

for at a time when the General Assembly convened every two years instead of annually, but as recently as 1992, the Governor called the General Assembly into special session twice. The Governor cannot adjourn the General Assembly, but before any proposed adjournment *sine die*, the General Assembly must ask if the Governor wishes to make any further communications to either house (Senate Rule 111; House Rule 111). Both houses must agree to adjourn.

County Legislation. The General Assembly spends considerable time dealing with local issues, ordinances, and expenditures. The Constitution adopted in 1867 kept the power to pass public local laws vested in the General Assembly. In essence, this gave control of county government to county delegations in the General Assembly. Since 1948, however, thirteen counties and Baltimore City have opted for some form of home rule, allowing the General Assembly a more statewide focus. The Municipal Home Rule Amendment of 1954 virtually prohibits the General Assembly from passing local legislation for incorporated cities and towns, although the Assembly retains its power to pass a general statewide law that affects them (Const., Art. XI-E). Power to regulate elections and to license and regulate the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages, however, is reserved to the General Assembly, and home rule counties are limited to exercising the powers enumerated in the Express Powers Act (Code 1957, Art. 25A, sec. 5).

Referendum. Local bills passed by the General Assembly may include a referendum provision that requires submission of the bill to voter approval. With the exception of a proposed amendment to the Constitution, a statewide bill may not be submitted by the General Assembly to referendum, because such an action has been construed by the courts to constitute a delegation of the legislature's lawmaking powers. Most statewide bills (except appropriations) and any local bill that concerns a county or Baltimore City, however, may be petitioned to a referendum by the voters. No bill subject to referendum, except an emergency bill, is enforceable until approved by a majority of the voters at the next election. An emergency bill subject to referendum goes into effect upon passage and remains effective for thirty days following its rejection by the voters (Const., Art. XVI).

Additional Powers. The House of Delegates has sole power to impeach officers and judges of the State. A majority of all members of the House must approve any bill of impeachment. The Senate tries all impeachment cases, and two-thirds of the total number of Senators must concur in reaching a verdict of guilty (Const., Art. III, sec. 26).

Both houses elect the State Treasurer by joint ballot. The General Assembly also elects the Governor or the Lieutenant Governor if the popular election results in a tie or the winning candidate or candidates are ineligible. If a vacancy occurs in the office of Lieutenant Governor, the Governor nominates a person to succeed to that office upon confirmation by a majority vote of all members of the General Assembly in joint session. If vacancies occur in both the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor at the same time, the General Assembly must convene and elect a Governor by a majority vote of all members in joint session. The chosen Governor then nominates a Lieutenant Governor requiring the same confirmation.

The President of the Senate serves as acting Governor if the Lieutenant Governor is unable to do so. Should a vacancy occur in the office of President of the Senate while the President is authorized to serve as acting Governor, the Senate must convene and fill the vacancy (Const., Art. II, secs. 1A, 1B, 6, 7A).

THE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS: HOW A BILL BECOMES A LAW

Current laws of the State are compiled in the *Annotated Code of Maryland*. The General Assembly changes, adds, and repeals laws through the legislative process of introducing and passing bills.

BILLS

Ideas for bills, or proposed laws, come from many sources: constituents, the Governor, governmental agencies, study commissions, special interest groups, lobbyists, professional associations, and legislative committees, for example. However, each bill must be sponsored by a legislator. The State Constitution mandates that bills be limited to one subject clearly described by the title of the bill and be drafted in the style and form of the *Annotated Code* (Const., Art. III, sec. 29). The one-subject limitation and the title requirement are safeguards

against fraudulent legislation and allow legislators and constituents to monitor a bill's progress more easily. Omnibus bills, common in the U.S. Congress, are clearly forbidden under Maryland law.

At the request of legislators, bills are drafted to meet constitutional standards by the Department of Legislative Reference. The Department begins to receive bill-drafting requests for the next legislative session shortly after the previous session ends in mid-April, although bill drafting does not begin in earnest until July. In the interim between sessions, legislators meet in committees, task forces, and other groups to study and formulate bill proposals.

From 1991 through 1993, the number of bills introduced per session has averaged 840 in the Senate and 1,496 in the House of Delegates. This volume of bills makes it difficult for each bill to get