

LOUISIANA STATE LAW INSTITUTE

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February 15, 2023

Representative Clay Schexnayder Speaker of the House of Representatives P.O. Box 94062 Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804

Senator Patrick Page Cortez President of the Senate P.O. Box 94183 Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804

RE: HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 7 OF THE 2020 FIRST EXTRAORDINARY SESSION

Dear Mr. Speaker and Mr. President:

The Louisiana State Law Institute respectfully submits its report to the legislature relative to language in the Constitution of Louisiana.

Sincerely,

Guy Holdridge

Director

cc:

Representative Barry Ivey

email cc:

David R. Poynter Legislative Research Library

drplibrary@legis.la.gov

Secretary of State, Mr. R. Kyle Ardoin

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LOUISIANA STATE LAW INSTITUTE CONSTITUTIONAL LAWS COMMITTEE

REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE IN RESPONSE TO HCR NO. 7 OF THE 2020 FIRST EXTRAORDINARY SESSION

Relative to the language of the Constitution of Louisiana

Prepared for the Louisiana Legislature on

February 15, 2023

Baton Rouge, Louisiana

LOUISIANA STATE LAW INSTITUTE CONSTITUTIONAL LAWS COMMITTEE

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Charles S. Weems, III, Reporter Mallory C. Waller, Staff Attorney

2020 First Extraordinary Session

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 7

BY REPRESENTATIVE IVEY

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

To authorize and direct the Louisiana State Law Institute to study and make recommendations to the Legislature of Louisiana regarding language in the Constitution of Louisiana that is outdated or transitional in nature and which can be removed or updated without affecting the effect of the constitutional provisions.

WHEREAS, it has been more than forty-five years since the Constitution of Louisiana became effective at midnight on December 31, 1974, and during these years the document which constitutes the state's basic law has been amended some one hundred ninety-seven times; and

WHEREAS, the language of the Constitution of Louisiana has not been studied broadly since it became effective and the legislature recognizes the importance for legal scholars to review the language to determine if there are updates or modifications to the language that should be made without changing the meaning and effect of the law.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Legislature of Louisiana does hereby authorize and direct the Louisiana State Law Institute to study and make recommendations to the Legislature of Louisiana regarding language in the Constitution of Louisiana that is outdated or transitional in nature and which can be removed or updated without affecting the effect of the constitutional provisions.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Louisiana State Law Institute should further identify language in the constitution that is legally unnecessary, redundant, or obsolete; language that from an organizational or structural perspective should either be placed elsewhere in the constitution or should be reworded; and language that either from a best practice or comparative perspective is unusual or most commonly located in statute.

HCR NO. 7 ENROLLED

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Louisiana State Law Institute shall submit its findings and recommendations to each member of the legislature no later than February 1, 2022.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this Resolution be transmitted to the director of the Louisiana State Law Institute.

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

To: Representative Clay Schexnayder Speaker of the House P.O. Box 94062 Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804

> Senator Patrick Page Cortez President of the Senate P.O. Box 94183 Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804

REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE IN RESPONSE TO HCR NO. 7 OF THE 2020 FIRST EXTRAORDINARY SESSION

House Concurrent Resolution No. 7 of the 2020 First Extraordinary Session authorizes and directs the Louisiana State Law Institute to study and make recommendations regarding language in the Constitution that is outdated or transitional in nature and that can be removed or updated without affecting the meaning of the constitutional provisions. The resolution further asks the Law Institute to identify language in the Constitution that is legally unnecessary, redundant, or obsolete; that, from an organizational or structural perspective, should be relocated in or removed from the Constitution; and that, from a best practice or comparative perspective, is unusual or most commonly located in statute.

The Law Institute assigned this project to its Constitutional Laws Committee, which operates under the direction of Mr. Charles S. Weems, III as Reporter. In fulfillment of the resolution's first request, the Committee reviewed each article of Louisiana's Constitution to identify language that could be removed or updated without affecting the substance of the constitutional provisions. The Committee identified many technical changes that could potentially be made to conform to current legislative drafting practices or to eliminate transitional or time-sensitive provisions that are no longer applicable. Although the Law Institute notes the significant practical difficulties associated with enacting such amendments, the potential technical changes were considered and approved by the Council of the Law Institute as indicated throughout the attached appendix and are submitted to the Legislature for its consideration.

The Law Institute also considered the second of the resolution's requests – identifying language that is legally unnecessary or obsolete; that should be located elsewhere in or removed from the Constitution; and that, from a best practice or comparative perspective, is unusual or most commonly located in statute. Initial research was conducted comparing the length and basic components of Louisiana's Constitution with those of other states and of the United States. The Law Institute determined, however, that without a specific request from the Legislature to do so, it should not make recommendations concerning the wholesale removal or relocation of substantive provisions of Louisiana's Constitution. Doing so would be virtually impossible

without also making significant policy decisions that are generally reserved to the Legislature and voters or that would be undertaken by delegates at a constitutional convention. Any recommendations to this effect could also have significant political ramifications. The Law Institute further discussed several practical concerns with respect to the methodology of substantially amending, as opposed to wholly redrafting, Louisiana's Constitution. In light of these considerations, the Law Institute makes no recommendations in response to the resolution's second request at this time but stands ready to do so should it receive legislative direction to draft a structure for the content and/or adoption of a new Constitution.

APPENDIX: POSSIBLE TECHNICAL CHANGES PURSUANT TO HCR NO. 7 OF THE 2020 FIRST EXTRAORDINARY SESSION

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA OF 1974

PREAMBLE

We, the people of Louisiana, grateful to Almighty God for the civil, political, economic, and religious liberties we enjoy, and desiring to protect individual rights to life, liberty, and property; afford opportunity for the fullest development of the individual; assure equality of rights; promote the health, safety, education, and welfare of the people; maintain a representative and orderly government; ensure domestic tranquility; provide for the common defense; and secure the blessings of freedom and justice to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution.

ARTICLE I. DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

* * *

§4. Right to Property

Section 4.(A) Every person has the right to acquire, own, control, use, enjoy, protect, and dispose of private property. This right is subject to reasonable statutory restrictions and the reasonable exercise of the police power.

* * *

(G) Compensation paid for the taking of, or loss or damage to, property rights for the construction, enlargement, improvement, or modification of federal or non-federal nonfederal hurricane protection projects, including mitigation related thereto, shall not exceed the compensation required by the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America. However, this Paragraph shall not apply to compensation paid for a building or structure that was destroyed or damaged by an event for which a presidential declaration of major disaster or emergency was issued, if the taking occurs within three years of such event. The legislature by law may provide procedures and definitions for the provisions of this Paragraph.

* * *

§13. Rights of the Accused

Section 13. When any person has been arrested or detained in connection with the investigation or commission of any offense, he shall be advised fully of the reason for his arrest or detention, his right to remain silent, his right against self-incrimination self-incrimination, his right to the assistance of counsel and, if indigent, his right to court appointed counsel. In a criminal prosecution, an accused shall be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation against him. At each stage of the proceedings, every person is entitled to assistance of counsel of his choice, or

appointed by the court if he is indigent and charged with an offense punishable by imprisonment. The legislature shall provide for a uniform system for securing and compensating qualified counsel for indigents.

* *

§16. Right to a Fair Trial

Section 16. Every person charged with a crime is presumed innocent until proven guilty and is entitled to a speedy, public, and impartial trial in the parish where the offense or an element of the offense occurred, unless venue is changed in accordance with law. No person shall be compelled to give evidence against himself. An accused is entitled to confront and cross-examine the witnesses against him, to compel the attendance of witnesses, to present a defense, and to testify in his own behalf. However, nothing in this Section or any other section of this constitution Constitution shall prohibit the legislature from enacting a law to require a trial court to instruct a jury in a criminal trial that the governor is empowered to grant a reprieve, pardon, or commutation of sentence following conviction of a crime, that the governor in exercising such authority may commute or modify a sentence of life imprisonment without benefit of parole to a lesser sentence which includes the possibility of parole, may commute a sentence of death to a lesser sentence of life imprisonment without benefit of parole, or may allow the release of an offender either by reducing a life imprisonment or death sentence to the time already served by the offender or by granting the offender a pardon.

§17. Jury Trial in Criminal Cases; Joinder of Felonies; Mode of Trial

Section 17.(A) Jury Trial in Criminal Cases. A criminal case in which the punishment may be capital shall be tried before a jury of twelve persons, all of whom must concur to render a verdict. A case for an offense committed prior to January 1, 2019, in which the punishment is necessarily confinement at hard labor shall be tried before a jury of twelve persons, ten of whom must concur to render a verdict. A case for an offense committed on or after January 1, 2019, in which the punishment is necessarily confinement at hard labor shall be tried before a jury of twelve persons, all of whom must concur to render a verdict. A case in which the punishment may be confinement at hard labor or confinement without hard labor for more than six months shall be tried before a jury of six persons, all of whom must concur to render a verdict. The accused shall have a right to full voir dire examination of prospective jurors and to challenge jurors peremptorily. The number of challenges shall be fixed by law. Except in capital cases, a defendant may knowingly and intelligently waive his right to a trial by jury but no later than forty-five days prior to the trial date and the waiver shall be irrevocable.

 (B) Joinder of Felonies; Mode of Trial. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, offenses in which punishment is necessarily confinement at hard labor may be charged in the same indictment or information with offenses in which the punishment may be confinement at hard labor; provided, however, that the joined offenses are of the same or similar character or are based on the same act or transaction or on two or more acts or transactions connected together or constituting parts of a common scheme or plan; and provided further, that cases so joined shall be tried by a jury composed of twelve jurors, ten of whom must concur to render a verdict.

1 Note to the Legislature 2 3 An amendment to Paragraph (A) of this Section was adopted in 2018 to require unanimous jury verdicts for felony offenses committed on or after January 1, 2019. Consider whether similar 4 5 amendments are necessary with respect to the highlighted language in Paragraph (B). 6 7 8 9 §20.1. Abortion 10 11 Section 20.1. To protect human life, nothing in this constitution Constitution shall be construed to secure or protect a right to abortion or require the funding of abortion. 12 13 14 15 16 §24. Unenumerated Rights 17 18 Section 24. The enumeration in this constitution Constitution of certain rights shall not deny or disparage other rights retained by the individual citizens of the state. 19 20 21 §25. Rights of a Victim 22 23 Section 25.(A) Any person who is a victim of crime shall be treated with fairness, dignity, 24 and respect, and shall be informed of the rights accorded under this Section. As defined by law, a victim of crime shall have the right to reasonable notice and to be present and heard during all 25 critical stages of preconviction and postconviction proceedings; the right to be informed upon the 26 27 release from custody or the escape of the accused or the offender; the right to confer with the 28 prosecution prior to final disposition of the case; the right to refuse to be interviewed by the accused or a representative of the accused; the right to review and comment upon the presentence 29 30 report prior to imposition of sentence; the right to seek restitution; and the right to a reasonably prompt conclusion of the case. The legislature shall enact laws to implement this Section. The 31 evidentiary and procedural laws of this state shall be interpreted in a manner consistent with this 32 33 Section. 34 35 (B) Nothing in this Section shall be construed to inure to the benefit of an accused or to 36 confer upon any person the right to appeal or seek supervisory review of any judicial decision made in a criminal proceeding. Nothing in this Section shall be the basis for an award of costs or 37 attorney fees, for the appointment of counsel for a victim, or for any cause of action for 38

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in this Section shall be provided by law.

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compensation or damages against the state of Louisiana, a political subdivision, a public agency,

or a court, or any officer, employee, or agent thereof. Remedies to enforce the rights enumerated

§27. Freedom to Hunt, Fish, and Trap

Section 27. The freedom to hunt, fish, and trap wildlife, including all aquatic life, traditionally taken by hunters, trappers, and anglers, is a valued natural heritage that shall be forever preserved for the people. Hunting, fishing, and trapping shall be managed by law and regulation consistent with Article IX, Section 1 of this the Constitution of Louisiana to protect, conserve, and replenish the natural resources of the state. The provisions of this Section shall not alter the burden of proof requirements otherwise established by law for any challenge to a law or regulation pertaining to hunting, fishing, or trapping the wildlife of the state, including all aquatic life. Nothing contained herein in this Section shall be construed to authorize the use of private property to hunt, fish, or trap without the consent of the owner of the property.

1	ARTICLE II. DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS
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3	* * *
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5	§2. Limitations on Each Branch
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7	Section 2. Except as otherwise provided by this constitution Constitution, no one of these
8	branches, nor any person holding office in one of them, shall exercise power belonging to either
9	of the others.

1	ARTICLE III. LEGISLATIVE BRANCH
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4	\$2 Cossions
5	§2. Sessions
6	G-4:2 (A) A1 G: (1) The 1:-1-41-11411-:1
7	Section 2.(A) Annual Session. (1) The legislature shall meet annually in regular session for
8 9	a limited number of legislative days in the state capital. A legislative day is a calendar day on which either house is in session.
10	which either house is in session.
11	* * *
12	
13	(3)(a) All regular sessions convening in even-numbered years shall be general in nature
14	and shall convene at noon on the second Monday in March. The legislature shall meet in such a
15	session for not more than sixty legislative days during a period of eighty-five calendar days. No
16	such session shall continue beyond six o'clock in the evening of the eighty-fifth calendar day after
17	convening. No new matter intended to have the effect of law shall be introduced or received by
18	either house after six o'clock in the evening of the twenty-third calendar day. No matter intended
19	to have the effect of law, except a measure proposing a suspension of law, shall be considered on
20	third reading and final passage in either house after six o'clock in the evening of the fifty-seventh
21	legislative day or the eighty-second calendar day, whichever occurs first, except by a favorable
22	record vote of two-thirds of the elected members of each house.
23	
24	(b) No measure levying or authorizing a new tax by the state or by any statewide political
25	subdivision whose boundaries are coterminous with the state; increasing an existing tax by the
26	state or by any statewide political subdivision whose boundaries are coterminous with the state; or
27	legislating with regard to tax exemptions, exclusions, deductions, or credits, shall be introduced or
28	enacted during a regular session held in an even-numbered year.
29	* * *
30	r r
31	(D) Opposite tional Session. The levisleture shall meet in an enconinctional session in the
32 33	(D) Organizational Session. The legislature shall meet in an organizational session in the state <u>capital</u> to be convened at ten o'clock in the morning on the day the members are
34	required to take office. No such session shall exceed three legislative days. The session shall be
35	for the primary purpose of judging the qualifications and elections of the members, taking the oath
36	of office, organizing the two houses, and selecting officers. No matter intended to have the effect
37	of law shall be introduced at an organizational session.
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39	* * *
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41	§4. Qualifications; Residence and Domicile Requirements; Term; Election Limitations;
42	Vacancies; Temporary Successors; Salary
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44	Section 4.(A) Age; Residence; Domicile. An elector who at the time of qualification as a

candidate has attained the age of eighteen years, resided in the state for the preceding two years,

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and been actually domiciled for the preceding year in the legislative district from which he seeks election is eligible for membership in the legislature.

* * *

(E) Election Limitation. No person who has been elected to serve as a member of the Senate for more than two and one-half terms in three consecutive terms, that service being during a term of office that began on or after January 8, 1996, shall be elected to the Senate for the succeeding term. No person who has been elected to serve as a member of the House of Representatives for more than two and one-half terms in three consecutive terms, that service being during a term of office that began on or after January 8, 1996, shall be elected to the House of Representatives for the succeeding term.

* * *

§7. Judging Qualifications and Elections; Procedural Rules; Discipline; Expulsion; Subpoenas; Contempt; Officers

Section 7.(A) Judging Qualifications and Elections; Procedural Rules; Discipline; Expulsion. Each house shall be the judge of the qualifications and elections of its members; shall determine its rules of procedure, not inconsistent with the provisions of this constitution Constitution; may punish its members for disorderly conduct or contempt; and may expel a member with concurrence of two-thirds of its elected members. Expulsion creates a vacancy in the office.

* * *

§11. Legislative Auditor

Section 11. There shall be a legislative auditor responsible solely to the legislature. He The legislative auditor shall serve as a fiscal advisor to it and shall perform the duties and functions provided by law related to auditing fiscal records of the state, its agencies, and political subdivisions. He The legislative auditor shall be elected by the concurrence of a majority of the elected members of each house and may be removed by the concurrence of two-thirds of the elected members of each house.

§12. Prohibited Local and Special Laws

Section 12.(A) Prohibitions. Except as otherwise provided in this constitution Constitution, the legislature shall not pass a local or special law:

* * *

§16. Appropriations

Section 16.(A) Specific Appropriation for One Year. Except as otherwise provided by this constitution Constitution, no money shall be withdrawn from the state treasury except through specific appropriation, and no appropriation shall be made under the heading of contingencies or for longer than one year.

§20. Suspension of Laws

Section 20. Only the legislature may suspend a law, and then only by the same vote and, except for gubernatorial veto and time limitations for introduction, according to the same procedures and formalities required for enactment of that law. After the effective date of this constitution, every Every resolution suspending a law shall fix the period of suspension, which shall not extend beyond the sixtieth day after final adjournment of the next regular session.

ARTICLE IV. EXECUTIVE BRANCH §1. Composition; Number of Departments; Reorganization Section 1.(A) Composition. The executive branch shall consist of the governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, attorney general, treasurer, commissioner of agriculture, commissioner of insurance, superintendent of education, commissioner of elections¹, and all other executive offices, agencies, and instrumentalities of the state.

(B) Number of Departments. Except for the offices of governor and lieutenant governor, all offices, agencies, and other instrumentalities of the executive branch and their functions, powers, duties, and responsibilities shall be allocated according to function within not more than twenty departments. The powers, functions, and duties allocated by this constitution Constitution to any executive office or commission shall not be affected or diminished by the allocation

provided herein in this Paragraph except as authorized by Section 20 of this Article.

(C) Reorganization. Reallocation of the functions, powers, and duties of all departments, offices, agencies, and other instrumentalities of the executive branch, except those functions, powers, duties, and responsibilities allocated by this constitution Constitution, shall be as provided by law.

¹NOTE: Acts 2001, No. 451, provided, effective January 12, 2004, for the appointment in lieu of election of the commissioner of elections and for the merger and consolidation of the Department of Elections and Registration with the Department of State pursuant to Art. IV, §20 of the constitution.

Note to the Legislature

The above note concerning the appointment in lieu of election of the commissioner of elections appears on the legislative website but does not mention the superintendent of education, who is also appointed rather than elected pursuant to R.S. 17:21.

* * *

§3. Election; Term

 Section 3.(A) Election. Except as provided in Section 20 of this Article, the governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, attorney general, treasurer, commissioner of agriculture, commissioner of insurance, superintendent of education, and commissioner of elections each shall be elected for a term of four years by the electors of the state at the time and place of voting for members of the legislature. The term of each such official shall begin at noon on the second Monday in January next following the election.

(B) Limitation on Governor. A person who has served as governor for more than one and one-half terms in two consecutive terms shall not be elected governor for the succeeding term.

1	(C) Additional Limitation. Except as provided by this constitution Constitution, no
2	official shall be elected statewide.
3	official shall be elected state wide.
4	(D) Notwithstanding any other provision of this constitution or of law to the contrary,
5	statewide elected officials and members of the legislature elected in 1987 shall hold office from
6	and after the second Monday in March, 1988. These statewide elected officials and any successor
7	elected to the unexpired term of any of them shall serve for terms which shall expire at noon on
8	January 13, 1992. These members of the legislature and any successor elected to the unexpired
9	term of any of them shall serve for terms which shall expire at ten o'clock a.m. on January 13,
10	1992. Thereafter, statewide Statewide elected officials and members of the legislature shall be
11	elected for terms of four years. For purposes of retirement, the statewide elected officials and
12	members of the legislature elected in 1987 shall be deemed to be elected for a four-year term.
13	
14	¹ NOTE: Acts 2001, No. 451, provided, effective January 12, 2004, for the appointment in
15	lieu of election of the commissioner of elections and for the merger and consolidation of the
16	Department of Elections and Registration with the Department of State pursuant to Art.
17	IV, §20 of the constitution.
18 19	Note to the Legislature
20	Note to the Legistature
21	The above note concerning the appointment in lieu of election of the commissioner of
22	elections appears on the legislative website but does not mention the superintendent of education,
23	who is also appointed rather than elected pursuant to R.S. 17:21.
24	The is also appointed rainer man elected pursuant to 163, 17, 21.
25	§4. Compensation
26	
27	Section 4. Except as otherwise provided by this constitution Constitution, the
28	compensation of each statewide elected official shall be provided by law. An increase in the salary
29	of a statewide elected official shall not become effective until the commencement of the
30	subsequent term for that office following the adoption or enactment of the increase.
31	
32	§5. Governor; Powers and Duties
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34	Section 5.(A) Executive Authority. The governor shall be the chief executive officer of
35	the state. He The governor shall faithfully support the constitution and laws of the state and of the
36	United States and shall see that the laws are faithfully executed.
37 38	* * *
39	
40	(D) Operating and Capital Budget. The governor shall submit to the legislature an
41	operating budget and a capital budget, as provided by Article VII, Section 11 of this constitution
42	Constitution.
43	

(G) Item Veto.

(1) Except as otherwise provided by this <u>constitution</u> <u>Constitution</u>, the governor may veto any line item in an appropriation bill. Any item vetoed shall be void unless the veto is overridden as prescribed for the passage of a bill over a veto.

- (2) The governor shall veto line items or use means provided in the bill so that total appropriations for the year shall not exceed anticipated revenues for that year.
 - (H) Appointments.
- (1) The governor shall appoint, subject to confirmation by the Senate, the head of each department in the executive branch whose election or appointment is not provided by this constitution Constitution and the members of each board and commission in the executive branch whose election or appointment is not provided by this constitution Constitution or by law.
 - * * *
- (I) Removal Power. The governor may remove from office a person he appoints, except a person appointed for a term fixed by this constitution Constitution or by law.
- (J) Commander-in-Chief. The governor shall be commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the state, except when they are called into service of the federal government. He The governor may call out these forces to preserve law and order, to suppress insurrection, to repel invasion, or in other times of emergency.
- (K) Other Powers and Duties. The governor shall have other powers and perform other duties authorized by this constitution Constitution or provided by law.

§6. Lieutenant Governor; Powers and Duties

Section 6. The lieutenant governor shall serve ex officio as a member of each committee, board, and commission on which the governor serves. He-The lieutenant governor shall exercise the powers delegated to him by the governor and shall have other powers and perform other duties in the executive branch authorized by this constitution Constitution or provided by law.

§7. Secretary of State; Powers and Duties

Section 7. There shall be a Department of State. The secretary of state shall head the department and shall be the chief election officer of the state. He The secretary of state shall prepare and certify the ballots for all elections, promulgate all election returns, and administer the election laws, except those relating to voter registration and custody of voting machines. He The secretary of state shall administer the state corporation and trademark laws; serve as keeper of the Great Seal of the State of Louisiana and attest therewith all official laws, documents, proclamations, and commissions; administer and preserve the official archives of the state; promulgate and publish all laws enacted by the legislature and retain the originals thereof; and countersign and keep an official registry of all commissions. He The secretary of state may

administer oaths, and shall have other powers and perform other duties authorized by this eonstitution Constitution or provided by law.

§8. Attorney General; Powers and Duties

Section 8. (A) There shall be a Department of Justice, headed by the attorney general, who shall be the chief legal officer of the state. The attorney general shall be elected for a term of four years at the state general election. The assistant attorneys general shall be appointed by the attorney general to serve at his pleasure.

(B) As necessary for the assertion or protection of any right or interest of the state, the attorney general shall have authority (1) to institute, prosecute, or intervene in any civil action or proceeding; (2) upon the written request of a district attorney, to advise and assist in the prosecution of any criminal case; and (3) for cause, when authorized by the court which would have original jurisdiction and subject to judicial review, (a) to institute, prosecute, or intervene in any criminal action or proceeding, or (b) to supersede any attorney representing the state in any civil or criminal action.

(C) The attorney general shall exercise other powers and perform other duties authorized by this constitution Constitution or by law.

§9. Treasurer; Powers and Duties

 Section 9. There shall be a Department of the Treasury. The treasurer shall head the department and shall be responsible for the custody, investment, and disbursement of the public funds of the state, except as otherwise provided by this constitution Constitution. He The treasurer shall report annually to the governor and to the legislature at least one month before each regular session on the financial condition of the state, and shall have other powers and perform other duties authorized by this constitution Constitution or provided by law.

§10. Commissioner of Agriculture; Powers and Duties

Section 10. There shall be a Department of Agriculture. The commissioner of agriculture shall head the department and shall exercise all functions of the state relating to the promotion, protection, and advancement of agriculture, except research and educational functions expressly allocated by this constitution Constitution or by law to other state agencies. The department shall exercise such functions and the commissioner shall have other powers and perform other duties authorized by this constitution Constitution or provided by law.

§11. Commissioner of Insurance; Powers and Duties

Section 11. There shall be a Department of Insurance, headed by the commissioner of insurance. The department shall exercise such functions and the commissioner shall have powers and perform duties authorized by this constitution Constitution or provided by law.

§12. Commissioner of Elections; Powers and Duties

Section 12. There shall be a Department of Elections and Registration. The commissioner of elections shall head the department and shall administer the laws relating to custody of voting machines and voter registration. He shall have other powers and perform other duties authorized by this constitution or provided by law.

NOTE: Acts 2001, No. 451, provided, effective January 12, 2004, for the appointment in lieu of election of the commissioner of elections and for the merger and consolidation of the Department of Elections and Registration with the Department of State pursuant to Art. IV, §20 of the constitution.

13 * *

§20. Appointment of Officials; Merger, Consolidation of Offices and Departments

Section 20. After the first election of state officials following the effective date of this constitution, the The legislature may provide, by law enacted by two-thirds of the elected members of each house, for appointment, in lieu of election, of the commissioner of agriculture, the commissioner of insurance, the superintendent of education, the commissioner of elections¹, or any of them. In that event, the legislature shall prescribe qualifications and method of appointment and by similar vote, may provide by law for the merger or consolidation of any such office, its department, and functions with any other office or department in the executive branch. No action of the legislature pursuant hereto shall reduce the term or compensation of any incumbent elected official. By law enacted by two-thirds of the elected members of each house, the legislature may reestablish any such office as elective and, in that event, shall prescribe qualifications.

 ¹NOTE: Acts 2001, No. 451, provided, effective January 12, 2004, for the appointment in lieu of election of the commissioner of elections and for the merger and consolidation of the Department of Elections and Registration with the Department of State pursuant to Art. IV, §20 of the constitution.

Note to the Legislature

The above note concerning the appointment in lieu of election of the commissioner of elections appears on the legislative website but does not mention the superintendent of education, who is also appointed rather than elected pursuant to R.S. 17:21.

§21. Public Service Commission

Section 21.(A)(1) Composition; Term; Domicile. There shall be a Public Service Commission in the executive branch. It shall consist of five members, who shall be elected for overlapping terms of six years at the time fixed for congressional elections from single member districts established by law. The commission annually shall elect one member as chairman. It shall be domiciled at the state capital, but may meet, conduct investigations, and render orders elsewhere in this state.

 (2) No person who has served as a member of the commission for more than two and one-half terms in three consecutive terms shall be elected to the commission for the succeeding term. This Subparagraph shall not apply to any person elected to the commission prior to the effective date of this Subparagraph, except that it shall apply to any term of service of any such person that begins after such date.

* * *

(C) Limitation. The commission shall have no power to regulate any common carrier or public utility owned, operated, or regulated on the effective date of this eonstitution Constitution by the governing authority of one or more political subdivisions, except by the approval of a majority of the electors voting in an election held for that purpose; however, a political subdivision may reinvest itself with such regulatory power in the manner in which it was surrendered. This Paragraph shall not apply to safety regulations pertaining to the operation of such utilities.

* * *

(E) Appeals. Appeal may be taken in the manner provided by law by any aggrieved party or intervenor to the district court of the domicile of the commission. A right of direct appeal from any judgment of the district court shall be allowed to the supreme court. These rights of appeal shall extend to any action by the commission, including but not limited to action taken by the commission or by a public utility under the provisions of Subparagraph (3) of Paragraph (D) (D)(3) of this Section.

* * *

§22. Term Limits; Certain Boards and Commissions

(A) A person who has served as a member of any one or more of the following boards or commissions for more than two and one-half terms in three consecutive terms combined shall not serve as a member of any of the following boards or commissions for a period of at least two years after the completion of such consecutive terms of service:

* * *

(B) This Section shall not apply to any person who is serving on any such board or commission on the effective date of this Section, except that it shall apply to any term of service of any such person that begins after such date.

ARTICLE V. JUDICIAL BRANCH

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§4. Supreme Court; Districts

Section 4. The state shall be divided into at least six supreme court districts, and at least one judge shall be elected from each. The districts and the number of judges assigned to each on the effective date of this eonstitution Constitution are retained, subject to change by law enacted by two-thirds of the elected members of each house of the legislature.

§5. Supreme Court; Jurisdiction; Rule-Making Power; Assignment of Judges

Section 5.(A) Supervisory Jurisdiction; Rule-Making Power; Assignment of Judges. The supreme court has general supervisory jurisdiction over all other courts. It may establish procedural and administrative rules not in conflict with law and may assign a sitting or retired judge to any court. The supreme court shall have sole authority to provide by rule for appointments of attorneys as temporary or ad hoc judges of city, municipal, traffic, parish, juvenile, or family courts.

(B) Original Jurisdiction. The supreme court has exclusive original jurisdiction of disciplinary proceedings against a member of the bar.

(C) Scope of Review. Except as otherwise provided by this constitution Constitution, the jurisdiction of the supreme court in civil cases extends to both law and facts. In criminal matters, its appellate jurisdiction extends only to questions of law.

(D) Appellate Jurisdiction. In addition to other appeals provided by this constitution Constitution, a case shall be appealable to the supreme court if (1) a law or ordinance has been declared unconstitutional or (2) the defendant has been convicted of a capital offense and a penalty of death actually has been imposed.

(E) Additional Jurisdiction until July 1, 1982. In addition to the provisions of Section 5(D) and notwithstanding the provisions of Section 5(D), or Sections 10(A)(3) and 10(C), the supreme court shall have exclusive appellate jurisdiction to decide criminal appeals where the defendant has been convicted of a felony or a fine exceeding five hundred dollars or imprisonment exceeding six months actually has been imposed, but only when an order of appeal has been entered prior to July 1, 1982 and shall have exclusive supervisory jurisdiction of all criminal writ applications filed prior to July 1, 1982 and of all criminal writ applications relating to convictions and sentences imposed prior to July 1, 1982.

 (F) Appellate Jurisdiction; Civil Cases; Extent. Subject to the provisions in Paragraph (C) of this Section, the supreme court has appellate jurisdiction over all issues involved in a civil action properly before it.

§6. Supreme Court; Chief Justice

Section 6. The judge oldest in point of service on the supreme court shall be chief justice. He The chief justice is the chief administrative officer of the judicial system of the state, subject to rules adopted by the court.

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§9. Courts of Appeal; Circuits and Districts

Section 9. Each circuit shall be divided into at least three districts, and at least one judge shall be elected from each. The circuits and districts and the number of judges as elected in each circuit on the effective date of this constitution Constitution are retained, subject to change by law enacted by two-thirds of the elected members of each house of the legislature.

§10. Courts of Appeal; Jurisdiction

Section 10.(A) Jurisdiction. Except as otherwise provided by this constitution Constitution, a court of appeal has appellate jurisdiction of (1) all civil matters, including direct review of administrative agency determinations in worker's compensation matters as heretofore or hereafter provided by law, (2) all matters appealed from family and juvenile courts, and (3) all criminal cases triable by a jury, except as provided in Section 5(D)(2) Section 5, Paragraph (D)(2) of this Article. It has supervisory jurisdiction over cases which arise within its circuit.

(B) Scope of Review. Except as limited to questions of law by this constitution Constitution, or as provided by law in the review of administrative agency determinations, appellate jurisdiction of a court of appeal extends to law and facts. In the review of an administrative agency determination in a worker's compensation matter, a court of appeal may render judgment as provided by law, or, in the interest of justice, remand the matter to the administrative agency for further proceedings. In criminal cases its appellate jurisdiction extends only to questions of law.

(C) Other Criminal Matters. In all criminal cases not provided for in Paragraph (D)(2) or Paragraph (E) of Section 5 Section 5(D)(2) or (E) of this Article or Paragraph (A)(3) of this Section, a defendant has a right of appeal or review, as provided by law.

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§15. Courts; Retention; Jurisdiction; Judicial District Changes; Terms

Section 15.(A) Court Retention; Trial Courts of Limited Jurisdiction. The district, family, juvenile, parish, city, and magistrate courts existing on the effective date of this eonstitution Constitution are retained. Subject to the limitations in Sections 16 and 21 of this Article, the legislature by law may abolish or merge trial courts of limited or specialized jurisdiction. The legislature by law may establish trial courts of limited jurisdiction with parishwide territorial jurisdiction and subject matter jurisdiction which shall be uniform throughout the state. Effective

January 1, 2007, the legislature by law may establish new judgeships for district courts and establish the new divisions with limited or specialized jurisdiction within the territorial jurisdiction of the district court and subject matter jurisdiction over family or juvenile matters as provided by law. The office of city marshal is continued until the city court he serves is abolished.

(B) Judicial Districts. The judicial districts existing on the effective date of this eonstitution Constitution are retained. Subject to the limitations in Section 21 of this Article, the legislature by law may establish, divide, or merge judicial districts with approval in a referendum in each district and parish affected.

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§16. District Courts; Jurisdiction

 Section 16.(A) Original Jurisdiction. (1) Except as otherwise authorized by this constitution Constitution or except as heretofore or hereafter provided by law for administrative agency determinations in worker's compensation matters, a district court shall have original jurisdiction of all civil and criminal matters.

(2) It shall have exclusive original jurisdiction of felony cases and of cases involving title to immovable property, except as provided in <u>Subparagraph</u> (3) below of this <u>Paragraph</u>; the right to office or other public position; civil or political right; probate and succession matters; except for administrative agency determination provided for in <u>Subparagraph</u> (1) above of this <u>Paragraph</u>, the state, a political corporation, or political subdivisions, or a succession, as a defendant; and the appointment of receivers or liquidators for corporations or partnerships.

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§19. Special Juvenile Procedures

Section 19. The determination of guilt or innocence, the detention, and the custody of a person who is alleged to have committed a crime prior to his seventeenth birthday shall be pursuant to special juvenile procedures which shall be provided by law. However, the legislature may (1) by a two-thirds vote of the elected members of each house provide that special juvenile procedures shall not apply to juveniles arrested for having committed first or second degree murder, manslaughter, aggravated rape, armed robbery, aggravated burglary, aggravated kidnapping, attempted first degree murder, attempted second degree murder, forcible rape, simple rape, second degree kidnapping, a second or subsequent aggravated battery, a second or subsequent aggravated burglary, a second or subsequent offense of burglary of an inhabited dwelling, or a second or subsequent felony-grade violation of Part X or X-B of Chapter 4 of Title 40 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, involving the manufacture, distribution, or possession with intent to distribute controlled dangerous substances, and (2) by two-thirds vote of the elected members of each house lower the maximum ages of persons to whom juvenile procedures shall apply, and (3) by two-thirds vote of the elected members of each house establish a procedure by which the court of original jurisdiction may waive special juvenile procedures in order that adult procedures shall apply in individual cases. The legislature, by a majority of the elected members of each house,

shall make special provisions for detention and custody of juveniles who are subject to the jurisdiction of the district court pending determination of guilt or innocence. Note to the Legislature Louisiana's Raise the Age Act was adopted in 2016 to include seventeen-year-olds in the juvenile justice system. Consider whether the highlighted language in this Section should be changed to "eighteenth." §20. Mayors' Courts; Justice of the Peace Courts Section 20. Mayors' courts and justice of the peace courts existing on the effective date of this constitution Constitution are continued, subject to change by law. §22. Judges; Election; Vacancy Section 22.(A) Election. Except as otherwise provided in this Section, all judges shall be elected. Election shall be at the regular congressional election. (C) End of Term. A judge serving on the effective date of this constitution shall serve through December thirty first of the last year of his term or, if the last year of his term is not in the year of a regular congressional election, then through December thirty-first of the following year. The election for the next term shall be held in the year in which the term expires, as provided above. §23. Judges; Retirement Section 23.(A) Retirement System. Within two years after the effective date of this constitution, the The legislature shall provide for a retirement system for judges which shall apply to a judge taking office after the effective date of the law enacting the system and in which a judge in office at that time may elect to become a member, with credit for all prior years of judicial service and without contribution therefor. The retirement benefits and judicial service rights of a judge in office or retired on the effective date of this constitution Constitution shall not be diminished, nor shall the benefits to which a surviving spouse is entitled be reduced.

§24. Judges; Qualifications

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Section 24.(A) A judge of the supreme court, a court of appeal, district court, family court, parish court, or court having solely juvenile jurisdiction shall have been domiciled in the respective

district, circuit, or parish for one year preceding election and shall have been admitted to the practice of law in the state for at least the number of years specified as follows: (B) He The judge shall not practice law. §25. Judiciary Commission Section 25.(A) Composition. The judiciary commission shall consist of (1) one One court of appeal judge and two district court judges selected by the supreme court: (2) two Two attorneys admitted to the practice of law for at least ten years and one attorney admitted to the practice of law for at least three years but not more than ten years, selected by the Conference of Court of Appeal Judges or its successor. They shall not be judges, active or retired, or public officials, other than notaries public; and (3) three Three citizens, not lawyers, judges active or retired, or public officials, selected by the Louisiana District Judges' Association or its successor. §26. District Attorneys Section 26.(A) Election; Qualifications; Assistants. In each judicial district a district attorney shall be elected for a term of six years. He The district attorney shall have been admitted to the practice of law in the state for at least five years prior to his election and shall have resided in the district for the two years preceding election. A district attorney may select assistants as authorized by law, and other personnel. (B) Powers. Except as otherwise provided by this constitution Constitution, a district attorney, or his designated assistant, shall have charge of every criminal prosecution by the state in his district, be the representative of the state before the grand jury in his district, and be the legal advisor to the grand jury. He The district attorney shall perform other duties provided by law. (C) Prohibition. No district attorney or assistant district attorney shall appear, plead, or in any way defend or assist in defending any criminal prosecution or charge. A violation of this Paragraph shall be cause for removal. §27. Sheriffs Section 27.(A) In each parish, a sheriff shall be elected for a term of four years. He The sheriff shall be the chief law enforcement officer in the parish, except as otherwise provided by this constitution Constitution, and shall execute court orders and process. He The sheriff shall be

the collector of state and parish ad valorem taxes and such other taxes and license fees as provided by law.

(B) This Section shall not apply to Orleans Parish.

§28. Clerks of Court

Section 28.(A) Powers and Duties; Deputies. In each parish, a clerk of the district court shall be elected for a term of four years. He The clerk shall be ex officio notary public and parish recorder of conveyances, mortgages, and other acts and shall have other duties and powers provided by law. The clerk may appoint deputies with duties and powers provided by law and, with the approval of the district judges, he the clerk may appoint minute clerks with duties and powers provided by law.

(B) Office Hours. The legislature shall establish uniform statewide office hours for clerks of the district courts.

§29. Coroners

Section 29. In each parish, a coroner shall be elected for a term of four years. He <u>The coroner</u> shall be a licensed physician and possess the other qualifications and perform the duties provided by law. The requirement that he <u>the coroner</u> be a licensed physician shall be inapplicable in any parish in which no licensed physician will accept the office.

§30. Vacancies

 Section 30. When a vacancy occurs in the following offices, the duties of the office, until it is filled by election as provided by law, shall be assumed by the <u>following</u> persons herein designated: (1) sheriff, by the chief criminal deputy; (2) district attorney, by the first assistant; (3) clerk of a district court, by the chief deputy; (4) coroner, by the chief deputy. If there is no such person to assume the duties when the vacancy occurs, the governing authority or authorities of the parish or parishes concerned shall appoint a qualified person to assume the duties of the office until filled by election.

* * *

§32. Orleans Parish Courts, Officials

 Section 32. Except for provisions relating to terms of office as provided elsewhere in this Article, and notwithstanding any other contrary provision of this constitution Constitution, the following courts and officers in Orleans Parish are continued, subject to change by law; the civil and criminal district courts; the city, municipal, traffic, and juvenile courts; the clerks of the civil and criminal district courts; the civil and criminal sheriffs; the constables and the clerks of the first and second city courts; the register of conveyances; and the recorder of mortgages.

§33. Jurors

Section 33.(A) Qualifications. A citizen of the state who has reached the age of majority is eligible to serve as a juror within the parish in which he is domiciled. The legislature may provide additional qualifications.

(B) Exemptions. Persons who are seventy years of age or older shall be exempt from jury service and may decline to serve as jurors, but may elect to serve as jurors if they meet the other qualifications for service as jurors. The supreme court shall provide by rule for other grounds for the exemption of jurors.

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1 2	ARTICLE VI. LOCAL GOVERNMENT PART I. GENERAL PROVISIONS
3 4	§1. Parishes
5 6 7	Section 1.(A) Parishes and Boundaries Ratified. Parishes and their boundaries as established on the effective date of this constitution Constitution are recognized and ratified.
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11 12	§2. Municipalities
13	Section 2. The legislature shall provide by general law for the incorporation, consolidation,
14	merger, and government of municipalities. No local or special law shall create a municipal
15	corporation or amend, modify, or repeal a municipal charter. However, a special legislative charter
16	existing on the effective date of this constitution Constitution may be amended, modified, or
17	repealed by local or special law.
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21	§4. Existing Home Rule Charters and Plans of Government
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23	Section 4. Every home rule charter or plan of government existing or adopted when this
24	constitution Constitution is adopted shall remain in effect and may be amended, modified, or
25	repealed as provided therein. Except as inconsistent with this constitution Constitution, each local
26	governmental subdivision which that has adopted such a home rule charter or plan of government
27	shall retain the powers, functions, and duties in effect when this constitution Constitution is
28	adopted. If its charter permits, each of them also shall have the right to powers and functions
29	granted to other local governmental subdivisions.
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31	§5. Home Rule Charter
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33	Section 5.(A) Authority to Adopt; Commission. Subject to and not inconsistent with this
34	constitution Constitution, any local governmental subdivision may draft, adopt, or amend a home
35	rule charter in accordance with this Section. The governing authority of a local governmental
36	subdivision may appoint a commission to prepare and propose a charter or an alternate charter, or
37	it may call an election to elect such a commission.
38	* * *
39	* *
40	(E) Standard and Ousseinstian Powers Exections A home and shower adopted and on
41	(E) Structure and Organization; Powers; Functions. A home rule charter adopted under
42	this Section shall provide the structure and organization, powers, and functions of the governmental subdivision, which may include the exercise of any power and
43 44	of the local governmental subdivision, which may include the exercise of any power and performance of any function necessary, requisite, or proper for the management of its affairs, not
44 45	denied by general law or inconsistent with this constitution Constitution.
43	defined by general law of inconsistent with this constitution Constitution.

- (F) Additional Powers and Functions. Except as prohibited by its charter, a local governmental subdivision adopting a home rule charter under this Section shall have the additional powers and functions granted to local governmental subdivisions by other provisions of this constitution Constitution.
- (G) Parish Officials and School Boards Not Affected. No home rule charter or plan of government shall contain any provision affecting a school board or the offices of district attorney, sheriff, assessor, clerk of a district court, or coroner, which is inconsistent with this constitution Constitution or law.

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§7. Powers of Other Local Governmental Subdivisions

Section 7.(A) Powers and Functions. Subject to and not inconsistent with this constitution Constitution, the governing authority of a local governmental subdivision which has no home rule charter or plan of government may exercise any power and perform any function necessary, requisite, or proper for the management of its affairs, not denied by its charter or by general law, if a majority of the electors voting in an election held for that purpose vote in favor of the proposition that the governing authority may exercise such general powers. Otherwise, the local governmental subdivision shall have the powers authorized by this constitution Constitution or by law.

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§10. Codification of Ordinances

Section 10. Within two years after the effective date of this constitution, the <u>The</u> governing authority of each political subdivision shall have a code prepared containing all of its general ordinances. When the code is prepared, the <u>The</u> governing authority shall make copies available for public distribution. All general ordinances adopted after the approval of the code shall be amendments or additions to the code.

§11. Local Officials

Section 11. The electors of each local governmental subdivision shall have the exclusive right to elect their governing authority. Nothing herein in this Section shall be construed to prohibit the election of the members from single-member districts.

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§13. Vacancies

Section 13.(A) Vacancy; Appointment. Except as otherwise provided by this constitution Constitution, a vacancy in any local office filled by election wholly within the boundaries of a local governmental subdivision or a school district shall be filled by appointment by the particular

governing authority of the local governmental subdivision or school district in which the vacancy occurs, until it is filled by election as provided by law.

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§14. Increasing Financial Burden of Political Subdivisions

Section 14.(A)(1) No law or state executive order, rule, or regulation requiring increased expenditures for any purpose shall become effective within a political subdivision until approved by ordinance enacted, or resolution adopted, by the governing authority of the affected political subdivision or until, and only as long as, the legislature appropriates funds for the purpose to the affected political subdivision and only to the extent and amount that such funds are provided, or until a law provides for a local source of revenue within the political subdivision for the purpose and the affected political subdivision is authorized by ordinance or resolution to levy and collect such revenue and only to the extent and amount of such revenue. This Paragraph shall not apply to a school board.

* * *

(B)(1) No law requiring increased expenditures within a city, parish, or other local public school system for any purpose shall become effective within such school system only as long as the legislature appropriates funds for the purpose to the affected school system and only to the extent and amount that such funds are provided, or until a law provides for a local source of revenue within the school system for the purpose and the affected school board is authorized by ordinance or resolution to levy and collect such revenue and only to the extent and amount of such revenue. This Paragraph shall not apply to any political subdivision to which Paragraph (A) of this Section applies.

(2) This Paragraph shall not apply to:

(g) The formula for the Minimum Foundation Program of education as required by Article VIII, Section 13(B) of this constitution Constitution, nor to any instrument adopted or enacted by the legislature approving such formula.

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§16. Special Districts and Local Public Agencies

Section 16.(A) Consolidation. A local governmental subdivision may consolidate and merge into itself any special district or local public agency, except a school district, situated and having jurisdiction entirely within the boundaries of the local governmental subdivision. Upon the consolidation and merger, the local governmental subdivision shall succeed to and be vested with all of the rights, revenues, resources, jurisdiction, authority, and powers of the special district or local public agency. A consolidation and merger shall become effective only if approved by a

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45 46 majority of the electors voting thereon in the local governmental subdivision as a whole and by a majority of the electors voting thereon in the affected special district. A local public agency shall be consolidated and merged only if approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon in an election held for that purpose in the local governmental subdivision in which the agency is located.

(B) Assumption of Debt. If the special district or local public agency which that is consolidated and merged has outstanding indebtedness, the authority provided by this Section shall not be exercised unless provision is made for the assumption of the indebtedness by the governing authority of the local governmental subdivision involved.

§19. Special Districts; Creation

Section 19. Subject to and not inconsistent with this constitution Constitution, the legislature by general law or by local or special law may create or authorize the creation of special districts, boards, agencies, commissions, and authorities of every type, define their powers, and grant to the special districts, boards, agencies, commissions, and authorities so created such rights, powers, and authorities as it deems proper, including, but not limited to, the power of taxation and the power to incur debt and issue bonds.

§21. Assistance to Local Industry

Section 21.(A) Authorization. In order to (1) induce and encourage the location of or addition to industrial enterprises therein which that would have economic impact upon the area and thereby the state, (2) provide for the establishment and furnishing of such industrial plant, (3) facilitate the operation of public ports, or (4) provide movable or immovable property, or both, for pollution control facilities, the legislature by law may authorize, subject to restrictions it may impose, any political subdivision, public port commission, or public port, harbor, and terminal district to:

- (a) issue Issue bonds, subject to approval by the State Bond Commission or its successor, and use the funds derived from the sale of the bonds to acquire and improve industrial plant sites and other property necessary to the purposes thereof;
- (b) acquire Acquire, through purchase, donation, exchange, and expropriation, and improve industrial plant buildings and industrial plant equipment, machinery, furnishings, and appurtenances, including public port facilities and operations which that relate to or facilitate the transportation of goods in domestic and international commerce; and
 - (c) sell Sell, lease, lease-purchase, or demolish all or any part of the foregoing.

(D) Property excepted. The bona fide homestead, as defined by Article VII, Section 20(A)(1) of this Constitution, shall not be subject to expropriation pursuant to this Section.

§22. Procedure for Certain Special Elections

 Section 22. When an election is required in a political subdivision under the provisions of this constitution which Constitution that require submission to the electors of a proposition or question, the election shall be called, conducted, and the returns thereof canvassed, in accordance with the procedures established by the law then in effect pertaining to elections for incurring bonded indebtedness and special taxes relative to local finance, or as may be otherwise provided by law.

§23. Acquisition of Property

 Section 23. Subject to and not inconsistent with this <u>constitution</u> <u>Constitution</u> and subject to restrictions provided by general law, political subdivisions may acquire property for any public purpose by purchase, donation, expropriation, exchange, or otherwise.

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§25. Courts Not Affected

Section 25. Notwithstanding any provision of this Article, courts and their officers may be established or affected only as provided in Article V of this constitution.

PART II. FINANCE

§26. Parish Ad Valorem Tax

 Section 26.(A) Parish Tax for General Purposes; Millage Limits; Increase. The governing authority of a parish may levy annually an ad valorem tax for general purposes not to exceed four mills on the dollar of assessed valuation. However, in Orleans Parish the limitation shall be seven mills, and in Jackson Parish the limitation shall be five mills. Millage rates may be increased in any parish when approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon in an election held for that purpose.

* * *

(C) Parish Tax in Municipality. The amount of the parish tax for general purposes which that any parish, except Orleans Parish, may levy, without a vote of the electors, on property located wholly within any municipality which that has a population exceeding one thousand inhabitants according to the last federal decennial census, or other census authorized by law, and which that provides and maintains a system of street paving, shall not exceed one-half the tax levy for general purposes.

 (D) Withdrawal from Parish Taxing Authority. This Section shall not affect the withdrawal of property in a municipality from parish taxing authority, in whole or in part, by a provision of the legislative charter of a municipality in effect on the effective date of this constitution Constitution.

(E) Additional Taxes for Orleans Parish.

(1) In addition to any millage authorized by Paragraph (A) of this Section, the governing authority of Orleans Parish may levy annually an additional ad valorem tax for fire protection not to exceed ten mills on the dollar of assessed valuation and an additional ad valorem tax for police protection not to exceed ten mills on the dollar of assessed valuation. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article VII, Section 20(A) of this Constitution, the homestead exemption shall not extend to such additional ad valorem taxes. The additional revenues generated by these fire and police millages shall not displace, replace, or supplant funding by the city of New Orleans for fire and police protection for calendar year 2013 nor shall the level of funding for such purposes by the city for that calendar year be decreased below such level in any subsequent calendar year. Furthermore, the revenues generated by these fire and police millages shall be used solely for fire and police protection services that directly contribute to the safety of the residents of Orleans Parish. In the event of either of the above, the authorization for such fire and police millages herein in this Subparagraph shall be null, void, and of no effect. This provision shall mean that no appropriation for any calendar year from such additional revenues shall be made for any purpose for which a city appropriation was made in the previous year unless the total appropriations for that calendar year from the city for such purpose exceed city appropriations for the previous year. This provision shall in no way limit city appropriations in excess of the minimum amounts herein established in this Subparagraph.

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§29. Local Governmental Subdivisions and School Boards; Sales Tax

Section 29.(A) Sales Tax Authorized. Except as otherwise authorized in a home rule charter as provided for in Section 4 of this Article, the governing authority of any local governmental subdivision or school board may levy and collect a tax upon the sale at retail, the use, the lease or rental, the consumption, and the storage for use or consumption, of tangible personal property and on sales of services as defined by law, if approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon in an election held for that purpose. The rate thereof, when combined with the rate of all other sales and use taxes, exclusive of state sales and use taxes, levied and collected within any local governmental subdivision, shall not exceed three percent.

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(C) Bonds; Security. Nothing in this Section shall affect any sales or use tax authorized or imposed on the effective date of this constitution Constitution or affect or impair the security of any bonds payable from the proceeds of the tax.

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§30. Political Subdivisions; Taxing Power

 Section 30.(A) A political subdivision may exercise the power of taxation, subject to limitations elsewhere provided by this constitution Constitution, under authority granted by the legislature for parish, municipal, and other local purposes, strictly public in their nature. This Section shall not affect similar grants to political subdivisions under self-operative sections of this constitution Constitution.

(B) Notwithstanding the provisions of Paragraph (A) of this Section, or any other provision of law to the contrary, no political subdivision shall submit the same tax proposition, or a new tax proposition that includes such a tax proposition, to the electorate more than once within a six month six-month period except in the case of an emergency as determined by the governing authority of the political subdivision.

§30.1. Bonding and Taxing Authority of Certain Political Subdivisions and Other Public Entities

Section 30.1.(A) The Louisiana Recovery District shall have no power or authority, directly or indirectly, to incur debt or issue bonds after the effective date of this Section November 3, 1994, except to refund any such outstanding debt or bonds at a lower effective rate of interest. Any debt or bonds issued and outstanding on the effective date of this Section, or any debt incurred or bonds issued to refund such indebtedness or bonds as authorized by this Section shall be retired no later than the end of Fiscal Year 1998–1999. At such time as there is no debt or bonds of the Louisiana Recovery District outstanding, the Louisiana Recovery District shall cease to exist and any authority or power of the district shall be null and void. The Louisiana Recovery District shall not levy a new tax or increase any existing tax of the district.

(C) Except as provided in Paragraphs (A) and (B) of this Section, this Section shall not

 apply to any political subdivision, special district, agency, board, commission, municipality, parish, school board, levee district, port, or to any other similar authority.

§31. Taxes; Ratification

Section 31. Any tax validly being levied by a political subdivision under prior legislative or constitutional authority on the effective date of this constitution Constitution is ratified.

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§33. Political Subdivisions; General Obligation Bonds

Section 33.(A) Authorization. Subject to approval by the State Bond Commission or its successor, general obligation bonds may be issued only after authorization by a majority of the electors voting on the proposition at an election in the political subdivision issuing the bonds. Bonds to refund outstanding indebtedness at the same or at a lower effective rate of interest,

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§38. Levee Districts

even though payable solely from ad valorem taxes, need not be authorized at an election if the indebtedness refunded is paid or cancelled at the time of the delivery of the refunding bonds, or if money, or securities made eligible for such purpose by law, are deposited in escrow in an adequate amount, with interest, to be utilized solely to retire the refunded indebtedness or bonds and to pay interest thereon and redemption premiums, if any, to the time of retirement.

(B) Full Faith and Credit. The full faith and credit of a political subdivision is hereby pledged to the payment of general obligation bonds issued by it under this constitution Constitution or the statute or proceedings pursuant to which they are issued. The governing authority of the issuing political subdivision shall levy and collect or cause to be levied and collected on all taxable property in the political subdivision ad valorem taxes sufficient to pay principal and interest and redemption premiums, if any, on such bonds as they mature.

* * *

PART III. LEVEE DISTRICTS AND REGIONAL FLOOD PROTECTION AUTHORITIES

Section 38.(A) Retention; Reorganization; Consolidation. Levee districts as organized and constituted on January 1, 1974 shall continue to exist, except that

- (1) The legislature may provide by law for the consolidation, division, or reorganization of existing levee districts, may create new levee districts, or may establish regional flood protection authorities as authorized by Section 38.1 of this Part Article. However, except for the board of commissioners of a regional flood protection authority the members of the board of commissioners of a district heretofore or hereafter created shall be appointed or elected from among residents of the district, as provided by law.
- (2) A level district whose flood control responsibilities are limited to and which that is situated entirely within one parish may be consolidated and merged into such parish under the terms and conditions and in the manner provided in Section 16 of this Article.
- (B) Obligation of Contract Affirmed. No action taken under this Section shall impair the obligation of outstanding bonded indebtedness or of any other contract of a levee district.

§38.1. Regional Flood Protection Authorities

Section 38.1.(A) Establishment. (1) The legislature by law may establish regional flood protection authorities, with territorial jurisdiction limited to parishes and levee districts which that are situated entirely or partially within the coastal zone as described in R.S. 49:214.24 as of the effective date of this Section January 1, 2007, and provide for their territorial jurisdiction, governing authority, powers, duties, and functions for the purpose of constructing and maintaining levees, levee drainage, flood protection, and hurricane flood protection within the territorial jurisdiction of the authority, and for all other purposes incidental thereto. Each authority shall be

governed by a board of commissioners which shall also be the governing authority of each levee district within the territorial jurisdiction of the authority.

(2) The legislature, by law, may include within territorial jurisdiction of the regional flood protection authority one or more parishes or portions of parishes which that are included in one or more levee districts that are not included within territorial jurisdiction of the authority. The inclusion of such parishes or portions of parishes shall not affect the authority of the respective levee district (a) to levy taxes in such areas nor prohibit the levy of taxes provided for in this Section in such areas, (b) to employ and provide for its employees, or (c) to own, construct, and maintain its property.

* * *

(E) The phrase "levee district" when used in Sections 40 and 41 of this Part Article and in Articles VII and IX of this Constitution shall include regional flood protection authorities.

* * *

§40. Bond Issues

Section 40.(A) Authorization. Subject to approval by the State Bond Commission or its successor, the governing authority of a levee district may fund the proceeds of its taxes or other revenues into bonds or other evidences of indebtedness. Proceeds thus derived shall be used for the purposes mentioned in this Part HI of this Article or for the funding or payment of any outstanding indebtedness.

(B) Sale. Bonds issued under the authority of Paragraph (A) of this Section shall be sold as provided by law concerning the issuance of bonds by levee districts.

* * *

§42. Compensation for Property Used or Destroyed; Tax

Section 42.(A) Compensation. Notwithstanding any contrary provision of this constitution Constitution, lands and improvements thereon hereafter actually used or destroyed for levees or levee drainage purposes shall be paid for as provided by law. With respect to lands and improvements actually used or destroyed in the construction, enlargement, improvement, or modification of federal or non-federal nonfederal hurricane protection projects, including mitigation related thereto, such payment shall not exceed the amount of compensation authorized under Article I, Section 4(G) of this constitution Constitution. However, nothing contained in this Paragraph with respect to compensation for lands and improvements shall apply to batture or to property the control of which is vested in the state or any political subdivision for the purpose of commerce. If the district has no other funds or resources from which the payment can be made, it shall levy on all taxable property within the district a tax sufficient to pay for property used or destroyed to be used solely in the district where collected.

1	(B) Appropriation. Nothing in this Section shall prevent the appropriation of such
2	property before payment.
3	
4	PART IV. PORT COMMISSIONS AND DISTRICTS
5	
6	* * *
7	
8	PART V. DEFINITIONS
9	844 T D.E 1
10	§44. Terms Defined
11	Castian AA As yeard in this Antiple.
12 13	Section 44. As used in this Article:
14	(7) (1) "Deep-water port commissions" and "deep-water port, harbor, and terminal
15	districts" mean those commissions or districts within whose territorial jurisdiction exist facilities
16	capable of accommodating vessels of at least twenty-five feet of draft and of engaging in foreign
17	commerce.
18	Commerce.
19	(5) (2) "General law" means a law of statewide concern enacted by the legislature which
20	that is uniformly applicable to all persons or to all political subdivisions in the state or which that
21	is uniformly applicable to all persons or to all political subdivisions within the same class.
22	
23	(6) (3) "General obligation bonds" means those bonds, the principal and interest of which
24	are secured by and payable from ad valorem taxes levied without limitation as to rate or amount.
25	
26	(4) "Governing authority" means the body which that exercises the legislative functions
27	of the political subdivision.
28	
29	$\frac{(1)}{(5)}$ "Local governmental subdivision" means any parish or municipality.
30	
31	(3) (6) "Municipality" means an incorporated city, town, or village.
32	
33	(2) (7) "Political subdivision" means a parish, municipality, and any other unit of local
34	government, including a school board and a special district, authorized by law to perform
35	governmental functions.

1 2	ARTICLE VII. REVENUE AND FINANCE PART I. GENERAL PROVISIONS
3 4	§1. Power to Tax; Public Purpose
5 6 7 8	Section 1.(A) Except as otherwise provided by this constitution Constitution, the power of taxation shall be vested in the legislature; shall never be surrendered, suspended, or contracted away; and shall be exercised for public purposes only.
9	* * *
1	§2.1. Fees and Civil Fines; Limitation
.3 .4 .5 .6	Section 2.1.(A) Any new fee or civil fine or increase in an existing fee or civil fine imposed or assessed by the state or any board, department, or agency of the state shall require the enactment of a law by a two-thirds vote of the elected members of each house of the legislature.
.8 .9 .0 .1	(B) The provisions of this Section shall not apply to any department which that is constitutionally created and headed by an officer who is elected by majority vote of the electorate of the state.
22	§2.2. Power to Tax; Sales and Use Tax; Limitation
24 25 26	Section 2.2.(A) Effective January 1, 2003, the sales and use tax rate imposed by the state of Louisiana or by a political subdivision whose boundaries are coterminous with those of the state shall not exceed two percent of the price of the following items:
.7 .8 .9	(1) Food for home consumption, as defined in R.S. 47:305(D)(1)(n) through (r) on January 1, 2003.
0 1 2	(2) Natural gas, electricity, and water sold directly to the consumer for residential use.
3	(3) Prescription drugs.
5 6 7	(B) Effective July 1, 2003, the (A) The sales and use tax imposed by the state of Louisiana or by a political subdivision whose boundaries are coterminous with those of the state shall not apply to sales or purchases of the following items:
8 9	* * *
10 11 12 13 14	(C) (B) As used in this Section, the term "sold directly to the consumer for residential use" includes the furnishing of natural gas, electricity, or water to single private residences, including the separate private units of apartment houses and other multiple dwellings, actually used for residential purposes, which residences are separately metered or measured, regardless of the fact that a person other than the resident is contractually bound to the supplier for the charges, actually

pays the charges, or is billed for the charges. The use of electricity, natural gas, or water in hotel or motel units does not constitute residential use.

§2.3. Power to Tax; Limitation; Sale or Transfer of Immovable Property

 Section 2.3. No new tax or fee upon the sale or transfer of immovable property, including documentary transaction taxes or fees, or any other tax or fee, shall be levied by the state of Louisiana, by a political subdivision whose boundaries are coterminous with those of the state, or by a political subdivision, as defined in Article VI, Section 44(2) of this constitution Constitution after November 30, 2011. A documentary transaction is any transaction pursuant to any instrument, act, writing, or document which that transfers or conveys immovable property. Fees for the cost of recordation, filing, or maintenance of documents, or records effectuating the sale or transfer of immovable property, impact fees for development of property, annual parcel fees, and ad valorem taxes shall not be considered taxes or fees upon the sale or transfer of immovable property.

§3. Collection of Taxes

Section 3.(A) The legislature shall prohibit the issuance of process to restrain the collection of any tax. It shall provide a complete and adequate remedy for the prompt recovery of an illegal tax paid by a taxpayer.

 (B)(1) Notwithstanding any contrary provision of this constitution Constitution, sales and use taxes levied by political subdivisions shall be collected by a single collector for each parish. On or before July 1, 1992, all political subdivisions within each parish which levy a sales and use tax shall agree between and among themselves to provide for the collection of such taxes by a single collector or a central collection commission. The legislature, by general law, shall provide for the collection of sales and use taxes, levied by political subdivisions, by a central collection commission in those parishes where a single collector or a central collection commission has not been established by July 1, 1992.

* * *

(5) The provisions of this Paragraph shall not apply in those parishes which that have a single collector or a centralized collection arrangement as of July 1, 1992.

§4. Income Tax; Severance Tax; Political Subdivisions

Section 4.(A) Income Tax. Equal and uniform taxes may be levied on net incomes, and these taxes may be graduated according to the amount of net income. However, the maximum state individual rate shall not exceed four and three-quarters percent for tax years beginning after December 31, 2021. Federal income taxes paid may be allowed as a deductible item in computing state income taxes for the same period as provided by law.

(B) Severance Tax. (1) Taxes may be levied on natural resources severed from the soil or water, to be paid proportionately by the owners thereof at the time of severance. Natural resources

may be classified for the purpose of taxation. Such taxes may be predicated upon either the quantity or value of the products at the time and place of severance. No further or additional tax or license shall be levied or imposed upon oil, gas, or sulphur leases or rights. No additional value shall be added to the assessment of land by reason of the presence of oil, gas, or sulphur therein or their production therefrom. However, sulphur in place shall be assessed for ad valorem taxation to the person, firm, or corporation having the right to mine or produce the same in the parish where located, at no more than twice the total assessed value of the physical property subject to taxation, excluding the assessed value of sulphur above ground, as is used in sulphur operations in such parish. Likewise, the severance tax shall be the only tax on timber; however, standing timber shall be liable equally with the land on which it stands for ad valorem taxes levied on the land.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of Subparagraph (1) of this Paragraph, the presence of oil or gas or the production thereof, may be included in the methodology to determine the fair market value of an oil or gas well for ad valorem taxes.

* * *

(D)(1) Severance Tax Allocation. One-third of the sulphur severance tax, but not to exceed one hundred thousand dollars; one-third of the lignite severance tax, but not to exceed one hundred thousand dollars; one-fifth of the severance tax on all natural resources, other than sulphur, lignite, or timber, but not to exceed five hundred thousand dollars; and three-fourths of the timber severance tax shall be remitted to the governing authority of the parish in which severance or production occurs.

* * *

(4) Effective April 1, 2012, the provisions of this Subparagraph shall be implemented if and when the last official forecast of revenues adopted for a fiscal year before the start of that fiscal year contains an estimate of severance tax revenues derived from natural resources other than sulphur, lignite, or timber in an amount which that exceeds the actual severance tax revenues from such natural resources collected in Fiscal Year 2008-2009. Upon the adoption of such official forecast, the Revenue Estimating Conference shall certify that the requirements for the implementation of the provisions contained in this Subparagraph have been met. In such event, the following distributions and allocations of severance tax revenues and other revenues provided in this Subparagraph shall be effective and implemented for the fiscal year for which the official forecast was adopted, and each year thereafter. The legislature shall provide by law for the administrative procedures necessary to change the severance tax allocation to parishes from a calendar year basis to a fiscal year basis.

(a) Remittance to parishes.

 (i) In the first fiscal year of implementation of this Subparagraph, the maximum amount of severance tax on all natural resources other than sulphur, lignite, or timber which that is remitted to the parish in which severance or production occurs shall not exceed one million eight hundred fifty thousand dollars. For all subsequent fiscal years, the maximum amount remitted to a parish shall not exceed two million eight hundred fifty thousand dollars.

- (ii) On July first of each year, the maximum amount remitted to the parish in which severance or production occurs, as provided in Item (i) of this Subsubparagraph, shall be increased by an amount equal to the average annual increase in the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers for the previous calendar year, as published by the United States Department of Labor, which amount shall be as calculated and adopted by the Revenue Estimating Conference.
- (iii) Of the total amount of severance tax revenues remitted in a fiscal year to a parish governing authority pursuant to the provisions of this Subparagraph, any portion which that is in excess of the amount of such tax revenues remitted to that parish in Fiscal Year 2011-2012 shall be known as "excess severance tax". At least fifty percent of the excess severance tax received by a parish governing authority in a fiscal year shall be expended within the parish in the same manner and for the same purposes as monies received by the parish from the Parish Transportation Fund.
 - (b) Deposit into the Atchafalaya Basin Conservation Fund.
- (i) Notwithstanding any other provision of this constitution to the contrary, after allocation of money to the Bond Security and Redemption Fund as provided in Article VII, Section 9(B) of this constitution Article, and after satisfying the required allocations in Subsubparagraph (a) of this Subparagraph, Paragraph (E) of this Section, and Article VII, Sections 10-A and 10.2 of this constitution Article, an amount equal to fifty percent of the revenues received from severance taxes and royalties on state lands in the Atchafalaya Basin, but not to exceed ten million dollars each fiscal year, shall be deposited by the treasurer into the Atchafalaya Basin Conservation Fund, hereinafter referred to as the "fund", which is hereby created as a special fund in the state treasury. The monies in the fund shall be invested by the treasurer in the manner provided by law, and interest earned on the investment of these monies shall be deposited in and credited to the fund. All unexpended or unencumbered monies remaining in the fund at the end of the fiscal year shall remain in the fund.

* * *

(E) Royalties Allocation. One-tenth of the royalties from mineral leases on state-owned land, lake and river beds, and other water bottoms belonging to the state or the title to which is in the public for mineral development shall be remitted to the governing authority of the parish in which severance or production occurs. A parish governing authority may fund these royalties into general obligation bonds of the parish in accordance with law. The provisions of this Paragraph shall not apply to properties comprising the Russell Sage Wildlife and Game Refuge.

§4.1. Cigarette Tax Rates

Section 4.1. To ensure revenue for the dedication provided for in Article VII, Section 10.8(C)(2)(c) of this constitution Article, the rate of the tax levied pursuant to R.S. 47:841(B)(3) shall not be less than the rate set forth in that provision as it exists on January 1, 2012.

§5. Motor Vehicle License Tax

Section 5. The legislature shall impose an annual license tax of not more than one dollar per each one thousand dollars of actual value on automobiles for private use based on the actual

value of the vehicle, as provided by law. However, the annual license tax shall not be less than ten dollars per automobile for private use. On other motor vehicles, the legislature shall impose an annual license tax based upon carrying capacity, horsepower, value, weight, or any of these. After satisfying the requirements of Section 9(B) of this Article, and after satisfying pledges respecting that portion of the revenues attributable to the tax rates in effect at the time of such pledges for the payment of obligations for bonds or other evidences of indebtedness and upon the creation of a Transportation Trust Fund within this constitution Constitution, the revenues from the license tax on automobiles for private use shall be deposited therein. In the event no such trust fund is established in this constitution Constitution, the revenues shall be used exclusively and solely as provided by law for the construction, maintenance, and safety of the federal and state system of roads and bridges, for the parish and municipal road systems, for the operations of the office of state police, Department of Public Safety and Corrections or its successor, and for the payment of any obligation for bonds issued or indebtedness incurred in connection with any of the foregoing, which bonds may be issued as revenue bonds under Article VII, Section 6(C) of this constitution Article, subject to existing pledges only as to that portion of the tax collections attributable to the rates in effect at the time of such pledges for the payment of any obligations for bonds or other evidences of indebtedness outstanding on the effective date of this Section November 7, 1989. No parish or municipality may impose a license fee on motor vehicles.

§6. State Debt; Full Faith and Credit Obligations

Section 6.(A) Authorization. Unless otherwise authorized by this constitution Constitution, the state shall have no power, directly or indirectly, or through any state board, agency, commission, or otherwise, to incur debt or issue bonds except by law enacted by two-thirds of the elected members of each house of the legislature. The debt may be incurred or the bonds issued only if the funds are to be used to repel invasion; suppress insurrection; provide relief from natural catastrophes; refund outstanding indebtedness at the same or a lower effective interest rate; or make capital improvements, but only in accordance with a comprehensive capital budget, which the legislature shall adopt.

(B) Capital Improvements. (1) If the purpose is to make capital improvements, the nature and location and, if more than one project, the amount allocated to each and the order of priority shall be stated in the comprehensive capital budget which that the legislature adopts.

* * *

(C) Full Faith and Credit. The full faith and credit of the state shall be pledged to the repayment of all bonds or other evidences of indebtedness issued by the state directly or through any state board, agency, or commission pursuant to the provisions of Paragraphs (A) and (B) hereof of this Section. The full faith and credit of the state is not hereby pledged to the repayment of bonds of a levee district, political subdivision, or local public agency. In addition, any state board, agency, or commission authorized by law to issue bonds, in the manner so authorized and with the approval of the State Bond Commission or its successor, may issue bonds which that are payable from fees, rates, rentals, tolls, charges, grants, or other receipts or income derived by or in connection with an undertaking, facility, project, or any combination thereof, without a pledge of the full faith and credit of the state. Such revenue bonds may, but are not required to, be issued in

accordance with the provisions of Paragraphs (A) and (B) hereof of this Section. If issued other than as provided in Paragraphs (A) and (B) of this Section, such revenue bonds shall not carry the pledge of the full faith and credit of the state, and the issuance of the bonds shall not constitute the incurring of state debt under this constitution Constitution. The rights granted to deep-water port commissions or deep-water port, harbor, and terminal districts under this constitution Shall not be impaired by this Section.

(D) Referendum. The legislature, by law enacted by two-thirds of the elected members of each house, may propose a statewide public referendum to authorize incurrence of debt for any purpose for which the legislature is not herein authorized in this Section to incur debt.

* * *

(F) Limitation. (1) The legislature shall provide for the determination of a limit to the amount of net state tax supported debt which that may be issued by the state in any fiscal year. Net state tax supported debt shall be defined by law. When enacted, such definition shall not be changed except by specific legislative instrument which that receives a favorable vote of two-thirds of the elected members of each house of the legislature. The limitation shall be established so that by Fiscal Year 2003-2004 and thereafter the amount necessary to service outstanding net state tax supported debt shall not exceed six percent of the estimate of money to be received by the state general fund and dedicated funds contained in the official forecast adopted by the Revenue Estimating Conference at its first meeting after the beginning of each fiscal year and any other money required by this Paragraph to be included in the estimate by this Paragraph. In making such estimate, the conference shall include all amounts which that are to be used to service net state tax supported debt. For purposes of this Paragraph, servicing outstanding net state tax supported debt includes payments of principal, interest, and sinking fund requirements. The limitation established pursuant to this Paragraph shall not be construed to prevent the payment of debt service on net state tax supported debt.

* * *

(3) Except as provided in Subparagraph (2) of this Paragraph, the State Bond Commission shall not approve the issuance of any net state tax supported debt, the debt service requirement of which would cause the limit herein established in this Paragraph to be exceeded.

§7. State Debt; Interim Emergency Board

Section 7.(A) Composition. The Interim Emergency Board is created. It shall be composed of the governor, lieutenant governor, state treasurer, presiding officer of each house of the legislature, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, or their designees.

(B) Powers. Between sessions of the legislature, when the board by majority vote determines that an emergency or impending flood emergency exists, it may appropriate from the state general fund or borrow on the full faith and credit of the state an amount to meet the emergency. The appropriation may be made or the indebtedness incurred only for a purpose for

which the legislature may appropriate funds and then only after the board obtains, as provided by law, the written consent of two-thirds of the elected members of each house of the legislature. For the purposes of this Paragraph, an emergency is an event or occurrence not reasonably anticipated by the legislature, and an impending flood emergency shall be an anticipated situation which that endangers an existing flood protection structure. The appropriation or indebtedness incurred for an impending flood emergency shall not exceed two hundred fifty thousand dollars for any one event or occurrence. For an impending emergency to qualify for funding, it must shall be determined as such by the United States Army Corp of Engineers or the United States Coast Guard. Total funding for such impending emergencies shall not exceed twenty-five percent of the funds annually available to the Interim Emergency Board.

* * *

§8. State Bond Commission

Section 8.(A) Creation. The State Bond Commission is created. Its membership and authority shall be determined by law.

* * *

(C) Contesting State Bonds. Bonds, notes, certificates, or other evidences of indebtedness of the state, (hereafter referred to as "bonds"), shall not be invalid because of any irregularity or defect in the proceedings or in the issuance and sale thereof and shall be incontestable in the hands of a bona fide purchaser or holder. The issuing agency, after authorizing the issuance of bonds by resolution, shall publish once in the official journal of the state, as provided by law, a notice of intention to issue the bonds. The notice shall include a description of the bonds and the security therefor. Within thirty days after the publication, any person in interest may contest the legality of the resolution, any provision of the bonds to be issued pursuant to it the resolution, the provisions securing the bonds, and the validity of all other provisions and proceedings relating to the authorization and issuance of the bonds. If no action or proceeding is instituted within the thirty days, no person may contest the validity of the bonds, the provisions of the resolution pursuant to which the bonds were issued, the security of the bonds, or the validity of any other provisions or proceedings relating to their authorization and issuance, and the bonds shall be presumed conclusively to be legal. Thereafter no court shall have authority to inquire into such matters.

§9. State Funds

Section 9.(A) Deposit in State Treasury. All money received by the state or by any state board, agency, or commission shall be deposited immediately upon receipt in the state treasury, except that received:

(1) as \underline{As} a result of grants or donations or other forms of assistance when the terms and conditions thereof or of agreements pertaining thereto require otherwise;

(2) by By trade or professional associations;

- (3) by By the employment security administration fund or its successor;
- (4) by By retirement system funds;

(5) by By state agencies operating under authority of this eonstitution Constitution preponderantly from fees and charges for the shipment of goods in international maritime trade and commerce; and

(6) by By a state board, agency, or commission, but pledged by it in connection with the issuance of revenue bonds as provided in Paragraph (C) of Section 6(C) of this Article, other than any surplus as may be defined in the law authorizing such revenue bonds.

(B) Bond Security and Redemption Fund. Subject to contractual obligations existing on the effective date of this constitution January 1, 1975, all state money deposited in the state treasury shall be credited to a special fund designated as the Bond Security and Redemption Fund, except money received as the result of grants or donations or other forms of assistance when the terms and conditions thereof or of agreements pertaining thereto require otherwise. In each fiscal year an amount is allocated from the bond security and redemption fund Bond Security and Redemption Fund sufficient to pay all obligations which that are secured by the full faith and credit of the state and which that become due and payable within the current fiscal year, including principal, interest, premiums, sinking or reserve fund, and other requirements. Thereafter, except as otherwise provided by law, money remaining in the fund shall be credited to the state general fund.

* * *

§10. Expenditure of State Funds

 Section 10.(A) Revenue Estimating Conference. The Revenue Estimating Conference shall be composed of four members: the governor, or his designee, the president of the senate, or his designee, the speaker of the house or his designee, and a faculty member of a university or college in Louisiana who has expertise in forecasting revenues. Changes to the membership beyond the four members shall be made by law enacted by a favorable vote of two-thirds of the elected members of each house.

 (B) Official Forecast. The conference shall prepare and publish initial and revised estimates of money to be received by the state general fund and dedicated funds for the current and next fiscal years which that are available for appropriation. In each estimate, the conference shall designate the money in the estimate which that is recurring and which that is nonrecurring. All conference decisions to adopt these estimates shall be by unanimous vote of its members. Changes to the unanimous vote requirement shall be made by law enacted by a favorable vote of two-thirds of the elected members of each house. The most recently adopted estimate of money available for appropriation shall be the official forecast.

(C) Expenditure Limit. (1) The legislature shall provide for the determination of an expenditure limit for each fiscal year to be established during the first quarter of the calendar year for the next fiscal year. However, the expenditure limit for the 1991-1992 Fiscal Year shall be the

actual appropriations from the state general fund and dedicated funds for that year except funds allocated by Article VII, Section 4, Paragraphs (D) and (E). For subsequent fiscal years, the The limit shall not exceed the expenditure limit for the current fiscal year plus an amount equal to that limit times a positive growth factor. The growth factor is the average annual percentage rate of change of personal income for Louisiana as defined and reported by the United States Department of Commerce for the three calendar years prior to the fiscal year for which the limit is calculated.

(2) The expenditure limit may be changed in any fiscal year by a favorable vote of two-thirds of the elected members of each house. Any such change in the expenditure limit shall be approved by passage of a specific legislative instrument which that clearly states the intent to change the limit.

(3) Beginning with the 1995-1996 Fiscal Year, the <u>The</u> expenditure limit shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph (J) of this Section. The redetermination of the expenditure limit for each fiscal year from the 1991-1992 Fiscal Year through the 1994-1995 Fiscal Year shall only be used in computing the expenditure limit for the 1995-1996 Fiscal Year and shall not affect the expenditure limit already computed in accordance with this Paragraph for such fiscal years.

(4) The provisions of this Paragraph shall not apply to or affect funds allocated by Article VII, Section 4, Paragraphs (D) and (E) Section 4(D) and (E) of this Article.

(D) Appropriations. (1) Except as otherwise provided by this constitution Constitution, money shall be drawn from the state treasury only pursuant to an appropriation made in accordance with law. Appropriations from the state general fund and dedicated funds except funds allocated by Article VII, Section 4, Paragraphs (D) and (E) Section 4(D) and (E) of this Article shall not exceed the expenditure limit for the fiscal year.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in this constitution Constitution, the appropriation or allocation of any money designated in the official forecast as nonrecurring shall be made only for the following purposes:

(a) Retiring or for the defeasance of bonds in advance or in addition to the existing amortization requirements of the state.

(b)(i) Providing for payments against the unfunded accrued liability of the public retirement systems which that are in addition to any payments required for the annual amortization of the unfunded accrued liability of the public retirement systems, as required by Article X, Section 29(E)(2)(c) of this constitution Constitution; however, any such payments to the public retirement systems shall not be used, directly or indirectly, to fund cost-of-living increases for such systems.

(ii) For Fiscal Years 2013-2014 and 2014-2015 the legislature shall appropriate no less than five percent of any money designated in the official forecast as nonrecurring to the Louisiana State Employees' Retirement System and the Teachers' Retirement System of Louisiana for application to the balance of the unfunded accrued liability of such systems existing as of June 30, 1988, in proportion to the balance of such unfunded accrued liability of each such system. Any

such payments to the public retirement systems shall not be used, directly or indirectly, to fund cost-of-living increases for such systems.

(iii) For Fiscal Year 2015 2016 and every fiscal year thereafter each fiscal year, the legislature shall appropriate no less than ten percent of any money designated in the official forecast as nonrecurring to the Louisiana State Employees' Retirement System and the Teachers' Retirement System of Louisiana for application to the balance of the unfunded accrued liability of such systems existing as of June 30, 1988, in proportion to the balance of such unfunded accrued liability of each such system. Any such payments to the public retirement systems shall not be used, directly or indirectly, to fund cost-of-living increases for such systems.

(c) Providing funding for capital outlay projects in the comprehensive state capital budget.

(d) Providing for allocation or appropriation for deposit into the Budget Stabilization Fund established in Article VII, Section 10.3 of this constitution Article.

(e) Providing for allocation or appropriation for deposit into the Coastal Protection and Restoration Fund established in Article VII, Section 10.2 of this constitution Article.

(f) Providing for new highway construction for which federal matching funds are available, without excluding highway projects otherwise eligible as capital projects under other provisions of this constitution Constitution.

 (3)(a) The legislature shall provide by law for the payment by the state of supplements to the salaries of full-time local law enforcement and fire protection officers of the state. No law shall reduce any payments by the state provided as a supplement to the salaries of full-time local law enforcement and fire protection officers of the state. Beginning with the fiscal year which begins July 1, 2003 For each fiscal year, the legislature shall appropriate funds sufficient to fully fund the cost of such state supplement to the salaries of full-time law enforcement and fire protection officers.

(b) For the purposes of this Subparagraph, local law enforcement and fire protection officers shall mean and include the same classes of officers which that are eligible for such state salary supplements under the law as of July 1, 2003.

(c) Full funding as required in Subsubparagraph (a) of this Subparagraph shall be equal to the amount which that is required to meet the requirements of law.

(d) Neither the governor nor the legislature may reduce an appropriation made pursuant to this Subparagraph except that the governor may reduce such appropriation using means provided in the Act containing the appropriation, provided that two-thirds of the elected members of each house of the legislature consent to any such reduction in writing.

(E) Balanced Budget. Appropriations by the legislature from the state general fund and dedicated funds for any fiscal year except funds allocated by Article VII, Section 4, Paragraphs

(D) and (E) Section 4(D) and (E) of this Article shall not exceed the official forecast in effect at the time the appropriations are made.

(F) Projected Deficit. (1) The legislature by law shall establish a procedure to determine if appropriations will exceed the official forecast and an adequate method for adjusting appropriations in order to eliminate a projected deficit. Any law establishing a procedure to determine if appropriations will exceed the official forecast and methods for adjusting appropriations, including any constitutionally protected or mandated allocations or appropriations, once enacted, shall not be changed except by specific legislative instrument which that receives a favorable vote of two-thirds of the elected members of each house of the legislature. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article III, Section 2 of this constitution Constitution, such law may be introduced and considered in any regular session of the legislature.

(2)(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this eonstitution Constitution to the contrary, adjustments to any constitutionally protected or mandated allocations or appropriations, and transfer of monies associated with such adjustments, are authorized when state general fund allocations or appropriations have been reduced in an aggregate amount equal to at least seventenths of one percent of the total of such allocations and appropriations for a fiscal year. Such adjustments may not exceed five percent of the total appropriation or allocation from a fund for the fiscal year. For purposes of this Subsubparagraph, reductions to expenditures required by Article VIII, Section 13(B) of this eonstitution Constitution shall not exceed one percent and such reductions shall not be applicable to instructional activities included within the meaning of instruction pursuant to the Minimum Foundation Program formula. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this eonstitution Constitution to the contrary, monies transferred as a result of such budget adjustments are deemed available for appropriation and expenditure in the year of the transfer from one fund to another, but in no event shall the aggregate amount of any transfers exceed the amount of the deficit.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this constitution Constitution to the contrary, for the purposes of the budget estimate and enactment of the budget for the next fiscal year, when the official forecast of recurring revenues for the next fiscal year is at least one percent less than the official forecast for the current fiscal year, the following procedure may be employed to avoid a budget deficit in the next fiscal year. An amount not to exceed five percent of the total appropriations or allocations for the current fiscal year from any fund established by law or this constitution Constitution shall be available for expenditure in the next fiscal year for a purpose other than as specifically provided by law or this constitution. For the purposes of this Subsubparagraph, an amount not to exceed one percent of the current fiscal year appropriation for expenditures required by Article VIII, Section 13(B) of this constitution Constitution shall be available for expenditures for other purposes in the next fiscal year. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this constitution Constitution to the contrary, monies made available as authorized under this Subsubparagraph may be transferred to a fund for which revenues have been forecast to be less than the revenues in the current fiscal year for such fund. Monies transferred as a result of the budget actions authorized by this Subsubparagraph are deemed available for appropriation and expenditure, but in no event shall the aggregate amount of any such transfers exceed the amount of the difference between the official forecast for the current fiscal year and the next fiscal year.

(c) The legislature may provide by law for the implementation of the provisions of this 1 Subparagraph. 2 3 4 (3) If within thirty days of the determination that appropriations will exceed the official forecast the necessary adjustments in appropriations are not made to eliminate the projected deficit, 5 the governor shall call a special session of the legislature for this purpose unless the legislature is 6 in regular session. This special session shall commence as soon as possible as allowed by the 7 8 provisions of this constitution Constitution, including but not limited to Article III, Section 2(B) 9 of this Constitution. 10 (4) The provisions of Subparagraphs (1) and (2) of this Paragraph shall not be applicable 11 12 to, nor affect: 13 14 (a) The Bond Security and Redemption Fund or any bonds secured thereby, or any other funds pledged as security for bonds or other evidences of indebtedness. 15 16 17 (b) The allocations provided for by Article VII, Section 4(D) and (E) of this constitution 18 Article. 19 20 (c) The contributions made in accordance with Article X, Section 29(E) of this constitution 21 Constitution. 22 23 (d) The Louisiana Education Quality Trust Fund as defined in Article VII, Section 24 10.1(A)(1) of this constitution Article. 25 26 (e) The Millennium Trust as provided in Article VII, Section 10.8 of this constitution Article, except for appropriations from the trust. 27 28 (f) Any monies not required to be deposited in the state treasury as provided in Article VII, 29 Section 9 of this constitution Article. 30 31 32 (g) The Medicaid Trust Fund for the Elderly created under the provisions of R.S. 46:2691 33 et seq. 34 (h) The Revenue Stabilization Trust Fund, as provided in Article VII, Section 10.15 of this 35 constitution Article. 36 37 38 (i) The Louisiana Unclaimed Property Permanent Trust Fund, as provided in Article VII, Section 28 of this Constitution Article. 39 40 41 (G) Year End Deficit. If a deficit exists in any fund at the end of a fiscal year, that deficit shall be eliminated no later than the end of the next fiscal year. 42

expenditures of all state money at intervals of not more than one year.

(H) Publication. The legislature shall have published a regular statement of receipts and

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- (I) Public Purpose. No appropriation shall be made except for a public purpose.
- (J) Definition of Funds. For the purposes of this Article, the state general fund and dedicated funds shall be all money required to be deposited in the state treasury, except that money the origin of which is:
 - (1) The federal government.

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- (2) Self-generated collections by any entity subject to the policy and management authority established by Article VIII, Sections 5 through 7 of this Constitution.
 - (3) A transfer from another state agency, board, or commission.
- (4) The provisions of this Paragraph shall not apply to or affect funds allocated by Article VII, Section 4, Paragraphs (D) and (E) Section 4(D) and (E) of this Article.

§10.1. Quality Trust Fund; Education

Section 10.1.(A) Louisiana Education Quality Trust Fund. (1) Effective January 1, 1987, there There shall be established in the state treasury as a special permanent trust fund the Louisiana Education Quality Trust Fund, hereinafter referred to as the "Permanent Trust Fund." After allocation of money to the Bond Security and Redemption Fund as provided in Article VII, Section 9(B) of this constitution Article, and notwithstanding Article XIV, Section 10 of this constitution Constitution, the treasurer shall deposit in and credit to the Permanent Trust Fund all money which that is received after the first one hundred million dollars from the federal government under Section 1337(g) of Title 43 of the United States Code which 43 U.S.C. 1337(g) that is attributable to mineral production activity or leasing activity on the Outer Continental Shelf which that has been held in escrow pending a settlement between the United States and the state of Louisiana; twenty-five percent of the recurring revenues received under Section 1337(g) of Title 43 of the United States Code which 43 U.S.C. 1337(g) that are attributable to mineral production activity or leasing activity on the Outer Continental Shelf; twenty-five percent of the interest income earned on investment of monies in the Permanent Trust Fund; seventy-five percent of the realized capital gains on investment of the Permanent Trust Fund, unless such percentage is changed by law enacted by two-thirds of the elected members of each house of the legislature; and twenty-five percent of the dividend income earned on investment of the Permanent Trust Fund. No appropriation shall be made from the Permanent Trust Fund. If any such money has been received prior to the effective date of this Section, the treasurer shall transfer from the state general fund to the Permanent Trust Fund on the effective date of this Section an amount of money which shall make the Permanent Trust Fund balance equal to the amount of such money previously received, except for the first one hundred million dollars. After six hundred million dollars has been credited to the Permanent Trust Fund, the sum of fifty million dollars shall be credited to the Coastal Environment Protection Trust Fund, as established in R.S. 30:313, from those monies received from the federal government under Section 1337(g) of Title 43 of the United States Code which is 43 U.S.C. 1337(g) that are attributable to mineral production activity or leasing activity on the Outer Continental Shelf and which that has been held in escrow pending a settlement between the

United States and the state of Louisiana; all funds in excess of seven hundred fifty million dollars shall be credited to the Permanent Trust Fund.

(2) After allocation of money to the Bond Security and Redemption Fund as provided in Article VII, Section 9(B) of the constitution this Article, and notwithstanding Article XIV, Section 10 of the constitution this Constitution, seventy-five percent of the recurring revenues received under Section 1337(g) of Title 43 of the United States Code which 43 U.S.C. 1337(g) that are attributable to mineral production activity or leasing activity, and the percent remaining of the realized capital gains and interest income and dividend income earned on investment of the Permanent Trust Fund after the deposit required to the Permanent Trust Fund in Paragraph A(1) of this Section Subparagraph (1) of this Paragraph shall be deposited and credited to a special fund which that is hereby created in the state treasury and which that shall be known as the Louisiana Quality Education Support Fund, hereinafter referred to as the "Support Fund".

(3) All recurring revenues and interest earnings shall be credited to the respective funds as provided in Subparagraphs (1) and (2) above of this Paragraph until the balance in the Permanent Trust Fund equals two billion dollars. After the Permanent Trust Fund reaches a balance of two billion dollars, all interest earnings on the Permanent Trust Fund shall be credited to the Support Fund and all recurring revenues shall be credited to the State General Fund state general fund.

(B) Investment. The money credited to the Permanent Trust Fund pursuant to Paragraph (A) of this Section shall be permanently credited to the Permanent Trust Fund and shall be invested by the treasurer. Notwithstanding any provision of this constitution Constitution or other law to the contrary, a portion of money in the Permanent Trust Fund, not to exceed thirty-five percent, may be invested in stock. The legislature shall provide for procedures for the investment of such monies by law. The treasurer shall contract, subject to the approval of the State Bond Commission, for the management of such investments. The amounts in the Support Fund shall be available for appropriation to pay expenses incurred in the investment and management of the Permanent Trust Fund and for educational purposes only as provided in Paragraphs (C) and (D) of this Section.

(C) Reports; Allocation. (1) The State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education and the Board of Regents shall annually submit to the legislature and the governor not less than sixty days prior to the beginning of each regular session of the legislature a proposed program and budget for the expenditure of the monies in the Support Fund. Proposals for such expenditures shall be designed to improve the quality of education and shall specifically designate those monies to be used for administrative costs, as defined and authorized by law.

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(3) The legislature shall appropriate the total amount intended for higher educational purposes to the Board of Regents and the total amount intended for elementary and secondary educational purposes to the State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education, which boards shall allocate the monies so appropriated to the programs as previously approved by the legislature.

(4) The monies appropriated by the legislature and disbursed from the Support Fund shall not displace, replace, or supplant appropriations from the general fund for elementary and

secondary education, including implementing the Minimum Foundation Program, or displace, replace, or supplant funding for higher education. For elementary and secondary education and for higher education, this Paragraph shall mean that no appropriation for any fiscal year from the Support Fund shall be made for any purpose for which a general fund appropriation was made in the previous year unless the total appropriations for that fiscal year from the state general fund for such purpose exceed general fund appropriations for the previous year. This Paragraph shall in no way limit general fund appropriations in excess of the minimum amounts herein established.

(D) Disbursement; Higher Education and Elementary and Secondary Education.

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(2) The treasurer shall disburse not more than fifty percent of the monies in the Support Fund as that money is appropriated by the legislature and allocated by the State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education for any or all of the following elementary and secondary educational purposes:

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(b) To <u>insure ensure</u> an adequate supply of superior textbooks, library books, equipment, and other instructional materials.

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§10.2. Coastal Protection and Restoration Fund

Section 10.2(A) There shall be established in the state treasury the Coastal Protection and Restoration Fund to provide a dedicated, recurring source of revenues for the development and implementation of a program to protect and restore Louisiana's coastal area.

Of revenues received in each fiscal year by the state as a result of the production of or exploration for minerals, hereinafter referred to as mineral revenues from severance taxes, royalty payments, bonus payments, or rentals, and excluding such revenues received by the state as a result of grants or donations when the terms or conditions thereof require otherwise, the treasurer shall make the following allocations:

(1) To the Bond Security and Redemption Fund as provided in Article VII, Section 9(B) of this constitution Article.

(2) To the political subdivisions of the state as provided in Article VII, Sections 4(D) and (E) of this constitution Article.

(3) As provided by the requirements of Article VII, Sections 10-A and 10.1 of this constitution Article.

(B)(1) After making the allocations provided for in Paragraph (A) of this Section, the treasurer shall then deposit in and credit to the Coastal Protection and Restoration Fund any amount of mineral revenues that may be necessary to insure ensure that a total of five million dollars is deposited into such fund for the fiscal year from this source; provided that the balance of the fund which that consists of mineral revenues from severance taxes, royalty payments, bonus payments, or rentals shall not exceed an amount provided by law, but in no event shall the amount provided by law be less than five hundred million dollars.

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(2)(a) After making the allocations and deposits provided for in Paragraphs (A) and (B)(1) Paragraph (A) of this Section and Subparagraph (1) of this Paragraph, the treasurer shall deposit in and credit to the Coastal Protection and Restoration Fund as follows:

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(a) (i) Ten million dollars of the mineral revenues in excess of six hundred million dollars which that remain after the allocations provided for in Paragraph (A) of this Section are made by the treasurer.

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(b) (ii) Ten million dollars of the mineral revenues in excess of six hundred fifty million dollars which that remain after the allocations provided in Paragraph (A) of this Section are made by the treasurer.

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(b) However, the balance of the fund which that consists of mineral revenues from severance taxes, royalty payments, bonus payments, or rentals shall not exceed an amount provided by law, but in no event shall the amount provided by law be less than five hundred million dollars.

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(C) The money in the fund shall be invested as provided by law and any earnings realized on investment of money in the fund shall be deposited in and credited to the fund. Money from other sources, such as donations, appropriations, or dedications, may be deposited in and credited to the fund; however, the balance of the fund which that consists of mineral revenues from severance taxes, royalty payments, bonus payments, or rentals shall not exceed an amount provided by law, but in no event shall the amount provided by law be less than five hundred million dollars. Any unexpended money remaining in the fund at the end of the fiscal year shall be retained in the fund.

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(D)(1) The money in the fund may be appropriated for purposes consistent with the Coastal Protection Plan developed by the Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority, or its successor.

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(2) No appropriation shall be made from the fund inconsistent with the purposes of the plan.

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(E)(1) Subject to Article VII, Sections 9(B) and 10.1 of this constitution Article, in each fiscal year, the federal revenues that are received by the state generated from Outer Continental Shelf oil and gas activity and eligible, as provided by federal law, to be used for the purposes of this Paragraph shall be deposited and credited by the treasurer to the Coastal Protection and Restoration Fund.

1 2 this Paragraph shall be used only for the purposes of coastal protection, including conservation, 3 coastal restoration, hurricane protection, and infrastructure directly impacted by coastal wetland 4 losses.

(3) The fund balance limitations provided for in Paragraph (B) of this Section relative to the mineral revenues deposited to this fund shall not apply to revenues deposited pursuant to the provisions of this Paragraph.

(2) Federal revenues credited to the Coastal Protection and Restoration Fund pursuant to

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(F)(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of Article VII, Section 10, Article VII, Section 10.3, Article VII, Section 10.8 Sections 10, 10.3, and 10.8 of this Article, or any other provision of this constitution Constitution to the contrary, if, after July 1, 2006, the state securitizes any portion of the revenues received from the Master Settlement Agreement executed November 23, 1998, and approved by Consent Decree and Final Judgment entered in the case "Richard P. Ieyoub, Attorney General, ex rel. State of Louisiana v. Philip Morris, Incorporated, et al.," bearing Number 98-6473 on the docket of the Fourteenth Judicial District for the parish of Calcasieu, state of Louisiana, the treasurer shall transfer to the fund established in Paragraph A (A) of this Section twenty percent in the aggregate of the revenues received as a result of the securitization occurring after July 1, 2006.

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(2) The legislature may appropriate up to twenty percent of the funds deposited into the fund pursuant to Subparagraph (1) of this Paragraph to the Barrier Island Stabilization and Preservation Fund to be used for purposes of the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Program.

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(3) The fund balance limitations provided for in Paragraph (B) of this Section relative to the mineral revenues deposited to this fund shall not apply to revenues deposited pursuant to the provisions of this Paragraph.

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§10.3. Budget Stabilization Fund

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Section 10.3.(A) There is hereby established in the state treasury a Budget Stabilization Fund hereinafter referred to as the fund. Money shall be deposited in the fund as follows:

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(1) All money available for appropriation from the state general fund and dedicated funds in excess of the expenditure limit, except funds allocated by Article VII, Section 4, Paragraphs (D) and (E) Section 4(D) and (E) of this Article, shall be deposited in the fund.

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(2)(a) All revenues received in each fiscal year by the state in excess of seven hundred fifty million dollars, hereinafter referred to as the base, as a result of the production of or exploration for minerals, hereinafter referred to as mineral revenues, including severance taxes, royalty payments, bonus payments, or rentals, and excluding such revenues designated as nonrecurring pursuant to Article VII, Section 10(B) of the constitution this Article, any such revenues received by the state as a result of grants or donations when the terms or conditions thereof require otherwise, and revenues derived from any tax on the transportation of minerals, shall be deposited in the fund after the following allocations of said the mineral revenues have been made:

1	(i) To the Bond Security and Redemption Fund as provided by Article VII, Section 9 (B)
2	9(B) of this constitution Article.
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4	(ii) To the political subdivisions of the state as provided in Article VII, Sections 4 (D)
5	Sections 4(D) and (E) of this constitution Article.
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7	(iii) As provided by the requirements of Article VII, Section Sections 10-A and 10.1 of this
8	constitution Article.
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10	(b) The base may be increased every ten years beginning in the year 2000 by a law enacted
11	by two-thirds of the elected members of each house of the legislature. Any such increase shall not
12	exceed fifty percent in the aggregate of the increase in the consumer price index for the
13	immediately preceding ten years.
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15	(3) Twenty-five percent of any money designated in the official forecast as nonrecurring
16	as provided in Article VII, Section 10(D)(2) of this constitution Article shall be deposited in and
17	credited to the fund.
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19	(4) Any money appropriated to the fund by the legislature including any appropriation to
20	the fund from money designated in the official forecast as provided in Article VII, Section 10(D)(2)
21	of this constitution Article shall be deposited in the fund.
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25	(C) The money in the fund shall not be available for appropriation or use except under the
26	following conditions:
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28	(1) If the official forecast of recurring money for the next fiscal year is less than the official
29	forecast of recurring money for the current fiscal year, the difference, not to exceed one-third of
30	the fund, shall be incorporated into the next year's official forecast only after the consent of two-
31	thirds of the elected members of each house of the legislature. If the legislature is not in session,
32	the two-thirds requirement may be satisfied upon obtaining the written consent of two-thirds of
33	the elected members of each house of the legislature in a manner provided by law.
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35	(2) If a deficit for the current fiscal year is projected due to a decrease in the official
36	forecast, an amount equal to one-third of the fund not to exceed the projected deficit may be
37	appropriated after the consent of two-thirds of the elected members of each house of the legislature.
38	Between sessions of the legislature, the appropriation may be made only after the written consent
39	of two-thirds of the elected members of each house of the legislature.
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§10.4. Higher Education Louisiana Partnership Fund; Program

Section 10.4.(A) Higher Education Louisiana Partnership Fund. (1) There is hereby established a special fund in the state treasury to be known as the Higher Education Louisiana Partnership Fund, hereinafter referred to as the "fund", consisting of monies appropriated annually by the legislature, grants, gifts, and donations received by the state for the purposes of this Section, and other revenues as may be provided by law; provided that no such monies shall come from the allocations provided in Article VII, Section 4, Paragraphs (D) and (E) Section 4(D) and (E) of this constitution Article.

(2) All unexpended and unencumbered monies in the Higher Education Louisiana Partnership Fund at the end of a fiscal year shall remain in such fund and be available for appropriation in the next fiscal year. The monies in the fund shall be invested by the state treasurer in accordance with state law, and interest earned on the investment of these monies shall be credited to the fund, after compliance with the requirements of Article VII, Section 9(B) of the Constitution of Louisiana this Article, relative to the Bond Security and Redemption Fund.

(B) Higher Education Louisiana Partnership Program. (1) Upon appropriation by the legislature, the monies in the fund shall be divided into matching grants for the Higher Education Louisiana Partnership Program, which shall be administered by the Board of Regents. The Board of Regents may allocate program funds to each public or independent institution of higher education on a one to one and one-half matching basis or one twenty thousand dollar state matching grant for each thirty thousand dollars raised specifically for the purposes of participation in the Higher Education Louisiana Partnership Program by the institutions of higher education from private sources. The state matching portion shall be allocated by the Board of Regents only after it determines that an eligible institution has accumulated not less than the minimum required amount from private sources for the purposes of the Higher Education Louisiana Partnership Program.

(2)(a) No public institution of higher education shall be eligible in any given fiscal year to receive a share of program funds which that is greater than that institution's proportion of the full-time equivalent number of students enrolled in public higher education in the state.

(b) No independent institution of higher education shall be eligible in any given fiscal year to receive a share of program funds which that is greater than that institution's proportion of the full-time equivalent number of students enrolled in independent institutions of higher education in the state.

(c) However, if there are monies which that have been appropriated to the fund but remain on March first of any fiscal year unallocated to any matching grant, then any participating institution of higher education which that has raised the required funds from private sources may apply for and be awarded the number of additional matching grants for which unallocated funding is available and which that the institution is able to match. Provided however, that Nevertheless, no participating institution shall receive more than fifty percent of available funds in any fiscal year.

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 (4) Each institution of higher education may establish its own Higher Education Louisiana Partnership Program fund as a depository for private contributions and state matching funds as provided herein in this Paragraph. The state matching funds allocated by the Board of Regents shall be transferred to an institution upon notification that the institution has received and deposited the necessary private contributions in its own Higher Education Louisiana Partnership Program fund.

* * *

(7) The monies appropriated by the legislature and disbursed from the Higher Education Louisiana Partnership Fund shall not displace, replace, or supplant appropriations for higher education from the general fund or from bond proceeds. This shall mean that no disbursement from the fund for a current fiscal year shall be made for any higher education purpose for which an appropriation was made the previous year from the general fund or from bond proceeds unless the total appropriations for the current fiscal year for higher education from the state general fund or from bond proceeds exceed general fund appropriations or bond proceeds appropriations for higher education for the previous year. This requirement shall in no way limit appropriations from the general fund or from bond proceeds in excess of the minimum amounts herein established.

(C) Implementation. The legislature shall provide for the implementation of this Section.

§10.5. Mineral Revenue Audit and Settlement Fund

Section 10.5.(A) There shall be established in the state treasury the Mineral Revenue Audit and Settlement Fund, hereinafter referred to as the "fund". Of revenues received in each fiscal year by the state through settlements or judgments which that equal, in both principal and interest, five million dollars or more for each such settlement or judgment, resulting from underpayment to the state of severance taxes, royalty payments, bonus payments, or rentals, the treasurer shall make the following allocations as required:

(1) To the Bond Security and Redemption Fund as provided in Article VII, Section 9(B) of this constitution Article.

(2) To the political subdivisions of the state as provided in Article VII, Section 4(D) and (E) of this constitution Article.

(3) As provided by the requirements of Article VII, Sections 10-A, 10.1, 10.2, and 10.3 of this constitution Article.

(B) After making the allocations provided for in Paragraph (A) of this Section, the treasurer shall then deposit in and credit to the Mineral Revenue Audit and Settlement Fund any such remaining revenues. Any revenues deposited in and credited to the fund shall be considered mineral revenues from severance taxes, royalty payments, bonus payments, or rentals for purposes of determining deposits and credits to be made in and to the Coastal Protection and Restoration

Fund as provided in Article VII, Section 10.2 of this constitution Article. Any revenues deposited in and credited to the fund shall not be considered mineral revenues for purposes of the Budget Stabilization Fund as provided in Article VII, Section 10.3 of this constitution Article. Money in the fund shall be invested as provided by law. The earnings realized in each fiscal year on the investment of monies in the Mineral Revenue Audit and Settlement Fund shall be deposited in and credited to the Mineral Revenue Audit and Settlement Fund.

(C) After making the allocations provided for in Paragraph (A) of this Article, the treasurer shall credit thirty-five million dollars to the Coastal Protection and Restoration Fund, and thereafter any monies credited to the fund in any fiscal year may be annually appropriated by the legislature only for the purposes of retirement in advance of maturity through redemption, purchase, or repayment of debt of the state, pursuant to a plan proposed by the State Bond Commission to maximize the savings to the state; for payments against the unfunded accrued liability of the public retirement systems which that are in addition to any payments required for the annual amortization of the unfunded accrued liability of the public retirement systems, required by Article X, Section 29 of this constitution Constitution; however, any such payment to the public retirement systems shall not be used, directly or indirectly, to fund cost-of-living increases for such systems; and for deposit in the Coastal Protection and Restoration Fund.

§10.6. Oilfield Site Restoration Fund

Section 10.6.(A) Oilfield Site Restoration Fund. Effective January 4, 1996, there shall be established in the state treasury, as a special fund, the Oilfield Site Restoration Fund, hereinafter referred to as the "restoration fund". Out of the funds remaining in the Bond Security and Redemption Fund after a sufficient amount is allocated from that fund to pay all obligations secured by the full faith and credit of the state which that become due and payable within any fiscal year as required by Article VII, Section 9(B) of this constitution Article, the treasurer shall pay into the restoration fund all of the following:

(1)(a) All revenue from the types and classes of fees, penalties, other revenues, or judgments associated with site cleanup activities paid into the restoration fund as provided by law on the effective date of this Section. Such revenue shall be deposited in the restoration fund even if the names of such fees, other revenues, or penalties are changed.

(b) Any increase in the amount charged for such fees, penalties, other revenues, or judgments associated with site cleanup activities enacted by the legislature after the effective date of this Section, for the purpose of orphaned oilfield site restoration shall be irrevocably dedicated and deposited in the restoration fund.

(2) The balance remaining on January 4, 1996 in the Oilfield Site Restoration Fund established by law.

(3) All funds or revenues which that may be donated expressly to the restoration fund.

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(D) The provisions of this Section shall not apply to or affect funds allocated by Article VII, Section 4, Paragraphs (D) and (E) Section 4(D) and (E) of this Article.

§10.7. Oil Spill Contingency Fund

Section 10.7.(A) Oil Spill Contingency Fund. Effective January 4, 1996, there shall be established in the state treasury, as a special fund, the Oil Spill Contingency Fund, hereinafter referred to as the "contingency fund". Out of the funds remaining in the Bond Security and Redemption Fund after a sufficient amount is allocated from that fund to pay all obligations secured by the full faith and credit of the state which that become due and payable within any fiscal year as required by Article VII, Section 9(B) of this constitution Article, the treasurer shall pay into the contingency fund all of the following, on the effective date of this Section:

- (1)(a) All revenue from the types and classes of fees, taxes, penalties, judgments, reimbursements, charges, and federal funds collected or other revenue paid into the contingency fund as provided by law on the effective date of this Section. Such revenue shall be deposited in the contingency fund even if the names of such fees, taxes, penalties, judgments, reimbursements, charges, and federal funds collected or other revenues are changed.
- (b) Any increase in the amount charged for such fees, taxes, penalties, judgments, reimbursements, charges, and federal funds collected or other revenue, or any new fees, taxes, penalties, judgments, reimbursements, charges, and federal funds collected or other revenue enacted by the legislature for the purposes of abatement and containment of actual or threatened unauthorized discharges of oil after the effective date of this Section, shall be irrevocably dedicated and deposited in the contingency fund.
- (2) The balance remaining on January 4, 1996 in the Oil Spill Contingency Fund established by law.
 - (3) All funds or revenues which that may be donated expressly to the contingency fund.

(D) The provisions of this Section shall not apply to or affect funds allocated by Article VII, Section 4, Paragraphs (D) and (E) Section 4(D) and (E) of this Article.

§10.8. Millennium Trust

(A) Creation

Section 10.8. Millennium Trust

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(1) There shall be established in the state treasury as a special permanent trust the "Millennium Trust". After allocation of money to the Bond Security and Redemption Fund as provided in Article VII, Section 9(B) of this constitution Article, the treasurer shall deposit in and credit to the Millennium Trust certain monies received as a result of the Master Settlement Agreement, hereinafter the "Settlement Agreement", executed November 23, 1998, and approved by Consent Decree and Final Judgment entered in the case "Richard P. Ieyoub, Attorney General, ex rel. State of Louisiana v. Philip Morris, Incorporated, et al.", bearing Number 98-6473 on the docket of the Fourteenth Judicial District for the parish of Calcasieu, state of Louisiana; and all dividend and interest income and all realized capital gains on investment of the monies in the Millennium Trust. The treasurer shall deposit in and credit to the Millennium Trust the following amounts of monies received as a result of the Settlement Agreement:

(a) Fiscal Year 2000-2001, forty-five percent of the total monies received that year.

(b) Fiscal Year 2001-2002, sixty percent of the total monies received that year.

(c) Fiscal Year 2002-2003 and each fiscal year thereafter For each fiscal year, seventy-five percent of the total monies received that year. However, beginning in Fiscal Year 2011-2012 after the balance in the Millennium Trust reaches a total of one billion three hundred eighty million dollars, the monies deposited in and credited to the Millennium Trust, received as a result of the Settlement Agreement, shall be allocated to the various funds within the Millennium Trust as provided in Subsubparagraphs (2)(b), (3)(b), and (4)(b) and (c) of this Paragraph.

(d) For Fiscal Year 2000-2001, Fiscal Year 2001-2002, and Fiscal Year 2002-2003, ten percent of the total monies received in each of those years for credit to the Education Excellence Fund which, notwithstanding the provisions of Subparagraph (C)(1) of this Section, shall be appropriated for the purposes provided in Subsubparagraph (d) of Subparagraph (3) of Paragraph (C) of this Section.

(2)(a) The Health Excellence Fund shall be established as a special fund within the Millennium Trust. The treasurer shall credit to the Health Excellence Fund one-third of the Settlement Agreement proceeds deposited each year into the Millennium Trust, and one-third of all investment earnings on the investment of the Millennium Trust. The treasurer shall report annually to the legislature as to the amount of Millennium Trust investment earnings credited to the Health Excellence Fund.

(b) Beginning Fiscal Year 2011-2012, and each fiscal year thereafter For each fiscal year, the treasurer shall credit to the Health Excellence Fund one-third of all investment earnings on the investment of the Millennium Trust. The treasurer shall report annually to the legislature as to the amount of Millennium Trust investment earnings credited to the Health Excellence Fund.

(c) Beginning on July 1, 2012, after allocation of money to the Bond Security and Redemption Fund as provided in Article VII, Section 9(B) of this constitution Article, the state treasurer shall deposit in and credit to the Health Excellence Fund an amount equal to the revenues derived from the tax levied pursuant to R.S. 47:841(B)(3).

(3)(a) The Education Excellence Fund shall be established as a special fund within the Millennium Trust. The treasurer shall credit to the Education Excellence Fund one-third of the Settlement Agreement proceeds deposited each year into the Millennium Trust, and one-third of all investment earnings on the investment of the Millennium Trust. The treasurer shall report

annually to the legislature and the state superintendent of education as to the amount of Millennium Trust investment earnings credited to the Education Excellence Fund.

(b) Beginning Fiscal Year 2011–2012, and each fiscal year thereafter For each fiscal year, the treasurer shall credit to the Education Excellence Fund one-third of all investment earnings on the investment of the Millennium Trust. The treasurer shall report annually to the legislature and the state superintendent of education as to the amount of Millennium Trust investment earnings credited to the Education Excellence Fund.

(4)(a) The TOPS Fund shall be established as a special fund within the Millennium Trust. The treasurer shall deposit in and credit to the TOPS Fund one-third of the Settlement Agreement proceeds deposited into the Millennium Trust, and one-third of all investment earnings on the investment of the Millennium Trust. The treasurer shall report annually to the legislature as to the amount of Millennium Trust investment earnings credited to the TOPS Fund.

 (b) Beginning Fiscal Year 2011-2012, and each fiscal year thereafter For each fiscal year, the treasurer shall credit to the TOPS Fund one hundred percent of the Settlement Agreement proceeds deposited into the Millennium Trust, and one-third of all investment earnings on the investment of the Millennium Trust. The treasurer shall report annually to the legislature as to the amount of Millennium Trust Settlement Agreement proceeds and investment earnings credited to the TOPS Fund.

(c) Upon the effective date of this Subsubparagraph, the state treasurer shall deposit, transfer, or otherwise credit funds in an amount equal to such Settlement Agreement proceeds deposited in and credited to the Millennium Trust received by the state between April 1, 2011 and the effective date of this Subsubparagraph to the TOPS Fund.

(5) The amount of Settlement Agreement revenues deposited in the Millennium Trust and credited to the respective funds may be increased and the amount of such revenues deposited into the Louisiana Fund may be decreased by a specific legislative instrument which that receives a favorable vote of two-thirds of the elected members of each house of the legislature.

 (B) Investment. Monies credited to the Millennium Trust pursuant to Paragraph (A) of this Section shall be invested by the treasurer with the same authority and subject to the same restrictions as the Louisiana Education Quality Trust Fund. However, the portion of monies in the Millennium Trust which that may be invested in stock may be increased to no more than fifty percent by a specific legislative instrument which that receives a favorable vote of two-thirds of the elected members of each house of the legislature. The legislature shall provide for procedures for the investment of such monies by law. The treasurer may contract, subject to the approval of the State Bond Commission, for the management of such investments and, if a contract is entered into, amounts necessary to pay the costs of the contract shall be appropriated from the Millennium Trust.

(C) Appropriations. (1)(a) Appropriations from the Education Excellence Fund shall be limited to an annual amount not to exceed the estimated aggregate annual earnings from interest, dividends, and realized capital gains on investment of the trust allocated as provided by Paragraph

(A) of this Section and as recognized by the Revenue Estimating Conference. Amounts determined to be available for appropriation shall be those aggregate investment earnings which that are in excess of an inflation factor as determined by the Revenue Estimating Conference. The amount of realized capital gains on investment which that may be included in the aggregate earnings available for appropriation in any year shall not exceed the aggregate of earnings from interest and dividends for that year.

(b)(i) For Fiscal Year 2011–2012, appropriations from the Health Excellence Fund shall be limited to an annual amount not to exceed the estimated aggregate annual earnings from interest, dividends, and realized capital gains on investment of the trust and credited to the Health Excellence Fund as provided by Subsubparagraph (A)(2)(b) of this Section and as recognized by the Revenue Estimating Conference.

 (ii) For Fiscal Year 2012 2013, and each fiscal year thereafter, appropriations from the Health Excellence Fund shall be limited to an annual amount not to exceed the estimated aggregate annual earnings from interest, dividends, and realized capital gains on investment of the trust and credited to the Health Excellence Fund as provided by Subsubparagraph (A)(2)(b) of this Section and as recognized by the Revenue Estimating Conference and the amount of proceeds credited to and deposited into the Health Excellence Fund as provided by Subsubparagraph (A)(2)(c) of this Section.

(c)(i) For Fiscal Year 2011-2012, appropriations from the TOPS Fund shall be limited to the amount of Settlement Agreement proceeds credited to and deposited into the TOPS Fund as provided by Subsubparagraphs (A)(4)(b) and (c) of this Section, and an annual amount not to exceed the estimated aggregate annual earnings from interest, dividends, and realized capital gains on investment of the trust and credited to the TOPS Fund as provided by Subsubparagraph (A)(4)(b) of this Section and as recognized by the Revenue Estimating Conference.

 (ii) For Fiscal Year 2012 2013, and each fiscal year thereafter, appropriations from the TOPS Fund shall be limited to the amount of annual Settlement Agreement proceeds credited to and deposited into the TOPS Fund as provided in Subsubparagraph (A)(4)(b) of this Section, and an annual amount not to exceed the estimated aggregate annual earnings from interest, dividends, and realized capital gains on investment of the trust and credited to the TOPS Fund as provided in Subsubparagraph (A)(4)(b) of this Section and as recognized by the Revenue Estimating Conference.

(iii) Further, for Fiscal Year 2011-2012, and each fiscal year thereafter, amounts determined to be available for appropriation from the TOPS Fund from interest earnings shall be those aggregate investment earnings which that are in excess of an inflation factor as determined by the Revenue Estimating Conference. The amount of realized capital gains on investment which that may be included in the aggregate earnings available for appropriation in any year shall not exceed the aggregate of earnings from interest and dividends for that year.

* * *

(3) Appropriations from the Education Excellence Fund shall be limited as follows:

1 * * *

 (c) Appropriations may be made for independent public schools approved by the State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education or any city, parish, or other local school system, laboratory schools approved by the State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education and operated by a public postsecondary education institution, and for alternative schools and programs which that are authorized and approved by the State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education but are not subject to the jurisdiction and management of any city, parish, or local school system to provide for an allocation for each pupil, which shall be the average statewide per pupil amount provided in each city, parish, or local school system pursuant to Subsubparagraph (e) of this Subparagraph.

(d) Repealed by Acts 2019, No. 445, §2, approved Oct. 12, 2019, eff. Nov. 18, 2019.

 (e) Beginning Fiscal Year 2007-2008 and for For each fiscal year thereafter, of the monies available for appropriation after providing for the purposes enumerated in Subsubparagraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this Subparagraph, one hundred percent of the monies available for appropriation in any fiscal year shall be appropriated for each city, parish, and other local school system on a pro rata basis which that is based on the ratio of the student population of that school or school system to that of the total state student population as contained in the most recent Minimum Foundation Program.

* * *

(i) The treasurer shall maintain within the state treasury a record of the amounts appropriated and credited for each entity through appropriations authorized in this Subparagraph and which that remain in the state treasury. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this eonstitution Constitution to the contrary, such amounts, and investment earnings attributable to such amounts, shall remain to the credit of each recipient entity at the close of each fiscal year.

(4) Appropriations from the TOPS Fund shall be restricted to support of state programs for financial assistance for students attending Louisiana institutions of postsecondary education.

§10.9. Louisiana Fund

Section 10.9. Louisiana Fund

 (A) The Louisiana Fund is established in the state treasury as a special fund. After allocation of money to the Bond Security and Redemption Fund as provided in Article VII, Section 9(B) of this constitution Article, the treasurer shall deposit in and credit to the Louisiana Fund all remaining monies received as a result of the Settlement Agreement after deposits into the Millennium Trust as provided in Section 10.8 of this Article, and all interest income on the investment of monies in the Louisiana Fund. Monies in the Louisiana Fund shall be invested by the treasurer in the same manner as the state general fund.

* * *

§10.10. Millennium Leverage Fund

Section 10.10. Millennium Leverage Fund

(A) Millennium Leverage Fund. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article VII, Sections 10.8 and 10.9 of this constitution Article, the legislature may provide, by passage of a specific legislative instrument by a favorable vote of two-thirds of the elected members of each house of the legislature, for the deposit of all or a portion of monies received by the state as a result of the Master Settlement Agreement, hereinafter the "Settlement Agreement", executed November 23, 1998, and approved by Consent Decree and Final Judgment entered in the case "Richard P. Ieyoub, Attorney General, ex rel. State of Louisiana v. Philip Morris, Incorporated, et al.", bearing Number 98-6473 on the docket of the Fourteenth Judicial District for the parish of Calcasieu, state of Louisiana; after satisfying the requirements of Article VII, Section 9(B) of this constitution Article, into the Millennium Leverage Fund, which is hereby established as a special permanent trust fund in the state treasury. The Millennium Leverage Fund shall hereinafter be referred to as the "Leverage Fund".

(B) Investment. Monies deposited in the Leverage Fund shall be invested and administered by the treasurer. Notwithstanding any provision of this constitution Constitution to the contrary, a portion of the monies in the Leverage Fund, not to exceed fifty percent, may be invested in stock. The legislature shall provide for the procedure for the investment of such monies by law. The treasurer shall contract, subject to approval of the State Bond Commission, for the management of such investments. The monies in the Leverage Fund shall be available for appropriation to pay expenses incurred in the investment and management of monies in the fund.

(C) Revenue Bonds. The State Bond Commission, or its successor, may issue and sell bonds, notes, or other obligations, hereinafter the "bonds", secured by a pledge of a portion of the monies received by the state as a result of the Settlement Agreement which that are otherwise to be deposited in the Leverage Fund as provided in this Section. Such bonds may be issued only in amounts authorized by the legislature by two-thirds of the elected members of each house of the legislature. If settlement revenues are pledged to secure any revenue bonds issued pursuant to this Section, any portion thereof needed to pay principal, interest, or premium, if any, and other obligations incident to the issuance, security, prepayment, defeasance, and payment in respect thereof may be expended by the treasurer without the need for an appropriation, provided that the prepayment or defeasance has been approved by the legislature. Bonds so issued may also be further secured by a collateralization of all or a portion of monies in the Leverage Fund. If bonds are issued subject to such a collateralization, the treasurer may pay from the Leverage Fund any principal, interest, or premium, if any, and other obligations incident to the issuance, security, prepayment, defeasance, and payment in respect thereof without the need for an appropriation, provided that the prepayment or defeasance has been approved by the legislature. The net proceeds of any bonds issued pursuant to this Section shall be deposited in and credited to the Leverage Fund. Any revenue bonds issued under authority of this Section shall not be general obligation bonds secured by the full faith and credit of the state.

(D) Appropriations. (1) The legislature may annually appropriate the bond proceeds credited to the Leverage Fund and all earnings, income, and realized capital gains on investment

of monies in the Leverage Fund as recognized as available for appropriation in the official forecast of the Revenue Estimating Conference. The Revenue Estimating Conference shall include in its forecast of monies available for appropriation only that amount of earnings, income, and realized capital gains which are that is in excess of inflation as determined by the conference.

(2) Appropriations may be made only for the following purposes:

8 * * *

(e) The amounts available for appropriation for each of the purposes contained in Subparagraphs Subsubparagraphs (a) through (c) of this Paragraph Subparagraph may be increased, and the amount available for appropriation for the purposes of Subsubparagraph (d) of this Subparagraph may be decreased by a specific legislative instrument which that receives a favorable vote of two-thirds of the elected members of each house of the legislature.

(E) Termination. The legislature may, by passage of a specific legislative instrument by a favorable vote of two-thirds of the elected members of each house of the legislature, provide for the termination of deposits to the Leverage Fund. Any such termination shall be made in such a manner so as to not impair the obligation, validity, or security of any bonds issued under the authority of this Section. Upon termination, the amount of any settlement revenues over and above the amount pledged for security of any bonds issued pursuant to the authority granted in this Section, shall be deposited in and credited as provided in Article VII, Sections 10.8 and 10.9 of this Constitution Article.

§10.11. Artificial Reef Development Fund

(A) Artificial Reef Development Fund. There shall be established in the state treasury, as a special fund, the Artificial Reef Development Fund. Out of the funds remaining in the Bond Security and Redemption Fund after a sufficient amount is allocated from that fund to pay all obligations secured by the full faith and credit of the state that become due and payable within any fiscal year as required by Article VII, Section 9(B) of this constitution Article, the treasurer shall pay into the Artificial Reef Development Fund the monies received as provided in Paragraph (B) of this Section.

* * *

§10.12. Farmers and fishermen assistance programs; Agricultural and Seafood Products Support Fund

(A) The legislature is authorized to provide by law for programs to assist Louisiana farmers and fishermen with support and expansion of their industries.

 (B)(1) The Agricultural and Seafood Products Support Fund is hereby established in the state treasury as a special fund, hereinafter referred to as the "fund". The source of monies in this fund shall be any monies received by the state from the licensing of trademarks or labels for use in promoting Louisiana agricultural and seafood products; grants, gifts, and donations received by

the state for the purposes of this Section; any other revenues as may be provided by law; and other monies which that may be appropriated by the legislature to the fund. After compliance with the requirements of Article VII, Section 9(B) of this constitution Article relative to the Bond Security and Redemption Fund, and prior to monies being placed in the state general fund, an amount equal to that deposited into the state treasury from the foregoing sources shall be deposited in and credited to the fund. Monies in the fund shall be subject to appropriation in accordance with Subparagraph (2) of this Paragraph (2) of this Section. All unexpended and unencumbered monies remaining in the fund at the end of the fiscal year shall remain in the fund. The monies in the fund shall be invested by the state treasurer in the same manner as monies in the state general fund.

(2) The monies in the Agricultural and Seafood Products Support Fund may be appropriated solely for the programs and purposes as required by the Department of Economic Development for assistance to Louisiana farmers and fishermen with support and expansion of their industries.

(C) The provisions of this Section shall not apply to or affect funds allocated by Article VII, Section 4, Paragraphs (D) and (E) Section 4(D) and (E) of this Article.

§10.13. Hospital stabilization formula and assessment; Hospital Stabilization Fund

(A) Hospital Stabilization Formula. (1) The legislature may annually adopt a Hospital Stabilization Formula, hereafter referred to in this Section as "the formula", by concurrent resolution by a favorable vote of a majority of the elected members of each house. Such resolution shall be referred to the standing committees of the legislature that hear the general appropriation bill. The formula shall, to the maximum extent possible, enhance the economic viability of Louisiana hospitals and reduce shifting the cost of caring for Louisiana's needy residents to the state's insured residents.

* * *

(B) Appropriation. (1) The legislature shall annually appropriate an amount necessary to fund the base reimbursement level for hospitals established in the most recent formula adopted by the legislature.

* * *

 (3) Notwithstanding Article VII, Section 10(F) of this constitution Article, neither the governor nor the legislature may reduce the appropriation funding the base reimbursement level or the reimbursement enhancements to satisfy a budget deficit, except the governor may reduce the appropriation to the base reimbursement level if the following occur:

* * *

 (C) Hospital Stabilization Fund. There is hereby established as a special fund in the state treasury the Hospital Stabilization Fund, hereafter referred to as "the fund". After compliance with the requirements of Article VII, Section 9(B) of this constitution Article relative to the Bond

Security and Redemption Fund, the treasurer shall deposit all proceeds from the assessment collected pursuant to the Hospital Stabilization Formula provided for in this Section. The monies in the fund shall be invested in the same manner as monies in the state general fund, and all interest earned on the investment of the fund shall be deposited in and credited to the fund. Appropriations from the fund shall be restricted to funding the reimbursement enhancements established in the Hospital Stabilization Formula adopted by the legislature for the fiscal year in which the assessment is collected.

§10.14. Louisiana Medical Assistance Trust Fund

(A) There is hereby established as a special fund in the state treasury the Louisiana Medical Assistance Trust Fund, hereinafter referred to as "the fund", which shall consist of monies generated by fees as provided for in law. Subject to the exceptions contained in Article VII, Section 9(A) of this constitution Article, and after compliance with the requirements of Article VII, Section 9(B) of this constitution Article relative to the Bond Security and Redemption Fund, the treasurer shall deposit all proceeds from the fees collected as provided for in laws relative to the Louisiana Medical Assistance Trust Fund into the fund. The monies in the fund shall be invested by the state treasurer in the same manner as monies in the state general fund. All interest earned from the investment of monies in the fund shall be deposited in and remain to the credit of the fund. All unexpended and unencumbered monies remaining in the fund at the close of each fiscal year shall remain in the fund.

* * *

 (C) The legislature is authorized to appropriate monies from the fund only if the appropriation is eligible for federal financial participation under Title XIX of the Social Security Act, or its successor. The balance of each account shall be appropriated for reimbursement of services to the provider group which that paid the fee into the account in any fiscal year, except monies deposited into the general account may be appropriated for any Medicaid Program expenditure.

* * *

 (E)(1) The legislature shall annually appropriate the funds necessary to provide for Medicaid Program rates for each provider group which that pays fees into the fund that is no less than the average Medicaid Program rates established for Fiscal Year 2013-2014 and which that may be adjusted annually by establishing the rates of inflation, or rebasing if applicable, which rates shall not be negative, to be applied to the base rates to establish the new base rates for the next fiscal year as authorized by law. For the purpose of this Section, "Medicaid Program" shall refer to the Louisiana medical assistance program provided for in Title XIX of the Social Security Act, or its successor.

 (2) Notwithstanding Article VII, Section 10(F) of this constitution Article, neither the governor nor the legislature may reduce the base rate as provided for in this Paragraph to satisfy a budget deficit, except the governor may reduce the appropriation for the base rate if the following occur:

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3	§10.15. Revenue Stabilization Trust Fund
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5 6 7 8	Section 10.15. Revenue Stabilization Trust Fund. (A) The Revenue Stabilization Trust Fund is hereby established in the state treasury as a special trust fund, hereinafter referred to as the "fund".
9	(B) After allocation of money to the Bond Redemption and Security Fund as provided in
10	Article VII, Section 9(B) of the Constitution of Louisiana this Article, the treasurer shall deposi
11	in and credit to the fund the revenues as provided for in Paragraphs (C) and (D) of this Section.
12	
13	(C) The treasurer shall deposit into the fund the amount of mineral revenues as provided in
14	Section 10.16 of this constitution Article.
15	
16	* * *
17	
18	(F)(1) Except as provided in Subparagraphs (2) and (3) of this Paragraph, no appropriations
19	shall be made from the Revenue Stabilization Trust Fund.
20	(2)(a) In any fiscal year in which the belongs of the fund at the beginning of the year is in
21 22	(2)(a) In any fiscal year in which the balance of the fund at the beginning of the year is in excess of five billion dollars, hereinafter referred to as the "minimum fund balance", the legislature
23	may appropriate an amount not to exceed ten percent of the fund balance, hereinafter referred to
24	as the "allowable percentage", for the following:
25	
26	* * *
27	
28	§10.16. Dedications of Mineral Revenues
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30	Section 10.16.(A) All mineral revenues as defined in Paragraph (D) of this Section received
31	in each fiscal year by the state as a result of the production of or exploration for minerals
32	hereinafter referred to as "mineral revenues", shall be allocated as provided in this Section after
33	the following allocations and deposits of mineral revenues have been made:
34	
35	(1) To the Bond Security and Redemption Fund as provided in Article VII, Section 9 (B)
36	Section 9(B) of this constitution Article.
37	(2) To the political subdivisions of the state as provided in Article VII. Sections 4 (D) and
38 39	(2) To the political subdivisions of the state as provided in Article VII, Sections 4 (D) and (E) of this constitution Section 4(D) and (E) of this Article.
40	(E) of this constitution Section 4(D) and (E) of this Afficie.
41	(3) To the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Conservation Fund as provided by the
42	requirements of Article VII, Section 10-A of this constitution Article and as provided by law.
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1	(9) To the Louisiana Education Quality Trust Fund and Louisiana Quality Education
2	Support Fund as provided in Article VII, Section 10.1 of this constitution Article.
3	
4	(10) To the Coastal Protection and Restoration Fund as provided in Article VII, Section
5	10.2 of this constitution Article and as provided by law.
6	
7	(11) To the Mineral Revenue and Audit Settlement Fund as provided in Article VII, Section
8	10.5 of this constitution Article and as provided by law.
9	
10	(12) To the Budget Stabilization Fund as provided in Article VII, Section 10.3 of this
11	constitution Article and as provided by law.
12	
13	* * *
14	
15	(C) Mineral revenues in excess of the base which that would otherwise be deposited into
16	the Budget Stabilization Fund under Subparagraph (A)(2) of Section 10.3 of this constitution
17	Section 10.3(A)(2) of this Article, but are prohibited from being deposited into the fund under
18	Subparagraph (C)(4) of Section 10.3 of this constitution Section 10.3(C)(4) of this Article, shall
19	be distributed as follows:
20	
21	* * *
22	
23	(D) For purposes of this Section, "mineral revenues" shall include severance taxes, royalty
24	payments, bonus payments, or rentals, with the following exceptions:
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26	(1) Revenues designated as nonrecurring, pursuant to Article VII, Section 10(B) of this
27	constitution Article.
28	
29	* * *
30	
31	§10-A. Wildlife and Fisheries; Conservation Fund
32	3-1 ,
33	Section 10-A. (A) Conservation Fund. Effective July 1, 1988, there shall be established
34	in the state treasury, as a special fund, the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Conservation Fund,
35	hereinafter referred to as the "Conservation Fund". Out of the funds remaining in the Bond
36	Security and Redemption Fund after a sufficient amount is allocated from that fund to pay all
37	obligations secured by the full faith and credit of the state which that become due and payable
38	within any fiscal year as required by Article VII, Section 9(B) of this constitution Article, the
39	treasurer shall pay into the Conservation Fund all of the following, except as provided in Article
40	VII, Section 9(A) of this Article, and except for the amount provided in R.S. 56:10(B)(1)(a) as that
41	provision existed on the effective date of this Section:
42	

(2) The balance remaining on June 30, 1988, in the Conservation Fund established pursuant to R.S. 56:10.

(3) All funds or revenues which that may be donated expressly to the Conservation Fund.

 (B) The monies in the Conservation Fund shall be appropriated by the legislature to the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, or its successor, and shall be used solely for the programs and purposes of conservation, protection, preservation, management, and replenishment of the state's natural resources and wildlife, including use for land acquisition or for federal matching fund programs which that promote such purposes, and for the operation and administration of the Department and the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission, or their successors.

* * *

§11. Budgets

Section 11.(A) Budget Estimate. The governor shall submit to the legislature, at the time and in the form fixed by law, a budget estimate for the next fiscal year setting forth all proposed state expenditures. This budget shall include a recommendation for appropriations from the state general fund and from dedicated funds, except funds allocated by Article VII, Section 4, Paragraphs (D) and (E) Section 4(D) and (E) of this Article, which shall not exceed the official forecast of the Revenue Estimating Conference and the expenditure limit for the fiscal year. The recommendation shall also comply with the provisions of Article VII, Section 10(D) of this Article. This budget shall include a recommendation for funding of state salary supplements for full-time law enforcement and fire protection officers of the state, as provided in Article VII, Section 10(D)(3) of this constitution Article.

(B) Operating Budget. The governor shall cause to be submitted a general appropriation bill for proposed ordinary operating expenditures which that shall be in conformity with the recommendations for appropriations contained in the budget estimate. The governor may cause to be submitted a bill or bills to raise additional revenues with proposals for the use of these revenues.

(C) Capital Budget. The governor shall submit to the legislature, at each regular session, a proposed five-year capital outlay program and request implementation of the first year of the program. Prior to inclusion in the comprehensive capital budget which that the legislature adopts, each capital improvement project shall be evaluated through a feasibility study, as defined by the legislature, which shall include an analysis of need and estimates of construction and operating costs. The legislature shall provide by law for procedures, standards, and criteria for the evaluation of such feasibility studies and shall set the schedule of submission of such feasibility studies which shall take effect not later than December thirty-first following the first regular session convening after this Paragraph takes effect. These procedures, standards, and criteria for evaluation of such feasibility studies cannot be changed or altered except by a separate legislative instrument approved by a favorable vote of two-thirds of the elected members of each house of the legislature. For those projects not eligible for funding under the provisions of Article VII, Section 27 of this constitution Article, the request for implementation of the first year of the program shall include a list of the proposed projects in priority order based on the evaluation of the feasibility studies submitted. Capital outlay projects approved by the legislature shall be made a part of the comprehensive state capital budget, which shall be adopted by the legislature.

* * *

1 2 3

§13. Investment of State Funds

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Section 13. All money in the custody of the state treasurer which that is available for investment shall be invested as provided by law.

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§14. Donation, Loan, or Pledge of Public Credit

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12 13 Section 14.(A) Prohibited Uses. Except as otherwise provided by this constitution Constitution, the funds, credit, property, or things of value of the state or of any political subdivision shall not be loaned, pledged, or donated to or for any person, association, or corporation, public or private. Except as otherwise provided in this Section, neither the state nor a political subdivision shall subscribe to or purchase the stock of a corporation or association or for any private enterprise.

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(B) Authorized Uses. Nothing in this Section shall prevent (1) the use of public funds for programs of social welfare for the aid and support of the needy; (2) contributions of public funds to pension and insurance programs for the benefit of public employees; (3) the pledge of public funds, credit, property, or things of value for public purposes with respect to the issuance of bonds or other evidences of indebtedness to meet public obligations as provided by law; (4) the return of property, including mineral rights, to a former owner from whom the property had previously been expropriated, or purchased under threat of expropriation, when the legislature by law declares that the public and necessary purpose which that originally supported the expropriation has ceased to exist and orders the return of the property to the former owner under such terms and conditions as specified by the legislature; (5) acquisition of stock by any institution of higher education in exchange for any intellectual property; (6) the donation of abandoned or blighted housing property by the governing authority of a municipality or a parish to a nonprofit organization which that is recognized by the Internal Revenue Service as a 501(c)(3) or 501(c)(4) nonprofit organization and which that agrees to renovate and maintain such property until conveyance of the property by such organization; (7) the deduction of any tax, interest, penalty, or other charges forming the basis of tax liens on blighted property so that they may be subordinated and waived in favor of any purchaser who is not a member of the immediate family of the blighted property owner or which that is not any entity in which the owner has a substantial economic interest, but only in connection with a property renovation plan approved by an administrative hearing officer appointed by the parish or municipal government where the property is located; (8) the deduction of past due taxes, interest, and penalties in favor of an owner of a blighted property, but only when the owner sells the property at less than the appraised value to facilitate the blighted property renovation plan approved by the parish or municipal government and only after the renovation is completed such deduction being canceled, null and void, and to no effect in the event ownership of the property in the future reverts back to the owner or any member of his immediate family; (9) the donation by the state of asphalt which that has been removed from state roads and highways to the governing authority of the parish or municipality where the asphalt was removed, or if not needed by such governing authority, then to any other parish or municipal governing authority, but only pursuant to a cooperative endeavor agreement between the state and the governing authority receiving the donated property; (10) the investment in stocks of a portion of the Rockefeller Wildlife Refuge

Trust and Protection Fund, created under the provisions of R.S. 56:797, and the Russell Sage or Marsh Island Refuge Fund, created under the provisions of R.S. 56:798, such portion not to exceed thirty-five percent of each fund; (11) the investment in stocks of a portion of the state-funded permanently endowed funds of a public or private college or university, not to exceed thirty-five percent of the public funds endowed; (12) the investment in equities of a portion of the Medicaid Trust Fund for the Elderly created under the provisions of R.S. 46:2691 et seq., such portion not to exceed thirty-five percent of the fund; (13) the investment of public funds to capitalize a state infrastructure bank and the loan, pledge, or guarantee of public funds by a state infrastructure bank solely for transportation projects; (14) pursuant to a written agreement, the donation of the use of public equipment and personnel by a political subdivision upon request to another political subdivision for an activity or function the requesting political subdivision is authorized to exercise; or (15) a political subdivision from waiving charges for water if the charges are the result of water lost due to damage to the water delivery infrastructure and that damage is not the result of any act or failure to act by the customer being charged for the water.

* * *

PART II. PROPERTY TAXATION

§18. Ad Valorem Taxes

Section 18.(A) Assessments. Property subject to ad valorem taxation shall be listed on the assessment rolls at its assessed valuation, which, except as provided in Paragraphs (C), (F), and (G) of this Section, shall be a percentage of its fair market value. The percentage of fair market value shall be uniform throughout the state upon the same class of property.

(B) Classification. The classifications of property subject to ad valorem taxation and the percentage of fair market value applicable to each classification for the purpose of determining assessed valuation are as follows:

	Classifications	Percentages
1.	Land	10%
2.	Improvements for residential purposes	10%
3.	Electric cooperative properties, excluding land	15%
4.	Public service properties; excluding land	25%
5.	Other property	15%

The legislature may enact laws defining electric cooperative properties and public service properties.

* * *

 (D) Valuation. Each assessor shall determine the fair market value of all property subject to taxation within his respective parish or district except public service properties, which shall be valued at fair market value by the Louisiana Tax Commission or its successor. Each assessor shall

determine the use value of property which is to be so assessed under the provisions of Paragraph (C) of this Section. Fair market value and use value of property shall be determined in accordance with criteria which that shall be established by law and which that shall apply uniformly throughout the state.

* * *

(F) Reappraisal. (1) All property subject to taxation shall be reappraised and valued in accordance with this Section, at intervals of not more than four years.

(2)(a) In the year of implementation of a reappraisal as required in Subparagraph (1) of this Paragraph, solely for purposes of determining the ad valorem tax imposed on residential property subject to the homestead exemption as provided in Section 20 of this Article, if the assessed value of immovable property increases by an amount which that is greater than fifty percent of the property's assessed value in the previous year, the collector shall phase-in the additional tax liability resulting from the increase in the property's assessed value over a four-year period as follows:

(i) For purposes of calculating the ad valorem taxes on the property in the first levy following reappraisal, the collector shall use the property's assessed value from the previous year, which shall be called the base amount as used in this Subparagraph, and shall increase the portion of the assessed value of the property used to calculate ad valorem taxes by adding an amount which that is equal to one-fourth of the amount of the increase in the property's assessed value as a result of the reappraisal to the base amount. This resulting amount shall constitute the property's taxable value and shall be used solely for purposes of calculating ad valorem taxes for that taxable year.

(ii) For purposes of calculating the ad valorem taxes on the property in the second levy following reappraisal, the collector shall increase the portion of the assessed value of the property used to calculate ad valorem taxes by adding an amount which that is equal to one-half of the amount of the increase in the property's assessed value as a result of the reappraisal to the base amount. This resulting amount shall constitute the property's taxable value and shall be used solely for purposes of calculating ad valorem taxes for that taxable year.

(iii) For purposes of calculating the ad valorem taxes on the property in the third levy following reappraisal, the collector shall increase the portion of the assessed value of the property used to calculate ad valorem taxes by adding an amount which that is equal to three-quarters of the amount of the increase in the property's assessed value as a result of the reappraisal to the base amount. This resulting amount shall constitute the property's taxable value and shall be used solely for purposes of calculating ad valorem taxes for that taxable year.

* * *

(d) Notwithstanding any provision of this eonstitution <u>Constitution</u> to the contrary, the increase in assessed valuation of property phased-in under this Subparagraph shall be included as taxable property for purposes of any subsequent reappraisals and valuation for millage adjustment purposes under <u>Article VII</u>, Section 23(B) of this <u>constitution</u> <u>Article</u>. The decrease in the total

amount of ad valorem tax collected by a taxing authority as a result of this phase-in of assessed valuation shall be absorbed by the taxing authority and shall not create any additional tax liability for other taxpayers in the taxing district as a result of any subsequent reappraisal and valuation or millage adjustment. Implementation of this phase-in of increase in assessed valuation authorized in this Subparagraph shall neither trigger nor be cause for a reappraisal of property or an adjustment of millages pursuant to the provisions of Article VII, Section 23(B) of this constitution Article.

* * *

(G) Special Assessment Level.

(1)(a)(i) The assessment of residential property receiving the homestead exemption which that is owned and occupied by any of the following and who meet all of the other requirements of this Section shall not be increased above the total assessment of that property for the first year that the owner qualifies for and receives the special assessment level, provided that such person or persons remain qualified for and receive the special assessment level:

* * *

(dd) Any person or persons permanently totally disabled as determined by a final non-appealable in nonappealable judgment of a court or as certified by a state or federal administrative agency charged with the responsibility for making determinations regarding disability.

(ii) Any person or persons shall be prohibited from receiving the special assessment as provided in this Section if such person's or persons' adjusted gross income, as reported in the federal tax return for the year prior to the application for the special assessment, exceeds one hundred thousand dollars. For persons applying for the special assessment whose filing status is married filing separately, the adjusted gross income for purposes of this Section shall be determined by combining the adjusted gross income on both federal tax returns. Beginning for the tax year 2026, and for each tax year thereafter, the one hundred thousand dollar one-hundred-thousand-dollar limit shall be adjusted annually by the Consumer Price Index as reported by the United States Government.

* * *

 (4)(a) The special assessment level on property that is sold shall automatically expire on the last day of December in the year prior to the year that the property is sold. The property shall be immediately revalued at fair market value by the assessor and shall be assessed by the assessor on the assessment rolls in the year it was sold at the assessment level provided for in Article VII, Section 18 of the Constitution of Louisiana this Article.

* * *

(5)(a) Any owner entitled to the special assessment level set forth in this Paragraph who is unable to occupy the homestead on or before December thirty-first of a future calendar year due to damage or destruction of the homestead caused by a disaster or emergency declared by the

governor shall be entitled to keep the special assessment level of the homestead prior to its damage or destruction on the repaired or rebuilt homestead provided the repaired or rebuilt homestead is reoccupied by the owner within five years from December thirty-first of the year following the disaster. The assessed value of the land and buildings on which the homestead was located prior to its damage shall not be increased above its assessed value immediately prior to the damage or destruction described in this Subsubparagraph. If the property owner receives a homestead exemption on another homestead during the same five-year period, the damaged or destroyed property shall not be entitled to keep the special assessment level, and the land and buildings shall be assessed in that year at the percentage of fair market value set forth in this constitution Constitution. In addition, the owner shall also maintain the homestead exemption set forth in Article VII, Section 20(A)(10) of this Article to qualify for the special assessment level in this Subsubparagraph.

§20. Homestead Exemption

Section 20.(A) Homeowners.

 (1) The bona fide homestead, consisting of a tract of land or two or more tracts of land even if the land is classified and assessed at use value pursuant to Article VII, Section 18(C) of this constitution Article, with a residence on one tract and a field with or without timber on it, pasture, or garden on the other tract or tracts, not exceeding one hundred sixty acres, buildings and appurtenances, whether rural or urban, owned and occupied by any person or persons owning the property in indivision, shall be exempt from state, parish, and special ad valorem taxes to the extent of seven thousand five hundred dollars of the assessed valuation. The same homestead exemption shall also fully apply to the primary residence, including a mobile home, which that serves as a bona fide home and which that is owned and occupied by any person or persons owning the property in indivision, regardless of whether the homeowner owns the land upon which the home or mobile home is sited; however, this homestead exemption shall not apply to the land upon which such primary residence is sited if the homeowner does not own the land.

* * *

 (3) The homestead exemption shall extend to property owned by a trust when the principal beneficiary or beneficiaries of the trust are the settlor or settlors of the trust and were the immediate prior owners of the homestead, and the homestead is occupied as such by a principal beneficiary. The provisions of this Subparagraph shall apply only to property which that qualified for the homestead exemption immediately prior to transfer, conveyance, or donation in trust or which that would have qualified for the homestead exemption if such property were not owned in trust.

(4) The homestead exemption shall extend to property where the usufruct of the property has been granted to no more than two usufructuaries who were the immediate prior owners of the homestead and the homestead is occupied as such by a usufructuary. The provisions of this Subparagraph shall apply only to property which that qualified for the homestead exemption

immediately prior to the granting of such usufruct, or which that would have qualified for the homestead exemption if such usufruct had not been granted. (6) Except as otherwise provided for in this Paragraph, the homestead exemption shall apply to property owned in indivision, but shall be limited to the pro rata ownership interest of that person or persons occupying the homestead. (7) No homestead exemption shall be granted on bond for deed property. However, any homestead exemption granted prior to June 20, 2003, on any property occupied upon the effective date of this Paragraph* December 7, 2004, by a buyer under a bond for deed contract shall remain valid as long as the circumstances giving rise to the exemption at the time the exemption was granted remain applicable. (B) Residential Lessees. Notwithstanding any contrary provision in this constitution Constitution, the legislature may provide for tax relief to residential lessees in the form of credits or rebates in order to provide equitable tax relief similar to that granted to homeowners through homestead exemptions. §21. Other Property Exemptions Section 21. In addition to the homestead exemption provided for in Section 20 of this Article, the following property and no other shall be exempt from ad valorem taxation: (B)(1)(a)(i) Property owned by a nonprofit corporation or association organized and operated exclusively for religious, dedicated places of burial, charitable, health, welfare, fraternal, or educational purposes, no part of the net earnings of which inure to the benefit of any private shareholder or member thereof and which that is declared to be exempt from federal or state income tax; and (ii) medical Medical equipment leased for a term exceeding five years to such a nonprofit corporation or association which that owns or operates a small, rural hospital and which that uses the equipment solely for health care purposes at the hospital, provided that the property shall be exempt only during the term of the lease to such corporation or association, and further provided that "small, rural hospital" shall mean a hospital which that meets all of the following criteria: (bb) It is located in a municipality with a population of less than ten thousand which that has been classified as an area with a shortage of health manpower by the United States Health Service; and

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(b) property Property leased to such a nonprofit corporation or association for use solely as housing for homeless persons, as defined by regulation adopted by the tax commission or its successor provided that the term of such lease shall be for at least five years, that as a condition of entering into the lease the property be in compliance with all applicable health and sanitation codes for use as housing for homeless persons, that the lease shall provide that compensation to be paid the lessor shall not exceed one dollar per year, and that such contract of lease shall recite that the property shall be used exclusively for the purpose of housing the homeless, and further provided that at such time as the property is no longer used solely as housing for homeless persons, the property shall no longer be exempt from taxation;
(2) property Property of a bona fide labor organization representing its members or affiliates in collective bargaining efforts; and
(3) <u>property Property</u> of an organization such as a lodge or club organized for charitable and fraternal purposes and practicing the same, and property of a nonprofit corporation devoted to promoting trade, travel, and commerce, and also property of a trade, business, industry or professional society or association, if that property is owned by a nonprofit corporation or association organized under the laws of this state for such purposes.
(4) None of the property listed in this Paragraph (B) shall be exempt if owned, operated, leased, or used for commercial purposes unrelated to the exempt purposes of the corporation or association.
(C)(1) Cash on hand or deposit;
(2) stocks Stocks and bonds, except bank stocks, the tax on which shall be paid by the banking institution;
(3) <u>obligations</u> <u>Obligations</u> secured by mortgage on property located in Louisiana and the notes or other evidence thereof;
(4) <u>loans-Loans</u> by life insurance companies to policyholders, if secured solely by their policies;
(5) the <u>The</u> legal reserve of domestic life insurance companies;
(6) <u>loans Loans</u> by a homestead or building and loan association to its members, if secured solely by stock of the association;
(7) debts Debts due for merchandise or other articles of commerce or for services rendered;

 (9) personal Personal property used in the home or on loan in a public place;

(8) obligations Obligations of the state or its political subdivisions;

1	(10) irrevocably Irrevocably dedicated places of burial held by individuals for purposes of
2	burial of themselves or members of their families;
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4	(11) agricultural Agricultural products while owned by the producer, agricultural
5	machinery and other implements used exclusively for agricultural purposes, animals on the farm,
6	and property belonging to an agricultural fair association;
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8	(12) property Property used for cultural, Mardi Gras carnival, or civic activities and not
9	operated for profit to the owners;
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11	(13) rights-of-way Rights-of-way granted to the State Department of Highways;
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13	(14) boats Boats using gasoline as motor fuel;
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15	(15) commercial Commercial vessels used for gathering seafood for human consumption;
16	and
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18	(16) ships Ships and oceangoing tugs, towboats, and barges engaged in international trade
19	and domiciled in Louisiana ports. However, this exemption shall not apply to harbor, wharf, shed,
20	and other port dues or to any vessel operated in the coastal trade of the states of the United States.
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24	(18) All incorporeal movables of any kind or nature whatsoever, except public service
25	properties, bank stocks, and credit assessments on premiums written in Louisiana by insurance
26	companies and loan and finance companies. For purposes of this Section, incorporeal movables
27	shall have the meaning set forth in the Louisiana Civil Code of 1870, as amended.
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29	(19) All artwork including sculptures, glass works, paintings, drawings, signed and
30	numbered posters, photographs, mixed media, collages, or any other item which that would be
31	considered as the material result of a creative endeavor which that is listed as a consignment article
32	by an art dealer.
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34	(D)(1) Raw materials, goods, commodities, and articles imported into this state from
35	outside the states of the United States:
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	(a) so So long as the imports remain on the public property of the port authority or docks
	(b) so So long as the imports (other than minerals and ores of the same kind as any mined
41	or produced in this state and manufactured articles) are held in this state in the original form in
42	bales, sacks, barrels, boxes, cartons, containers, or other original packages, and raw materials held
43	in bulk as all or a part of the new material inventory of manufacturers or processors, solely for
	manufacturing or processing; or
44	manufacturing of processing, or
37 38 39 40	 (a) so So long as the imports remain on the public property of the port authority or doctof the common carrier where they first entered this state; (b) so So long as the imports (other than minerals and ores of the same kind as any mineral produced in this state and manufactured articles) are hold in this state in the original form.

(c) so So long as the imports are held by an importer in any public or private storage in the original form in bales, sacks, barrels, boxes, cartons, containers, or other original packages and agricultural products in bulk. This exemption shall not apply to these imports when held by a retail merchant as part of his stock-in-trade for sale at retail.

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(3) Goods, commodities, and personal property in public or private storage while in transit through this state which that are moving in interstate commerce through or over the territory of the state or which that are in public or private storage within Louisiana, having been shipped from outside Louisiana for storage in transit to a final destination outside Louisiana, whether such destination was specified when transportation began or afterward.

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(4) Property described in this Paragraph (D), whether or not entitled to exemption, shall be reported to the proper taxing authority on the forms required by law.

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(F)(1) Notwithstanding any contrary provision of this Section, the State Board of Commerce and Industry or its successor, with the approval of the governor, may enter into contracts for the exemption from ad valorem taxes of a new manufacturing establishment or an addition to an existing manufacturing establishment, on such terms and conditions as the board,

(2) The exemption shall be for an initial term of no more than five calendar years, and may be renewed for an additional five years. All property exempted shall be listed on the assessment rolls and submitted to the Louisiana Tax Commission or its successor, but no taxes shall be collected thereon during the period of exemption.

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(3) The terms "manufacturing establishment" and "addition" as used herein in this Paragraph mean a new plant or establishment or an addition or additions to any existing plant or establishment which that engages in the business of working raw materials into wares suitable for use or which that gives new shapes, qualities, or combinations to matter which that already has gone through some artificial process.

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(H) Notwithstanding any contrary provision of this constitution Constitution, the State Board of Commerce and Industry or its successor, with the approval of the governor and the local governing authority and in accordance with procedures and conditions provided by law, may enter into contracts granting to a property owner, who proposes the expansion, restoration, improvement, or development of an existing structure or structures in a downtown, historic, or economic development district established by a local governing authority or in accordance with law, the right for an initial term of five years after completion of the work to pay ad valorem taxes based upon the assessed valuation of the property for the year prior to the commencement of the expansion, restoration, improvement, or development. Contracts may be renewed, subject to the same conditions, for an additional five years extending such right for a total of ten years from completion of the work.

(I)(1) Notwithstanding any contrary provision of this Section, the authority or district charged with economic development of each parish is hereby authorized to enter into contracts for the exemption from parish, municipal, and special ad valorem taxes of goods held in inventory by distribution centers. In the absence of the existence of an economic development authority or district, the parish governing authority is authorized to grant contracts of exemption as are provided for in this Paragraph.

(2) The contract for exemption shall be on such terms and to the extent, up to and including the full assessed valuation of the goods held in inventory, as the economic development authority or district deems in the best interest of the parish. However, prior to entering into each individual contract, the economic development authority or district must shall request and receive written approval of the contract, including its terms and an estimated fiscal impact, from each affected tax recipient body in the parish, as evidenced by a favorable vote of a majority of the members of the governing authority of the tax recipient body. Failure to receive all required approvals from the tax recipient bodies before entering into a contract shall render the contract null and void and of no effect.

(3) The term "distribution center" as used herein in this Paragraph means an establishment engaged in the sale of products for resale or further processing for resale. The term "goods held in inventory" as used herein in this Paragraph means goods or products which that have been given new shapes, qualities, or combinations through some artificial process and does not include raw materials such as natural gas, crude oil, sulphur, or timber or goods or products held for sale to consumers.

 (J)(1) Drilling rigs used exclusively for the exploration and development of minerals outside the territorial limits of the state in Outer Continental Shelf waters which that are within the state for the purpose of being stored or stacked for use outside the territorial limits of the state, or for the purpose of being converted, renovated, or repaired, and any property in the state for the purpose of being incorporated in, or to be used in the operation of said drilling rigs.

(L)(1) Except as otherwise provided herein in this Section, property owned or leased by, and used by, a targeted non-manufacturing nonmanufacturing business in the operation of its facility, including buildings, improvements, equipment, and other property necessary or beneficial to such operation, according to a program and pursuant to contracts of exemption which that contain such terms and conditions which that shall be provided by law. Land underlying the facility and other property pertaining to the facility on which ad valorem taxes have previously been paid, inventories, consumables, and property eligible for the manufacturing exemption provided by

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Paragraph (F) of this Section, shall not be exempt under this Paragraph.

(3) A targeted non-manufacturing nonmanufacturing business means at least fifty percent of such business' total annual sales from a site or sites in the state is to out-of-state customers or buyers, or to in-state customers or buyers but the product or service is resold by the purchaser to an out-of-state customer or buyer for ultimate use, or to the federal government, or any combination thereof. The legislature may provide by law for the inclusion of sales by affiliates when appropriate in making this fifty percent determination.

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(4) A contract for the exemption shall be available only in parishes which that have agreed to participate, in the manner provided by the legislature by law.

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(M) There is hereby established an exemption from ad valorem tax for the total assessed value of the homestead of the unmarried surviving spouse of a person who died under the conditions enumerated in Subsubparagraph (1)(a) or (b) of this Paragraph, and if the conditions established in Subsubparagraph (1)(c) of this Paragraph are met.

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(1)(a) For ad valorem taxes due in 2017 and thereafter, the The exemption shall apply beginning in the tax year in which any of the following persons died or 2017, whichever is later:

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(b) For ad valorem taxes due in 2018 and thereafter, the The exemption shall apply beginning in the tax year in which any of the following persons died or 2018, whichever is later:

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(3) Once an unmarried surviving spouse has qualified for and taken the exemption, if the surviving spouse then acquires a different property which that qualifies for the homestead exemption, the surviving spouse shall be entitled to an exemption on that subsequent homestead, the exemption being limited in value to the amount of the exemption claimed on the prior homestead in the last year for which the exemption was claimed. The assessor may require the submission of certain information concerning the amount of the exemption on the prior homestead for purposes of determining the extent of the exemption available for the subsequent homestead.

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(N)(1) All property delivered to a construction project site for the purpose of incorporating the property into any tract of land, building, or other construction as a component part, including the type of property that may be deemed to be a component part once placed on an immovable for its service and improvement pursuant to the provisions of the Louisiana Civil Code of 1870, as amended. The exemption provided for in this Paragraph shall be applicable until the construction project for which the property has been delivered is complete. A construction project shall be deemed complete when construction is finished to the extent that the project can be used or occupied for its intended purpose. A construction project shall not be deemed complete during its inspection, testing, or commissioning stages, as defined by reasonable industry standards.

44 45 (2) Notwithstanding the provisions of Subparagraph (1) of this Paragraph, this exemption shall not apply to any of the following:

* * *

(c) Any public service property, unless the public service property is otherwise eligible for an exemption provided by any other provision of this constitution Constitution.

§22. No Impairment of Existing Taxes or Obligations

Section 22. This Part shall not be applied in a manner which that will (a) invalidate taxes authorized and imposed prior to the effective date of this constitution Constitution or (b) impair the obligations, validity, or security of any bonds or other debt obligations authorized prior to the effective date of this constitution Constitution.

§23. Adjustment of Ad Valorem Tax Millages

 Section 23.(A) First Adjustment. Prior to the end of the third year after the effective date of this eonstitution Constitution, the assessors and the Louisiana Tax Commission or its successor shall complete determination of the fair market value or the use value of all property subject to taxation within each parish for use in implementing this Article. Except as provided in this Section, the total amount of ad valorem taxes collected by any taxing authority in the year in which Sections 18 and 20 of this Article are implemented shall not be increased or decreased, because of their provisions, above or below ad valorem taxes collected by that taxing authority in the year preceding implementation. To accomplish this result, it shall be mandatory for each affected taxing authority, in the year in which Sections 18 and 20 of this Article are implemented, to adjust millages upwards or downwards without regard to millage limitations contained in this constitution, and the maximum authorized millages shall be increased or decreased, without further voter approval, in proportion to the amount of the adjustment upward or downward. Thereafter, such millages shall remain in effect unless changed as permitted by this constitution.

(B) Subsequent Adjustments. Except as otherwise permitted in this Section, the total amount of ad valorem taxes collected by any taxing authority in the year in which the reappraisal and valuation provisions of Section 18, Paragraph (F) Section 18(F) of this Article are implemented shall not be increased or decreased because of a reappraisal or valuation or increases or decreases in the homestead exemption above or below the total amount of ad valorem taxes collected by that taxing authority in the year preceding implementation of the reappraisal and valuation. To accomplish this result, the provisions of millage adjustments relative to implementation of Section 18 and Section 20 Sections 18 and 20 of this Article, as set forth in Paragraph (A) of this Section, shall be mandatory. Thereafter, following implementation of each subsequent reappraisal and valuation required by Paragraph (F) of Section 18 Section 18(F) of this Article, the millages as fixed in each such implementation shall remain in effect unless changed as permitted by Paragraph (C) of this Section.

(C) Increases Permitted. Nothing herein shall prohibit a taxing authority from collecting, in the year in which Sections 18 and 20 of this Article are implemented or in any subsequent year,

a larger dollar amount of ad valorem taxes by (1) levying additional or increased millages as provided by law or (2) placing additional property on the tax rolls. Increases in the millage rate in excess of the rates established as provided by Paragraph (B) above of this Section but not in excess of the prior year's maximum authorized millage rate may be levied by two-thirds vote of the total membership of a taxing authority without further voter approval but only after a public hearing held in accordance with the open meetings law; however, in addition to any other requirements of the open meetings law, public notice of the time, place, and subject matter of such hearing shall be published on two separate days no less than thirty days before the public hearing. Such public notice shall be published in the official journal of the taxing authority, and another newspaper with a larger circulation within the taxing authority than the official journal of the taxing authority, if there is one.

(D) Application. This Section shall not apply to millages required to be levied for the payment of general obligation bonds.

Note to the Legislature

Much of the language in Article VII, Section 23, particularly in Paragraphs (A) and (B), is no longer relevant and can be eliminated, but the Law Institute was unsure how to amend this provision without changing its meaning.

* * *

§25. Tax Sales

 Section 25.(A) Tax Sales. (1) There shall be no forfeiture of property for nonpayment of taxes. However, at the expiration of the year in which the taxes are due, the collector, without suit, and after giving notice to the delinquent in the manner provided by law, shall advertise for sale the property on which the taxes are due. The advertisement shall be published in the official journal of the parish or municipality, or, if there is no official journal, as provided by law for sheriffs' sales, in the manner provided for judicial sales. On the day of sale, the collector shall sell the portion of the property which that the debtor points out. If the debtor does not point out sufficient property, the collector shall sell immediately the least quantity of property which that any bidder will buy for the amount of the taxes, interest, and costs. The sale shall be without appraisement. A tax deed by a tax collector shall be prima facie evidence that a valid sale was made.

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(B) Redemption. (1) The property sold shall be redeemable for three years after the date of recordation of the tax sale, by paying the price given, including costs, five percent penalty thereon, and interest at the rate of one percent per month until redemption.

(2) In the city of New Orleans, when such property sold is residential or commercial property which that is abandoned property as defined by R.S. 33:4720.12(1) or blighted property as defined by Act 155 of the 1984 Regular Session, it shall be redeemable for eighteen months

after the date of recordation of the tax sale by payment in accordance with Subparagraph (1) of this Paragraph.

(3) In any parish other than Orleans, when such property sold is vacant residential or commercial property which that has been declared blighted, as defined by R.S. 33:1374(B)(1) on January 1, 2013, or abandoned, as defined by R.S. 33:4720.59(D)(2) on January 1, 2013, it shall be redeemable for eighteen months after the date of recordation of the tax sale by payment in accordance with Subparagraph (1) of this Paragraph.

 (C) Annulment. No sale of property for taxes shall be set aside for any cause, except on proof of payment of the taxes prior to the date of the sale, unless the proceeding to annul is instituted within six months after service of notice of sale. A notice of sale shall not be served until the final day for redemption has ended. It must shall be served within five years after the date of the recordation of the tax deed if no notice is given. The fact that taxes were paid on a part of the property sold prior to the sale thereof, or that a part of the property was not subject to taxation, shall not be cause for annulling the sale of any part thereof on which the taxes for which it was sold were due and unpaid. No judgment annulling a tax sale shall have effect until the price and all taxes and costs are paid, and until ten percent per annum interest on the amount of the price and taxes paid from date of respective payments are paid to the purchaser; however, this shall not apply to sales annulled because the taxes were paid prior to the date of sale.

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(E)(1) Movables; Tax Sales. When taxes on movables are delinquent, the tax collector shall seize and sell sufficient movable property of the delinquent taxpayer to pay the tax, whether or not the property seized is the property which that was assessed. Sale of the property shall be at public auction, without appraisement, after ten days advertisement, published within ten days after date of seizure. It shall be absolute and without redemption.

(2) If the tax collector can find no corporeal movables of the delinquent to seize, he may levy on incorporeal rights, by notifying the debtor thereof, or he may proceed by summary rule in the courts to compel the delinquent to deliver for sale property in his possession or under his control.

* * *

Note to the Legislature

The highlighted reference in Subparagraph (B)(2) was repealed and no longer exists. Perhaps the definition of abandoned property in R.S. 33:4720.59(D)(2) as used in Subparagraph (B)(3) could apply instead.

PART III. REVENUE SHARING

§26. Revenue Sharing Fund

Section 26.(A) Creation of Fund. The Revenue Sharing Fund is created as a special fund in the state treasury.

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(D) Distributing Officer. The funds distributed to each parish as provided in Paragraph (C) of this Section shall be distributed in Orleans Parish by the city treasurer of New Orleans and in all other parishes by the parish tax collector. The funds allocated to the Monroe City School Board or its successor shall be distributed to and by the city treasurer of Monroe.

(E) Bonded Debt. A political subdivision, as defined by Article VI of this constitution Constitution, may incur debt by issuing negotiable bonds and may pledge for the payment of all or part of the principal and interest of such bonds the proceeds derived or to be derived from that portion of the funds received by it from the revenue sharing fund, to offset current losses caused by homestead exemptions granted by this Article. Unless otherwise provided by law, no moneys allocated within any parish from the balance remaining in its distribution may be pledged to the payment of the principal or interest of any bonds. Bonds issued under this Paragraph shall be issued and sold as provided by law, and shall require approval of the State Bond Commission or its successor prior to issuance and sale.

PART IV. TRANSPORTATION

§27. Transportation Trust Fund

Section 27.(A) Creation of fund. Effective January 1, 1990, there There shall be established in the state treasury as a special permanent trust fund the Transportation Trust Fund, hereinafter ("the trust fund"), in which shall be deposited the "excess revenues" as defined herein which in this Section that are a portion of the avails received in each year from all taxes levied on gasoline and motor fuels and on special fuels, (said these avails being referred to as the "revenues"), as provided herein in this Section. After satisfying pledges respecting that portion of the revenues attributable to the tax rates in effect at the time of such pledges for the payment of obligations for bonds or other evidences of indebtedness on the effective date of this Section January 1, 1990, the treasurer shall allocate such portion of the revenues received in each year as necessary to pay all principal, interest, premium, if any, and other obligations incident to the issuance, security, and payment in respect of bonds as authorized in Paragraph (C) hereof of this Section. Thereafter, the portion of the revenues remaining shall be deposited in the Bond Security and Redemption Fund in the state treasury. After (1) the payment of any obligations for bonds or other evidences of indebtedness in existence on the effective date of this Section which January 1, 1990, that are secured by revenues; (2) payments in respect of bonds authorized in Paragraph (C) hereof of this Section; and (3) credit to the Bond Security and Redemption Fund, the treasurer shall deposit in and credit to the trust fund all of the revenues remaining (the "excess revenues") from the avails of all taxes levied on gasoline and motor fuels and on special fuels, as follows: for the fiscal year

beginning July 1, 1989, the avails of twelve cents per gallon of said taxes received on and after January 1, 1990; for the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 1990, the avails of fourteen cents per gallon of said taxes; for the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 1991, and thereafter for each fiscal year, the avails of all taxes levied on gasoline and motor fuels and on special fuels. Purchases of gasoline, diesel fuel, or special fuels which that are subject to excise tax under Chapter 7 of Subtitle II of Title 47 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950 shall be exempt from the state sales tax and any sales tax levied by a political subdivision as defined by Article VI, Section 44(2). All monies appropriated by the Federal Highway Administration and the Federal Aviation Administration, or their successors, either reimbursed or paid directly, shall be paid directly or deposited in and credited to the trust fund.

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(B)(1) Except as provided for in Subparagraph (2) of this Paragraph, the monies in the trust fund shall be appropriated or dedicated solely and exclusively for the costs for and associated with construction and maintenance of the roads and bridges of the state and federal highway systems, the Statewide Flood-Control Program or its successor, ports, airports, transit, and the Parish Transportation Fund or its successor and for the payment of all principal, interest, premium, if any, and other obligations incident to the issuance, security, and payment in respect of bonds or other obligations payable from the trust fund as authorized in Paragraph (D) of this Section. Unless pledged to the repayment of bonds authorized in Paragraphs Paragraph (C) or (D) of this Section, the monies in the trust fund allocated to ports, airports, flood control, parish transportation, and state highway construction shall be appropriated annually by the legislature only pursuant to programs established by law which that establish a system of priorities for the expenditure of such monies, except that the Transportation Infrastructure Model for Economic Development, which shall include only those projects enumerated in House Bill 17 of the 1989 First Extraordinary Session of the Legislature and US Highway 61 from Thompson Creek to the Mississippi Line, in lieu of "US 61-Bains to Mississippi Line", and US Highway 165 from I-10 to Alexandria to Monroe to Bastrop and thence on US Highway 425 from Bastrop to the Arkansas Line, in lieu of "US 165-I-10 Alexandria-Monroe-Bastrop-Arkansas Line" and LA 15-Natchez, Mississippi to Chase in lieu of "LA 15-Natchez, Mississippi to Monroe", shall be funded as provided by law. The state-generated tax monies appropriated for ports, Parish Transportation Fund, or its successor, and the Statewide Flood-Control Program, or its successor shall not exceed twenty percent annually of the state-generated tax revenues in the trust fund; provided, however, that no less than the avails of one cent of the tax on gasoline and special fuels shall be appropriated each year to the Parish Transportation Fund, or its successor. The annual appropriation for airports shall be a sum equal to, but not greater than, the annual estimated revenue to be derived from the state taxes to be collected and received on aviation fuel. Unencumbered and unexpended balances at the end of each fiscal year shall remain in the trust fund. The earnings realized in each fiscal year on the investment of monies in the trust fund shall be deposited in and credited to the trust fund.

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45 46 (C) The State Bond Commission or its successor, may issue and sell bonds, notes, or other obligations, ("Bonds") hereinafter referred to as "bonds", secured by a pledge of a portion of the revenues not to exceed the avails of four cents per gallon of the taxes on gasoline and motor fuels and on special fuels received by the state treasurer. Bonds so issued may also be secured by a pledge of all or a portion of excess revenues as additional security therefor, and if so pledged any

portion thereof needed to pay principal, interest, or premium, if any, and other obligations incident to the issuance, security, and payment in respect to Bonds bonds may be expended by the treasurer without the need for legislative appropriation. The Bonds bonds may be issued in the manner set forth in this Section to provide for the costs for and associated with construction and maintenance of the roads and bridges of the state and federal highway systems, Statewide Flood-Control Program, ports, airports, and for any other purpose for which monies in the trust fund may be expended as provided by law. Such Bonds bonds shall not be considered to be debt under Article VII, Section 6 of this Article, unless the provisions of Article VII, Section 6, of this Article relative to incurring debt by the state are met, in which case the full faith and credit of the state may also be pledged in addition to the revenues received by the treasurer.

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(E) Bonds, notes, or other obligations issued pursuant to the provisions of Paragraphs Paragraph (C) or (D) above of this Section may be issued in the manner provided by resolution of the State Bond Commission or its successor under the authority of said Paragraphs Paragraphs (C) and (D) of this Section without compliance with any other requirement of this constitution Constitution or law. To that end, said Paragraphs (C) and (D) hereof of this Section shall be deemed self-operative.

PART V. UNCLAIMED PROPERTY

§28. Louisiana Unclaimed Property Permanent Trust Fund

Section 28.(A) Creation of Fund. (1) Effective July 1, 2021, there There shall be established in the state treasury as a special permanent trust fund, the Louisiana Unclaimed Property Permanent Trust Fund, referred to as the "UCP Permanent Trust Fund". No appropriation shall be made from the UCP Permanent Trust Fund.

 (2) The purpose of the UCP Permanent Trust Fund is to ensure a source of payment for claims made by owners of unclaimed property. After allocation of money to the Bond Security and Redemption Fund as provided in Article VII, Section 9(B) of this Constitution Article, after the payment of all administrative fees, costs, and expenses as provided by law, and after the deposit of monies into the Unclaimed Property Leverage Fund, the treasurer shall annually deposit in and credit to the UCP Permanent Trust Fund the net amount of all monies received as a result of the Uniform Unclaimed Property Act of 1997 or its successor.

* * *

(B) Investment and Administration. The money credited to the UCP Permanent Trust Fund pursuant to Paragraph (A) of this Section shall be permanently credited to the UCP Permanent Trust Fund and shall be invested by the treasurer. Notwithstanding any provision of this constitution Constitution to the contrary, a portion of money in the UCP Permanent Trust Fund, not to exceed fifty percent of the money in the UCP Permanent Trust Fund, may be invested in equities. The legislature shall establish by law procedures for the investment of such monies. The treasurer may contract, subject to the approval of the State Bond Commission, for the management

1	of such investments. Investment earnings shall be available for appropriation to pay expenses
2	incurred in the investment and management of the UCP Permanent Trust Fund.
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4	(C) Reports; Allocation. (1) Not less than sixty days prior to the beginning of each regular
5	session of the legislature, the state treasurer shall submit to the legislature and the governor a report
6	of the following:
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10	(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of Subparagraph (1) of this Paragraph, not less than
11	sixty days prior to the beginning of the 2022 Regular Session of the legislature, the state treasurer
12	shall submit to the legislature and the governor a report of the following:
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14	(a) The balance of the UCP Permanent Trust Fund as of January 1, 2022.
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16	(b) The state's potential liability to unclaimed property claimants as of the close of the prior
17	fiscal year.
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ARTICLE VIII. EDUCATION

PREAMBLE

The goal of the public educational system is to provide learning environments and experiences, at all stages of human development, that are humane, just, and designed to promote excellence in order that every individual may be afforded an equal opportunity to develop to his full potential.

* * *

§2. State Superintendent of Education

 Section 2. There shall be a superintendent of education for public elementary and secondary education who, subject to provisions for appointment in lieu of election set forth in Article IV, Section 20, of this constitution Constitution, shall be elected for a term of four years. If the office is made appointive, the State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education shall make the appointment. He The superintendent shall be the administrative head of the Department of Education and shall implement the policies of the State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education and the laws affecting schools under its jurisdiction. The qualifications and other powers, functions, duties, and responsibilities of the superintendent shall be provided by law.

Note to the Legislature

The superintendent of education is now appointed rather than elected pursuant to R.S. 17:21. Consider adding a note on the legislative website similar to those for the appointment in lieu of election of the commissioner of elections in Article IV of the Constitution.

§3. State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education

 Section 3.(A) Creation; Functions. The State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education is created as a body corporate. It shall supervise and control the public elementary and secondary schools and special schools under its jurisdiction and shall have budgetary responsibility for all funds appropriated or allocated by the state for those schools, all as provided by law. The board shall have other powers, duties, and responsibilities as provided by this eonstitution Constitution or by law, but shall have no control over the business affairs of a city, parish, or other local public school board or the selection or removal of its officers and employees; however, the board shall have the power to supervise, manage, and operate or provide for the supervision, management, and operation of a public elementary or secondary school which that has been determined to be failing, including the power to receive, control, and expend state funds appropriated and allocated pursuant to Section 13(B) of this Article, any local contribution required by Section 13 of this Article, and any other local revenue available to a school board with responsibility for a school determined to be failing in amounts that are calculated based on the number of students in attendance in such a school, all in the manner provided by and in accordance with law.

 (B)(1) Membership; Terms. The board shall consist of eleven members, eight of whom shall be elected from single-member districts, which shall be determined as provided by law, and three of whom shall be appointed by the governor from the state at large, with consent of the Senate. Members shall serve terms of four years, which shall be concurrent with the term of the governor.

(2) No person who has served as a member of the board for more than two and one-half terms in three consecutive terms shall be elected or appointed to the board for the succeeding term. This Subparagraph shall not apply to any person elected or appointed to the board prior to the effective date of this Subparagraph¹, except that it shall apply to any term of service of any such person that begins after such date.

* * *

§5. Board of Regents

Section 5.(A) Creation; Functions. The Board of Regents is created as a body corporate. It shall plan, coordinate, and have budgetary responsibility for all public postsecondary education and shall have other powers, duties, and responsibilities provided in this Section or by law.

(B)(1) Membership; Terms. The board shall be composed of fifteen members, of whom two members shall be from each congressional district and the remaining member or members shall be from the state at large appointed by the governor, with consent of the Senate, for overlapping terms of six years, following initial terms which shall be fixed by law. The board should be representative of the state's population by race and gender to ensure diversity.

(2) No person who has served as a member of the board for more than two and one-half terms in three consecutive terms shall be appointed to the board for the succeeding term. This Subparagraph shall not apply to any person appointed to the board prior to the effective date of this Subparagraph, except that it shall apply to any term of service of any such person that begins after such date.

* * *

 (D) Powers. The Board of Regents shall meet with the State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education at least twice a year to coordinate programs of public elementary, secondary, vocational-technical, career, and higher education. The Board of Regents shall have the following powers, duties, and responsibilities relating to public institutions of postsecondary education:

* * *

(3)(a) To study the need for and feasibility of creating a new institution of postsecondary education, which includes establishing a branch of such an institution or converting any non-degree granting institution to an institution which that grants degrees or converting any college or university which that is limited to offering degrees of a lower rank than baccalaureate to a college or university that offers baccalaureate degrees or merging any institution of postsecondary

education into any other institution of postsecondary education, establishing a new management board, and transferring a college or university from one board to another.

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(4) To formulate and make timely revision of a master plan for postsecondary education. As \underline{At} a minimum, the plan shall include a formula for equitable distribution of funds to the institutions of postsecondary education.

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§6. Board of Supervisors for the University of Louisiana System

Section 6.(A) Creation; Functions. The Board of Supervisors for the University of Louisiana System is created as a body corporate. Subject to powers vested by this Article in the Board of Regents, it shall have supervision and management of state colleges and universities not managed by a higher education board created by or under this Article.

(B)(1) Membership; Terms. The board shall be composed of fifteen members, of whom two members shall be from each congressional district and the remaining member or members shall be from the state at large, appointed by the governor with consent of the Senate. The members shall serve overlapping terms of six years, following initial terms fixed by law.

(2) No person who has served as a member of the board for more than two and one-half terms in three consecutive terms shall be appointed to the board for the succeeding term. This Subparagraph shall not apply to any person appointed to the board prior to the effective date of this Subparagraph, except that it shall apply to any term of service of any such person that begins after such date.

(C) Vacancy. A vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of a term shall be filled for the remainder of the unexpired term by appointment by the governor, with consent of the Senate.

§7. Board of Supervisors of Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College; Board of Supervisors of Southern University and Agricultural and Mechanical College

Section 7.(A) Creation; Powers. The Board of Supervisors of Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College and the Board of Supervisors of Southern University and Agricultural and Mechanical College are created as bodies corporate. Subject to powers vested by this Article in the Board of Regents, each shall supervise and manage the institutions, statewide agricultural programs, and other programs administered through its system.

(B)(1) Membership; Terms. Each board shall be composed of fifteen members, of whom two members shall be from each congressional district and the remaining member or members shall be from the state at large, appointed by the governor with consent of the Senate. The members shall serve overlapping terms of six years, following initial terms fixed by law.

training, and, as provided by law, institute but not baccalaureate degrees and such put the board. The system shall be communicated which shall include all public postsect college division which shall include the (B)(1) Membership; Terms; Initial of fifteen members appointed by the goal have two student members as provided governor shall be appointed with the

(2) No person who has served as a member of either board for more than two and one-half terms in three consecutive terms shall be appointed to the board for the succeeding term. This Subparagraph shall not apply to any person appointed to either board prior to the effective date of this Subparagraph, except that it shall apply to any term of service of any such person that begins after such date.

(C) Vacancy. A vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of a term shall be filled for the remainder of the unexpired term by appointment by the governor, with consent of the Senate.

§7.1. Board of Supervisors of Community and Technical Colleges

Section 7.1.(A) Creation; Powers; Institutions; Divisions. (1) The Board of Supervisors of Community and Technical Colleges is created as a body corporate to manage the Louisiana Community and Technical College System subject to powers vested by this Article in the Board of Regents. The system shall include all programs of public postsecondary vocational-technical training, and, as provided by law, institutions of higher education which offer associate degrees but not baccalaureate degrees and such programs and institutions shall be supervised and managed by the board. The system shall be comprised of two divisions, the vocational-technical division which shall include all public postsecondary vocational-technical schools and the community college division which shall include the community colleges in the system.

* * *

- (B)(1) Membership; Terms; Initial Membership and Terms. The board shall be composed of fifteen members appointed by the governor, as provided by law. In addition, the board shall have two student members as provided by law. All members selected and appointed by the governor shall be appointed with the consent of the Senate. Of those members selected and appointed by the governor, there shall be two members from each congressional district and the remaining member or members from the state at large. The board should be representative of the state's population by race and gender to ensure diversity. The members selected and appointed by the governor shall serve terms of six years, except that the initial members shall serve terms as provided by law.
- (2) No person who has served as a member of the board for more than two and one-half terms in three consecutive terms shall be appointed to the board for the succeeding term. This Subparagraph shall not apply to any person appointed to the board prior to the effective date of this Subparagraph, except that it shall apply to any term of service of any such person that begins after such date.

* * *

(D) Transitional Funding. Appropriations annually from the state general fund for Fiscal Years 1999-2000, 2000-2001, and 2001-2002, for those institutions of higher education supervised and managed in 1998 by each of the management boards of higher education, that is the Board of Supervisors of Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, the Board of

Supervisors of Southern University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, and the Board of Trustees for State Colleges and Universities, respectively, shall be no less than the appropriations from the state general fund in Fiscal Year 1998-1999 for those same institutions of higher education regardless of their management boards. Appropriations annually from the state general fund for Fiscal Years 1999-2000, 2000-2001, and 2001-2002, for those institutions in the Louisiana Community and Technical College System shall be no less than the state general fund appropriations in Fiscal Year 1998-1999 for those same institutions regardless of their management boards. Appropriations annually from the state general fund for Fiscal Years 1999-2000, 2000-2001, and 2001-2002, for postsecondary vocational technical education shall be no less than the total of all appropriations for such purpose from the state general fund for Fiscal Year 1998-1999. The provisions of this Paragraph shall be null and void for any such fiscal year in which state general fund revenues are less than the state general fund revenues of Fiscal Year 1998-1999 as determined by the Revenue Estimating Conference.

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§8. Boards; Membership; Compensation

Section 8.(A) Dual Membership. No person shall be eligible to serve simultaneously on more than one board created by or pursuant to this Article.

(B) Student Membership. The legislature may provide for the membership of one student on the boards created by Sections 5, 6, and 7 of this Article. The term of a student member shall not exceed one year, and no student member shall be eligible to succeed himself. A student member shall have all of the privileges and rights of other board members.

(C) Compensation. A member of a board created by or pursuant to this Article shall serve without pay, but per diem and expenses may be provided by law.

(D) Congressional District Members. In order to implement the provisions of Subparagraphs Sections 5(B)(1), 6(B)(1), 7(B)(1), and 7.1(B)(1) of this Article, beginning on January 3, 2013, and beginning every ten years thereafter on the day the members of congress from newly reapportioned congressional districts take office, any vacancy that occurs on the respective board from a congressional district from which there are two or more board members shall be filled by appointment of an individual from a congressional district from which there are less than two members. After the membership includes two members from each congressional district, the next vacancy shall be filled by an appointment from the state at large.

§9. Parish School Boards; Parish Superintendents

Section 9.(A) Boards. The legislature shall create parish school boards and provide for the election of their members.

(B) Superintendents. Each parish board shall elect a superintendent of parish schools. The State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education shall fix the qualifications and prescribe the

duties of the parish superintendent. He The parish superintendent need not be a resident of the parish in which he serves.

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§10. Existing Boards and Systems Recognized; Consolidation

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Section 10.(A) Recognition. Parish and city school board systems in existence on the effective date of this constitution Constitution are recognized, subject to control and supervision by the State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education and the power of the legislature to enact laws affecting them.

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(B) Ouachita Parish and Monroe City School Systems; Board Membership. Only persons residing within the jurisdiction of the Monroe City School Board shall be eligible to vote for or be members of the Monroe City School Board. Only persons residing in that portion of Ouachita Parish outside the jurisdiction of the Monroe City School Board shall be eligible to vote for or be members of the Ouachita Parish School Board. The position of a member of either board shall be when he the member no longer satisfies the requirements Paragraph. Notwithstanding any contrary provision of this constitution, this Paragraph shall become operative upon the election of members to the Quachita Parish School Board taking office in 1977 or upon the first reapportionment affecting the Ouachita Parish School Board, whichever occurs earlier.

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§13. Funding; Apportionment

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Section 13.(A) Free School Books. The legislature shall appropriate funds to supply free school books schoolbooks and other materials of instruction prescribed by the State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education to the children of this state at the elementary and secondary levels.

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(B) Minimum Foundation Program. The State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education, or its successor, shall annually develop and adopt a formula which that shall be used to determine the cost of a minimum foundation program of education in all public elementary and secondary schools as well as to equitably allocate the funds to parish and city school systems. Such formula shall provide for a contribution by every city and parish school system. Prior to approval of the formula by the legislature, the legislature may return the formula adopted by the board to the board and may recommend to the board an amended formula for consideration by the board and submission to the legislature for approval. The legislature shall annually appropriate funds sufficient to fully fund the current cost to the state of such a program as determined by applying the approved formula in order to insure ensure a minimum foundation of education in all public elementary and secondary schools. Neither the governor nor the legislature may reduce such appropriation, except that the governor may reduce such appropriation using means provided in the act containing the appropriation provided that any such reduction is consented to in writing by two-thirds of the elected members of each house of the legislature. The funds appropriated shall be equitably allocated to parish and city school systems according to the formula as adopted by the State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education, or its successor, and approved by the

legislature prior to making the appropriation. Whenever the legislature fails to approve the formula most recently adopted by the board, or its successor, the last formula adopted by the board, or its successor, and approved by the legislature shall be used for the determination of the cost of the minimum foundation program and for the allocation of funds appropriated.

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(D)(1) Municipal and Other School Systems. For the effects and purposes of this Section, the Central community school system and the Zachary community school system in East Baton Rouge Parish, and the municipalities of Baker in East Baton Rouge Parish, Monroe in Ouachita Parish, and Bogalusa in Washington Parish, and no others, shall be regarded and treated as parishes and shall have the authority granted parishes. Consistent with this Article VIII of this constitution, relevant to equal educational opportunities, no state dollars shall be used to discriminate or to have the effect of discriminating in providing equal educational opportunity for all students.

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§15. Members of State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education; beginning and end of terms

Section 15. In order to effectuate the terms of office as provided in Article VIII, Section 3(B), the successors in office to the elected members whose terms end in 1980 and 1982 shall be elected for terms which shall end at noon on the second Monday in March in 1984, and thereafter the successors in office to those members shall be elected and shall take office at the same time as the governor. The successor in office to the elected member whose term ends in 1984 shall be elected for a term which shall end at noon on the second Monday in March in 1988, and thereafter the successor in office to that member shall be elected and shall take office at the same time as the governor. The successors in office to the appointed members whose terms end in 1980 and 1982 shall be appointed for terms which shall end at noon on the second Monday in March in 1984, and thereafter the successors in office to those members shall be appointed for terms which shall be concurrent with the term of the governor making the appointed for a term which shall end at noon on the second Monday in March in 1988, and thereafter the successors in office to that member shall be appointed for terms which shall be concurrent with the term of the governor making the appointment.

§16. Public Hospitals

Section 16. Notwithstanding any provision of this Article to the contrary, the legislature may provide by law for the supervision, operation, and management of public hospitals and their programs by the Board of Regents or by any board having powers of management over public institutions of higher education created by this constitution Constitution or pursuant to this Article. Such laws may include but shall not be limited to laws providing for the submission and approval of capital and operating budgets, appropriations and expenditures, the supervision, management, and oversight of the hospitals and their programs, and legislative review and disapproval of related rules. This Section shall not apply to institutions and programs operated or

- managed prior to January 1, 1997, by any higher education management board created by this 1 2
- Article.

ARTICLE IX. NATURAL RESOURCES §2. Natural Gas Section 2.(A) Public Policy; Regulation. Natural gas is declared to be affected with a public interest. Notwithstanding any provision of this constitution Constitution relative to the powers and duties of the Public Service Commission, the legislature shall provide by law for regulation of natural gas by the regulatory authority it designates. It may designate the Public Service Commission as the regulatory authority. §4. Reservation of Mineral Rights; Prescription Section 4.(A) Reservation of Mineral Rights. The mineral rights on property sold by the state shall be reserved, except when the owner or person having the right to redeem buys or redeems property sold or adjudicated to the state for taxes. The mineral rights on land, contiguous to and abutting navigable waterbottoms reclaimed by the state through the implementation and construction of coastal restoration projects shall be reserved, except when the state and the landowner having the right to reclaim or recover the land have agreed to the disposition of mineral rights, in accordance with the conditions and procedures provided by law. (B) Prescription. Lands and mineral interests of the state, of a school board, or of a levee district shall not be lost by prescription except as authorized in Paragraph \in (C) of this Section. §8. Forestry Section 8.(A) Forestry; Acreage Taxes. Forestry shall be practiced in the state, and the legislature may enact laws therefor. It may authorize parish governing authorities to levy acreage taxes, not to exceed two cents per acre, for the purposes of this Section. The provisions of this eonstitution Constitution exempting homesteads from taxation shall apply to forestry acreage taxes.

(B)(1) Forestry Commission. The practice of forestry is placed under the Louisiana Forestry Commission. The commission shall be in the executive branch and shall consist of seven members. The head of the Department of Forestry at Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College and the director of the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission shall serve ex officio as members. The governor shall appoint the remaining five members, subject to confirmation by the Senate, for overlapping terms of five years, as provided by law.

(2) No person who has served as an appointed member of the commission for more than two and one-half terms in three consecutive terms shall be appointed to the commission for the succeeding term. This Subparagraph shall not apply to any person appointed to the commission prior to the effective date of this Subparagraph, except that it shall apply to any term of service of any such person that begins after such date.

(C) State Forester. The commission shall appoint a state forester. He The state forester shall be a graduate of an accredited school of forestry and have at least four years of forestry experience, as provided by law.

§9. First Use Tax Trust Fund

 Section 9.(A)(1) Creation. The First Use Tax Trust Fund is hereby created and established in the state treasury as a special and irrevocable trust fund for the deposit of the proceeds, and interest derived therefrom, of the first use tax imposed by law in 1978 or thereafter and any other tax imposed by law which would have the effect of imposing any new or alternative tax on uses of those resources subject to the tax levied by the first use tax. The treasurer shall pay into the state general fund, from the total proceeds of the first use tax, as imposed by law in 1978 or thereafter such amounts as are necessary to fully reimburse the state general fund for tax credits granted in 1978 against that tax pursuant to Part I-B of Chapter 6 of Title 47 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes. The remainder of such tax proceeds shall be credited to the following accounts within the First Use Tax Trust Fund and shall not be deposited into the Bond Security and Redemption Fund or the general fund.

(2) Distribution; debt accounts. Seventy-five percent of the proceeds, and interest derived therefrom, shall be deposited into the following accounts:

(a) Initial Proceeds Account. From this portion of the initial proceeds of the tax, the sum of five hundred million dollars shall be maintained in an account within the First Use Tax Trust Fund in the state treasury to be known as the "Initial Proceeds Account". Monies in the Initial Proceeds Account shall be invested, and the investment earnings shall accrue to that account. Except for investment and except as provided in Paragraph (C) of this Section, monies on deposit in the Initial Proceeds Account shall not be used. If the balance of the Initial Proceeds Account at any time is less than five hundred million dollars, then an amount from the next proceeds of the tax shall be credited to the Initial Proceeds Account until there is a balance therein of five hundred million dollars.

 (b) Debt Retirement and Redemption Account. All proceeds of this portion of the tax over and above the amount required to be maintained in the Initial Proceeds Account shall be maintained in an account in the First Use Tax Trust Fund to be known as the "Debt Retirement and Redemption Account". Monies in the Debt Retirement and Redemption Account shall be invested, and the investment earnings shall accrue to that account. Except for investment, monies on deposit in the Debt Retirement and Redemption Account shall be used only to purchase, in advance of maturity, on the open market any outstanding obligations of the state, or to call, pay, or redeem in advance of maturity any outstanding bonds, notes or other evidence of state debt, or both. No purchase or redemption of state debt shall occur with the monies unless the purchase or redemption results in interest savings to the state. The methods used for retiring such future debt

shall be determined by the state treasurer, with concurrence of two-thirds of the members of the State Bond Commission acting in open session.

(3) Distribution; conservation account. Twenty-five percent of the proceeds, and interest derived therefrom, shall be deposited into the following account:

(a) Barrier Islands Conservation Account. Twenty-five percent of the proceeds of the tax shall be maintained in an account in the First Use Tax Trust Fund to be known as the "Barrier Islands Conservation Account". Monies in the Barrier Islands Conservation Account shall be invested, and the investment earnings shall accrue to that account. Except for investment, monies on deposit in the Barrier Islands Conservation Account shall be used exclusively to fund capital improvement projects designed to conserve, preserve, and maintain the barrier islands, reefs, and shores of the coastline of Louisiana. Only such capital improvements contained in the comprehensive capital budget adopted by the legislature each year shall be funded.

(B) Investments. The state treasurer shall invest all monies on deposit in the accounts established under Paragraph (A) of this Section in accordance with the law governing the investment of idle funds of the state.

* * *

 (D) The funds deposited in the First Use Tax Trust Fund shall be considered escrowed and shall not be used for the purposes enumerated herein in this Section until the proceeds of the first use tax are determined to be available for such uses by the treasurer with concurrence of two-thirds of the members of the State Bond Commission, acting in open session. During the time these funds are escrowed such funds may be ordered remitted upon final action by a court of last resort, with the interest earned thereon, as provided by law, if the tax is held to be invalid as to any taxpayer who has paid the tax.

Note to the Legislature

Louisiana's First Use Tax, R.S. 47:1301 et seq., was held unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court in Maryland v. Louisiana, 451 U.S. 725 (1981), and was subsequently repealed by the Legislature in 1998. In addition, the highlighted reference in Section 9(A)(1) appears to be outdated.

§10. Louisiana Investment Fund for Enhancement

Section 10.(A) The Louisiana Investment Fund for Enhancement is established as a special fund in the state treasury. All revenues received by the state from the production of oil and gas within the state shall be deposited in the state treasury and credited to the Bond Security and Redemption Fund in accordance with the provisions of Article VII, Section 9, and shall be remitted to the political subdivisions of the state pursuant to Article VII, Section 4. In each fiscal year out of the funds remaining in the Bond Security and Redemption Fund, after a sufficient amount has been allocated for the payment of obligations secured by the full faith and credit of the state which that become due and payable within the fiscal year, the treasurer shall credit an amount equal to

the windfall revenues from oil and gas price deregulation to the Louisiana Investment Fund for Enhancement.

(B)(1) As used in this Section, "windfall revenues from oil and gas price deregulation" means those revenues received by the state in a fiscal year which that are in excess of the base for that particular fiscal year, as calculated in accordance with this Paragraph. The base for fiscal year 1981-1982 shall be the estimated level of collections for oil, gas, and other severance taxes and from oil and gas production royalties in fiscal year 1980-1981, which for the purposes hereof shall be one billion eighty five million dollars, calculated as follows:

(1) Seven hundred sixty million dollars from oil, gas, and other severance taxes; and

(2) Three hundred twenty five million dollars from oil and gas royalty payments, excluding bonuses and rentals.

(2) In each subsequent fiscal year, the state treasurer shall calculate the windfall revenues from oil and gas price deregulation for that fiscal year by determining a new base as follows: The base for the previous fiscal year shall be multiplied by the most recent annual change in the consumer price index and then the product shall be added to the base for the previous fiscal year.

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ARTICLE X. PUBLIC OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES 1 2 PART I. STATE AND CITY CIVIL SERVICE 3 4 §1. Civil Service Systems 5 6 Section 1.(A) State Civil Service. The state civil service is established and includes all persons holding offices and positions of trust or employment in the employ of the state, or any 7 8 instrumentality thereof, and any joint state and federal agency, joint state and parochial agency, or joint state and municipal agency, regardless of the source of the funds used to pay for such 9 employment. It shall not include members of the state police service as provided in Part IV of this 10 Article or persons holding offices and positions of any municipal board of health or local 11 12 governmental subdivision. 13 14 (B) City Civil Service. The city civil service is established and includes all persons holding offices and positions of trust or employment in the employ of each city having over four 15 hundred thousand population and in every instrumentality thereof. However, paid firemen and 16 17 municipal policemen may be excluded if a majority of the electors in the affected city voting at an election held for that purpose approve their exclusion. The election shall be called by the 18 municipal governing authority within one year after the effective date of this constitution. 19 20 21 §2. Classified and Unclassified Service 22 23 Section 2.(A) Classified Service. The state and city civil service is divided into the unclassified and the classified service. Persons not included in the unclassified service are in the 24 classified service. 25 26 27 (B) Unclassified Service. The unclassified service shall include the following officers and employees in the state and city civil service: 28 29 30 (1) elected Elected officials and persons appointed to fill vacancies in elective offices; 31 (2) the The heads of each principal executive department appointed by the governor, the 32 33 mayor, or the governing authority of a city; 34 35 (3) city City attorneys; 36 37 (4) registrars Registrars of voters; 38 39 (5) members Members of state and city boards, authorities, and commissions; 40 41 (6) one One private secretary to the president of each college or university; 42

any officer, board, commission, or authority mentioned in Subparagraph (1), (2), (4), or (5) above

of this Paragraph, except civil service departments;

(7) one One person holding a confidential position and one principal assistant or deputy to

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(8) members Members of the military or naval forces;

(9) <u>teaching</u> and professional staffs, and administrative officers of schools, colleges, and universities of the state, and bona fide students of those institutions employed by any state, parochial, or municipal agency;

(10) <u>employees Employees</u>, deputies, and officers of the legislature and of the offices of the governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general, each mayor and city attorney, of police juries, school boards, assessors, and of all offices provided for in Article V of this <u>constitution</u> <u>Constitution</u> except the offices of clerk of the municipal and traffic courts in New Orleans;

(11) <u>commissioners</u> <u>Commissioners</u> of elections, watchers, and custodians and deputy custodians of voting machines;

(12) railroad Railroad employees whose working conditions and retirement benefits are regulated by federal agencies in accordance with federal law; and

(13) the <u>The</u> director, deputy director, and all employees of the Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness.

(C) Additional positions may be added to the unclassified service and those positions may be revoked by rules adopted by a commission.

§3. State Civil Service Commission

Section 3.(A) Composition. The State Civil Service Commission is established and shall be domiciled in the state capital. It shall be composed of seven members who are electors of this state, four of whom shall constitute a quorum. At least one appointed member shall be from each congressional district. In order to implement this requirement, every ten years beginning on the day the members of congress from newly reapportioned congressional districts take office, any vacancy that occurs on the commission shall be filled from a congressional district from which there is no commission member. Only when the membership includes a member from each congressional district may a vacancy be filled by an appointment from the state at large.

(B)(1) Appointment. The members shall be appointed by the governor, with consent of the Senate, as hereinafter provided, for overlapping terms of six years.

(2) No person who has served as a member of the commission for more than two and one-half terms in three consecutive terms shall be appointed to the commission for the succeeding term. This Subparagraph shall not apply to any person appointed to the commission prior to the effective date of this Subparagraph, except that it shall apply to any term of service of any such person that begins after such date.

* * *

§4. City Civil Service Commission

Section 4.(A) Creation; Membership; Domicile. A city civil service commission shall exist in each city having a population exceeding four hundred thousand. The domicile of each commission shall be in the city it serves. Each commission shall be composed of five members, who are electors of the city, three of whom shall constitute a quorum. The members shall serve overlapping terms of six years as hereinafter provided.

* * *

 (E) New Orleans; Implementation of Certain Member. The member appointed from nominations by the classified employees of the city of New Orleans shall be the successor to the member nominated by the president of St. Mary's Dominican College and the initial member so appointed shall take office at the expiration of the term of the member who took office on April 30, 1987.

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§6. Department of Civil Service; Directors

Section 6.(A) State Department. A Department of State Civil Service is established in the executive branch of the state government.

* * *

(C) Directors. Each commission shall appoint a director, after competitive examination, who shall be in the classified service. He The director shall be the administrative head of his department. Each director shall appoint personnel and exercise powers and duties to the extent prescribed by the commission appointing him.

* * *

§10. Rules; Investigations; Wages and Hours

Section 10.(A) Rules. (1) Powers. (a) Each commission is vested with broad and general rulemaking and subpoena powers for the administration and regulation of the classified service, including the power to adopt rules for regulating employment, promotion, demotion, suspension, reduction in pay, removal, certification, qualifications, political activities, employment conditions, compensation and disbursements to employees, and other personnel matters and transactions; to adopt a uniform pay and classification plan; to require an appointing authority to institute an employee training and safety program; and generally to accomplish the objectives and purposes of the merit system of civil service as herein established in this Section. It may make recommendations with respect to employee training and safety.

(b) Nothing herein in this Section shall prevent the legislature from supplementing the uniform pay plans for sworn, commissioned law enforcement officers employed by a bona fide

police agency of the state or its political subdivisions and for fire protection officers employed by a port authority, from any available funds of the state, the department, the agency, or the political subdivision, provided that such supplement may be made available only for those sworn, commissioned law enforcement officers employed on a full-time basis who serve the welfare of the public in the capacity of a police officer by providing police services to the general public, by effecting arrests, issuing citations, and serving warrants while patrolling waterways and riverfront areas and for those fire protection officers employed on a full-time basis who provide fire protection services to a port authority.

> (2) Veterans. The state and city civil service departments shall accord a five-point preference in original appointment to each person who served honorably in the armed forces of the United States during a war declared by the United States Congress; or in a peacetime campaign or expedition for which campaign badges are authorized; or for at least ninety days after September 11, 2001, for reasons other than training; or during war period dates or dates of armed conflicts as provided by state law enacted by two-thirds of the elected members of each house of the legislature. The state and city civil service departments shall accord a ten-point preference in original appointment to each honorably discharged veteran who served either in peace or in war and who has one or more disabilities recognized as service-connected by the Veterans Administration; to the spouse of each veteran whose physical condition precludes his or her appointment to a civil service job in his or her usual line of work; to the unremarried widow of each deceased veteran who served in a war period, as defined above in this Subparagraph, or in a peacetime campaign or expedition; or to the unremarried widowed parent of any person who died in active wartime or peacetime service or who suffered total and permanent disability in active wartime or peacetime service; or the divorced or separated parents of any person who died in wartime or peacetime service or who became totally and permanently disabled in wartime or peacetime service. However, only one ten-point preference shall be allowed in the original appointment to any person enumerated above in this Subparagraph. If the ten-point preference is not used by the veteran, either because of the veteran's physical or mental incapacity which that precludes his appointment to a civil service job in his usual line of work or because of his death, the preference shall be available to his spouse, unremarried widow, or eligible parents as defined above in this Subparagraph, in the order specified. However, any such preference may be given only to a person who has attained at least the minimum score required on each test and who has received at least the minimum rating required for eligibility.

(3) Layoffs; Preference Employees. When a position in the classified service is abolished, or needs to be vacated because of stoppage of work from lack of funds or other causes, preference employees (ex-members of the armed forces and their dependents as described in this Section) whose length of service and efficiency ratings are at least equal to those of other competing employees shall be retained in preference to all other competing employees. However, when any function of a state agency is transferred to, or when a state agency is replaced by, one or more other state agencies, every preference employee in classifications and performing functions transferred, or working in the state agency replaced, shall be transferred to the replacing state agency or agencies for employment in a position for which he is qualified before that state agency or agencies appoint additional employees for such positions from eligible lists. The appointing authority shall give the director written notice of any proposed lay-off within a reasonable length of time before its effective date, and the director shall issue orders relating thereto which that he

considers necessary to secure compliance with the rules. No rule, regulation, or practice of the commission, of any agency or department, or of any official of the state or any political subdivision shall favor or discriminate against any applicant or employee because of his membership or non-membership in any private organization; but this shall not prohibit any state agency, department, or political subdivision from contracting with an employee organization with respect to wages, hours, grievances, working conditions, or other conditions of employment in a manner not inconsistent with this constitution Constitution, a civil service law, or a valid rule or regulation of a commission.

* * *

§12. Appeal

Section 12.(A) State. The State Civil Service Commission shall have the exclusive power and authority to hear and decide all removal and disciplinary cases, with subpoena power and power to administer oaths. It may appoint a referee, with subpoena power and power to administer oaths, to take testimony, hear, and decide removal and disciplinary cases. The decision of a referee is subject to review by the commission on any question of law or fact upon the filing of an application for review with the commission within fifteen calendar days after the decision of the referee is rendered. If an application for review is not timely filed with the commission, the decision of the referee becomes the final decision of the commission as of the date the decision was rendered. If an application for review is timely filed with the commission and, after a review of the application by the commission, the application is denied, the decision of the referee becomes the final decision of the commission as of the date the application is denied. The final decision of the commission shall be subject to review on any question of law or fact upon appeal to the court of appeal wherein the commission is located, upon application filed with the commission within thirty calendar days after its decision becomes final. Any referee appointed by the commission shall have been admitted to the practice of law in this state for at least three years prior to his appointment.

 (B) Cities. Each city commission established by this Part I of this Article shall have the exclusive power and authority to hear and decide all removal and disciplinary cases, with subpoena power and power to administer oaths. It may appoint a referee to take testimony, with subpoena power and power to administer oaths to witnesses. The decision of a commission shall be subject to review on any question of law or fact upon appeal to the court of appeal wherein the commission is located, upon application filed with the commission within thirty calendar days after its decision becomes final.

* * *

§15. City, Parish Civil Service System; Creation; Prohibition

Section 15.(A) Nothing in this Part shall prevent the establishment by the legislature, or by the respective parish governing authority, of a parish civil service system in one or more parishes, applicable to any or all parish employees, except teaching and professional staffs and administrative officers of schools, or the establishment by the legislature or by the respective

municipal governing authority of a municipal civil service system in one or more municipalities having a population of less than four hundred thousand, in any manner now or hereafter provided by law. However, paid firemen and paid municipal policemen in a municipality operating a regularly paid fire and police department and having a population exceeding thirteen thousand, and paid firemen in all parishes and in fire protection districts, are expressly excluded from such a civil service system.

(B) Nothing in this Part shall permit inclusion in the local civil service of officials and employees listed in Section 2 of this Article.

(C) No law enacted after the effective date of this constitution Constitution establishing a civil service system applicable to one or more parishes or to one or more municipalities having a population of less than four hundred thousand shall be effective in any parish or in any municipality until approved by ordinance adopted by the governing authority of the parish or municipality.

PART II. FIRE AND POLICE CIVIL SERVICE

* * *

§18. Prior Provisions

Section 18. Except as inconsistent with this Part, the provisions of Article XIV, Section 15.1 of the Constitution of 1921 are retained and continued in force and effect as statutes. By law enacted by two-thirds of the elected members of each house, the legislature may amend or otherwise modify any of those provisions, but it may not abolish the system of classified civil service for such firemen and municipal policemen or make the system inapplicable to any municipality having a population exceeding thirteen thousand according to the latest decennial federal census or to any parish or fire protection district operating a regularly paid fire department. However, in a municipality having a population exceeding four hundred thousand, paid firemen and municipal policemen shall be included if a majority of the electors therein voting at an election held for that purpose approve their inclusion. Such an election shall be called by the governing authority of the affected city within one year after the effective date of this constitution.

§19. Exclusion

 Section 19. Nothing in Part I of this Article authorizing cities or other political subdivisions to be placed under the provisions of said Part I of this Article by election, act of the legislature, or ordinance of the local governing authority shall authorize the inclusion in a city civil service system of firemen and policemen in any municipality having a population greater than thirteen thousand but fewer than four hundred thousand and operating a regularly paid fire and municipal police department or in any parish or fire protection district operating a regularly paid fire department. Such firemen and policemen are expressly excluded from any such system.

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1	PART III. OTHER PROVISIONS
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5	§23. Compensation of Elected Public Officials; Reduction
6 7 8	Section 23. The compensation of an elected public official shall not be reduced during the term for which he the public official is elected.
9	§24. Impeachment
11 12 13 14	Section 24.(A) Persons Liable. A state or district official, whether elected or appointed, shall be liable to impeachment for commission or conviction, during his term of office of a felony or for malfeasance or gross misconduct while in such office.
16 17 18 19 20 21	(B) Procedure. Impeachment shall be by the House of Representatives and trial by the Senate, with senators under oath or affirmation for the trial. The concurrence of two-thirds of the elected senators shall be necessary to convict. The Senate may try an impeachment whether or not the House is in session and may adjourn when it deems proper. Conviction upon impeachment shall result in immediate removal from office. Nothing herein in this Section shall prevent other action, prosecution, or punishment authorized by law.
22	§25. Removal by Suit; Officials Subject
24 25 26 27 28	Section 25. For the causes enumerated in Paragraph (A) of Section 24(A) of this Article, the legislature shall provide by general law for the removal by suit of any state, district, parochial, ward, or municipal official except the governor, lieutenant governor, and judges of the courts of record.
30	* * *
31 32 33	§27. Filling of Vacancies
34 35 36 37 38	Section 27.(A) Gubernatorial Appointment; Election. If no other provision therefor is made by this eonstitution Constitution, by statute, by local government charter, by home rule charter or plan of government, or by ordinance, the governor may fill a vacancy occurring in any elective office. When a vacancy occurs in the office and the unexpired portion of the term exceeds one year, the vacancy shall be filled at an election, as provided by law, and the appointment shall be effective only until a successor takes office.
10 11 12	* * *
13 14	§29. Retirement and Survivor's Benefits
15	Section 29.(A) Public School Employees. The legislature shall provide for retirement of

teachers and other employees of the public educational system through establishment of one or

more retirement systems. Membership in such a retirement system shall be a contractual relationship between employee and employer, and the state shall guarantee benefits payable to a member or retiree or to his lawful beneficiary upon his death.

* * *

(E) Actuarial Soundness. (1) The actuarial soundness of state and statewide retirement systems shall be attained and maintained and the legislature shall establish, by law, for each state or statewide retirement system, the particular method of actuarial valuation to be employed for purposes of this Section.

(2) For public retirement systems whose benefits are guaranteed by this constitution Constitution as is specified in Paragraphs (A) and (B) of this Section:

(a) The legislature shall, by law, determine and set all required contributions to be made by members. However, until the unfunded accrued liability referenced in <u>Subsubparagraph</u> (c) below of this <u>Subparagraph</u> is eliminated, this determination and setting shall not cause the ratio of employee contributions to total contributions, on the basis of each particular plan or classification within each particular retirement system, to exceed such ratio as it existed on January 1, 1987. Upon elimination of the unfunded accrued liability referenced in <u>Subsubparagraph</u> (c) below of this <u>Subparagraph</u>, this determination and setting shall not cause a member's contribution to exceed an amount contributed on his behalf as an employer contribution.

(b) The legislature shall, in each fiscal year, by law, provide an amount necessary to fund the employer portion of the normal cost, which shall be determined in accordance with the method of valuation established under Subparagraph (1) above of this Paragraph.

(c) The legislature shall, in each fiscal year, by law, provide for the amortization of the unfunded accrued liability existing as of June 30, 1988, which shall be determined in accordance with the method of valuation selected in <u>Subparagraph</u> (1) above of this <u>Paragraph</u>, by the year 2029, commencing with Fiscal Year 1989-1990.

(d) Amounts provided for under <u>Subsubparagraphs</u> (b) and (c) <u>above</u> of this <u>Subparagraph</u> are hereby guaranteed payable, each fiscal year, to each retirement system covered <u>herein in this Section</u>. If, for any fiscal year, the legislature fails to provide these guaranteed payments, upon warrant of the governing authority of the retirement system, following the close of said fiscal year, the state treasurer shall pay the amount guaranteed directly from the state general fund.

(3) For statewide public retirement systems not covered by Paragraphs (A) and (B) of this Section, the legislature shall determine all required contributions to be made by members, contributions to be made by employers, and dedicated taxes required for the sound actuarial maintenance of the systems, including the elimination of the unfunded accrued liability as of the end of the 1988-1989 Fiscal Year, under the method of valuation selected under <u>Subparagraph</u> (1) above of this Paragraph, by the year 2029, commencing with Fiscal Year 1989-1990.

 * * *

(G) Forfeiture of Retirement Benefits; Felony Convictions. The receipt of a public retirement benefit shall be expressly conditioned upon the rendition of honorable service by the public official or employee. Notwithstanding any provision of this constitution Constitution or of any home rule charter to the contrary, the legislature may provide for the forfeiture of all or part of the benefits from a public retirement system, plan, or fund in this state by any person who holds or held any public office or employment and who is convicted of a felony associated with and committed during his service in such public office or employment. The legislature may provide for the application of all or part of any forfeited benefits to the unfunded accrued liability of the system, plan, or fund. The provisions of this Paragraph shall be applied only to persons employed, re-employed, or elected on or after January 1, 2013. The provisions of this Paragraph shall be applied only to benefits earned on or after January 1, 2013.

§29.1. Part-time Public Officials

 Section 29.1.(A) Except as provided in Paragraph (B) of this Section, the following elected or appointed officials are hereby deemed to be part-time public servants who, based on such part-time service, shall not participate in, or receive credit for service in, any public retirement system, fund, or plan sponsored by the state of Louisiana or any instrumentality or political subdivision thereof:

* * *

(B) The provisions of Paragraph (A) of this Section shall not apply to any person who is serving on January 1, 1997, in any elected or appointed position set forth in Paragraph (A) of this Section and who is also a member on January 1, 1997 of a retirement system covering that position.

* * *

PART IV. STATE POLICE SERVICE

§41. State Police Service

Section 41.(A) Service Established. The state police service is established and includes all regularly commissioned full-time law enforcement officers employed by the Department of Public Safety and Corrections, office of state police, or its successor, who are graduates of the state police training academy course of instruction and are vested with full state police powers, as provided by law, and persons in training to become such officers.

(B) Implementation. The provisions of this Part IV shall become effective on January 1, 1991; however, prior to that date members of the State Police Commission shall be selected and take office and shall adopt rules and take actions necessary to implement this Part on January 1, 1991.

* * *

§43. State Police Commission

Section 43.(A) Composition. The State Police Commission is established and shall be domiciled in the state capital. It shall be composed of seven members who are electors of this state, four of whom shall constitute a quorum. At least one appointed member shall be from each congressional district. No appointed member shall concurrently serve on another board or commission whose purpose is similar to that of the State Police Commission. In order to implement this requirement, every ten years beginning on the day the members of congress from newly reapportioned congressional districts take office, any vacancy that occurs on the commission shall be filled from a congressional district from which there is no commission member. Only when the membership includes a member from each congressional district may a vacancy be filled by an appointment from the state at large.

(B)(1) Appointment. The members shall be selected, as hereinafter provided, for terms of six years, after initial terms of one year, two years, three years, four years, five years, and six years for the appointed members, as designated by the governor, and six years for the elected member.

(2) No person who has served as a member of the commission for more than two and one-half terms in three consecutive terms shall be appointed or elected to the commission for the succeeding term. This Subparagraph shall not apply to any person appointed or elected to the commission prior to the effective date of this Subparagraph, except that it shall apply to any term of service of any such person that begins after such date.

* * *

§45. Appointments; Promotions

Section 45. Permanent appointments and promotions in the classified state police service shall be made only after certification by the director under a general system based upon merit, efficiency, fitness, and length of service, as ascertained by examination which that, so far as practical, shall be competitive. The number to be certified shall not be less than three; however, if more than one vacancy is to be filled, the name of one additional person eligible for each vacancy may be certified. The commission shall adopt rules for the method of certifying persons eligible for appointment, promotion, reemployment, and reinstatement and shall provide for appointments defined as emergency and temporary appointments if certification is not required.

§48. Rules; Investigations; Wages and Hours

Section 48.(A) Rules. (1) Powers. The commission is vested with broad and general rulemaking and subpoena powers for the administration and regulation of the classified state police service, including the power to adopt rules for regulating employment, promotion, demotion, suspension, reduction in pay, removal, certification, qualifications, political activities, employment conditions, compensation and disbursements to employees, and other personnel matters and transactions; to adopt a uniform pay and classification plan; to require an appointing

authority to institute an employee training and safety program; and generally to accomplish the objectives and purposes of the merit system of state police service as herein established in this Section. It may make recommendations with respect to employee training and safety.

(2) Veterans. The director shall accord a five-point preference in original appointment to each person honorably discharged, or discharged under honorable conditions from the armed forces of the United States who served in the Vietnam Era from July 1, 1958 through May 7, 1975, except the period of July 1, 1958 through August 4, 1964, shall apply only to those who served within the area known as the Vietnam Theater; or during a war declared by the United States Congress; or in a peacetime campaign or expedition for which campaign badges are authorized; or for at least ninety days after September 11, 2001, for reasons other than training; or during war period dates or dates of armed conflicts as provided by state law enacted by two-thirds of the elected members of each house of the legislature. The director shall accord a ten-point preference in original appointment to each honorably discharged veteran who served either in peace or in war and who has one or more disabilities recognized as service-connected by the Veterans Administration; to the spouse of each veteran whose physical condition precludes his or her appointment to the state police service; to the unremarried widow of each deceased veteran who served in a war period, as defined above in this Subparagraph, or in a peacetime campaign or expedition; or to the unremarried widowed parent of any person who died in active wartime or peacetime service or who suffered total and permanent disability in active wartime or peacetime service; or the divorced or separated parents of any person who died in wartime or peacetime service or who became totally and permanently disabled in wartime or peacetime service. However, only one ten-point preference shall be allowed in the original appointment to any person enumerated above in this Subparagraph. If the ten-point preference is not used by the veteran, either because of the veteran's physical or mental incapacity which that precludes his appointment to the classified state police service or because of his death, the preference shall be available to his spouse, unremarried widow, or eligible parents as defined above in this Subparagraph, in the order specified. However, any such preference may be given only to a person who has attained at least the minimum score required on each test and who has received at least the minimum rating required for eligibility.

(3) Layoffs; Preference Employees. When a position in the classified state police service is abolished, or must be vacated because of stoppage of work from lack of funds or other causes, preference employees (ex-members of the armed forces and their dependents as described in this Section) whose length of service and efficiency ratings are at least equal to those of other competing employees shall be retained in preference to all other competing employees. However, when any function of the state police is transferred to, or when the state police is replaced by, one or more other state agencies, every preference employee in classifications and performing functions transferred, or working in the state police, shall be transferred to the replacing state agency or agencies for employment in a position for which he is qualified before that state agency or agencies appoint additional employees for such positions from eligible lists. The appointing authority shall give the commission written notice of any proposed lay-off within a reasonable length of time before its effective date, and the commission shall issue orders relating thereto which that it considers necessary to secure compliance with the rules. No rule, regulation, or practice of the commission, of any agency or department, or of any official of the state shall favor or discriminate against any applicant or employee because of his membership or nonmembership in

any private organization; but this shall not prohibit the Department of Public Safety and Corrections, office of state police, or its successor, from contracting with an employee organization with respect to wages, hours, grievances, working conditions, or other conditions of employment in a manner not inconsistent with this constitution Constitution, law, or a valid rule or regulation of the commission.

* * *

1	ARTICLE XI. ELECTIONS
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5	§4. Prohibited Use of Public Funds
6	
7	Section 4. No public funds shall be used to urge any elector to vote for or against any
8	candidate or proposition, or be appropriated to a candidate or political organization. This provision
9	shall not prohibit the use of public funds for dissemination of factual information relative to a
10	proposition appearing on an election ballot.
11	
12	* * *

ARTICLE XII. GENERAL PROVISIONS §6. Lotteries; Gaming, Gambling, or Wagering Section 6.(A) Lotteries. (1) The legislature may provide for the creation and operation of a state lottery and may create a special corporation for that purpose whose employees shall not be subject to state civil service. The net proceeds from the operation of the lottery shall be deposited in a special fund created in the state treasury entitled the Lottery Proceeds Fund. Amounts deposited in the fund shall not be appropriated for expenditure in the same calendar year in which they are received. The legislature shall annually appropriate from the fund only for the purposes of the minimum foundation program and no more than five hundred thousand dollars for services related to compulsive and problem gaming as may be provided by law. (C) Gaming, Gambling, or Wagering Referendum Elections. (1)(a) No law authorizing a new form of gaming, gambling, or wagering not specifically authorized by law prior to the effective date of this Paragraph October 15, 1996, shall be effective nor shall such gaming, gambling, or wagering be licensed or permitted to be conducted in a parish unless a referendum election on a proposition to allow such gaming, gambling, or wagering is held in the parish and the proposition is approved by a majority of those voting thereon. (b) No form of gaming, gambling, or wagering authorized by law on the effective date hereof* October 15, 1996, shall be licensed or permitted to be conducted in a parish in which it was not heretofore being conducted, except licensed charitable gaming which may be conducted in any parish provided it is conducted in compliance with the law, pursuant to a state license or permit unless a referendum election on a proposition to allow such gaming, gambling, or wagering is held in the parish and the proposition is approved by a majority of those voting thereon. (4) Notwithstanding Article III, Section 12, or any other provision of this constitution Constitution, the legislature by local or special law may provide for elections on propositions

relating to allowing or prohibiting one or more forms of gaming, gambling, or wagering authorized by legislative act.

§8.1. Workers' Compensation

Section 8.1.(A) Authorization. (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this constitution Constitution to the contrary, and subject to the conditions contained in this Section, the legislature by law may create a private, nonprofit corporation to provide workers' compensation insurance and to deliver related services as provided by law.

(2) Once the full faith and credit of the state for the payment of the corporation's legal obligations is extinguished, and the corporation provides security, as required by law, to hold the state harmless from all claims arising from any legal obligation of the corporation to which the full faith and credit of the state is applicable, including all costs associated therewith:

* * *

- (d) The corporation shall not be subject to any legislation directed exclusively at the corporation which that impairs the corporation's ability to provide a competitive market for workers' compensation insurance to Louisiana employers.
- (e) Upon the failure of the corporation to maintain security as required <u>herein in this Section</u> and as certified by the commissioner of insurance, the provisions of Subsubparagraphs (a), (b), (c), and (d) <u>of this Subparagraph</u> shall be null.
- (B)(1) Loan, Pledge, or Donation by State. Notwithstanding any other provision of this constitution Constitution to the contrary, the funds, credit, property, or things of value of the state may be loaned, pledged, or donated to or for the corporation under terms, conditions, or procedures to be provided by law with specific applicability to the corporation. However, any cash or negotiable instrument advanced to the corporation by the state shall be a loan and may not be donated by the state.

* * *

- (C) Board of Directors.
- (1) The board of directors for a corporation established pursuant to the authorization contained in Paragraph A(A) of this Section shall consist of twelve members as follows:

* * *

(4) All gubernatorial appointees shall be confirmed by the Senate in conformity with the procedures of Article IV, Section 5(H) of this constitution Constitution.

* * *

(F) Guaranty Fund. The corporation shall be exempt from participation in and shall not join or contribute financially to or be entitled to the protection of any plan, pool, association, or guaranty fund or insolvency fund authorized or required pursuant to the Insurance Code. However, upon the extinguishment of the full faith and credit guarantee of the state, the corporation shall no longer be exempt from participation in, contribution to, and protection under the insurance guaranty association fund created and operating under R.S. 22:1375 et seq., of the Insurance Code. The corporation's participation in, contribution to, and protection under the insurance guaranty association fund shall be on a prospective basis only. This prospective

participation, contribution, and protection shall only apply to claims arising from injuries occurring after the extinguishment of the full faith and credit guarantee.

* *

§10. Suits Against the State

 Section 10.(A) No Immunity in Contract and Tort. Neither the state, a state agency, nor a political subdivision shall be immune from suit and liability in contract or for injury to person or property.

* * *

(C) Limitations; Procedure; Judgments. Notwithstanding Paragraph (A) or (B) or any other provision of this constitution Constitution, the legislature by law may limit or provide for the extent of liability of the state, a state agency, or a political subdivision in all cases, including the circumstances giving rise to liability and the kinds and amounts of recoverable damages. It shall provide a procedure for suits against the state, a state agency, or a political subdivision and provide for the effect of a judgment, but no public property or public funds shall be subject to seizure. The legislature may provide that such limitations, procedures, and effects of judgments shall be applicable to existing as well as future claims. No judgment against the state, a state agency, or a political subdivision shall be exigible, payable, or paid except from funds appropriated therefor by the legislature or by the political subdivision against which the judgment is rendered.

§11. Continuity of Government

 Section 11. The legislature shall provide for orderly and temporary continuity of state government, in periods of emergency, until normal processes of government can be reestablished in accordance with the constitution and laws of the state; and, except as otherwise provided by this constitution. Constitution, for the prompt and temporary succession to the powers and duties of public offices when incumbents become unavailable to perform their functions.

* * *

§13. Prescription Against State

Section 13. Prescription shall not run against the state in any civil matter, unless otherwise provided in this constitution Constitution or expressly by law.

* * *

§15. Defense of Marriage

Section 15. Marriage in the state of Louisiana shall consist only of the union of one man and one woman. No official or court of the state of Louisiana shall construe this constitution Constitution or any state law to require that marriage or the legal incidents thereof be conferred

upon any member of a union other than the union of one man and one woman. A legal status identical or substantially similar to that of marriage for unmarried individuals shall not be valid or recognized. No official or court of the state of Louisiana shall recognize any marriage contracted in any other jurisdiction which that is not the union of one man and one woman.

§16. Patient's Compensation Fund

 Section 16.(A) Authorization. Notwithstanding any other provision of this constitution Constitution to the contrary, the legislature may establish a private custodial fund to be designated the "Patient's Compensation Fund". Any deposits into a fund established pursuant to this Section are not public monies, but are self-generated, private monies to be held in trust by a board created by the legislature for the use, benefit, and protection of medical malpractice claimants and the private health care provider members. Pursuant to Article VII, Section 10(J) of this constitution Constitution, such funds shall not be defined as state general funds or dedicated funds required for deposit in the state treasury.

(B) Patient's Compensation Fund assets. The assets of a fund, when established pursuant to this Section, shall not be state property, shall not be subject to appropriation by the legislature, and shall not be required for deposit in the state treasury pursuant to Article VII, Section 9(A) of this constitution Constitution. Assets of such a fund shall consist of all surcharges collected from health care provider members and filing fees collected from claimants, all reserves to pay future claims, all interest earned upon any monies invested by the board, any securities acquired through the investment of fund monies, all earnings on such securities, and all other monies and assets deposited into the fund.

* * *

ARTICLE XIII. CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION

§1. Amendments

Section 1.(A)(1) Procedure. An amendment to this <u>constitution</u> <u>Constitution</u> may be proposed by joint resolution at any regular session of the legislature, but the resolution shall be prefiled, at least ten days before the beginning of the session or as provided in Subparagraph (2) of this Paragraph, in accordance with the rules of the house in which introduced. An amendment to this <u>constitution</u> <u>Constitution</u> may be proposed at any extraordinary session of the legislature if it is within the objects of the call of the session and is introduced in the first five calendar days thereof. If two-thirds of the elected members of each house concur in the resolution, pursuant to all of the procedures and formalities required for passage of a bill except submission to the governor, the secretary of state shall have the proposed amendment published once in the official journal of each parish within not less than thirty nor more than sixty days preceding the election at which the proposed amendment is to be submitted to the electors. Each joint resolution shall specify the statewide election at which the proposed amendment shall be submitted. Special elections for submitting proposed amendments may be authorized by law.

(2) Any joint resolution proposed at a regular session of the legislature which that effects any change in constitutional provisions relating to any retirement system for public employees shall be prefiled no later than five o'clock in the evening of the forty-fifth calendar day prior to the first day of session.

(B) Form of Proposal. A proposed amendment shall have a title containing a brief summary of the changes proposed; shall be confined to one object; and shall set forth the entire article, or the sections or other subdivisions thereof, as proposed to be revised or only the article, sections, or other subdivisions proposed to be added. However, the legislature may propose, as one amendment, a revision of an entire article of this constitution which Constitution that may contain multiple objects or changes. A section or other subdivision may be repealed by reference. When more than one amendment is submitted at the same election, each shall be submitted so as to enable the electors to vote on them separately.

 (C) Ratification. If a majority of the electors voting on the proposed amendment approve it, the governor shall proclaim its adoption, and it shall become part of this constitution Constitution, effective twenty days after the proclamation, unless the amendment provides otherwise. A proposed amendment directly affecting not more than five parishes or areas within not more than five parishes shall become part of this constitution Constitution only when approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon in the state and also a majority of the electors voting thereon in each affected parish. However, a proposed amendment directly affecting not more than five municipalities, and only such municipalities, shall become part of this constitution Constitution only when approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon in the state and also a majority of the electors voting thereon in each such municipality.

§2. Constitutional Convention

Section 2. Whenever the legislature considers it desirable to revise this constitution Constitution or propose a new constitution, it may provide for the calling of a constitutional convention by law enacted by two-thirds of the elected members of each house. The revision or the proposed constitution and any alternative propositions agreed upon by the convention shall be submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection. If the proposal is approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon, the governor shall proclaim it to be the Constitution of Louisiana.

§3. Laws Effectuating Amendments

 Section 3. Whenever the legislature shall submit amendments to this constitution Constitution, it may at the same session enact laws to carry them into effect, to become operative when the proposed amendments have been ratified.

ARTICLE XIV. TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS PART I

§1. Board of Regents

Section 1. On the effective date of this constitution, each member of the Louisiana Coordinating Council for Higher Education appointed by the governor whose term has not expired shall become a member of the Board of Regents until his respective term expires. The governor shall appoint additional members required to complete the membership of the board in accordance with and to effectuate Article VIII, Section 5.

§2. Board of Supervisors of Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College

Section 2. On the effective date of this constitution, each member of the Board of Supervisors of Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College whose term has not expired shall become a member of the Board of Supervisors of Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College until his term expires. The governor shall appoint additional members required in accordance with and to effectuate Article VIII, Section 7.

§3. Board of Supervisors of Southern University

Section 3. At the next session of the legislature following the effective date of this constitution, the governor shall submit to the Senate for its consent the names of his appointees to the Board of Supervisors of Southern University and Agricultural and Mechanical College in accordance with and to effectuate Article VIII, Section 7.

§4. State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education; Board of Trustees for State Colleges and Universities

Section 4. On the effective date of this constitution, each member of the State Board of Education whose term has not expired may elect to become a member of either the State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education or the Board of Trustees for State Colleges and Universities. He shall serve until the expiration of the term for which he was elected. The legislature shall provide by law the procedures by which this right shall be exercised, the secretary of state notified of those elections which must be held, and the governor notified of the appointments which must be made to complete the membership of the boards. The elections and appointments shall be made in accordance with and to effectuate Article VIII, Sections 3 and 6.

§5. Boards; New Appointments

Section 5. In making new appointments to a board created by Sections Article VIII, Section 5, 6, or 7 of Article VIII this Constitution, the governor shall consider appropriate representation on the board by alumni of the institutions under the control of the board.

§6. Mandatory Reorganization of State Government

Section 6. The legislature shall allocate, within not more than twenty departments, the functions, powers, duties, and responsibilities of all departments, offices, agencies, and other instrumentalities within the executive branch, except those allocated by this constitution Constitution. The allocation, which shall not be subject to veto by the governor, shall become operative not later than December 31, 1977.

§7. Legislative Sessions

Section 7. The legislature shall provide, by rule or otherwise, for a recess, during the 1975 and 1976 regular annual sessions, which shall be for at least eight calendar days immediately after the first fifteen calendar days of the session.

§8. Civil Service Commission; State; Cities

Section 8.(A) State Commission. Each person who, on the effective date of this constitution, is a member of the State Civil Service Commission shall continue in such position for the remainder of the term to which he was appointed. Within thirty days after the effective date of this constitution, the president of Xavier University of Louisiana shall submit three names to the governor for appointment to the commission as provided in Article X, Section 3. Within ninety days after the effective date of this constitution, one member of the commission shall be elected by the classified employees of the state from their number as provided by law. The term of these appointees shall be six years. Within thirty days after the expiration of the term of the present member nominated by the president of Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, the president of Dillard University shall submit three names to the governor for appointment to the commission as provided in Article X, Section 3. The term of this appointee shall be six years.

(B) City Commission. Each person who, on the effective date of this constitution, is a member of the New Orleans City Civil Service Commission shall continue in such position for the remainder of the term to which he was appointed. Within thirty days after the effective date of this constitution, the presidents of St. Mary's Dominican College and Xavier University of Louisiana each shall submit three names to the governing body of the city for appointment to the commission as provided in Article X, Section 4. Within thirty days after the expiration of the term of the present member nominated by the governing body of the city, the president of Dillard University shall submit three names to the governing body of the city for appointment to the New Orleans City Civil Service Commission as provided in Article X, Section 4. The term of these appointees shall be six years.

§9. Civil Service Officers; Employees; State; Cities

Section 9. Upon the effective date of this eonstitution Constitution, all officers and employees of the state and of the cities covered hereunder who have status in the classified service shall retain said status in the position, class, and rank that they have on such date and shall

thereafter be subject to and governed by the provisions of this constitution Constitution and the rules and regulations adopted under the authority hereof.

§10. Offshore Mineral Revenues; Use of Funds

Section 10. Funds derived from offshore mineral leases and held in escrow under agreement between the state and the United States pending settlement of the dispute between the parties shall be deposited in the state treasury when received. Upon such settlement, these funds and the interest from their investment, except the portion otherwise allocated or dedicated by this constitution Constitution, shall be used by the state treasurer to purchase, retire, or pay in advance of maturity the existing bonded indebtedness of the state or shall be invested for that purpose. If any of these funds cannot be so expended within one year, the legislature may appropriate annually, for capital improvements or for the purchase of land, ten percent of the remaining funds, not to exceed ten million dollars in one year.

§11. Prescription; Tidelands Taxes

Section 11. No state, district, parish, or other tax, license, fee, or assessment of any kind, and interest charges and penalties attaching thereto, which are imposed, due, or collectible on any property, minerals or the severance thereof, or due or payable by any person, firm, or corporation on any business operation or activity within the tidelands area in dispute between the state and the United States and within the state's historic gulfward boundary three leagues from coast, as established and defined by the Act of Congress of April 8, 1812, which admitted this state into the Union, and as redefined in Louisiana Act No. 33 of 1954, shall prescribe until three years after the thirty-first day of December in the year in which the controversy existing between the United States and this state over the state gulfward boundary is finally resolved and settled in accordance with law. However, no interest charge or penalty shall be assessed or collected on any such tax, license, fee, or assessment if it is paid within one year after the thirty-first day of December in the year in which the controversy is finally resolved and settled.

* * *

§13. Effective Date of Property Tax Provisions

 Section 13. Section 18 and Section 20 of Article VII, Sections 18 and 20 of this Constitution shall become effective January 1 of the year following the end of three years after the effective date of this constitution Constitution. Until that date, the provisions of the Constitution of 1921 governing matters covered by those Sections shall continue to apply, notwithstanding any contrary expiration date stated in any provision thereof concerning the veterans' homestead exemption.

1 PART II

2 3

§14. Limitation on Transitional Provisions

Section 14. Nothing in this Part shall be construed or applied in such a manner as to supersede or invalidate, or limit or change the meaning of any provision of the foregoing Articles articles of this constitution Constitution, but only to provide for an orderly transition from the Constitution of 1921.

§15. Existing Officials

Section 15. A person holding an office by election shall continue to exercise his powers and duties until his office is abolished, his successor takes office, or the office is vacated, as provided by law. A person holding an office by appointment shall continue to exercise his powers and duties until his office is abolished, his term ends, or he is removed or replaced under the provisions of this constitution Constitution or by law. Each public body shall continue to exercise its powers and duties until changed as provided by this constitution Constitution or by law.

§16. Provisions of 1921 Constitution Made Statutory

Section 16.(A) Provisions Continued as Statutes. Subject to change by law or as otherwise provided in this eonstitution Constitution, and except as any of them conflicts with this eonstitution Constitution, the following provisions of the Constitution of 1921 are continued as statutes, but restricted to the same effect as on the effective date of this eonstitution Constitution:

* * *

§17. Provisions of Constitution of 1921 Repealed

Section 17. Except to the extent provided in this Article and except as retained in Articles I through XIII of this constitution Constitution, the provisions of the Constitution of 1921 are repealed.

§18. Existing Laws

Section 18.(A) Retention. Laws in force on the effective date of this constitution Constitution, which were constitutional when enacted and are not in conflict with this constitution Constitution, shall remain in effect until altered or repealed or until they expire by their own limitation.

(B) Expiration of Conflicting Law. Laws which that are in conflict with this constitution Constitution shall cease upon its effective date.

§19. Ports; Transition to Statutes

Section 19. All provisions of Article VI, Sections 16, 16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 16.4, 16.5, 16.6, 17, 29, 29.1, 29.2, 29.3, 29.4, 33.1, 34 and Article XIV, Section 30.2 of the Constitution of 1921 shall become statutes subject to amendment or repeal only as provided in Article VI, Section 43 of this constitution Constitution.

§20. Public Service Commission

Section 20. At its next extraordinary or regular session, the legislature shall divide the state into five single-member districts as required by Article IV, Section 21(A) and shall provide for a special election at which the two additional members of the commission shall be elected, the initial term to be served by each, and other matters necessary to effectuate said Section 21(A).

PART III

§21. References to 1921 Constitution

Section 21. Whenever reference is made in this constitution Constitution to the Constitution of 1921, it shall mean the Louisiana Constitution of 1921, as amended.

§22. Effect of Titles

Section 22. No title or <u>sub-title</u> <u>subtitle</u>, heading or <u>sub-heading</u> <u>subheading</u>, marginal note, index, or table printed in or with this <u>constitution</u> <u>Constitution</u> shall be considered or construed to be a part of this <u>constitution</u> <u>Constitution</u>, but to be inserted only for convenience in reference.

§23. Continuation of Actions and Rights

Section 23. All writs, actions, suits, proceedings, civil or criminal liabilities, prosecutions, judgments, sentences, orders, decrees, appeals, rights or causes of action, contracts, obligations, claims, demands, titles, and rights existing on the effective date of this constitution Constitution shall continue unaffected. All sentences as punishment for crime shall be executed according to their terms.

* * *

§25. Impairment of Debt Obligations Prohibited

 Section 25. Nothing in this constitution Constitution shall be construed or applied in such a manner as to impair the obligation, validity, or security of any bonds or other debt obligations authorized under the Constitution of 1921.

§26. Constitution Not Retroactive

Section 26. Except as otherwise specifically provided in this constitution Constitution, this constitution Constitution shall not be retroactive and shall not create any right or liability which that did not exist under the Constitution of 1921 based upon actions or matters occurring prior to the effective date of this constitution Constitution.

§27. Legislative Provisions

Section 27.(A) President of Senate. The lieutenant governor in office on the effective date of this constitution shall continue to serve as president of the Senate until his term expires in 1976.

 (B) First Session. The provisions of Article III of this constitution Constitution shall become effective for the first session of the legislature to be held in 1975 and each session thereafter. However, in 1976, the legislature shall convene in regular session at twelve o'clock noon on the second Monday in May, at which time the members elected at the statewide election in 1976 shall take office; otherwise, the legislature shall conduct that session as provided in Article III of this constitution.

(C) Legislative Auditor. The legislative auditor shall continue to exercise the powers and perform the functions set forth in Article VI, Section 26(2)* of the Constitution of 1921 until otherwise provided by law.

(D) Legislative Reapportionment. The requirement for legislative reapportionment in Section 6 of Article III, Section 6 of this constitution Constitution shall apply to the reapportionment of the legislature following the decennial census of 1980, and thereafter.

Note to the Legislature

The highlighted reference in Paragraph (C) no longer exists and perhaps could be changed to reference the provisions of the Revised Statutes concerning the legislative auditor, R.S. 24:511 et seq.

§28. Judiciary Commission

 Section 28. The members of the judiciary commission in office on the effective date of this constitution shall serve until the expiration of their terms. Within thirty days after the effective date of this constitution, the additional two citizen members shall be selected as required by Article V, Section 25. A lawyer member, as thereby required, shall be selected to succeed the judge of a court of record other than a court of appeal whose term as a member of the commission first expires. Thereafter, when a vacancy occurs, the successor to the position shall be selected in accordance with Article V, Section 25.

§29. Repealed by Acts 1986, No. 1082, §2, approved Sept. 27, 1986, eff. Oct. 30, 1986.

§30. Commissioner of Elections

Section 30. The commissioner of elections, as provided by Article IV, first elected under this constitution shall be elected to take office in 1976. The custodian of voting machines in office on the effective date of this constitution shall continue to exercise the functions of that office, without change, until the expiration of his term.

NOTE: Acts 2001, No. 451, provided, effective January 12, 2004, for the appointment in lieu of election of the commissioner of elections and for the merger and consolidation of the Department of Elections and Registration with the Department of State pursuant to Art. IV, §20 of the constitution.

§31. Pardon Board

Section 31. Until a pardon board is appointed under the terms of this constitution, the lieutenant governor, attorney general, and presiding judge of the sentencing court shall continue to serve as a board of pardons.

§32. Levee Districts; Compensation for Property

Section 32. The provisions of Article XVI, Section 6 of the Constitution of 1921 shall be continued as a statute, subject to change by the legislature, and the amount of compensation therein required to be paid for property used or destroyed for levee or levee drainage purposes shall be paid as provided in Section 6 of Article XVI of the Constitution of 1921 until the legislature enacts a law to effectuate Article VI, Section 42 of this constitution.

§33. Suits Against the State; Effective Date

Section 33. The provisions of Article XII, Section 10 of this Constitution waiving the immunity of the state, its agencies, or political subdivisions from suit and liability in contract or for injury to person or property only shall apply to a cause of action arising after the effective date of this constitution Constitution.

§34. Exemption from Seizure and Sale

Section 34. The provisions of Article XI of the Constitution of 1921 shall be continued as a statute until the legislature enacts the law required by Article XII, Section 9 of this constitution, but the amount of the exemption shall be fifteen thousand dollars in value until otherwise fixed by law.

§35. Effective Date

Section 35. This constitution Constitution shall become effective at twelve o'clock midnight on December 31, 1974. The secretary of state shall promulgate the results of the election by publication in the official state journal on the thirtieth day prior thereto; however, he shall

announce the results of the election within thirty days after the date of the election at which the constitution is submitted to the people.

§36. Effect of Adoption

Section 36. Notwithstanding any contrary provision of any law or the prior constitution, this constitution Constitution when approved by the electors of this state shall be the Constitution of the State of Louisiana upon the effective date as provided in Section 35 of this Article.

§37. Severability Clause

 Section 37. If any provision of this constitution Constitution is declared invalid for any reason, that provision shall not affect the validity of the entire constitution or any other provision thereof.