HOUSE CS FOR CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 99(JUD) am H

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

TWENTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

Amended: 4/23/99
Offered: 4/13/99

Sponsor(s): SENATE RULES COMMITTEE

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act providing for preparation for redistricting before appointment of the
2 Redistricting Board; relating to preclearance under the Voting Rights Act of
3 1965, as amended, and legal representation of the state in matters concerning
4 redistricting; clarifying the meaning of 'decennial census of the United States'
5 in art. VI, Constitution of the State of Alaska; relating to adjustment of census
6 numbers by using estimates, population surveys, or sampling in the redistricting
7 of the house of representatives and the senate; and prohibiting expenditures of
8 public funds for population surveys or sampling for certain purposes relating
9 to legislative redistricting without an appropriation; and providing for an
10 effective date."

11 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

12 * Section 1. FINDINGS. The legislature finds that
(1) a fair and impartial redistricting requires
   (A) the assimilation, compilation, and analysis of large amounts of data
       and maps;
   (B) complex statistical analysis; and
   (C) a thorough consideration of legal issues under the Constitution of
       the State of Alaska and the Constitution of the United States;

(2) there is an enormous amount of preparatory work that must be done before
    the appointment of the Redistricting Board if the Redistricting Board is to adopt a fair and
    impartial plan within 30 days after receiving redistricting data from the United States Bureau
    of the Census;

(3) Alaska’s redistricting plan will be subject to review by the United States
    Department of Justice under 42 U.S.C. 1973 - 1973l (Voting Rights Act of 1965, as amended);

(4) ensuring that the redistricting plan complies with the provisions of 42
    U.S.C. 1973 - 1973l, as amended, will require in-depth analysis of voting patterns over the
    past decade;

(5) the United States Bureau of the Census has traditionally conducted an
    actual enumeration of the American people and reported the results of that actual enumeration,
    without statistical adjustment, to the states for purposes of redistricting;

(6) the United States Bureau of the Census has announced plans to use
    sampling and estimates to adjust the actual population counts in the 2000 census;

(7) the United States Supreme Court, in Department of Commerce v. United
    States House, 119 S.Ct. 765 (1999), has interpreted existing federal law to prohibit the use of
    adjusted or estimated figures in reapportioning the seats in the United States House of
    Representatives among the states;

(8) the United States Supreme Court, in Department of Commerce v. United
    States House, 119 S.Ct. 765 (1999), declined to address the constitutionality of the use of
    sampling and estimates by the census bureau in developing decennial census counts;

(9) the United States Supreme Court's decision in Department of Commerce
    v. United States House, 119 S.Ct. 765 (1999), did not resolve the issue of whether the census
    bureau may supply states with adjusted or estimated census figures for use in redistricting;

(10) each decade since statehood, Alaska’s redistricting plan has been the
subject of expensive litigation;

(11) in the past, Alaska’s redistricting boards have sometimes relied on surveys and population estimates in order to remove Alaska’s military population from the decennial census figures in order to comply with the former wording of art. VI, secs. 3 and 5, Constitution of the State of Alaska, which referred to the "civilian population"; and


* Sec. 2. PURPOSE. It is the purpose of the legislature to eliminate confusion in the event the census bureau's report of the decennial census includes more than one population figure for Alaska, to facilitate the work of the Redistricting Board by identifying the appropriate census figures to be used in developing a redistricting plan, to avoid litigation over the board’s redistricting plan, to prevent discrimination against any segment of Alaska’s population in redistricting, to make necessary preparations for redistricting in a timely, fair, and impartial fashion, and to make tools needed for the task of redistricting available to the Redistricting Board as soon as that body is appointed.

* Sec. 3. AS 15.10 is amended by adding new sections to read:

Article 2. Census and Population.

Sec. 15.10.200. Definition of "decennial census of the United States" and use of census numbers by redistricting board. (a) In art. VI, Constitution of the State of Alaska, reference to the official decennial census of the United States is a reference to the census enumeration used to establish apportionment among the several states.

(b) In adopting a redistricting plan under art. VI, Constitution of the State of Alaska, the redistricting board may not adjust the census numbers by using estimates, population surveys, or sampling for the purpose of excluding or discriminating among persons counted based on race, religion, color, national origin, sex, age, occupation, military or civilian status, or length of residency.
(c) A qualified voter may bring an action in the superior court against the redistricting board to enforce the provisions of (b) of this section.

Sec. 15.10.210. Expenditures for population surveys or sampling prohibited. An expenditure of public funds may not be made for a population survey or sampling conducted for purposes of redistricting the legislature without an express appropriation by the legislature for that purpose.

Sec. 15.10.220. Voting Rights Act review and legal representation. (a) The independent legal counsel for the Redistricting Board provided for in art. VI, sec. 9, Constitution of the State of Alaska, shall

(1) submit the board’s redistricting plan for preclearance to the United States Department of Justice or the United States District Court for the District of Columbia under 42 U.S.C. 1973c; and

(2) defend the plan and board in all matters concerning redistricting until a final plan for redistricting and a proclamation of redistricting have been adopted and all challenges to them brought under art. VI, sec. 11, Constitution of the State of Alaska, have been resolved after final remand or affirmation; the board shall have sole discretion to enter a settlement agreement and control litigation strategy that affects the final proclamation issued under art. VI, sec. 10, Constitution of the State of Alaska.

(b) Nothing in this section denies or creates standing in the governor, the legislature, or another person to be a party to the proceedings described in subsection (a).

Article 3. Redistricting.

Sec. 15.10.300. Preparation for legislative redistricting. (a) There is created as an independent agency of the state the Redistricting Planning Committee. The committee shall be composed of five members. One member shall be appointed by the president of the senate, one member shall be appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives, one member shall be appointed by the chief justice of the Alaska Supreme Court, and two members shall be appointed by the governor.

(b) Four members of the committee constitute a quorum to transact business. Meetings of the committee are subject to AS 44.62.310.

(c) The committee may make necessary preparations and arrangements for the
Redistricting Board provided for in art. VI, sec. 8, Constitution of the State of Alaska.

The committee may arrange for office space for the board and its staff before the convening of the board, including the leasing of appropriate facilities and office equipment.

(d) The committee may compile or contract for the compilation of information necessary for the Redistricting Board to begin its work, including

   (1) paper maps or a computer data base received from the United States Bureau of the Census describing all units of census geography;

   (2) a computer data base of election and voter registration information from the division of elections to assist the Redistricting Board in determining compliance with 42 U.S.C. 1973-1973l (Voting Rights Act of 1965, as amended) and other statutory and constitutional requirements;

   (3) information indicating the location of cultural, economic, geographic, demographic, and trade area factors in the state; and

   (4) information or analysis of state and federal court decisions concerning reapportionment.

(e) The committee shall develop and issue a request for competitive sealed proposals to procure a computerized system that uses census data and maps to prepare plans for state senate and house districts in conformity with statutory and constitutional criteria and within applicable time constraints. The committee may award a contract for the acquisition of computer software and hardware and for the provision of computer services to the responsible and responsive offeror whose proposal is determined to be the most advantageous to the state, taking into consideration price and evaluation factors set out in the request for proposals. The computer system must be developed so that it is available for use by the Redistricting Board immediately upon the board’s convening.

(f) The committee may seek assistance as necessary from the legislative council, the Department of Administration, the Department of Labor, the Department of Law, and the division of elections.

(g) In the event that the committee is determined to be unlawful, the legislative council shall assume the committee’s responsibilities and perform its duties as
described in this section.

(h) In this section, "committee" means the Redistricting Planning Committee.

* Sec. 4. SEVERABILITY. Under AS 01.10.030, if a provision of this Act or the application of this Act to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions of the Act that can be given effect without the invalid provision.

* Sec. 5. This Act takes effect immediately under AS 01.10.070(c).