

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

N.J. Constitution (1947)

A NEW CONSTITUTION FOR THE STATE

9330

Agreed upon by the Delegates of the
people of New Jersey in Convention
on September 10, 1947

CONSTITUTION OF 1844, AS AMENDED

Arranged for Comparison

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Repl.

WE, the people of the State of New Jersey, grateful to Almighty God for the civil and religious liberty which He hath so long permitted us to enjoy, and looking to Him for a blessing upon our endeavors to secure and transmit the same unimpaired to succeeding generations, do ordain and establish this Constitution.

ARTICLE I

RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES

1. All persons are by nature free and independent, and have certain natural and unalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and of pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

2. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for the protection, security, and benefit of the people, and they have the right at all times to alter or reform the same, whenever the public good may require it.

3. No person shall be deprived of the inestimable privilege of worshiping Almighty God in a manner agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience; nor under any pretense whatever be compelled to attend any place of worship contrary to his faith and judgment; nor shall any person be obliged to pay tithes, taxes, or other rates for building or repairing any church or churches, place or places of worship, or for the maintenance of any minister or ministry, contrary to what he believes to be right or has deliberately and voluntarily engaged to perform.

cf. Preamble

Preamble.—We, the people of the State of New Jersey, grateful to Almighty God for the civil and religious liberty which He hath so long permitted us to enjoy, and looking to Him for a blessing upon our endeavours to secure and transmit the same unimpaired to succeeding generations, do ordain and establish this constitution.

cf. I-1

1. All men are by nature free and independent, and have certain natural and unalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and of pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness. (Art. I, Par. 1.)

No Change

No Change

PROPOSED CONSTITUTION (1947)

4. There shall be no establishment of one religious sect in preference to another; no religious or racial test shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust.

5. No person shall be denied the enjoyment of any civil or military right, nor be discriminated against in the exercise of any civil or military right, nor be segregated in the militia or in the public schools, because of religious principles, race, color, ancestry or national origin.

6. Every person may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right. No law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous is true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

7. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue except upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the papers and things to be seized.

8. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense, unless on the presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases of impeachment, or in cases now prosecuted without indictment, or arising in the army or navy or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger.

9. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate; but the Legislature may authorize the trial of civil causes by a jury of six persons when the matter in dispute does not exceed fifty dollars. The Legislature may provide that in any civil cause a verdict may be rendered by not less than five-sixths of the jury. The Legislature may authorize the trial of the issue of mental incompetency without a jury.

cf. I-4 4. There shall be no establishment of one religious sect in preference to another; no religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust;

cf. I-5 and no person shall be denied the enjoyment of any civil right merely on account of his religious principles. (Art. I, Par. 4.)

No Change (Art. I, Par. 5)

cf. I-7 6. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the papers and things to be seized. (Art. I, Par. 6.)

cf. I-8 9. No person shall be held to answer for a Criminal offence, unless on the presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases of impeachment, or in cases cognizable by Justices of the peace, or arising in the army or navy: or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger. (Art. I, Par. 9.)

cf. I-9 7. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate: but the Legislature may authorize the trial of civil suits, when the matter in dispute does not exceed fifty dollars, by a jury of six men. (Art. I, Par. 7.)

10. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury; to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel in his defense.

11. No person shall, after acquittal, be tried for the same offense. All persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses when the proof is evident or presumption great.

12. Excessive bail shall not be required, excessive fines shall not be imposed, and cruel and unusual punishments shall not be inflicted.

13. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any action, or on any judgment founded upon contract, unless in cases of fraud; nor shall any person be imprisoned for a militia fine in time of peace.

14. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

cf. I-10

8. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury; to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favour, and to have the assistance of Counsel in his defence. (Art. I, Par. 8.)

cf. I-11

10. No person shall after acquittal, be tried for the same offence. All persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offences, when the proof is evident or presumption great. (Art. I, Par. 10.)

No change. (Art. I, Par. 15)

No change. (Art. I, Par. 17)

cf. I-14

11. The privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it. (Art. I, Par. 11.)

15. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

16. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, except in a manner prescribed by law.

17. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

18. The people have the right freely to assemble together, to consult for the common good, to make known their opinions to their representatives, and to petition for redress of grievances.

19. Persons in private employment shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively. Persons in public employment shall have the right to organize, present to and make known to the State, or any of its political subdivisions or agencies, their grievances and proposals through representatives of their own choosing.

No change. (Art. I, Par. 12)

cf. I-16

13. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war except in a manner prescribed by law. (Art. I, Par. 13.)

No change. (Art. I, Par. 14)

No Change

New

20. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation. Individuals or private corporations shall not be authorized to take private property for public use without just compensation first made to the owners.

21. This enumeration of rights and privileges shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people.

cf. I-20

16. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation ; but land may be taken for public highways as heretofore until the legislature shall direct compensation to be made. (Art. I, Par. 16.)

cf. I-20

8. Individuals or private corporations shall not be authorized to take private property for public use, without just compensation first made to the owners. (Art. IV, Sec. VII, Par. 8, paragraph number changed by amendment, effective Sept. 28, 1875.)

No Change

ARTICLE II

ELECTIONS AND SUFFRAGE

1. General elections shall be held annually on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November; but the time of holding such elections may be altered by law. The Governor and members of the Legislature shall be chosen at general elections. Local elective officers shall be chosen at general elections or at such other times as shall be provided by law.

2. All questions submitted to the people of the entire State shall be voted upon at general elections.

3. Every citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of this State one year, and of the county in which he claims his vote five months, next before the election, shall be entitled to vote for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elective by the people, and upon all questions which may be submitted to a vote of the people.

4. In time of war no elector in the military service of the State or in the armed forces of the United States shall be deprived of his vote by reason of absence from his election district. The Legislature may provide for absentee voting by members of the armed forces of the United States in time of peace. The Legislature may provide the manner in which and the time and place at which such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvass of their votes in the election district in which they respectively reside.

5. No person in the military, naval or marine service of the United States shall be considered a resident of this State by being stationed in any garrison, barrack, or military or naval place or station within this State.

6. No idiot or insane person shall enjoy the right of suffrage.

7. The Legislature may pass laws to deprive persons of the right of suffrage who shall be convicted of such crimes as it may designate. Any person so deprived, when pardoned or otherwise restored by law to the right of suffrage, shall again enjoy that right.

cf. II-1
 [cf. IV-II-1,
 IV-III-1 *infra*]
 [cf. IV-I-3 *infra*]
 cf. II-1

3. Members of the Senate and General Assembly shall be elected yearly and every year, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November;

and the two houses shall meet separately on the second Tuesday in January next after the said day of election, at which time of meeting, the legislative year shall commence;

but the time of holding such election may be altered by the legislature. (Art. IV, Sec. I, Par. 3 as amended, effective Sept. 28, 1875.)

New

cf. II-3
 cf. II-5
 cf. II-6
 cf. II-7
 cf. II-4
 cf. II-7

1. Every male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of this State one year, and of the County in which he claims his vote five months, next before the election, shall be entitled to vote for all officers that now are, or hereafter may be elective by the people;

provided, that no person in the military, naval, or marine service of the United States shall be considered a resident in this State, by being stationed in any garrison, barrack, or military or naval place or station within this State;

and no pauper idiot, insane person, or person convicted of a crime which now excludes him from being a witness unless pardoned or restored by law to the right of suffrage, shall enjoy the right of an elector.

And provided further, that in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State, or of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district; and the legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which, and the time and place at which, such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvass of their votes in the election districts in which they respectively reside. (Art. II, Par. 1 as amended, effective Sept. 28, 1875.)

2. The legislature may pass laws to deprive persons of the right of suffrage who shall be convicted of bribery. (Art. II, Par. 2 as amended, effective Sept. 28, 1875.)

ARTICLE III

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POWERS OF
GOVERNMENT

1. The powers of the government shall be divided among three distinct branches, the legislative, executive, and judicial. No person or persons belonging to or constituting one branch shall exercise any of the powers properly belonging to either of the others, except as expressly provided in this Constitution.

cf. III-1

1. The powers of the government shall be divided into three distinct departments—the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial; and no person or persons belonging to, or constituting one of these departments, shall exercise any of the powers properly belonging to either of the others, except as herein expressly provided. (Art. III, Par. 1.)

ARTICLE IV

LEGISLATIVE

SECTION I

1. The legislative power shall be vested in a Senate and General Assembly.

2. No person shall be a member of the Senate who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and have been a citizen and resident of the State for four years, and of the county for which he shall be elected one year, next before his election. No person shall be a member of the General Assembly who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years, and have been a citizen and resident of the State for two years, and of the county for which he shall be elected one year, next before his election. No person shall be eligible for membership in the Legislature unless he be entitled to the right of suffrage.

3. The Senate and General Assembly shall meet and organize separately at noon on the second Tuesday in January of each year, at which time the legislative year shall commence.

4. Special sessions of the Legislature shall be called by the Governor upon petition of a majority of all the members of each house and may be called by the Governor whenever in his opinion the public interest shall require.

No Change

cf. IV-I-2

2. No person shall be a member of the Senate who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the state for four years, and of the county for which he shall be chosen one year, next before his election; and no person shall be a member of the General Assembly who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the state for two years, and of the county for which he shall be chosen one year next before his election; provided, that no person shall be eligible as a member of either house of the legislature, who shall not be entitled to the right of suffrage. (Art. IV, Sec. I, Par. 2.)

[cf. II-1 supra,
IV-II-1, IV-III-1
infra]

3. Members of the Senate and General Assembly shall be elected yearly and every year, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November;

cf. IV-I-3

and the two houses shall meet separately on the second Tuesday in January next after the said day of election, at which time of meeting, the legislative year shall commence;

[cf. II-1 supra]

but the time of holding such election may be altered by the legislature. (Art. IV, Sec. I, Par. 3 as amended, effective Sept. 28, 1875.)

[cf. V-I-12 infra]

6. He shall be the Commander in Chief of all the military and naval forces of the State;

cf. IV-I-4

[cf. V-I-11 infra]

he shall have power to convene the legislature or the senate alone whenever in his opinion public necessity requires it;

[cf. V-I-12 infra]

he shall communicate by message to the legislature at the opening of each session, and at such other times as he may deem necessary, the condition of the State, and recommend such measures as he may deem expedient;

[cf. V-I-11 infra]

[cf. V-I-12 infra]

he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and grant,

under the great seal of the State, commissions to all such officers as shall be required to be commissioned. (Art. V, Par. 6 as amended, effective Sept. 28, 1875.)

SECTION II

1. The Senate shall be composed of one Senator from each county, elected by the legally qualified voters of the county, for a term beginning at noon of the second Tuesday in January next following his election and ending at noon of the second Tuesday in January four years thereafter.

2. The members of the Senate shall be elected in two classes so that, as nearly as may be, one-half of all the members shall be elected biennially.

cf. IV-II-1

1. The Senate shall be composed of one Senator from each County in the State, elected by the legal voters of the Counties, respectively, for three years. (Art. IV, Sec. II, Par. 1.)

cf. IV-II-1
[cf. IV-III-1 infra,
II-1 supra]

3. Members of the Senate and General Assembly shall be elected yearly and every year, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November;

[cf. IV-I-3 supra]

and the two houses shall meet separately on the second Tuesday in January next after the said day of election, at which time of meeting, the legislative year shall commence;

[cf. II-1 supra]

but the time of holding such election may be altered by the legislature. (Art. IV, Sec. I, Par. 3 as amended, effective Sept. 28, 1875.)

cf. IV-II-2

2. As soon as the Senate shall meet after the first election to be held in pursuance of this Constitution, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year; Of the second class at the expiration of the second year; And of the third class at the expiration of the third year; so that one class may be elected every year:

[cf. IV-IV-1 infra]

And if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, the persons elected to supply such vacancies shall be elected for the unexpired terms only. (Art. IV, Sec. II, Par. 2.)

SECTION III

1. The General Assembly shall be composed of members elected biennially by the legally qualified voters of the counties, respectively, for terms beginning at noon of the second Tuesday in January next following their election and ending at noon of the second Tuesday in January two years thereafter. The members of the General Assembly shall be apportioned among the several counties as nearly as may be according to the number of their inhabitants, but each county shall at all times be entitled to one member and the whole number of members shall never exceed sixty. The present apportionment shall continue until the next census of the United States shall have been taken. Apportionment of the members of the General Assembly shall be made by the Legislature at the first session after the next and every subsequent census, and each apportionment when made shall remain unaltered until the following census shall have been taken.

cf. IV-III-1

1. The General Assembly shall be composed of members annually elected by the legal voters of the Counties, respectively, who shall be apportioned among the said Counties as nearly as may be according to the number of their inhabitants. The present apportionment shall continue until the next census of the United States shall have been taken, and an apportionment of members of the General Assembly shall be made by the legislature at its first session after the next and every subsequent enumeration or census, and when made shall remain unaltered until another enumeration shall have been taken; Provided, that each county shall at all times be entitled to one member; And the whole number of members shall never exceed Sixty. (Art. IV, Sec. III, Par. 1.)

cf. IV-III-1
[cf. II-1, IV-II-1
supra]

3. Members of the Senate and General Assembly shall be elected yearly and every year, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November;

[cf. IV-I-3 supra]

and the two houses shall meet separately on the second Tuesday in January next after the said day of election, at which time of meeting, the legislative year shall commence;

[cf. II-1 supra]

but the time of holding such election may be altered by the legislature. (Art. IV, Sec. I, Par. 3 as amended, effective Sept. 28, 1875.)

SECTION IV

1. Any vacancy in the Legislature occasioned by death, resignation or otherwise shall be filled by election for the unexpired term only, as may be provided by law. Each house shall direct a writ of election to fill any vacancy in its membership; but if the vacancy shall occur during a recess of the Legislature, the writ may be issued by the Governor, as may be provided by law.

2. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of all its members shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as each house may provide.

3. Each house shall choose its own officers, determine the rules of its proceedings, and punish its members for disorderly behavior. It may expel a member with the concurrence of two-thirds of all its members.

4. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same. The yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, on demand of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

5. Neither house, during the session of the Legislature, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, or to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

cf. IV-IV-1

1. Each house shall direct writs of election for supplying vacancies, occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise; but if vacancies occur during the recess of the legislature, the writs may be issued by the Governor, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law. (Art. IV, Sec. IV, Par. 1.)

[cf. IV-II-2 supra]

2. As soon as the Senate shall meet after the first election to be held in pursuance of this Constitution, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year; Of the second class at the expiration of the second year; And of the third class at the expiration of the third year; so that one class may be elected every year:

cf. IV-IV-1

And if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, the persons elected to supply such vacancies shall be elected for the unexpired terms only. (Art. IV, Sec. II, Par. 2.)

cf. IV-IV-2

2. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as each house may provide. (Art. IV, Sec. IV, Par. 2.)

cf. IV-IV-3

3. Each house shall choose its own officers, determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, may expel a member. (Art. IV, Sec. IV, Par. 3.)

cf. IV-IV-4

4. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal. (Art. IV, Sec. IV, Par. 4.)

cf. IV-IV-5

5. Neither house, during the session of the legislature, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting. (Art. IV, Sec. IV, Par. 5.)

6. All bills and joint resolutions shall be read three times in each house before final passage. No bill or joint resolution shall be read a third time in either house until after the intervention of one full calendar day following the day of the second reading; but if either house shall resolve by vote of three-fourths of all its members, signified by yeas and nays entered on the journal, that a bill or joint resolution is an emergency measure, it may proceed forthwith from second to third reading. No bill or joint resolution shall pass, unless there shall be a majority of all the members of each body personally present and agreeing thereto, and the yeas and nays of the members voting on such final passage shall be entered on the journal.

7. Members of the Senate and General Assembly shall receive annually, during the term for which they shall have been elected and while they shall hold their office, such compensation as shall, from time to time, be fixed by law and no other allowance or emolument, directly or indirectly, for any purpose whatever. The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the General Assembly, each by virtue of his office, shall receive an additional allowance, equal to one-third of his compensation as a member.

8. The compensation of members of the Senate and General Assembly shall be fixed at the first session of the Legislature held after this Constitution takes effect, and may be increased or decreased by law from time to time thereafter, but no increase or decrease shall be effective until the legislative year following the next general election for members of the General Assembly.

9. Members of the Senate and General Assembly shall, in all cases except treason and high misdemeanor, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sitting of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any statement, speech or debate in either house or at any meeting of a legislative committee, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

cf. IV-IV-6

6. All bills and joint resolutions shall be read three times in each house, before the final passage thereof; and no bill or joint resolution shall pass, unless there be a majority of all the members of each body personally present and agreeing thereto; and the yeas and nays of the members voting on such final passage shall be entered on the journal. (Art. IV, Sec. IV, Par. 6.)

cf. IV-IV-7

7. Members of the Senate and General Assembly shall receive annually the sum of five hundred dollars during the time for which they shall have been elected, and while they shall hold their office, and no other allowance or emolument, directly or indirectly, for any purpose whatever. The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the house of Assembly shall, in virtue of their offices, receive an additional compensation, equal to one-third of their allowance as members. (Art. IV, Sec. IV, Par. 7, as amended, effective Sept. 28, 1875.)

New

cf. IV-IV-9

8. Members of the Senate and General Assembly shall, in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sitting of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same: And for any Speech or debate, in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place. (Art. IV, Sec. IV, Par. 8.)

SECTION V

1. No member of the Senate or General Assembly, during the term for which he shall have been elected, shall be nominated, elected or appointed to any State civil office or position, of profit, which shall have been created by law, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased by law, during such term. The provisions of this paragraph shall not prohibit the election of any person as Governor or as a member of the Senate or General Assembly.

2. The Legislature may appoint any commission, committee or other body whose main purpose is to aid or assist it in performing its functions. Members of the Legislature may be appointed to serve on any such body.

3. If any member of the Legislature shall become a member of Congress or shall accept any Federal or State office or position, of profit, his seat shall thereupon become vacant.

4. No member of Congress, no person holding any Federal or State office or position, of profit, and no judge of any court shall be entitled to a seat in the Legislature.

5. Neither the Legislature nor either house thereof shall elect or appoint any executive, administrative or judicial officer except the State Auditor.

cf. IV-V-1

1. No member of the Senate or General Assembly shall, during the time for which he was elected, be nominated or appointed by the Governor or by the legislature in joint meeting, to any civil office under the authority of this State, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time. (Art. IV, Sec. V, Par. 1.)

New

cf. IV-V-3

2. If any member of the Senate or General Assembly shall be elected to represent this State in the Senate or House of Representatives of the United States, and shall accept thereof, or shall accept of any office or appointment under the Government of the United States, his seat in the legislature of this State shall thereby be vacated. (Art. IV, Sec. V, Par. 2.)

cf. IV-V-4

3. No Justice of the Supreme Court, nor Judge of any other Court, Sheriff, Justice of the Peace, nor any person or persons possessed of any office of profit under the government of this State shall be entitled to a seat either in the Senate or in the General Assembly; but on being elected and taking his seat, his office shall be considered vacant: And no person holding any office of profit under the Government of the United States shall be entitled to a Seat in either house. (Art. IV, Sec. V, Par. 3.)

cf. IV-V-5

[cf. V-IV-2 *infra*]

2. The State Treasurer and comptroller shall be appointed by the Senate and General Assembly in Joint meeting. They shall hold their offices for three years, and until their successors shall be qualified into office. (Art. VII, Sec. II, Par 2, as amended, effective Sept. 28, 1875.)

SECTION VI

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the General Assembly; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. The Legislature may enact general laws under which municipalities, other than counties, may adopt zoning ordinances limiting and restricting to specified districts and regulating therein, buildings and structures, according to their construction, and the nature and extent of their use, and the nature and extent of the uses of land, and the exercise of such authority shall be deemed to be within the police power of the State. Such laws shall be subject to repeal or alteration by the Legislature.

3. Any agency or political subdivision of the State or any agency of a political subdivision thereof, which may be empowered to take or otherwise acquire private property for any public highway, parkway, airport, place, improvement, or use, may be authorized by law to take or otherwise acquire a fee simple absolute or any lesser interest, and may be authorized by law to take or otherwise acquire a fee simple absolute in, easements upon, or the benefit of restrictions upon, abutting property to preserve and protect the public highway, parkway, airport, place, improvement, or use; but such taking shall be with just compensation.

cf. IV-VI-1

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Assembly; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills. (Art. IV, Sec. VI, Par. 1.)

cf. IV-VI-2

5. The Legislature may enact general laws under which municipalities, other than counties, may adopt zoning ordinances limiting and restricting to specified districts and regulating therein, buildings and structures, according to their construction, and the nature and extent of their use, and the exercise of such authority shall be deemed to be within the police power of the State. Such laws shall be subject to repeal or alteration by the Legislature. (Art. IV, Sec. VI, Par. 5 added by amendment, effective Oct. 18, 1927.)

New

SECTION VII

1. No divorce shall be granted by the Legislature.

2. No gambling of any kind shall be authorized by the Legislature unless the specific kind, restrictions and control thereof have been heretofore submitted to, and authorized by a majority of the votes cast by, the people at a special election or shall hereafter be submitted to, and authorized by a majority of the votes cast thereon by, the legally qualified voters of the State voting at a general election.

3. The Legislature shall not pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or depriving a party of any remedy for enforcing a contract which existed when the contract was made.

4. To avoid improper influences which may result from intermixing in one and the same act such things as have no proper relation to each other, every law shall embrace but one object, and that shall be expressed in the title. This paragraph shall not invalidate any law adopting or enacting a compilation, consolidation, revision, or rearrangement of all or parts of the statutory law.

5. No law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title only, but the act revived, or the section or sections amended, shall be inserted at length. No act shall be passed which shall provide that any existing law, or any part thereof, shall be made or deemed a part of the act or which shall enact that any existing law, or any part thereof, shall be applicable, except by inserting it in such act.

No Counterpart

6. The laws of this State shall begin in the following style: "Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey".

No Change

cf. IV-VII-2

2. It shall be lawful to hold, carry on, and operate in this State race meetings whereat the trotting, running or steeplechase racing of horses only may be conducted between the hours of sunrise and sunset on week days only and in duly legalized race tracks, at which the pari-mutuel system of betting shall be permitted. No lottery, roulette, or game of chance of any form shall be authorized by the Legislature in this State, and no ticket in any lottery shall be bought or sold within this State, or offered for sale; nor shall pool-selling, book-making, or gambling of any kind be authorized or allowed within this State, except pari-mutuel betting on the results of the racing of horses only, from which the State shall derive a reasonable revenue for the support of government; nor shall any gambling device, practice, or game of chance, or pari-mutuel betting thereon now prohibited by law, except as herein stated and otherwise provided, be legalized, or the remedy, penalty, or punishment now provided therefor be in any way diminished. (Art. IV, Sec. VII, Par. 2 as amended, effective July 11, 1939.)

No Change

cf. IV-VII-4

4. To avoid improper influences which may result from intermixing in one and the same act such things as have no proper relation to each other, every law shall embrace but one object, and that shall be expressed in the title.

cf. IV-VII-5

No law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title only, but the act revived, or the section or sections amended, shall be inserted at length.

[cf. IV-VII-7
infra]

No general law shall embrace any provision of a private, special or local character.

cf. IV-VII-5

No act shall be passed which shall provide that any existing law, or any part thereof, shall be made or deemed a part of the act, or which shall enact that any existing law, or any part thereof, shall be applicable, except by inserting it in such act. (Art. IV, Sec. VII, Par. 4 as amended, effective Sept. 28, 1875.)

10. The legislature may vest in the Circuit Courts, or Courts of Common Pleas within the several Counties of this State Chancery powers, so far as relates to the foreclosure of mortgages, and sale of mortgaged premises. (Art. IV, Sec. VII, Par. 10.)

No Change (Art. IV, Sec. VII, Par. 5.)

7. No general law shall embrace any provision of a private, special or local character.

8. No private, special or local law shall be passed unless public notice of the intention to apply therefor, and of the general object thereof, shall have been previously given. Such notice shall be given at such time and in such manner and shall be so evidenced and the evidence thereof shall be so preserved as may be provided by law.

[cf. IV-VII-4
supra]

4. To avoid improper influences which may result from intermixing in one and the same act such things as have no proper relation to each other, every law shall embrace but one object, and that shall be expressed in the title.

[cf. IV-VII-5
supra]

No law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title only, but the act revived, or the section or sections amended, shall be inserted at length.

cf. IV-VII-7

No general law shall embrace any provision of a private, special or local character.

[cf. IV-VII-5
supra]

No act shall be passed which shall provide that any existing law, or any part thereof, shall be made or deemed a part of the act, or which shall enact that any existing law, or any part thereof, shall be applicable, except by inserting it in such act. (Art. IV, Sec. VII, Par. 4, as amended, effective Sept. 28, 1875.)

cf. IV-VII-8

9. No private, special, or local bill shall be passed, unless public notice of the intention to apply therefor, and of the general object thereof, shall have been previously given. The legislature, at the next session after the adoption thereof, and from time to time thereafter, shall prescribe the time and mode of giving such notice, the evidence thereof, and how such evidence shall be preserved. (Art. IV, Sec. VII, Par. 9, as amended, effective Sept. 28, 1875.)

9. The Legislature shall not pass any private, special or local laws:

(1) Authorizing the sale of any lands belonging in whole or in part to a minor or minors or other persons who may at the time be under any legal disability to act for themselves.

(2) Changing the law of descent.

(3) Providing for change of venue in civil or criminal causes.

(4) Selecting, drawing, summoning or empaneling grand or petit jurors.

(5) Creating, increasing or decreasing the emoluments, term or tenure rights of any public officers or employees.

(6) Relating to taxation or exemption therefrom.

(7) Providing for the management and control of free public schools.

(8) Granting to any corporation, association or individual any exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever.

(9) Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks.

(10) Laying out, opening, altering, constructing, maintaining and repairing roads or highways.

(11) Vacating any road, town plot, street, alley or public grounds.

(12) Appointing local officers or commissions to regulate municipal affairs.

(13) Regulating the internal affairs of municipalities formed for local government and counties, except as otherwise in this Constitution provided.

The Legislature shall pass general laws providing for the cases enumerated in this paragraph, and for all other cases which, in its judgment, may be provided for by general laws. The Legislature shall pass no special act conferring corporate powers, but shall pass general laws under which corporations may be organized and corporate powers of every nature obtained, subject, nevertheless, to repeal or alteration at the will of the Legislature.

cf. IV-VII-9 (1) 7. No private or special law shall be passed authorizing the sale of any lands belonging in whole or in part to a minor or minors or other persons who may at the time be under any legal disability to act for themselves. (Art. IV, Sec. VII, Par. 7.)

cf. IV-VII-9
[cf. IV-VII-10
infra] 11. The legislature shall not pass private, local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say:

- cf. IV-VII-9 (10) Laying out, opening, altering and working roads or high-ways.
- “ (11) Vacating any road, town plot, street, alley or public grounds.
- “ (13) Regulating the internal affairs of towns and counties; appointing local offices or commissions to regulate municipal affairs.
- “ (4) Selecting, drawing, summoning or impaneling grand or petit jurors.
- “ (5) Creating, increasing or decreasing the percentage or allowance of public officers during the term for which said officers were elected or appointed.
- “ (2) Changing the law of descent.
- “ (8) Granting to any corporation, association or individual any exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever.
- “ (9) Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks.
- cf. IV-VII-9 (3) Providing for changes of venue in civil or criminal cases.
- “ (7) Providing for the management and support of free public schools.

The legislature shall pass general laws providing for the cases enumerated in this paragraph, and for all other cases which, in its judgment, may be provided for by general laws. The legislature shall pass no special act conferring corporate powers, but they shall pass general laws under which corporations may be organized and corporate powers of every nature obtained, subject, nevertheless, to repeal or alteration at the will of the legislature. (Art. IV, Sec. VII, Par. 11, as amended, effective Sept. 28, 1875.)

10. Upon petition by the governing body of any municipal corporation formed for local government, or of any county, and by vote of two-thirds of all the members of each house, the Legislature may pass private, special or local laws regulating the internal affairs of the municipality or county. The petition shall be authorized in a manner to be prescribed by general law and shall specify the general nature of the law sought to be passed. Such law shall become operative only if it is adopted by ordinance of the governing body of the municipality or county or by vote of the legally qualified voters thereof. The Legislature shall prescribe in such law or by general law the method of adopting such law, and the manner in which the ordinance of adoption may be enacted or the vote taken, as the case may be.

11. The provisions of this Constitution and of any law concerning municipal corporations formed for local government, or concerning counties, shall be liberally construed in their favor. The powers of counties and such municipal corporations shall include not only those granted in express terms but also those of necessary or fair implication, or incident to the powers expressly conferred, or essential thereto, and not inconsistent with or prohibited by this Constitution or by law.

cf. IV-VII-10

[cf. IV-VII-9
supra]

11. The legislature shall not pass private, local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say:

Laying out, opening, altering and working roads or highways.

Vacating any road, town plot, street, alley or public grounds.

Regulating the internal affairs of towns and counties; appointing local offices or commissions to regulate municipal affairs.

Selecting, drawing, summoning or impaneling grand or petit jurors.

Creating, increasing or decreasing the percentage or allowance of public officers during the term for which said officers were elected or appointed.

Changing the law of descent.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual any exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks.

Providing for changes of venue in civil or criminal cases.

Providing for the management and support of free public schools.

The legislature shall pass general laws providing for the cases enumerated in this paragraph, and for all other cases which, in its judgment, may be provided for by general laws. The legislature shall pass no special act conferring corporate powers, but they shall pass general laws under which corporations may be organized and corporate powers of every nature obtained, subject, nevertheless, to repeal or alteration at the will of the legislature. (Art. IV, Sec. VII, Par. 11 as amended, effective Sept. 28, 1875.)

New

SECTION VIII

1. Members of the Legislature shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of New Jersey, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of Senator (or member of the General Assembly) according to the best of my ability". Members-elect of the Senate or General Assembly are empowered to administer said oath or affirmation to each other.

2. Every officer of the Legislature shall, before he enters upon his duties, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly promise and swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully, impartially and justly perform all the duties of the office of, to the best of my ability and understanding; that I will carefully preserve all records, papers, writings, or property entrusted to me for safe-keeping by virtue of my office, and make such disposition of the same as may be required by law".

cf. IV-VIII-1

1. Members of the legislature, shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear, (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of New Jersey, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of Senator (or member of the General Assembly, as the case may be) according to the best of my ability." And members elect of the Senate or General Assembly are hereby empowered to administer to each other the said oath or affirmation. (Art. IV, Sec. VIII, Par. 1.)

No Change

ARTICLE V
EXECUTIVE
SECTION I

1. The executive power shall be vested in a Governor.
2. The Governor shall be not less than thirty years of age, and shall have been for at least twenty years a citizen of the United States, and a resident of this State seven years next before his election, unless he shall have been absent during that time on the public business of the United States or of this State.
3. No member of Congress or person holding any office or position, of profit, under this State or the United States shall be Governor. If the Governor or person administering the office of Governor shall accept any other office or position, of profit, under this State or the United States, his office of Governor shall thereby be vacated. No Governor shall be elected by the Legislature to any office during the term for which he shall have been elected Governor.
4. The Governor shall be elected by the legally qualified voters of this State. The person receiving the greatest number of votes shall be the Governor; but if two or more shall be equal and greatest in votes, one of them shall be elected Governor by the vote of a majority of all the members of both houses in joint meeting at the regular legislative session next following the election for Governor by the people. Contested elections for the office of Governor shall be determined in such manner as may be provided by law.
5. The term of office of the Governor shall be four years, beginning at noon of the third Tuesday in January next following his election, and ending at noon of the third Tuesday in January four years thereafter. No person who has been elected Governor for two successive terms, including an unexpired term, shall again be eligible for that office until the third Tuesday in January of the fourth year following the expiration of his second successive term.

No Change

cf. V-I-2

4. The Governor shall be not less than thirty years of age, and shall have been for twenty years, at least, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of this State Seven years next before his election, unless he shall have been absent during that time on the public business of the United States or of this State. (Art. V, Par. 4.)

cf. V-I-3

8. No member of Congress, or person holding an office under the United States, or this State, shall exercise the office of Governor; and in case the Governor, or person administering the Government shall accept any office under the United States or this State, his office of Governor shall thereupon be vacant. Nor shall he be elected by the legislature to any office under the government of this state or of the United States, during the term for which he shall have been elected governor. (Art. V, Par. 8, as amended, effective Sept. 28, 1875.)

cf. V-I-4

2. The Governor shall be elected by the legal voters of this State. The person having the highest number of votes shall be the Governor: but if two or more shall be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen Governor by the vote of a majority of the members of both houses in joint meeting. Contested elections for the office of Governor shall be determined in such manner as the legislature shall direct by law. When a Governor is to be elected by the people, such election shall be held at the time when and at the places where the people shall respectively vote for members of the legislature. (Art. V, Par. 2.)

cf. V-I-5

3. The Governor shall hold his office for three years, to commence on the third Tuesday of January next ensuing the election for Governor by the people, and to end on the Monday preceding the third Tuesday of January, three years thereafter: And he shall be incapable of holding that office for three years next after his term of service shall have expired: And no appointment or nomination to office shall be made by the Governor during the last week of his said term. (Art. V, Par. 3.)

6. In the event of a vacancy in the office of Governor resulting from the death, resignation or removal of a Governor in office, or the death of a Governor-elect, or from any other cause, the functions, powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the President of the Senate, for the time being; and in the event of his death, resignation or removal, then upon the Speaker of the General Assembly, for the time being; and in the event of his death, resignation or removal, then upon such officers and in such order of succession as may be provided by law; until a new Governor shall be elected and qualify.

7. In the event of the failure of the Governor-elect to qualify, or of the absence from the State of a Governor in office, or his inability to discharge the duties of his office, or his impeachment, the functions, powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the President of the Senate, for the time being; and in the event of his death, resignation, removal, absence, inability or impeachment, then upon the Speaker of the General Assembly, for the time being; and in the event of his death, resignation, removal, absence, inability or impeachment, then upon such officers and in such order of succession as may be provided by law; until the Governor-elect shall qualify, or the Governor in office shall return to the State, or shall no longer be unable to discharge the duties of the office, or shall be acquitted, as the case may be, or until a new Governor shall be elected and qualify.

8. Whenever a Governor-elect shall have failed to qualify within six months after the beginning of his term of office, or whenever for a period of six months a Governor in office, or person administering the office, shall have remained continuously absent from the State, or shall have been continuously unable to discharge the duties of his office by reason of mental or physical disability, the office shall be deemed vacant. Such vacancy shall be determined by the Supreme Court upon presentment to it of a concurrent resolution declaring the ground of the vacancy, adopted by a vote of two-thirds of all the members of each house of the Legislature, and upon notice, hearing before the Court and proof of the existence of the vacancy.

9. In the event of a vacancy in the office of Governor, a Governor shall be elected to fill the unexpired term at the general election next succeeding the vacancy, unless the vacancy shall occur within sixty days immediately preceding a general election, in which case he shall be elected at the second succeeding general election; but no election to fill an unexpired term shall be held in any year in which a Governor is to be elected for a full term. A Governor elected for an unexpired term shall assume his office immediately upon his election.

cf. V-I-6-9 incl.

12. In case of the death, resignation, or removal from office of the Governor, the powers, duties, and emoluments of the office, shall devolve upon the President of the Senate, and in case of his death, resignation or removal, then upon the Speaker of the House of Assembly, for the time being until another Governor shall be elected and qualified; but in such case another Governor shall be chosen at the next election for members of the Legislature unless such death, resignation, or removal, shall occur within thirty days immediately preceeding such next election, in which case a Governor shall be chosen at the second succeeding election for members of the legislature.

[cf. V-I-13 infra]

When a vacancy happens, during the recess of the legislature in any office which is to be filled by the Governor and Senate, or by the Legislature in joint meeting, the Governor shall fill such vacancy and the commission shall expire at the end of the next session of the Legislature, unless a successor shall be sooner appointed:

[cf. VII-II-2 infra]

When a vacancy happens in the office of the Clerk or Surrogate of any County, the Governor shall fill such vacancy, and the Commission shall expire when a successor is elected and qualified.

[cf. V-I-13 infra]

No person who shall have been nominated to the senate by the governor for any office of trust or profit under the government of this state, and shall not have been confirmed before the recess of the legislature, shall be eligible for appointment to such office during the continuance of such recess. (Art. V, Par. 12, as amended, effective Oct. 19, 1897.)

cf. V-I-6-9 incl.

13. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, his absence from the State or inability to discharge the duties of his office, the powers, duties and immoluments of the office shall devolve upon the President of the Senate; and in case of his death, resignation or removal, then upon the Speaker of the house of Assembly for the time being, until the Governor absent, or impeached shall return or be acquitted, or until the disqualification or inability shall cease, or until a new Governor be elected and qualified. (Art. V, Par. 13.)

cf. V-I-6-9 incl.

14. In case of a vacancy in the office of Governor from any other cause than those herein enumerated, or in case of the death of the Governor elect before he is qualified into office, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the President of the Senate, or Speaker of the House of Assembly, as above provided for, until a new Governor be elected and qualified. (Art. V, Par. 14.)

10. The Governor shall receive for his services a salary, which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected.

11. The Governor shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed. To this end he shall have power, by appropriate action or proceeding in the courts brought in the name of the State, to enforce compliance with any constitutional or legislative mandate, or to restrain violation of any constitutional or legislative power or duty, by any officer, department or agency of the State; but this power shall not be construed to authorize any action or proceeding against the Legislature.

12. The Governor shall communicate to the Legislature, by message at the opening of each regular session and at such other times as he may deem necessary, the condition of the State, and shall in like manner recommend such measures as he may deem desirable. He may convene the Legislature, or the Senate alone, whenever in his opinion the public interest shall require. He shall be the Commander-in-Chief of all the military and naval forces of the State. He shall grant commissions to all officers elected or appointed pursuant to this Constitution. He shall nominate and appoint, with the advice and consent of the Senate, all officers for whose election or appointment provision is not otherwise made by this Constitution or by law.

cf. V-I-10

5. The Governor shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected. (Art. V, Par. 5.)

cf. V-I-12

6. He shall be the Commander in Chief of all the military and naval forces of the State;

cf. V-I-12
[cf. IV-I-4 supra]

he shall have power to convene the legislature or the senate alone whenever in his opinion public necessity requires it;

cf. V-I-12

he shall communicate by message to the legislature at the opening of each session, and at such other times as he may deem necessary, the condition of the State, and recommend such measures as he may deem expedient;

cf. V-I-11

he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed,

cf. V-I-12

and grant, under the great seal of the State, commissions to all such officers as shall be required to be commissioned. (Art. V, Par. 6 as amended, effective Sept. 28, 1875.)

cf. V-I-12
[cf. V-IV-2, 4
infra]

8. All other officers, whose appointments are not otherwise provided for by law, shall be nominated by the Governor and appointed by him with the advice and consent of the Senate; and shall hold their offices for the time prescribed by law. (Art. VII, Sec. II, Par. 8, paragraph number changed by amendment, effective Sept. 28, 1875.)

cf. V-I-12
[cf. X-2 infra]

9. All civil officers elected or appointed, pursuant to the provisions of this Constitution shall be commissioned by the Governor. (Art. VII, Sec. II, Par. 9, paragraph number changed by amendment, effective Sept. 28, 1875.)

13. The Governor may fill any vacancy occurring in any office during a recess of the Legislature, appointment to which may be made by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, or by the Legislature in joint meeting. An ad interim appointment so made shall expire at the end of the next regular session of the Senate, unless a successor shall be sooner appointed and qualify; and after the end of the session no ad interim appointment to the same office shall be made unless the Governor shall have submitted to the Senate a nomination to the office during the session and the Senate shall have adjourned without confirming or rejecting it. No person nominated for any office shall be eligible for an ad interim appointment to such office if the nomination shall have failed of confirmation by the Senate.

[cf. V-I-6-9 incl. supra]

12. In case of the death, resignation, or removal from office of the Governor, the powers, duties, and emoluments of the office, shall devolve upon the President of the Senate, and in case of his death, resignation or removal, then upon the Speaker of the House of Assembly, for the time being, until another Governor shall be elected and qualified; but in such case another Governor shall be chosen at the next election for members of the Legislature unless such death, resignation, or removal, shall occur within thirty days immediately preceding such next election, in which case a Governor shall be chosen at the second succeeding election for members of the legislature.

cf. V-I-13

When a vacancy happens, during the recess of the legislature in any office which is to be filled by the Governor and Senate, or by the Legislature in joint meeting, the Governor shall fill such vacancy and the commission shall expire at the end of the next session of the Legislature, unless a successor shall be sooner appointed:

[cf. VII-II-2 infra]

When a vacancy happens in the office of the Clerk or Surrogate of any County, the Governor shall fill such vacancy, and the Commission shall expire when a successor is elected and qualified.

cf. V-I-13

No person who shall have been nominated to the senate by the governor for any office of trust or profit under the government of this State, and shall not have been confirmed before the recess of the legislature, shall be eligible for appointment to such office during the continuance of such recess. (Art. V, Par. 12 as amended, effective Oct. 19, 1897.)

14. (a) Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the Governor. If he approves he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated, which shall enter the objections at large on its journal and proceed to reconsider it. If upon reconsideration, on or after the third day following the return of the bill, two-thirds of all the members of the house of origin shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections of the Governor, to the other house, by which it shall be reconsidered and if approved by two-thirds of all the members of that house, it shall become a law; and in all such cases the votes of each house shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If a bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days, Sundays excepted, after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall become a law on the tenth day, unless the house of origin shall on that day be in adjournment. If on the tenth day the house of origin shall be in temporary adjournment in the course of a regular or special session, the bill shall become a law on the day on which the house of origin shall reconvene, unless the Governor shall on that day return the bill to that house.

(b) If on the tenth day the Legislature is in adjournment sine die, the bill shall become a law if the Governor shall sign it within forty-five days, Sundays excepted, after such adjournment. On the said forty-fifth day the bill shall become a law, notwithstanding the failure of the Governor to sign it within the period last stated, unless at or before noon of that day he shall return it with his objections to the house of origin at a special session of the Legislature which shall convene on that day, without petition or call, for the sole purpose of acting pursuant to this paragraph upon bills returned by the Governor. At such special session a bill may be reconsidered beginning on the first day, in the manner provided in this paragraph for the reconsideration of bills, and if approved upon reconsideration by two-thirds of all the members of each house, it shall become a law. The Governor, in returning with his objections a bill for reconsideration at any general or special session of the Legislature, may recommend that an amendment or amendments specified by him be made in the bill, and in such case the Legislature may amend and re-enact the bill. If a bill be so amended and re-enacted, it shall be presented again to the Governor, but shall become a law only if he shall sign it within ten days after presentation; and no bill shall be returned by the Governor a second time. A special session of the Legislature shall not be convened pursuant to this paragraph whenever the forty-fifth day, Sundays excepted, after adjournment sine die of a regular or special session shall fall on or after the last day of the legislative year in which such adjournment shall have been taken; in which event any bill not signed by the Governor within such forty-five-day period shall not become a law.

cf. V-I-14

7. Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the Governor: if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it; if, after such reconsideration, a majority of the whole number of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved of by a majority of the whole number of that house, it shall become a law; but, in neither house shall the vote be taken on the same day on which the bill shall be returned to it: and in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bills shall not be returned by the Governor, within five days (Sunday excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Legislature by their adjournment, prevent its return in which case it shall not be a law.

[cf. V-I-15 infra]

If any bill presented to the governor contains several items of appropriations of money, he may object to one or more of such items while approving of the other portions of the bill. In such case he shall append to the bill, at the time of signing it, a statement of the items to which he objects, and the appropriations so objected to shall not take effect. If the legislature be in session he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated a copy of such statement, and the items objected to shall be separately reconsidered. If, on reconsideration, one or more of such items be approved by a majority of the members elected to each house, the same shall be a part of the law, notwithstanding the objections of the governor. All the provisions of this section in relation to bills not approved by the governor shall apply to cases in which he shall withhold his approval from any item or items contained in a bill appropriating money. (Art. V, Par. 7 as amended, effective Sept. 28, 1875.)

15. If any bill presented to the Governor shall contain one or more items of appropriation of money, he may object in whole or in part to any such item or items while approving the other portions of the bill. In such case he shall append to the bill, at the time of signing it, a statement of each item or part thereof to which he objects, and each item or part so objected to shall not take effect. A copy of such statement shall be transmitted by him to the house in which the bill originated, and each item or part thereof objected to shall be separately reconsidered. If upon reconsideration, on or after the third day following said transmittal, one or more of such items or parts thereof be approved by two-thirds of all the members of each house, the same shall become a part of the law, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor. All the provisions of the preceding paragraph in relation to bills not approved by the Governor shall apply to cases in which he shall withhold his approval from any item or items or parts thereof contained in a bill appropriating money.

SECTION II

1. The Governor may grant pardons and reprieves in all cases other than impeachment and treason, and may suspend and remit fines and forfeitures. A commission or other body may be established by law to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of executive clemency.

2. A system for the granting of parole shall be provided by law.

[cf. V-I-14 supra]

7. Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the Governor: if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it; if, after such reconsideration, a majority of the whole number of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved of by a majority of the whole number of that house, it shall become a law; but, in neither house shall the vote be taken on the same day on which the bill shall be returned to it: and in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bills shall not be returned by the Governor, within five days (Sunday excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Legislature by their adjournment, prevent its return in which case it shall not be a law.

cf. V-I-15

If any bill presented to the governor contains several items of appropriations of money, he may object to one or more of such items while approving of the other portions of the bill. In such case he shall append to the bill, at the time of signing it, a statement of the items to which he objects, and the appropriations so objected to shall not take effect. If the legislature be in session he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated a copy of such statement, and the items objected to shall be separately reconsidered. If, on reconsideration, one or more of such items be approved by a majority of the members elected to each house, the same shall be a part of the law, notwithstanding the objections of the governor. All the provisions of this section in relation to bills not approved by the governor shall apply to cases in which he shall withhold his approval from any item or items contained in a bill appropriating money. (Art. V, Par. 7 as amended, effective Sept. 28, 1875.)

cf. V-II-1

9. The Governor or person administering the government, shall have power to suspend the collection of fines and forfeitures, and to grant reprieves, to extend until the expiration of a time not exceeding ninety days after conviction; but this power shall not extend to cases of impeachment. (Art. V, Par. 9.)

cf. V-II-1

cf. V-II-2

10. The Governor, or person administering the government, the Chancellor, and the six judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals, or a major part of them, of whom the Governor, or person administering the government, shall be one, may remit fines and forfeitures, and grant pardons, after conviction, in all cases except impeachment. (Art. V, Par. 10.)

SECTION III

1. Provision for organizing, inducting, training, arming, disciplining and regulating a militia shall be made by law, which shall conform to applicable standards established for the armed forces of the United States.

2. The Governor shall nominate and appoint all general and flag officers of the militia, with the advice and consent of the Senate. All other commissioned officers of the militia shall be appointed and commissioned by the Governor according to law.

SECTION IV

1. All executive and administrative offices, departments, and instrumentalities of the State Government, including the offices of Secretary of State and Attorney General, and their respective functions, powers and duties, shall be allocated by law among and within not more than twenty principal departments, in such manner as to group the same according to major purposes so far as practicable. Temporary commissions for special purposes may, however, be established by law and such commissions need not be allocated within a principal department.

cf. V-III-1, 2

1. The Legislature shall provide by law for enrolling, organizing and arming the militia. (Art. VII, Sec. I, Par. 1.)

“ 2. Captains, Subalterns, and non-commissioned officers, shall be elected by the members of their respective Companies. (Art. VII, Sec. I, Par. 2.)

“ 3. Field officers of regiments, independent battalions, and squadrons, shall be elected by the commissioned officers of their respective regiments, battalions or squadrons. (Art. VII, Sec. I, Par. 3.)

“ 4. Brigadier Generals, shall be elected by the Field Officers of their respective brigades. (Art. VII, Sec. I, Par. 4.)

“ 5. Major Generals, the adjutant-general and quartermaster-general shall be nominated by the Governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the Senate. (Art. VII, Sec. I, Par. 5, as amended, effective Sept. 28, 1875.)

“ 6. The Legislature shall provide, by law, the time and manner of electing militia officers, and of certifying their elections to the Governor, who shall grant their commissions, and determine their rank, when not determined by law;—And no Commissioned Officer shall be removed from office, but by the Sentence of a Court Martial, pursuant to law. (Art. VII, Sec. I, Par. 6.)

“ 7. In case the electors of Subalterns, Captains, or Field Officers, shall refuse or neglect to make such elections, the Governor shall have power, to appoint such officers, and to fill all vacancies caused by such refusal or neglect. (Art. VII, Sec. I, Par. 7.)

“ 8. Brigade Inspectors shall be chosen by the Field Officers, of their respective brigades. (Art. VII, Sec. I, Par. 8.)

“ 9. The Governor shall appoint all militia officers, whose appointment is not otherwise provided for in this Constitution. (Art. VII, Sec. I, Par. 9, as amended, effective Sept. 28, 1875.)

“ 10. Major Generals, Brigadier Generals and Commanding officers of regiments, independent battalions, and Squadrons, shall appoint the Staff Officers of their divisions, Brigades, regiments, independent battalions, and Squadrons respectively. (Art. VII, Sec. I, Par. 10.)

2. Each principal department shall be under the supervision of the Governor. The head of each principal department shall be a single executive unless otherwise provided by law. Such single executives shall be nominated and appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to serve at the pleasure of the Governor during his term of office and until the appointment and qualification of their successors, except as herein otherwise provided with respect to the Secretary of State and the Attorney General.

3. The Secretary of State and the Attorney General shall be nominated and appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate to serve during the term of office of the Governor.

4. Whenever a board, commission or other body shall be the head of a principal department, the members thereof shall be nominated and appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, and may be removed in the manner provided by law. Such a board, commission or other body may appoint a principal executive officer when authorized by law, but the appointment shall be subject to the approval of the Governor. Any principal executive officer so appointed shall be removable by the Governor, upon notice and an opportunity to be heard.

5. The Governor may cause an investigation to be made of the conduct in office of any officer or employee who receives his compensation from the State of New Jersey, except a member, officer or employee of the Legislature or an officer elected by the Senate and General Assembly in joint meeting, or a judicial officer. He may require such officers or employees to submit to him a written statement or statements, under oath, of such information as he may call for relating to the conduct of their respective offices or employments. After notice, the service of charges and an opportunity to be heard at public hearing the Governor may remove any such officer or employee for cause. Such officer or employee shall have the right of judicial review, on both the law and the facts, in such manner as shall be provided by law.

6. No rule or regulation made by any department, officer, agency or authority of this State, except such as relates to the organization or internal management of the State Government or a part thereof, shall take effect until it is filed either with the Secretary of State or in such other manner as may be provided by law. The Legislature shall provide for the prompt publication of such rules and regulations.

cf. V-IV-2
[cf. IV-V-5 supra] 2. The State Treasurer and comptroller shall be appointed by the Senate and General Assembly in Joint meeting. They shall hold their offices for three years, and until their successors shall be qualified into office. (Art. VII, Sec. II, Par. 2, as amended, effective Sept. 28, 1875.)

cf. V-IV-2, 4
[cf. V-I-12 supra] 8. All other officers, whose appointments are not otherwise provided for by law, shall be nominated by the Governor and appointed by him with the advice and consent of the Senate; and shall hold their offices for the time prescribed by law. (Art. VII, Sec. II, Par. 8, paragraph number changed by amendment, effective Sept. 28, 1875.)

cf. V-IV-3
[cf. VI-VII-3,
VII-II-1, 2 infra] 3. The Attorney General, Prosecutors of the Pleas, Clerk of the Supreme Court, Clerk of the Court of Chancery, Secretary of State, and the Keeper of the State Prison, shall be nominated by the Governor and appointed by him with the advice and consent of the Senate. They shall hold their offices for five years. (Art. VII, Sec. II, Par. 3, as amended, effective, Sept. 28, 1875.)

New

New

New

ARTICLE VI

JUDICIAL

SECTION I

1. The judicial power shall be vested in a Supreme Court, a Superior Court, County Courts and inferior courts of limited jurisdiction. The inferior courts and their jurisdiction may from time to time be established, altered or abolished by law.

SECTION II

1. The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and six Associate Justices. Five members of the court shall constitute a quorum. When necessary, the Chief Justice shall assign the Judge or Judges of the Superior Court, senior in service, as provided by rules of the Supreme Court, to serve temporarily in the Supreme Court. In case the Chief Justice is absent or unable to serve, a presiding Justice designated in accordance with rules of the Supreme Court shall serve temporarily in his stead.

2. The Supreme Court shall exercise appellate jurisdiction in the last resort in all causes provided in this Constitution.

3. The Supreme Court shall make rules governing the administration of all courts in the State and, subject to law, the practice and procedure in all such courts. The Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction over the admission to the practice of law and the discipline of persons admitted.

SECTION III

1. The Superior Court shall consist of such number of Judges as may be authorized by law, but not less than twenty-four, each of whom shall exercise the powers of the court subject to rules of the Supreme Court.

2. The Superior Court shall have original general jurisdiction throughout the State in all causes.

cf. VI-I-1

1. The Judicial power shall be vested in a Court of Errors and Appeals in the last resort in all causes as heretofore; A Court for the trial of impeachments; A Court of Chancery; A Prerogative Court; A Supreme Court; Circuit Courts, and such inferior Courts as now exist, and as may be hereafter ordained and established by law; which Inferior Courts the Legislature may alter or abolish, as the public good shall require. (Art. VI, Sec. I, Par. 1.)

1. The Court of Errors and Appeals shall consist of the Chancellor, the Justices of the Supreme Court, and six Judges, or a major part of them; which Judges are to be appointed for six years. (Art. VI, Sec. II, Par. 1.)

2. Immediately after the Court shall first assemble, the six Judges shall arrange themselves in such manner that the seat of one of them shall be vacated every year, in order that thereafter one Judge may be annually appointed. (Art. VI, Sec. II, Par. 2.)

3. Such of the six judges as shall attend the Court shall receive, respectively, a per diem compensation, to be provided by law. (Art. VI, Sec. II, Par. 3.)

4. The Secretary of State shall be the Clerk of this Court. (Art. VI, Sec. II, Par. 4.)

5. When an appeal from an Order or decree shall be heard the Chancellor shall inform the Court, in writing, of the reasons for his order or decree; but he shall not sit as a member, or have a voice in the hearing or final sentence. (Art. VI, Sec. II, Par. 5.)

6. When a writ of Error shall be brought, no Justice who has given a Judicial opinion in the cause in favor of or against any error complained of, shall sit as a member, or have a voice on the hearing, or for its affirmance or reversal; but the reasons for such opinion shall be assigned to the Court in writing. (Art. VI, Sec. II, Par. 6.)

3. The Superior Court shall be divided into an Appellate Division, a Law Division, and a Chancery Division. Each division shall have such Parts, consist of such number of Judges, and hear such causes, as may be provided by rules of the Supreme Court.

4. Subject to rules of the Supreme Court, the Law Division and the Chancery Division shall each exercise the powers and functions of the other division when the ends of justice so require, and legal and equitable relief shall be granted in any cause so that all matters in controversy between the parties may be completely determined.

SECTION IV

1. There shall be a County Court in each county, which shall have all the jurisdiction heretofore exercised by the Court of Common Pleas, Orphans' Court, Court of Oyer and Terminer, Court of Quarter Sessions, Court of Special Sessions and such other jurisdiction consistent with this Constitution as may be conferred by law.

2. There shall be a Judge of each County Court and such additional Judges as shall be provided by law, and they shall be appointed in the same manner as heretofore provided for Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

3. Each Judge of the County Court may exercise the jurisdiction of the County Court.

4. The jurisdiction, powers and functions of the County Courts and of the Judges of the County Courts may be altered by law as the public good may require.

5. The County Courts, in civil causes including probate causes, within their jurisdiction, and subject to law, may grant legal and equitable relief so that all matters in controversy between the parties may be completely determined.

SECTION V

1. Appeals may be taken to the Supreme Court:

(a) In causes determined by the Appellate Division of the Superior Court involving a question arising under the Constitution of the United States or this State;

(b) In causes where there is a dissent in the Appellate Division of the Superior Court;

(c) In capital causes;

(d) On certification by the Supreme Court to the Superior Court and, where provided by rules of the Supreme Court, to the County Courts and the inferior courts; and

(e) In such causes as may be provided by law.

1. The Court of Chancery shall consist of a Chancellor. (Art. VI, Sec. IV, Par. 1.)

2. The Chancellor shall be the Ordinary or Surrogate General, and Judge of the Prerogative Court. (Art. VI, Sec. IV, Par. 2.)

3. All persons aggrieved by any order, sentence, or decree of the Orphans Court, may appeal from the same, or from any part thereof to the Prerogative Court; but such Order, Sentence, or decree shall not be removed into the Supreme Court, or Circuit Court if the subject matter thereof be within the jurisdiction of the Orphans Court. (Art. VI, Sec. IV, Par. 3.)

4. The Secretary of State shall be the register of the Prerogative Court, and shall perform the duties required of him by law in that respect. (Art. VI, Sec. IV, Par. 4.)

1. The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and four associate Justices. The number of Associate Justices may be increased or decreased by law, but shall never be less than two. (Art. VI, Sec. V, Par. 1.)

2. The Circuit Courts shall be held in every County of this State, by one or more of the Justices of the Supreme Court, or a Judge appointed for that purpose; and shall in all cases within the County, except in those of a criminal nature, have common law jurisdiction, concurrent with the Supreme Court; And any final judgment of a Circuit Court may be docketed in the Supreme Court and shall operate as a judgment obtained in the Supreme Court from the time of such docketing. (Art. VI, Sec. V, Par. 2.)

3. Final judgments in any Circuit Court may be brought by writ of error into the Supreme Court, or directly into the Court of Errors and Appeals. (Art. VI, Sec. V, Par. 3.)

1. There shall be no more than five Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas in each of the counties in this State after the terms of the Judges of said Court now in office shall terminate. One Judge for each County shall be appointed every year, and no more, except to fill vacancies which shall be for the unexpired term only. (Art. VI, Sec. VI, Par. 1.)

2. Appeals may be taken to the Appellate Division of the Superior Court from the Law and Chancery Divisions of the Superior Court, the County Courts and in such other causes as may be provided by law.

3. The Supreme Court and the Appellate Division of the Superior Court may exercise such original jurisdiction as may be necessary to the complete determination of any cause on review.

4. Prerogative writs are superseded and, in lieu thereof, review, hearing and relief shall be afforded in the Superior Court, on terms and in the manner provided by rules of the Supreme Court, as of right, except in criminal causes where such review shall be discretionary.

2. The commissions for the first appointments of Judges of said Court shall bear date and take effect on the first day of April next; and all subsequent commissions for Judges of said Court shall bear date and take effect on the first day of April in every successive year, except commissions to fill vacancies which shall bear date and take effect when issued. (Art. VI, Sec. VI, Par. 2.)

SECTION VI

1. The Governor shall nominate and appoint, with the advice and consent of the Senate, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, the Judges of the Superior Court, the Judges of the County Courts and the judges of the inferior courts with jurisdiction extending to more than one municipality. No nomination to such an office shall be sent to the Senate for confirmation until after seven days' public notice by the Governor.

2. The Justices of the Supreme Court, the Judges of the Superior Court and the Judges of the County Courts shall each prior to his appointment have been admitted to the practice of the law in this State for at least ten years.

3. The Justices of the Supreme Court and the Judges of the Superior Court shall hold their offices for initial terms of seven years and upon reappointment shall hold their offices during good behavior. Such Justices and Judges shall be retired upon attaining the age of seventy years. Provisions for the pensioning of the Justices of the Supreme Court and the Judges of the Superior Court shall be made by law.

4. The Justices of the Supreme Court, the Judges of the Superior Court and the Judges of the County Courts shall be subject to impeachment, and any judicial officer impeached shall not exercise his office until acquitted. The Judges of the Superior Court and the Judges of the County Courts shall also be subject to removal from office by the Supreme Court for such causes and in such manner as shall be provided by law.

5. Whenever the Supreme Court shall certify to the Governor that it appears that any Justice of the Supreme Court, Judge of the Superior Court or Judge of the County Court is so incapacitated as substantially to prevent him from performing his judicial duties, the Governor shall appoint a commission of three persons to inquire into the circumstances; and, on their recommendation, the Governor may retire the Justice or Judge from office, on pension as may be provided by law.

6. The Justices of the Supreme Court and the Judges of the Superior Court shall receive for their services such salaries as may be provided by law, which shall not be diminished during the term of their appointment. They shall not, while in office, engage in the practice of law or other gainful pursuit.

7. The Justices of the Supreme Court, the Judges of the Superior Court and the Judges of the County Courts shall hold no other office or position, of profit, under this State or the United States. Any such Justice or Judge who shall become a candidate for an elective public office shall thereby forfeit his judicial office.

cf. VI-VI-1 1. Justices of the Supreme Court, Chancellor, Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals, and judges of the inferior court of common pleas, shall be nominated by the Governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

cf. VI-VI-3 The Justices of the Supreme Court and Chancellor shall hold their offices for the term of seven years :

cf. VI-VI-6 shall at stated times receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during the term of their appointment ;

cf. VI-VI-7 and they shall hold no other office under the government of this State or of the United States. (As amended, effective Sept. 28, 1875.)

(2). Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas shall be appointed by the Senate and General Assembly, in joint meeting. They shall hold their offices for five years ;—but when appointed to fill vacancies they shall hold for the unexpired term only. (Art. VII, Sec. II, Par. 1: See amendment, effective Sept. 28, 1875.)

cf. VI-VI-4
[cf. VII-III-1
infra]

11. The Governor and all other civil officers under this State shall be liable to impeachment for misdemeanor in office during their continuance in office and for two years thereafter. (Art. V, Par. 11.)

cf. VI-VI-4

2. Any Judicial officer impeached shall be suspended from exercising his office until his acquittal. (Art. VI, Sec. III, Par. 2.)

SECTION VII

1. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall be the administrative head of all the courts in the State. He shall appoint an Administrative Director to serve at his pleasure.

2. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall assign Judges of the Superior Court to the Divisions and Parts of the Superior Court, and may from time to time transfer Judges from one assignment to another, as need appears. Assignments to the Appellate Division shall be for terms fixed by rules of the Supreme Court.

3. The Clerk of the Supreme Court and the Clerk of the Superior Court shall be appointed by the Supreme Court for such terms and at such compensation as shall be provided by law.

No Counterpart

cf. VI-VII-3
[cf. V-IV-3 *supra*,
VII-II-1, 2 *infra*]

3. The Attorney General, Prosecutors of the Pleas, Clerk of the Supreme Court, Clerk of the Court of Chancery, Secretary of State, and the Keeper of the State Prison, shall be nominated by the Governor and appointed by him with the advice and consent of the Senate. They shall hold their offices for five years. (Art. VII, Sec. II, Par. 3 as amended, effective Sept. 28, 1875.)

4. The law reporter shall be appointed by the Justices of the Supreme Court or a majority of them; And the Chancery reporter shall be appointed by the Chancellor. They shall hold their offices for five years. (Art. VII, Sec. II, Par. 4, paragraph number changed by amendment, effective Sept. 28, 1875.)

No Counterpart

No Counterpart

No Counterpart

1. There may be elected under this Constitution, two, and not more than five, Justices of the Peace in each of the townships of the several Counties of this State, and in each of the Wards, in Cities that may vote in wards. When a township or ward contains two thousand inhabitants or less, it may have two Justices: when it contains more than two thousand inhabitants, and not more than four thousand, it may have four Justices: and when it contains more than four thousand inhabitants, it may have five Justices: provided, that whenever any township not voting in wards contains more than seven thousand inhabitants, such Township may have an additional Justice for each additional three thousand inhabitants above four thousand. (Art. VI, Sec. VII, Par. 1.)

2. The population of the Townships in the several Counties of the State and of the several wards shall be ascertained by the last preceding census of the United States, until the Legislature shall provide, by law, some other mode of ascertaining it. (Art. VI, Sec. VII, Par. 2.)

7. Justices of the Peace shall be elected by ballot at the annual meetings of the Townships in the several Counties of the State, and of the Wards in cities that may vote in Wards, in such manner and under such regulations as may be hereafter provided by law. They shall be commissioned for the County, and their Commissions, shall bear date and take effect on the first day of May next after their election. They shall hold their offices for five years;—but when elected to fill vacancies, they shall hold for the unexpired term only; provided, that the commission of any Justice of the Peace shall become vacant upon his ceasing to reside in the township in which he was elected. The first election for Justices of the Peace, shall take place at the next annual Town-meetings of the townships in the several Counties of the State, and of the Wards in Cities, that may vote in wards. (Art. VII, Sec. II, Par. 7, paragraph number changed by amendment, effective Sept. 28, 1875.)

ARTICLE VII

PUBLIC OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

SECTION I

1. Every State officer, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of this State and of the United States and to perform the duties of his office faithfully, impartially and justly to the best of his ability.

2. Appointments and promotions in the civil service of the State, and of such political subdivisions as may be provided by law, shall be made according to merit and fitness to be ascertained, as far as practicable, by examination, which, as far as practicable, shall be competitive; except that preference in appointments by reason of active service in any branch of the military or naval forces of the United States in time of war may be provided by law.

3. Any compensation for service or any fees received by any person by virtue of an appointive State office or position, in addition to the annual salary provided for the office or position, shall immediately upon receipt be paid into the treasury of the State, unless the compensation or fees shall be allowed or appropriated to him by law.

4. Any person before or after entering upon the duties of any public office, position or employment in this State may be required to give bond as may be provided by law.

5. The term of office of all officers elected or appointed pursuant to the provisions of this Constitution, except as herein otherwise provided, shall commence on the day of the date of their respective commissions; but no commission for any office shall bear date prior to the expiration of the term of the incumbent of said office.

6. The State Auditor shall be appointed by the Senate and General Assembly in joint meeting for a term of five years and until his successor shall be appointed and qualify. It shall be his duty to conduct post-audits of all transactions and accounts kept by or for all departments, offices and agencies of the State Government, to report to the Legislature or to any committee thereof as shall be required by law, and to perform such other similar or related duties as shall, from time to time, be required of him by law.

New

New

New

New

cf. VII-I-5

10. The term of office of all officers elected or appointed pursuant to the provisions of this Constitution, except when herein otherwise directed, shall commence on the day of the date of their respective commissions; but not Commission for any office shall bear date prior to the expiration of the term of the incumbent of said office. (Art. VII, Sec. II, Par. 10, paragraph number changed by amendment, effective Sept. 28, 1875.)

cf. VII-I-6

1. The Secretary of State shall be ex officio an auditor of the accounts of the Treasurer, and as such, it shall be his duty to assist the Legislature in the annual examination and settlement of said accounts, until otherwise provided by law. (Art. VIII, Par. 1.)

SECTION II

1. County prosecutors shall be nominated and appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. Their term of office shall be five years, and they shall serve until the appointment and qualification of their respective successors.

2. County clerks, surrogates and sheriffs shall be elected by the people of their respective counties at general elections. The term of office of county clerks and surrogates shall be five years, and of sheriffs three years. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in any such office it shall be filled in the manner to be provided by law.

cf. VII-II-1

[cf. V-IV-3,
VI-VII-3 supra]

3. The Attorney General, Prosecutors of the Pleas, Clerk of the Supreme Court, Clerk of the Court of Chancery, Secretary of State, and the Keeper of the State Prison, shall be nominated by the Governor and appointed by him with the advice and consent of the Senate. They shall hold their offices for five years. (Art. VII, Sec. II, Par. 3 as amended, effective Sept. 28, 1875.)

cf. VII-II-2

5. Clerks and Surrogates of counties shall be elected by the people of their respective Counties, at the annual elections for members of the General Assembly. They shall hold their offices for five years. (Art. VII, Sec. II, Par. 5, paragraph number changed by amendment, effective Sept. 28, 1875.)

cf. VII-II-2

6. Sheriffs and Coroners shall be elected by the people of their respective Counties at the elections for members of the General Assembly, and they shall hold their offices for three years; after which, three years must elapse, before they can be again capable of serving. Sheriffs shall annually renew their bonds. (Art. VII, Sec. II, Par. 6 as amended, effective Sept. 28, 1875.)

[cf. V-I-6-9 incl.
supra]

12. In case of the death, resignation, or removal from office of the Governor, the powers, duties, and emoluments of the office, shall devolve upon the President of the Senate, and in case of his death, resignation or removal, then upon the Speaker of the House of Assembly, for the time being until another Governor shall be elected and qualified; but in such case another Governor shall be chosen at the next election for members of the Legislature unless such death, resignation, or removal, shall occur within thirty days immediately preceding such next election, in which case a Governor shall be chosen at the second succeeding election for members of the legislature.

[cf. V-I-13 supra]

When a vacancy happens, during the recess of the legislature in any office which is to be filled by the Governor and Senate, or by the Legislature in joint meeting, the Governor shall fill such vacancy and the commission shall expire at the end of the next session of the Legislature, unless a successor shall be sooner appointed:

cf. VII-II-2

When a vacancy happens in the office of the Clerk or Surrogate of any County, the Governor shall fill such vacancy, and the Commission shall expire when a successor is elected and qualified.

[cf. V-I-13 supra]

No person who shall have been nominated to the senate by the governor for any office of trust or profit under the government of this state, and shall not have been confirmed before the recess of the legislature, shall be eligible for appointment to such office during the continuance of such recess. (Art. V, Par. 12 as amended, effective Oct. 19, 1897.)

SECTION III

1. The Governor and all other State officers, while in office and for two years thereafter, shall be liable to impeachment for misdemeanor committed during their respective continuance in office.

2. The General Assembly shall have the sole power of impeachment by vote of a majority of all the members. All impeachments shall be tried by the Senate, and members, when sitting for that purpose, shall be on oath or affirmation "truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question according to the evidence". No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate. When the Governor is tried, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall preside and the President of the Senate shall not participate in the trial.

3. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and to disqualification to hold and enjoy any public office of honor, profit or trust in this State; but the person convicted shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial and punishment according to law.

No Counterpart

cf. VII-III-1
 [cf. VI-VI-4
 supra]

11. The Governor and all other civil officers under this State shall be liable to impeachment for misdemeanor in office during their continuance in office and for two years thereafter. (Art. V, Par. 11.)

cf. VII-III-2

1. The House of Assembly shall have the sole power of impeaching by a vote of a majority of all the members; and all impeachments shall be tried by the Senate: The members, when sitting for that purpose, to be on oath or affirmation "truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question according to evidence:" and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate. (Art. VI, Sec. III, Par. 1.)

cf. VII-III-3

3. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend farther than to removal from office, and to disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, profit or trust under this State: but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial and punishment according to law. (Art. VI, Sec. III, Par. 3.)

4. The Secretary of State shall be the Clerk of this Court. (Art. VI, Sec. III, Par. 4.)

ARTICLE VIII

TAXATION AND FINANCE

SECTION I

1. Property shall be assessed for taxation under general laws and by uniform rules. All real property assessed and taxed locally or by the State for allotment and payment to taxing districts shall be assessed according to the same standard of value; and such real property shall be taxed at the general tax rate of the taxing district in which the property is situated, for the use of such taxing district.

2. Exemption from taxation may be granted only by general laws. Until otherwise provided by law all exemptions from taxation validly granted and now in existence shall be continued. Exemptions from taxation may be altered or repealed, except those exempting real and personal property used exclusively for religious, educational, charitable or cemetery purposes, as defined by law, and owned by any corporation or association organized and conducted exclusively for one or more of such purposes and not operating for profit.

3. Any citizen and resident of this State now or hereafter honorably discharged or released under honorable circumstances from active service in time of war in any branch of the armed forces of the United States, shall be exempt from taxation on real and personal property to an aggregate assessed valuation not exceeding five hundred dollars, which exemption shall not be altered or repealed. Any person hereinabove described who has been or shall be declared by the United States Veterans Administration, or its successor, to have a service-connected disability, shall be entitled to such further exemption from taxation as from time to time may be provided by law. The widow of any citizen and resident of this State who has met or shall meet his death on active duty in time of war in any such service shall be entitled, during her widowhood, to the exemption in this paragraph provided for honorably discharged veterans and to such further exemption as from time to time may be provided by law.

cf. VIII-1-1

12. Property shall be assessed for taxes under general laws, and by uniform rules, according to its true value. (Art. IV. Sec. VII, Par. 12 as amended, effective Sept. 28, 1875.)

New

New

SECTION II

1. The credit of the State shall not be directly or indirectly loaned in any case.

2. No money shall be drawn from the State treasury but for appropriations made by law. All moneys for the support of the State Government and for all other State purposes as far as can be ascertained or reasonably foreseen, shall be provided for in one general appropriation law covering one and the same fiscal year; except that when a change in the fiscal year is made, necessary provision may be made to effect the transition. No general appropriation law or other law appropriating money for any State purpose shall be enacted if the appropriation contained therein, together with all prior appropriations made for the same fiscal period, shall exceed the total amount of revenue on hand and anticipated which will be available to meet such appropriations during such fiscal period, as certified by the Governor.

3. The Legislature shall not, in any manner, create in any fiscal year a debt or debts, liability or liabilities of the State, which together with any previous debts or liabilities shall exceed at any time one per centum of the total amount appropriated by the general appropriation law for that fiscal year, unless the same shall be authorized by a law for some single object or work distinctly specified therein. Regardless of any limitation relating to taxation in this Constitution, such law shall provide the ways and means, exclusive of loans, to pay the interest of such debt or liability as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within thirty-five years from the time it is contracted; and the law shall not be repealed until such debt or liability and the interest thereon are fully paid and discharged. No such law shall take effect until it shall have been submitted to the people at a general election and approved by a majority of the legally qualified voters of the State voting thereon. All money to be raised by the authority of such law shall be applied only to the specific object stated therein, and to the payment of the debt thereby created. This paragraph shall not be construed to refer to any money that has been or may be deposited with this State by the government of the United States. Nor shall anything in this paragraph contained apply to the creation of any debts or liabilities for purposes of war, or to repel invasion, or to suppress insurrection or to meet an emergency caused by disaster or act of God.

No Change (Art. IV, Sec. VI, Par. 3.)

cf. VIII-II-2

2. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but for appropriations made by law. (Art. IV, Sec. VI, Par. 2.)

cf. VIII-II-3

4. The legislature shall not, in any manner, create any debt or debts, liability or liabilities, of the State, which shall singly or in the aggregate with any previous debts or liabilities at any time exceed one hundred thousand dollars, except for purposes of war, or to repel invasion, or to suppress insurrection, unless the same shall be authorized by a law for some single object or work, to be distinctly specified therein; which law shall provide the ways and means, exclusive of loans, to pay the interest of such debt or liability as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt or liability within thirty-five years from the time of the contracting thereof, and shall be irrevocable until such debt or liability, and the interest thereon, are fully paid and discharged: And no such law shall take effect until it shall, at a general election, have been submitted to the people, and have received the sanction of a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election: And all money to be raised by the authority of such law shall be applied only to the specific object stated therein, and to the payment of the debt thereby created. This section shall not be construed to refer to any money that has been, or may be, deposited with this State by the Government of the United States. (Art. IV, Sec. VI, Par. 4.)

SECTION III

1. The clearance, replanning, development or redevelopment of blighted areas shall be a public purpose and public use, for which private property may be taken or acquired. Municipal, public or private corporations may be authorized by law to undertake such clearance, replanning, development or redevelopment; and improvements made for these purposes and uses, or for any of them, may be exempted from taxation, in whole or in part, for a limited period of time during which the profits of and dividends payable by any private corporation enjoying such tax exemption shall be limited by law. The conditions of use, ownership, management and control of such improvements shall be regulated by law.

2. No county, city, borough, town, township or village shall hereafter give any money or property, or loan its money or credit, to or in aid of any individual, association or corporation, or become security for, or be directly or indirectly the owner of, any stock or bonds of any association or corporation.

3. No donation of land or appropriation of money shall be made by the State or any county or municipal corporation to or for the use of any society, association or corporation whatever.

SECTION IV

1. The Legislature shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of free public schools for the instruction of all the children in the State between the ages of five and eighteen years.

2. The fund for the support of free public schools, and all money, stock and other property, which may hereafter be appropriated for that purpose, or received into the treasury under the provision of any law heretofore passed to augment the said fund, shall be securely invested, and remain a perpetual fund; and the income thereof, except so much as it may be judged expedient to apply to an increase of the capital, shall be annually appropriated to the support of free public schools, for the equal benefit of all the people of the State; and it shall not be competent for the Legislature to borrow, appropriate or use the said fund or any part thereof for any other purpose, under any pretense whatever.

3. The Legislature may, within reasonable limitations as to distance to be prescribed, provide for the transportation of children within the ages of five to eighteen years inclusive to and from any school.

New

cf. VIII-III-2

19. No county, city, borough, town, township or village shall hereafter give any money or property, or loan its money or credit, to or in aid of any individual association or corporation, or become security for or be directly or indirectly the owner of any stock or bonds of any association or corporation. (Art. I, Par. 19, added by amendment, effective Sept. 28, 1875.)

cf. VIII-III-3

20. No donation of land or appropriation of money shall be made by the state or any municipal corporation to or for the use of any society, association or corporation whatever. (Art. I, Par. 20, added by amendment, effective Sept. 28, 1875.)

cf. VIII-IV-2

6. The fund for the support of free schools, and all money, stock, and other property, which may hereafter be appropriated for that purpose, or received into the treasury under the provision of any law heretofore passed to augment the said fund, shall be securely invested, and remain a perpetual fund; and the income thereof, except so much as it may be judged expedient to apply to an increase of the capital, shall be annually appropriated to the support of public free schools, for the equal benefit of all the people of the State; and it shall not be competent for the legislature to borrow, appropriate, or use the said fund or any part thereof, for any other purpose, under any pretence whatever.

cf. VIII-IV-1

The legislature shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of free public schools for the instruction of all the children in this state between the ages of five and eighteen years. (Art. IV, Sec. VII, Par. 6 as amended, effective Sept. 28, 1875.)

New

ARTICLE IX

AMENDMENTS

1. Any specific amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in the Senate or General Assembly. At least twenty calendar days prior to the first vote thereon in the house in which such amendment or amendments are first introduced, the same shall be printed and placed on the desks of the members of each house. Thereafter and prior to such vote a public hearing shall be held thereon. If the proposed amendment or amendments or any of them shall be agreed to by three-fifths of all the members of each of the respective houses, the same shall be submitted to the people. If the same or any of them shall be agreed to by less than three-fifths but nevertheless by a majority of all the members of each of the respective houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be referred to the Legislature in the next legislative year; and if in that year the same or any of them shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members of each of the respective houses, then such amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people.

2. The proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on the journal of each house with the yeas and nays of the members voting thereon.

3. The Legislature shall cause the proposed amendment or amendments to be published at least once in one or more newspapers of each county, if any be published therein, not less than three months prior to submission to the people.

4. The proposed amendment or amendments shall then be submitted to the people at the next general election in the manner and form provided by the Legislature.

5. If more than one amendment be submitted, they shall be submitted in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately and distinctly.

6. If the proposed amendment or amendments or any of them shall be approved by a majority of the legally qualified voters of the State voting thereon, the same shall become part of the Constitution on the thirtieth day after the election, unless otherwise provided in the amendment or amendments.

7. If at the election a proposed amendment shall not be approved, neither such proposed amendment nor one to effect the same or substantially the same change in the Constitution shall be submitted to the people before the third general election thereafter.

ARTICLE X

GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. The seal of the State shall be kept by the Governor, or person administering the office of Governor, and used by him officially, and shall be called the Great Seal of the State of New Jersey.

2. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the State of New Jersey, sealed with the Great Seal, signed by the Governor, or person administering the office of Governor, and countersigned by the Secretary of State, and shall run thus: "The State of New Jersey, to, Greeting".

3. All writs shall be in the name of the State. All indictments shall conclude: "against the peace of this State, the government and dignity of the same".

4. Wherever in this Constitution the term "person", "persons", "people" or any personal pronoun is used, the same shall be taken to include both sexes.

5. Except as herein otherwise provided, this Constitution shall take effect on the first day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and forty-eight.

cf. X-1

2. The seal of the State shall be kept by the Governor or person administering the Government, and used by him officially, and shall be called the great seal of the State of New Jersey. (Art. VIII, Par. 2.)

cf. X-2

3. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the State of New Jersey, sealed with the great seal, signed by the Governor or person administering the government, and countersigned by the Secretary of State, and shall run thus: "The State of New Jersey, to, Greeting."

cf. X-3

All writs shall be in the name of the State; And all indictments shall conclude in the following manner, viz.: "against the peace of this State the government and dignity of the same." (Art. VIII, Par. 3.)

cf. X-2
[cf. V-I-12 supra]

9. All civil officers elected or appointed, pursuant to the provisions of this Constitution shall be Commissioned by the Governor. (Art. VII, Sec. II, Par. 9, paragraph number changed by amendment, effective Sept. 28, 1875.)

New

cf. X-5

4. This Constitution shall take effect and go into operation on the second day of September in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four. (Art. VIII, Par. 4.)

ARTICLE XI

SCHEDULE

SECTION I

1. This Constitution shall supersede the Constitution of one thousand eight hundred and forty-four as amended.

2. The Legislature shall enact all laws necessary to make this Constitution fully effective.

3. All law, statutory and otherwise, all rules and regulations of administrative bodies and all rules of courts in force at the time this Constitution or any Article thereof takes effect shall remain in full force until they expire or are superseded, altered or repealed by this Constitution or otherwise.

4. Except as otherwise provided by this Constitution, all writs, actions, judgments, decrees, causes of action, prosecutions, contracts, claims and rights of individuals and of bodies corporate, and of the State, and all charters and franchises shall continue unaffected notwithstanding the taking effect of any Article of this Constitution.

5. All indictments found before the taking effect of this Constitution or any Article may be proceeded upon. After the taking effect thereof, indictments for crime and complaints for offenses committed prior thereto may be found, made and proceeded upon in the courts having jurisdiction thereof.

SCHEDULE

That no inconvenience may arise from the change in the Constitution of this State, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared and ordained, that—

1. The common law and statute laws now in force not repugnant to this Constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation, or be altered or repealed by the legislature; and all writs, actions, causes of action, prosecutions, contracts, claims and rights of individuals and of bodies corporate, and of the State, and all charters of incorporation, shall continue, and all indictments, which shall have been found, or which may hereafter be found, for any crime or offence committed before the adoption of this Constitution, may be proceeded upon as if no change had taken place. The several Courts of law and equity, except as herein otherwise provided, shall continue with the like powers and jurisdiction as if this Constitution had not been adopted. (Art. X, Par. 1.)
2. All officers now filling any office or appointment, shall continue in the exercise of the duties thereof, according to their respective commissions or appointments, unless, by this Constitution it is otherwise directed. (Art. X, Par. 2.)
3. The present Governor, Chancellor and Ordinary or Surrogate General, and Treasurer shall continue in office until successors elected or appointed under this Constitution shall be sworn or affirmed into office. (Art. X, Par. 3.)
4. In case of the death, resignation, or disability of the present Governor, the person who may be Vice President of Council at the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall continue in office and administer the government until a Governor shall have been elected and sworn or affirmed into office under this Constitution. (Art. X, Par. 4.)
5. The present Governor, or in case of his death or inability to act, the Vice President of Council, together, with the present members of the Legislative Council and Secretary of State shall constitute a board of state canvassers, in the manner now provided by law, for the purpose of ascertaining and declaring the result of the next ensuing election for Governor, members of the House of Representatives and electors of President and Vice President. (Art. X, Par. 5.)

SECTION II

1. The first Legislature under this Constitution shall meet on the second Tuesday in January, in the year one thousand nine hundred and forty-eight.

2. Each member of the General Assembly, elected at the election in the year one thousand nine hundred and forty-seven, shall hold office for a term beginning at noon of the second Tuesday in January in the year one thousand nine hundred and forty-eight and ending at noon of the second Tuesday in January in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifty. Each member of the General Assembly elected thereafter shall hold office for the term provided by this Constitution.

3. Each member of the Senate elected in the years one thousand nine hundred and forty-five and one thousand nine hundred and forty-six shall hold office for the term for which he was elected. Each member of the Senate elected in the year one thousand nine hundred and forty-seven shall hold office for a term of four years beginning at noon of the second Tuesday in January following his election. The seats in the Senate which would have been filled in the years hereinafter designated had this Constitution not been adopted shall be filled by election as follows: of those seats which would have been filled by election in the year one thousand nine hundred and forty-eight, three seats, as chosen by the Senate in the year one thousand nine hundred and forty-eight, shall be filled by election in that year for terms of five years, and three, as so chosen, shall be filled by election in that year for terms of three years, and those seats which would have been filled by election in the year one thousand nine hundred and forty-nine shall be filled by election in that year for terms of four years, so that eleven seats in the Senate shall be filled by election in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifty-one and every fourth year thereafter for terms of four years, and the members of the Senate so elected and their successors shall constitute one class to be elected as prescribed in paragraph 2 of Section II of Article IV of this Constitution, and ten seats shall be filled by election in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifty-three and every fourth year thereafter for terms of four years, and the members of the Senate so elected and their successors shall constitute the other class to be elected as prescribed in said paragraph of this Constitution.

4. The provisions of Paragraph 1 of Section V of Article IV of this Constitution shall not prohibit the nomination, election or appointment of any member of the Senate or General Assembly first organized under this Constitution, to any State civil office or position created by this Constitution or created during his first term as such member.

6. The returns of the votes for Governor, at the said next ensuing election shall be transmitted to the Secretary of State, the votes counted, and the election declared, in the manner now provided by law in the case of the election of electors of President and Vice President. (Art. X, Par. 6.)

7. The election of Clerks and Surrogates, in those counties where the term of office of the present incumbents shall expire previous to the general election of eighteen hundred and forty-five, shall be held at the general election next ensuing the adoption of this Constitution; the result of which election shall be ascertained in the manner now provided by law for the election of Sheriffs. (Art. X, Par. 7.)

8. The elections for the year eighteen hundred and forty-four shall take place as now provided by law. (Art. X, Par. 8.)

9. It shall be the duty of the Governor to fill all vacancies in office happening between the adoption of this Constitution and the first session of the Senate, and not otherwise provided for and the commissions shall expire at the end of the first session of the Senate or when successors shall be elected or appointed and qualified. (Art. X, Par. 9.)

10. The restriction of the pay of members of the Legislature, after forty days from the commencement of the session, shall not be applied to the first legislature convened under this Constitution. (Art. X, Par. 10.)

11. Clerks of Counties shall be clerks of the inferior Courts of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the several counties, and perform the duties, and be subject to the regulations now required of them by law until otherwise ordained by the Legislature. (Art. X, Par. 11.)

12. The Legislature shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this Constitution. (Art. X, Par. 12.)

SECTION III

1. A Governor shall be elected for a full term at the general election to be held in the year one thousand nine hundred and forty-nine and every fourth year thereafter.

2. The taking effect of this Constitution or any provision thereof shall not of itself affect the tenure, term, status or compensation of any person then holding any public office, position or employment in this State, except as provided in this Constitution. Unless otherwise specifically provided in this Constitution, all constitutional officers in office at the time of its adoption shall continue to exercise the authority of their respective offices during the term for which they shall have been elected or appointed and until the qualification of their successors respectively. Upon the taking effect of this Constitution all officers of the militia shall retain their commissions subject to the provisions of Article V, Section III.

3. The Legislature, in compliance with the provisions of this Constitution, shall prior to the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and forty-nine, and may from time to time thereafter, allocate by law the executive and administrative offices, departments and instrumentalities of the State government among and within the principal departments. If such allocation shall not have been completed within the time limited, the Governor shall call a special session of the Legislature to which he shall submit a plan or plans for consideration to complete such allocation; and no other matters shall be considered at such session.

SECTION IV

1. Subsequent to the adoption of this Constitution the Governor shall nominate and appoint, with the advice and consent of the Senate, a Chief Justice and six Associate Justices of the new Supreme Court from among the persons then being the Chancellor, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the old Supreme Court, the Vice Chancellors and Circuit Court Judges. The remaining judicial officers enumerated and such Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals as have been admitted to the practice of law in this State for at least ten years, and are in office on the adoption of the Constitution, shall constitute the Judges of the Superior Court. The Justices of the new Supreme Court and the Judges of the Superior Court so designated shall hold office each for the period of his term which remains unexpired at the time the Constitution is adopted; and if reappointed he shall hold office during good behavior. No Justice of the new Supreme Court or Judge of the Superior Court shall hold his office after attaining the age of seventy years, except, however, that such Justice or Judge may complete the period of his term which remains unexpired at the time the Constitution is adopted.

2. The Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas shall constitute the Judges of the County Courts, each for the period of his term which remains unexpired at the time the Judicial Article of this Constitution takes effect.

3. The Court of Errors and Appeals, the present Supreme Court, the Court of Chancery, the Prerogative Court and the Circuit Courts shall be abolished when the Judicial Article of this Constitution takes effect; and all their jurisdiction, functions, powers and duties shall be transferred to and divided between the new Supreme Court and the Superior Court according as jurisdiction is vested in each of them under this Constitution.

4. Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution and until otherwise provided by law, all courts now existing in this State, other than those abolished in paragraph 3 hereof, shall continue as if this Constitution had not been adopted, provided, however, that when the Judicial Article of this Constitution takes effect, the jurisdiction, powers and functions of the Court of Common Pleas, Orphans Court, Court of Oyer and Terminer, Court of Quarter Sessions and Court of Special Sessions of each county, the judicial officers, clerks and employees thereof, and the causes pending therein and their files, shall be transferred to the County Court of the county. All statutory provisions relating to the county courts aforementioned of each county and to the Judge or Judges thereof shall apply to the new County Court of the county and the Judge or Judges thereof, unless otherwise provided by law. Until otherwise provided by law and except as aforesaid, the judicial officers, surrogates and clerks of all courts now existing, other than those abolished in paragraph 3 hereof, and the employees of said officers, clerks, surrogates and courts shall continue in the exercise of their duties, as if this Constitution had not been adopted.

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5. The Supreme Court shall make rules governing the administration and practice and procedure of the County Courts; and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall be the administrative head of these courts with power to assign any Judge thereof of any county to sit temporarily in the Superior Court or to sit temporarily without the county in a County Court.

6. The Advisory Masters appointed to hear matrimonial proceedings and in office on the adoption of this Constitution shall, each for the period of his term which remains unexpired at the time the Constitution is adopted, continue so to do as Advisory Masters to the Chancery Division of the Superior Court, unless otherwise provided by law.

7. All Special Masters in Chancery, Masters in Chancery, Supreme Court Commissioners and Supreme Court Examiners shall, until otherwise provided by rules of the Supreme Court, continue respectively as Special Masters, Masters, Commissioners and Examiners of the Superior Court, with appropriate similar functions and powers as if this Constitution had not been adopted.

8. When the Judicial Article of this Constitution takes effect:

(a) All causes and proceedings of whatever character pending in the Court of Errors and Appeals shall be transferred to the new Supreme Court;

(b) All causes and proceedings of whatever character pending on appeal or writ of error in the present Supreme Court and in the Prerogative Court and all pending causes involving the prerogative writs shall be transferred to the Appellate Division of the Superior Court;

(c) All causes and proceedings of whatever character pending in the Supreme Court other than those stated shall be transferred to the Superior Court;

(d) All causes and proceedings of whatever character pending in the Prerogative Court other than those stated shall be transferred to the Chancery Division of the Superior Court;

(e) All causes and proceedings of whatever character pending in all other courts which are abolished shall be transferred to the Superior Court.

For the purposes of this paragraph, paragraph 4 and paragraph 9, a cause shall be deemed to be pending notwithstanding that an adjudication has been entered therein, provided the time limited for review has not expired or the adjudication reserves to any party the right to apply for further relief.

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9. The files of all causes pending in the Court of Errors and Appeals shall be delivered to the Clerk of the new Supreme Court; and the files of all causes pending in the present Supreme Court, the Court of Chancery and the Prerogative Court shall be delivered to the Clerk of the Superior Court. All other files, books, papers, records and documents and all property of the Court of Errors and Appeals, the present Supreme Court, the Prerogative Court, the Chancellor and the Court of Chancery, or in their custody, shall be disposed of as shall be provided by law.

10. Upon the taking effect of the Judicial Article of this Constitution, all the functions, powers and duties conferred by statute, rules or otherwise upon the Chancellor, the Ordinary, and the Justices and Judges of the courts abolished by this Constitution, to the extent that such functions, powers and duties are not inconsistent with this Constitution, shall be transferred to and may be exercised by Judges of the Superior Court until otherwise provided by law or rules of the new Supreme Court; excepting that such statutory powers not related to the administration of justice as are then vested in any such judicial officers shall, after the Judicial Article of this Constitution takes effect and until otherwise provided by law, be transferred to and exercised by the Chief Justice of the new Supreme Court.

11. Upon the taking effect of the Judicial Article of this Constitution, the Clerk of the Supreme Court shall become the Clerk of the new Supreme Court and shall serve as such Clerk until the expiration of the term for which he was appointed as Clerk of the Supreme Court, and all employees of the Supreme Court as previously constituted, of the Clerk thereof and of the Chief Justice and the Justices thereof, of the Circuit Courts and the Judges thereof and of the Court of Errors and Appeals shall be transferred to appropriate similar positions with similar compensation and civil service status under the Clerk of the new Supreme Court or the new Supreme Court, or the Clerk of the Superior Court or the Superior Court which shall be provided by law.

12. Upon the taking effect of the Judicial Article of this Constitution, the Clerk in Chancery shall become the Clerk of the Superior Court and shall serve as such Clerk until the expiration of the term for which he was appointed as Clerk in Chancery, and all employees of the Clerk in Chancery, the Court of Chancery, the Chancellor and the several Vice Chancellors shall be transferred to appropriate similar positions with similar compensation and civil service status under the Clerk of the Superior Court or the Superior Court, which shall be provided by law.

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13. Appropriations made by law for judicial expenditures during the fiscal year one thousand nine hundred and forty-eight—one thousand nine hundred and forty-nine may be transferred to similar objects and purposes required by the Judicial Article.

14. The Judicial Article of this Constitution shall take effect on the fifteenth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and forty-eight, except that the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall have the power to fill vacancies arising prior thereto in the new Supreme Court and the Superior Court; and except further that any provision of this Constitution which may require any act to be done prior thereto or in preparation therefor shall take effect immediately upon the adoption of this Constitution.

Done in Convention, at Rutgers University, the State University of New Jersey, in New Brunswick, on the tenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and forty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and seventy-second.

