

DELEGATE J. CLARK (presiding): Delegate Morgan.

DELEGATE MORGAN: The Committee considered that it was desirable to give the governor that power. How often he would exercise it, I just do not know.

DELEGATE J. CLARK (presiding): Are there any further questions of Chairman Morgan?

The Chair recognizes Delegate Willoner.

DELEGATE WILLONER: I have a question about section 4.15. You describe there what is presently now called supplementary appropriation under Article III, section 52.

When I got out the Constitution I found that it referred to section 17 of Article II of the present Constitution.

By that do you mean that all the steps that have to be taken to make a supplementary appropriation bill must be taken before you can refer to this as an item of supplementary appropriation?

You know, how it is voted on and all the other little parts of it?

DELEGATE MORGAN: What is meant by a supplementary appropriation is any bill supplementary to the budget.

DELEGATE J. CLARK (presiding): Delegate Willoner.

DELEGATE WILLONER: In other words, the reference to Article III, section 52, and Article II, section 17 is not really what you mean. You just mean a definition, something other than what is in the original budget?

DELEGATE J. CLARK (presiding): Delegate Morgan.

DELEGATE MORGAN: That is correct.

DELEGATE J. CLARK (presiding): The Chair recognizes Delegate Raley.

DELEGATE RALEY: Chairman Morgan, in section 4.16 on presentation of bills to the governor, it says that if the governor signs or fails to veto within 20 days of presentation. Now that does not mean passage, does it. As I understand the system, it might pass now and be 30 or 40 days before it is ever presented to him.

DELEGATE J. CLARK (presiding): Delegate Morgan.

DELEGATE MORGAN: That is correct.

DELEGATE J. CLARK (presiding): Delegate Raley.

DELEGATE RALEY: What does it mean here? I would like to get this specifically in the record.

DELEGATE J. CLARK (presiding): Delegate Morgan.

DELEGATE MORGAN: This does not disturb the existing practice one bit, because the legislative liaison committee came before our Committee and gave us the benefit of their views with respect to the existing practice.

They said it was working excellently and there was no need to disturb the existing practice. It is my understanding that so far as presentation is concerned, the General Assembly has the power to fix the date of presentation to the governor by signing the bill and stamping it with the great seal of Maryland, taking it upstairs to the governor's office and handing it to the governor, and the governor has to accept it. That would be presentation to the governor.

But as a practical matter, in order to enable the interested departments and the attorney general to give him time to go over these various items of legislation, the General Assembly delays the presentation of bills until the governor is ready to receive them.

And that practice will continue under the executive article as we have proposed it.

DELEGATE J. CLARK (presiding): The Chair recognizes Delegate Bennett.

DELEGATE BENNETT: Mr. Chairman Morgan, would you please enlighten me on what consideration your Committee gave to the possibilities of removing the governor or some other officer, or removing the state's attorney either for neglecting or refusing to try a case or a series of cases or where, for some reason, the state's attorney is ineligible or disqualified to handle a particular type of case?

DELEGATE J. CLARK (presiding): Delegate Morgan.

DELEGATE MORGAN: I understand the governor has exercised that power under the existing Constitution, without any specific authority for it, and I am assuming he could exercise just a general power as chief executive under executive order in the new constitution.

We have also provided that the state's attorneys, their powers and duties and qualifications and everything except the fact that they are popularly elected, would