

term has begun, e.g., when, at the completion of a term, there is a delay in the appointment of a successor, but the member who served the prior term does not "hold over".

The "Examinations" sections of this article include a standard subsection captioned "Right to Examination". The subsection provides expressly that an applicant who otherwise qualifies for a license is entitled to an opportunity to meet the final requirement for licensing -- i.e., the opportunity to take the required examination. Stated from the other perspective, the subsection simply states that a governmental unit may not deny arbitrarily an otherwise qualified applicant an opportunity to take the license examination. This is a requirement of the former law that becomes clearer within the context of the revised form used in the "Examinations" sections of this article. In any event, this provision reflects the requirements of the due process clause under the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. See Schwartz v. Board of Bar Examiners, 353 U.S. 232 (1957); see, also, Willner v. Committee on Character and Fitness, 373 U.S. 96 (1963), and Douglas v. Noble, 261 U.S. 165 (1923).

SECTION 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That Sections 275, 310, and 514(c) of Article 56 - Licenses of the Annotated Code of Maryland be repealed and reenacted, with amendments, and transferred to the Session Laws, to read as follows:

[275.] 1.

(a) In the case of applications for licensure to practice landscape architecture which are made within six months after July 1, 1971, the STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS shall waive the examination requirements and accept in lieu thereof satisfactory evidence that the applicant is professionally competent to practice landscape architecture, provided the applicant shall have at least four years experience in the practice of landscape architecture prior to submitting the application.

(b) The Board may also exempt from examination an applicant who holds a license or certificate to practice landscape architecture issued to him upon examination by a legally constituted board of examiners of any other state or political subdivision thereof, provided that such requirements of the state in which the applicant is registered are equivalent to those of this State.

[310.] 2.

(A) [The following] AN APPLICANT FOR A LICENSE TO PRACTICE FORESTRY shall be considered [as] TO HAVE MET THE minimum [evidence satisfactory to the Board that the applicant is qualified for registration as a registered professional]