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A memorial to the Congress of the United States, urging Congress to propose to the states an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which would increase the number of United States Senators to three in any state that has a population of more than 6

7 million as determined by the federal census.

WHEREAS, Article V of the Constitution of the United States authorizes Congress to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States which shall become valid when ratified by the states, and

WHEREAS, the United States Senate, as set forth in the Constitution, consists of two members from each state, regardless of the population of the state, and

WHEREAS, since the admission of Alaska and Hawaii in 1959, which raised the number of states in the United States to 50, the number of United States Senators has been 100, and

WHEREAS, the system of giving each state two senators was devised by the founding fathers to protect small states from the domination of larger states, and

WHEREAS, at the time the United States Constitution was drafted, there was a real disparity between the populations of large states, such as Virginia, and small states, such as Delaware and Rhode Island, but that disparity, at its greatest,

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was only on the order of 10 to 1, and

WHEREAS, the population of larger states has since grown to numbers unimaginable to our founding fathers, headed by California, with an estimated population of 40 million people, followed by Texas, with a population of nearly 30 million people, and Florida, now ranked the third most populous state, with nearly 22 million people, and

WHEREAS, the smallest states by population, Wyoming and Vermont, have populations barely in excess of 500,000 people, less than the current population of the District of Columbia, and

WHEREAS, the population disparity between the largest and smallest states has grown from a proportion of 10 to 1 to a ratio that now is closer to 100 to 1, and

WHEREAS, as a result of this unprecedented disparity, the United States Senate has become extremely malapportioned to the degree that soon 30 percent of the country's population will elect 70 percent of the members of the United States Senate, while conversely 70 percent of the country's population will elect only 30 percent of the members of the United States Senate, a disparity fraught with unhappy consequences for the vast majority of the country's population, which will be almost powerless to address many pressing issues for the overwhelming number of urban and suburban residents of the United States, and WHEREAS, were this system not provided for directly in the

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CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

United States Constitution, it would be manifestly unconstitutional for reasons including that the system would be a denial of equal protection, and of the one person, one vote principle prevalent in all other elections, and

WHEREAS, there is a need to address this growing imbalance of electoral power, while still preserving the principle of protecting the rights of smaller states, and

WHEREAS, 19 states, including Maryland, Georgia, North Carolina, Arizona, Tennessee, and Indiana, currently have populations in excess of 6 million people, approximately 10 times the population of that of the smallest states, and

WHEREAS, one method of addressing the current imbalance in a modest way, while giving an increased voice to larger states but not denying any current representation to smaller states and not having any appreciable partisan effect on current levels of representation and retaining the basic formula of having states receive allocations of senators not directly based on relative populations, as is done with the United States House of Representatives, would be to grant each state with a population in excess of 6 million people an additional senate seat, so those states would have three senators, while all other states would continue to have two senators, and

WHEREAS, such a method would result in a total of 120 United States Senators, once the 20th state crosses the 6 million population threshold, which would be a modest increase

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but still be a workable number of senators, and would still provide ample protection for smaller states from being dominated by larger states, and

WHEREAS, Congress should pass this proposal for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States as a modest attempt to address a very real, and ever growing, problem, and submit this amendment to the states for ratification, NOW, THEREFORE,

Be It Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

That Congress is respectfully petitioned to propose to the states an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which would increase the number of United States Senators to three in any state that has a population of more than 6 million as determined by the federal census.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Secretary of State dispatch copies of this memorial to the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and each member of the Florida delegation to the United States Congress.

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