

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Koss.

DELEGATE KOSS: It seems to me that if a constitutional provision says no municipal corporation may establish a voting age of more than nineteen, if you were assuring me that the General Assembly can at that point say that they cannot also establish at least 18 —

DELEGATE GULLETT: That is the intent.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Bamberger.

DELEGATE BAMBERGER: I think we ought to clear that up. As I understand Delegate Gullett's amendment, the General Assembly can establish procedures and standards. I would take the next sentence, however, to mean it gives the municipal corporation the sole prerogative to establish the voting requirement of less than nineteen years and gives the municipal corporation the sole right to establish the residence requirement of more than one year.

Are you suggesting that the power of the General Assembly reaches the voting age and residency requirement so that it is a concurrent power with a municipal corporation?

THE CHAIRMAN: I think you inadvertently misstated the last part of the last sentence. I think you said that the effect of the last sentence was that a municipal corporation had the exclusive right to establish a residence requirement of more than one year.

I think you mean less than a year?

DELEGATE BAMBERGER: That is correct.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Gullett.

DELEGATE GULLETT: They possibly could. We are dealing strictly with qualifications. The first sentence is the same. The qualifications of voters for municipal elections are what is going to be established by law.

If they want to set a standard regarding the voting age of eighteen, restricting that, I would think that they could.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Bamberger.

Let me say this, sir, to make it perfectly clear. What Delegate Gullett is saying is, that as he understands it, the authority of the General Assembly to establish procedures and standards by public general law would embrace the establishment of

limitations on both voting age and residency requirements. Delegate Cardin.

DELEGATE CARDIN: Am I correct that we are speaking to both amendments basically at the same time?

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

DELEGATE CARDIN: I should like to say that it would be impossible for me not to voice my objection to the voting age requirement as established in Delegate Gullett's amendment, having fought so hard to obtain a modicum of responsibility on those who vote. I should hate to see it go down to sixteen. I would suggest that those of you who oppose that should vote for Delegate Bamberger's amendment.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are you ready for the question?

*(Call for the question.)*

THE CHAIRMAN: The Clerk will ring the quorum bell.

The question arises on the adoption of Amendment No. 8-A to Amendment No. 8 to Committee Recommendation S&E-2. We will first vote on the amendment to the amendment, following which you will vote on the amendment, either as amended or in its present form.

The question now arises on the adoption of Amendment 8-A, which is to strike in lines 10 and 11 of Amendment No. 8 the words "of more than nineteen years" and substitute the words "different from the voting age for state elections."

A vote Aye is a vote in favor of Amendment No. 8-A to Amendment No. 8, in other words, a vote in favor of the substitution of that language. A vote No is a vote against.

Cast your votes.

Has every delegate voted? Does any delegate desire to change his vote?

*(There was no response.)*

The Clerk will record the vote.

There being 46 votes in the affirmative and 78 in the negative, the motion is lost. The amendment to the amendment is rejected. The question now arises on the adoption of Amendment No. 8 in the form submitted.

Are you ready for the question?

*(Call for the question.)*

The question arises on the adoption of Amendment No. 8 to Committee Recom-