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elections committee for the State Legislature. We consider, we spend a lot of time dealing with election type bills. Historically, apportionment has gone to the Government Committee and we had our staff person check it out to see when the procedure first began and it began many, many years ago. But in 1970, as Senator Landis pointed out, this body chose to put the subject with the Miscellaneous Subjects Committee and there apparently it is going to stay unless we refer it back to the Government Committee. Now in my opinion, as one of forty-nine, and I would hold this opinion even if I were not a member of the Government Committee, I think it is important that we keep virtually all election issues and election related issues in one group. It is important simply because that group brings to the study of this very delicate question as to how we elect people and how we send people to office. It brings to that question a sense of history and a sense of continuity, and to move those issues from committee to committee works a real injustice on the overall electoral process. So it seems to me this is an important issue and for purposes of continuing to assure fairness in our overall election procedures the apportionment question ought to go back to the committee to which it was originally referred many, many years ago, specifically the Government Committee. Now, I frankly think far more has been made of the reapportionment issue than should be made of it. I know that my party, the Republican Party, has taken an active interest in reapportionment. I have always had a hard time figuring out exactly why the party has done that. I guess that virtually all the other state legislatures in the nation are elected on a partisan basis, so I understand that probably the National Republican Committee decided that it was probably important to become involved with the 1980 elections so that when the boundary lines were redrawn in other states, that partisan considerations could occur. Now that is only just and proper if you have a partisan legislature, but we don't have a partisan legislature. This is a non-partisan legislature, and that means simply speaking that the best way to draw the boundary lines is to make certain that we adhere to the principle of one person, one vote, and that we try to draw boundaries that are fairly contiguous and geographically confined, and we don't engage in a lot of gerrymandering and the like, and that should be it. But no, we have in a sense found the reapportionment issue politicized beyond that which is necessary. We make more of this than I think is warranted, and for that reason it seems to me that we overblow, we blow out of proportion this issue and we allow ourselves to continue to see it as a terribly political issue that