

## Senate Resolution 20

By: Senators Parent of the 42nd, Butler of the 55th, Jones II of the 22nd, Orrock of the 36th, Jackson of the 2nd and others

## A RESOLUTION

1 Proposing an amendment to the Constitution so as to provide that legislative and  
2 congressional reapportionment be done by an independent nonpartisan commission instead  
3 of the General Assembly; to provide for definitions; to provide for the establishment of such  
4 commission; to provide for the qualifications and appointment of members of such  
5 commission; to provide for the filling of vacancies on the commission; to provide for powers,  
6 duties, responsibilities, and resources for such commission; to provide for guidelines for  
7 reapportionment; to provide for related matters; to provide for submission of this amendment  
8 for ratification or rejection; and for other purposes.

9 BE IT RESOLVED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF GEORGIA:

10 **SECTION 1.**

11 Article II of the Constitution is amended by adding a new Section IV to read as follows:

12 **"SECTION IV.**

13 **LEGISLATIVE AND CONGRESSIONAL REAPPORTIONMENT**

14 Paragraph I. *Citizens' Redistricting Commission.* (a) In each year following a year in  
15 which a United States decennial census is conducted or when congressional or legislative

16 redistricting is required by court order, the state's congressional districts and Senate and  
17 House of Representative districts shall be reapportioned in accordance with this  
18 Constitution and the United States Constitution. The state shall be reapportioned into a  
19 number of congressional districts equal to the number of congressional districts allocated  
20 to the state under the United States Constitution and federal law. The state shall also be  
21 reapportioned into not less than 30 nor more than 56 consecutively numbered senatorial  
22 districts and into not less than 120 nor more than 180 consecutively numbered  
23 representative districts. The term 'reapportionment,' as used in this section, means any  
24 redistricting process by which congressional and legislative district boundaries are  
25 established and the term 'reapportionment plan,' as used in this section, means any plan that  
26 implements any redistricting process.

27 (b) In establishing district boundaries, the following exclusive standards shall govern:

28 (1) Districts shall comply with the United States Constitution, the federal Voting  
29 Rights Act of 1965, as amended, and other applicable laws of the United States;

30 (2) Districts shall not be drawn with the intent or result of denying or abridging the  
31 right of any citizen of the United States to vote on account of race, color, or  
32 language-minority status. A district does not satisfy this standard if, based on the totality  
33 of circumstances, the political processes leading to nomination or election in the state or  
34 political subdivision are not equally open to participation by members of a class of  
35 citizens protected by this Paragraph, in that its members have less opportunity than other  
36 members of the electorate to participate in the political process and to elect  
37 representatives of their choice, whether as a single group or acting in concert with others.  
38 Any voter who is a member of such a class and who resides in a political subdivision  
39 where a violation of this subparagraph is alleged may file an action in the superior court  
40 of the county in which the political subdivision is located;

41 (3) Districts shall be geographically contiguous;

42 (4) Plans, if for congressional redistricting, shall provide for zero deviation of total  
43 population per district and, if for redistricting of the House of Representatives or the  
44 Senate, shall provide for as close as practicable to zero deviation of total population  
45 among the districts, consistent with the standards set forth in this Paragraph;

46 (5) District boundaries shall conform to existing county geographical boundaries to the  
47 extent practicable and to the extent there is no conflict with the standards set forth in this  
48 Paragraph;

49 (6) Districts shall not breach precinct boundaries, and any agency or body authorized  
50 to create new precinct boundaries shall not breach district boundaries;

51 (7) Except as otherwise required by this Paragraph:

52 (A) No reapportionment plan or district shall be drawn with the intent to favor or  
53 disfavor a political party, incumbent, or other person or group; and

54 (B) No reapportionment plan or district shall be drawn on the basis of maps existing  
55 prior to the enactment of this provision; and

56 (8) No use shall be made of any of the following data: residential addresses of  
57 incumbent legislators, perceived or actual political affiliations of registered voters, past  
58 election results, voting history data, or any demographic information other than  
59 population head counts.

60 (c)(1) In each year following a year in which a United States decennial census is  
61 conducted or when congressional or legislative redistricting is required by court order,  
62 a Citizens' Redistricting Commission shall be established as provided in this Paragraph.  
63 The Citizens' Redistricting Commission shall be the reapportionment body responsible  
64 for congressional and legislative redistricting.

65 (2) The commission shall be composed of 14 members appointed as provided in this  
66 Paragraph.

67 (3) The commission shall include five members who are identified with the political  
68 party whose candidate for Governor in the last general election to fill the office of

69 Governor received the highest number of votes, five members who are identified with the  
70 political party whose candidate for Governor in the last general election to fill the office  
71 of Governor received the next highest number of votes, and four members who are not  
72 identified with any political party. Identification with a political party shall mean that a  
73 person voted in the general primary of such political party in each of the three  
74 immediately preceding general primaries and publicly swears or affirms that he or she  
75 supports the political party and personally identifies as a member of the political party.  
76 Not being identified with a political party shall mean that the person did not vote  
77 exclusively in the general primary of one political party in the three immediately  
78 preceding general primaries and publicly swears or affirms that he or she does not  
79 personally identify as a member of any political party.

80 (4) Each commission member shall be a registered voter who, at the time of his or her  
81 selection to serve on the commission, has been continuously registered to vote in Georgia  
82 for the immediately preceding five-year period or longer and has voted in each of the  
83 three immediately preceding state-wide general elections.

84 (5) No person shall be eligible to serve on the commission who has, within the  
85 immediately preceding ten-year period prior to his or her selection to serve on the  
86 commission, or whose immediate family member has, within the immediately preceding  
87 ten-year period prior to such person's selection to serve on the commission:

88 (A) Been appointed or elected to or been a candidate for federal, state, or local office;

89 (B) Served as an officer, employee, or paid consultant of a political party or body or  
90 of the campaign or campaign committee of a candidate for elective federal, state, or  
91 local office;

92 (C) Served as an elected or appointed officer of a political party or body on a state  
93 or county executive committee;

94 (D) Served as an appointee of the Governor;

95 (E) Served as a registered federal, state, or local lobbyist;

96 (F) Served as a paid congressional or legislative staff member; or  
97 (G) Contributed \$2,000.00 or more to any federal, state, or local candidate for  
98 elective public office in any year; such amount shall be adjusted every ten years by the  
99 Secretary of State by calculating the cumulative percentage increase in the consumer  
100 price index for Georgia or its successor index over the preceding ten-year period.  
101 Immediate family members include spouses, parents, siblings, and children.

102 (6) Not later than January 1, 2030, and in each year ending in the number zero  
103 thereafter, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall initiate an application process for  
104 service on the commission which shall be open to all registered electors in Georgia in a  
105 manner that promotes a diverse and qualified applicant pool reflecting the diverse  
106 demographics and geography of the state. Such applications shall be received through  
107 June 30 of such year and in each year ending in the number zero thereafter. Not later  
108 than July 1 of such year and in each year ending in the number zero thereafter, the Chief  
109 Justice shall establish a review panel consisting of three retired appellate or superior court  
110 judges to screen applicants for the commission. Not later than August 1 of such year and  
111 in each year ending in the number zero thereafter, the Chief Justice shall publicize the  
112 names of the applicants and deliver copies of their applications to the review panel.

113 (7) The review panel shall review and verify the qualifications of the applicants and  
114 shall select 20 of the most qualified applicants who are identified with the political party  
115 whose candidate for Governor in the last general election to fill the office of Governor  
116 received the highest number of votes, 20 of the most qualified applicants who are  
117 identified with the political party whose candidate for Governor in the last general  
118 election to fill the office of Governor received the next highest number of votes, and 20  
119 of the most qualified applicants who are not identified with any political party. These  
120 subpools shall be created on the basis of relevant analytical skills, ability to be impartial,  
121 and appreciation of the diverse demographics and geography of the state. The members  
122 of the review panel shall not communicate with any member of the Georgia congressional

123 delegation, any member of the General Assembly, or any representative of any such  
124 member prior to the selection of the three subpools of applicants.

125 (8) Not later than October 1, 2030, and in each year ending in the number zero  
126 thereafter, the review panel shall submit the three subpools of applicants to the Secretary  
127 of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives. Not later than  
128 November 15, 2030, and in each year ending in the number zero thereafter, the President  
129 Pro Tempore of the Senate, the minority leader of the Senate, the Speaker of the House  
130 of Representatives, and the minority leader of the House of Representatives may each  
131 strike up to two of the applicants from each subpool for a total of up to eight strikes from  
132 each subpool. After removing the names of those persons stricken from the subpools, the  
133 Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall deliver the  
134 pool of remaining names to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

135 (9) Not later than November 20, 2030, and in each year ending in the number zero  
136 thereafter, the Chief Justice shall randomly draw eight names from the applicants  
137 remaining. Three of the randomly drawn names shall be drawn from the subpool of  
138 applicants who identify with the political party whose candidate for Governor in the last  
139 general election to fill the office of Governor received the highest number of votes, three  
140 of the randomly drawn names shall be drawn from the subpool of applicants who identify  
141 with the political party whose candidate for Governor in the last general election to fill  
142 the office of Governor received the next highest number of votes, and two of the  
143 randomly drawn names shall be drawn from the subpool of applicants who do not identify  
144 with any political party. These persons shall serve on the commission.

145 (10) Not later than December 31, 2030, and in each year ending in the number zero  
146 thereafter, the initial eight members of the commission selected as provided in  
147 subparagraph (c)(9) of this Paragraph shall review the names remaining in the pool of  
148 applicants following their selection and shall appoint an additional six persons from such  
149 remaining applicants. Two names shall be selected from the subpool of applicants who

150 identify with the political party whose candidate for Governor in the last general election  
151 to fill the office of Governor received the highest number of votes, two names shall be  
152 selected from the subpool of applicants who identify with the political party whose  
153 candidate for Governor in the last general election to fill the office of Governor received  
154 the next highest number of votes, and two names shall be selected from the subpool of  
155 applicants who do not identify with any political party. The six appointees must receive  
156 the affirmative vote of at least five of the initial eight members of the commission, which  
157 shall include at least two votes by members of the commission who identify with one of  
158 the political parties and one vote by a member of the commission who does not identify  
159 with any political party. Such additional sixth member of the commission shall be chosen  
160 to represent the state's diversity to include, but not be limited to, racial, ethnic,  
161 geographic, and gender diversity, provided that no formula or specific ratio shall be used  
162 for such purpose. Such members of the commission shall also be chosen for their  
163 analytical skills and ability to be impartial.

164 (11) In the event of substantial neglect of duty, gross misconduct in office, or inability  
165 to discharge the duties of the office, a member of the commission may be removed by the  
166 review panel established by the Chief Justice pursuant to subparagraph (c)(6) of this  
167 Paragraph after having been served with written notice and provided with an opportunity  
168 for responding.

169 (12) Vacancies on the commission shall be filled within 30 days following the  
170 occurrence of such vacancy by the remaining members of the commission by selecting  
171 a person from the same subpool of applicants from which the vacating member was  
172 selected as such subpool existed on November 20 of the year in which that pool was  
173 established. In the event that none of the remaining applicants are available for service,  
174 the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall create a new subpool following the general  
175 methodology of subparagraph (c) of this Paragraph.

176 (13) The members of the commission shall select from among their number a  
177 chairperson to preside over meetings of the commission and a vice chairperson to act in  
178 the absence of the chairperson. The chairperson and vice chairperson shall not be from  
179 the same subpool. The commission may also select a secretary to keep the records of the  
180 commission and minutes of its meetings. Such person need not be a member of the  
181 commission.

182 (14) Members of the commission shall be reimbursed for expenses incurred in the  
183 performance of their duties on the commission in the same manner as members of the  
184 General Assembly. The General Assembly is authorized to provide for the payment of  
185 reasonable compensation to the members of the commission. The General Assembly  
186 shall provide adequate funding to the commission, including the employment of a  
187 competent staff, in order for the commission to carry out its duties. The General  
188 Assembly shall provide adequate funding for the representation of the commission in any  
189 litigation, and the Department of Law shall have the responsibility for such  
190 representation. The commission shall have legal standing to seek judicial relief from the  
191 Supreme Court should the General Assembly fail to satisfy the requirements of this  
192 Paragraph. The Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction to hear such actions and  
193 may appoint a special master to take testimony and evidence and determine factual issues  
194 necessary to resolve such actions.

195 (d)(1) Before January 1 of a reapportionment year, a publicly accessible internet based  
196 redistricting portal shall be established to assist the public in drawing maps and providing  
197 input on the reapportionment process and allow members of the public to upload their  
198 own maps. Such portal shall allow any member of the public to submit written comments  
199 on any proposed plans.

200 (2) Not later than April 15 of a reapportionment year, one or more initial proposed  
201 plans that satisfy the standards set forth in subparagraph (d)(1) of this Paragraph shall be  
202 created and published on the internet based redistricting portal. The plan or plans shall

203 be presented visually, in sufficient detail such that the public may visually inspect all  
204 district boundaries down to the residence level, and the plan or plans shall also include  
205 all data necessary for a third party to electronically recreate an accurate visual  
206 representation of such proposed plan or plans. The plan or plans shall be presented in a  
207 manner that will allow any member of the public to immediately inspect visually the  
208 proposed district in which they live as well as all neighboring districts. Not later than  
209 April 15 of a reapportionment year, a visual representation of the plan shall also be  
210 published for once a week for two consecutive weeks in the legal organ for each county.

211 (3) Any initial proposed plan or plans published on the internet based redistricting  
212 portal shall also include a detailed explanation of the procedure or process used to create  
213 such plan or plans, including, but not limited to, all inputs, variables, factors, or other  
214 bases used to create such plan or plans, draft maps, formulae or algorithms, and any  
215 hardware or software relied upon to create such plan or plans. This provision shall be  
216 construed to defeat any legal claim or defense that is brought or raised by any party to  
217 prevent the disclosure of such procedure or process, including, but not limited to, a claim  
218 or defense that such disclosure would constitute an unlawful disclosure of a trade secret  
219 or other confidential or proprietary information.

220 (4) There shall be at least one public hearing in the highest-population municipality of  
221 each congressional district in this state, to be held no earlier than May 1 and no later than  
222 May 31 of a reapportionment year. At least two members of the commission shall be  
223 present at each public hearing, and one member of the commission shall preside and  
224 conduct the hearing. Visual representations of the proposed plan or plans shall be  
225 prominently presented at the hearing. The hearings shall be recorded and made available  
226 live and archived for public viewing on the internet. During each public hearing, the  
227 representatives shall present the initial proposed plan or plans, explain the procedure or  
228 process used to create such plan or plans, have available any plans submitted by the  
229 public and the commission's evaluation of such plan or plans, and hear public comments

230 and suggestions. Public notice of such meetings shall be published via the internet based  
231 redistricting portal and for once a week for two consecutive weeks in the legal organ for  
232 each county, not later than 14 days before the date of the hearing.

233 (5) Not later than July 1 of a reapportionment year, all public comments submitted in  
234 writing or during a public hearing shall be processed and considered for purposes of  
235 revising any initial proposed plan or plans, and the basis for accepting or rejecting any  
236 such comments shall be published on the internet based redistricting portal;

237 (6) Not later than August 1 of a reapportionment year, the final reapportionment plan  
238 shall be publicly presented on the internet based redistricting portal and such plan shall  
239 be certified to the Secretary of State. Such plan shall comply with all presentation  
240 requirements set forth in subparagraph (d)(2) of this Paragraph.

241 (7) All meetings, discussions, and deliberations concerning reapportionment shall be  
242 conducted in public, and public notice of such meetings, discussions, and deliberations  
243 shall be published on the internet based redistricting portal 14 days in advance. All  
244 communications, including electronic communications, shall be made available to the  
245 public for inspection and copying.

246 (8) All communications with any party not hired or contracted to perform, or not  
247 responsible for performing, the duties set forth in this Paragraph are strictly prohibited.  
248 Such prohibition shall not apply to any public communications explicitly authorized by  
249 this Paragraph.

250 (9) Nothing in this provision shall be construed as limiting any obligations set forth in  
251 statute relating to disclosure of public records and open meetings which shall apply to this  
252 Paragraph or any other such applicable laws.

253 (10) A plaintiff interested in having the duties or prohibitions set forth in this  
254 Paragraph enforced may seek a writ of mandamus to compel due performance of the  
255 duties set forth in this Paragraph or writ of prohibition, whichever is proper. A writ of

256 prohibition shall be permitted to enforce the prohibitions set forth in this Paragraph. Lack  
257 of clarity or specificity shall not constitute a defense in any such actions.

258 (e)(1) Within 15 days after the final reapportionment plan is certified to the Secretary of  
259 State, any citizen of this state may petition the Supreme Court of Georgia for a  
260 declaratory judgment determining the validity of the reapportionment under the standards  
261 set forth in paragraph (b) of this Paragraph. The Supreme Court shall have original  
262 jurisdiction of such actions and may appoint a special master to take testimony and  
263 evidence and determine factual issues necessary to resolve such actions. The Supreme  
264 Court, in accordance with its rules, shall permit adversary interests to present their views  
265 and, within 60 days from the filing of the petition, shall enter its judgment. Should no  
266 petition be filed, the reapportionment plan shall take effect.

267 (2) A judgment of the Supreme Court determining the reapportionment to be valid shall  
268 be binding upon all the citizens of the state. Should the Supreme Court determine that  
269 the reapportionment is invalid, the reapportionment body shall reconvene within five days  
270 thereafter and, within 15 consecutive days, revise the reapportionment plan to conform  
271 to the judgment of the Supreme Court, and certify such second reapportionment to the  
272 Secretary of State.

273 (3) Within 15 days after such second reapportionment is certified, any citizen of this  
274 state may petition the Supreme Court for a declaratory judgment determining the validity  
275 of the second reapportionment under the standards set forth in paragraph (b) of this  
276 Paragraph. Consideration of the validity of the second reapportionment shall be had as  
277 provided for in subparagraph (e)(1) of this paragraph. Should no petition be filed, the  
278 second reapportionment plan shall take effect.

279 (4) Should no second reapportionment be certified within the time limit, or should the  
280 Supreme Court determine that such second reapportionment is invalid, the court shall, not  
281 later than 60 days after receiving the petition, file with the Secretary of State an order  
282 making such reapportionment.

