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JOINT RESOLUTIONS AND RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE

CHAPTER 472

CONSTITUTIONAL ÂMENDMENT ON ANNUAL SESSIONS (First time passed)

S. J. R. 3

A JOINT RESOLUTION proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the state of Iowa relating to the sessions of the general assembly.

Be It Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

SECTION 1. The following amendment to the Constitution of the State of Iowa is hereby proposed:

3 Section two (2) of Article three (III) of the Constitution of the 4 State of Iowa is hereby repealed and the following adopted in lieu 5 thereof:

"Section 2. The General Assembly shall meet in session on the second Monday of January of each year. The Governor of the State may convene the General Assembly by proclamation in the interim."

SEC. 2. The foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Iowa is hereby referred to the general assembly to be chosen at the next general election for members of the general assembly and the secretary of state is directed to cause the same to be published for three (3) consecutive months previous to the date of said election as provided by law.

CHAPTER 473

COMPOSITION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY

(First time passed)

S. J. R. 24

A JOINT RESOLUTION proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the state of Iowa relating to the composition of the General Assembly, the basis of representation of the members thereof, and the establishment of Congressional districts.

Be It Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

- SECTION 1. The following amendment to the Constitution of the State of Iowa is hereby proposed.
- 3 Section six (6) of Article three (III), section thirty-four (34) of Article three (III) and the 1904 and 1928 amendments thereto, sec-
- 5 tions thirty-five (35) and thirty-six (36) of Article three (III) and

6 the 1904 amendment to each such section, and section thirty-seven 7 (37) of Article three (III) are hereby repealed and the following 8 adopted in lieu thereof:

"Section 6. The number of senators shall total not more than one-half $(\frac{1}{2})$ the membership of the house of representatives. Senators shall be classified so that as nearly as possible one-half $(\frac{1}{2})$ of the

members of the senate shall be elected every two (2) years.

"Section 34. The senate shall be composed of not more than fifty (50) and the house of representatives of not more than one hundred (100) members. Senators and representatives shall be elected from districts established by law. Each district so established shall be of compact and contiguous territory. The state shall be apportioned into senatorial and representative districts on the basis of population. The general assembly may provide by law for factors in addition to population, not in conflict with the constitution of the United States, which may be considered in the apportioning of senatorial districts. No law so adopted shall permit the establishment of senatorial districts whereby a majority of the members of the senate shall represent less than forty (40) percent of the population of the state as shown by the most recent United States decennial census.

"Section 35. The general assembly shall in 1971 and in each year immediately following the United States decennial census determine the number of senators and representatives to be elected to the general assembly and establish senatorial and representative districts. The general assembly shall complete the apportionment prior to September 1 of the year so required. If the apportionment fails to become law prior to September 15 of such year, the supreme court shall cause the state to be apportioned into senatorial and representative districts to comply with the requirements of the constitution prior to December 31 of such year. The reapportioning authority shall, where necessary in establishing senatorial districts, shorten the term of any senator prior to completion of the term. Any senator whose term is so terminated shall not be compensated for the uncompleted part of the term.

"Section 36. Upon verified application by any qualified elector, the supreme court shall review an apportionment plan adopted by the general assembly which has been enacted into law. Should the supreme court determine such plan does not comply with the requirements of the constitution, the court shall within ninety (90) days adopt or cause to be adopted an apportionment plan which shall so comply. The supreme court shall have original jurisdiction of all litigation questioning the apportionment of the general assembly or any apportionment plan adopted by the general assembly."

"Section 37. When a congressional district is composed of two (2) or more counties it shall not be entirely separated by a county belonging to another district and no county shall be divided in forming a

congressional district."

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SEC. 2. The foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Iowa is hereby referred to the general assembly to be chosen at the next general election for members of the general assembly and the secretary of state is directed to cause the same to be published for three (3) consecutive months previous to the date of said election as provided by law.