## **Senate Joint Resolution 2**

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## **SUMMARY**

The following summary is not prepared by the sponsors of the measure and is not a part of the body thereof subject to consideration by the Legislative Assembly. It is an editor's brief statement of the essential features of the measure as introduced.

Proposes revision to Oregon Constitution to create office of State Controller. Provides that State Controller administers laws governing conduct of elections, including laws governing election campaign finance and state legislative and congressional redistricting. Directs State Controller to appoint commission to create legislative and congressional redistricting plans following each decennial census.

Directs State Controller to provide investigatory services to agency charged with administering government ethics laws.

Refers proposed revision to people for their approval or rejection at next primary election.

## JOINT RESOLUTION

- Be It Resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, two-thirds of all the members of each house concurring:
- PARAGRAPH 1. The Constitution of the State of Oregon is revised by creating new sections
  11 and 11a to be added to and made a part of Article VI, such sections to read:
  - SECTION 11. (1) A State Controller shall be selected in the manner provided by law. If the State Controller is elected, the office shall be nonpartisan. The term of the State Controller shall be established by law and may not be less than six years.
  - (2) A person who is serving as State Controller may not be a candidate for nomination or election to any other public office while serving and may not be elected or appointed to a statewide public office sooner than two years after the person ceases service as State Controller.
  - (3) The State Controller shall designate a deputy to act as controller in case of absence or incapacity of the State Controller, or during a vacancy in the office. Other personnel to assist the State Controller in performance of the duties of the office may be provided for by law.
  - (4) The State Controller shall administer the laws governing the conduct of elections, including all laws governing election campaign finance and the redistricting of state legislative and congressional districts, and shall perform such other duties as may be required by law.
  - (5) The State Controller shall provide investigatory services to the agency charged with administering government ethics laws.
  - (6) The State Controller may issue subpoenas and administer oaths for the purpose of performing the functions of the office described in this section.
  - (7) The State Controller shall administer the functions, personnel and budget of the office independently of all other statewide elected officers and other agencies of the executive department of state government.

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SECTION 11a. (1) The revision proposed by this resolution becomes operative on the first Monday in January, 2011, except that the revision becomes operative on the effective date of the revision for the purposes of:

- (a) Selecting a State Controller to take office on the first Monday in January, 2011; and
- (b) Appointing the commission under section 6, Article IV of this Constitution, to provide for the redistricting of state legislative and congressional districts.
  - (2) This section is repealed on the second Monday in January, 2011.

- **PARAGRAPH 2.** Section 1, Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, is revised to read:
  - **Sec. 1.** (1) The legislative power of the state, except for the initiative and referendum powers reserved to the people, is vested in a Legislative Assembly, consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives.
  - (2)(a) The people reserve to themselves the initiative power, which is to propose laws and amendments to the Constitution and enact or reject them at an election independently of the Legislative Assembly.
  - (b) An initiative law may be proposed only by a petition signed by a number of qualified voters equal to six percent of the total number of votes cast for all candidates for Governor at the election at which a Governor was elected for a term of four years next preceding the filing of the petition.
  - (c) An initiative amendment to the Constitution may be proposed only by a petition signed by a number of qualified voters equal to eight percent of the total number of votes cast for all candidates for Governor at the election at which a Governor was elected for a term of four years next preceding the filing of the petition.
  - (d) An initiative petition shall include the full text of the proposed law or amendment to the Constitution. A proposed law or amendment to the Constitution shall embrace one subject only and matters properly connected therewith.
  - (e) An initiative petition shall be filed not less than four months before the election at which the proposed law or amendment to the Constitution is to be voted upon.
  - (3)(a) The people reserve to themselves the referendum power, which is to approve or reject at an election any Act, or part thereof, of the Legislative Assembly that does not become effective earlier than 90 days after the end of the session at which the Act is passed.
  - (b) A referendum on an Act or part thereof may be ordered by a petition signed by a number of qualified voters equal to four percent of the total number of votes cast for all candidates for Governor at the election at which a Governor was elected for a term of four years next preceding the filing of the petition. A referendum petition shall be filed not more than 90 days after the end of the session at which the Act is passed.
  - (c) A referendum on an Act may be ordered by the Legislative Assembly by law. Notwithstanding section 15b, Article V of this Constitution, bills ordering a referendum and bills on which a referendum is ordered are not subject to veto by the Governor.
  - (4)(a) Petitions or orders for the initiative or referendum shall be filed with the [Secretary of] State Controller. The Legislative Assembly shall provide by law for the manner in which the [Secretary of] State Controller shall determine whether a petition contains the required number of signatures of qualified voters. The [Secretary of] State Controller shall complete the verification process within the 30-day period after the last day on which the petition may be filed as provided in paragraph (e) of subsection (2) or paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of this section.
    - (b) Initiative and referendum measures shall be submitted to the people as provided in this sec-

tion and by law not inconsistent therewith.

- (c) All elections on initiative and referendum measures shall be held at the regular general elections, unless otherwise ordered by the Legislative Assembly.
- (d) Notwithstanding section 1, Article XVII of this Constitution, an initiative or referendum measure becomes effective 30 days after the day on which it is enacted or approved by a majority of the votes cast thereon. A referendum ordered by petition on a part of an Act does not delay the remainder of the Act from becoming effective.
- (5) The initiative and referendum powers reserved to the people by subsections (2) and (3) of this section are further reserved to the qualified voters of each municipality and district as to all local, special and municipal legislation of every character in or for their municipality or district. The manner of exercising those powers shall be provided by general laws, but cities may provide the manner of exercising those powers as to their municipal legislation. In a city, not more than 15 percent of the qualified voters may be required to propose legislation by the initiative, and not more than 10 percent of the qualified voters may be required to order a referendum on legislation.

**PARAGRAPH 3.** Section 6, Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, is revised to read:

- Sec. 6. (1) [At the regular session of the Legislative Assembly next following an enumeration of the inhabitants by the United States Government, the number of Senators and Representatives shall be fixed by law] In each year ending in the number one:
- (a) Senators and Representatives shall be [and] apportioned among legislative districts according to population and a redistricting plan adopted in the manner provided in this section. A senatorial district shall consist of two representative districts. Any Senator whose term continues through the next regular legislative session after the [effective] operative date of the [reapportion-ment] redistricting plan shall be specifically assigned to a senatorial district. The ratio of Senators and Representatives, respectively, to population shall be determined by dividing the total population of the state by the number of Senators and by the number of Representatives. [A reapportionment by the Legislative Assembly shall become operative no sooner than September 1 of the year of reapportionment.]
- (b) Representatives to Congress shall be apportioned among congressional districts according to population and a redistricting plan adopted in the manner provided in this section.
- (2) Not later than December 1 of each year ending in the number zero, the State Controller shall appoint a commission to provide for the redistricting of state legislative and congressional districts.
- (3) The commission shall be composed of five members. In making appointments to the commission, the State Controller shall consult with representatives of political parties and with individuals who are not affiliated with a political party. The State Controller shall appoint a chairperson of the commission. The State Controller shall provide staff to the commission.
- (4) A person holding elected public office or political party office, or a person elected or appointed to public office or political party office, may not be a member of the commission. A commission member may not have held an elected public office or a political party office within two years of the date of the member's appointment to the commission.
- (5) The commission shall complete a state legislative redistricting plan and a congressional redistricting plan as soon as possible following an enumeration of the inhabitants by the United States Government, but not later than June 1 of each year ending in the number

one. At least three members of the commission must vote to adopt a redistricting plan. The state legislative redistricting plan adopted by the commission may not provide for a number of legislative districts different from the number established by the Legislative Assembly. On the next business day after completing a redistricting plan, the commission shall submit the plan to the Legislative Assembly.

- (6) After submission of a redistricting plan by the commission, the Legislative Assembly shall have 30 calendar days to amend the plan submitted by the commission. If the Legislative Assembly amends the plan, the amendment must be adopted by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the members of each house.
- (7) A redistricting plan adopted by the commission, with any amendment adopted by the Legislative Assembly, shall be final upon adoption of the amendment or after expiration of the time provided for legislative amendment under subsection (6) of this section, whichever occurs first. A final plan constitutes the districting law applicable to this state for legislative or congressional elections and becomes operative January 1 of the next calendar year.
- (8) If the commission fails to adopt and submit a state legislative redistricting plan or a congressional redistricting plan within the time limits provided in subsection (5) of this section, the Supreme Court shall adopt a plan by July 1. The plan adopted by the court is final and constitutes the districting law applicable to this state for legislative or congressional elections, and becomes operative January 1 of the next calendar year.
- (9) The Legislative Assembly may enact laws providing for the reconvening of a commission for the purpose of modifying a districting law adopted under this section. A law providing for the reconvening of the commission must be approved by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the members of each house. At least three members of the commission must vote to adopt any modification of the districting law. Any modification adopted by the commission may be amended by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the members of each house. The modified districting law shall include the modifications, with any amendment adopted by the Legislative Assembly, and becomes operative on the date specified by the commission or the Legislative Assembly.
- (10) The Legislative Assembly shall enact laws implementing subsections (2) to (9) of this section. The laws may set additional qualifications for members of the commission, additional standards to govern the commission and the terms of office of members of the commission. The Legislative Assembly shall appropriate moneys to enable the commission to carry out its duties.
- (11) Legislative and congressional districts may not be changed or established except pursuant to this section. A redistricting plan adopted in the manner provided in this section and any amendments to the plan by the Legislative Assembly are not subject to veto by the Governor.
- [(2)] (12) This subsection governs judicial review and correction of a [reapportionment enacted by the Legislative Assembly] state legislative redistricting plan adopted under this section.
- (a) Original jurisdiction is vested in the Supreme Court, upon the petition of any elector of the state filed with the Supreme Court on or before August 1 of the year in which the [Legislative Assembly enacts a reapportionment] redistricting plan is adopted, to review any [reapportionment so enacted] redistricting plan so adopted.
- (b) If the Supreme Court determines that the [reapportionment thus reviewed] redistricting plan complies with [subsection (1)] subsections (1) to (11) of this section and all law applicable thereto,

it shall dismiss the petition by written opinion on or before September 1 of the same year and the [reapportionment shall become] redistricting plan becomes operative on [September 1] January 1 of the next calendar year.

(c) If the Supreme Court determines that the [reapportionment] redistricting plan does not comply with [subsection (1)] subsections (1) to (11) of this section and all law applicable thereto, the [reapportionment] redistricting plan shall be void. Not later than November 15, the Supreme Court shall correct the redistricting plan as the court determines is necessary. The corrected redistricting plan becomes operative January 1 of the next calendar year. [In its written opinion, the Supreme Court shall specify with particularity wherein the reapportionment fails to comply. The opinion shall further direct the Secretary of State to draft a reapportionment of the Senators and Representatives in accordance with the provisions of subsection (1) of this section and all law applicable thereto. The Supreme Court shall file its order with the Secretary of State on or before September 15. The Secretary of State shall conduct a hearing on the reapportionment at which the public may submit evidence, views and argument. The Secretary of State shall cause a transcription of the hearing to be prepared which, with the evidence, shall become part of the record. The Secretary of State shall file the corrected reapportionment with the Supreme Court on or before November 1 of the same year.]

- [(d) On or before November 15, the Supreme Court shall review the corrected reapportionment to assure its compliance with subsection (1) of this section and all law applicable thereto and may further correct the reapportionment if the court considers correction to be necessary.]
  - [(e) The corrected reapportionment shall become operative upon November 15.]
- [(3) This subsection governs enactment, judicial review and correction of a reapportionment if the Legislative Assembly fails to enact any reapportionment by July 1 of the year of the regular session of the Legislative Assembly next following an enumeration of the inhabitants by the United States Government.]
- [(a) The Secretary of State shall make a reapportionment of the Senators and Representatives in accordance with the provisions of subsection (1) of this section and all law applicable thereto. The Secretary of State shall conduct a hearing on the reapportionment at which the public may submit evidence, views and argument. The Secretary of State shall cause a transcription of the hearing to be prepared which, with the evidence, shall become part of the record. The reapportionment so made shall be filed with the Supreme Court by August 15 of the same year. It shall become operative on September 15.]
- [(b) Original jurisdiction is vested in the Supreme Court upon the petition of any elector of the state filed with the Supreme Court on or before September 15 of the same year to review any reapportionment and the record made by the Secretary of State.]
- [(c) If the Supreme Court determines that the reapportionment thus reviewed complies with subsection (1) of this section and all law applicable thereto, it shall dismiss the petition by written opinion on or before October 15 of the same year and the reapportionment shall become operative on October 15.]
- [(d) If the Supreme Court determines that the reapportionment does not comply with subsection (1) of this section and all law applicable thereto, the reapportionment shall be void. The Supreme Court shall return the reapportionment by November 1 to the Secretary of State accompanied by a written opinion specifying with particularity wherein the reapportionment fails to comply. The opinion shall further direct the Secretary of State to correct the reapportionment in those particulars, and in no others, and file the corrected reapportionment with the Supreme Court on or before December 1 of the

same year.]

- [(e) On or before December 15, the Supreme Court shall review the corrected reapportionment to assure its compliance with subsection (1) of this section and all law applicable thereto and may further correct the reapportionment if the court considers correction to be necessary.]
  - [(f) The reapportionment shall become operative on December 15.]
- [(4)] (13) Any [reapportionment] redistricting plan that becomes operative as provided in this section is a law of the state except for purposes of initiative and referendum. A [reapportionment shall] redistricting plan may not be operative before the date on which an appeal may be taken therefrom or before the date specified in this section, whichever is later.
- [(5)] (14) Notwithstanding section 18, Article II of this Constitution, after the convening of the next regular legislative session following the [reapportionment] operative date of a redistricting plan, a Senator whose term continues through that legislative session is subject to recall by the electors of the district to which the Senator is assigned and not by the electors of the district existing before the latest [reapportionment] redistricting plan. The number of signatures required on the recall petition is 15 percent of the total votes cast for all candidates for Governor at the most recent election at which a candidate for Governor was elected to a full term in the two representative districts comprising the senatorial district to which the Senator was assigned.
- **PARAGRAPH 4.** Section 3, Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, is revised to read:
- **Sec. 3.** (1) The senators and representatives shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties or districts or subdistricts within a county or district into which the state may from time to time be divided by law.
- (2) If a vacancy in the office of senator or representative from any county or district or subdistrict shall occur, such vacancy shall be filled as may be provided by law. A person who is appointed to fill a vacancy in the office of senator or representative shall have been an inhabitant of the district the person is appointed to represent for at least one year next preceding the date of the appointment. However, for purposes of an appointment occurring during the period beginning on January 1 of the year [next following the operative date of an apportionment] a redistricting plan becomes operative under section 6 of this Article, the person must have been an inhabitant of the district for one year next preceding the date of the appointment or from January 1 of the year [following the reapportionment] the redistricting plan becomes operative to the date of the appointment, whichever is less.
- **PARAGRAPH 5.** Section 8, Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, is revised to read:
- Sec. 8. (1) No person shall be a Senator or Representative who at the time of election is not a citizen of the United States; nor anyone who has not been for one year next preceding the election an inhabitant of the district from which the Senator or Representative may be chosen. However, for purposes of the general election next following the operative date of [an apportionment] a redistricting plan under section 6 of this Article, the person must have been an inhabitant of the district from January 1 of the year [following the reapportionment] the redistricting plan becomes operative to the date of the election.
  - (2) Senators and Representatives shall be at least twenty one years of age.
  - (3) No person shall be a Senator or Representative who has been convicted of a felony during:
- (a) The term of office of the person as a Senator or Representative; or
  - (b) The period beginning on the date of the election at which the person was elected to the of-

- fice of Senator or Representative and ending on the first day of the term of office to which the person was elected.
- (4) No person is eligible to be elected as a Senator or Representative if that person has been convicted of a felony and has not completed the sentence received for the conviction prior to the date that person would take office if elected. As used in this subsection, "sentence received for the conviction" includes a term of imprisonment, any period of probation or post-prison supervision and payment of a monetary obligation imposed as all or part of a sentence.
  - (5) Notwithstanding sections 11 and 15, Article IV of this Constitution:

- (a) The office of a Senator or Representative convicted of a felony during the term to which the Senator or Representative was elected or appointed shall become vacant on the date the Senator or Representative is convicted.
- (b) A person elected to the office of Senator or Representative and convicted of a felony during the period beginning on the date of the election and ending on the first day of the term of office to which the person was elected shall be ineligible to take office and the office shall become vacant on the first day of the next term of office.
- (6) Subject to subsection (4) of this section, a person who is ineligible to be a Senator or Representative under subsection (3) of this section may:
- (a) Be a Senator or Representative after the expiration of the term of office during which the person is ineligible; and
- (b) Be a candidate for the office of Senator or Representative prior to the expiration of the term of office during which the person is ineligible.
- (7) No person shall be a Senator or Representative who at all times during the term of office of the person as a Senator or Representative is not an inhabitant of the district from which the Senator or Representative may be chosen or has been appointed to represent. A person shall not lose status as an inhabitant of a district if the person is absent from the district for purposes of business of the Legislative Assembly. Following the operative date of [an apportionment] a redistricting plan under section 6 of this Article, until the expiration of the term of office of the person, a person may be an inhabitant of any district.
- **PARAGRAPH 6.** Section 4, Article V of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, is revised to read:
- **Sec. 4.** The Governor shall be elected by the qualified Electors of the State at the times, and places of choosing members of the Legislative Assembly; and the returns of every Election for Governor, shall be sealed up, and transmitted to the [Secretary of] State **Controller**; directed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall open, and publish them in the presence of both houses of the Legislative Assembly.[-]
- **PARAGRAPH 7.** Section 1, Article XVII of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, is revised to read:
- **Sec. 1.** Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in either branch of the legislative assembly, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall, with the yeas and nays thereon, be entered in their journals and referred by the [secretary of state] **State Controller** to the people for their approval or rejection, at the next regular general election, except when the legislative assembly shall order a special election for that purpose. If a majority of the electors voting on any such amendment shall vote in favor thereof, it shall thereby become a part of this Constitution. The votes for and against such amendment, or amendments, severally, whether

proposed by the legislative assembly or by initiative petition, shall be canvassed by the [secretary of state] State Controller in the presence of the governor, and if it shall appear to the governor that the majority of the votes cast at said election on said amendment, or amendments, severally, are cast in favor thereof, it shall be his duty forthwith after such canvass, by his proclamation, to declare the said amendment, or amendments, severally, having received said majority of votes to have been adopted by the people of Oregon as part of the Constitution thereof, and the same shall be in effect as a part of the Constitution from the date of such proclamation. When two or more amendments shall be submitted in the manner aforesaid to the voters of this state at the same election, they shall be so submitted that each amendment shall be voted on separately. No convention shall be called to amend or propose amendments to this Constitution, or to propose a new Constitution, unless the law providing for such convention shall first be approved by the people on a referendum vote at a regular general election. This article shall not be construed to impair the right of the people to amend this Constitution by vote upon an initiative petition therefor.

**PARAGRAPH 8.** Section 2, Article XVII of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, is revised to read:

Sec. 2. (1) In addition to the power to amend this Constitution granted by section 1, Article IV, and section 1 of this Article, a revision of all or part of this Constitution may be proposed in either house of the Legislative Assembly and, if the proposed revision is agreed to by at least two-thirds of all the members of each house, the proposed revision shall, with the yeas and nays thereon, be entered in their journals and referred by the [Secretary of] State Controller to the people for their approval or rejection, notwithstanding section 1, Article IV of this Constitution, at the next regular state-wide primary election, except when the Legislative Assembly orders a special election for that purpose. A proposed revision may deal with more than one subject and shall be voted upon as one question. The votes for and against the proposed revision shall be canvassed by the [Secretary of] State Controller in the presence of the Governor and, if it appears to the Governor that the majority of the votes cast in the election on the proposed revision are in favor of the proposed revision, he shall, promptly following the canvass, declare, by his proclamation, that the proposed revision has received a majority of votes and has been adopted by the people as the Constitution of the State of Oregon or as a part of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, as the case may be. The revision shall be in effect as the Constitution or as a part of this Constitution from the date of such proclamation.

- (2) Subject to subsection (3) of this section, an amendment proposed to the Constitution under section 1, Article IV, or under section 1 of this Article may be submitted to the people in the form of alternative provisions so that one provision will become a part of the Constitution if a proposed revision is adopted by the people and the other provision will become a part of the Constitution if a proposed revision is rejected by the people. A proposed amendment submitted in the form of alternative provisions as authorized by this subsection shall be voted upon as one question.
  - (3) Subsection (2) of this section applies only when:
- (a) The Legislative Assembly proposes and refers to the people a revision under subsection (1) of this section; and
- (b) An amendment is proposed under section 1, Article IV, or under section 1 of this Article; and
- (c) The proposed amendment will be submitted to the people at an election held during the period between the adjournment of the legislative session at which the proposed revision is referred to the people and the next regular legislative session.

PARAGRAPH 9. The revision proposed by this resolution shall be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection at the next primary election.