

The post-audit review responsibility should be transferred from the Comptroller of the Treasury to the State Treasurer, who would supervise this function by a State Auditor under the legislative branch. The State Treasurer should continue to be elected by the General Assembly. However, the Comptroller, divested of post-audit responsibility, should become part of the executive branch and an appointee of the Governor.

In my opinion, the Board of Public Works should be continued but reconstituted. The Board provides a forum for public scrutiny and presents an opportunity for the expression of legislative views on significant decisions. I believe the State Treasurer, an adjunct of the legislative arm, should continue as the representative of the General Assembly. However, I believe that the State Budget Director would be a more useful and effective Board member than the Comptroller. The Budget Director, after all, plays a more active and responsible role in the implementation of Board decisions. As the Governor's appointee, he admittedly would tip the scales in the Governor's favor. This executive branch majority is an essential and necessary measure to eliminate any check *within* the executive branch.

While I favor an Attorney General appointed by the Governor, I recognize that there are sound arguments both ways. I feel obligated to point out that the incumbent Attorney General has cooperated fully with my administration. Yet, it is obvious that it could easily have been otherwise.

In government, time as well as structure is a critical factor. Section 4.16 of the draft Constitution — regulating gubernatorial consideration of bills enacted by the General Assembly — does not provide sufficient time for adequate deliberation by the executive. A significant extension of the present ten-day limit is a critical need. I suggest that twenty days would be more practical. The Attorney General, I believe, would share my view since it often requires two weeks for his office to research and prepare opinions attesting to a measure's constitutionality.

The most vital sections of Article IV deal with the gubernatorial powers of appointment and reorganization. Here, executive authority can be most logically strengthened to achieve more responsive and more efficient administration.

Section 4.19 of the draft Constitution provides the Governor with essential reorganization powers. Expanding and varying State problems virtually demand this authorization of executive initiative. While