

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF MARYLAND

CONSTITUTION OF 1867

which the Governor and Senate have the power to fill, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate before its final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy, unless such vacancy occurs within ten days before said final adjournment.

Sec. 15. The Governor may suspend or arrest any military officer of the State for disobedience of orders, or other military offense; and may remove him in pursuance of the sentence of a Court-Martial; and may remove for incompetency, or misconduct, all civil officers who received appointment from the Executive for a term of years.

Sec. 16. The Governor shall convene the Legislature, or the Senate alone, on extraordinary occasions; and whenever from the presence of an enemy, or from any other cause, the Seat of Government shall become an unsafe place for the meeting of the Legislature, he may direct their sessions to be held at some other convenient place.

Sec. 17. To guard against hasty or partial legislation and encroachments of the Legislative Department upon the coordinate Executive and Judicial Departments, every Bill which shall have passed the House of Delegates, and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor of the State; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it with his objections to the House in which it originated, which House shall enter the objections at large on its Journal and proceed to reconsider the Bill; if, after such reconsideration, three-fifths of the members elected to that House shall pass the Bill, it shall be sent with the objections to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if it pass by three-fifths of the members elected to that House it shall become a Law; but 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 Bill shall not be returned by the Governor within six days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a Law in like manner as if he signed it, unless the General Assembly shall, by adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a Law.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTION OF 1968

Section 4.31. Appointment and Removal of Other Persons.

All persons in the executive branch whose method of appointment or whose method of removal is not specified in this Constitution shall be appointed or may be removed as the General Assembly may prescribe by law.

See Section 3.15, Sessions, p. 3.

Section 4.13. Veto Power.

The governor may veto any bill passed by the General Assembly except a budget bill or a bill proposing an amendment to this Constitution.

Section 4.15. Action on Bills by the Governor.

A bill subject to veto shall become law if the governor signs or fails to veto it within twenty days after presentation, if the General Assembly is in session. If the General Assembly has adjourned sine die before the bill becomes law, the bill shall become law if the governor signs or fails to veto it within thirty days after presentation.

Section 4.16. Return of Vetoed Bills.

If the governor vetoes a bill while the General Assembly is in session, he shall return it promptly to the General Assembly. If the governor vetoes a bill after the General Assembly has adjourned sine die, he shall return it promptly either to the next regular session of the same General Assembly or to a special session of the same General Assembly convened for the purpose of reconsidering bills that have been vetoed. A bill shall become law if passed over the veto by the affirmative vote of three-fifths of all the members of each house. The law shall take effect on the first day of July after passage,