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MICRC

06/17/21 1:00 pm Meeting

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>> CHAIR KELLOM: Good afternoon.

As Chair of the Commission, I call this meeting of the Michigan Independent Citizens Redistricting Commission to order at 1:15 p.m.

This meeting is being live streamed at YouTube.

For anyone in the public watching who would prefer to watch via a different platform than they are currently using, please visit our social media at Redistricting MI to find the link for viewing on YouTube.

Our live stream today includes closed captioning. Closed captioning, ASL interpretation, and Spanish and Arabic translation services will be provided for effective participation in this meeting. E-mail us at Redistricting@Michigan.Gov for additional viewing options or details on accessing language translation services for this meeting.

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This meeting is being recorded and will be available at www.Michigan.gov/MICRC for viewing at a later date.

The meeting is also being transcribed, and those transcriptions will be made available and posted on Michigan.gov/MICRC along with the written public comment submissions.

There is also a public comment portal that may be accessed by visiting Michigan.gov/MICRC. This portal can be utilized to post maps and comments which can be viewed by Both the Commission and the public.

Members of the media who may have questions before, during or after the meeting should direct those questions to Edward Woods III, our Communications and Outreach Director for the Commission. He can be reached at WoodsE3@Michigan.gov.

For the purpose of the public watching and the public record, I will now turn the floor over to department state Staff Who will take note of the Commissioners present.

>> MS. SARAH REINHARDT: Hello, Commissioners.

Please say present when I call your name. If you are attending the meeting remotely, please announce during roll call that you are attending the meeting remotely. And unless your absence is due to military duty, announce your physical location by stating the county, city, Township or village and the state from which you are attending the meeting remotely. I'll start with Doug Clark.

>> COMMISSIONER CLARK: Present.

>> MS. SARAH REINHARDT: Juanita Curry.

- >> COMMISSIONER CURRY:
 - >> MS. SARAH REINHARDT: Anthony Eid?
 - >> COMMISSIONER EID: Present.
 - >> MS. SARAH REINHARDT: Brittini Kellom?
 - >> CHAIR KELLOM: Present.
 - >> MS. SARAH REINHARDT: Rhonda Lange?
 - >> COMMISSIONER LANGE:
 - >> MS. SARAH REINHARDT: Steve Lett?
 - >> COMMISSIONER LETT: Present.
 - >> MS. SARAH REINHARDT: Cynthia Orton?
 - >> COMMISSIONER ORTON: Present.
 - >> MS. SARAH REINHARDT: MC Rothhorn?
 - >> COMMISSIONER ROTHHORN: Present.
 - >> MS. SARAH REINHARDT: Rebecca Szetela?
 - >> VICE CHAIR SZETELA: Present. Attending from Wayne, County Michigan.
 - >> MS. SARAH REINHARDT: Janice Vallette.
 - >> COMMISSIONER VALLETTE: Present.
 - >> MS. SARAH REINHARDT: Erin Wagner?
 - >> COMMISSIONER WAGNER: Present; attending remotely from Charlotte, Michigan.
 - >> MS. SARAH REINHARDT: Richard Weiss?
 - >> COMMISSIONER WEISS: Present.
 - >> MS. SARAH REINHARDT: Dustin Witjes?
 - >> COMMISSIONER WITJES: Present.
 - >> MS. SARAH REINHARDT: 10 Commissioners are present and there is a quorum.
 - >> CHAIR KELLOM: Thank you Michigan Department of State staff.
- As a reminder to the public watching, you can view agenda at www.michigan.gov/MICRC.
- And I will entertain a motion to approve the meeting agenda.
- >> COMMISSIONER ROTHHORN: So moved.
 - >> CHAIR KELLOM: Motion made by Commissioner MC Rothhorn. Can I have a second.
 - >> COMMISSIONER LETT: Second.
 - >> CHAIR KELLOM: Second by Commissioner Lett. is there any debate on the motion report?
 - >> COMMISSIONER ROTHHORN: I would like to amend the agenda. Never mind.
 - >> CHAIR KELLOM: Are you sure?

>> MS. SARAH REINHARDT: Commissioner Eid, would you mind speaking more directly into the microphone.

>> COMMISSIONER ROTHORN: No, I retract my motion.

>> CHAIR KELLOM: Okay, hearing no discussion, it is moved and seconded that the agenda be approved. All those in favor raise your hand and say aye.

>> Aye.

>> CHAIR KELLOM: All those opposed raise your hand and say Nay. the ayes have it, the motion carries and the agenda has been adopted. Moving on to the review and approval of minutes. We will now review and approve the minutes from the June 15, 2021, regular Commission meeting held in Detroit at the village dome at fellowship chapel. I would entertain a motion to approve the minutes from the June 15, 2021, meeting which are also posted on Michigan.Gov/MICRC.

>> COMMISSIONER ROTHORN: I would like to make a motion to amend the minutes.

>> CHAIR KELLOM: Motion made by Commissioner Rothorn. Can I have a second?

>> COMMISSIONER LETT: Second.

>> CHAIR KELLOM: Second by Commissioner Lett all those -- and Commissioner Rothorn, what is your motion to amend the minutes to?

>> COMMISSIONER ROTHORN: I move the meeting minutes of the June 15th regular meeting be amended to change the time of adjournment to the front and last page of the minutes from 2:47 p.m. to 2:50 p.m., small change.

>> CHAIR KELLOM: Thank you Commissioner, Rothorn. And to clarify that second for the amended motion it was made by Commissioner Lett. Is there any discussion or debate on the motion? Hearing none we will now vote on the motion to amend the minutes of the June 15, 2021, meeting minutes to change the time of adjournment on the first and last page of the minutes from 2:47 p.m. to 2:50 p.m. all in favor raise your hand and say aye.

>> Aye.

>> CHAIR KELLOM: All opposed raise your hand and say nay. And the ayes prevail. The motion is adopted.

>> COMMISSIONER ROTHORN: Madam Chair, I have one more motion.

>> CHAIR KELLOM: Yes, Commissioner Rothorn.

>> COMMISSIONER ROTHORN: I move the meeting minutes be amended to change the time of adjournment on the first page of the minutes from 7:27 to 7:24 p.m.

>> COMMISSIONER VALLETTE: Second.

>> CHAIR KELLOM: Motion made by Commissioner Rothorn second made by Commissioner Janice Vallette.

>> MS. JULIANNE PASTULA: Madam Chair.

>> CHAIR KELLOM: Yes, General Counsel. Did you want to just do it that way? Okay, all those in favor of the motion that's on the floor raise your hand and say aye.

>> Aye.

>> CHAIR KELLOM: All those opposed raise your hand and say nay. The ayes have it. The amended motion carries. Now, okay, and now we're going to go back to the main motion on the floor, which is to approve the minutes for the June 15, 2021, regular Commission meeting held in Detroit at village dome at fellowship chapel. May I have a motion.

>> COMMISSIONER ROTHORN: To approve as amended.

>> CHAIR KELLOM: Yes.

>> COMMISSIONER ROTHORN: I do that.

>> CHAIR KELLOM: Motion by Commissioner Roth and second by Commissioner Vallette. All those in favor please raise your hand and say aye.

>> Aye.

>> CHAIR KELLOM: All those opposed raise your hand and say nay. And the motion carries. And we have approved the regular meeting minutes for the June 15, 2021, regular Commission meeting. If there are no further amendments, I will have a motion to approve the -- a motion to approve the amended motion of the June 15, 2021, hearing held at the village dome at fellowship chapel.

>> COMMISSIONER ROTHORN: So moved.

>> CHAIR KELLOM: Motion made by Commissioner Rothorn. Can I have a second? Second made by Commissioner Eid. Any discussion on the motion? All those in favor of approving the public hearing minutes from Detroit village dome at fellowship chapel on June 15, 2021, please raise your hand and say aye.

>> Aye.

>> CHAIR KELLOM: All those opposed raise your hand and say nay. The motion carries. The ayes have it. And the public hearing minutes from June 15, 2021, for our public hearing in Detroit at the village dome at fellowship chapel a mouthful have been approved.

We will now move on in the agenda to the public comment pertaining to agenda topics. For clarification Michigan Department of State we have three virtual public comment for today's meeting, correct?

>> MS. SARAH REINHARDT: That is correct, Madam Chair.

>> CHAIR KELLOM: Okay, and so some guidelines for our remote public comment individuals who have signed up and indicated they would like to provide live excuse me live remote public commentary to the Commission will now be allowed to do so I will call your name and our staff will unmute you. If you are on a computer, you will be prompted by the Zoom app to unmute your microphone and speak. If you are on the phone a voice will say the host would like you to speak and prompt you to press star six to unmute. I will call on you by your name and note that if you experience technical or

audio issues and we do not hear from you for 3-5 seconds we will move on to the next person in line and then return to you after you are done speaking. If you're audio still does not work, you can e-mail us at redistricting@Michigan.gov and we will help you trouble shoot so you can participate during the next public comment period at a later hearing or meeting. If you have signed up today to speak twice you will speak after everyone who has spoken the first time. You will have two minutes to address the Commission. Please conclude your remarks when you hear the timer. First in line to provide public comment is Mr. James Gallant. Again, if I mispronounce any part of your name, please do correct me. Allow a few moments for our staff to unmute you.

>> MS. SARAH REINHARDT: Mr. Gallant, you are unmuted. You may proceed.

>> Hello, you there yet?

>> MS. SARAH REINHARDT: Yes, we can hear you now.

>> Hello.

>> CHAIR KELLOM: We can hear you.

>> Okay, hello my name is James Gallant. I am with the Marquette County Suicide Prevention Coalition. My interest is the entire states of America and the Constitution thereof. And I would like to say that I do appreciate that you folks really are trying to concentrate on your parliamentary procedure and starting to, you know, try to get it back in order. But, you know, as a wise individual once said, not try, do. It's just a matter of you just got to do it. And I appreciate that you started approving the agenda. Okay, you just started that. Now, at the last meeting I believe. And so all the other agendas were not approved. And in the fundamental principle of parliamentary law, the agenda is not a legitimate agenda until it's approved by majority vote at the meeting. And you just started doing that. So we have to really go back and try to tighten up on that.

And, just to clarify to you folks, that there is a -- and why I keep saying these things over and over because there is a Section in Robert's Rules of Order which you have approved by vote and disciplinary action. And disciplinary action takes place after a member or the Chair has been pointed out the breach to the Chair or the member three times. And then you can just move on with disciplinary action. And so if this ever ends up in Court, they will say what did you do to try to resolve this issue? I said, well, I went to them and I can show them and I will have a little video of how I came to you and asked you to, you know, address these Bylaws, public hearing, public meeting concerning Bylaws alone. Where do these Bylaws come from? How did you ever get these? Where were the secret meetings handled? I want the minutes of the secret meetings where those proposed Bylaws came from, where there was meetings. And your lawyer is not saying she did that on our own. And I don't believe she did. And I believe that there was others, that got to at least be Mr. Brady, the chief civil counsel for the department. I'm assume he is consulting somebody. And it's just not clear in the minutes. So that means that that is a problem. And it's a breach of the rules, general, you know, the way we do it in America. And I would ask you folks to get back to the

way we do it in America instead of trying to move on and change the rules and reset the system and reboot the system like some folks try to think that they are trying to do.

And I found other Commissions. I'm actually exploring other Commissions and Councils that the Governor has been creating lately. They are doing the exact same thing. So it's kind of like there is a mission here to undermine the Robert's Rules of Order and the way we do it in America and you can say guess what, we are just doing it a different way.

>> CHAIR KELLUM: Mr. Gallant, your allotted two minutes has ended.

>> Well, yes, thank you very much, Madam Chair Brittini.

>> CHAIR KELLUM: Our second public -- our second remote public comment for today's meeting is Felicia Banks. Felicia, please allow a couple of moments for staff to unmute you. And Michigan Department of State staff I yield to you.

>> Good afternoon to you. Felicia Banks. Can everyone hear me?

>> CHAIR KELLUM: Yes.

>> Thank you so much for taking this time to the MICRC and allowing to me. I have the highest regard for your sense of integrity and your discipline when it comes to serving in this capacity, I'm grateful.

I'm a proud Detroiter for a fourth generation. And my concern today toward today's meeting is that the Detroit downtown area is, of course, a source of pride. And it's progress for us all. However, it's lines make it more of a city within a city. And there by isolating a portion of it the city citizens for equitable fund distribution. So my concern is, and my question are the same, is what is the Commission's current thoughts to addressing the redrawing of its lines?

>> CHAIR KELLUM: Thank you for taking the time to address the Commission. I would encourage you to utilize our public comment portal and to pose that question along with maybe an area of downtown so that we can take it under consideration, as well as we have our public hearing this evening that starts at 5:00 if you can make it. So I encourage you to share because that is definitely something along the lines of a community of interest regarding Detroit. So thank you so much for taking the time.

>> Thank you. I will certainly do that and I will be there this evening.

>> CHAIR KELLUM: Thank you. And at this time we do not have any more remote public commentary for today's meeting. So we will move along in the agenda to our unfinished.

>> MS. SARAH REINHARDT: Madam Chair, we do have public comment who has requested to speak a second time.

>> CHAIR KELLUM: You are right. We have a public comment virtually, and I'll turn to Michigan Department of State staff. I think our third public comment is Mr. James Gallant.

>> Hello.

>> CHAIR KELLUM: Hi, Mr. Gallant. We can hear you.

>> My name is James Gallant with the Marquette County Suicide Prevention Coalition. And my community of interest is the entire United States of America and its Constitution. And I, yes, I want to consider just to move on with our conversation here, you know, about disciplinary action and rules of procedure. I find it interesting that the Chair of this Commission has now moved on to talking about Ms. Reinhardt as Secretary of Department of State staff now, instead of addressing her by what is alleged to be her title, which is Madam Secretary. Okay, you said she was appointed by the Secretary of State to be the secretary of this Commission. Now do you have a secretary or not? You are like staff is going to just what make sure everybody is here? And who is making the decisions? And who is actually doing the elections? You see, the Secretary of State is obviously the highest ranking elections official in the state. Every one of your county Commissions, the county clerk is the secretary. She is the elections official for the county. This is the way that it works in America. And now you're running with no secretary here. Where is the Secretary of State? Why is she not here making these decisions and not doing her job as the secretary without a vote? I mean, just like you have an attorney without a vote. Your attorney has the exact, in her Bylaws as my understanding, has the exact same authority and responsibility or, you know, rights to participate as, you know, debate, and what not, as the Secretary of State. And Mr. Woods. And your Executive Director.

So I'm finding it hard to believe that the Secretary of State even knows, well, she is going to know soon, that, you know, this is a problem or that she even knows she was supposed to be here. I don't know. It's just hard to deal with people that just do not follow the rules. I mean, that is the big pet peeve of mine. Cheaters. They say cheaters never win, but by default sometimes they do and it moves on and moves on and moves on. It's just another day in the life.

>> CHAIR KELLUM: Thank you, Mr. Gallant, your allotted two minutes has ended.

>> And Madam Chair, in my personal opinion you are a cheater. Thank you.

>> CHAIR KELLUM: Thank you so much for taking the time to address the Commission. At this time there is no further public commentary for today's meeting.

We are going to move on in our agenda to unfinished business we have Kim Brace who will chat with us from Election Data Services and he is going to continue his discussion on the data cube part one. So, Kim Brace, there you are, hi.

>> KIM BRACE: Hello there. How are you?

>> CHAIR KELLUM: Good. I will quiet down because we stole your time last time so.

>> KIM BRACE: Okay that is fine. Thank you all. It's good to be here again. I apologize, I haven't left the Mace so I'm still kind of unshaven and still rivaling for Santa Claus by the end of the year is what it looks like and I'll probably surprise everyone when I get a haircut and shave people will talk about my younger brother or something along that line. I'm going to share my screen so that we can show you some of the things I have for you today. And let me go to full screen. Can everybody see that first

opening slide? Great, thank you Rebecca. Okay, as you recall last week, we talked about redistricting data elements. And the data cube. We went through all the geography sides of things. We talked about 2020 geography. We should be cognizant we are also looking at 2010 and even 2000 geography just to see where the changes are as it relates.

This can be apparent in some of the pictures that we have created and some of the differences that we are seeing in terms of geography. Certainly between what the state has and what the Census Bureau has on the left hand side as I noted the last week the Township boundary discrepancy on that side. But also the Congressional District discrepancy on the right side. Between what has been in the Tiger file from the Census Bureau and what the state says that Congressional District boundary is in Oakland.

We've taken a look at some of the geography that the Census Bureau is providing for the state. And looking at the population. So we talked last week about census tracts. That's one of the kinds of geographies that we have from the Census Bureau. There is a wide variety of sizes of census tracts. Here is the two extremes. On the left hand side, 13,000 people in that Macomb census tract on the left hand side but on the right hand side that census tract has one person in it. That is part of the auto plant there in Wayne County. I think that probably one person was the guard there that ends up living there or something along that line. At least they got counted by the census in 2010.

But you see the kind of diabolical different kinds of populations that we deal with sent census geography. At the block root level there is a wide variety of populations at the block root level. Block groups if you remember from last week are important because they try to depict neighborhoods. But here on the right hand side this is a block group that has been created and probably a remnants before the freeway came in. But it's showing on people on both sides of the block, of the freeway. And that's part of the ACS data that comes into play. It's not a lot of people obviously 17 people in that block group.

When we go down to the census block level, there are some important distinctions. You look on the left hand side, that is the largest census block in the state. By area up there in the UP. Not a lot of people obviously. But that is a census block. That is a something created by visible features from the Census Bureau.

The more important one is on the right hand side. And here are census blocks in Oakland County. More Suburban areas. Why this is important is to understand some of the distinctions that are here. If we look at census block 204, That Street does not come through. It stops right here at the southern part of it. So it does not form a physical feature so the people on both sides of This Street are all in census block 204. But when we look up here census block 1003 is actually all of this area here including the houses on the south side of That Street as well as the houses in here because

there's no crossing or there is no visible feature that was utilized to define a census block.

Same thing over here between these two streets so as a result from physical feature wise, this area and these people are all in census block 1003. That's one of the big problems that we have sometimes with census geography. And certainly looking at visible features to define census blocks.

We and other states where we were involved with the updating of census blocks, we ended up using back property lines here so that 103 was just the people that are on the outside of the street. And not the people in this other neighborhood there. That also helps from the standpoint of drawing District boundaries. Right now if we were to put census block 103 into a District and not the other ones, you have the saw tooth effect of what's going on. It's something to keep in mind and be aware of in terms of geography and how that can ultimately impact maybe some of your lines if you're not careful. It would also create a larger compactness score. So that it would be less compact in these instances if you use that census block as a boundary. That is some of the keys to understand as you look towards geography and helping you on the redistricting side.

Certainly in terms of population wise census blocks can be very large. Here is four instances that have the largest census block population in the state. They are, in fact, special circumstances. The universities, correction facilities, all of that kind of circumstance. So those are kind of understandable from the standpoint of census blocks. But that's what a census block is. And so when you're looking at drawing a District, it may be that these census blocks start looking as looking at being a larger component of the districts that you are creating. So look at those kind of circumstances that come into play.

Geography is certainly something that will have an impact as we go forward in drawing.

Now, I talked a lot about geography last week and finishing up here I wanted to let you all ask any questions that you might have in terms of the geography from the Census Bureau.

>> CHAIR KELLOM: Commissioner Eid and then Commissioner Wagner are going to come to you with a question Kim.

>> KIM BRACE: Okay.

>> COMMISSIONER EID: Thank you Mr. Brice that was very informative. My question is in regard to I guess the usefulness of these census blocks. Because they're not really standardized in any way, to me it doesn't seem they are standardized in geography because it's about you know visible features so they don't all have as you just went over, they don't have the same square footage but then also they are widely different in population being last week you said the average population in each block was around 48. And you just showed us slides where there were thousands of people

in census blocks because of that geography. My question is there any type of standardized method on the level of census blocks to look at?

>> KIM BRACE: That's a very good question. Unfortunately, from the Census Bureau's standpoint census blocks are really being defined by geography. Not by people. So it is the geography that is dictating a census block. The Bureau has gone to automating the process of creating those census blocks. But states do have an opportunity in the phase one operation that is basically run in the years ending in five and six the states have the opportunity to make recommendations in terms of the census blocks. As I mentioned in that 1003 block that we have there in Oakland, that could be changed by usually demographers or gee original per the GIS department in the state could be a good one to go to kind of fix and correct some of these things. But it is a valid question in terms of using that level of geography to draw with. That is the level, the lowest level that we have within the database. And so as you're looking at the potential of drawing districts that are very equal, for example, it may be you need to go down to the census block level certainly to swap between a three populated block and a two populated block or a one populated block to make things exactly even for example. That is a technique in terms of redistricting.

But it is something that is important to realize for another circumstance which I'm going to talk about today too. It is the circumstance of this disclosure avoidance issue that I'm going to talk to you about today. The block level data is going to get much more messy because of this disclosure avoidance circumstance and so even the population numbers that I had up there on the maps they are not going to be as exact as they were before. They're going to be having a kind of a fudge factor. Certainly that will impact the kinds of things that you could draw this time. But it's something to be cognizant of in that regard. Blocks are just another level of geography to make use of. You could try to draw just on the basis of townships for example or census tracts or other kinds of geographies. That is why I wanted to let you see all of the different varieties of census geography. One option certainly would be to try to avoid using census blocks. But that's your choice.

>> CHAIR KELLOM: Commissioner Wagner and then Commissioner Clark.

>> COMMISSIONER WAGNER:

>> KIM BRACE: You are muted Erin.

>> COMMISSIONER WAGNER: Can you hear me now.

>> KIM BRACE: Yes, I can.

>> COMMISSIONER WAGNER: I was going to ask you on that first slide you showed us what prompts the discrepancies between a census block data and the state?

>> KIM BRACE: That is a really good question. That's a very good question. And it is something that ultimately probably the state has to look at. Certainly in terms of the 2020 geography that we have from the Census Bureau. As I mentioned last week, there have been changes. It's not the same census blocks from 2010 to 2020. They

have made efforts to clean things up. Maybe the state cleaned things up because it had a better aerial photograph to work from.

There's a variety of things, but it's something that we can look at geographically and with GIS systems to see the differences that might be there whether or not they have an impact, it may be just that the map base has shifted between the decades. It's not something that you know somebody annexed this little piece of geography although that is possible too but it's those kind of things that now with GIS you can see these kind of things a little bit more frequently than you could when I started in this process back in 1980. And we were working from paper maps. Nobody had aerial photographs back then.

>> CHAIR KELLOM: Commissioner Clark.

>> KIM BRACE: Do you have another question?

>> COMMISSIONER CLARK: Yes, this is Commissioner Clark. So my understanding is the census block is the lowest level. Now, and we can move and so we can move let's say a census block represented an entire Township or there were two census blocks in the entire Township we could move one of the census blocks to another area if we wanted.

>> KIM BRACE: Yes, that is correct.

>> COMMISSIONER CLARK: But with nothing lower than that. We don't have the ability to move anything smaller than a census block.

>> KIM BRACE: That's correct, census blocks are the lowest pieces of geography. You know, if the state had been involved early on like in 2005 with defining those census blocks, then we could have cleaned up something like the 1003 example that I gave you. But basically, you're stuck with because the population as the Census Bureau is defining it is based upon those census blocks that are now set in stone.

>> COMMISSIONER CLARK: So an example of when we might want to move one would be if we had a District with the number of census blocks in it and that District didn't meet the VRA requirements, so if we move one or two of these census blocks it may then become compliant, so that's kind of the approach we would take.

>> KIM BRACE: That is one possibility. There may be other possibilities you know staying at a higher geographic level. But certainly getting down to the census block is one option also certainly.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay thank you.

>> KIM BRACE: Uh-huh.

>> CHAIR KELLOM: And Commissioner Eid?

>> COMMISSIONER EID: Hey it's Commissioner Eid again. At the beginning of your presentation last week you were speaking about the demographic mix of the electorate and how it pertains to our work and you had a few slides of steppingstone going from citizen age population to registration to turn out and so on and so forth and you mentioned that these steppingstones have to be reflected in the database. My

question is how do you account for you know different types of barriers between those steppingstones? You know redistricting is certainly one type of area but I can think of a plethora of other barriers such as you know voting access and you know other voting barriers that could come into play as well. So how do we make sure that what is reflected in the database is actually due to redistricting?

>> KIM BRACE: Good question. What the database is showing is aggregate numbers on that side. It is the human factor that comes into play to add some dimensions to those numbers. If you know that there is a problem with registration efforts in one part of the state or one part of a county or something, it's not something that we would necessarily have in the data. But it's something that you could use the data to tease out. So if you look at the percent registered by precinct in a jurisdiction, you might see that sort of thing and you know that in this part of the county it's a bigger problem registration wise than in that part of the county. That is something that is there inherent in the data that will be able to be explored. The nice thing about GIS and that capability is you have a lot more capability of exploring those kind of things. So not necessarily that they are going to provide the total answer to you, but certainly they will start giving you some clues of where things are. And I have the steppingstones in the second part too for you. Any other questions? Okay.

>> CHAIR KELLOM: I don't think we have any other questions so take it away with part two.

>> KIM BRACE: All right let me bounce back to my screen here and share that. And we will go back to you can see the questions about geography, correct? On that side so that is coming through, good.

Okay, part two we are going to talk about the other part of the data cube. That is the census tabular data, this is the second quadrant of the data cube for everybody. That will be looking at the redistricting data that we will be getting in the form of the PL94171 file. And it will also include tabular information from the Census Bureau in the form of the American community survey results. Both of those are data tabular information coming from the Census Bureau. Now there may be other demographic files that are possible and usable. We are going to incorporate in another data source that we are procuring from the demographic company ESRI. That will give us another dimension of the data. We are getting close to getting the PL file, but certainly ESRI data can give a look-see where changes are occurring. I'm going to talk a lot about changes occurring in today's talk so it will start giving you some ideas in that regard. But this is where we are dealing with the second quadrant of the data cube today.

And, again, as Commissioner Eid has pointed out the steppingstones are important in terms of understanding on that front. Certainly all of those steppingstones and the differences between those can help explain conceivably where you might want to go in terms of drawing districts, but certainly explaining some of the issues that might be there in terms of the redistricting process.

So the steppingstones play an important part of redistricting. And understanding those. And I'll probably be you will get sick of me saying that all the time I think on that side.

Today's discussion I've got a major points what we want to cover today. I don't know if we are going to get to the third point but we are going to talk about total population and voting age population. And then we are going to get into some of the distribution of the Michigan populations. And if we got -- have a chance, we can go into a long discussion on racial compilation but that may be something that we hold for next week also. So we will have to see where we go.

So from the standpoint of Michigan, the Census Bureau announced census numbers for 2020. You got three numbers. That's all. That's all we have from the Census Bureau at this point in time. What are those three numbers? Well, the ten,084,442 is the apportionment count. That is the number that is used for the allocation of Congressional seats out to the states. Unfortunately that number was low by about 200,000 a little bit more than 200,000 for Michigan and you lost a Congressional seat. That was unveiled on April 24th.

or April 26th, I think it was. So you have gone from 14 down to 13 Congressional districts. On the basis of the apportionment count.

Important to keep that difference there or that knowledge of that number because it includes 7,111 overseas population. That comes to the Census Bureau usually from like the Pentagon and all of those areas and state department that deal with overseas population. But that data is only available to the Census Bureau at the highest geographic level of just the state. So as a result when we start talking about redistricting, we need to look towards oops sorry we will look to the bottom number. That is the residence population within the State of Michigan and that is the number that we will use for redistricting so it's the ten,077,331. That is an important number and that becomes the third number that was released from the Census Bureau on April 26th.

But it does allow us to start playing with one big factor and it will let us generate and I can tell you today here are three numbers for all of you to memorize. By the time we get finished with this whole process, you will know these numbers like the back of your hand. Maybe you will hand write them on the back of your hand. I don't know. But these are the important numbers that come to us from that residency population. They are the ideal District size for the Congressional districts. That is 775,000 people will be your responsibility to draw into the 13 Congressional districts. That's the ideal District population that you'll be shooting for and if you remember your legal backgrounds, that number is something that will be real critical for you to probably get as close as possible to. The courts have looked at almost having no deviation for Congressional districts.

The second number 265,000 is the ideal population for the 38 State Senate districts that you will also be drawing. And as a result you will memorize that number. And

then certainly for the 110 State House districts, that's the ideal population that you're going to be shooting for.

Now, I say these are ideal populations. But there are some windows involved in this. And so we put together this table for you that looks at these windows. Generally for Congressional districts windows maybe 1% but probably less. But the factor that we look at is what is the overall deviation window, that is 3876 above the ideal and 3876 below the ideal. And that will give you a high range. So for Congressional districts, if you look at the 1% deviation, that runs from 771,000 on the low side to 779,000 on the high side.

Now, when you are dealing with State House and State Senate you have a larger deviation window. But because you have many more State Senate and State House districts, you have smaller numbers to have to deal with. So the overall deviation window that you're going to be shooting for, for State Senate is about 26,000 but for State House when you're looking at a 10%, you're looking at a window of only 9,000 people. With 4500 on either side of that ideal number. Here is the high range numbers and the low range numbers. This is an important chart for you to also memorize or at least see and be cognizant of. And the system will show you this constantly on that regard. But we've calculated those and will be part of the tables that we are also going to be providing to you. But I wanted you to see how those came together on that side.

But unfortunately for the population within the state, the PL files are not here yet. And so as a result we have to rely upon population estimates to give us some preliminary idea of where things are within the state. So if you remember our first presentation to you, I showed you just the population change from 2010 to 2019 using the American communities survey numbers that came out in 2019 from the Census Bureau. We see from the Census Bureau's data the ACS data, we have that down to the county level in these 2019 numbers. When we did these for you earlier this year. But was now know that we can look inside an important one thing that we always look at in looking at the numbers and changes is what do things look like on a regional basis. So we looked at what different people recognize as regions in the State of Michigan. The state divides we've got different regions. These are made up of counties and Townships not always counties. Right now we only have county data from the population estimates. So but this is one idea for how to divide up the state.

We also have from DOT their definitions of how the state is divided. It gives us another kind of a clue. And we also found out on the web somebody having some fun with some of the names but giving you areas of the state on this one instance drawn on the basis of whole counties.

So all of these are important ways of kind of looking at the data in giving you more global looks at the information. And so what we have done is we have taken these and kind of combined them together in creating what we are calling the EDS regions or the

we call them Jurgs. And this is the outline of what we have put together of a way of looking at the state. Certainly from the standpoint of starting to understand some data that goes with these. And that's what I'm going to show you today.

So these are the Jurgs and we will be using those and overloading them in a lot of maps that I'm going to show you. So here is that raw population change from 2010, looking at the areas that we were concerned about and the Jurgs that we have to see what is the population changes in that area. By doing that we can look at the data both in terms of raw numbers and percent changes as it relates to these areas.

So what we can do is we can start looking at things like the population shifts within the state. And we've set up tables that will be part of the excel spreadsheet that we will provide to you and for your website that can show some of this information and basic information so that everybody, public included, will be able to start understanding some of the demographics that are here.

This is the population estimates coming from the Census Bureau of looking at county level estimates that they do every year and so this is from 2000 and 2010 and every year from 2015 all the way up to 2020. Now, these are population estimates. These are not numbers from the official census counts. Okay? But these are estimates from the Census Bureau. So it's good for us to start taking a look at and seeing where changes are happening. And if we look at these on the basis of these regions, we can start taking a look at majorly what is happening in the state. So, for example, Wayne County including Detroit and Suburban Wayne County had from 2010-2020 a 4% loss of population in just Wayne County. The Metro Suburban counties around Wayne County gained 3.96% on that side. So you almost see shifts of people from Wayne County into the Metro Suburban areas. And that's important factor to keep in mind. Those central cities that we created, Lansing and up to Grand Rapids and Kalamazoo, ends up having a larger increase in population. So we can start taking a look at how that changes the dynamics of where things are.

Certainly by the time you get to UP and up north we are seeing losses, but not total losses in up north. It's only up above in the upper peninsula on that side. So we can start understanding some of the dynamics that you will end up looking at and paying attention to as you start drawing districts.

Indeed, when we start drawing districts, this is the impact that you're going to see. At least using these population estimates. And so we have created this set of tables, which we will send you the full excel spreadsheet and I will show you in a couple minutes, but this will show you all of this data by these regions as well as county by county for the entire state. But it's incorporated into it, it is that seat distribution that is important from a redistricting standpoint. And we look at this in terms of that ideal District size. This is State House of 91,612. Well, how many districts can fall into this geographic area on the basis of the ideal District size? So in Wayne County, it's going to support 19.21 seats. If you draw them exactly at 91,000.

Now, remember I mentioned to you, you have a high window and a low window. So with the high window of 96,000 people, that high means that you're going to have less number of seats. Because you're at the high end. So you're down to 18 seats in Wayne County. If you draw at the low end, then Wayne County picks up 20 seats. This is the kind of dimensions that you're going to need to start understanding and be familiar with because this is what's going to govern how we are going to end up drawing on this side. And how many seats can go to this area or that area. You know, I've watched you guys for many months and there has been the question of where do we start on that side? So I wanted to kind of give you some clues of what -- where you might be able to start understanding the dimensions and the data to help you out on that question.

Now, again, this is on the basis of the estimated populations. From the Census Bureau. We are going to whenever we get the data on August 16th, we will regenerate these tables. So that probably within the next day we will replace these tables that I'm going to send to you today with new numbers coming from the Census Bureau. That will be ways that we can start analyzing how good is the census data, you know, we thought Wayne was going to have 19 seats if they had an under count in Wayne County, then is the ideal down to 18 seats? With a window going different ways? All of those kind of questions we can start exploring when we get the data on August 16th.

It's also important to look at where we have been in the state over the past two decades. So we put in the 2010 results of this allocation of State House seats as well as the 2000 allocation of State House seats. And you can start seeing where differences have happened. Certainly from 2000 to 2010 Wayne County was losing 2.5 seats of State House members. That loss has only gone to 1.05 house seats for Wayne County this decade. Again, based on these estimates and we will have to see what it looks like from the final numbers, but we can start seeing where some of the impacts are as it relates to the change in where you might be starting to see we are not going to support, be able to support population wise X number of seats here or there. So this is ways that you can start understanding that.

Certainly in terms of geographically we can see that. We now have for these maps we have the cities' information in here too.

And so when you look at these maps and you can print them out because we will give them to you, you can end up seeing it down at smaller levels. So we can see in Flint what it is in terms of overall Genesee County. Or what's Detroit in terms of compared to Wayne County. All of those will be here, in here in this data set. And we can map that kind of information to help out to understand that circumstance.

We did the same thing with State Senate districts. Certainly to understand that you've got a larger base to deal with. Ideal population of 265,000. And how many State Senate seats can go into different regions of the state. So this kind of information is there for your benefit to be able to study and understand.

Now, remember what we've said is we only had a statewide number for the ideal population. So what we have done in these seat allocation ones right now is we have taken the estimates from 2020 from the Census Bureau and we have made changes to them based upon the difference that is in the state number compared to the estimate number that the Bureau put out. So in this instance the census estimates were increased 1.11% to match the statewide residence population so that is important to be cognizant of as you study some of this data.

You can see some of the changes there. Again, at the State Senate level. And whether or not there are seats that look to be moving one way or the other, in different parts of the state. At State Senate. As well as looking at Congressional districts. Certainly, when we look at those, we got to be cognizant we are down to 13 seats and not 14 or 15. So that will have an impact in terms of how many seats could conceivably be drawn. In Wayne County it looks like a third of a Congressional seat will end up needing to shift out of Wayne County in that regard. Because the population is not supporting it. Depending on what the final numbers are of course but at least we start getting some clues on this side.

Now, one of the things that we have as I mentioned to you, and I'm going to flip my image on my monitor, this is a spreadsheet that we are going to send to you. So that you will be able to study these and look at these in particular on that side. These ideal District sizes for all the years that we've got the data together for State Senate, State House and Congressional is there on the deviation summary tab. Down there at the bottom.

But we also have information on the county summary. So I've shown you the data up on the top part of this table, which is all these Jurg information but down at the bottom we have all the county information. And, because we have new data from the Census Bureau, we have within some of the counties, so we can see what is the population change in Flint city compared to Genesee County. And so we've looked at those and put those into these tables so that you'll have some of the major cities at least to understand what the differences are and certainly in Wayne County with Detroit versus Suburban or Ann Arbor compared to Washtenaw County and the city and the county. So all of this is there. So county summary is there. As well as these tables are also generated for the legislative seat distribution. So, again, we pulled out and showed you already the top part, but we can see in these county level tables we can see how many State House seats might be coming out of Genesee County. And Flint in particular in that instance so all of that information is here and will be there for all of you to study both the State Senate, State House and Congressional on that side.

So this is part of this excel spreadsheet that I will be shipping up to you guys so that Suann can put it up on the web and send it to all the members and Commissioners so that you will have time to study this. But I wanted you to understand kind of what went

in to these which is why I haven't sent them to you before here. So that's part of that scenario.

If we go back to where we were in terms of the slideshow and go back to the current slide, so questions so far on population, changes in the state.

>> CHAIR KELLOM: Commissioner Clark has a question for you, Kim.

>> KIM BRACE: Sure

>> COMMISSIONER CLARK: Can we go back to the Jurg areas that I think I pronounced that right.

>> KIM BRACE: Jurg areas, yes

>> COMMISSIONER CLARK: We as a Commission haven't talked about that yet but would we be able to adjust those? Or are those cast in stone?

>> KIM BRACE: No, they are not cast in stone. I would certainly welcome any kind of modifications that you want to make and suggest. This was kind of our review of some of the data. It is your state. You know it better. I wanted to give you some ideas on that side and certainly what people have shown elsewhere, but certainly these are open to any kind of changes you want to recommend.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay, I appreciate that. I didn't know because I haven't had a chance to study the map yet. That's why I wanted to ask that.

>> KIM BRACE: Right, no, I wanted you to be able to take a look and understand what kinds of things made it up but certainly I'm -- you know the state better than I do. I got some good clues for you. But you know it better than I do. And so that any kind of changes, certainly, I'm open to that sort of thing.

>> COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay second question when we go back to the spreadsheets you have an ideal low and a high number of seats.

>> KIM BRACE: Right

>> COMMISSIONER CLARK: That is not cast in stone, that is a recommendation of what we should target for? The low and the high might be cast in stone based on the population.

>> KIM BRACE: Right. So this because we are working with now confirmed residency population, this is what will be shown on the PL file when we get it. So as a result, these numbers, these ideals District sizes and the windows, those are kind of cast in stone. Now, you may choose to say that you want to go lower than 10% and create new windows. That's possible. If you go above 10%, Julianne will probably give you a sneer on that side. You know, the state of Virginia back in the 1990s was allowed to go up to 16.4%. But that was under extraordinary circumstances. They were keeping counties whole. Now, you may want to use that as an excuse to expand the ten%. But you're first off going to have to get past Julianne as well as a couple of judges around the state certainly. But that is, you know, kinds of things that you can be taking a look at

>> COMMISSIONER CLARK: Okay let me ask a question relative to the high range and the low range percentages. Why is let's take the Congressional as an example. We have a 1% deviation that is acceptable. But you only have it going up .5% and going down .5% why aren't they going up 1% each way?

>> KIM BRACE: The courts have said that the ideal window and the percent windows are based upon the overall range in the plan. And as a result it's the ten% needs to be looked at as 5% above and 5% below. It's not 10% above and 10% below because that would be an overall 20% range. So that's why it's I'm to understand you're talking about 5% above, 5% below. Now it's in theory possible to draw a whole bunch of seats within, you know, 1% or 2%. And yet have one or two seats at overpopulated 6%. As long as you're keeping that deviation window within 10%, that could shift within that. But that's the kinds of things that you could look at in terms of drawing.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: So that type of methodology is quite driven?

>> KIM BRACE: I'm sorry say again.

>> COMMISSIONER CLARK: The methodology where it can only go up .5% or down .5% is driven by a Court judgment?

>> KIM BRACE: Yes, that's correct. Yep.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Thank you.

>> KIM BRACE: Other questions?

>> CHAIR KELLOM: Commissioner Rothhorn has a question for you Kim.

>> KIM BRACE: Yes.

>> COMMISSIONER ROTHORN: I would love to know why it's called a Jurg.

>> KIM BRACE: My former boss is probably turning over in his grave. It was Frank Jordan and at NBC where I used to work in the 70s actually in the 60s, he created Jurgs, Jordan's urban rural geography is what Jurgs came from.

>> COMMISSIONER EID: Thank you.

>> KIM BRACE: It's not burbs like Brace's urban world geography that is not what it stands for.

>> COMMISSIONER EID: Primarily to help with estimations.

>> KIM BRACE: Hopefully useful for understanding some of the dynamics that go on within the state. And as I mentioned to Bruce, they are open to change. However, you might want to change them. I certainly would be interested in hearing thoughts and sitting down with you and you know redrawing some of the areas if that is important. Certainly to give you better ideas where shifts are happening within the state. This is just one example of what could be done. But with GIS technology you can end up playing around with things.

>> CHAIR KELLOM: I don't think any more Commissioners have a question.

>> KIM BRACE: Okay we are at 2:30 now. My calendar says that that would be the end of my time. That would be fine. I do have two other parts that can get long. So this might be a good place to stop. And pick up next, week.

>> CHAIR KELLOM: Okay we trust your judgment. Because we don't know what is coming up, the pipeline so just to clarify no more questions from any of my fellow Commissioners? Okay, Kim, we are very grateful.

>> KIM BRACE: Erin has something.

>> CHAIR KELLOM: Sorry Erin I did not see your hand.

>> COMMISSIONER WAGNER: That is okay I popped it up at the last second. We heard when everybody went up north that the Upper Peninsula and up north population has changed and won't be reflected in this census. Is that something that is an unfortunate occurrence and we will have to fix it with the next census? Or is that something that we can pull numbers from somewhere else?

>> KIM BRACE: Well, from the standpoint of drawing districts, the courts have said that you need to be using a common base. And so that's what the Census Bureau does provide. Now, when we get those census numbers, if indeed we see that there are big problems in how they counted, maybe they did miss counting up in the UP or other parts of the state, that's something for you guys to be cognizant of, take in to account, I don't know that we can necessarily generate a new set of data. But we are having multiple data sets within us to be able to see and be able to utilize that to maybe with different data sets being able to adjust those deviation windows in one area or another to reflect maybe what you've heard in one part of the state or another. That's why it's important to have that information coming from the public up and wherever but also trying to get specifics from them too. I mean I've listened to a lot of what you have been listening to also but getting things tied to geography, that's what we use. That's what's important from a redistricting standpoint. So getting definitions from people certainly in terms of their neighborhoods and all of the communities of interest, we need to see those on a map, where are there definitions. So certainly, as we continue on in your public hearings, that would be my words to you guys to try to ask and get people to give you and give us that kind of intelligence, that will become real important as we start drawing.

>> COMMISSIONER WAGNER: Thank you.

>> CHAIR KELLOM: Thank you Mr. Brace. That was a good tidbit for us to keep in mind.

Are there any more questions from Commissioners? No more questions from us.

Thank you again Kim. We really do appreciate you.

>> KIM BRACE: No problem we will keep the rest of it for next time.

>> CHAIR KELLOM: All right sounds good. Okay Commissioners, we are going to move along with our agenda. Kim actually gave us part one and part two so part one was an unfinished business and then we moved to 7A which he just finished and so we are actually at item B reflections on the listening tours but Sue is not here so I will actually entertain a motion to postpone item B. So that we can move along with our business for today.

>> COMMISSIONER WITJES: Second.

>> So moved.

>> CHAIR KELLOM: Motion made by commission Witjes seconded by Commissioner Lett. Is there any discussion on the actual motion of postponement? Hearing no discussion let's take a vote. All those in favor of postponing item 7B on the agenda please raise your hand and say aye.

>> Aye.

>> CHAIR KELLOM: All those opposed raise your hand and say nay. The ayes have it, motion carries and we will be postponing item 7B for next time.

Moving on to C, approving the updated meeting schedule which is resolution 2021-62 and our General Counsel Julianne Pastula will be coming to us to discuss that resolution. Julianne, you have the floor.

>> MS. JULIANNE PASTULA: Thank you Madam Chair. Before the Commission today is resolution number 2021.06.02 to approve the revised Commission meeting schedule. The attached table that was prepared by the Executive Director and attached for your consideration I'd like to highlight the changes on it. In all three changes or all of the changes occur in the middle column. The redistricting process committee would be scheduled to meet on July 8th between 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. just below that the Benton Township meeting would occur on July 15th from 5:00-8:00 p.m. Moving to August the Traverse City meeting would occur on August 26th from 5:00 to 8:00 p.m. and just below that the September meetings on the college campuses, the dates are listed and the times 5:00-8:00 p.m. We have U of M Ann Arbor on September 2nd from 5:00-8:00 p.m., Ferris State in Big Rapids on September 9, 5-8 p.m. Grand Valley State University on the 16th of September, again, 5-8 p.m. Central Michigan in Mount Pleasant on the 23rd of September. And Oakland University in Rochester Hills on the 30th again all times 5-8 p.m. I should note the schedule you would be adopting is all the way through December with those changes integrated. Thank you, Madam Chair.

>> COMMISSIONER LETT: I move the changes as set forth by the Council be adopted.

>> CHAIR KELLOM: Motion made by Commissioner Lett is there a second.

>> Support.

>> CHAIR KELLOM: Second by Commissioner Rothorn is there any discussion on the motion I see a hand from Commissioner Clark.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: This is Commissioner Clark. I agree with the meetings that you just presented. However, I don't think there is enough meetings. So I would suggest one of two things. Either we add an additional meeting on Tuesdays for three hours or we extend these out to be six hour meetings with a break in between. I'd like to get some comments from people on that.

>> CHAIR KELLOM: Is there any discussion regarding what Commissioner Clark just mentioned? Commissioner Szetela and then Commissioner Wagner.

>> VICE CHAIR SZETELA: I think Erin was before me so Commissioner Wagner please go first.

>> COMMISSIONER WAGNER: In looking at the schedule I thought it would be remiss of us to adopt it because we are getting closer to our census. We are getting -- we need to be ramping that up and not ditching meetings just because it's whatever it is at this point. I agree with Doug. I think we need more meetings or longer meetings because we will not accomplish what we need to accomplish.

>> CHAIR KELLOM: Commissioner Szetela?

>> VICE CHAIR SZETELA: Yes, I was just going to suggest we wait until next week when we have Sue come back about adding on potentially more meetings and that we just focus on this issue of approving the time changes for the meetings that are in September that are going to be at the college campuses and the one that is in Travis and I think Benton Harbor is the one with the change in terms of adding more we can table that a week until we have the Executive Director back. I think that would make sense.

>> CHAIR KELLOM: I would agree with that suggestion. I'm not sure that we would have time to kind of fully sort out exactly the proposition that Commissioner Clark laid out. Not that it's a bad one.

It's just I think that is kind of a tall order to do right now but that is just my opinion.

>> COMMISSIONER ROTHORN: I would love to suggest we look at yes, I think we need more or longer meetings. We need to have more time and I think what happens is we keep pushing things back and not having time to actually decide when to do it. So yes, I guess I'm hoping that a future meeting that we get that on the agenda that we try to maybe ask that it be on Tuesday's meeting and when we are in Port Huron or is it Warren I can't remember which one but yes maybe that is the I guess that's what I'm thinking because we do need to approve this what we have in front of us and we still need to have these discussions like how do we actually make more time, is it longer days Tuesdays and Thursdays? So I think what Doug is suggesting we do need to discuss it somehow, we just have to get it on the agenda at the right time.

>> COMMISSIONER LETT: I have a question.

>> CHAIR KELLOM: Go ahead Commissioner Lett and I think General Counsel has something she needs to bring to our attention.

>> COMMISSIONER LETT: I guess I need to understand what the primary purpose of these meetings at the colleges are. Is this another public hearing meeting that we are going to listen to the colleges? Or is this a business meeting.

>> MS. SARAH REINHARDT: Pardon me for the interruption Mr. Lett would you please speak more directly into the microphone?

>> COMMISSIONER LETT: Will do. Anybody can answer that that knows.

>> MR. EDWARD WOODS: I can respond to that Madam Chair.

>> MS. JULIANNE PASTULA: Can I jump in really quick to give some general clarification so the table that is before us are the meetings that were already adopted but I the Commission. So the reason that it was put in this form is for the convenience of not only the Commission to look at but also the public rather than having to cross reference between the old tables that are posted on the website. So all of these meetings aside from the ones that I have highlighted that were put in the middle column and highlighted in the chart all of those are already existed, adopted meeting schedule. So what you are doing today is adopting the changes in the middle for the redistricting process committee, the Benton Township and Traverse City meetings that I highlighted and for the college campus meetings and director woods I know is ready to give information on that, but just briefly those will be Commissioner working meetings. So that was the purpose of the full table going through December was again for the convenience of a reference point to see your whole meeting scheduled to the end of December. The Commissioner has the ability to modify that schedule. Again, at any time and I've made a note that the Commission wishes to see that on the agenda for the Tuesday meeting to discuss. The logistics that will have to go into that and working with MDOS would also need to be a consideration. Again highlighting like Madam Chair said that I don't think we are prepared to address at this time staff. Thank you. And I apologize for jumping in front of director woods. I just wanted to make the general clarification first.

>> CHAIR KELLOM: No, General Counsel thank you from my recollection this table is going along with the adjustments that we approved that came to us via Edward woods, II that is what I remember as it's being laid out that way. Edward you can go ahead.

>> MR. EDWARD WOODS: Thank you. Commissioner Lett meetings on the college campus are regular meetings and not public hearings.

>> COMMISSIONER LETT: In that event then I think our process committee, which hasn't developed our process yet would have a lot of input on how long we ought to be meeting for those meetings. That would be my thought on that.

>> MS. JULIANNE PASTULA: Madam Chair, right currently the motion that is pending on the table is a motion to adopt that was moved and seconded to adopt the schedule again outlining those changes so that is what is on the table before the Commission if it would like to vote on that today. And, again, the changes that are proposed are to add the meetings to the schedule and nothing precludes the Commission from further making amendments to their meeting schedule in the future.

>> CHAIR KELLOM: Okay Commissioners given the level of clarification and explanation that was provided to us from General Counsel and our community and Outreach Director and thank you Erin that was a good addition Commissioner Lett that was a good question do we think we are ready to vote? We can agree to extend this

conversation at our next meeting given the fact that there seems to be a consensus that we need more time but again we are just literally approving the table on the paper that has already kind of been set in stone. All those in favor of approving motion 2021.62 please raise your hand and signify with aye.

>> Aye.

>> CHAIR KELLOM: All those opposed raise your hand and signify with a nay.

>> COMMISSIONER WAGNER: Nay.

>> CHAIR KELLOM: By my count the ayes have it and we will be approving resolution 2021.62. Thank you, Commissioners, for that healthy discussion.

Okay moving on in the agenda we have future agenda items. General Counsel, did you have any discussion or thought about future agenda items?

>> MS. JULIANNE PASTULA:

>> CHAIR KELLOM: Without objection, we will move to our future agenda items coming to us our General Counsel. Hearing no objection, General Counsel you may proceed with future agenda items.

>> MS. JULIANNE PASTULA: Thank you Madam Chair. The future agenda items I know that Executive Director Hammersmith will go into greater detail this coming Tuesday on this agenda item at the meeting. I did want to highlight for the benefit of the public that the future meetings are will be occurring June 22 in Port Huron at the Blue Water Convention Center. June 24th in Warren at the MRCC Banquet center June 29th in Muskegon, Michigan at the Van Dyke Mortgage Convention Center and our final public hearing and our first round of public hearings will occur in Grand Rapids at the DeVos place on July 1st. Thank you, Madam Chair.

>> CHAIR KELLOM: Thank you General Counsel. Moving on to announcements if there are any announcements for the good of the order or any of the Commission staff have any announcements that the Commission or the general public needs to be aware of? Hearing no objections if there are no announcements, I'm hearing no objection we can give announcements if there are any.

>> COMMISSIONER LETT: I move we adjourn.

>> CHAIR KELLOM: Seeing that we have no announcements and there is a motion to adjourn is there a second to adjourn?

>> COMMISSIONER WITJES: Second.

>> CHAIR KELLOM: Motion made by Lett and second by Commissioner Witjes. All those in favor of adjournment please raise your hand and say aye.

>> Aye.

>> CHAIR KELLOM: All those opposed raise your hand and say nay. The ayes have it the motion carries meeting is adjourned at 2:45 p.m. Thank you.