35-1036-02

Senate Joint Resolution No. _____

A joint resolution proposing the repeal of Section 16, Article III of the State Constitution, relating to legislative apportionment, and the addition of Section 10, Article II of the State Constitution, relating to requiring the establishment of a commission to reapportion the state legislative districts and redistrict congressional districts, prescribing guidelines for such reapportionment and redistricting, and providing for judicial review thereof.

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

That the repeal of Section 16 of Article III of the State Constitution and the addition of the following Section 10 of Article II of the State Constitution are agreed to and shall be submitted to the electors of this state for approval or rejection at the next general election or at an earlier special election specifically authorized by law for that purpose:

ARTICLE II GENERAL PROVISIONS SECTION 10. Legislative apportionment and

congressional redistricting .--

(a) REAPPORTIONMENT MANDATE. By the end of each year that ends in the numeral one, the state shall be divided by the commission herein created into: as many congressional districts as there are United States Representatives apportioned to the state; not fewer than thirty nor more than

1 forty-eight consecutively numbered senate districts; and not

fewer than eighty nor more than one hundred and twenty consecutively numbered representative districts. All legislative districts shall be single-member districts.

(b) REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION.

- any other time of court-ordered reapportionment, a commission shall be established to prepare a redistricting plan for congressional districts and a reapportionment plan for legislative districts. The commission shall consist of seven electors, none of whom may be an elected public official, party officer, registered lobbyist, or legislative employee as such terms may be defined by law. Any other person may serve on the commission. By July 1 of the same year, the chief justice of the supreme court of this state, after consultation with the other justices, shall appoint six people to serve on the commission, and shall endeavor to establish membership on the commission to reflect the state's ethnic, racial, and gender diversity as reflected by the most recent federal decennial census.
- been made, the six commissioners shall select, by a vote of at least four commissioners, a seventh commissioner, who shall serve as chairperson. Failure to select the seventh commissioner within the time prescribed shall constitute an impasse that shall automatically discharge the commission. A new commission shall then be appointed in the same manner as the original commission. Within twenty days after the new appointments have been made, the six commissioners shall select, by a vote of at least four commissioners, a seventh commissioner, who shall serve as chairperson.

- (3) As a condition of appointment, each commissioner shall take an oath to not seek public office in any of the newly redistricted legislative or congressional districts for a period of two years after the effective date thereof.
- (4) The chief justice shall appoint an individual to fill any vacancy on the commission except that of the chairperson, who shall be selected in the manner set forth in paragraph (2).
- (5) The legislature shall appropriate funds to enable the commission to carry out its duties. The commission shall hold public hearings as it deems necessary to carry out its responsibilities under this section.
 - (c) REAPPORTIONMENT STANDARDS.
- districts for each respective house shall be as nearly equal in population as is practicable, based on the population reported in the federal decennial census taken in each year ending in zero. A congressional district may not have a population that varies by more than one percent from the average population of all congressional districts in the state. A legislative district may not have a population that varies by more than five percent from the average population of all districts of the respective house. The average of the absolute values of the population deviations of all districts of the respective house may not vary by more than two percent from the average population variance must be justifiable as necessary for compliance with the other standards in this section.
- (2) Districts should be composed of the most convenient contiguous territory possible and, consistent with paragraph (1), should be drawn whenever possible to coincide

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with the boundaries of cities and counties as such terms may be defined by general law.

- (3) Districts should be compact in form. The aggregate width and length of all district boundaries should be as short as practicable consistent with the standards in paragraphs (1) and (2).
- (4) A district may not be drawn for the purpose of favoring any political party, incumbent legislator, or other person. In preparing a plan, the commission may not take into account the addresses of incumbent legislators.
- (5) A district may not be drawn to dilute the voting strength of any racial or language minority group.
- (d) JUDICIAL REVIEW. Within five days after completion of a plan of apportionment or redistricting, the commission shall file such plan with the custodian of state records. Within fifteen days after the filing of an apportionment or redistricting plan by the commission, the attorney general shall petition the supreme court of the state for a declaratory judgment determining the validity of the plan, including its compliance with all criteria herein specified, applicable federal law, and the constitution of the United States. The supreme court, in accordance with its rules, shall permit adversary interests to present their views and, within sixty days after the filing of the petition, shall enter its judgment. If the supreme court determines that the apportionment or redistricting plan is invalid in whole or in part, the commission shall forthwith reconvene and shall, within 30 days, adopt a revised plan that conforms to the judgment of the supreme court. The revised plan is subject to judicial review by the supreme court in the same manner as the 31 original plan.

1 (e) JUDICIAL REAPPORTIONMENT. If the commission fails to adopt a plan or a revised plan by the end of each year that 2 3 ends in the numeral one, the commission shall, within five 4 days, notify the custodian of state records in writing of its 5 inability to adopt a plan. Within five days after the filing 6 of such notice, the attorney general shall petition the 7 supreme court to prepare a plan of apportionment or 8 redistricting. The court shall, not later than sixty days 9 after receiving the petition of the attorney general, file 10 with the custodian of state records an order making such 11 apportionment or redistricting. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the following statement be 12 13 placed on the ballot: CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS 14 15 ARTICLE II, SECTION 10; ARTICLE III, SECTION 16 LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT AND CONGRESSIONAL 16 17 REDISTRICTING. -- Proposing amendments to the State Constitution replacing existing provisions providing for legislative 18 19 apportionment with new provisions that establish 20 reapportionment standards and provide for the creation of a 21 seven-member commission to prepare an apportionment plan for the state legislature and a redistricting plan for the 22 23 congressional districts of the state. 24 25 26 27 28 29 30