

and effectiveness of State agencies and institutions; the study of State and local financial matters and fiscal interrelationships; the collection of financial data on the State's local governments and the publication of an annual report on local governmental finances; and the preparation of evaluation reports required under the Regulatory Programs Evaluation Act of 1978.

The Office of Legislative Auditor, originally created as the office of the State Auditor by Chapter 257, Acts of 1902, and Chapter 226, Acts of 1929, is responsible by law for conducting post audits of a compliance or performance nature of all departments, agencies, and institutions of State government, including the offices of clerks of court and registers of wills. Upon direction by the General Assembly or the Joint Budget and Audit Committee, the Legislative Auditor may undertake a management audit of a State agency or program or an audit of a private organization that receives State funds. The Office also reviews the audit reports of all local governments and community colleges (Code 1957, Art. 40, secs. 57-61E, 63-70A).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY COMPENSATION COMMISSION

Chairperson: Charles B. Buscher, 1982

Appointed by the Governor: Samuel E. W. Friel, Jr., 1982; C. Granville Hillen, 1982; Hugh D. Shires, 1982; George S. Wills, 1982.

Appointed by the President of the Senate: Phyllis B. Brotman, 1982; Dr. Vernon Gray, 1982.

Appointed by the Speaker of the House of Delegates: Edward J. Courtney, 1982; N. Page Worthington, 1982.

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The General Assembly Compensation Commission was created in 1970 following ratification of a Constitutional Amendment by the voters at the general election of November 3, 1970 (Chapter 576, Acts of 1970). The Commission consists of nine members, five appointed by the Governor, two appointed by the President of the Senate, and two appointed by the Speaker of the House of Delegates. Members serve four-year terms. Officers and employees of State or local governmental units are not eligible for appointment to the Commission. The Commission determines the compensation and allowances due the members of the General Assembly. The legislature may re-

duce but not increase the amounts proposed (Const. 1867, Art. III, sec. 15).

COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PROMOTION OF UNIFORMITY OF LEGISLATION IN THE UNITED STATES

Chairperson: M. King Hill, Jr., 1979

Morton M. Robinson, 1979; Michael A. Cramer, 1979.

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The General Assembly, by Chapter 264, Acts of 1896, established the Commission for the Promotion of Uniformity of Legislation. Every four years the Governor appoints three Commissioners who represent Maryland in the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. They receive no salary but are allowed their actual disbursements for expenses (Code 1957, Art. 41, secs. 153, 154). The Commissioners serve on committees that draft laws to be submitted to the legislatures of the several states and recommend measures for the promotion of uniform legislation.

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS AND ROSTER OF MEMBERS — 1979

A Constitutional amendment (Chapter 363, Acts of 1972) ratified by the people on November 7, 1972, divided the State of Maryland into 47 districts for the election of the 188 members of the Senate and the House of Delegates. Each Legislative District elects 1 Senator and 3 Delegates, for a total of 47 Senators and 141 Delegates. Each district may be divided into three Delegate subdistricts or one multi-member Delegate subdistrict. Each district must consist of adjoining territory, be compact in form, and of equal population (Const. 1867, Art. III, secs. 1-4). In districts that contain more than two counties or parts of more than two counties and where the Delegates are elected at large by the voters of the entire district, no county or part of a county is allowed to have more than one resident Delegate.

Pursuant to Article III, Section 5 of the Constitution, the Governor presented his legislative districting plan to the General Assembly and it became law on February 24, 1973. Since it was declared not to have been prepared in conformity with the "public hearings" requirement, the Court of Appeals invalidated it on July 31, 1973. The Court of Appeals then established new boundaries for the forty-seven legislative districts