

The Executive

THE GOVERNOR

Marvin Mandel, Governor, 1971
 Edmond F. Rovner, Executive Assistant
 John C. Eldridge, Chief Legislative Officer
 Ronald L. Schreiber, Deputy Legislative Officer
 Frank H. Harris, Legislative Liaison Officer
 Joseph G. Anastasi, Administrative Officer
 George E. Burnett, Jr., Assistant Administrative Officer
 Maurice R. Wyatt, Appointments Officer
 Frank A. DeFilippo, Public Relations Officer
 Thom Burden, Assistant Public Relations Officer
 Kathryn A. Newman, Public Relations Analyst
 Gerard F. Devlin, National Relations Officer
 William Pomles, Assistant National Relations Officer
 Arthur G. Murphy, Sr., Executive Assistant
 Mrs. Ernie Honig, Research Officer
 Paul Weinstein, Executive Assistant
 Bruce Price, Special Assistant
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The Governor is the chief executive officer of the State and the Commander-in-Chief of its military forces. He is elected by popular vote for a term of four years, his term of office beginning on the fourth Wednesday of January following his election. No person may serve as Governor for more than two consecutive terms. To be eligible for the office of Governor, a person must be at least thirty years of age and must have been for ten years a citizen of the State, and for five years preceding the date of his election a resident of the State. At the time of his election, he must also be a qualified voter of the State (Const. 1867, Art. II, secs. 1, 3, 5).

The Governor must submit to each annual session of the General Assembly a budget for the next ensuing fiscal year. He also makes recommendations for the raising of the principal and interest of the State's indebtedness. The Governor may also inform the General Assembly at any time of the condition of the State (II, 19; III, 52(3)).

Before a bill may become law the Governor must sign it, with the single exception of the General Appropriation Act. However, any bill which he vetoes may be passed without his signature by three-fifths of the total number of members of each house of the General Assembly, either at the current session or at the session next following. Or should the Governor, while the Legislature is in session, fail to return any bill with his objections within six days, the Act becomes law automatically unless the adjournment of the General Assembly prevents the return of the bill; then the bill fails. The Governor has the power to veto any part of an appropriation bill, in the same manner as other bills, without vetoing all (II, 17 as amended by Acts 1949, chap. 714).

The Governor is Commander-in-Chief of the military forces of the State—i.e. the National Guard—except when such forces are called into the national service. If the National Guard is thus called, he may establish a State Guard.