

sentence and the entire second sentence of (2) and the first sentence of (d).

Subsection (b)(2) of this section is new language added to reflect the continuing stagger created under former Article 59, § 9(b)(3), which specified the initial members and their terms and which is deleted as obsolete.

Subsection (b)(3) of this section is standard language added 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).

Subsection (b)(4) of this section also is added as standard language. It follows from the requirement that there be staggered terms. An inherent aspect of staggered terms is that they must begin and end at set intervals. For circumstances under which subsection (b)(4) of this section applies, see the General Revisor's Note to this article.

In subsection (a)(1) of this section, the reference to "18 members" is new language added to reflect the apparent intent of former Article 59, § 9(b)(3), which provided staggered terms for the initial members of the Council.

In the introductory clause of subsection (a)(2) of this section, the former reference to "public and private" agencies and groups is deleted as unnecessary.

Also in the introductory clause of subsection (a)(2) of this section, the former, specific reference to areas of concern "including prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation" is deleted as unnecessary.

The third sentence of former Article 59, § 9(b)(2), which stated that the members need not be appointed from each group listed in subsection (a)(2) of this section, is deleted as unnecessary.

The second sentence of former Article 59, § 9(d), which allowed for successive terms, is deleted as unnecessary. As a general rule, the right to serve successive terms is not limited, absent an express provision to the contrary.