

article, or suffrage and elections? I still do not understand. Am I to use the same concept?

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Chabot, may the Chair point out that in the suffrage and elections article there is provision that the legislature may define "resident" for the purposes of that article?

DELEGATE CHABOT: Yes, I recognize that, and I was wondering whether the intent of the Committee was to incorporate whatever that definition might be into this article, or in effect permit a different definition of the same word in this article?

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Mudd, do you understand the question?

DELEGATE MUDD: I think I understand the question, but I do not see how I can answer what judicial or legislative interpretation or definition may be given to the word "resident."

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Bennett.

DELEGATE BENNETT: Mr. Chairman, did you give consideration to the establishment of an administrative office to serve the courts?

DELEGATE MUDD: Yes, I believe it was the view of our Committee that such would be necessary, incident to the administrative responsibilities that must be taken over here.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Bennett.

DELEGATE BENNETT: Is it your notion that this would be done by rule?

DELEGATE MUDD: Yes.

DELEGATE BENNETT: Or would this require action of the General Assembly?

DELEGATE MUDD: By rule.

THE CHAIRMAN: Present administrative office is by statute, you understand, Delegate Bennett?

DELEGATE BENNETT: I was wondering whether there was anything that would preclude the General Assembly from establishing such an office and giving it certain responsibilities.

DELEGATE MUDD: Under this proposal I would say that that would be within the power of the courts, under its rule making power. We did consider the possibility of administrative agencies and an administrative judge, but I think it is the

contemplation of this article that it would be accomplished by rule making.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Bennett.

DELEGATE BENNETT: Is it not true that there is going to be a tremendous amount of administrative work, particularly during this period of reorganization?

DELEGATE MUDD: Yes.

DELEGATE BENNETT: Do you not think something should be included specifically authorizing the establishment of that office and authorizing the courts to delegate certain powers to it?

DELEGATE MUDD: I think it would be more appropriately a transitory provision.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Adkins.

DELEGATE ADKINS: I wonder if the Chairman would try to define for me what he means by the term "functional division". Does it mean that the division of the superior court may be established to function in any county, or does it have some more limited meaning in the sense that a court with limited powers within the superior court in each county may be established? Just precisely what is meant by functional division, both in 5.08 and 5.10.

DELEGATE MUDD: The only difference I think that was intended in the two provisions, Delegate Adkins, with respect to functional divisions was that with respect to the superior court, because there is a superior court in every county. The functional division would in all probability be a county functional division, whereas with respect to the district court it might be a functional district to share the district load.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Mudd, I do not believe your answer was responsive to the question as the Chair understood it. I understand the question directed to you was whether the term "functional divisions" as used in section 5.08, for instance, meant a division of the superior court established to perform a certain function.

DELEGATE MUDD: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Was that your question, Delegate Adkins?

DELEGATE ADKINS: That is basically it. In other words, the concept is that the court will be established to perform a function less than the general jurisdiction of other superior courts throughout the State.