

COMPARISON OF CONSTITUTIONS

PROPOSED CONSTITUTION OF 1968

CONSTITUTION OF 1867

lic laws except general laws which in their terms and effects apply throughout the State. No county shall be exempt from a public general law. The limitation of this section that the General Assembly shall enact only public general laws shall not apply to laws (1) pertaining to appropriations; (2) providing for or regulating the powers of departments, agencies, or instrumentalities of the State which perform a state and not a local function; (3) pertaining to public education; (4) pertaining to multi-county governmental units; (5) providing for the establishment, merger, or dissolution of counties or for the alteration of their boundaries; (6) granting, limiting, or withdrawing the taxing powers of a county or counties; or (7) empowering a county or counties, subject to any standards that the General Assembly may provide by law, to exercise any power or perform any function denied to other counties. This section shall not be construed to limit any power of the General Assembly, otherwise existing under this Constitution, to enact special laws, except that a special law shall not be enacted for any situation for which an existing general law is applicable.

following enumerated cases, viz.: For extending the time for the collection of taxes; granting divorces; changing the name of any person; providing for the sale of real estate, belonging to minors, or other persons laboring under legal disabilities, by executors, administrators, guardians or trustees; giving effect to informal, or invalid deeds or wills; refunding money paid into the State Treasury, or releasing persons from their debts, or obligations to the State, unless recommended by the Governor, or officers of the Treasury Department. And the General Assembly shall pass no special Law, for any case, for which provision has been made, by an existing General Law. The General Assembly, at its first Session after the adoption of this Constitution, shall pass General Laws, providing for the cases enumerated in this section, which are not already adequately provided for, and for all other cases, where a General Law can be made applicable.

See Art. III, Sec. 61 at Section 1.16 for the power of the General Assembly by public local law to empower Baltimore City to carry out urban renewal projects.

See Art. XI-B, Sec. 1 and Sec. 2, at Section 1.16 for the power of the General Assembly by public local law to authorize the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore to acquire and sell land for land development.

See Art. XI-C, Sec. 1 and Sec. 2 at Section 1.16 for the power of the General Assembly by public local law to authorize the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore to acquire land for offstreet parking.

See Art. XI-D, Sec. 1 and Sec. 2 at Section 1.16 for the power of the General Assembly by public local law to authorize the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore to acquire land for port development.

Art. XI-F, sec. 4. Except as otherwise provided in this Article, the General Assembly shall not enact, amend, or repeal a public local law which is special or local in its terms or effect within a code county. The General Assembly may enact, amend, or repeal public local laws applicable to code counties only by general enactments which in term and effect apply alike to all code counties in one or more of the classes provided for in Section 5 of this Article.

Sec. 5. The General Assembly, by Law, shall classify all code counties by grouping