

governor through the re-organization plan consented to by the General Assembly makes a change in the organization.

DELEGATE FOX (presiding): Delegate Chabot.

DELEGATE CHABOT: I would like to refer to section 4.24, the interim recess appointments. The Committee seemed quite careful in its use of the words "nomination" and "appointment". It indicated two different acts, different but related acts.

On the sentence beginning on line 36 it says that no person after being rejected by the Senate shall be again nominated for the same office at the same session. Earlier there is the statement that an appointment that is made after the first 60 days for regular session requires the governor to present the nomination at the next regular session.

Does that mean that a person could be rejected by the Senate after having been nominated and then on the 61st day after the Senate rejected him, be appointed to that position and continue to serve until the end of the next regular session the following year?

DELEGATE FOX (presiding): Delegate Morgan.

DELEGATE MORGAN: No, he could not be again appointed to that position.

DELEGATE FOX (presiding): Delegate Chabot.

DELEGATE CHABOT: Would your objective be changed or would your understanding of the meaning of the language be changed if on line 38 instead of "nominated for" we said "appointed to"?

I am wondering if that is not really what the Committee meant, appointed to rather than nominated for.

DELEGATE FOX (presiding): Delegate Morgan.

DELEGATE MORGAN: It meant both.

DELEGATE FOX (presiding): Delegate Chabot.

DELEGATE CHABOT: Thank you, Delegate Morgan.

DELEGATE FOX (presiding): Any other questions?

Delegate Mitchell.

DELEGATE MITCHELL: Mr. President and Delegate Morgan, in the light of

the criticisms that our present gubernatorial office is fragmented and lacks strength, could you summarize briefly the recommendations your Committee has brought to this body for increasing the strength of the chief executive?

DELEGATE FOX (presiding): Delegate Morgan.

DELEGATE MORGAN: Well, I will try to do it and I hope I do not leave anything out.

In the first place, we have provided the chief executive with the assistance of a lieutenant governor. In the second place, we have given the governor complete control over his principal departments and in those principal departments, all of the executive functions of the State will be concentrated.

DELEGATE FOX (presiding): Does that answer your question? Excuse me. Go ahead.

DELEGATE MORGAN: In the third place, we have given the chief executive the authority to reorganize the executive branch of the government to suit his needs to achieve the most efficient administrative structure possible.

And of course, all of the principal departments heads serve at the pleasure of the governor and do not have terms of office. All who serve at the pleasure of the governor can be removed at any time by the governor.

I think these in general are the ways in which we have strengthened the hand of the governor.

DELEGATE FOX (presiding): Does that answer your question, Delegate Mitchell.

DELEGATE MITCHELL: Yes.

DELEGATE FOX (presiding): Delegate Della.

DELEGATE DELLA: Delegate Morgan, on page 8, beginning with line 13, "The governor shall with the advice and consent of the Senate appoint each individual executive serving as the head of a principal department."

Do you mean all of the department heads will be advised and consented to by the Senate?

DELEGATE FOX (presiding): Delegate Morgan.

DELEGATE MORGAN: Only the heads of the principal departments.