



LOOKING AT MICHIGAN'S NEW VOTING DISTRICTS

**VOTERS**
NOT POLITICIANS

**In 2018 Michiganders
amended the state
constitution to end
gerrymandering and
create a **fair,
impartial, and
transparent**
citizen-led process.**





Michigan Independent Citizens Redistricting Commission

- 13 MI voters who applied, randomly selected
 - ◆ 4 Republicans*
 - ◆ 4 Democrats*
 - ◆ 5 from neither of the two major parties

** “Two political parties with the largest representation in the legislature...”*

Who serves on the Redistricting Commission?

Democratic Commissioners

Juanita Curry (Detroit)

Brittni Kellom (Detroit)

M.C. Rothhorn (Lansing)

Dustin Witjes (Ypsilanti)

Non-Affiliated Commissioners

Anthony Eid (Orchard Lake)

Steven Terry Lett (Interlochen)

Rebecca Szetela (Canton)

Janice Vallette (Highland)

Richard Weiss (Saginaw)

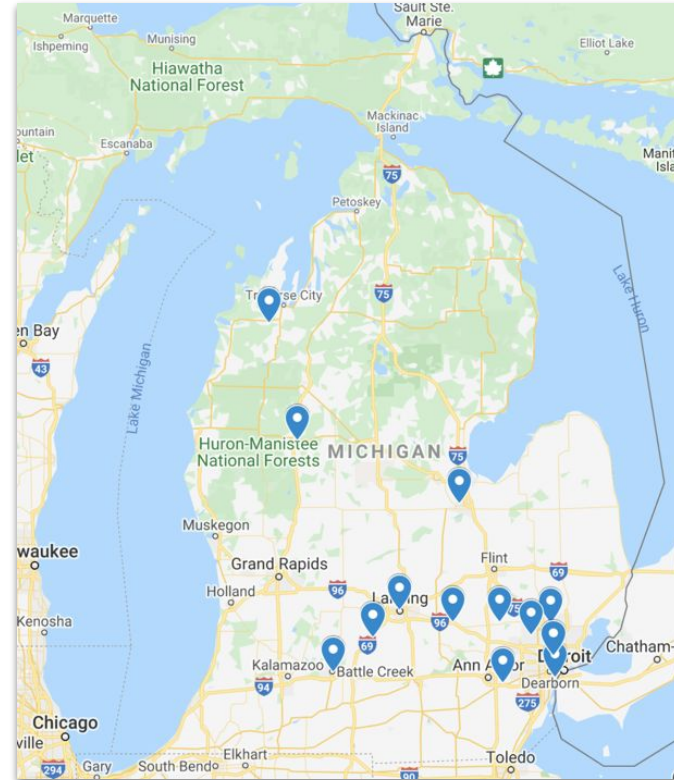
Republican Commissioners

Douglas Clark (Rochester Hills)

Cynthia Orton (Battle Creek)

Rhonda Lange (Reed City)

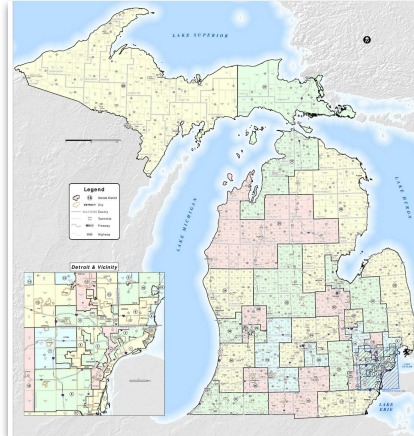
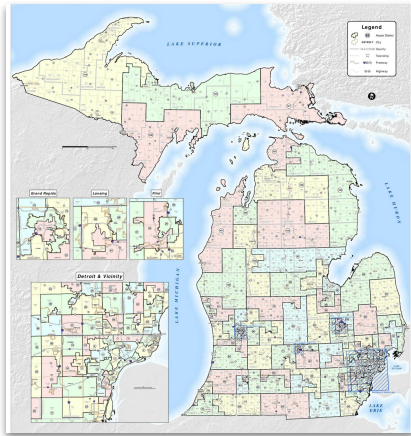
Erin Wagner (Charlotte)



Role of the Redistricting Commission

Draw and approve MI's election district maps...

- a. State House of Representatives (110)**
- b. State Senate (38)**
- c. MI's Representatives in U.S. Congress (13)**



- 
- **CRITERIA**
 - **Federal requirements & VRA**
 - **Contiguous**
 - **Communities of interest**
 - **No favoring party or incumbent**
 - **County, city, township lines**
 - **Reasonably compact**



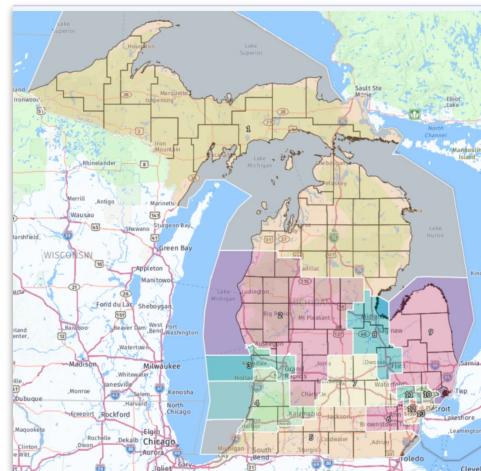
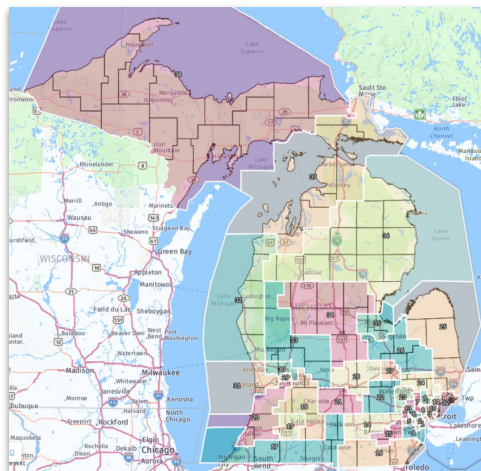
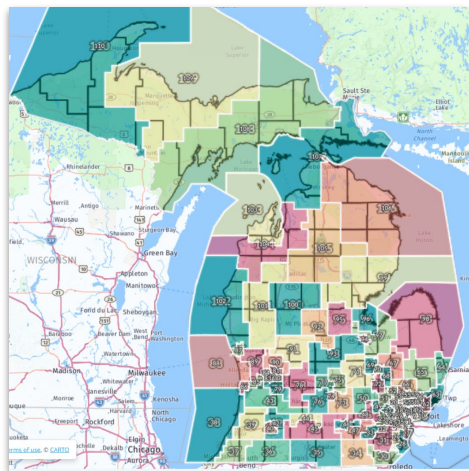
Public Engagement

MICRC gave 72 presentations about the Commission and its work, 16 public hearings to receive public comments before maps were drawn and took comments in person, by email, or by its public comment portal. It also held presentations at 5 colleges and universities.

Commissioners attended town hall meetings and a variety of other events. After draft maps were drawn, the Commission held 5 more public hearings and again took comments. It received almost 30,000 comments. All hearings and meetings of the Commission were made public.

The Maps That Passed

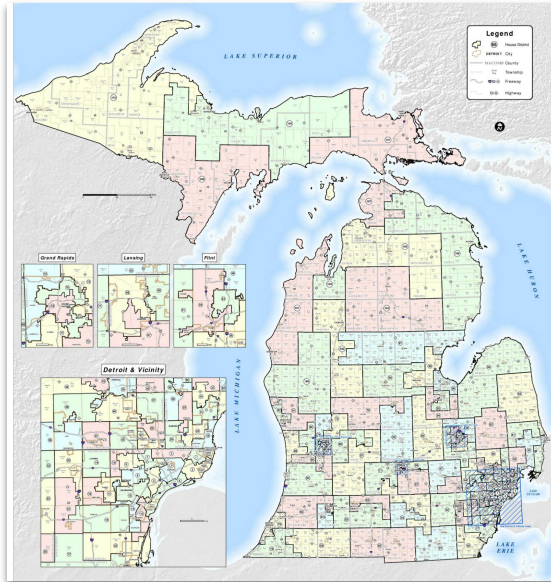
- a. State House: Hickory (4 D, 2 R, 5 N)
- b. State Senate: Linden (2 D, 2 R, 5 N)
- c. Congressional: Chestnut (2 D, 2 R, 4 N)



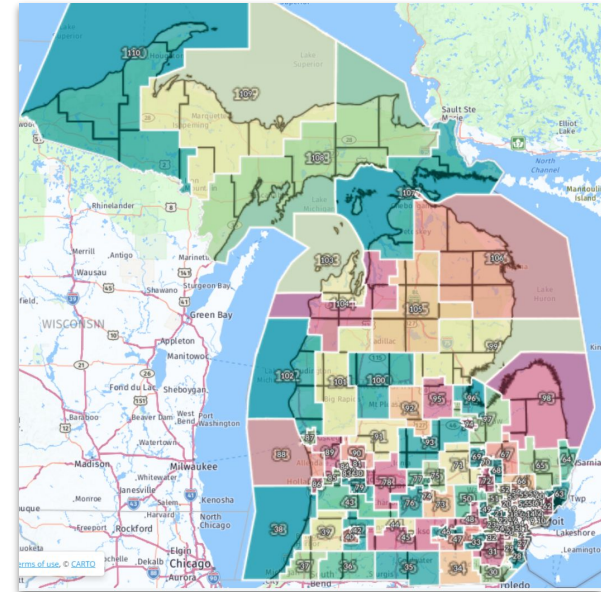
MICRC Passed the Maps that Scored Best on Partisan Fairness

Map	Partisan Fairness Performance Report				
	Efficiency Gap	~D Seats	D Prop Bias	~R Seats	R Prop Bias
Cherry State Senate	3.40%	20	0.32%	18	-0.32%
Linden State Senate ✓	3.30%	20	0.30%	18	-0.30%
Palm State Senate	6.10%	19	-2.30%	19	2.30%
Hickory State House ✓	4.30%	57	-0.50%	53	0.50%
Magnolia State House	5.40%	56	-1.40%	54	1.40%
Pine v5 State House	4.30%	57	-0.50%	53	0.50%
Birch Congressional	0.70%	7	1.50%	6	-1.50%
Apple Congressional	1.20%	7	1.50%	6	-1.50%
Chestnut Congressional ✓	0.60%	7	1.50%	6	-1.50%

Looking at the State House...

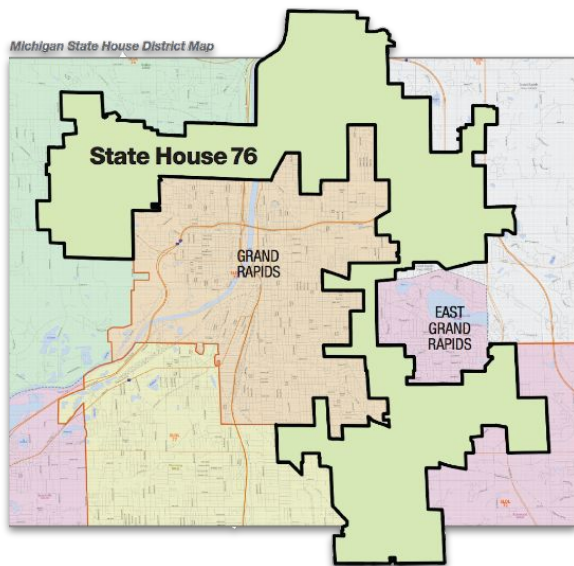


2010 State House Map

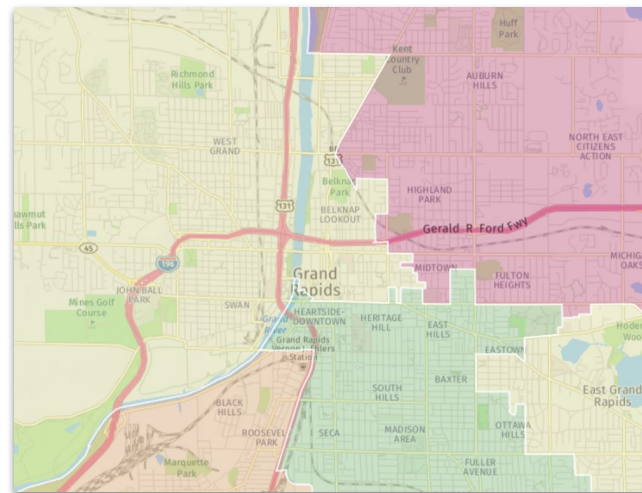


2020 State House Map
"Hickory"

Looking at the State House... Grand Rapids

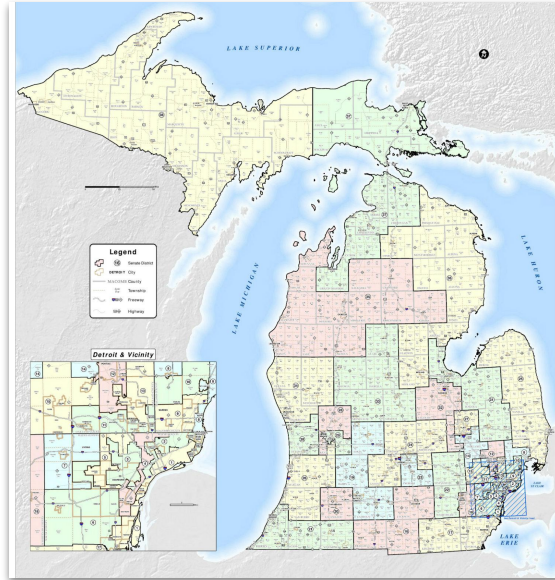


2010

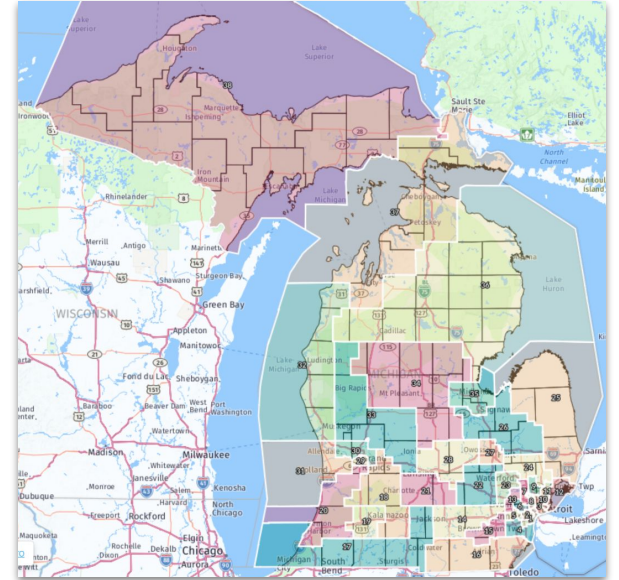


2020

Looking at the State Senate...

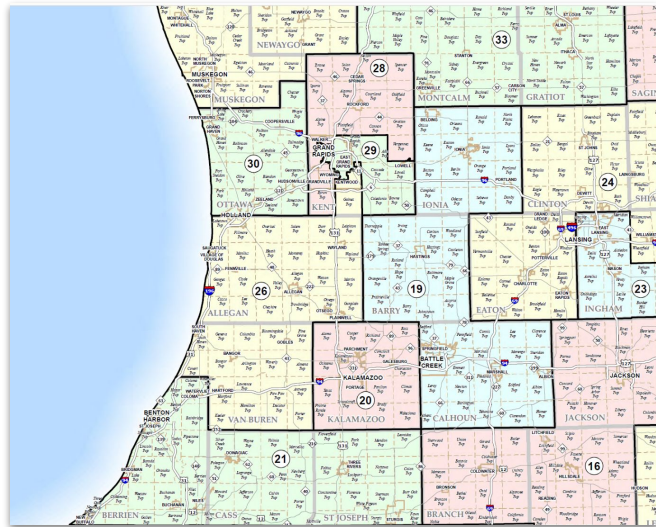


2010 State Senate Map

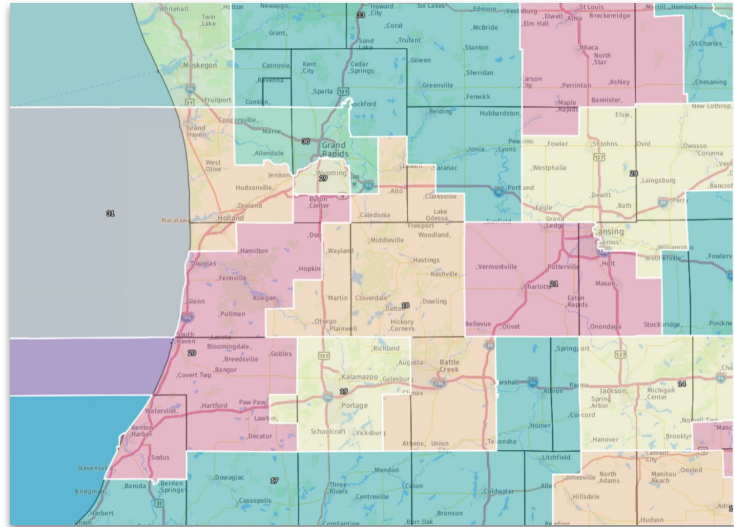


2020 State Senate Map
"Linden"

Looking at the State Senate... West Michigan



2010

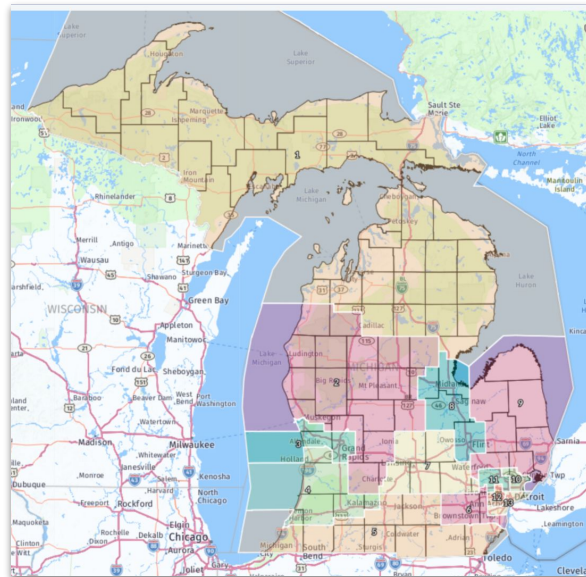


2020

Looking at the U.S. Congress...

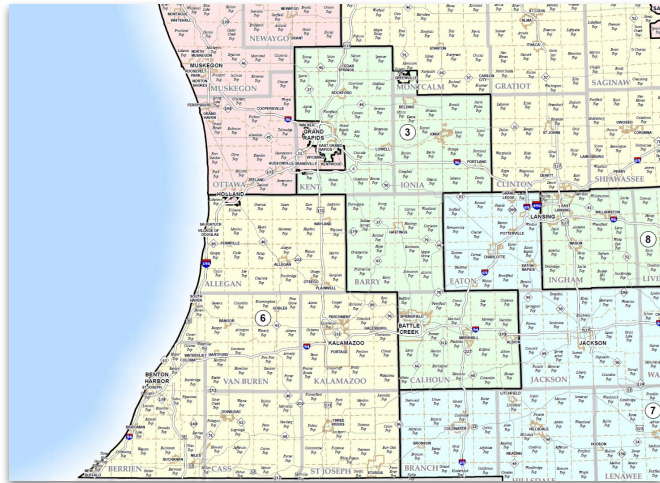


2010 Congressional Map

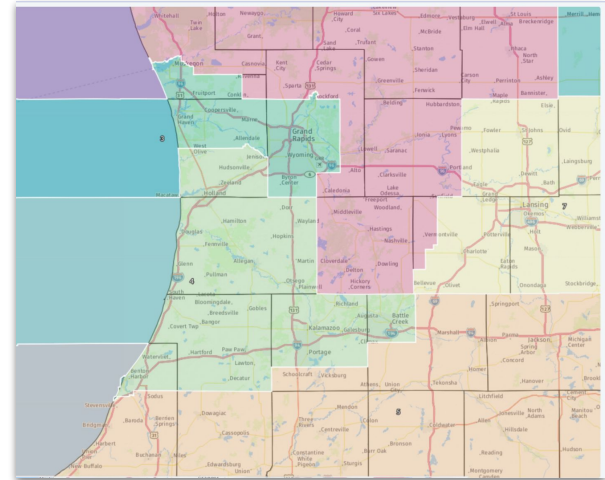


2020 Congressional Map
"Chestnut"

Looking at the U.S. Congress... West Michigan



2010



2020



Key Dates and Deadlines

- **January 27: Commission's final report**
- **January - February: Litigation Period**
- **February 26: Maps become law**
- **April 19: Candidate filing deadline**
- **August 2: Michigan State Primary Election**
- **November 8th: Michigan State General Election**



Litigation

Black Voters' Lawsuit, filed in Michigan Supreme Court, alleged that all maps violated Voting Rights Act. On February 3, 2022, the Michigan Supreme Court dismissed the lawsuit by a 4-3 vote, finding that the plaintiffs had not alleged facts to support a violation of the VRA.

League of Women Voters Lawsuit, filed in Michigan Supreme Court, alleged that the State Representative map violated "accepted measures of partisan fairness". Still pending.

Republican voters' lawsuit, filed in US District Court, Western District, alleged that Congressional District maps were arbitrary and violated 14th Amendment.



WHAT HAPPENS NEXT?

Unless overturned by the courts, these new districts will be in place for the 2022 election and for future elections for the next 10 years. In 2030, there will be another Federal census, and new districts will be drawn. A new set of Commissioners will be chosen, following the same process, and they will draw new maps, using the same criteria and the same process. These new maps will be used in the 2032 elections and beyond.



**“All political
power is inherent
in the people...”**

- Article 1 Section 1 Michigan Constitution