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## SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 79

Offered January 13, 2016

Prefiled January 12, 2016

*Proposing an amendment to Section 6 of Article II of the Constitution of Virginia, relating to apportionment; criteria for legislative and congressional districts; Virginia Redistricting Commission.*

Patron—Sturtevant

Referred to Committee on Privileges and Elections

RESOLVED by the Senate, the House of Delegates concurring, a majority of the members elected to each house agreeing, That the following amendment to the Constitution of Virginia be, and the same hereby is, proposed and referred to the General Assembly at its first regular session held after the next general election of members of the House of Delegates for its concurrence in conformity with the provisions of Section 1 of Article XII of the Constitution of Virginia, namely:

Amend Section 6 of Article II of the Constitution of Virginia as follows:

## ARTICLE II

## FRANCHISE AND OFFICERS

Section 6. Apportionment; *Virginia Redistricting Commission*.

(a) Members of the House of Representatives of the United States and members of the Senate and of the House of Delegates of the General Assembly shall be elected from electoral districts established by the ~~General Assembly~~ *Virginia Redistricting Commission*. ~~Every electoral district shall be composed of contiguous and compact territory and shall be so constituted as to give, as nearly as is practicable, representation in proportion to the population of the district.~~ The ~~General Assembly~~ *Virginia Redistricting Commission* shall reapportion the Commonwealth into electoral districts in accordance with this section in the year ~~2014~~ *2021* and every ten years thereafter.

Any such decennial reapportionment law shall take effect immediately and not be subject to the limitations contained in Article IV, Section 13, of this Constitution.

The districts delineated in the decennial reapportionment law shall be implemented for the November general election for the United States House of Representatives, Senate, or House of Delegates, respectively, that is held immediately prior to the expiration of the term being served in the year that the reapportionment law is required to be enacted. A member in office at the time that a decennial redistricting law is enacted shall complete his term of office and shall continue to represent the district from which he was elected for the duration of such term of office so long as he does not move his residence from the district from which he was elected. Any vacancy occurring during such term shall be filled from the same district that elected the member whose vacancy is being filled.

(b) *The Virginia Redistricting Commission shall consist of seven members. No member of the Commission or a member of his immediate family shall be a member or employee of the Congress of the United States or of the Virginia General Assembly, or be employed to lobby before any of these legislative bodies. The members of the Commission shall be appointed with due consideration to geographic diversity. Of the seven members, four shall be identified as members of political parties and three shall be independent public officials whose positions require the exercise of apolitical or nonpartisan judgment and discretion.*

(1) *The members of the Commission shall be composed as follows:*

(A) *The President pro tempore of the Senate, the leader in the Senate of the political party holding the most seats in the Senate other than the political party of the President pro tempore, the Speaker of the House of Delegates, and the leader in the House of Delegates of the political party holding the most seats in the House of Delegates other than the political party of the Speaker each shall appoint a member of his political party.*

(B) *The three independent public officials shall be the Auditor of Public Accounts, the State Inspector General, and the Executive Director of the Virginia State Bar.*

(2) *The members of the Commission shall take the oath of office administered by the Chief Justice of the Virginia Supreme Court or his or her designee. The Commission members shall elect their chairperson by simple majority vote. If the members are unable to achieve a majority vote, the chairperson shall be designated by the Chief Justice. All administrative and procedural decisions by the Commission shall be by a majority vote of four members. Final approval or adoption of redistricting plans shall be by a majority vote of five of the seven members of the Commission, including at least one vote from each of the political parties represented and from among the independent members.*

(3) *The term of office of each member of the Commission shall expire upon the appointment of the*

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59 first member of the succeeding Commission. Vacancies in the membership of the Commission occurring  
60 prior to the certification by the Commission of the districts for the House of Representatives, Senate,  
61 and House of Delegates or during any period in which the districts established by the Commission may  
62 be or are under challenge in court shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointments were  
63 made within five days of their occurrence.

64 (c) In the calendar year following each decennial census of the United States, the Virginia  
65 Redistricting Commission shall establish the districts for the House of Representatives of the United  
66 States and for the Senate and the House of Delegates of the General Assembly and shall apportion the  
67 members of the House of Representatives and the members of the Senate and the House of Delegates  
68 among the districts, respectively. Every electoral district shall be constituted so as to adhere to the  
69 following criteria, in the order of priority in which the criteria are hereby set forth:

70 (1) Existing political boundaries shall be respected to the maximum extent possible. Political  
71 boundaries shall include the boundaries of counties, cities, towns, county magisterial and election  
72 districts, municipal councilmanic districts, and voting precincts. If a departure from existing political  
73 boundaries is necessary in order to comply with other districting criteria, the district lines shall be  
74 drawn utilizing clearly observable physical boundaries such as highways, roads, railroad lines, rivers,  
75 streams, and other natural or man-made features observable on official maps.

76 (2) Legislative and congressional districts shall be established on the basis of population. Senate and  
77 House of Delegates districts, respectively, shall each have a population that is as substantially equal to  
78 the population of every other such district as practicable. Congressional districts shall have populations  
79 that are as nearly equal as practicable. The Commission shall be guided by the most recent federal and  
80 state judicial decisions defining standards for equal population for the respective districts, including  
81 permissible deviations from ideal population if the deviation is necessary in order to achieve some other  
82 legitimate districting criterion.

83 (3) Districts shall be drawn in accordance with the requirements of federal and state laws, and  
84 judicial decisions interpreting such laws, that address racial and ethnic fairness, including the Equal  
85 Protection Clause of the United States Constitution and the provisions of the federal Voting Rights Act  
86 of 1965, as amended.

87 (4) Each legislative and congressional district shall be composed of contiguous territory. A district  
88 shall be deemed contiguous if it is possible to travel from one point in the district to any other point in  
89 the district without crossing the boundary of the district. Territory that touches the rest of a district only  
90 by a point shall not be deemed contiguous territory. Districts divided by water shall be deemed  
91 contiguous if a common means of transport, such as a bridge or ferry, connects the two parts of the  
92 district or, if the water were to be removed, the land on one side of the water would be contiguous with  
93 the land on the opposite side of the water. Connections by water running downstream or upriver are not  
94 permissible.

95 (5) Each legislative and congressional district shall be composed of compact territory. Districts shall  
96 not be oddly shaped or have irregular or contorted boundaries, unless justified because the district  
97 adheres to political subdivision lines. Fingers or tendrils extending from a district core shall be avoided,  
98 as shall thin and elongated districts and districts with multiple core populations connected by thin strips  
99 of land or water. The Commission shall employ one or more standard numerical measures of individual  
100 and average district compactness to provide an objective assessment of a districting plan's compactness,  
101 both statewide and district-by-district.

102 (d) No district shall be drawn for the purpose of favoring or disfavoring any political party,  
103 incumbent legislator or member of Congress, or any potential candidate. Political data, including  
104 addresses of incumbent legislators or members of Congress, political affiliations of voters, or previous  
105 election results, shall not be used in the drawing of any legislative or congressional district, except as  
106 may be necessary to ensure that racial or ethnic minorities are able to elect a preferred candidate of  
107 choice in a district drawn pursuant to subdivision (c)(3).

108 (e) The Commission, by a majority vote of five of its seven members as prescribed in subsection  
109 (b)(2), shall certify the establishment of House of Delegates districts and Senate districts to the  
110 Secretary of the Commonwealth within thirty days of receipt by the Governor of the official decennial  
111 census redistricting numbers for Virginia or by the first day of June of the year following the year in  
112 which the census is taken, whichever is earlier. The Commission, by the same majority vote, shall certify  
113 the establishment of House of Representatives districts to the Secretary of the Commonwealth within  
114 sixty days of receipt by the Governor of the official decennial census redistricting numbers for Virginia  
115 or by the first day of July following the year in which the census is taken, whichever is earlier. The  
116 Commission may solicit, receive, and consider redistricting plans from the general public in establishing  
117 electoral districts.

118 If the Commission is unable to certify the establishment of districts within the prescribed time by a  
119 majority vote as prescribed in subsection (b)(2), the three independent members of the Commission shall  
120 vote on the redistricting plans. The plan receiving the greatest number of votes among the three

121 independent members shall be the plan adopted and the districts shall be so certified.

122 (f) The Commission shall hold at least three public hearings in different parts of the Commonwealth  
123 to receive and consider comments from the public on the various plans subject to consideration. The  
124 Commission shall conduct its meetings and certify the adoption of plans in an open public meeting or  
125 meetings located in the City of Richmond, allowing for comment and input from the public in its  
126 consideration of proposed redistricting plans. The Commission shall give notice of its public hearings  
127 and meetings at least forty-eight hours in advance in either print or electronic media, or both.

128 (g) The General Assembly shall provide all such funds as may be necessary for the efficient and  
129 independent operation of the Commission, including sums sufficient to hire legal counsel, demographic  
130 experts, and such other staff as may be necessary to provide for the day-to-day operations of the  
131 Commission.

132 (h) Notwithstanding any provision of this Constitution to the contrary and except as otherwise  
133 required by the Constitution or laws of the United States, no court of the Commonwealth other than the  
134 Supreme Court of Virginia shall have jurisdiction over any judicial proceeding challenging the  
135 appointment of the members to the Commission or an action of the Commission, including the  
136 establishment of districts. The Supreme Court of Virginia shall have original jurisdiction in mandamus  
137 or prohibition to address any of the aforementioned issues, or any act, or failure to act in a timely  
138 manner, as may be alleged against the Commission. In any such cases, the Supreme Court shall give  
139 priority on the docket, and may expedite any such claim, including by deciding the matter on the papers  
140 without argument as may be deemed appropriate by the Court.

141 (i) If a plan certified by the Commission is declared unlawful, the Commission shall reconvene and  
142 adopt another district plan within such shorter period of time as prescribed by the Court or as  
143 otherwise may be necessary to ensure that the new plan is effective for the next succeeding primary and  
144 general election for all members of the House of Representatives, Senate, and House of Delegates.