

cities and towns, although the Assembly retains its power to pass a general Statewide law that affects them. The General Assembly may establish such departments of the State government as are necessary for its efficient operation and may establish special taxing districts or areas within the State for the purpose of administering a special function or functions. The General Assembly may establish such taxes as are in accordance with the Constitution of the State and of the United States. It may propose amendments to the State Constitution, which must be embodied in a regular legislative bill and passed by three-fifths of the total membership of each House. All amendments to the Constitution must be submitted to the voters at the next general election after passage.

All bills passed by the General Assembly become law when signed by the Governor, or passed over his veto by three-fifths of the membership of each House, on the first day of June after the session in which the law was passed; except, (1) when a later date is specified in the Act or (2) when the bill is declared an emergency measure and passed by three-fifths of the total number of members of each House, in which case the bill becomes law immediately upon its approval by the Governor.

The General Assembly may add a referendum provision to any local bill but may not submit a state-wide bill to referendum (with the exception of a Soldiers' Bonus Bill). Any state-wide bill, except an appropriation bill, and any local bill which concerns a county or Baltimore City may be submitted to a referendum by petition. No bill subject to a referendum shall be enforceable until approved by a majority of the voters at the election in which the referred bill is voted upon, except an emergency bill, which shall be effective immediately and shall remain effective thirty days following its rejection by the voters (XVI).

The House of Delegates has sole power of impeachment of any officer of the State. A majority of the whole number of members of the House must approve any bill of impeachment. The Senate tries all impeachment cases, and two-thirds of the total number of Senators must concur in a verdict of guilty (III, 26).

Both Houses elect the State Treasurer by a joint ballot. Every fourth year the General Assembly also elects the Governor if the popular election has resulted in a tie or the winning candidate is ineligible; and should the office become vacant while the General Assembly is in session, then it shall elect a successor; otherwise, the President of the Senate succeeds to the office until the next regular session.

Appropriations	1959	1960
General Funds	\$956,151	\$590,000
Staff: 23		

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

CHAIRMAN: George W. Della, President of the Senate
VICE-CHAIRMAN: Perry O. Wilkinson, Speaker of the House of Delegates

MEMBERS FROM THE SENATE:

Ex officio Members: Edward S. Northrop, Chairman, Finance Committee; Frederick C. Malkus, Jr., Chairman, Committee on Judicial Proceedings; Harry T. Phoebus, Minority Floor Leader.