

CHARTER
OF THE
Town of New Market

FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND

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NEW MARKET

ARTICLE I Title; Definitions

Section 23-1. Title.

This Charter may be cited as “The Municipal Corporations Charter Act.” (9-28-59, § 1.)

Section 23-2. Definitions.

The use of the terms “town,” “city,” “municipality” or “municipal corporation” in this chapter shall be construed as synonymous and any such terms shall apply to the municipal corporation of New Market. (9-28-59, § 2.)

ARTICLE II Continuation of Corporation; Corporate Limits

Section 23-3. Continuation of corporation.

The inhabitants of the Town of New Market within the corporate limits legally established from time to time are hereby constituted and continued a body corporate by the name of “The Town of New Market” with all the privileges of a body corporate, by that name to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded in any court of law or equity, to have and use a common seal and to have perpetual succession, unless the Charter and the corporate existence are legally abrogated. (9-28-59, § 3.)

Section 23-4. Corporate limits.

The courses and distances showing the exact corporate limits of the town shall be filed at all times with the clerk of the circuit court, the commissioner of the land office and the director of the department of legislative reference [Department of Legislative Services]. A copy of the courses and distances describing the corporate boundaries shall be on file in the office of the mayor or of the town clerk. All officials named in this section are hereby directed to file or record all such descriptions of corporate boundaries so filed with them, each in a suitable book or place, and reasonably available for public inspection during normal business hours. (9-28-59, § 4; Res. No. 99-07, 12-25-99.)

ARTICLE III Town Council

Section 23-5. Number of councilmen; selection; term.

All legislative powers of the town shall be vested in a council consisting of five councilmen who shall be elected as hereinafter provided and who shall hold office for a term of four years or until the succeeding council takes office. The regular term of councilmen shall expire on the second Monday following the election of their successors. Councilmen holding office at the time this Charter becomes effective (See note (1)) shall continue to hold office for the term for which they were elected and until the succeeding council takes office under the provisions of this Charter. (9-28-59, § 5.)

Section 23-6. Qualifications of councilmen.

Councilmen shall have resided in the town for at least one year immediately preceding their election and shall be qualified voters of the town. (9-28-59, § 6.)

Section 23-7. Salaries of councilmen.

Each councilman shall receive an annual salary which shall be equal for all councilmen and shall be as specified from time to time by an ordinance passed by the council in the regular course of its business; provided, however, that the salary specified at the time any council takes office shall not be changed during the period for which that council was elected. The ordinance making any change in the salary paid to the several councilmen, either by way of increase or decrease, shall be finally ordained prior to the municipal election for the members of the next succeeding council and shall take effect only as to the members of the next succeeding council. (9-28-59, § 7.)

Section 23-8. Meetings.

The newly elected council shall meet within two weeks following its election on a day and at an hour designated by the mayor within three days following said election, for the purpose of organization, after which the council shall meet regularly at such times as may be prescribed by its rules but not less frequently than once a month. Special meetings shall be called by the mayor or the clerk to the council upon the request of the mayor or a majority of the members of the council. All meetings of the council shall be open to the public, except as otherwise permitted under the Maryland Open Meetings Act. The rules of the council shall provide that residents of the town shall have a reasonable opportunity to be heard at any open public meeting in regard to any municipal question. (9-28-59, § 8; Char. Am. Reso. No. 2; Res. No. 02-01, 4-4-02.)

Section 23-9. Council to be judge of qualifications of its members.

The council shall be the judge of the election and the qualification of its members. (9-28-59, § 9.)

Section 23–10. President.

The mayor shall serve as president of the council. The mayor may take part in all discussions, but he shall have no vote. The council shall elect a vice-president of the council from among its members who shall act as president of the council in the absence of the president of the council. (9–28–59, § 10.)

Section 23–11. Quorum.

A majority of the members of the council shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but no ordinance shall be approved nor any other action taken without the favorable votes of a majority of the whole number of members elected to the council. (9–28–59, § 11.)

Section 23–12. Rules of procedure.

The council shall determine its own rules and order of business. It shall keep a journal of its proceedings and enter therein the yeas and nays upon final action on any question, resolution or ordinance, or at any other time if required by any one member. The journal shall be open to public inspection. (9–28–59, § 12.)

Section 23–13. Filling vacancies.

Vacancies in the council shall be filled as provided in section 23–39. (9–28–59, § 13.)

Section 23–14. Ordinances—Passage; publication; effective date.

An ordinance may be passed at the meeting at which it is introduced, provided it is typed or written in final form. Every ordinance, unless it be passed as an emergency ordinance, shall become effective at the expiration of twenty calendar days following approval by the mayor or passage by the council over his veto. Each ordinance shall be published by posting copies of the same for ten days at two public places in the town to be determined by the council enacting the same. In cases of an emergency, ordinance may be passed by unanimous vote of the council and shall become effective on the date specified in the ordinance, but no ordinance shall become effective until approved by the mayor or passed over his veto by the council. (9–28–59, § 14; Char. Am. Reso. No. 2.)

Section 23–15. Same—Approval or disapproval by mayor.

All ordinances passed by the council shall be promptly delivered by the clerk-treasurer to the mayor for his approval or disapproval. If the mayor approves any ordinance, he shall sign it. If the mayor disapproves any ordinance, he shall not sign it. The mayor shall return all ordinances to the clerk-treasurer within six days after delivery to him (including the days of delivery and return and excluding Sunday) with his approval or disapproval. Any ordinance approved by the mayor shall be law. Any ordinance disapproved by the mayor shall be returned with a message stating the reasons for his disapproval. Any disapproved ordinance shall not become a law unless subsequently passed by a favorable vote of four-fifths of the whole council

within thirty–five calendar days from the time of the return of the ordinance. If the mayor fails to return any ordinance within six days of its delivery as aforesaid, it shall be deemed to be approved by the mayor and shall become law in the same manner as an ordinance signed by him. (9–28–59, § 15.)

Section 23–16. Same—Referendum.

If, before the expiration of twenty calendar days following approval of any ordinance by the mayor or passage of any ordinance over the mayor’s veto, a petition is filed with the clerk–treasurer containing the signatures of not less than twenty per centum of the qualified voters of the town and requesting that the ordinance, or any part thereof, be submitted to a vote of the qualified voters of the town for their approval or disapproval, the council shall have the ordinance, or the part thereof requested for referendum, submitted to a vote of the qualified voters of the town at the next regular town election or, in the council’s discretion, at a special election occurring before the next regular election. No ordinance, or the part thereof requested for referendum, shall become effective following the receipt of such petition until and unless approved at the election by a majority of the qualified voters voting on the question. An emergency ordinance, or the part thereof requested for referendum, shall continue in effect for sixty days following receipt of such petition. If the question of approval or disapproval of any emergency ordinance, or any part thereof, has not been submitted to the qualified voters within sixty days following receipt of the petition, then the operation of the ordinance, or the part thereof requested for referendum, shall be suspended until approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting on the question at any election. Any ordinance, or part thereof, disapproved by the voters, shall stand repealed. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any ordinance, or part thereof, passed under the authority of section 13–62, levying property taxes for the payment of indebtedness, but the provisions of this section shall apply to any ordinance, or any part thereof, levying special assessment charges under the provisions of sections 23–92 and 23–93. The provisions of this section shall be self–executing, but the council may adopt ordinances in furtherance of these provisions and not in conflict with them. (9–28–59, § 16.)

Section 23–17. Same—Filing.

Ordinances shall be permanently filed by the clerk–treasurer and shall be kept available for public inspection. (9–28–59, § 17.)

ARTICLE IV

Mayor

Section 23–18. Selection and term.

The mayor shall be elected as hereinafter provided and shall hold office for a term of four years or until his successor is elected and qualified. The newly elected mayor shall take office on the second Monday following his election. The mayor holding office at the time this Charter

becomes effective shall continue to hold office for the term for which he was elected and until his successor takes office under the provisions of this Charter. (9-28-59, § 18.)

Section 23-19. Qualifications.

The mayor must have resided in the town for at least one year immediately preceding his election and must be a qualified voter of the town. (9-28-59, § 19.)

Section 23-20. Salary.

The mayor shall receive an annual salary as set from time to time by an ordinance passed by the council in the regular course of business. Provided, however, that no change shall be made in the salary for any mayor during the term for which he was elected. The ordinance making any change in the salary paid to the mayor, either by way of increase or decrease, shall be finally ordained prior to the municipal election to elect the next succeeding mayor, and shall take effect only as to the next succeeding mayor. (9-28-59, § 20.)

Section 23-21. Powers and duties.

(a) *Mayor to be chief executive officer.* The mayor shall see that the ordinances of the town are faithfully executed and shall be the chief executive officer and the head of the administrative branch of the town government.

(b) *Appointment and removal of officers and employees.* The mayor, with the approval of the council, shall appoint the heads of all offices, departments and agencies of the town government as established by this Charter or by ordinance. All office, department and agency heads shall serve at the pleasure of the mayor. All subordinate officers and employees of the offices, departments and agencies of the town government shall be appointed and removed by the mayor, in accordance with rules and regulations in any merit system which may be adopted by the council.

(c) *Reports and recommendations to council.* The mayor each year shall report to the council the condition of municipal affairs and make such recommendations as he deems proper for the public good and the welfare of the town.

(d) *Veto.* The mayor shall have the power to veto ordinances passed by the council as provided in section 23-15.

(e) *Supervision of financial administration of government.* The mayor shall have complete supervision over the financial administration of the town government. He shall prepare or have prepared annually a budget and submit it to the council. He shall supervise the administration of the budget as adopted by the council. He shall supervise the disbursement of all monies and have control over all expenditures to assure that budget appropriations are not exceeded.

(f) *Other powers and duties.* The mayor shall have such other powers and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by this Charter or as may be required of him by the council, not inconsistent with this Charter. (9–28–59, § 21.)

ARTICLE V

General Powers

Section 23–22. Powers of council enumerated.

The council shall have the power to pass all such ordinances not contrary to the Constitution and laws of the State of Maryland or this Charter as it may deem necessary for the good government of the town; for the protection and preservation of the town's property, rights and privileges; for the preservation of peace and good order; for securing persons and property from violence, danger or destruction; and for the protection and promotion of the health, safety, comfort, convenience, welfare and happiness of the residents of the town and visitors thereto and sojourners therein.

The council shall have, in addition, the power to pass ordinances not contrary to the laws and Constitution of this state, for the following specific purposes:

Advertising. To provide for advertising for the purposes of the town, for printing and publishing statements as to the business of the town.

Aisles. To regulate and prevent the obstruction of aisles in public halls, churches and places of amusement, and to regulate the construction and operation of the doors and means of egress therefrom.

Amusements. To provide in the interest of the public welfare for licensing, regulating or restraining theatrical or other public amusements.

Appropriations. To appropriate municipal monies for any purpose within the powers of the council.

Auctioneers. To regulate the sale of all kinds of property at auction within the town and to license auctioneers.

Band. To establish a municipal band, symphony orchestra or other musical organization, and to regulate by ordinance the conduct and policies thereof.

Billboards. To license, tax and regulate, restrain or prohibit the erection or maintenance of billboards within the city, the placing of signs, bills and posters of every kind and description on any building, fence, post, billboard, pole or other place within the town.

Bridges. To erect and maintain bridges.

Buildings. To make reasonable regulations in regard to buildings and signs to be erected, constructed or reconstructed in the town, and to grant building permits for the same; to formulate a building code and a plumbing code and to appoint a building inspector and a plumbing inspector, and to require *reasonable* charges for permits and inspections; to authorize and require the inspection of all buildings and structures and to authorize the condemnation thereof in whole or in part when dangerous or insecure, and to require that such buildings and structures be made safe or be taken down.

Cemeteries. To regulate or prohibit the interment of bodies within the municipality and to regulate cemeteries.

Codification. To provide for the codification of all ordinances which have been or may hereafter be passed.

Community services. To provide, maintain and operate community and social services for the preservation and promotion of the health, recreation, welfare and enlightenment of the inhabitants of the town.

Cooperative activities. To make agreements with other municipalities, counties, districts, bureaus, commissions and governmental authorities for the joint performance of or for cooperation in the performance of any governmental functions.

Curfew. To prohibit the youth of the town from being in the streets, lanes, alleys or public places at unreasonable hours of the night.

Dangerous conditions. To compel persons about to undertake dangerous improvements to execute bonds with sufficient sureties conditioned that the owner or contractor will pay all damages resulting from such work which may be sustained by any persons or property.

Departments. To create, change and abolish offices, departments or agencies, other than the offices, departments and agencies established by this Charter; to assign additional functions or duties to offices, departments and agencies established by this Charter, but not including the power to discontinue or assign to any other office, department or agency any function or duty assigned by this Charter to a particular office, department or agency.

Disorderly houses. To suppress bawdy houses, disorderly houses and houses of ill fame.

Dogs. To regulate the keeping of dogs in the town and to provide, wherever the county does not license or tax dogs, for the licensing and taxing of the same; to provide for the disposition of homeless dogs and dogs on which no license fee or taxes are paid.

Elevators. To require the inspection and licensing of elevators and to prohibit their use when unsafe or dangerous or without a license.

Explosives. To regulate or prevent the storage of gunpowder, oil or any other explosive or combustible matter; to regulate or prevent the use of firearms, fireworks, bonfires, explosives or any other similar things which may endanger persons or property.

Filth. To compel the occupant of any premises, building or outhouse situated in the town, when the same has become filthy or unwholesome, to abate or cleanse the condition; and after reasonable notice to the owners or occupants to authorize such work to be done by the proper officers and to assess the expense thereof against such property, making it collectible by taxes or against the occupant or occupants.

Finances. To levy, assess and collect ad valorem property taxes; to expend municipal funds for any public purpose; to have general management and control of the finances of the town.

Fire. To suppress fires and prevent the dangers thereof and to establish and maintain a fire department; to contribute funds to volunteer fire companies serving the town; to inspect buildings for the purpose of reducing fire hazards, to issue regulations concerning fire hazards, and to forbid and prohibit the use of fire-hazardous buildings and structures permanently or until the conditions of town fire-hazard regulations are met; to install and maintain fire plugs where and as necessary, and to regulate their use; and to take all other measures necessary to control and prevent fires in the town.

Food. To inspect and to require the condemnation of, if unwholesome, and to regulate the sale of, any food products.

Franchises. To grant and regulate franchises to water companies, electric light companies, gas companies, telegraph and telephone companies, transit companies, taxicab companies and any others, which may be deemed advantageous and beneficial to the town, subject, however, to the limitations and provisions of article 23 of the Annotated Code of Maryland. No franchise shall be granted for a longer period than fifty years.

Gambling. To restrain and prohibit gambling.

Garbage. To prevent the deposit of any unwholesome substance either on private or public property, and to compel its removal to designated points; to require slops, garbage, ashes and other waste or other unwholesome materials to be removed to designated points, or to require the occupants of the premises to place them conveniently for removal.

Grants-in-aid. To accept gifts and grants of federal or of state funds from the federal or state governments or any agency thereof, and to expend the same for any lawful public purpose, agreeable to the conditions under which the gifts or grants were made.

Hawkers. To license, tax, regulate, suppress and prohibit hawkers and itinerant dealers, peddlers, pawnbrokers and all other persons selling any articles on the streets of the town, and to revoke such licenses for cause.

Health. To protect and preserve the health of the town and its inhabitants; to appoint a public health officer, and to define and regulate his powers and duties; to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases into the town; to establish quarantine regulations, and to authorize the removal and confinement of persons having contagious or infectious diseases; to prevent and remove all nuisances; to inspect, regulate and abate any buildings, structures or places which cause or may cause unsanitary conditions or conditions detrimental to health; provided, that nothing herein shall be construed to affect in any manner any of the powers and duties of the state board of health, the county board of health or any public general or local law relating to the subject of health.

House numbers. To regulate the numbering of houses and lots and to compel owners to renumber the same or in default thereof to authorize and require the same to be done by the town at the owner's expense, such expense to constitute a lien upon the property collectible as tax monies.

Jail. To establish and regulate a station house or lock-up for temporary confinement of violators of the laws and ordinances of the town or to use the county jail for such purpose.

Licenses. Subject to any restrictions imposed by the public general laws of the state, to license and regulate all persons beginning or conducting transient or permanent business in the town for the sale of any goods, wares, merchandise or services; to license and regulate any business, occupation, trade, calling or place of amusement or business; to establish and collect fees and charges for all licenses and permits issued under the authority of this Charter.

Liens. To provide that any valid charges, taxes or assessments made against any real property within the town shall be liens upon such property, to be collected as municipal taxes are collected.

Lights. To provide for the lighting of the town.

Livestock. To regulate and prohibit the running at large of cattle, horses, swine, fowl, sheep, goats, dogs or other animals; to authorize the impounding, keeping, sale and redemption of such animals when found in violation of the ordinance in such cases provided.

Markets. To obtain by lease or rent, own, construct, purchase, operate and maintain public markets within the town.

Minor privileges. To regulate or prevent the use of public ways, sidewalks and public places for signs, awnings, posts, steps, railings, entrances, racks, posting handbills and advertisements, and display of goods, wares and merchandise.

Noise. To regulate or prohibit unreasonable ringing of bells, crying of goods or sounding of whistles and horns.

Nuisances. To prevent or abate by appropriate ordinance all nuisances in the town which are so defined at common law, by this Charter or by the laws of the State of Maryland, whether

the same be herein specifically named or not; to regulate, to prohibit, to control the location of or to require the removal from the town of all trading in, handling of or manufacture of any commodity which is or may become offensive, obnoxious or injurious to the public comfort or health. In this connection the town may regulate, prohibit, control the location of or require the removal from the town of such things as stockyards, slaughter-houses, cattle or hog pens, tanneries and renderies. This listing is by way of enumeration, not limitation.

Obstructions. To remove all nuisances and obstructions from the streets, lanes and alleys and from any lots adjoining thereto, or any other places within the limits of the town.

Parking facilities. To license and regulate and to establish, obtain by purchase, by lease or by rent, own, construct, operate and maintain parking lots and other facilities for off street parking.

Parking meters. To install parking meters on the streets and public places of the town in such places as they shall by ordinance determine, and by ordinance to prescribe rates and provisions for the use thereof, except that the installation of parking meters on any street or road maintained by the state roads commission of Maryland must first be approved by the commission.

Parks and recreation. To establish and maintain public parks, gardens, playgrounds and other recreational facilities and programs to promote the health, welfare and enjoyment of the inhabitants of the town.

Police force. To establish, operate and maintain a police force. All town policemen shall, within the municipality, have the powers and authority of constables in this state.

Police powers. To prohibit, suppress and punish within the town all vice, gambling and games of chance; prostitution and solicitation therefor and the keeping of bawdy houses and houses of ill fame; all tramps and vagrants; all disorder, disturbances, annoyances, disorderly conduct, obscenity, public profanity and drunkenness.

Property. To acquire by conveyance, purchase or gift, real or leasable property for any public purposes; to erect buildings and structures thereon for the benefit of the town and its inhabitants; and to convey any real or leasehold property when no longer needed for the public use, after having given at least twenty days' public notice of the proposed conveyance; to control, protect and maintain public buildings, grounds and property of the town.

Quarantine. To establish quarantine regulations in the interests of the public health.

Regulations. To adopt by ordinance and enforce within the corporate limits police, health, sanitary, fire, building, plumbing, traffic, speed, parking and other similar regulations not in conflict with the laws of the State of Maryland or with this Charter.

Sidewalks. To regulate the use of sidewalks and all structures in, under or above the same; to require the owner or occupant of premises to keep the sidewalks in front thereof free from snow or other obstructions; to prescribe hours for cleaning sidewalks.

Sweepings. To regulate or prevent the throwing or depositing of sweepings, dust, ashes, offal, garbage, paper, handbills, dirty liquids or other unwholesome materials into any public way or onto any public or private property in the town.

Taxicabs. To license, tax and regulate public hackmen, taxicab men, draymen, drivers, cabmen, porters and expressmen, and all other persons pursuing like occupations.

Vehicles. To regulate and license wagons and other vehicles not subject to the licensing powers of the State of Maryland.

Voting machines. To purchase, lease, borrow, install and maintain voting machines for use in town elections.

Zoning. To exercise the powers as to planning and zoning, conferred upon municipal corporations generally in article [Article] 66B of the Annotated Code of Maryland, subject, however, to the limitations and provisions of such article.

Saving clause. The enumeration of powers in this section is not to be construed as limiting the powers of the town to the several subjects mentioned. (9-28-59, § 22.)

Section 23-23. Exercise of powers.

For the purpose of carrying out the powers granted in this article or elsewhere in this Charter, the council may pass all necessary ordinances. All the powers of the town shall be exercised in the manner prescribed by this Charter, or, if the manner be not prescribed, then in such manner as may be prescribed by ordinance. (9-28-59, § 23.)

Section 23-24. Enforcement of ordinances.

To insure the observance of the ordinances of the town, the council shall have the power to provide that violation thereof shall be a misdemeanor and shall have the power to affix thereto penalties of a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisonment for not exceeding thirty days, or both such fine and imprisonment. Any person subject to any fine, forfeiture or penalty by virtue of any ordinance passed under the authority of this Charter shall have the right of appeal within ten days to the circuit court of the county in which the fine, forfeiture or penalty was imposed. The council may provide that, where the violation is of a continuing nature and is persisted in, a conviction for one violation shall not be a bar to a conviction for a continuation of the offense subsequent to the first or any succeeding conviction. (9-28-59, § 24.)

ARTICLE VI Elections

Section 23–25. Qualifications of voters.

Every person who (a) is a citizen of the United States, (b) is at least twenty–one years of age, (c) has resided in the State of Maryland for at least one year next preceding any town election, (d) has resided within the corporate limits of the town for six months next preceding any town election, and (e) is registered in accordance with the provisions of this Charter, shall be a qualified voter of the town. Every qualified voter of the town shall be entitled to vote at any or all town elections. (9–28–59, § 25.)

Section 23–26. Board of supervisors of elections—Generally.

There shall be a board of supervisors of elections, consisting of three members who shall be appointed by the mayor with the approval of the council on or before the first Monday in March in every second odd numbered year. The terms of members of the board of supervisors of elections shall begin on the first Monday in March in the year in which they are appointed and shall run for four years. Members of the board of supervisors of elections shall be qualified voters of the town and shall not hold or be candidates for any elective office during their term of office. The board shall appoint one of its members as chairman. Vacancies on the board shall be filled by the mayor with the approval of the council for the remainder of the unexpired term. The compensation of the members of the board shall be determined by the council. (9–28–59, § 26.)

Section 23–27. Same—Removal of members.

Any member of the board of supervisors of elections may be removed for good cause by the council. Before removal, the member of the board of supervisors of elections to be removed shall be given a written copy of the charges against him and shall have a public hearing on them before the council if he so requests within ten days after receiving the written copy of the charges against him. (9–28–59, § 27.)

Section 23–28. Same—Duties.

The board of supervisors of elections shall be in charge of the registration of voters, nominations and all town elections. The board may appoint election clerks or other employees to assist it in any of its duties. (9–28–59, § 28.)

Section 23–29. Notice of registration and election days.

The board of supervisors of elections shall give at least two weeks' notice of every registration day and every election by an advertisement published in at least one newspaper of general circulation in the town and by posting a notice thereof in some public place or places in the town. (9–28–59, § 29.)

Section 23–30. Registration—Generally.

There shall be a registration on the first Monday in April in every second odd numbered year, of qualified persons not registered to vote. If necessary for the performance of registration or the convenience of the citizens of the town, the mayor may designate additional days as registration days. Registration shall be permanent, and no person shall be entitled to vote in town elections unless he is registered. It shall be the duty of the board of supervisors of elections to keep the registration lists up to date by striking from the lists persons known to have died or to have moved out of the town. The council is hereby authorized and directed, by ordinance, to adopt and enforce any provisions necessary to establish and maintain a system of permanent registration, and to provide for a reregistration when necessary. (9–28–59, § 30.)

Section 23–31. Same—Appeal by aggrieved persons.

If any person shall feel aggrieved by the action of the board of supervisors of elections in refusing to register or in striking off the name of any person, or by any other action, such person may appeal to the council. Any decision or action of the council upon such appeals may be appealed to the circuit court for the county within thirty days of the decision or action of the council. (9–28–59, § 31.)

Section 23–32. Nomination of candidates.

Persons may be nominated for elective office in the town by filing a certificate of nomination at the office of the board of supervisors of elections on or before the second Monday in April next preceding the town election. No person shall file for nomination to more than one elective town public office or hold more than one elective town public office at any one time. (9–28–59, § 32.)

Section 23–33. Primary elections; town meeting or convention.

(a) *Time of holding; conduct of primary election.* A primary election or municipal meeting or convention shall be held in the town on the fourth Monday in April in every second odd numbered year, in order to select candidates for the general election on the second Tuesday in May. The primary election shall be conducted generally as specified in this article for the conduct of special and general elections. Candidates' names shall appear in alphabetical order for the office sought, on the ballots or voting machine labels, with no party designation of any kind. If not more than ten persons having filed as candidates for the office of councilman, or if not more than two persons have filed for the office of mayor, no primary election shall be held as to that office or those offices. In such instances those nominated for mayor or the nominees for councilmen shall be considered as nominees and their names shall be placed on the ballots or voting machines at the general election on the second Tuesday in May. Of the candidates participating in the primary election, the two persons receiving the highest number of votes cast for the office of mayor and the ten candidates receiving the highest number of votes cast for the office of councilman shall be named and considered as nominees at the general municipal election following.

(b) *Town meeting or convention.* Candidates for the general election may be chosen at a town meeting or convention, at the time specified herein. Such meeting or convention for the selection of candidates shall be conducted generally according to accepted parliamentary procedure. In other respects, nominations at town meetings or conventions shall, wherever applicable, be conducted as specified herein for primary elections. (9–28–59, § 33.)

Section 23–34. Election of mayor and councilmen.

On the second Tuesday in May in every second odd numbered year, the qualified voters of the town shall elect one person as mayor and five persons as councilmen to serve for terms of four years. (9–28–59, § 34.)

Section 23–35. Conduct of elections generally.

It shall be the duty of the board of supervisors of elections to provide for each special and general election a suitable place or places for voting and suitable ballot boxes and ballots or voting machines. The ballots or voting machines shall show the name of each candidate nominated for elective office in accordance with the provisions of this Charter, arranged in alphabetical order by office with no party designations of any kind. The board of supervisors of elections shall keep the polls open from 12:00 o'clock, Noon, to 8:00 P.M. on election days or for longer hours if the council by resolution requires it. (9–28–59, § 35; Char. Am. Reso. No. 2.)

Section 23–36. Special elections.

All special town elections shall be conducted by the board of supervisors of elections in the same manner and with the same personnel, as far as practicable, as regular town elections. (9–28–59, § 36.)

Section 23–37. Vote count.

Within forty–eight hours after the closing of the polls, the board of supervisors of elections shall determine the vote cast for each candidate or question and shall certify the results of the election to the clerk–treasurer of the town who shall record the results in the minutes of the council. The candidate for mayor with the highest number of votes in the general election shall be declared elected as mayor. The five candidates for councilman with the highest number of votes in the general election shall be declared elected as councilmen. (9–28–59, § 37.)

Section 23–38. Preservation of ballots.

All ballots used in any town election shall be preserved for at least six months from the date of the election. (9–28–59, § 38.)

Section 23–39. Filling vacancies in office of mayor or councilman.

In case of a vacancy on the council for any reason, the council shall elect some qualified person to fill such vacancy for the unexpired term. In case of a vacancy in the office of mayor for

any reason, the council shall elect some qualified person to fill the vacancy for the remainder of the unexpired term. Any vacancies on the council or in the office of mayor shall be filled by the favorable votes of a majority of the remaining members of the council. The results of any such vote shall be recorded in the minutes of the council. (9-28-59, § 39.)

Section 23-40. Women.

Women shall have equal privileges with men in registering, voting and holding town offices. Whenever the masculine gender has been used as to any registering, voting or holding town office, it shall be construed to include the feminine gender. (9-28-59, § 40.)

Section 23-41. Regulation and control.

The council shall have the power to provide by ordinance in every respect not covered by the provisions of this Charter for the conduct of registration, nomination and town elections and for the prevention of fraud in connection therewith, and for a recount of ballots in case of doubt or fraud. (9-28-59, § 41.)

Section 23-42. Penalties.

Any person who (a) fails to perform any duty required of him under the provisions of this article or any ordinances passed thereunder, (b) in any manner wilfully or corruptly violates any of the provisions of this article or any ordinances passed thereunder, or (c) wilfully or corruptly does anything which will or will tend to affect fraudulently any registration, nomination or town election, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. Any officer or employee of the town government who is convicted of a misdemeanor under the provisions of this section shall immediately upon conviction thereof cease to hold such office or employment. (9-28-59, § 42.)

ARTICLE VII
Finance and Taxation

Section 23-43. Clerk-treasurer—Generally.

There shall be a clerk-treasurer appointed by the mayor with the approval of the council. He shall serve at the pleasure of the mayor. His compensation shall be determined by the council. The clerk-treasurer shall be the chief financial officer of the town. The financial powers of the town, except as otherwise provided by this Charter, shall be exercised by the clerk-treasurer under the direct supervision of the mayor. (9-28-59, § 43.)

Section 23-44. Same—Powers and duties.

(a) Under the supervision of the mayor, the clerk-treasurer shall have authority and shall be required to:

- (b) Prepare at the request of the mayor an annual budget to be submitted by the mayor to the council.
- (c) Supervise and be responsible for the disbursement of all moneys and have control over all expenditures to assure that budget appropriations are not exceeded.
- (d) Maintain a general accounting system for the town in such form as the council may require, not contrary to state law.
- (e) Submit at the end of each fiscal year, and at such other times as the council may require, a complete financial report to the council through the mayor.
- (f) Ascertain that all taxable property within the town is assessed for taxation.
- (g) Collect all taxes, special assessments, license fees, liens and all other revenues (including utility revenues) of the town, and all other revenues for whose collection the town is responsible, and receive any funds receivable by the town.
- (h) Have custody of all public moneys, belonging to or under the control of the town, except as to funds in the control of any set of trustees, and have custody of all bonds and notes of the town.
- (i) Do such other things in relation to the fiscal or financial affairs of the town as the mayor or the council may require or as may be required elsewhere in this Charter. (9-28-59, § 44.)

Section 23-45. Same—Bond.

The clerk-treasurer shall provide a bond with such corporate surety and in such amount as the council by ordinance may require. (9-28-59, § 45.)

Section 23-46. Fiscal year.

The town shall operate on an annual budget. The fiscal year of the town shall begin on the first day of July and shall end on the last day of June in each year. Such fiscal year shall constitute the tax year, the budget year and the accounting year. (9-28-59, § 46.)

Section 23-47. Budget—Generally.

The mayor, on such date as the council by ordinance determines, but at least thirty-two days before the beginning of any fiscal year, shall submit a budget to the council. The budget shall provide a complete financial plan for the budget year and shall contain estimates of anticipated revenues and proposed expenditures for the coming year. The total of the anticipated revenues shall equal or exceed the total of the proposed expenditures. The budget shall be a public record in the office of the clerk-treasurer, open to public inspection by anyone during normal business hours. (9-28-59, § 47.)

Section 23-48. Same—Adoption.

The council shall act on the budget at the June meeting each year. The council may insert new items or may increase or decrease the items of the budget. Where the council shall increase the total proposed expenditures it shall also increase the total anticipated revenues in an amount at least equal to such total proposed expenditures. The budget shall be prepared and adopted in the form of an ordinance. A favorable vote of at least a majority of the total elected membership of the council shall be necessary for adoption. (9-28-59, § 48; Char. Am. Reso. No. 2.)

Section 23-49. Appropriations.

No public money may be expended without having been appropriated by the council. From the effective date of the budget, the several amounts stated therein as proposed expenditures shall be and become appropriated to the several objects and purposes named therein. (9-28-59, § 49.)

Section 23-50. Transfer of funds.

Any transfer of funds between major appropriations for different purposes by the mayor must be approved by the council before becoming effective. (9-28-59, § 50.)

Section 23-51. Overexpenditures forbidden.

No officer or employee during any budget year may expend or contract to expend any money or incur any liability or enter into any contract which by its terms involves the expenditure of money for any purpose, in excess of the amounts appropriated for or transferred to that general classification of expenditure pursuant to this Charter. Any contract, verbal or written, made in violation of this Charter is null and void. Nothing in this section contained, however, prevents the making of contracts or the spending of money for capital improvements to be financed in whole or in part by the issuance of bonds, nor the making of contracts of lease or for services for a period exceeding the budget year in which the contract is made, when the contract is permitted by law. (9-28-59, § 51.)

Section 23-52. Lapse of appropriations.

All appropriations shall lapse at the end of the budget year to the extent that they shall not have been expended or lawfully encumbered. Any unexpended and unencumbered funds shall be considered a surplus at the end of the budget year and shall be included among the anticipated revenues for the next succeeding budget year. (9-28-59, § 52.)

Section 23-53. Checks.

All checks issued in payment of salaries or other municipal obligations shall be issued and signed by the clerk-treasurer and shall be countersigned by the mayor. (9-28-59, § 53.)

Section 23-54. Property tax—Taxable property.

All real property and all tangible personal property within the corporate limits of the town, or personal property which may have a situs there by reason of the residence of the owner therein, shall be subject to taxation for municipal purposes, and the assessment used shall be the same as that for state and county taxes. No authority is given by this section to impose taxes on any property which is exempt from taxation by act of the General Assembly. (9-28-59, § 54.)

Section 23-55. Same—Amount of levy.

From the effective date of the budget, the amount stated therein as the amount to be raised by the property tax shall constitute a determination of the amount of the tax levy in the corresponding tax year. (9-28-59, § 55.)

Section 23-56. Same—Notice of levy.

Immediately after the levy is made by the council in each year, the clerk-treasurer shall give notice of the making of the levy by posting a notice thereof in some public place or places in the town. He shall make out and mail or deliver in person to each taxpayer or his agent at his last-known address a bill or account of the taxes due from him. This bill or account shall contain a statement of the amount of real and personal property with which the taxpayer is assessed, the rate of taxation, the amount of taxes due and the date on which the taxes will bear interest. Failure to give or receive any notice required by this section shall not relieve any taxpayer of the responsibility to pay on the dates established by this Charter all taxes levied on his property. (9-28-59, § 56.)

Section 23-57. Same—When taxes are overdue.

The taxes provided for in section 23-55 shall be due and payable on the first day of July in the year for which they are levied and shall be overdue and in arrears on the first day of the following November. They shall bear interest while in arrears at the rate of one-half of one per centum for each month or fraction of a month until paid. All taxes not paid and in arrears after the first day of the following January shall be collected as provided in section 23-58. (9-28-59, § 57.)

Section 23-58. Same—Sale of tax delinquent property.

A list of all property on which the town taxes have not been paid and which are in arrears as provided by section 23-57 shall be turned over by the clerk-treasurer to the official of the county responsible for the sale of tax delinquent property as provided in state law. All property listed thereon shall if necessary be sold for taxes by this county official, in the manner prescribed by state law. (9-28-59, § 58.)

Section 23–59. Disposition of fees collected.

All fees received by an officer or employee of the town government in his official capacity shall belong to the town government and be accounted for to the town. (9–28–59, § 59.)

Section 23–60. Audit.

The financial books and accounts of the town shall be audited annually as required by section 40 of article 19 of the Annotated Code of Maryland. (9–28–59, § 60.)

Section 23–61. Borrowing money—Tax anticipation notes.

During the first six months of any fiscal year, the town shall have the power to borrow in anticipation of the collection of the property tax levied for that fiscal year, and to issue tax anticipation notes or other evidences of indebtedness as evidence of such borrowing. Such tax anticipation notes or other evidences of indebtedness shall be a first lien upon the proceeds of such tax and shall mature and be paid not later than six months after the beginning of the fiscal year in which they are issued. No tax anticipation notes or other evidences of indebtedness shall be issued which will cause the total tax anticipation indebtedness of the town to exceed fifty per centum of the property tax levy for the fiscal year in which such notes or other evidences of indebtedness are issued. All tax anticipation notes or other evidences of indebtedness shall be authorized by ordinance before being issued. The council shall have the power to regulate all matters concerning the issuance and sale of tax anticipation notes. (9–28–59, § 61.)

Section 23–62. Same—Payment of indebtedness.

The power and obligation of the town to pay any and all bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness issued by it under the authority of this Charter shall be unlimited and the town shall levy ad valorem taxes upon all the taxable property of the town for the payment of such bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness and interest thereon, without limitation of amount. The faith and credit of the town is hereby pledged for the payment of the principal of and the interest on all bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness, hereafter issued under the authority of this Charter, whether or not such pledge be stated in the bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness, or in the ordinance authorizing their issuance. (9–28–59, § 62.)

Section 23–63. Same—Previous issues.

All bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness validly issued by the town previous to the effective date of this Charter (See note (1)) and all ordinances passed concerning them are hereby declared to be valid, legal and binding and of all full force and effect as if herein fully set forth. (9–28–59, § 63.)

Section 23–64. Purchasing and contracts.

All purchases and contracts for the town government shall be made by the Mayor, a town councilmember, and the clerk–treasurer. The council may provide by ordinance for rules and

regulations regarding the use of competitive bidding and contracts for all town purchases and contracts. All expenditures for supplies, materials, equipment, construction of public improvements or contractual service involving more than five thousand dollars shall be made on written contract. The clerk–treasurer shall be required to advertise for sealed bids, in such manner as may be prescribed by ordinance, for all such written contracts. Such written contracts shall be awarded to the bidder who offers the lowest or best bid, quality of goods and work, time of delivery or completion and responsibility of bidders being considered. All such written contracts shall be approved by the council before becoming effective. The Mayor, a town councilmember, and the clerk–treasurer shall have the right to reject all bids and readvertise. The town at any time in its discretion may employ its own forces for the construction or reconstruction of public improvements without advertising for (or readvertising for) or receiving bids. All written contracts may be protected by such bonds, penalties and conditions as the town may require. (9–28–59, § 64; Res. No. 01–02, 1–3–02.)

ARTICLE VIII

Personnel

Section 23–65. Clerk to council.

The council shall designate a person who shall serve as clerk to the council. He shall attend meetings of the council and keep a full and accurate account of the proceedings of the council. He shall keep such other records and perform such other duties as may be required by this Charter or the council. (9–28–59, § 65; Char. Am. Reso. No. 2.)

Section 23–66. Town attorney.

The mayor with the approval of the council may appoint a town attorney. The town attorney shall be a member of the bar of the Maryland court of appeals [Court of Appeals]. The town attorney shall be the legal adviser of the town and shall perform such duties in this connection as may be required by the council or the mayor. His compensation shall be determined by the council. The town shall have the power to employ such legal consultants as it deems necessary from time to time. (9–28–59, § 66.)

Section 23–67. Authority to employ personnel.

The town shall have the power to employ such officers and employees as it deems necessary to execute the powers and duties provided by this Charter or other state law and to operate the town government. (9–28–59, § 67.)

Section 23–68. Merit system authorized.

The town may provide by ordinance for appointments and promotions in the administrative service on the basis of merit and fitness. To carry out this purpose the council shall have the power to adopt such rules and regulations governing the operation of a merit system as it deems desirable or necessary. Among other things these rules and regulations may

provide for competitive examinations, the use of eligible lists, a classification plan, a compensation plan, a probation period, appeals by employees included within the classified service from dismissal or other disciplinary action, and vacation and sick leave regulations. The town may request and avail itself of the facilities of the commissioner of state personnel for the administration of its merit system, as provided in state law. (9–28–59, § 68.)

Section 23–69. Unclassified and classified service.

(a) *Civil service divided into unclassified and classified service.* The civil service of the town shall be divided into the unclassified and classified service.

(b) *Unclassified service.* The unclassified service shall comprise the following offices and positions, which shall not be included within the merit system.

(1) The mayor, the councilmen and persons appointed to fill vacancies in these positions.

(2) The clerk–treasurer and the town attorney.

(3) The heads of all offices, departments and agencies and members of town boards and commissions.

(4) Part–time, temporary and unpaid offices and positions.

(c) *Classified service.* The classified service shall comprise all positions not specifically included by this section in the unclassified service. All offices and positions included in the classified service shall be subject to any merit system rules and regulations which may be adopted. (9–28–59, § 69.)

Section 23–70. Prohibitions and penalties.

(a) *Prohibitions.* If a merit system is adopted, no person in the classified service of the town or seeking admission thereto shall be appointed, promoted, demoted, removed or in any way favored or discriminated against because of his political or religious opinions or affiliations or any other factors not related to ability to perform the work; no person shall wilfully or corruptly commit or attempt to commit any fraud preventing the impartial execution of the personnel provisions of this Charter or of the rules and regulations made thereunder; no officer or employee in the classified service of the town shall continue in such position after becoming a candidate for nomination or election to any public office; no person seeking appointment to or promotion in the classified service of the town shall either directly or indirectly give, render or pay any money, service or other valuable thing to any person for or on account of or in connection with his appointment, proposed appointment, promotion or proposed promotion; no person shall orally, by letter or otherwise, solicit or be in any manner concerned in soliciting any assessment, subscription or contribution for any political party or political purpose whatever from any person holding a position in the classified service of the town; no person holding a position in the classified service of the town shall make any contribution to the campaign funds

of any political party or any candidate for public office or take any part in the management, affairs or political campaign of any political party or candidate for public office, further than in the exercise of his right as a citizen to express his opinion and to cast his vote.

(b) *Penalties.* Any person who by himself or with others wilfully or corruptly violates any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Any person who is convicted under this section shall for a period of five years be ineligible for appointment to or employment in a position in the town service, and shall, if he be an officer or employee of the town, immediately forfeit the office or position he holds. (9-28-59, § 70.)

Section 23-71. Retirement system.

The town shall have the power to do all things necessary to include its officers and employees, or any of them, within any retirement system or pension system under the terms of which they are admissible, and to pay the employer's share of the cost of any such retirement or pension system out of the general funds of the town. (9-28-59, § 71.)

Section 23-72. Compensation of employees.

The compensation of all officers and employees of the town shall be set from time to time by an ordinance passed by the council, subject to the restrictions imposed upon establishing the salaries of the councilmen and mayor. (9-28-59, § 72.)

Section 23-73. Employee benefit programs.

The town is authorized and empowered, by ordinance, to provide for or participate in hospitalization or other forms of benefit or welfare programs for its officers and employees, and to expend public monies of the town for such programs. (9-28-59, § 73.)

ARTICLE IX

Public Ways and Sidewalks

Section 23-74. Public ways—Defined.

The term "public ways" as used in this Charter shall include all streets, avenues, roads, highways, public thoroughfares, lanes and alleys. (9-28-59, § 74.)

Section 23-75. Same—Control.

The town shall have control of all public ways in the town except such as may be under the jurisdiction of the Maryland state roads commission. Subject to the laws of the State of Maryland and this Charter, the town may do whatever it deems necessary to establish, operate and maintain in good condition the public ways of the town. (9-28-59, § 75.)

Section 23-76. Same—Powers of town relative thereto.

- (a) The town shall have the power:
- (b) To establish, regulate and change from time to time the grade lines, width and construction materials of any town public way or part thereof, bridges, curbs and gutters.
- (c) To grade, lay out, construct, open, extend and make new town public ways.
- (d) To grade, straighten, widen, alter, improve or close up any existing town public way or part thereof.
- (e) To pave, surface, repave or resurface any town public way or part thereof.
- (f) To install, construct, reconstruct, repair and maintain curbs or gutters along any town public way or part thereof.
- (g) To construct, reconstruct, maintain and repair bridges.
- (h) To name town public ways.
- (i) To have surveys, plans, specifications and estimates made for any of the above activities or projects or parts thereof. (9-28-59, § 76.)

Section 23-77. Powers of town as to sidewalks.

- (a) The town shall have the power:
- (b) To establish, regulate and change from time to time the grade lines, width and construction materials of any sidewalk or part thereof on town property along any public way or part thereof.
- (c) To grade, lay out, construct, reconstruct, pave, repave, repair, extend or otherwise alter sidewalks on town property along any public way or part thereof.
- (d) To require that the owners of any property abutting on a sidewalk keep the sidewalk clear of all ice, snow and other obstructions.
- (e) To require and order the owner of any property abutting on any public way in the town to perform any projects authorized by this section at the owner's expense according to reasonable plans and specifications. If, after due notice, the owner fails to comply with the order within a reasonable time, the town may do the work, and the expense shall be a lien on the property and shall be collectible in the same manner as are town taxes or by suit at law. (9-28-59, § 77.)

ARTICLE X Water and Sewers

Section 23-78. Powers of town generally.

- (a) The town shall have the power:
- (b) To construct, operate and maintain a water system and water plant.
- (c) To construct, operate and maintain a sanitary sewerage system and a sewage treatment plant.
- (d) To construct, operate and maintain a storm water drainage system and storm water sewers.
- (e) To construct, maintain, reconstruct, enlarge, alter, repair, improve or dispose of all parts, installations and structures of the above plants and systems.
- (f) To have surveys, plans, specifications and estimates made for any of the above plants and systems or parts thereof or the extension thereof.
- (g) To do all things it deems necessary for the efficient operation and maintenance of the above plants and systems. (9-28-59, § 78.)

Section 23-79. Placing structures in public ways.

Any public service corporation, company or individual, before beginning any construction of or placing of or changing the location of any main, conduit, pipe or other structure in the public ways of the town, shall submit plans to the town and obtain written approval upon such conditions and subject to such limitations as may be imposed by the town. Any public service corporation, company or individual violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. If any unauthorized main, conduit, pipe or other structure interferes with the operation of the water, sewerage or storm water systems, the town may order it removed. (9-28-59, § 79.)

Section 23-80. Obstructions.

All individuals, firms or corporations having mains, pipes, conduits or other structures, in, on or over any public way in the town or in the county which impede the establishment, construction or operation of any town sewer or water main shall, upon reasonable notice, remove or adjust the obstructions at their own expense to the satisfaction of the town. If necessary to carry out the provisions of this section, the town may use its condemnation powers provided in section 23-95. Any violation of an ordinance passed under the provisions of this section may be made a misdemeanor. (9-28-59, § 80.)

Section 23-81. Entering on county public ways.

The town may enter upon or do construction in, on or over any county public way for the purpose of installing or repairing any equipment or doing any other things necessary to establish, operate and maintain the water system, water plant, sanitary sewerage system, sewage treatment plant or storm water sewers provided for in this Charter. Unless required by the county, the town need not obtain any permit or pay any charge for these operations, but it must notify the county of its intent to enter on the public way and must leave the public way in a condition not inferior to that existing before. (9-28-59, § 81.)

Section 23-82. Connections—Generally.

The town shall provide a connection with water and sanitary sewer mains for all property abutting on any public way in which a sanitary sewer or water main is laid. When any water main or sanitary sewer is declared ready for operation by the town, all abutting property owners after reasonable notice shall connect all fixtures with the water or sewer main. The town may require that, if it considers existing fixtures unsatisfactory, satisfactory ones be installed and may require that all cesspools, sink drains and privies be abandoned, filled, removed or left in such a way as not to injure public health. All wells found to be polluted or a menace to health may be ordered to be abandoned and closed. Any violation of an ordinance passed under the provisions of this section may be made a misdemeanor. (9-28-59, § 82.)

Section 23-83. Same—Charge.

The town may make a charge, the amount to be determined by the council, for each connection made to the town's water or sewer mains. This charge shall be uniform throughout the town, but may be changed from year to year. Arrangements for the payment of this charge shall be made before the connection is made. (9-28-59, § 83.)

Section 23-84. Improper use.

In order to prevent any leakage or waste of water or other improper use of the town's water system or sewage disposal system, the town may require such changes in plumbing, fixtures or connections as it deems necessary to prevent such waste or improper use. (9-28-59, § 84.)

Section 23-85. Private systems.

The town may by ordinance provide that no water supply, sewerage or storm water drainage system, and no water mains, sewers, drains or connections therewith, shall be constructed or operated by any person or persons, firm, corporation, institution or community, whether upon private premises or otherwise, and may provide that cesspools or other private methods of sewage disposal shall be operated and maintained in such a manner that they do not and will not be likely to affect adversely the public comfort and health and any cesspool or other private method of sewage disposal affecting or likely to affect adversely the public comfort and

health may be deemed a nuisance and may be abated by the town. Any violation of an ordinance passed under the provisions of this section may be made a misdemeanor. (9–28–59, § 85.)

Section 23–86. Extensions beyond town limits.

The town shall have the power to extend its water or sewerage system beyond the town limits. (9–28–59, § 86.)

Section 23–87. Right of entry.

Any employee or agent of the town, while in the necessary pursuit of his official duties with regard to the water or sewage disposal systems operated by the town, shall have the right of entry, for access to water or sewer installations, at all reasonable hours, and after reasonable advance notice to the owner, tenant or person in possession, upon any premises and into any building in the town or in the county served by the town's water or sewage disposal system. Any restraint or hindrance offered to such entry by any owner, tenant or person in possession, or the agent of any of them, may, by ordinance, be made a misdemeanor. (9–28–59, § 87.)

Section 23–88. Pollution of water supply.

No person shall do anything which will discolor, pollute or tend to pollute any water used or to be used in the town water supply system. Any violation of the provisions of this section shall be a misdemeanor. (9–28–59, § 88.)

Section 23–89. Contracts for water supply or sewage removal.

The town, if it deems advisable, may contract with any party or parties, inside or outside the town, to obtain water or to provide for the removal of sewage. (9–28–59, § 89.)

Section 23–90. Charges.

The town shall have the power to charge and collect such service rates, water rents, ready-to-serve charges or other charges as it deems necessary for water supplied and for the removal of sewage. These charges are to be billed and collected by the clerk-treasurer, and if bills are unpaid within thirty days, the service may be discontinued. All charges shall be a lien on the property, collectible in the same manner as town taxes or by suit at law. (9–28–59, § 90.)

Section 23–91. Exemptions from article.

The provisions of this article shall not extend to any town located in a sanitary district or special tax area or district authorized to discharge the powers provided in this article, as to the particular powers included in the authorization. (9–28–59, § 91.)

ARTICLE XI Special Assessments

Section 23-92. Power of town to levy.

The town shall have the power to levy and collect taxes in the form of special assessments upon property in a limited and determinable area for special benefits conferred upon such property by the installation or construction, of water mains, sanitary sewer main, storm water sewers, curbs and gutters and by the construction and paving of public ways and sidewalks or parts thereof, and to provide for the payment of all or any part of the above projects out of the proceeds of such special assessment. The cost of any project to be paid in whole or in part by special assessments may include the direct cost thereof, the cost of any land acquired for the project, the interest on bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness issued in anticipation of the collection of special assessments, a reasonable charge for the services of the administrative staff of the town and any other item of cost which may reasonably be attributed to the project. (9-28-59, § 92.)

Section 23-93. Procedure.

(a) The procedure for special assessments, wherever authorized in this Charter, shall be as follows:

(b) The cost of the project being charged for shall be assessed according to the front foot rule of apportionment or some other equitable basis determined by the council.

(c) The amount assessed against any property for any project or improvement shall not exceed the value of the benefits accruing to the property therefrom, nor shall any special assessment be levied which shall cause the total amount of special assessments levied by the town and outstanding against any property at any time, exclusive of delinquent installments, to exceed twenty-five per centum of the assessed value of the property after giving effect to the benefit accruing thereto from the project or improvement for which assessed.

(d) When desirable, the affected property may be divided into different classes to be charged different rates, but except, for this, any rate shall be uniform.

(e) All special assessment charges shall be levied by the council by ordinance. Before levying any special assessment charges, the council shall hold a public hearing. The clerk-treasurer shall cause notice to be given stating the nature and extent of the proposed project, the kind of materials to be used, the estimated cost of the project, the portion of the cost to be assessed, the number of installments in which the assessment may be paid, the method to be used in apportioning the cost and the limits of the proposed area of assessment. The notice shall also state the time and place at which all persons interested, or their agents or attorneys, may appear before the council and be heard concerning the proposed project and special assessment. Such notice shall be given by sending a copy thereof by mail to the owner of record of each parcel of property proposed to be assessed and to the person in whose name the property is assessed for taxation and by publication of a copy of the notice at least once in a newspaper of general

circulation in the town. The clerk–treasurer shall present at the hearing a certificate of publication and mailing of copies of the notice, which certificate shall be deemed proof of notice, but failure of any owner to receive the mailed copy shall not invalidate the proceedings. The date of hearing shall be set at least ten and not more than thirty days after the clerk–treasurer shall have completed publication and service of notice as provided in this section. Following the hearing the council, in its discretion, may vote to proceed with the project and may levy the special assessment.

(f) Any interested person feeling aggrieved by the levying of any special assessment under the provisions of this section shall have the right to appeal to the circuit court for the county within ten days after the levying of any assessment by the council.

(g) Special assessments may be made payable in annual or more frequent installments over such period of time, not to exceed ten years, and in such manner as the council may determine. The council shall determine on what date installments shall be due and payable. Interest may be charged on installments at the rate to be determined by the council.

(h) All special assessment installments shall be overdue six months after the date on which they became due and payable. All special assessments shall be liens on the property and all overdue special assessments shall be collected in the same manner as town taxes or by suit at law.

(i) All special assessments shall be billed and collected by the clerk–treasurer. (9–28–59, § 93.)

ARTICLE XII

Town Property

Section 23–94. Acquisition, possession and disposal.

The town may acquire real, personal or mixed property within the corporate limits of the town for any public purpose by purchase, gift, bequest, devise, lease, condemnation or otherwise and may sell, lease or otherwise dispose of any property belonging to the town. All municipal property, funds and franchises of every kind belonging to or in the possession of the town (by whatever prior name known) at the time this Charter becomes effective (See note (1)) are vested in the town, subject to the terms and conditions thereof. (9–28–59, § 94.)

Section 23–95. Condemnation.

The town shall have the power to condemn property of any kind, or interest therein or franchise connected therewith, in fee or as an easement, within the corporate limits of the town, for any public purpose. Any activity, project or improvement authorized by the provisions of this Charter or any other state law applicable to the town shall be deemed to be a public purpose. The manner of procedure in case of any condemnation proceeding shall be that established in article

33A of the Annotated Code of the Public General Laws of Maryland, title “Eminent Domain.” (9–28–59, § 95.)

Section 23–96. Town buildings.

The town shall have the power to acquire, to obtain by lease or rent, to purchase, construct, operate and maintain all buildings and structures it deems necessary for the operation of the town government. (9–28–59, § 96.)

Section 23–97. Protection of town property.

The town shall have the power to do whatever may be necessary to protect town property and to keep all town property in good condition. (9–28–59, § 97.)

ARTICLE XIII
General Provisions

Section 23–98. Oath of office.

(a) *Oath required.* Before entering upon the duties of their offices, the mayor, the councilmen, the clerk–treasurer, the members of the board of supervisors of elections and all other persons elected or appointed to any office of profit or trust in the town government shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: “I,, do swear (or affirm, as the case may be), that I will support the Constitution of the United States; and that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the State of Maryland, and support the Constitution and laws thereof; and that I will, to the best of my skill and judgment, diligently and faithfully, without partiality or prejudice, execute the office of, according to the Constitution and laws of this State.”

(b) *Before whom taken and subscribed.* The mayor shall take and subscribe this oath or affirmation before the clerk of the circuit court for the county or before one of the sworn deputies of the clerk. All other persons taking and subscribing the oath shall do so before the mayor. (9–28–59, § 98.)

Section 23–99. Official bonds.

The clerk–treasurer and such other officers or employees of the town as the council or this Charter may require, shall give bond in such amount and with such surety as may be required by the council. The premiums on such bonds shall be paid by the town. (9–28–59, § 99.)

Section 23–100. Prior rights and obligations.

All right, title and interest held by the town or any other person or corporation at the time this Charter is adopted, (See note (2)) in and to any lien acquired under any prior Charter of the town, are hereby preserved for the holder in all respects as if this Charter had not been adopted,

together with all rights and remedies in relation thereto. This Charter shall not discharge, impair or release any contract, obligation, duty, liability or penalty whatever existing at the time this Charter becomes effective. All suits and actions, both civil and criminal, pending, or which may hereafter be instituted for causes of action now existing or offenses already committed against any law or ordinance repealed by this Charter, shall be instituted, proceeded with and prosecuted to final determination and judgment as if this Charter had not become effective. (9–28–59, § 100.)

Section 23–101. Penalty for misdemeanors.

Every act or omission which, by ordinance, is made a misdemeanor under the authority of this Charter, unless otherwise provided shall be punishable upon conviction before any trial magistrate or in the circuit court for the county within which the offense is committed by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisonment for thirty days in the county jail, or both, in the discretion of the court or trial magistrate. The party aggrieved shall have the right to appeal as is now provided under the general laws of the state. Where the act or omission is of a continuing nature and is persisted in, a conviction for one offense shall not be a bar to a conviction for a continuation of the offense subsequent to the first or any succeeding conviction. (9–28–59, § 101.)

Section 23–102. Effect of Charter on existing ordinances.

(a) *Ordinances, etc., not in conflict with Charter remain in effect.* All ordinances, resolutions, rules and regulations in effect in the town at the time this Charter becomes effective (See note (1)) which are not in conflict with the provisions of this Charter shall remain in effect until changed or repealed according to the provisions of this Charter.

(b) *Ordinances, etc., in conflict with Charter repealed.* All ordinances, resolutions, rules and regulations in effect in the town at the time this Charter becomes effective which are in conflict with the provisions of this Charter be and the same hereby are repealed to the extent of such conflict. (9–28–59, § 102.)

Section 23–103. Separability.

If any section or part of section of this Charter shall be held invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, such holding shall not affect the remainder of this Charter nor the context in which such section or part of section so held invalid shall appear, except to the extent that an entire section or part of section may be inseparably connected in meaning and effect with the section or part of section to which such holding shall directly apply. (9–28–59, § 103.)

Section 23–104. Construction of word “town.”

Wherever in this chapter the word “town” shall appear, it shall be taken and construed to mean also the word “city.” (9–28–59, § 104.)

NOTES

- (1) This Charter became effective November 10, 1959.
- (2) This Charter was adopted September 28, 1959, and became effective November 10, 1959.

