

we thought no later than July 1st was important. First of all, if the present Constitution does not, or is not changed pursuant to law, they will be meeting the third Wednesday of January. Ninety days only takes you through to February, March, April. To go another thirty, you are into May. If you go the second thirty, you are in June and it is true, but considering the fact that the fiscal year does begin on the first day of July, we felt that this was a more appropriate day to have laws, generally go into effect. We felt further that the legislature would recognize some of the difficulties that you have just put forward as it got closer to July 1 and therefore could provide a different day from July 1 and that is why we said that it shall be July 1 following passage, unless otherwise expressly declared therein.

We could not, within the constitution, take care of the possible inequitable situations and that is why we gave the power to the General Assembly.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Willoner.

DELEGATE WILLONER: The fiscal year date, is that rather important to have?

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Gallagher.

DELEGATE GALLAGHER: It has become more and more important and political subdivisions have changed their own fiscal year to correspond with the State.

It is not sacrosanct, but it is significant enough to combine into an effective date. After all, the budget bill takes effect at that time.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Hickman.

DELEGATE HICKMAN: Chairman Gallagher, referring to section 3.02, in 1970, the population figures will be gotten from the Planning Commission?

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Gallagher.

DELEGATE GALLAGHER: That is correct.

THE CHAIRMAN: And every twenty years thereafter?

Delegate Gallagher.

DELEGATE GALLAGHER: No, earlier than that. First of all, you will also have the federal census completing its work by December of 1970. If they go to the five-year census that they are considering now, you may be having a census in 1975 and 1980, so that you will have a possibility of

two or three federal censuses within a three-year period, or within a ten or eleven year period.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Hickman.

DELEGATE HICKMAN: But every twenty years, if the census comes out in 1970 couldn't they use that for the election of 1970 or 1990?

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Gallagher.

DELEGATE GALLAGHER: That is correct. We have provided that there must be redistricting prior to the election of 1970. That means, of course, that the General Assembly and the commission cannot wait until December of 1970, because the general election and the primary will have passed. They must go someplace else for their population data, other than awaiting the final results of 1970 federal census. However, the way this goes, 1970, 1982, 1990, 2002, you see the date 1982 is also in that section and it averages out to a census, or a redistricting on an average of every ten years in that twenty-year period.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Hickman.

DELEGATE HICKMAN: Delegate Gallagher, I understand that. My point is that every twenty years, starting in 1970, you will have a population figure which is not a census figure.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Gallagher.

DELEGATE GALLAGHER: Not a federal census figure arrived at in that very year, but you may have one which is only five years old or one which is only two years old.

You certainly will not in the years that are 1982 and every twenty years thereafter; you will have a decennial census figure. That much you are guaranteed.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Hickman.

DELEGATE HICKMAN: My question is this: you seem to have a lot of confidence in the population figure of the Planning Commission. Just what is the basis for this guesstimate?

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Gallagher.

DELEGATE GALLAGHER: First of all, our conversations with the Planning Commission, and secondly, from looking at the alternatives.

Suppose that we use 1960 federal census figures for redistricting in 1970, or we just do not do anything in 1970. The census figures from the federal government will be