

could apply to one or more counties. In view of the fact that our original recommendation contained no providing for referring laws that were applicable to only one county, we are now proposing to include in the constitution a provision which would take care of that situation.

The percentage requirement in proposed Amendment No. 12 is the same as in the present Constitution. It also includes in this Amendment No. 12 the same limitations on the referendum in terms of taxing power or law pertaining to an appropriation as is appropriate to state-wide laws.

I sincerely hope for your support of this.

THE PRESIDENT: Are there any questions of the sponsor of the amendment?

Delegate Sollins.

DELEGATE SOLLINS: Delegate Koss, I note that in the exceptions, beginning on line 15, you do not include legislative apportionment and districting or congressional districting. I bring this up because as I read this it says the General Assembly shall prescribe by law procedures pertaining to a law enacted by it and applicable in only one county.

I could foresee a situation where a legislative districting law would be applicable only in one county, even though several counties may be covered. I just suggest that perhaps it might be appropriate to include that language to avoid any confusion there.

THE PRESIDENT: Delegate Koss.

DELEGATE KOSS: First of all, it would seem to me that any law providing for a congressional districting or for reapportionment would be a public general law. I cannot conceive of one which would apply to only one county and be considered a local law.

Districting of a county for the purposes of electing county officials would be subject to whatever referendum its local instrument of government provided. I assumed you were referring to congressional districting or districting of the General Assembly.

THE PRESIDENT: Delegate Sollins?

DELEGATE SOLLINS: I do not note from the language of the amendment that it says specifically local laws. It merely says the General Assembly shall prescribe by law procedures concerning a law enacted by it and applicable only in one county.

I suggest that there is this possibility, a remote situation admittedly, but very possible occurrence where a county may not be satisfied with the redistricting procedure established by the General Assembly, and may desire to petition that particular portion of the law to referendum.

THE PRESIDENT: Delegate Koss.

DELEGATE KOSS: It would seem to me that in order for it to be subject to referendum under this proposed section 2.14, it would have to be a general law. I cannot conceive of the possibility of a redistricting law applicable only in one county.

THE PRESIDENT: Delegate Sollins.

DELEGATE SOLLINS: Chairman Koss, would you accept an amendment to your proposal here, adding "legislative apportionment and districting or congressional districting"?

THE PRESIDENT: Delegate Koss.

DELEGATE KOSS: Delegate Sollins, I am not convinced that it is necessary. Certainly it was not the intent, but I am convinced that that kind of additional language is necessary.

THE PRESIDENT: Delegate Sollins.

DELEGATE SOLLINS: I have a question in another area, Mr. Chairman.

THE PRESIDENT: All right.

DELEGATE SOLLINS: May a local law as you describe it still be petitioned to referendum statewide as provided in section 2.10?

THE PRESIDENT: Delegate Koss.

DELEGATE KOSS: How do you define "local law"?

THE PRESIDENT: Delegate Sollins.

DELEGATE SOLLINS: As you have defined it, applicable to one county.

THE PRESIDENT: Delegate Koss.

DELEGATE KOSS: Theoretically, yes. Practically, I am in doubt.

THE PRESIDENT: Delegate Cardin?

DELEGATE CARDIN: Mr. President, I was going to answer our interpretation of Delegate Sollins' question. We are under the impression that laws that are subject to referendum would be those laws which are subject, with the restrictions applicable in section 2.10. Legislative apportionment,