

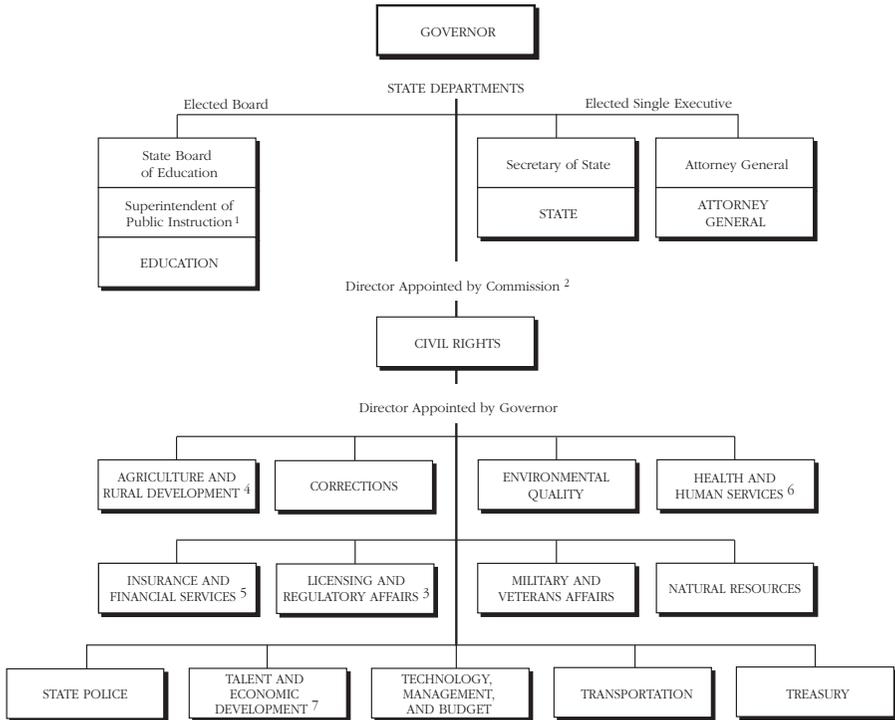
PROFILE OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

The executive power is vested in the governor, who is responsible for the faithful execution of the laws of the state. Elected by the people to a 4-year term, the **governor**:

- Supervises the principal departments of the executive branch and appoints members to state boards and commissions;
- May direct an investigation of any department of state government and may require written information from executive and administrative state officers on any subject relating to the performance of their duties;
- May remove elective and appointive officers of the executive branch for cause, as well as elective county, city, township, and village officers;
- Submits messages to the legislature and recommends measures considered necessary or desirable;
- Submits an annual state budget to the legislature, recommending sufficient revenues to meet proposed expenditures;
- May convene the legislature in extraordinary session;
- May call a special election to fill a vacancy in the legislature or the U.S. House of Representatives, and may fill a vacancy in the U.S. Senate by appointment;
- May grant reprieves, commutations of sentences, and pardons;
- May seek extradition of fugitives from justice who have left the state and may issue warrants at the request of other governors for fugitives who may be found within this state;
- Signs all commissions, patents for state lands, and appoints notaries public and commissioners in other states to take acknowledgements of deeds for this state;
- Serves as chairperson of the State Administrative Board, which supervises and approves certain state expenditures, and has veto power over its actions; and
- Serves as commander-in-chief of the state's armed forces.

The **lieutenant governor** is nominated at the party convention and elected with the governor. The term of office, beginning in 1966, changed from two years to four years. The lieutenant governor serves as President of the Michigan Senate, but may vote only in the case of a tie. The lieutenant governor may perform duties requested by the governor, but no power vested in the governor by the Constitution of 1963 may be delegated to the lieutenant governor. The lieutenant governor is a member of the State Administrative Board and would succeed the governor in case of death, impeachment, removal from office, or resignation.

ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH



NOTE: Section 2 of Article V of the Constitution of the State of Michigan of 1963 provides that all executive offices, agencies and instrumentalities of the executive branch of state government and their respective functions, powers, and duties, except for the office of governor and lieutenant governor and the governing bodies of institutions of higher education, shall be "allocated by law among and within not more than 20 principal departments." The initial allocation of departments "by law" was completed with the enactment of the Executive Organization Act of 1965, Act 380 of 1965, being 16.101 et seq. of the Michigan Compiled Laws.

¹The Superintendent of Public Instruction is appointed by the State Board of Education pursuant to Const. 1963, art. VIII, sec. 3.

²The members of the Civil Rights Commission are appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

³The Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs was created by Executive Order No. 2011-4, which renamed the Department of Energy, Labor and Economic Growth and transferred responsibilities to several departments.

⁴Executive Order No. 2011-2 renamed and reorganized the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development.

⁵The Department of Insurance and Financial Services was created by Executive Order No. 2013-1.

⁶The Departments of Community Health and Human Services were combined by Executive Order No. 2015-5 to create the Department of Health and Human Services.

⁷The Department of Talent and Economic Development was created by Executive Order No. 2014-12.