

1 acting alone can appoint those serving as chief
2 administrative officers under boards or commissions which
3 head principal departments. It is felt that senatorial
4 confirmation is not necessary in this case because these
5 administrators do not make policy.

6 An exception is made, however, in the case of the
7 head or chief administrative officer of an institution
8 of higher learning or of the state public school system.

9 The committee recognizes that public education
10 occupies a unique position among the services rendered by
11 the state. Therefore, to insulate public education from
12 the risk of political influence, the method of appointing
13 and removing these administrative officers is left to
14 the law-making process.

15 The last sentence of this section permits the
16 General Assembly to establish occupational qualifications
17 that these appointees must meet. For example, the General
18 Assembly might require that the head of the State's
19 legal department be a lawyer admitted to the Bar for at
20 least five years or that the head of the State's fiscal
21 department be a certified public accountant.