By the Committee on Ethics and Elections; and Senator Hutson

582-01940-17 2017352c1

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to legislative redistricting and congressional reapportionment; creating s. 97.029, F.S.; providing that candidate qualifying, nomination, and election for certain offices must proceed using current district boundaries if revisions to districts subject to a court challenge are not made as of a certain date; specifying public oversight procedures that a court is encouraged to follow when drafting a remedial redistricting plan; providing for construction; providing an effective date.

WHEREAS, uncertainty regarding the boundaries of state legislative and congressional districts can create confusion among candidates and voters, with candidates uncertain as to which districts they should run in and how they should allocate finite campaign resources, and voters uncertain as to which district they reside in or the polling place to which they are assigned, and

WHEREAS, with each redistricting of state legislative districts and each reapportionment of congressional districts, supervisors of elections are tasked with the timely and intricate process of redrawing precinct lines and reassigning voters to new polling places, and

WHEREAS, finalizing the boundaries of state legislative and congressional districts shortly before an election hampers the ability of supervisors of elections and other election officials to effectively administer an election, and

WHEREAS, in recent rulings relating to challenges to

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district boundaries, courts have recognized the legal and logistical difficulties associated with implementing revised district boundaries within an abbreviated timeframe, as well as the financial cost of holding a special election to implement new districts, NOW, THEREFORE,

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Section 97.029, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

 $\underline{97.029}$ Challenges to state legislative or congressional districts.—

- (1) If a challenge to the validity of boundaries of senatorial, representative, or congressional districts of the state is still pending in court when the qualifying period for persons seeking nomination or election to state or multicounty district office, other than the office of state attorney or the public defender, begins pursuant to s. 99.061(1), candidate qualifying, nomination, and election for the offices in the plan subject to the challenge must proceed using the districts that are in place on the 71st day before the primary election. If a court orders revisions to senatorial, representative, or congressional districts on or after the 71st day before the primary election, the revised districts shall govern beginning with the subsequent primary and general elections in the next even-numbered year.
- (2) If a court orders revisions to congressional districts after the qualifying period for persons seeking nomination or election to federal office has concluded at noon of the 116th

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day before the primary election, candidates for the United

States House of Representatives must requalify in accordance

with the revised congressional districts during the qualifying

period from noon on the 71st day before the primary election to

noon on the 67th day before the primary election.

- (3) In the event that a court drafts a remedial redistricting plan as a result of a successful challenge to the validity of boundaries of senatorial, representative, or congressional districts, the court is encouraged to use the following procedures in drafting the remedial plan in order to maintain public oversight:
- (a) Conduct public hearings on proposed configurations of district boundaries in the remedial plan.
- (b) Record and maintain minutes of meetings on the remedial plan which are closed to the public.
- (c) Provide a mechanism for the public to submit and comment on alternative maps.
- (d) Offer an opportunity for the public to review and comment on any proposed map before the remedial plan is finalized.
- (e) Maintain all e-mails and documents related to the drafting of the remedial plan.
- (4) This section does not supersede or impair the procedures governing the judicial review of apportionment as set forth in s. 16, Art. III of the State Constitution.
 - Section 2. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.