

these terms municipalities could define residence in terms of one day. Therefore I would say the argument that Delegate Storm makes with reference to Garrett County and its non-residents from Pennsylvania or people from the District of Columbia or wherever, as to the locality in which they may desire to spend their vacations is not usurped by the provisions of section 2.

The Committee felt very strongly that there should be certain minimum or standard elements that every municipality had to be limited to in terms of establishing the qualifications for voting.

I suggest that these are principles that should be in a constitution, that should be imposed, and that this Convention should also consider not only necessary, but extremely valuable.

I suggest and urge that you vote against the amendment.

THE CHAIRMAN: For what purpose does Delegate Storm rise?

DELEGATE STORM: I would like to ask Delegate Koss if she would yield to a question.

THE CHAIRMAN: Do you yield to a question?

DELEGATE KOSS: Certainly.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Storm.

DELEGATE STORM: The first section of section 2 appears to say in order to vote in a municipality, a municipal election, you must be qualified to vote in state elections. Then this refers back to section 1, where we have a requirement that you must be a resident for six months and I believe the resident in the first section includes the concept of domicile.

I wonder if this does not limit the ability of the town to prescribe anything which would restrict or which would limit them from being more liberal than section 1 requires them to be.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Koss.

DELEGATE KOSS: Delegate Storm, the intent of the Committee was that the qualifications for voting in terms of residence in municipal elections was up to the municipality to establish, that the requirement in section 1 is in terms of citizenship in the United States. For the purpose of municipal elections, the municipality could say they were eligible if they had lived there for one day even without meet-

ing the requirements for state and county elections. This was within their power.

Now I admit that your question is very valid, but the intent of the Committee, and let me make it clear here, was that the municipality could set their residence requirements as they wished.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Storm, do you have a further question?

DELEGATE STORM: Yes. I would like to preface it by a remark. I just thought that we were aiming at the same thing. I am just asking then if anyone else can give a more valid answer to our question. I think you and I want to get to the same place but I am afraid that we have not, and I am wondering if you agree with me, that we do have a little difficulty here since some people might say that domicile is a part of residence as required in section 1.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Koss.

DELEGATE KOSS: Mr. Chairman, I would like to first of all make one additional statement, that the provisions of section 2 would limit a municipality. They could not impose more than a one year's residence.

Secondly, in other sections, I think in section 6, that the definition of residence for the purposes of municipalities is determined by the municipality.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Gullett, do you desire to submit your amendment B as a substitute for Amendment No. 7?

DELEGATE GULLETT: Yes, I do. Am I in order to speak on that, sir?

THE CHAIRMAN: Just a minute. The amendment has been distributed, it will be numbered 7-A to Amendment 7.

The Clerk will read the amendment.

READING CLERK: Amendment No. 7-A to Committee Recommendation S&E-2, by Delegate Gullett:

On page 2 section 2, Eligible Voters in Municipal Elections strike out all of lines 4 through 9, inclusive, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"may be established by law by municipal corporations subject to such procedures and standards as the General Assembly may provide by public general laws. No municipal corporation may establish a voting age requirement of more than nineteen years nor a residency re-