

name of Heaven can we manage any resources when people can come along and subtly erode away the procedures that are needed to protect these resources?

THE PRESIDENT: Delegate Raley, your three minutes have expired.

DELEGATE RALEY: I wanted to make one more statement, I know that there is a need for variances in these natural resource laws. Section 3.23 makes it possible to have that variance by providing for or regulating the powers of departments, agencies and instrumentalities of the state government.

If the department makes a decision, local legislation can be passed that will take away that power, so that gives a valve outlet. If we take out this section on natural resources we could still have the power to make the changes and differences and variances in the county and the General Assembly would still have the power to check the agencies that made those changes.

THE PRESIDENT: Would anyone like to speak in opposition?

Delegate Macdonald.

DELEGATE MACDONALD: I would like to ask Delegate Moser a question.

THE PRESIDENT: Does any delegate desire to speak in opposition?

Delegate Weidemeyer.

DELEGATE WEIDEMEYER: Mr. President, I oppose this amendment. The way the Committee had it was proper and correct. We have got to realize that deer-hunting is just as dear to the legislature as it is to the hunter in Garrett County, or the hunter in Worcester County. However, there are differences in climate. For instance, snow could fall earlier, and weather could be colder in one area of the State, so that we do have to have a difference just in deer-hunting. For example, on our Bay area, there are certain areas of the Bay where the scientists determine that fish spawn. At certain seasons of the year it may be perfectly all right to get certain species of fish in one county where they are not spawning, and where in another county, probably the headwaters of the Bay, there should be a difference.

So while I think this amendment tries to uphold a theory, in practice it is impractical, and should be defeated.

THE PRESIDENT: Any other delegate who wishes to speak in favor of the amendment?

Delegate Boyce.

DELEGATE BOYCE: I move the previous question.

THE PRESIDENT: Is there a second?

*(The motion was duly seconded).*

THE PRESIDENT: For what purpose does Delegate Malkus rise?

DELEGATE MALKUS: This is a serious problem.

THE PRESIDENT: Delegate Malkus, will you take your microphone, please?

DELEGATE MALKUS: I am going to ask Mr. Boyce to withdraw his motion.

THE PRESIDENT: Is your microphone switch on?

DELEGATE MALKUS: Mr. President, before making this request, I would like to say that I have been in accord with most of the motions to move the previous question, but in each and every one of those cases the subject matter was thoroughly discussed. That is not the case before us now. There are several of us who would like to speak on the matter. It is very important to the area that we represent, and I would respectfully ask Mr. Boyce if he will withdraw his motion.

THE PRESIDENT: Delegate Boyce.

DELEGATE BOYCE: I would be delighted to oblige Senator Malkus, although I will say if it gets too long I will be on my feet again to close the colloquy, because we have discussed it several times.

THE PRESIDENT: The motion is withdrawn.

Delegate Winslow, do you desire to speak in favor?

DELEGATE WINSLOW: Yes.

Mr. President and members of the Convention, the amount of space covered by this term "natural environment and natural resources" concerns me a very great deal. I do not understand what the definition of natural resources is as lawyers might understand it, but it seems to me in this one term we have covered a multitude of items, and conceivably a multitude of sins, for natural resources will include all matters, including water, soil, game, timber, natural gas, fish, parks, open spaces.

Under the provisions that we have in this language, the legislature could legislate for rabbits in Harford County, for foxes in