

Let us say we pass the general law and it applies to the twenty-three counties. In the county that wanted to be exempted, all that senator has to do is to introduce the local bill that would have the opposite effect of the general law. All you are doing is putting the General Assembly to some trouble possibly, but you reach the same result. To me, it seems we are arguing about something the net result of which will amount to very little, and I submit the Clagett Amendment just confuses the whole issue.

THE PRESIDENT: Are you ready for the question?

Delegate Storm.

DELEGATE STORM: I have a question of Delegate Hanson.

THE PRESIDENT: Delegate Hanson, do you take the floor to yield to a question?

DELEGATE HANSON: Yes, Mr. Chairman.

THE PRESIDENT: Delegate Storm, is it your idea in supporting the Clagett Amendment to either require the Montgomery County Board of Education to be like all the rest of them or is this to be an exemption? How do you want this handled? Do you want the rest of the State to follow Montgomery in this and dictate to us in Frederick County that we have to elect our school board or can there be an exemption for Montgomery?

DELEGATE HANSON: As I understand the Clagett Amendment, it would permit any county under a local law enacted by the General Assembly in the eight categories, which includes education, to have a school board different from the general run of school boards in the county. It would not permit the enactment of a general law applying throughout the State which would say "All school boards" must be organized thus and so and then say "except Montgomery County".

My answer to you then is that I prefer this situation. If the Montgomery County School Board is to be different, I would prefer that the General Assembly must act positively rather than enact a general law and exempt Montgomery County, and if the consequence of this is that my county would not have the kind of school board that I might prefer, I would argue that the general good of the State should prevail in this instance and that the general law should prevail. My county should not be permitted to exempt itself if the

General Assembly had made the decision that the general law should prevail.

THE PRESIDENT: Delegate Storm.

DELEGATE STORM: I agree you should not be exempt down there, but I guess I will let this drop at this point.

THE PRESIDENT: Delegate Powers.

DELEGATE POWERS: I move the previous question.

THE PRESIDENT: Is there a second?

*(Whereupon, the motion was duly seconded.)*

THE PRESIDENT: All those in favor to move the previous question say Aye; contrary No. The Ayes have it. It is so ordered.

The motion is to reconsider. A vote Aye is a vote in favor of reconsideration. A vote No is a vote against. If the vote to reconsider carries then the question of the substitution of Amendment No. 16-A for 16 will be before you. If the motion to reconsider fails, then 16-A has been substituted for 16. A vote Aye is a vote in favor of reconsideration. A vote No is a vote against.

Cast your vote.

Has every delegate voted?

Delegate Boileau.

DELEGATE BOILEAU: No.

THE PRESIDENT: Delegate Boileau votes No.

Does any delegate desire to change his vote?

*(There was no response.)*

The Clerk will record the vote.

There being 60 votes in the affirmative and 60 in the negative, the motion to reconsider is lost.

The question now arises on the adoption of Amendment No. 16-A, Amendment No. 16-A having been substituted for Amendment No. 16. For what purpose does Delegate Moser rise?

DELEGATE MOSER: Is it appropriate to speak with respect to the Style and Drafting Committee's language and in favor of retaining it and against adoption of 16-A at this point?

THE PRESIDENT: It is. The question arises on the adoption of Amendment 16-A