved are void unless repassed in the same
manner as the override of an executive veto, which
requires the approval of a majority of the members
elected to each house. The vetoed items are
specified in a message, but the enrolled bill is
not returned.

The proposed amendment would provide, in a substantially similar manner, for an item veto, but would specify that the return of the objections would be within seven calendar days of presentation, unless adjournment sine die prevents return, in which case the disapproved item would be void and not become law. When the message return is prevented by a recess, the message must be returned within two days of reassembling, otherwise, the item or items would become law. If a two-thirds majority of the whole number elected to that house vote for approval of the item or items, the message would be sent to the other house, which, by a two-thirds majority of the whole number elected to

1	that house, could approve the item. Items approved		
2	by both houses by such vote would become law, the		
3	Governor's veto notwithstanding.		
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5	A BILL		
6	TO BE ENTITLED		
7	AN ACT		
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9	Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of		
10	Alabama of 1901, adding a new section entitled "Bills		
11	Presented to the Governor"; repealing Sections 125 and 126 of		
12	the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, now appearing as Sections		
13	125 and 126 of the Official Recompilation of the Constitution		
14	of Alabama of 1901, as amended; granting the Governor power to		
15	exercise the veto of line items in a budget after adjournment		
16	of the Legislature; requiring a supermajority vote of the		
17	Legislature to override a Governor's veto; and revising the		
18	procedures regarding the presentation of a bill to the		
19	Governor.		
20	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:		
21	Section 1. The following amendment to the		
22	Constitution of Alabama of 1901, as amended, is proposed and		
23	shall become valid as a part thereof when approved by a		
24	majority of the qualified electors voting thereon and in		
25	accordance with Sections 284, 285, and 287 of the Constitution		
26	of Alabama of 1901, as amended:		

PROPOSED AMENDMENT

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2 Section 1. Repeal of Sections 125 and 126.

Sections 125 and 126 of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, now appearing as Sections 125 and 126 of the Official Recompilation of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, as amended, are repealed.

Section 2. Bills Presented to the Governor.

- (a) REQUIREMENT OF PRESENTMENT. Every bill passed by the Legislature, before it becomes law, shall be presented to the Governor unless otherwise provided by this constitution.
- (b) VETO. If the Legislature is in session, the bill shall become law if the Governor signs or fails to veto it within seven calendar days of presentation. If the Legislature adjourns sine die before presentation or during the seven-day period, the bill shall become law if the Governor signs it within 20 calendar days of presentation. When the Governor vetoes a bill, he or she, within seven calendar days of presentation, shall return it to the secretary or clerk of the house in which the bill originated, unless the Legislature, by adjournment sine die, shall prevent such return. The bill shall be reconsidered and, if two-thirds of the members elected to each house vote for the passage of the bill, it shall become law.
- (c) EXECUTIVE AMENDMENTS. The Governor, within seven calendar days after a bill has been presented to him or her, may return the bill to the house in which it originated, with recommendations for its amendment. If both houses approve the

amendment, the bill as amended shall become law. If either house refuses to approve the amendment, or fails to act thereon before adjournment sine die, then the bill shall again be sent to the Governor and acted on by him or her as if it were before him or her for the first time, but no further amendment to the bill can be recommended by the Governor.

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(d) ITEM VETO. The Governor shall have power to approve or disapprove any item or items of any bill making an appropriation of money and embracing distinct items, and the part or the parts of the bill approved shall be the law, and the item or items disapproved shall be void unless repassed as provided herein. The Governor, by message in writing to the house where the bill originated, shall state specifically the item or the items he or she disapproves, setting the same out in full in his or her message. In such case, the enrolled bill shall not be returned with the Governor's objection. The message stating the item or items he or she disapproves shall be returned with the Governor's objection within seven calendar days after the bill shall have been presented, unless the Legislature, by adjournment sine die, prevents the return, in which case the disapproved item or items shall be void and shall not become law. If the return is prevented by a recess during the session, the message must be returned within two days after the Legislature reassembles, otherwise the item or items shall become law. When the message is received, the house in which the bill originated shall enter the Governor's message and objections upon the journal and proceed to

reconsider each item separately. If a two-thirds majority of the whole number elected to that house vote for approval of the item or items, the Governor's message with the item or items approved by the originating house shall be sent to the other house, which by a two-thirds majority of the whole number elected to that house, may adopt and approve the item or items approved by the originating house. Any item or items so approved by both houses shall become law, the Governor's veto notwithstanding.

- (e) RECORDING THE VOTE. In all cases set forth above, the names of the members voting for and against the bill, amendment, or item veto shall be entered on the journal.
- (f) DEFINITION OF "BILL." As used in this amendment, "bill" includes every vote, order, or resolution to which concurrence of both houses may be necessary, except on questions of adjournment, the bringing on of elections by the two houses, the amending of the constitution, and resolutions of commendation and sympathy.

Section 2. An election upon the proposed amendment shall be held in accordance with Sections 284 and 285 of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, now appearing as Sections 284 and 285 of the Official Recompilation of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, as amended, and the election laws of this state.

Section 3. The appropriate election official shall assign a ballot number for the proposed constitutional amendment on the election ballot and shall set forth the

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following description of the substance or subject matter of
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        the proposed constitutional amendment:
                  "Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of
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        Alabama of 1901, repealing Sections 125 and 126; and
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        specifying procedures concerning the presentment of an adopted
        bill to the Governor; gubernatorial approval, vetoes, and
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        executive amendments; item vetoes; and recording of the vote.
                  "Proposed by Act ____."
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                  This description shall be followed by the following
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        language:
                  "Yes ( ) No ( )."
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