

One Time Commission Decisions on Mapping				
WHERE TO START	Advantages	Disadvantages	Notes	Recommendations
1. From Scratch	Addresses numerous public comments requesting this; It is common knowledge that current maps are gerrymandered	Will it be more difficult or time-consuming to start with a blank slate or to edit the 2010 maps?	Section 10-"Each Commissioner shall perform his or her duties in a manner that is impartial and reinforces public confidence in the integrity of the redistricting process."	That all maps be started from scratch, however look at existing maps as well for comparison
2. With JURGS/Geographical regions	May provide regional similarities	JURGS are geographical areas that don't necessarily translate into districts of equal population; The Commission would have to determine which criteria to utilize in creating JURGS	Does this save time or take more time?	That the Commission determine the regions, and take a regional approach
3. Criteria 1-7?	Makes sense since these are in rank order	Some of the necessary data will be unavailable until after census data is released	There are many layers that impact the others, so technical expertise is needed here; likely a lot of back and forth is involved in the process	
4. Should MI House Districts be mapped first?	Smallest to largest could utilize nesting concept for building the others	Degree of difficulty would likely be greatest vs. the 13 Congressional seats		Start with the 38 State Senate districts
5. Start geographically in SE Michigan	Will be smaller geographical areas	May be most difficult to start here	Don't paint yourselves into a 'corner'	Start with a geographic region selected by the Commission
6. Nesting		The math doesn't work out easily	Iowa is the only state that does this; Not a Michigan Constitutional requirement	Recommend that we do not take this approach
DOCUMENTATION THE MICRC SHOULD BE COLLECTING ON ITS PROCESS				
All mapping occurs in open meetings, which are available to view live or as recorded. Transcripts are available.				What else is needed?
Minutes are recorded for each meeting and available on the website for viewing.				

The Public Comment Tool is available for any person to make comments or draw maps. It can be viewed by anyone at any time.	
Summary reports are available from MGGG for the Public Comment Tool.	
Mappers will have all detail regarding the steps utilized in creating each map.	
VRA and RPV analysts will document their areas.	
The MICRC will have to create a report for each adopted plan that "explains the basis on which the commission made its decisions in achieving compliance with plan requirements, including the map as required in section 9."	Will need process documentation

Recommendation to document major mapping changes by staff in a segmented repository with MDOS, as a permanent record.

SHOULD THE COMMISSION CREATE REGIONAL SPECIALISTS OR SPECIALIST TEAMS?			
	Advantages	Disadvantages	Notes
	Commissioners can focus on smaller regions initially; Commissioners familiar with an area can serve as the expert to assure the Communities of Interest are on the maps	Can create a second layer of work if the work involves teams; if utilizing teams, would have to be careful not to create quorums outside of Commission meetings or add a committee layer of work	California created these teams to compile public comment, since they had no process to do this
			Should each Commissioner take a region and agree to gather the data, especially COI, and be the 'specialist' for his/her region or should the work be completed by the Commission as a whole?

How can Process and Mapping Meetings be more Effective and Efficient?
Understand it is a fluid process. Get close on the mapping lines, however don't finalize until the end.
Work until consensus is reached on the maps, and then make draft resolutions.
If the Commission gets stuck, move to another region, and then come back later.
Consider utilizing district numbers in similar areas, so the public is not confused.
Focus on one region at a time. Determine concepts for future discussion.
Be flexible. Don't make final decisions along the way.
Create multiple options or "holding places" before decisions are made. Don't force premature conclusions/votes.
Determine concepts for future consideration. Look at different levels of concepts; analyze data sets & maps received.
Draft a few plans and determine which 2-5 Commissioners may wish to pursue later.
Should multiple plans be provided to which the public can react?
If maps are close but need the population deviation adjusted, would the Commission ask the mappers to draw options vs. the Commission working out the small details in a meeting, and returning to it later.

After the July 8 presentation on the software and the differences, Commissioners will have adequate information to determine	
if they want the database loaded on their laptops, or wish to use the database available on the internet.	
Document Communities of Interest, and adjust around them.	
Recommended Continuing Education: Measures of Partisan Fairness by Dr. Lisa Handley; A 'Lengthy' Discussion with Bruce	<-Recommendation
Adelson, covering legal issues including the U.S. Constitution, Michigan criteria, pilot rural or minority district compositions,	
measures of partisan fairness, how applied, and legal cases	
Recommendation: That the Commission utilize the MICRC Redistricting Process flow chart with suggested changes, as a starting	<-Recommendation
point for the repetitive redistricting process.	