

The idea, Delegate Della, is to provide an interim appointment. The governor might have a man for a principal job, who is not willing to accept the job unless he is going to get confirmation from the Senate, and who will not go in for what might be a ten-month's period before the Senate approves him. This provision would give the governor the opportunity to put somebody in on a temporary basis, but have the name of the permanent man he wanted sent down so that that man before he would leave what other job he might have, would know that he would be approved by the General Assembly.

I think that is correct, Delegate Morgan, the intent of this; it does look a little strange. This was the idea suggested by one member of the Committee.

If I remember correctly I think it was unanimously agreed to in the Committee on the basis that you might not be able to get somebody to take on a principal department unless he knew that the Senate was going to approve his job.

DELEGATE J. CLARK (presiding): Delegate Della.

DELEGATE DELLA: Delegate Boyce, then assuming that the substituted name is submitted to the Senate and is rejected, and the Senate adjourns sine die, does the person that has been appointed continue on in his position?

DELEGATE J. CLARK (presiding): Delegate Boyce.

DELEGATE BOYCE: Yes, that is correct. He would until the next session of the General Assembly, and then he would have to be approved. Excuse me for interrupting.

DELEGATE J. CLARK (presiding): Are there any further questions?

Chairman Morgan.

DELEGATE MORGAN: Mr. Chairman, I was asked a somewhat similar question earlier by another delegate and it was my answer to the question that it certainly was the intention of the Committee that if a man was rejected by the Senate his term would end right then and there, and he would not continue on after rejection by the Senate.

DELEGATE J. CLARK (presiding): Delegate Della.

DELEGATE DELLA: You are not speaking of the substituted name. The nom-

inee that has been appointed to fill the vacancy is the one you are speaking of?

DELEGATE J. CLARK (presiding): Chairman Morgan.

DELEGATE MORGAN: Is he the one that is rejected by the Senate?

DELEGATE J. CLARK (presiding): Delegate Della.

DELEGATE DELLA: I assume you are speaking of the substituted name that has been submitted to the Senate, if he is rejected.

DELEGATE J. CLARK (presiding): Chairman Morgan.

DELEGATE MORGAN: He could not continue on.

DELEGATE DELLA: He has never held the office the first place, except under that section. We are talking about the substituted person and not the one that has been appointed.

Now, the one who has been appointed temporarily, does he have to have the confirmation of the Senate before he may carry on in his position?

DELEGATE J. CLARK (presiding): Chairman Morgan.

DELEGATE MORGAN: He will eventually have to get the confirmation of the Senate.

DELEGATE J. CLARK (presiding): Delegate Gallagher.

DELEGATE GALLAGHER: Chairman Morgan, in section 4.17, beginning at line 18, on page 6, it reads "A bill that is returned by the governor may be reconsidered by the General Assembly, and if upon reconsideration the bill is passed by the affirmative vote of 3/5ths of all the members of each house, it shall become law and shall take effect on the July 1 following, unless the General Assembly shall by joint resolution fix another effective date subsequent to its passage."

I inquire as to the use of the term "effective date subsequent to its passage." Does that mean sometime between the date it would have taken effect had the governor not vetoed it and the July first, following the overriding?

DELEGATE J. CLARK (presiding): Chairman Morgan.

DELEGATE MORGAN: It was intended to mean when the legislature acted the