

the membership and to reflect the current practice of the Board. The terms of one fourth of the physician members expire each year.

Subsection (e)(3) of this section is standard language added to this and, where necessary, corresponding sections of other titles of this article to provide for gaps in membership by indicating that a member serves until a successor takes office. This provision is supported by the cases of Benson v. Mellor, 152 Md. 481 (1927) and Grooms v. LaVale Zoning Board, 27 Md. App. 266 (1975).

For circumstances under which subsections (f) and (g) of this section apply, see the General Revisor's Notes to this article.

As to subsection (h)(1) of this section, the attention of the General Assembly is called to the fact that unlike the practitioners governed by other titles of this article, the licensed physician Board members are elected by a private organization. Consequently, they are not gubernatorial appointments and, therefore, are not subject to removal by the Governor. Also the present law is silent as to:

(1) The effect on the Secretary of the Board's recommendation for removal of a member;

(2) The procedural due process rights of a member whose removal is recommended; and

(3) The person before whom a hearing would be held before a licensed physician Board member could be removed.

Subsection (h)(2) of this section is new language derived without substantive change from Art. II, § 15 of the State Constitution. For other provisions on removal, see: Art. XV, § 2 of the State Constitution, on suspension and removal for crimes; and Art. 41, § 4 of the Code, on removal for failure to attend meetings.

14-203. OFFICERS.

(A) IN GENERAL.

FROM AMONG ITS MEMBERS, THE BOARD SHALL ELECT A SECRETARY-TREASURER AND ANY OTHER OFFICERS THAT IT CONSIDERS NECESSARY.

(B) ELECTIONS AND TERMS OF OFFICE.

THE MANNER OF ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND THEIR TERMS OF OFFICE SHALL BE AS THE BOARD DETERMINES.