(1)   THE TERM OF A MEMBER IS 5   YEARS   AND   BEGINS   ON JULY 1.

(2)   THE TERMS OF MEMBERS ARE STAGGERED AS REQUIRED BY THE   TERMS   PROVIDED FOR MEMBERS OF THE BOARD ON OCTOBER 1, 1989.

(3)   AT THE END OF A TERM, A MEMBER CONTINUES TO SERVE UNTIL A SUCCESSOR IS APPOINTED AND QUALIFIES.

(4)   A MEMBER WHO IS APPOINTED AFTER A TERM HAS   BEGUN SERVES   ONLY   FOR   THE   REST OF THE TERM AND UNTIL A SUCCESSOR IS APPOINTED AND QUALIFIES.

(H)   REMOVAL.

THE   GOVERNOR   MAY   REMOVE   A   MEMBER   FOR   INCOMPETENCE   OR MISCONDUCT.

REVISOR'S   NOTE: Subsections (a), (b), (c), (f), and (g)(1) and (4) of   this   section   are   new   language derived without   substantive   change   from   former   Art. 56, § 465(d), the first and   second   clauses   of   the   first sentence of (a), and the first and third sentences and the first clause of the second sentence of (b).

Subsections   (d)   and   (e)(2)   of this section are new language that repeats the provisions of   present   Art. 41, § 8-102(d) and (e) and the second sentence of (c).

Subsection (e)(1) of this section is standard language added   as   an   inherent   and   essential   corollary   to subsection (d)(4) of this section.

Subsection (g)(2) of this section is standard language substituted   for   the   second   clause   of   the   second sentence   of   former Art. 56, § 465(b), which provided that "at least one [term] expires   each   year".   This substitution   is not intended to alter the term of any member of the Board.   See § 7   of   Ch.   ___,   Acts   of 1989.   Accordingly,   in   subsection   (g)(1)   of   this section, the specific reference to "July 1" is   added. The   terms   of the members serving on October 1, 1989, end as follows: (1) 1 in 1990; (2) 1 in 1991;   (3)   1 in 1992; (4) 2 in 1993; and (5) 2 in 1994.

Subsection (g)(3) and the clause "until a successor is appointed   and qualifies" in subsection (g)(4) of this section are standard language added to avoid   gaps   in membership   by indicating that a member serves until a successor takes office.   These additions are supported by the cases of Benson v. Mellor, 152 Md. 481   (1927), and   Grooms   v.   LaVale   Zoning Board, 27 Md. App. 266