

is to permit the Orphans' Courts to serve out their full term along with the register of wills.

Section 35. This is an office that many of you are interested in. It provides that the constitutional office of sheriff will not exist on January 6, 1971, and thereafter. Until that date we will continue the provisions of the present constitution.

Section 36 holds off certain features of the cost of judicial system until January 1, 1970, to coincide with the time that the district court goes into effect.

That is a rather quick touch on the judicial article; you will want to come back to it in more detail.

*Local Government.* In section 37 there are two major functions that we are dealing with. First is the prohibition against local legislation that used to be in old section 7.05. It is that the General Assembly shall not pass any local legislation. The second feature that we are dealing with is the shared powers concept of old section 7.06. We are providing in section 37, an extremely important section, that the limitation on the General Assembly's passing local legislation as well as the implementation of the shared powers concept will be suspended until January 6, 1971, unless the General Assembly shall provide an earlier date.

In effect, therefore, we are saying that since a number of counties do not have charters and since the time required to get an effective charter or instrument of government may very well take them on into the elections in the fall of 1970, there is not going to be a constitutional requirement that the local government articles go into effect until January 6, 1971. It is on that date that your new county executives or county councils or whatever they are going to be called will then take office and the old county commissioners will go out of existence.

Section 38 provides that the General Assembly shall be law set up a procedure for the adoption of an instrument of government for the various counties and then it goes on to provide that the General Assembly can have a model charter or model instrument of government and it is this model charter or model instrument which will automatically go into effect in the various counties that for one reason or another failed to adopt an instrument of government in time for the elections of 1970.

Section 39 is a provision that once a county has an instrument of government, the General Assembly shall not enact for that county its local laws. It is a continuation of the effect of the present Constitution with regard to charter counties.

Section 40 is set up for the City of Baltimore. I am sure that you are aware of the fact that if the City of Baltimore wishes to issue bonds at the present time, they have got to come to the General Assembly and get approval for any bonds that they issue.

We felt that it was unfair to continue this requirement for Baltimore City when none of the charter counties such as Montgomery County, Anne Arundel County, Baltimore County, have to come to the General Assembly to have their bond issues approved, so the purpose of section 40 is to delete that requirement for the City of Baltimore until such time as old section 7.05 and old 7.06 go into effect when it would not be a requirement anyway.

It does make clear that the City of Baltimore has to conform to certain other requirements, that is, as to the amounts of the bonds and the modus of the issue of them which all the other counties have got to conform to.

Section 41 deals with a number of miscellaneous items in state finance and taxation. Generally speaking, it deals with the requirement of the uniformity of assessments with regard to the legislature acting to create certain classes for the purpose of taxation, etc. I think if you will look at those sections referred to, that it will be self-explanatory.

Section 42 is a provision that we have inserted in order to make clear that all of the bonds and other evidences of indebtedness authorized by the General Assembly or by any local legislative body prior to the effective date of this constitution shall be governed by the constitutional provisions and laws in effect at the time of authorization.

On page 15, we are dealing with matters of a much lower category, of a much lesser magnitude, and I think that section 1 under personal rights will show you exactly the kind of problem that we have in this schedule.

You will remember that we put a provision into the new constitution which is modeled after the one in the prior Constitution which says that a person shall not hold more than one office of profit or trust,