

executive pay plan and other salary plans in the executive branch. The Department of Personnel shall also study the issues of State residency for, and the classified or unclassified status of, individuals in positions in the executive pay plan. The Department shall submit recommendations with respect to a uniform compensatory leave policy applicable to all executive employees, and the residency and classified or unclassified status of individuals in positions in the executive pay plan to the Governor and the Legislative Policy Committee on or before January 1, 1990.

SECTION 4. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the limitation on the use of compensatory leave for individuals in the executive pay plan pursuant to Article 64A, § 27(a)(3)(x) of the Code shall not apply to compensatory leave earned prior to July 1, 1989.

SECTION ~~2-3~~ 5. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That this Act shall take effect July 1, 1989.

Article II, Section 17(c) of the Constitution of Maryland states:

Section 17.

(c) Any Bill presented to the Governor within six days (Sundays excepted), prior to adjournment of any session of the General Assembly, or after such adjournment, shall become law without the Governor's signature unless it is vetoed by the Governor within 30 days after its presentment.

On April 30, 1989, the Secretary of the Senate and the Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates formally presented to the Governor's designee House Bill 1475, Senate Bill 525, and House Bill 336. Applying by analogy the provisions of Article 94 ("Time") of the Annotated Code of Maryland, the Governor had until midnight May 30, 1989, to sign or veto those pieces of legislation. Having chosen not to sign the legislation and to let the provisions of Article II, Section 17(c), determine the effectiveness of the bills, they became law as of midnight, May 30, 1989.

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