SEC. 2. The foregoing proposed amendment, having been adopted and agreed to by the Sixty-first (61st) General Assembly, thereafter duly published, and now adopted and agreed to by the Sixty-second (62nd) General Assembly in this Joint Resolution, shall be submitted to the people of the State of Iowa at the general election in November of the year nineteen hundred sixty-eight (1968) in the manner required by the Constitution of the State of Iowa and the laws of the State of Iowa.

CHAPTER 463
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ON COMPOSITION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY
(Second time passed)
S. J. R. 8

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:

1 SECTION 1. The following amendment to the Constitution of the State of Iowa is hereby proposed.
2 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, sections thirty-five (35) and thirty-six (36) of Article three (III) and the 1904 amendment to each such section, and section thirty-seven (37) of Article three (III) are hereby repealed and the following adopted in lieu thereof:
4 “Section 6. The number of senators shall total not more than one-half (1/2) the membership of the house of representatives. Senators shall be classified so that as nearly as possible one-half (1/2) of the members of the senate shall be elected every two (2) years.
5 “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.
6 “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 Sep-
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31 September 1 of the year so required. If the apportionment fails to be-
32 come law prior to September 15 of such year, the supreme court shall
33 cause the state to be apportioned into senatorial and representative
34 districts to comply with the requirements of the constitution prior to
35 December 31 of such year. The reapportioning authority shall, where
36 necessary in establishing senatorial districts, shorten the term of any
37 senator prior to completion of the term. Any senator whose term is
38 so terminated shall not be compensated for the uncompleted part of
39 the term.
40 “Section 36. Upon verified application by any qualified elector, the
41 supreme court shall review an apportionment plan adopted by the
42 general assembly which has been enacted into law. Should the su-
43 preme court determine such plan does not comply with the require-
44 ments of the constitution, the court shall within ninety (90) days
45 adopt or cause to be adopted an apportionment plan which shall so
46 comply. The supreme court shall have original jurisdiction of all liti-
47 gation questioning the apportionment of the general assembly or any
48 apportionment plan adopted by the general assembly.”
49 “Section 37. When a congressional district is composed of two
50 (2) or more counties it shall not be entirely separated by a county
51 belonging to another district and no county shall be divided in form-
52 ing a congressional district.”

SEC. 2. The foregoing proposed amendment, having been adopted
1 and agreed to by the Sixty-first (61st) General Assembly, thereafter
2 duly published, and now adopted and agreed to by the Sixty-second
3 (62nd) General Assembly in this Joint Resolution, shall be submitted
4 to the people of the State of Iowa at the general election in November
5 of the year nineteen hundred sixty-eight (1968) in the manner re-
6 quired by the Constitution of the State of Iowa and the laws of the
7 State of Iowa.

CHAPTER 464
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ON ITEM VETO
(Second time passed)
S. J. R. 2

A JOINT RESOLUTION proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of
Iowa to give the governor item veto power on appropriation bills.

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

1 SECTION 1. The following amendment to the Constitution of the
2 State of Iowa is hereby proposed:
3 Section sixteen (16) of article three (III) of the Constitution of the
4 State of Iowa is hereby amended by adding the following new para-
5 graph at the end thereof:
6 “The governor may approve appropriation bills in whole or in part,
7 and may disapprove any item of an appropriation bill; and the part
8 approved shall become a law. Any item of an appropriation bill dis-
9 approved by the governor shall be returned, with his objections, to