# SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION F 

January 29, 2009, Introduced by Senators ANDERSON, GLEASON, SWITALSKI, BRATER, CLARKCOLEMAN and HUNTER and referred to the Committee on Government Operations and Reform.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the state constitution of 1963, by amending sections 2, 3, and 6 of article IV, to modify congressional and legislative apportionment and districting.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the state of Michigan, That the following amendment to the state constitution of 1963, to modify congressional and legislative apportionment and districting, is proposed, agreed to, and submitted to the people of the state:

ARTICLE IV
Sec. 2. The senate shall consist of 38 members to be elected
from single member districts at the same election as the governor for four-year terms concurrent with the term of office of the governor.

In districting the state for the purpose of electing senators after the official publication of the total population count of each fedexal decennial census, each county shall be assigned apportionment factors equal to the sum of its percentage of the state's population as shown by the last regular federal decennial eensus computed to the nearest one-one hundredth of one percent multiplied by four and its percentage of the state's land area computed to the nearest one-one hundredth of one percent. In arranging the state into senatorial districts, the apportionment commission shall be governed by the following rules: (1) Counties with 13 or more apportionment factoxs shall be entitled as a class to senators in the proportion that the total apportionment factors of such counties bear to the total apportionment factors of the state computed to the nearest whole number. After each such county has been allocated one senator, the remaining senators to which this class of counties is entitled shall be distributed among such counties by the method of equal proportions applied to the apportionment factors. (2) Counties having less than 13 apportionment factors shall be entitled as a class to senators in the proportion that the total apportionment factors of such counties bear to the total apportionment factors of the state computed to the nearest whole number. Such counties shall thereafter be arranged into senatorial districts that are compact, convenient, and contiguous by land, as
rectangular in shape as possible, and having as nearly as possible 13 apportionment factors, but in no event less than 10 or more than 16. Insofar as possible, existing senatorial districts at the time ef reapportionment shall not be altered unless there is a failure to comply with the above standards. (3) Counties entitled to two or more senators shall be divided into single member districts. The population of wuch districts shall be as nearly equal as possible but shall not be less than 75 percent nor more than 125 percent of a number determined by dividing the population of the county by the number of senators to which it is entitled. Each such district shall follow incorporated eity or township boundary lines to the extent possible and shall be compact, contiguous, and as nearly uniform in shape as possible.

Sec. 3. The house of representatives shall consist of 110 members elected for two-year terms from single member districts apportioned on a basis of population as provided in this article. The districts shall consist of compact and convenient territory contiguous by land.
Fach county which has a population of not less than seven-
tenths of one percent of the population of the state shall
constitute a separate representative area. Fach county having less
than seven tenths of one percent of the population of the state
shall be combined with another county or counties to form a
representative area of not less than seven tenths of one pexcent of
the population of the state. Any county which is isolated under the
initial allocation as provided in this section shall be joined with
that contiguous representative area having the smallest percentage

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of the state's population. Fach such representative area shall be
entitled initially to one representative.
Mfter the assignment of one representative to each of the
representative areas, the remaining house seats shall be
apportioned among the representative areas on the basis of
population by the method of equal proportions.
_ Any county comprising a representative area entitled to two or
more representatives shall be divided into single membex
representative districts as follows:
(1) The population of such districts shall be as nearly equal
as possible but shall not be less than 75 percent nor more than }12
percent of a number determined by dividing the population of the
representative area by the number of representatives to which it is
entitled.
(2) Such single member districts shall follow city and
township boundaries where applicable and shall be composed of
eompact and contiguous territory as nearly square in shape as
possible.
Mny representative area consisting of more than one county,
entitled to more than one representative, shall be divided into
single member districts as equal as possible in population,
adhering to county lines.
Sec. 6. A-THE INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING commission on legislative AND CONGRESSIONAL apportionment is hereby established consisting of eight electors-NINE MEMBERS, AS FOLLOWS: four of whom MEMBERS shall be selected by the state organizations of each of the two political parties whose candidates for governor received the
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No officers or employecs of the federal, state ox local governments INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE BEEN APPOINTED TO OR ELECTED TO,

OR A CANDIDATE FOR ANY PUBLIC OFFICE, excepting notaries public and members of the armed forces reserve, shall be-THE OFFICE OF NOTARY PUBLIC, HAVE SERVED AS AN OFFICER OF A POLITICAL PARTY, OR HAVE RECEIVED COMPENSATION AS A REGISTERED LOBBYIST IN THE IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING THREE-YEAR PERIOD ARE NOT eligible for membership on the commission. Members of the commission shall not be eligible for election to the legislature-OR APPOINTMENT TO PUBLIC OFFICE OR TO RECEIVE COMPENSATION AS A REGISTERED LOBBYIST until tw-THREE years after the apportionment in which they participated becomes effective.

The commission shall be appointed immediately after the adoption of this constitution-NOT LATER THAN FEBRUARY 1, IN THE YEAR IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING THE FEDERAL DECENNIAL CENSUS and whenever apportionment or districting of the legislature is required by the provisions of this constitution. Members of the commission shall hold office until each apportionment or districting plan becomes effective. Vacancies shall be filled in the same manner as for original appointment.

The secretary of state shall be secretary of the commission without vote, and in that capacity shall furnish, under the direction of the commission, all necessary technical services. The commission shall elect its own chairman, CHAIRPERSON AND VICECHAIRPERSON, WHO SHALL NOT BE MEMBERS OF THE SAME POLITICAL PARTY, AND shall make its own rules of procedure. , and shall receive compensation provided by law. MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION SHALL SERVE WITHOUT COMPENSATION. HOWEVER, MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION SHALL BE REIMBURSED FOR THEIR ACTUAL AND NECESSARY EXPENSES INCURRED IN THE

PERFORMANCE OF THEIR OFFICIAL DUTIES AS MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION. The legislature shall appropriate funds to enable the commission to carry out its activities.

Within 30 days after the adoption of this constitution, and after the official total population count of each federal decennial census of the state and its political subdivisions is available, the THE secretary of state shall issue a call convening the commission not less than 30 nor more than 45 days thereafter LATER THAN MARCH 1, IN THE YEAR IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING THE FEDERAL DECENNIAL CENSUS. The commission shall complete its work within 180 days after all necessary census information is available-NOT LATER THAN NOVEMBER 1, IN THE YEAR IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING THE FEDERAL DECENNIAL CENSUS. The commission shall proceed to district and apportion the senate and house of representatives AND CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION according to the provisions of this constitution. All final decisions shall require the concurrence of a TWO-THIRDS majority of the members of the commission. The commission shall hold public hearings as may be provided by law AND CONDUCT ALL ITS BUSINESS IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE OPEN MEETINGS ACT.

Fach final apportionment and districting plan shall be published as provided by law within 30 days from the date of its adoption and shall become law 60 days after publication. NOT LESS THAN 30 DAYS BEFORE THE ADOPTION OF AN APPORTIONMENT AND DISTRICTING PLAN, THE COMMISSION SHALL PUBLISH AND DISTRIBUTE A DRAFT APPOINTMENT AND REDISTRICTING PLAN OF CONGRESSIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS AND RECEIVE PUBLIC COMMENT. EACH HOUSE OF THE LEGISLATURE MAY MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE COMMISSION DURING THIS

30-DAY COMMENT PERIOD. The secretary of state shall keep a public record of all the proceedings of the commission and shall be responsible for the publication and distribution of each plan.

If a majority of the commission cannot agree on a plan, each member of the commission, individually or jointly with other members, may submit a proposed plan to the supreme court. The supreme court shall determine which plan complies most accurately with the constitutional requirements and shall direct that it be adopted by the commission and published as provided in this section.

Upon the application of any elector filed not later than 60 days after final publication of the plan, the supreme court, in the exercise of original jurisdiction, shall direct the secretary of state or the commission to perform their duties, may review any final plan adopted by the commission, and shall remand such plan to the commission for further action if it fails to comply with the requirements of this constitution.

IN ARRANGING THIS STATE INTO CONGRESSIONAL, HOUSE, AND SENATE DISTRICTS, THE INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION SHALL BE GOVERNED BY THE FOLLOWING RULES:
(1) DISTRICTS SHALL NOT BE DRAWN FOR THE PURPOSE OF FAVORING A POLITICAL PARTY, INCUMBENT LEGISLATOR OR MEMBER OF CONGRESS, OR OTHER PERSON OR FOR THE PURPOSE OF AUGMENTING OR DILUTING THE VOTING STRENGTH OF A COMMUNITY OF INTEREST.
(2) DISTRICTS SHALL BE OF EQUAL POPULATION TO THE EXTENT PRACTICABLE.
(3) DISTRICTS SHALL COMPLY WITH THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

AND FEDERAL LAW.
(4) DISTRICTS SHALL BE GEOGRAPHICALLY COMPACT AND CONTIGUOUS TO THE EXTENT PRACTICABLE.
(5) DISTRICT BOUNDARIES SHALL RESPECT COMMUNITIES OF INTEREST TO THE EXTENT PRACTICABLE.
(6) DISTRICTS SHALL USE VISIBLE GEOGRAPHIC FEATURES, CITY, TOWN, AND COUNTY BOUNDARIES, AND UNDIVIDED TRACTS TO THE EXTENT PRACTICABLE.
(7) EACH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT SHALL BE WHOLLY INCLUDED WITHIN A SINGLE SENATORIAL DISTRICT AND, SO FAR AS POSSIBLE, EACH REPRESENTATIVE AND EACH SENATORIAL DISTRICT SHALL BE INCLUDED WITHIN A SINGLE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. THE REQUIREMENTS THAT DISTRICTS BE COMPACT, BE CONTIGUOUS, RESPECT COMMUNITIES OF INTEREST, BE OF EQUAL POPULATION, AND USE VISIBLE GEOGRAPHIC FEATURES SHALL TAKE PRECEDENCE OVER THIS RULE.
(8) THE INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION SHALL NOT USE OR CONSIDER VOTING HISTORY DATA, PAST ELECTION RESULTS, OR INCUMBENT ADDRESSES DURING THE PREPARATION OR ADOPTION OF THE APPORTIONMENT AND DISTRICTING PLAN.

THE SUPREME COURT SHALL HAVE ORIGINAL AND EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION TO HEAR AND DECIDE ALL CASES INVOLVING CONGRESSIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE REDISTRICTING. IF THE COMMISSION DOES NOT ADOPT A REDISTRICTING PLAN BY THE ESTABLISHED DEADLINE, THE SUPREME COURT MAY BE PETITIONED, REQUESTING THAT THE COURT PREPARE A REDISTRICTING PLAN IN COMPLIANCE WITH THIS CONSTITUTION.

Resolved further, That the foregoing amendment shall be submitted to the people of the state at the next general election

1 in the manner provided by law.

