

One concerns the proposition that Delegate Hanson put so plainly this morning; that is, that if you live on this side of the street when you go to vote, your vote is for a full delegate, and if you live on the other side of the street, your vote is for a half-delegate. The other thing that is bothering me is that after you get these people into the House, how would they be assigned to committees and how would they vote in the committees?

I will be glad to release my time to whoever would want to address himself to the problem, either Delegate Grant or Delegate Adkins, or Delegate Hostetter.

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

*(There was no response.)*

Does any other delegate desire to speak in favor?

Delegate Koss?

DELEGATE KOSS: I rise to ask a question. I do not want to take any time away from anyone.

THE CHAIRMAN: Let me find out if anybody desires to speak either in favor or in opposition.

Does anybody desire to answer Delegate Rybczynski's question?

The Chair recognizes Delegate Koss.

DELEGATE KOSS: I would like to ask a question of Chairman Gallagher, who has so clearly explained what the effect of fractional voting would be in terms of the size of a House of Delegates, that is, in terms of adding three to the House of Delegates and the necessity of adding another member to the Senate.

I wonder if he could answer my question in terms of projected population growth and the fact that the experience of the small counties in the past has been that they grow as a slower rate than the large counties. Am I correct in assuming that in the future, the number that these fractional votes might add up to in terms of their percentage of the total, would probably be less than the six per cent, say, at some point three? Does this mean that you would have to increase the size of the House by six, and the size of the Senate by two, and is this not in fact then a removal of the limitation on the size of the General Assembly?

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Gallagher?

DELEGATE GALLAGHER: I think the

amendment is hinged on providing a certain number of votes, and that the control vote is the vote in the House of Delegates, so you must determine how many people it will take to provide you with 120 votes.

Now, that number may grow larger over the years, if some of the counties do not grow as fast as other areas, so that it could be that it would take 130 warm bodies to cast 120 votes.

I guess theoretically if the number of subdivisions in Maryland stays at 29, that it might be after a while that the number could theoretically go up to 12 or 15, I suppose.

Then, having determined what the number of the House of Delegates is to cast 120 votes, you apply your one-third figure to the Senate to produce that number of corresponding bodies to keep your ratio where it is supposed to be. To provide the same number of votes you need a certain number of bodies, so it works in a not very simple way, as far as I am able to see.

I do not want you to feel that in my answer I am in any way discouraging this approach.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is there any further debate?

Delegate Chabot?

DELEGATE CHABOT: Would Mr. Gallagher yield for another question on this same line?

THE CHAIRMAN: Does Delegate Gallagher yield to a question?

DELEGATE GALLAGHER: Yes, I will.

DELEGATE CHABOT: I noticed that in describing the fractions of the vote that each of the counties would have, you indicated that each county would have a whole number of tenths of votes. Is there anything in the language before us that would authorize stopping the fractional computation at one decimal place?

DELEGATE GALLAGHER: No.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Gallagher.

DELEGATE GALLAGHER: No. As a matter of fact, Wicomico under the projection has actually one full delegate in 1970, and an additional eight-tenths delegate, so you would have a first class, Class A, delegate and a Class B delegate from Wicomico. That is the reason.

Wicomico is the reason I think that the original language on line 28 had the sen-