SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS UNIT J. Neil Bell, Unit Supervisor 333-1744
COMMUNITY RELATIONS/EDUCATION UNIT
Ruth Banks-Crowder, Unit Supervisor
FIELD OFFICES Jean Ford, Supervisor
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
Benny F. Short
HEARING EXAMINERS
Merry C. Hudson, Chief Hearing Examiner

The Human Relations Commission originated in 1927 as the Interracial Commission (Chapter 559, Acts of 1927). In 1943, it was reorganized as the Commission to Study Problems Affecting the Colored Population (Chapter 431, Acts of 1943). Renamed in 1951 as the Commission on Interracial Problems and Relations (Chapter 548, Acts of 1951), it became the Human Relations Commission in 1969 (Chapter 83, Acts of 1968).

GENERAL COUNSEL

The Commission's goal is to eliminate discrimination based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex, marital status, physical or mental handicap, and age.

The Commission administers and enforces the Maryland Public Accommodations Law, Discrimination in Housing Law, and the Fair Employment Practices Law. It also initiates and investigates complaints of discrimination in State agencies. The Commission is authorized to conduct public hearings, administer oaths, and issue subpoenas. It also compels attendance or testimony of witnesses and oversees exhibits of books, papers, records, and documents relevant or necessary for proceeding under these laws. In addition to other relief, the Commission can issue a cease and desist order if evidence shows that a respondent has engaged in a discriminatory act. In cases of employment discrimination, it may award back pay of up to two years' duration.

The Commission studies human relations, conditions, and problems to improve human and community relations. The agency also submits legislative proposals to the Governor, and oversees compliance with the Code of Fair Practices, promulgated by the Governor.

The Commission's work on behalf of fair employment practices is supplemented by a deferral relationship and funding from the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. Similarly, the Commission's efforts in fair housing are funded by

the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development as provided by cooperative agreements which fund case processing as well as community education.

The Commission consists of nine members appointed to six-year terms by the Governor with Senate advice and consent. Commission work is administered on a daily basis by an Executive Director appointed by the Governor from a list of five names submitted by the Commissioners. The Executive Director is removable by the Governor upon recommendation of two-thirds of the Commissioners (Code 1957, Art. 49B).

JUDICIAL COMPENSATION COMMISSION

Chairperson: Bruce A. Kaufman, 1990

Appointed by Governor: James C. Chapin, 1989; Bernard N. Linkoff, 1989; Sanford M. Baklor, 1990; Robert L. Beall, 1992; John Spencer Wood, 1992; Elizabeth S. Morrison, 1994.

Staff: William S. Ratchford II

Department of Fiscal Services 90 State Circle Annapolis, MD 21401

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Created in 1980, the Judicial Compensation Commission makes recommendations to effect judicial compensation that will attract highly qualified persons to the bench and enable judges to serve without economic hardship (Chapter 717, Acts of 1980).

The Commission reviews judicial salaries and pensions every two years and must submit its recommendations at least every four years to the Governor and General Assembly. The Commission's salary recommendations are introduced as a joint resolution in each house of the General Assembly by the fifteenth day of the session. While the General Assembly may not increase recommended salaries, it may decrease them. If it fails to adopt or amend the joint resolution within fifty days after its introduction, the salaries recommended by the Commission do apply Commission recommendations with respect to pensions are introduced in the form of legislation by the Senate President and the House Speaker and become effective only if passed by both houses.

The Commission is comprised of seven members appointed by the Governor for six-year terms. No more than three members may be individuals admitted to practice law in the State. In nominating and appointing members, special consideration is given to persons knowledgeable in compensation practices and financial matters. Two members are