

tion to include the boundaries of the region within that permissive referendum if the General Assembly wished to do so.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Case.

DELEGATE CASE: Mr. Chairman, I know the dichotomy between establishment or changing boundaries of counties on the one hand and changing their government on the other. That is to say, I think this was implicit in the Commission's draft, too where there was a procedure for adjusting boundaries on the one hand, and a provision for the creation of governments within the new boundaries on the other.

Is it your testimony here that the section 7.10 at least implies that the referendum is to cover both of these and not just one of the elements?

DELEGATE MOSER: The intention is that it may cover any aspect of the creation of a popularly elected representative regional government.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Case.

DELEGATE CASE: Whether it be the county or the charter?

DELEGATE MOSER: Yes.

DELEGATE CASE: All right. Since some of the terms used in this recommendation are new to many of us, certainly new to me, and I have spent quite a few years of my life dealing with local government, I am wondering if you would for the record define each of these terms and give an example. The first is "multi-county governmental unit."

DELEGATE MOSER: An example of this would be, I suppose, the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission. It simply is a unit that transcends county boundary lines. It could include all of two counties or parts of two counties.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Case.

DELEGATE CASE: The second is "intergovernmental authority." Would you distinguish between the first and the second?

DELEGATE MOSER: I am not sure one really can. Let me give another example, if I may, of the first and indicate how that particular example may differ from the second.

I think that multi-county governmental unit, might also be the Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission or the Regional Planning Council.

Certainly, the Baltimore Regional Planning Council would not be an intergovernmental authority as such.

Another example of an intergovernmental authority would probably be the Maryland Port Authority. It is a State agency, also; however, I do not believe that that would be looked upon as a multi-county governmental unit. [*The statement is not entirely correct. The Maryland Port Authority and similar agencies are forms of multi-county governments.*]

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Case.

DELEGATE CASE: Can you briefly tell me how I can distinguish between a unit on the one hand and an authority on the other, or is it not possible?

DELEGATE MOSER: I do not know that it is, except in the sense that an authority is something like the Port Authority that exercises a function in an area that would lie between two governments. The multi-county governmental unit, as I say, would include something like the Regional Planning Council, which is not an authority.

Another difference would be that an intergovernmental authority might involve a municipality and a county. This would not be, of course, a multi-county governmental unit.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Case.

DELEGATE CASE: Does an authority have more authority than a unit?

DELEGATE MOSER: It would depend on the law creating it.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Case.

DELEGATE MOSER: If you have something more specific in mind go ahead and state it, because I would be interested. If you are simply trying to clarify the record, and you feel it has been clarified, fine.

DELEGATE CASE: I am in the happy position of asking questions here. I frankly do not know the answers to these.

DELEGATE MOSER: I am trying to answer by giving examples.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Case.

DELEGATE CASE: Would you define for us and give an example of a popularly elected representative regional government?

DELEGATE MOSER: I would say that "popularly elected representative" means that the governing boards of the particular