

or which unreasonably interfere with the proper enjoyment of the property of others by reason of the emission of odors, solids, vapors, liquids, or gases, throughout the State . . . .”

Administrative provisions are specified within the body of the legislation which authorize the employment of sufficient technical and professional personnel to supervise and enforce this legislation. To further facilitate administrative supervision the State is initially divided into six separate air quality control areas as specified in this legislation. However, flexibility is assured by providing revision or adjustment of those areas at the recommendation of the State Health Department.

The Health Department is authorized to prepare regulations establishing standards for emissions into the air and the ambient air quality for each of the designated areas not later than June 1, 1968. Provisions are also made to allow local governments within each area to recommend the adoption of more stringent or restrictive standards if they consider such action necessary within their particular jurisdictions. While the State will be responsible for the enforcement of air quality standards, the State is required to cooperate with and rely upon the services of local agencies to the maximum extent possible. Elaborate provisions are made for the enforcement of air quality standards, noncompliance is permitted only if a plan for compliance has been submitted to and approved by the Board of the State Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, and only so long as violators act in accord with this plan. A thirty day period of grace is provided violators to observe standards or develop an adequate pollution abatement plan. The Governor, upon notification that emergency conditions exist, is empowered to issue by executive order authorization for the Attorney General to initiate court action against offenders and prosecution may commence upon authorization of the Commissioner of the State Department of Health. Penalties include charges of criminal liability with a maximum fine of \$1,000 per day.

While the elaborate enforcement provisions are a clear indication of our serious intent to assure that the health of Maryland citizens is not endangered by polluted air, I must emphasize that equally elaborate provisions exist in this statute to enable industry to comply and conform with the State's air quality standards. Reason dictates that State government temper its broad coercive powers with discretion in cases like this, skillfully and diplomatically balancing the carrot with the stick. We cannot go to major industries like Maryland's Bethlehem Steel, which provides employment to 30,000 to 40,000