

gubernatorial emergency orders, rules and regulations); and Transportation Article, §8-610 (Local Delegation review and approval of 20-year highway needs study).

- 18 This requirement applies to all Executive Branch agencies and not just those which are subject to the Administrative Procedure Act. 62 Op. Atty. Gen., supra.
- 19 "If the adopting agency declares the rule, regulation, or standard necessary as an emergency measure, the rule, regulation, or standard may become effective immediately after submission to the committee if approved...." Sec. 40A(g).
- 20 Significantly, this bill does not authorize the suspension, amendment, annulment, or repeal of existing rules. Thus, we need not address the wholly novel question of whether such a provision would either contravene or be implicitedly authorized by Article 9 of the Declaration of Rights, which provides, "...no power of suspending laws or the execution of laws, unless by, or derived from the Legislature, ought to be exercised or allowed. (Emphasis supplied).
- 21 "The alleged contravention....arises from plaintiff's syllogism that: (1) Congress possesses only the powers delegated by the Constitution; (2) the Constitution delegates only legislative power to Congress; (3) all legislative power is delegated to both Houses, acting bicamerally; (4) the one-House veto is either a legislative act, or it is not; (5) if it is not legislative, it is beyond the power of Congress; (6) if it is legislative, Congress must follow the constitutionally prescribed legislative route, which involves action by both Houses." 556 F.2d at 1062.
- 22 "Many policy choices are made within Congress which do not call for bicameral action and are not susceptible to presidential veto. The decision not to introduce a bill, or not to vote on a bill once introduced, is an example. Laws are allowed to lapse and not be reenacted. On the level of other actions taken by less than the full Congress, the House of Representatives can refuse to introduce legislation authorizing the raising of revenue; and the comments of a single Congressman or Senator can often result in changed policies, not only throughout the Federal Government, but in the private sector." 556 F.2d at 1062, n. 24.
- 23 "Does the veto violate the Constitution by delegating the legislative power of the Congress to one of its parts? The conclusion must be no. If the legislative veto can be said to be ancillary to legislation and not legislation per se, and if therefore the veto can be