## FIRST REGULAR SESSION [PERFECTED] HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

# HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NOS. 48, 46 & 47

### **100TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

2340H.04P

DANA RADEMAN MILLER, Chief Clerk

### JOINT RESOLUTION

Submitting to the qualified voters of Missouri, an amendment repealing sections 2, 3, and 7 of article III of the Constitution of Missouri, and adopting three new sections in lieu thereof relating to regulating the legislature to limit the influence of partisan or other special interests.

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein:

That at the next general election to be held in the state of Missouri, on Tuesday next following the first Monday in November, 2020, or at a special election to be called by the governor for that purpose, there is hereby submitted to the qualified voters of this state, for adoption or rejection, the following amendment to Article III of the Constitution of the state of Missouri:

Section A. Sections 2, 3, and 7, Article III, Constitution of Missouri, are repealed and three new sections adopted in lieu thereof, to be known as Sections 2, 3, and 7, to read as follows:

Section 2. (a) After December 6, 2018, no person serving as a member of or employed by the general assembly shall act or serve as a paid lobbyist, register as a paid lobbyist, or solicit prospective employers or clients to represent as a paid lobbyist during the time of such service until the expiration of two calendar years after the conclusion of the session of the general assembly in which the member or employee last served and where such service was after December 6, 2018.

EXPLANATION — Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted from the law. Matter in **bold-face** type in the above bill is proposed language.

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7 (b) No person serving as a member of or employed by the general assembly shall accept 8 directly or indirectly a gift of any tangible or intangible item, service, or thing of value from any 9 paid lobbyist or lobbyist principal [in excess of five dollars per occurrence]. This Article shall 10 not prevent candidates for the general assembly, including candidates for reelection, or 11 candidates for offices within the senate or house from accepting campaign contributions consistent with this Article and applicable campaign finance law. Nothing in this section shall 12 prevent individuals from receiving gifts, family support or anything of value from those related 13 14 to them within the fourth degree by blood or marriage. [The dollar limitations of this section 15 shall be increased or decreased each year by the percentage of increase or decrease from the end of the previous calendar year of the Consumer Price Index, or successor index as published by 16 17 the U.S. Department of Labor, or its successor agency, and rounded to the nearest dollar 18 amount.]

19 (c) The general assembly shall make no law authorizing unlimited campaign 20 contributions to candidates for the general assembly, nor any law that circumvents the 21 contribution limits contained in this Constitution. In addition to other campaign contribution 22 limitations or restrictions provided for by law, the amount of contributions made to or accepted 23 by any candidate or candidate committee from any person other than the candidate in any one 24 election for the general assembly shall not exceed the following:

(1) To elect an individual to the office of state senator, two thousand [five hundred]
 dollars; and

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(2) To elect an individual to the office of state representative, two thousand dollars.

The contribution limits and other restrictions of this section shall also apply to any person exploring a candidacy for a public office listed in this subsection.

For purposes of this subsection, "base year amount" shall be the contribution limits prescribed in this section. Contribution limits set forth herein shall be adjusted on the first day of January in each even-numbered year hereafter by multiplying the base year amount by the cumulative Consumer Price Index and rounded to the nearest dollar amount, for all years after 2018.

35 (d) No contribution to a candidate for legislative office shall be made or accepted, 36 directly or indirectly, in a fictitious name, in the name of another person, or by or through another 37 person in such a manner as to, or with the intent to, conceal the identity of the actual source of 38 the contribution. There shall be a rebuttable presumption that a contribution to a candidate for 39 public office is made or accepted with the intent to circumvent the limitations on contributions 40 imposed in this section when a contribution is received from a committee or organization that 41 is primarily funded by a single person, individual, or other committee that has already reached its contribution limit under any law relating to contribution limitations. 42 A committee or

43 organization shall be deemed to be primarily funded by a single person, individual, or other 44 committee when the committee or organization receives more than fifty percent of its annual 45 funding from that single person, individual, or other committee.

(e) In no circumstance shall a candidate be found to have violated limits on acceptance
of contributions if the Missouri ethics commission, its successor agency, or a court determines
that a candidate has taken no action to indicate acceptance of or acquiescence to the making of
an expenditure that is deemed a contribution pursuant to this section.

50 (f) No candidate shall accept contributions from any federal political action committee 51 unless the committee has filed the same financial disclosure reports that would be required of 52 a Missouri political action committee.

Section 3. [(a) There is hereby established the post of "Nonpartisan State Demographer". The nonpartisan state demographer shall acquire appropriate information to develop procedures in preparation for drawing legislative redistricting maps on the basis of each federal census for presentation to the house apportionment commission and the senatorial apportionment commission.

6 (b) The nonpartisan state demographer shall be selected through the following process. First, state residents may apply for selection to the state auditor using an application developed 7 by the state auditor to determine an applicant's qualifications and expertise relevant to the 8 position. Second, the state auditor shall deliver to the majority leader and minority leader of the 9 senate a list of at least three applicants with sufficient expertise and qualifications, as determined 10 by the state auditor, to perform the duties of the nonpartisan state demographer. Third, if the 11 majority leader and minority leader of the senate together agree that a specific applicant should 12 be selected to be the nonpartisan state demographer, that applicant shall be selected and the 13 selection process shall cease. Fourth, if the majority leader and minority leader of the senate 14 cannot together agree on an applicant, they may each remove a number of applicants on the state 15 auditor's list equal to one-third of the total number of applicants on that list, rounded down to the 16 next integer, and the state auditor shall then conduct a random lottery of the applicants remaining 17 after removal to select the nonpartisan state demographer. The state auditor shall prescribe a 18 time frame and deadlines for this application and selection process that both encourages 19 numerous qualified applicants and avoids delay in selection. The nonpartisan state demographer 20 21 shall serve a term of five years and may be reappointed. To be eligible for the nonpartisan state 22 demographer position, an individual shall not have served in a partisan, elected position for four 23 years prior to the appointment. The nonpartisan state demographer shall be disqualified from 24 holding office as a member of the general assembly for four years following the date of the 25 presentation of his or her most recent legislative redistricting map to the house apportionment commission or the senatorial apportionment commission. 26

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27 (c)] 1. The house of representatives shall consist of one hundred sixty-three members
 28 elected at each general election and apportioned as provided in this section.

[(1)] 2. Within [ten] sixty days after the population of this state is reported to the President for each decennial census of the United States or, in the event that a reapportionment has been invalidated by a court of competent jurisdiction, within [ten] sixty days after such a ruling has been made, the [nonpartisan state demographer] house independent bipartisan citizens commission shall begin the preparation of legislative districting plans and maps using the following methods, listed in order of priority:

35 a. Districts shall be [established on the basis of total] as nearly equal as practicable in 36 population. Legislative districts shall each have a total population as nearly equal as practicable 37 to the ideal population for such districts, determined by dividing the number of districts to be 38 established into the total population of the state], and districts shall be drawn on the basis of 39 one person, one vote, using data reported in the federal decennial census. Districts are as 40 nearly equal in population as practicable if no district deviates by more than one percent 41 from the ideal population of the district, as measured by dividing the number of districts 42 into the statewide population data being used, except that a district may deviate by up to 43 three percent if necessary to follow subdivision lines consistent with paragraph d.;

44 b. Districts shall be established in a manner so as to comply with all requirements of the 45 United States Constitution and applicable federal laws, including, but not limited to, the Voting 46 Rights Act of 1965 (as amended). [Notwithstanding any other provision of this Article, districts 47 shall not be drawn with the intent or result of denying or abridging the equal opportunity of racial 48 or language minorities to participate in the political process or diminishing their ability to elect 49 representatives of their choice, whether by themselves or by voting in concert with other 50 persons.] The following principles shall take precedence over any other part of this 51 constitution: no district shall be drawn in a manner which results in a denial or 52 abridgment of the right of any citizen of the United States to vote on account of race or 53 color; and no district shall be drawn such that members of any community of citizens 54 protected by the preceding clause have less opportunity than other members of the 55 electorate to participate in the political process and to elect representatives of their choice;

56 [Districts shall be designed in a manner that achieves both partisan fairness and, 57 secondarily, competitiveness. "Partisan fairness" means that parties shall be able to translate 58 their popular support into legislative representation with approximately equal efficiency. 59 "Competitiveness" means that parties' legislative representation shall be substantially and 60 similarly responsive to shifts in the electorate's preferences.

61 To this end, the nonpartisan state demographer shall calculate the average electoral
 62 performance of the two parties receiving the most votes in the three preceding elections for

governor, for United States Senate, and for President of the United States. This index shall be 63 defined as the total votes received by each party in the three preceding elections for governor, 64 65 for United States Senate, and for President of the United States, divided by the total votes cast for both parties in these elections. Using this index, the nonpartisan state demographer shall 66 calculate the total number of wasted votes for each party, summing across all of the districts in 67 the plan. "Wasted votes" are votes cast for a losing candidate or for a winning candidate in 68 69 excess of the fifty percent threshold needed for victory. In any plan of apportionment and map of the proposed districts submitted to the respective apportionment commission, the nonpartisan 70 71 state demographer shall ensure the difference between the two parties' total wasted votes, divided 72 by the total votes cast for the two parties, is as close to zero as practicable.

To promote competitiveness, the nonpartisan state demographer shall use the electoral performance index to simulate elections in which the hypothetical statewide vote shifts by one percent, two percent, three percent, four percent, and five percent in favor of each party. The vote in each individual district shall be assumed to shift by the same amount as the statewide vote. The nonpartisan state demographer shall ensure that, in each of these simulated elections, the difference between the two parties' total wasted votes, divided by the total votes cast for the two parties, is as close to zero as practicable;]

c. Subject to the requirements of paragraphs a. and b. of this subdivision, districts shall be composed of contiguous territory **as compact as may be**. Areas which meet only at the points of adjoining corners are not contiguous. **In general, compact districts are those which are square, rectangular, or hexagonal in shape to the extent permitted by natural or political boundaries**;

d. To the extent consistent with paragraphs a. to c. of this subdivision, district boundaries shall coincide with the boundaries of political subdivisions of the state. The number of counties and cities divided among more than one district shall be as small as possible. When there is a choice between dividing local political subdivisions, the more populous subdivisions shall be divided before the less populous, but this preference shall not apply to a legislative district boundary drawn along a county line which passes through a city that lies in more than one county;

e. [Preference shall be that districts are compact in form, but the standards established by paragraphs a. to d. of this subdivision take precedence over compactness where a conflict arises between compactness and these standards. In general, compact districts are those which are square, rectangular, or hexagonal in shape to the extent permitted by natural or political boundaries.] Districts shall be designed in a manner that achieves both partisan fairness and, secondarily, competitiveness, but the standards established by paragraphs a. to d. of this subdivision shall take precedence over partisan fairness and competitiveness where a

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conflict arises. "Partisan fairness" means that parties shall be able to translate their
popular support into legislative representation with approximately equal efficiency.
"Competitiveness" means that parties' legislative representation shall be substantially and
similarly responsive to shifts in the electorate's preferences.

103 To this end, the average electoral performance of the two parties receiving the most 104 votes in the three preceding elections for governor, for United States Senate, and for 105 President of the United States shall be calculated. This index shall be defined as the total 106 votes received by each party in the three preceding elections for governor, for United States 107 Senate, and for President of the United States, divided by the total votes cast for both 108 parties in these elections. Using this index, the total number of wasted votes for each party, 109 summing across all of the districts in the plan shall be calculated. "Wasted votes" are votes 110 cast for a losing candidate or for a winning candidate in excess of the fifty percent 111 threshold needed for victory. In any plan of apportionment and map of the proposed 112 districts, the difference between the two parties' total wasted votes, divided by the total 113 votes cast for the two parties, shall be as close to zero as practicable.

To promote competitiveness, the electoral performance index shall be used to simulate elections in which the hypothetical statewide vote shifts by one percent, two percent, three percent, four percent, and five percent in favor of each party. The vote in each individual district shall be assumed to shift by the same amount as the statewide vote. In each of these simulated elections, the difference between the two parties' total wasted votes, divided by the total votes cast for the two parties, shall be as close to zero as practicable.

121 [(2)] 3. Within [sixty] ten days after the population of this state is reported to the 122 President for each decennial census of the United States or, in the event that a reapportionment 123 has been invalidated by a court of competent jurisdiction, within [sixty] ten days that such a 124 ruling has been made, the state committee and the congressional district [committee] committees of each of the two political parties casting the highest vote for governor at the last 125 126 preceding election shall meet and the members of [the] each committee shall nominate, by a 127 majority vote of the members of the committee present, provided that a majority of the elected 128 members is present, [two] members of their party, residents in that district, in the case of a 129 congressional district committee, as nominees for [reapportionment commissioners] the house independent bipartisan citizens commission. [Neither] No party shall select more than one 130 131 nominee from any one state legislative district. The congressional district committees shall each 132 submit to the governor their list of two elected nominees. The state committees shall each 133 submit their list of five nominees to the governor. Within thirty days the governor shall 134 appoint a house independent bipartisan citizens commission consisting of one name from each

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135 list submitted by each congressional district committee and two names from each list 136 submitted by each state committee to reapportion the state into one hundred and sixty-three 137 representative districts and to establish the numbers and boundaries of said districts. No person 138 shall be appointed to both the house independent bipartisan citizens commission and the 139 senate independent bipartisan citizens commission during the same reapportionment cycle. 140 If any [of the congressional committees] committee fails to submit a list within such 141 time, the governor shall appoint a member of his or her own choice [from that district and] from 142 the political party of the committee failing to [make the appointment] submit a list, provided 143 that in the case of a congressional district committee failing to submit a list, the person 144 appointed to the commission by the governor shall reside in the congressional district of 145 such committee.

Members of the commission shall be disqualified from holding office as members of the general assembly for four years following the date of the filing by the commission of its final statement of apportionment.

149 For the purposes of this Article, the term congressional district committee or 150 congressional district refers to the congressional district committee or the congressional district 151 from which a congressman was last elected, or, in the event members of congress from this state 152 have been elected at large, the term congressional district committee refers to those persons who 153 last served as the congressional district committee for those districts from which congressmen 154 were last elected, and the term congressional district refers to those districts from which 155 congressmen were last elected. Any action pursuant to this section by the congressional district 156 committee shall take place only at duly called meetings, shall be recorded in their official 157 minutes and only members present in person shall be permitted to vote.

[(3) Within six months after the population of this state is reported to the President for each decennial census of the United States or, in the event that a reapportionment has been invalidated by a court of competent jurisdiction, within six months after such a ruling has been made, the nonpartisan state demographer shall make public and file with the secretary of state and with the house apportionment commission a tentative plan of apportionment and map of the proposed districts, as well as all demographic and partisan data used in the creation of the plan and map.]

4. The commissioners so selected shall, [within ten days of receiving the tentative plan of apportionment and map of the proposed districts,] on the fifteenth day, excluding Sundays and state holidays, after all members have been appointed, meet in the capitol building and proceed to organize by electing from their number a chairman, vice chairman and secretary. The commission shall adopt an agenda establishing at least three hearing dates on which hearings open to the public shall be held to hear objections or testimony from interested persons. A copy 171 of the agenda shall be filed with the clerk of the house of representatives within twenty-four 172 hours after its adoption. Executive meetings may be scheduled and held as often as the 173 commission deems advisable.

174 [The commission may make changes to the tentative plan of apportionment and map of 175 the proposed districts received from the nonpartisan state demographer provided that such 176 changes are consistent with this section and approved by a vote of at least seven-tenths of the 177 commissioners. If no changes are made or approved as provided for in this subsection, the 178 tentative plan of apportionment and map of proposed districts shall become final. Not later than 179 two months of receiving the tentative plan of apportionment and map of the proposed districts, 180 the commission shall file with the secretary of state a final statement of the numbers and the 181 boundaries of the districts together with a map of the districts.]

5. Not later than five months after the appointment of the commission, the commission shall file with the secretary of state a tentative plan of apportionment and map of the proposed districts and during the ensuing fifteen days shall hold such public hearings as may be necessary to hear objections or testimony of interested persons. The commission shall make public the tentative plan of apportionment and map of the proposed districts, as well as all demographic and partisan data used in the creation of the plan and map.

189 6. Not later than six months after the appointment of the commission, the 190 commission shall file with the secretary of state a final statement of the numbers and the 191 boundaries of the districts together with a map of the districts, and no statement shall be 192 valid unless approved by at least seven-tenths of the members.

193 7. After the final statement is filed, members of the house of representatives shall 194 be elected according to such districts until a reapportionment is made as provided in this 195 section, except that if the statement is not filed within six months of the time fixed for the 196 appointment of the commission, the commission shall stand discharged and the house of representatives shall be apportioned by a commission of six members appointed from 197 198 among the judges of the appellate courts of the state of Missouri by the state supreme 199 court, a majority of whom shall sign and file its apportionment plan and map with the 200 secretary of state within ninety days of the date of the discharge of the house independent 201 bipartisan citizens commission. The judicial commission shall make public the tentative 202 plan of apportionment and map of the proposed districts, as well as all demographic and 203 partisan data used in the creation of the plan and map. Thereafter, members of the house 204 of representatives shall be elected according to such districts until the house of 205 representatives is reapportioned as provided in this section.

8. Each member of the commission shall receive as compensation fifteen dollars a day for each day the commission is in session but not more than one thousand dollars, and, in addition, shall be reimbursed for his **or her** actual and necessary expenses incurred while serving as a member of the commission.

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9. No reapportionment shall be subject to the referendum.

10. Any action alleging a violation of this section shall be filed in the circuit court 211 212 of Cole County and shall name the body that approved the challenged plan of 213 apportionment as a defendant. Only an eligible Missouri voter who sustains an individual 214 injury by virtue of living in a district drawn in violation of this constitution, and whose 215 injury is remedied by a differently drawn district, shall have standing. If the court renders 216 a judgment in which it finds that a completed plan of apportionment violates this 217 constitution, its judgment shall adjust only those districts, and only those parts of district 218 boundaries, necessary to bring the map into compliance. The supreme court shall have 219 exclusive appellate jurisdiction upon the filing of a notice of appeal within ten days after 220 the judgment has become final.

Section 7. [(a) Within ten days after the population of this state is reported to the President for each decennial census of the United States or, in the event that a reapportionment has been invalidated by a court of competent jurisdiction, within ten days after such a ruling has been made, the nonpartisan state demographer authorized in Article III, Section 3 shall begin the preparation of senatorial districting plans and maps using the same methods and criteria as those required by Article III, Section 3 for the establishment of districts for the house of representatives.

8 (b) 1. Within [sixty] ten days after the population of this state is reported to the 9 President for each decennial census of the United States, or within [sixty] ten days after a 10 reapportionment has been invalidated by a court of competent jurisdiction, the state committee and the congressional district committees of each of the two political parties casting the 11 highest vote for governor at the last preceding election shall <del>, at a committee meeting duly called,</del> 12 13 select by a vote of the individual committee members, and thereafter submit to the governor a 14 list of ten persons, and] meet and the members of each committee shall nominate, by a 15 majority vote of the members of the committee present, provided that a majority of the 16 elected members is present, members of their party, residents in that district, in the case 17 of a congressional district committee, as nominees for the senate independent bipartisan 18 citizens commission. No party shall select more than one nominee from any one state 19 legislative district. The congressional district committees shall each submit their list of two 20 elected nominees to the governor. The state committees shall each submit their list of five 21 elected nominees to the governor. Within thirty days thereafter the governor shall appoint a

senate independent bipartisan citizens commission consisting of [ten members, five] two names from each list submitted by each state committee and one name from each list submitted by each congressional district committee, to reapportion the thirty-four senatorial districts and to establish the numbers and boundaries of said districts. No person shall be appointed to both the house independent bipartisan citizens commission and the senate independent bipartisan citizens commission during the same reapportionment cycle.

If [either of the party committees] any committee fails to submit a list within such time, the governor shall appoint [five members] a member of his or her own choice from the political party of the committee [so] failing to [act] submit a list, provided that in the case of a congressional district committee failing to submit a list, the person appointed to the commission by the governor shall reside in the congressional district of such committee.

33 Members of the commission shall be disqualified from holding office as members of the 34 general assembly for four years following the date of the filing by the commission of its final 35 statement of apportionment.

36 [(c) Within six months after the population of this state is reported to the President for 37 each decennial census of the United States or in the event that a reapportionment has been 38 invalidated by a court of competent jurisdiction, within six months after such a ruling has been 39 made, the nonpartisan state demographer shall file with the secretary of state and with the 40 senatorial apportionment commission a tentative plan of apportionment and map of the proposed 41 districts.]

42 2. The commissioners so selected shall [within ten days of receiving the tentative plan 43 of apportionment and map of the proposed districts required by this subsection, on the fifteenth 44 day, excluding Sundays and state holidays, after all members have been appointed, meet 45 in the capitol building and proceed to organize by electing from their number a chairman, vice 46 chairman and secretary. The commission shall adopt an agenda establishing at least three 47 hearing dates on which hearings open to the public shall be held to hear objections or testimony 48 from interested persons. A copy of the agenda shall be filed with the secretary of the senate 49 within twenty-four hours after its adoption. Executive meetings may be scheduled and held as 50 often as the commission deems advisable. [The commission may make changes to the tentative 51 plan of apportionment and map of the proposed districts received from the nonpartisan state 52 demographer provided that such changes are consistent with this section and the methods and eriteria required by Section 3 of this Article for the establishment of districts for the house of 53 54 representatives and approved by a vote of at least seven-tenths of the commissioners. If no changes are made or approved as provided for in this subsection, the tentative plan of 55 56 apportionment and map of proposed districts shall become final. Not later than two months after receiving the tentative plan of apportionment and map of the proposed districts, the commission 57

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58 shall file with the secretary of state a final statement of the numbers and the boundaries of the

59 districts together with a map of the districts.]

60 **3.** The senate independent bipartisan citizens commission shall reapportion the 61 thirty-four senatorial districts using the same methods and criteria as those required by 62 Article III, Section 3, Subsection 2, of this constitution for the establishment of districts for 63 the house of representatives.

4. Not later than five months after the appointment of the senate independent bipartisan citizens commission, the commission shall file with the secretary of state a tentative plan of apportionment and map of the proposed districts and during the ensuing fifteen days shall hold such public hearings as may be necessary to hear objections or testimony of interested persons. The commission shall make public the tentative plan of apportionment and map of the proposed districts, as well as all demographic and partisan data used in the creation of the plan and map.

5. Not later than six months after the appointment of the commission, the commission shall file with the secretary of state a final statement of the numbers and the boundaries of the districts together with a map of the districts, and no statement shall be valid unless approved by at least seven-tenths of the members.

75 6. After the statement is filed, senators shall be elected according to such districts 76 until a reapportionment is made as provided in this section, except that if the statement is 77 not filed within six months of the time fixed for the appointment of the commission, it shall 78 stand discharged and the senate shall be apportioned by a commission of six members 79 appointed from among the judges of the appellate courts of the state of Missouri by the 80 state supreme court, a majority of whom shall sign and file its apportionment plan and 81 map with the secretary of state within ninety days of the date of the discharge of the senate 82 independent bipartisan citizens commission. The judicial commission shall make public 83 the tentative plan of apportionment and map of the proposed districts, as well as all 84 demographic and partisan data used in the creation of the plan and map. Thereafter, 85 senators shall be elected according to such districts until a reapportionment is made as 86 provided in this section.

7. Each member of the commission shall receive as compensation fifteen dollars a day for each day the commission is in session, but not more than one thousand dollars, and, in addition, shall be reimbursed for his actual and necessary expenses incurred while serving as a member of the commission.

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- 8. No reapportionment shall be subject to the referendum.
- 9. For purposes of this subsection, the following terms and phrases shall mean:

93 (1) "Bipartisan citizens commission" the independent citizens commissions defined
 94 under Article III, Sections 3 and 7 of the Constitution of Missouri;

95 (2) "Redistricting process", the process of preparing and drawing legislative maps
 96 pursuant to Article III, Sections 3 and 7 of the Constitution of Missouri;

97 (3) "Redistricting public comment portal", the website established under this 98 subsection for the purpose of allowing the bipartisan citizens commission to publicly 99 receive comments, records, documents, maps, data files, communication, or information 100 of any kind relating to the redistricting process;

101 (4) "Redistricting records", any comments, records, documents, maps, or 102 information of any kind accepted from a person or entity that is not the bipartisan citizens 103 commission and any comments, records, documents, maps, data files, communication, or 104 information created by such commission as part of the redistricting process.

105 **10.** (1) The bipartisan citizens commission shall establish a website, to be known 106 as the "Redistricting Public Comment Portal", for the purpose of allowing the public 107 acceptance of comments, records, documents, maps, data files, communication, or 108 information of any kind relating to the redistricting process.

(2) The commission shall accept public comments, records, documents, maps, data
 files, communication, and information of any kind relating to the redistricting process
 solely through the redistricting public comment portal.

(3) Any comments, records, documents, maps, data files, communication, or
 information of any kind submitted through the redistricting public comment portal by any
 person or entity shall be accompanied by a disclosure form that indicates whether:

(a) The person or entity making the submission was responsible in whole or in partfor such submission; or

(b) A person or entity other than the person or entity making the submission
contributed money that was intended to fund the preparation of the submission and, if so,
the disclosure form shall additionally identify each such person or entity.

120 11. Any action alleging a violation of this section shall be filed in the circuit court 121 of Cole County and shall name the body that approved the challenged plan of 122 apportionment as a defendant. Only an eligible Missouri voter who sustains an individual 123 injury by virtue of living in a district drawn in violation of this constitution, and whose 124 injury is remedied by a differently drawn district, shall have standing. If the court renders 125 a judgment in which it finds that a completed plan of apportionment violates this 126 constitution, its judgment shall adjust only those districts, and only those parts of district 127 boundaries, necessary to bring the map into compliance. The supreme court shall have

# exclusive appellate jurisdiction upon the filing of a notice of appeal within ten days afterthe judgment has become final.

Section B. Pursuant to chapter 116, and other applicable constitutional provisions and laws of this state allowing the general assembly to adopt ballot language for the submission of this joint resolution to the voters of this state, the official summary statement of this resolution shall be as follows:

- 5 "Shall the Missouri Constitution be amended to:
- Ban lobbyist gifts to legislators and their employees; and
- 7 Ensure that the independent bipartisan citizens commissions prepare state
- 8 legislative district maps that are equal in population, follow the U.S.
- 9 Constitution and federal law, and are as compact and contiguous as possible?"
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