

other aspects of the bill to some people, is it your contention that the reason the initial appointments not being from one political party is important to be put into the Constitution is so that the Governor who makes the initial appointments cannot put members of his or her party only on these boards? And then I will ask other questions that go beyond that.

SENATOR WARNER: The discussion was to the nature that with all of the boards being initially appointed by one Governor that there may be a concern that should be addressed in that one instance, that there would not be a partisan division.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: And for how long is the longest period of time that a person will serve?

SENATOR WARNER: Six years.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: And then are all of the...after the stagger has been established, will all the terms be for six years?

SENATOR WARNER: That is correct.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: So there could be some overlapping where a Governor will have an opportunity to make more than one appointment even if a person serves the full six years?

SENATOR WARNER: A Governor that serves two terms could conceivably have the appointment authority for all of them, but that overlapping only exists then for a two-year period in that eight-year period.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: But those persons who were appointed by the Governor, if we have a situation where he or she did get two terms...

PRESIDENT: One minute.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: ...and wind up appointing everybody on the board, the overlap is for two years, but that person appointed would serve four additional years after that Governor's term ends. Thank you, that is what I wanted to establish. If it is necessary, in the first instance, to have the political party balance in order that one Governor won't appoint all members of the board, but from the exchange that Senator Warner and I just had, it is clear that a Governor can still wind up appointing