Presentation Guide:

Working for Fair Voting Maps in Indiana

Document Date: 2021-06-29

Purpose of the Guide

Background

This guide was prepared as a companion to the PowerPoint (.pptx) presentation "Working for Fair Voting Maps in Indiana." The guide and .pptx include extensive notes to permit anyone with knowledge of redistricting to give the presentation to community groups and organizations. The .pptx can be shortened, by removing a few of the slides, requiring some adjustments to the notes content. It can also be added to, as needed. If adjusted, the presenter should signify this with a statement such as "this presentation was adapted from the original League of Women Voters presentation *Working for Fair Voting Maps in Indiana*."

The content of this presentation was developed by a team of League members familiar with Indiana's struggle for fair maps. Team members included: Jim and Tomi Allison, Ben Brabson, Vickie Dacey, Shari Frank, George Hegeman, Debora Shaw and Mary Ann Williams. Maps and technical support were provided by Abby Kaufman. Editorial support was provided by Ann Birch and Nancy Boerner. Feedback and recommendations were provided by Kyra Mahoney and members of our redistricting partner organizations.

The presentation was recorded during a Zoom meeting. Tom Gardiner of the state League of Women Voters (LWVIN) edited the recording and produced a video that is now available on LWVIN's Vimeo platform. The video can be accessed directly at https://vimeo.com/558293921 or from the LWVIN or LWV Bloomington-Monroe County (LWV-BMC) redistricting webpages (https://lwvin.org/resources-redistricting or https://lwv-bmc.org/redistricting-reform, respectively). The presenters for the recorded version included Jim Allison, Ben Brabson, Andrea Kleesattel and Shulana Kpabar. Shulana is the advocacy director for Delta Sigma Theta, a partner organization in this redistricting effort.

At Slide 13 of the 33-minute .pptx presentation, the viewer is directed to a 7-minute video (Vox Media) available on YouTube. The 7-minute video, "The Man Who Rigged America's Election Maps," is available at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KpamjJtXqFI. The short video is an important part of the overall redistricting presentation because it clearly and concisely describes racial and partisan gerrymandering in North Carolina. After this video and the rest of the .pptx presentation, the redistricting "conversation" can be continued during a Q&A session.

How to View the Presentation

The presentation may be viewed in either of two ways:

1. Watch the pre-recorded presentation video at https://vimeo.com/558293921. At the point in the video (Slide 13) when the short film is introduced, link to the film at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KpamjJtXqFI. Please send Vickie Dacey an email at

redistrict1@lwv-bmc.org and share how many people viewed the video. Vickie will email a copy of the resources and action steps noted in the .pptx.

2. Schedule a redistricting presentation that includes the short video and a Q&A session. To do this, email Vickie Dacey at redistrict1@lwv-bmc.org and Vickie will arrange a date and time for the presentation with you and contact presenters for the Q&A session.

Technical Support

If you are planning to show the presentation video via Zoom, it is best to practice the transitions between the presentation .pptx, to the short video, and back to the .pptx, by following the steps below.

1. Before the event, start your Zoom account and open both the link to the presentation video (https://vimeo.com/558293921) and the short film video (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KpamjJtXqFI). Advance the 7-minute film video past the ads to where the film begins. Stop the video.
2. Open the presentation video to the title slide (Slide 1) and enlarge the screen. Screen share and start the .pptx presentation.
3. When you come to Slide 13, stop the presentation video.
4. With the 7-minute film ready to start in another window, "stop share screen" for the presentation video and "start share screen" for the short video.
5. When the film credits appear on the screen, "stop screen share" for the short video and go back to the presentation (.pptx) video. Hit "start screen share" and resume the presentation video.
6. You can end at the Q&A page and start the "live" Q&A session with presenters unmuted and sharing their videos.

You Can Join the Fight for Fair Maps

If you found any of the information in this presentation to be helpful, please share it with your friends or suggest a screening for an organization or group. It will take all of us working together to bring fair maps to Indiana in 2021.

Thank you!

Table of Contents

Slide 1

Welcome to "Working for Fair Voting Maps in Indiana."

My name is Andrea Kleesattel. I will be joined in this presentation by Shulana Kpabar, Jim Allison and Ben Brabson.

Before we start, here are a couple of housekeeping items:

- We're asking everyone to keep their audio and video turned off during the presentation.

- We'll view a short documentary later in the presentation; so please close any files or other programs, open on your computer, to aid with a clear transmission.

- There will be time for comments and questions at the end of the presentation. Please jot down questions and comments, or type them into "Chat." We will respond in the Q&A at the end.

Let's get started!

Slide 2

<table>
<tr><td>

<u>Partners for Fair Voting Maps</u>

Thank you to our state and local partners!
- ALL IN for Democracy
- Bloomington Alumnae Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc.
- The League of Women Voters:
  - Bloomington-Monroe County (LWV-BMC)
  - Brown County (LWVBC)
  - Indiana (LWVIN)
  - South Central Indiana (LWVSCI)
- Monroe County Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)
- Monroe County Chapter of the National Organization for Women (NOW)
- Reverse Citizens United (RCU) of Monroe County

2
</td></tr>
</table>

Many groups and organizations have partnered to support Indiana's fight for fair voting maps.

Thank you to the:
- local organizations listed on the slide
- statewide organizations
  - LWV Indiana
  - All IN for Democracy, Indiana's coalition for redistricting reform

We thank these groups and their members for their support!

Slide 3

Here are the topics and the key points we'll cover in this presentation.

First, representation should be proportional:
- fair and equal—one person, one vote, and
- accountable to voters, not parties or other interests.

Second, redistricting should:
- Include a multi-partisan commission instead of legislators to draw district lines.
- Involve a fair and transparent process.
- Use criteria important to voters and protect communities and common interests.
- prohibit gerrymandering, which
  - dilutes a group's strength by cracking voters apart, among many districts, /or/
  - concentrates the votes by packing a few districts with these voters.
  These practices raise the voices of some voters and silence others.

Third, fair maps should:
- let voters choose their representatives and not the other way around.

Slide 4
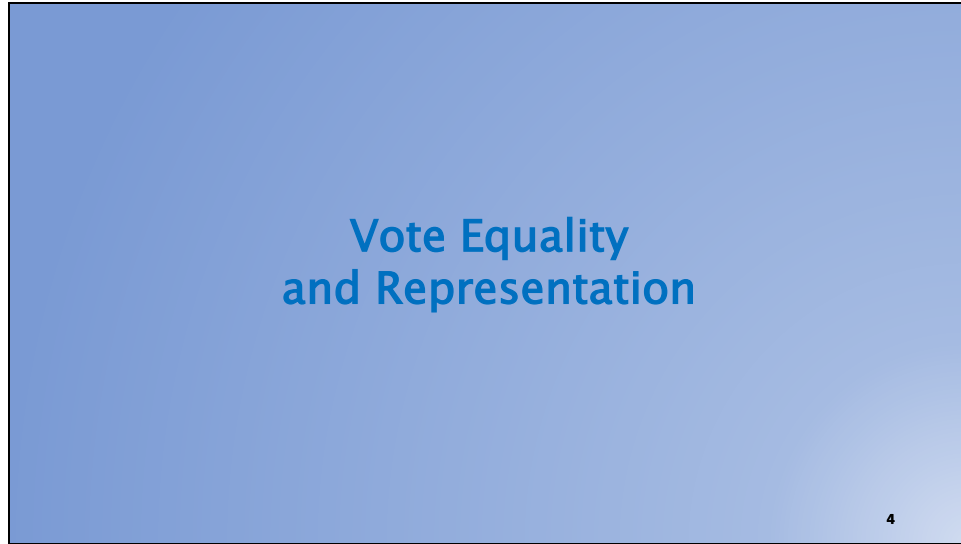
To begin, **Shulana** will offer a little refresher on vote equality and representation.

Slide 5

The right to vote is fundamental to a democracy. At its core is the concept that one person's vote counts as much as another's.

The Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment guarantees that all of us, and all of our votes, must be treated equally under the law.

Transition: Let's look at what's involved in electing representatives.

Slide 6

> ### Representative Democracy Involves . . .
>
> - Citizens electing officials to represent them.
> - Representatives elected from voting districts.
> - Various levels of representation are:
>   - National - U.S. Congress
>   - State – Legislature
>   - Local – Counties, Municipalities.
> - District boundaries drawn during a process called "redistricting."
>
> 6

We live in a <u>representative</u> democracy.

- Citizens elect officials to represent them.
- Representatives are elected from voting districts.
- Our various levels of representation are . . .
  - Nationally in the U.S. Congress.
  - State-wide in the state legislature.
  - Locally, in cities, counties, municipalities.
- District boundaries are drawn during a process called "redistricting." We will talk about this in the next section on redistricting.

Voting districts, <u>who</u> draws them and <u>how</u> they are drawn, can determine what kind of representation we receive--<u>more than our actual vote</u>.

Transition: Let's look at the U.S. House of Representatives . . .

Slide 7
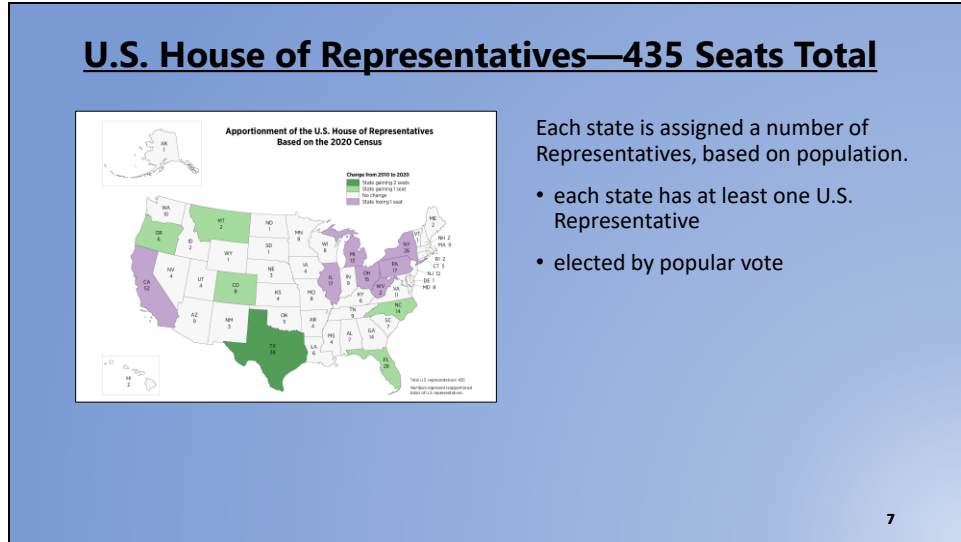
This map is based on the recent 2020 Census. It shows the states and the allotments of the 435 U.S. Representatives.

Each state is assigned a number of U.S. representatives, based on population count and elected by popular vote. Each state has at least one U.S. Representative.

- Following the 2020 census, California (with the largest population) has 52 representatives, Wyoming and Alaska each have 1.
- Indiana, with a population of about 6.8 million, is allotted 9 congressional representatives in 9 congressional districts

Transition: Let's look at Indiana's state level representation.

Slide 8

We have 50 state senators and 100 state representatives.

State House and Senate voting districts are redrawn every 10 years to adjust to population shifts revealed in the U.S. Census.

We'll focus on <u>redistricting</u> for national and state representation in this presentation.

Slide 9

Redistricting and the
Effects of Gerrymandering

9

Jim will provide details about the process of redistricting and how it can be misused by gerrymandering.

Slide 10

The redistricting process involves drawing maps of voting district boundaries after the U.S. Census.

Why do we redraw voting districts?

Federal law requires that districts be of roughly equal population, so every 10 years the districts are redrawn to account for population changes and to re-equalize districts.

States with a . . .
- growing population may <u>gain</u> representatives.
- decreasing population may <u>lose</u> representatives.

State and national districts will be redrawn in September 2021. The stakes are high because new maps will remain in effect for 10 years. It's important that the redistricting process be fair, transparent, and politically balanced to ensure that voters choose their representatives and not vice versa.

Transition: Let's look at who draws the maps in Indiana.

Slide 11

This map shows redistricting methods in the U.S. by state.

Notice the:
*   33 states in red, including Indiana, where state legislatures control the process.
*   The five members who oversee Indiana's redistricting process are listed.

Commissions are used in some states (shown in yellow) . . .
Why? Because legislators are not independent. They are members of political parties, with a high stake in the redistricting process and election outcomes.
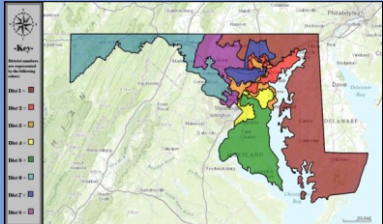
In Indiana, both chambers of the legislature and the governorship are controlled by one party. The Brennan Center for Justice says, **"**Single-party control of map drawing is by far the biggest predictor of redistricting abuses," such as gerrymandering.

Transition: Let's look at an example of what can happen when politicians control the process.

(Source: The Redistricting Landscape, 2021-2022.
2021_2_State of Redistricting.pdf (brennancenter.org)

Slide 12

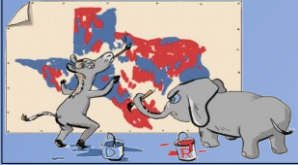Gerrymandering is an abuse of redistricting. First, a bit of history . . .

In 1812, Massachusetts Governor Elbridge Gerry approved district maps that gave his party an advantage in how representatives were chosen for the state legislature. The map produced was said to resemble a salamander; hence, the name "gerrymander." Gerrymandering is considered a corruption of the democratic process because it is intentional and always done to advantage one party or group over another.

Both political parties gerrymander. The map on the left shows how Democrats redistricted Maryland in 2011. They redrew U.S. House District 6 (upper left, light blue) to make it less Republican. The U.S. Supreme Court acknowledged the gerrymander but considered challenges to political redistricting as primarily a political, rather than a judicial question.

In the last 15 years, gerrymandering has become much easier to do because of sophisticated computer-mapping programs. In 2010, Republicans used mapping tools with Project REDMAP and targeted many states' redistricting efforts. Indiana was one of the states targeted and Republicans retook control of the Indiana House of Representatives.

Slide 13

Now let's watch a 7-minute video that shows the effects of redistricting in North Carolina. This will involve pausing this presentation.

As the Republican State Leadership Committee, which created Project REDMAP, says: "Maps matter: (they are) the first tool in winning elections."

As you watch the film, pay attention to the terms "cracking" and "packing," two gerrymandering strategies that allow politicians to pick their voters.
And keep in mind that both parties have been guilty of gerrymandering.

Slide 14
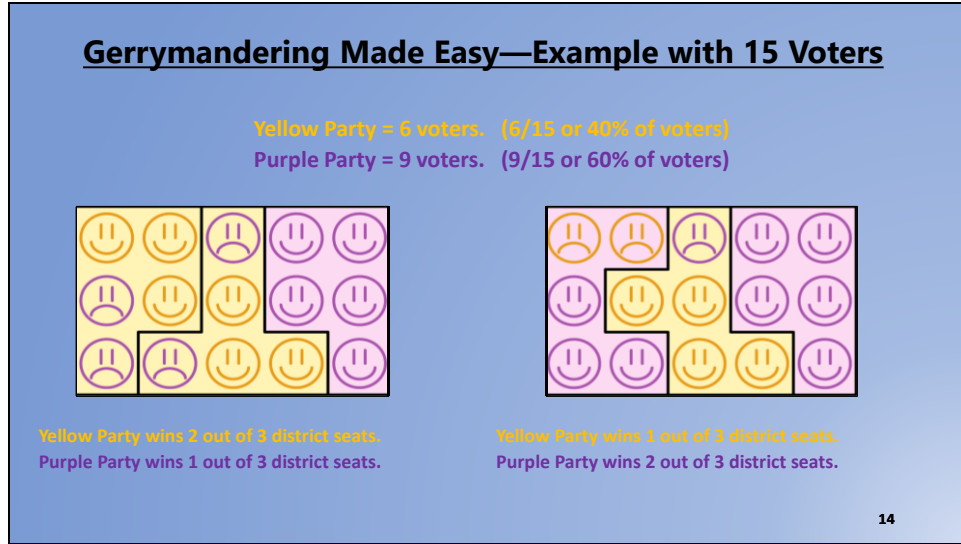
As we saw in the video, gerrymandering is easy to do, especially with the computer mapping tools available today.

These two graphics show 15 voters—
6 Yellows and 9 Purples, divided into 3 districts.

At left, we see gerrymandering--because the minority Yellows, with 6 out of 15 voters or only 40% of the popular vote, won most of the districts, i.e., 2 out of 3 (67%) district seats. The majority Purples, with 9 out of 15 voters or 60% of the votes, won only 1 of the 3 (33%) district seats. This violates proportional representation.

We can easily draw a fairer map, as shown in the graphic on the right. In this map, the Yellows, with 40% of the votes, win 33% of the seats. And the Purples, with 60% of the votes, win 67% of the seats. The map on the right is a better definition of "fair" or pro-portional representation, where a political party's share of seats is proportional to its share of the popular vote.

So, the slide on the left shows how easy it is to <u>make</u> a gerrymander, and the slide on the right shows how easy it is to <u>unmake</u> one. You don't have to move voters around---just the lines on a map.

Transition: Let's examine how gerrymandering affects voters.

Slide 15
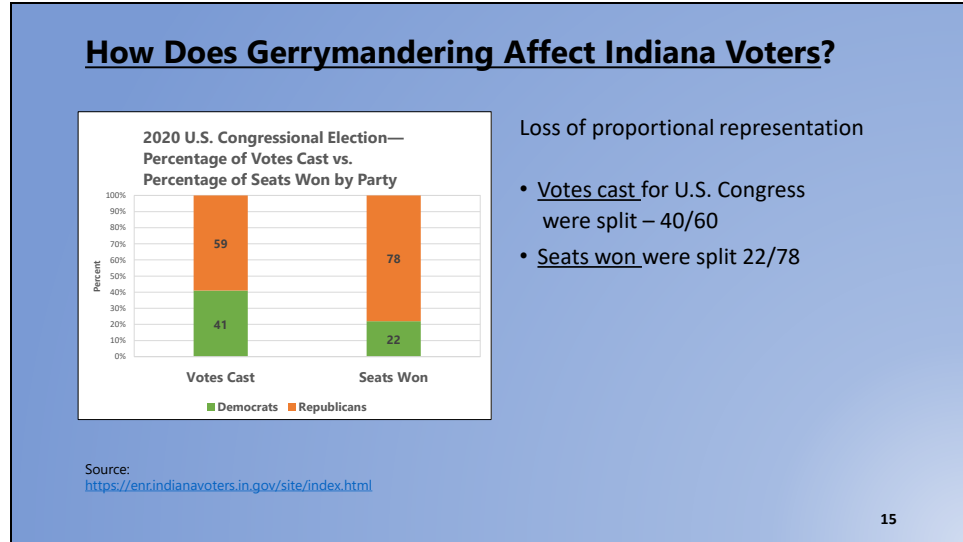
The video showed how politicians can use redistricting to pick their voters. Thomas Hofeller called it "an election in reverse."

One of the ways underlined gerrymandered maps affect voters is by a loss of proportional representation. The principle of "one person equals one vote."
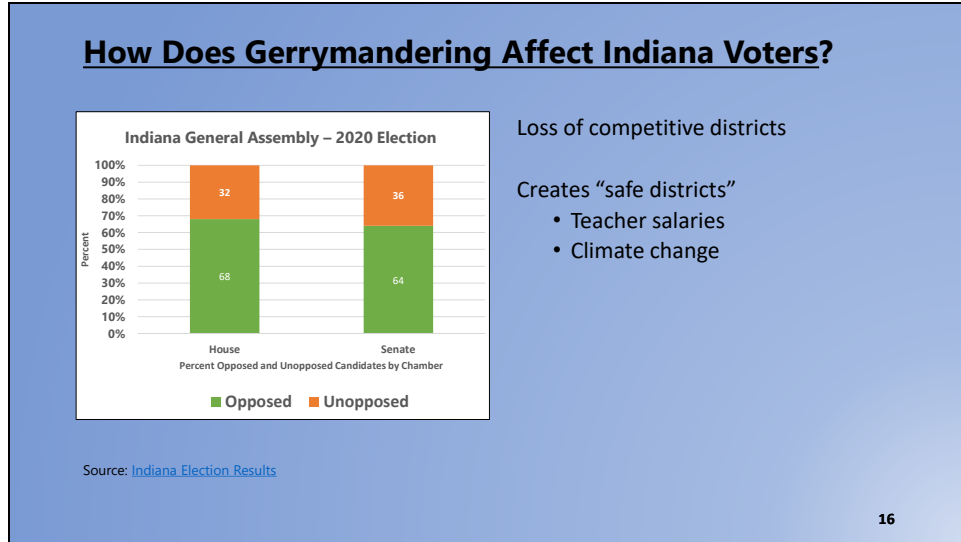
The bar chart shows what happened in Indiana's 2020 election for our 9 U.S. Congressional seats. The left bar is "Votes Cast." 41% were for Democrats and 59% for Republicans. Roughly a 40 to 60 split. Based on this 40/60 ratio, you would have expected Democrats to win at least 3 of the 9 congressional seats and Republicans to win at least 5 of the 9 seats. But just like in the video of North Carolina, this didn't happen.

Now look at the bar on the right for "Seats Won." Republicans won 78% of the seats (7 of the 9) and Democrats won 22% of the seats (only 2 of the 9 seats). This is not proportional representation.

Although not shown, lopsided majorities were also seen in the 2020 state legislature elections. Republicans won 71 of 100 House seats (71%) and 39 of the 50 Senate seats (78%). Why did Republicans win disproportionally more seats in all of these races? The answer is, because district lines were drawn to advantage one group. In gerrymandered districts, legislators choose their voters instead of the other way around. This is harmful to our democracy.

Transition: Let's look at other ways gerrymandering affects voters.

Slide 16

How Does Gerrymandering Affect Indiana Voters?

Indiana General Assembly – 2020 Election

Loss of competitive districts

Creates "safe districts"
- Teacher salaries
- Climate change

Source: Indiana Election Results

16

Gerrymandered maps lead to a loss of competitive districts. The left bar is for the House. The right bar is for the Senate. About a third of both chambers ran unopposed in 2020. Since 2011, between one-fourth to one-third of general election candidates have run unopposed. In these races, the election outcome is essentially decided in the primary.

Loss of competitive districts creates "safe districts." With little competition, politicians feel safe in their districts. They can ignore what voters want and champion legislation favored by the controlling party or other outside influences. Let's examine the relationship between whom we elect and the legislation that gets passed. Consider two examples:

Teacher salaries: According to the 2020 Hoosier Survey, a majority supports teacher pay raises. Hoosiers also report that the quality of public schools has declined. The 2021-23 state budget increased K-12 teacher salaries and provided more public funding for schools.

That budget also included robust increases to school voucher programs, diverting a large portion of state funding from public to private schools, even though 90% of students attend public schools. Currently, Indiana has one of the largest school voucher programs in the country yet one of the lowest average teacher salaries. The 2021 modest funding increase still leaves salaries for our public-school teachers far behind that of most other states and the national average.

<u>Climate change</u>: According to the 2019 Hoosier Views on Climate Change Survey, 75% of Hoosiers think climate change is real. Yet Indiana legislators passed laws that discourage investment in solar energy and continue to support reliance on fossil fuels.

(References listed at the end if the presentation.)

Slide 17
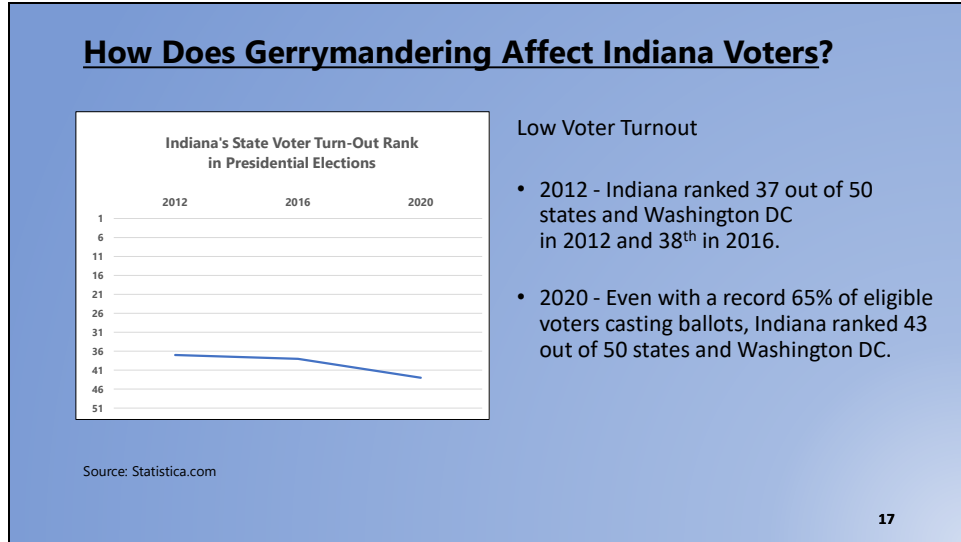
Gerrymandering leads to low voter turnout.

The graph shows where Indiana ranked out of all 50 states plus Washington DC in the last 3 presidential elections.

Indiana's voter turnout is consistently below the national average and lower than other mid-western states.

Why? Do people think their vote doesn't matter?

Gerrymandering dilutes a group's power when it <u>packs</u> some voters into a few districts and disperses or "<u>cracks</u>" them into others. This raises the voices of some and silences others.

Transition: Let's look at one more effect of gerrymandering before moving on.

Slide 18
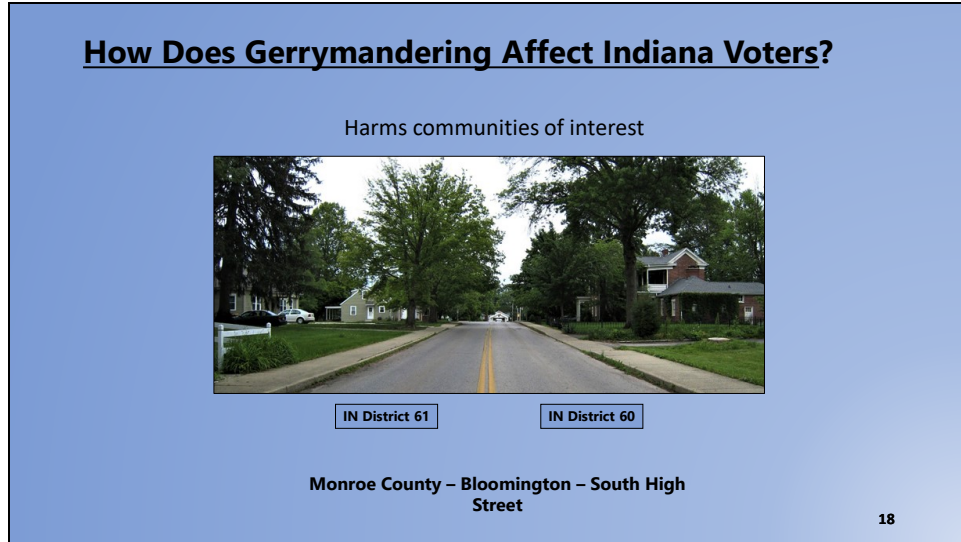
Gerrymandering can harm communities of interest.

High Street in Monroe County-Bloomington divides state representative Districts 60 and 61.

District 60, on the right, extends far into rural areas, where the city's water supply is located.

Gerrymandering can split towns, counties, school districts, minority communities and other communities with shared interests that benefit from cohesive representation.

When communities of interest are divided, they may no longer have enough members to work as a voting block on issues of mutual concern. You'll see examples of this in the next section.
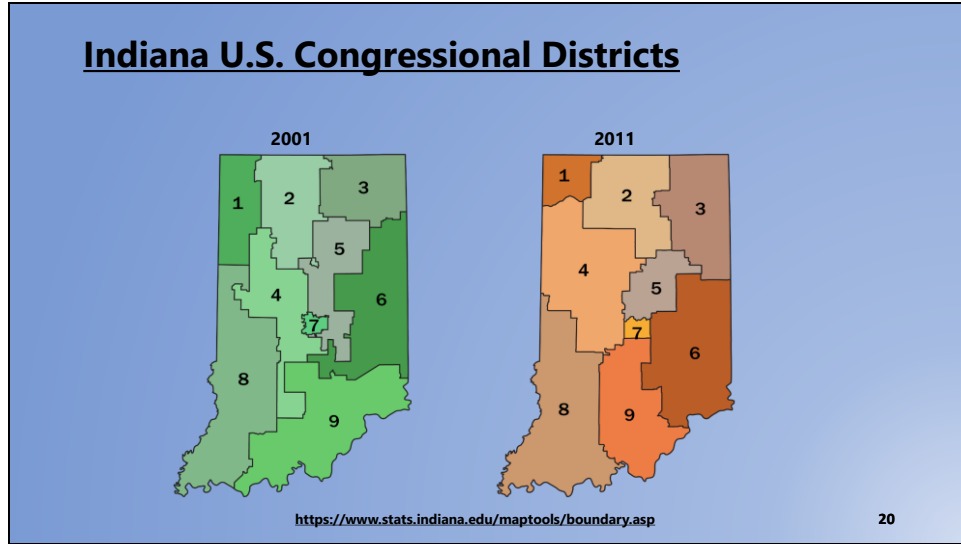
Transition: Let's turn now to some of Indiana's voting maps.

Slide 19

Indiana Voting Maps

19
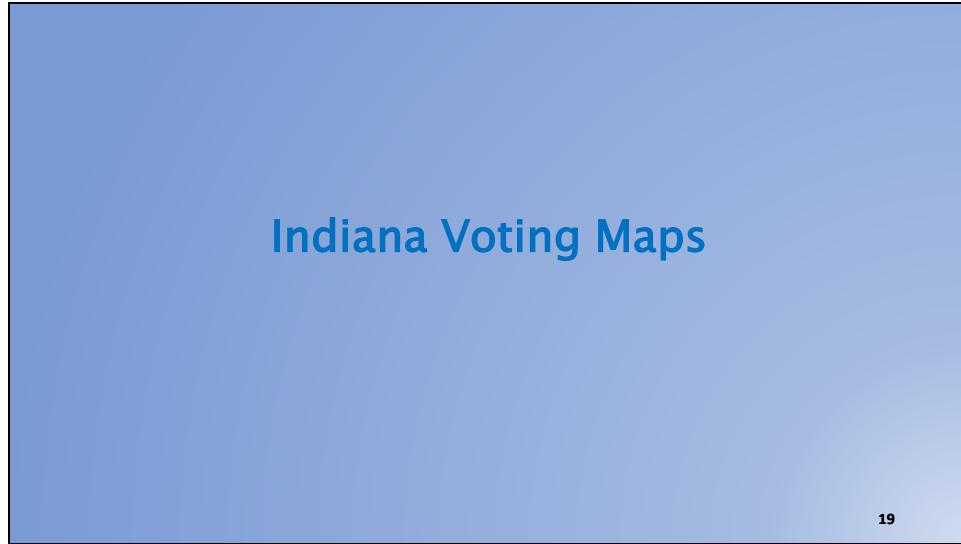
Keeping in mind all that we've learned about gerrymandering, **Ben** will show us Indiana's maps, starting with U.S. Congressional districts.

Slide 20

These U.S. congressional maps were created ten years apart.
- On the left, districts created after the 2000 census
- On the right, districts created after the 2010 census.

The shape of each district changed. Why can't we tell the reasons for the changes?
- Because the redistricting process is not transparent.
- Criteria used, beyond those legally mandated, are not known or discernible from these maps.
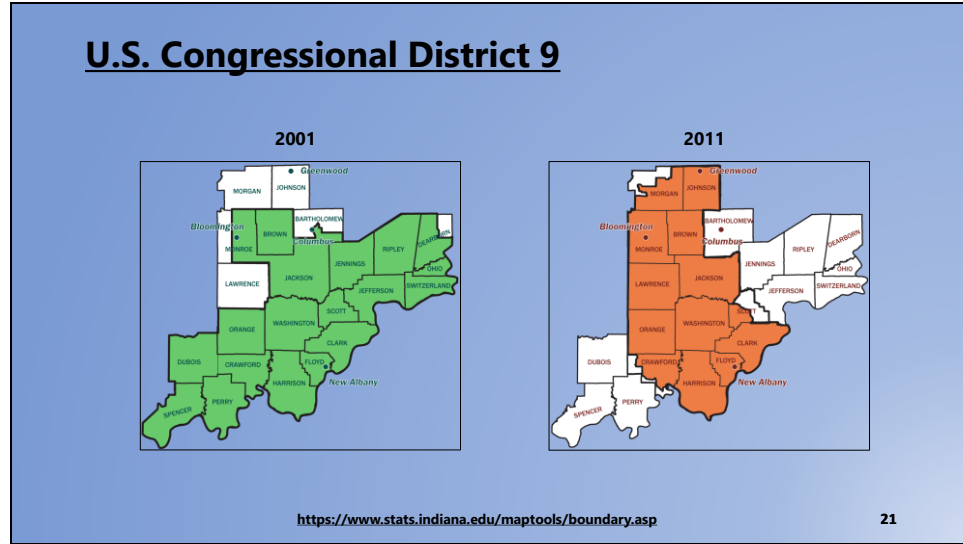
Were districts drawn to let voters choose their representatives, or the other way around?

Why do you think our own District 9, on the lower right side, changed so much?
Again, we cannot know because the redistricting process is not transparent.

Transition: Let's look more closely at District 9.

Slide 21

Here are detailed maps of 9th District. Version 2001 is on the left in green. Version 2011 is on the right in orange.

Let's look at one telling feature:
In 2001, District 9 included two cities, Bloomington and Columbus, with quite a bit in common. District 9 ended in the cornfields just north of those two cities.

But in 2011, Columbus went to District 6, and District 9 ends so far north that it now includes Greenwood, an Indianapolis suburb much less like Bloomington than Columbus.

Would the residents of Bloomington and Columbus have approved of that change? Did it serve community interests?

We have to ask: were districts changed to be more representative of citizens or to let legislators group the voters in their favor?

Transition: Now let's look at the State Senate maps for Indiana.
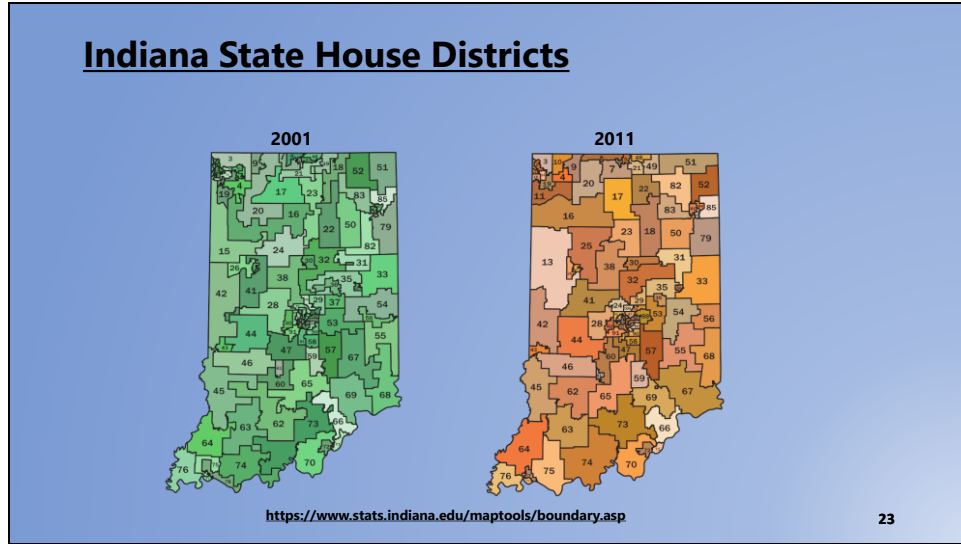
Slide 22
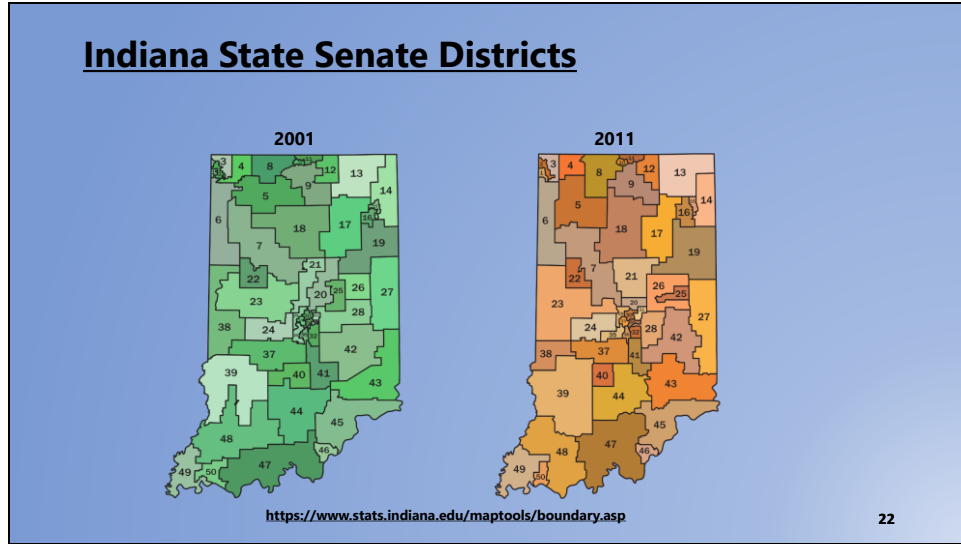
Here are the State Senate maps for 2001 and 2011.

Look at District 39, at lower left, on both maps. In the 2001 map, District 39 looks like a cat arching its back. The part of District 48 that tickles its tummy is the White River basin. It was incorporated into District 39 in 2011. Why?

Again, why do the districts change so much?
Were any communities of interest divided or split like we saw earlier in the presentation?
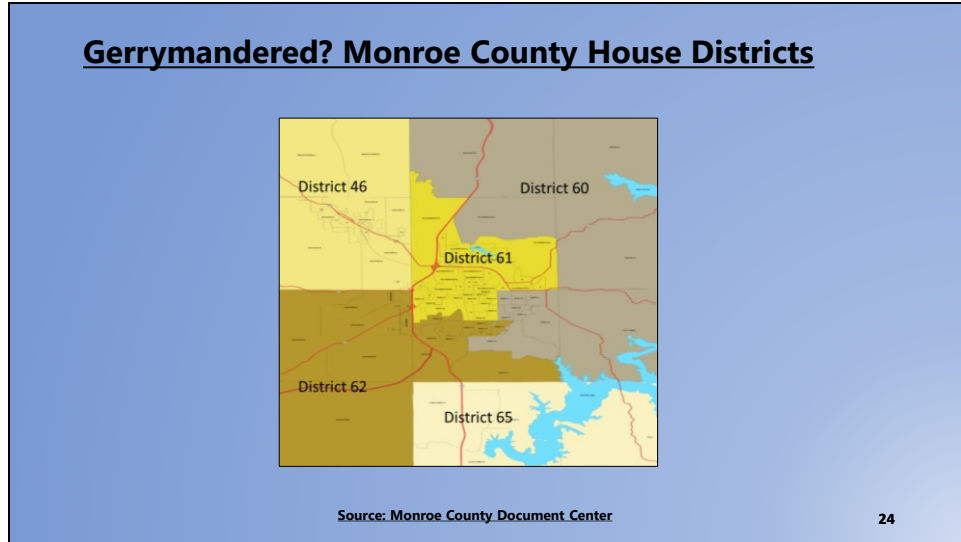
Slide 23

These are the 100 Indiana State House Districts from 2001 and 2011.

Same old story: How and why were changes made and would the residents have approved?

In the next two slides, we'll zoom in to look more closely at a house and senate district.

Slide 24

This 2012 map shows <u>portions</u> of the five house districts that cover parts of Monroe County after the 2010 census. The red lines are major roads and thoroughfares. The blue areas are lakes. The map was cropped to fit the screen, so the only district shown in its entirety is District 61.

Packing Democrats into one district (District 61 in the center of the map) reduced the number of Democratic house representatives elected in this area from 2 to 1. Cracking made it <u>impossible</u> for Democrats to win in any of the other 4 districts, all of which ex-tend into other counties.

<u>Let's think about the effects</u>. Lake Monroe is in the lower right side of the map. It is lo-cated mainly in two rural districts, 60 and 65. This lake is the only source of drinking water for residents of Bloomington and parts of Monroe County. This mapping weak-ens city voters' influence in state legislation about Lake Monroe. The few Monroe County voters in District 65 are cracked with other counties such as Lawrence, which is not dependent on the lake for its water.

When drawing voting districts, legislators need to consider the voters and the communi-ties of interest that are important to the <u>voters</u> in each area of the state.

Slide 25
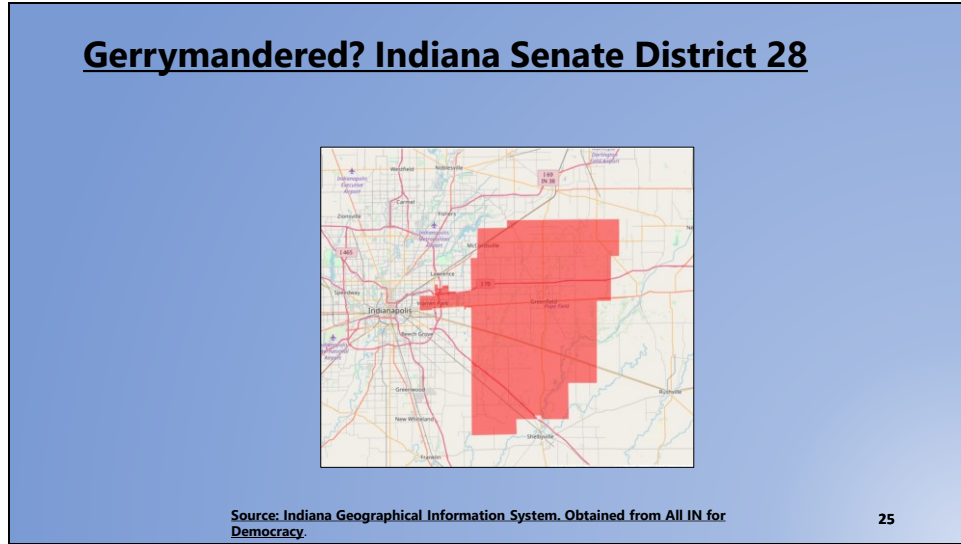
Here's another example. Senate District 28 is shown in red. Note the arm, at left, that reaches westward into Indianapolis.

It cracks a majority Black, urban, and densely populated community on the east side of Marion County and joins it with two majority White, rural counties--Hancock and most of Shelby. The population in the Marion County arm is not large enough to form a decisive voting block for urban issues, so <u>rural</u> issues tend to dominate. The district's senator lives in Hancock County.

The senator has earned low ratings for his votes on funding for mass transit and public schools. Has he served his urban constituents? Do you think they feel well represented in District 28?

Is it fair to break up communities of interest in this way? Who are voting districts supposed to serve—the voters or the politicians?

Slide 26

Criteria for Drawing Districts
and Efforts to Reform

26
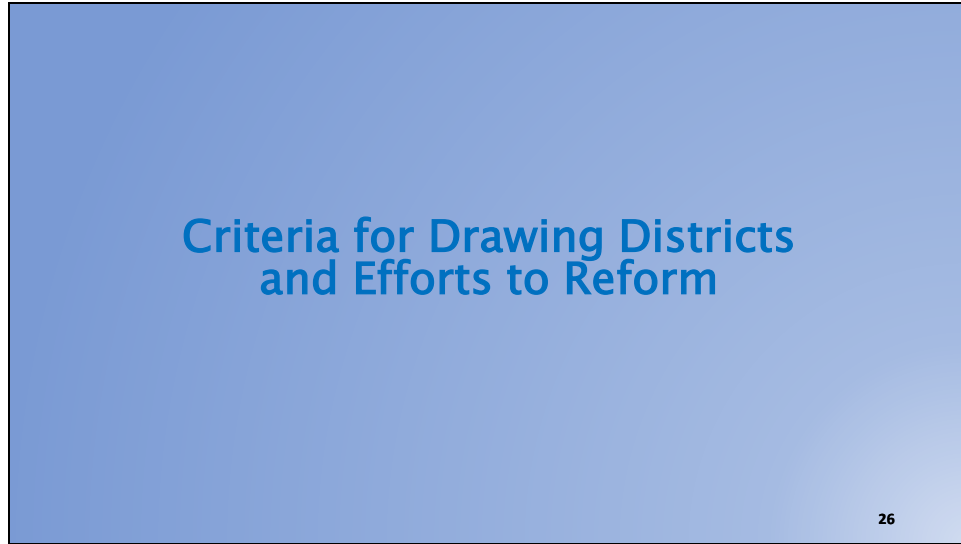
From the video and after looking at our maps, we've seen some of the ways gerrymandering affects voters.

Transition: Let's compare Indiana's criteria for drawing districts with criteria for drawing maps that are fairer. Then we'll discuss some of the reform efforts here in Indiana.

Slide 27

Compare Criteria for Indiana Maps with Fair Criteria

	INDIANA MAPS	FAIR MAPS
WHO	Indiana Legislature	Independent commission with diverse membership
LEGAL REQUIREMENTS	**Federal** • Population must be approximately equal • Compliance with Voting Rights Act **Indiana State Constitution (Art. IV, §5)** • Contiguous voting districts (all parts of the district are in physical contact with some other part of the district)	**Federal** • Population must be approximately equal • Compliance with Voting Rights Act **State Constitution** • Varies by state
REDISTRICTING PROCESS	Majority party assembles a team of legislators, consultants, and mapping experts to draw the maps using computer mapping tools.	• Operates transparently • Welcomes public input • Subject to full disclosure laws
REDISTRICTING CRITERIA	In the absence of full disclosure laws, the criteria and expert input are not required to be shared with the public	• Clear and prioritized • To the extent possible, promote partisan fairness • Protect communities with shared interests (i.e., school districts, counties, towns, racial, minority rights) • Reject protection of incumbents and preferential treatment of political parties

27

How does the redistricting process and criteria Indiana uses compare with those of fair maps? Let's compare row by row in this table.

Row 1: With respect to <u>Who</u> draws the maps:
• <u>Indiana's</u> process is controlled by the majority party of the legislature.
• <u>The Fair Maps</u> process is based on research. The Brennan Center for Justice reports fair maps are best drawn by commissions with diverse representation and partisan balance. They caution against political control of the process. Why? Because:
  o Politicians aren't independent, and
  o May lack diverse representation. (References listed at the end of the presentation.)

Row 2: What about <u>legal requirements</u>?
• <u>All redistricted maps</u>, must meet 2 federal requirements: Districts must be of roughly equal population and must comply with the Voting Rights Act. In 2013 a Supreme Court decision gutted the core protections of the Act. Anyone challenging the way maps are drawn must show discrimination was intentional to be declared a racial gerrymander. This is why Hofeller's papers were so important to litigation in North Carolina. His records proved intent to gerrymander.
• <u>Indiana</u> has only one <u>state</u> requirement—contiguous borders. There are no specific recommendations for fair maps, because state requirements vary by state.

Row 3: How does the <u>redistricting process</u> compare?

- In Indiana, the majority party assembles a team of legislators, consultants, and mapping experts. The mapping experts draw versions of the maps using a computer mapping tool. Modern mapping technology has made it easy to draw biased districts that are geographically compact, making it harder to spot gerrymandered districts.
- Fair maps are drawn transparently and welcome public input and review. It is recommended that the process used be subject to full public disclosure laws.

Last Row: How do they compare on redistricting criteria:
- In Indiana, redistricting criteria used and the experts/consultants who draw the maps are not disclosed to the public. Why?
- Fair maps, on the other hand are drawn with:
  o clear and prioritized criteria,
  o to the extent possible, promote partisan fairness
  o protect communities with shared interests (such as school districts, counties, towns, and racial and minority rights)
  o Reject two of the major reasons for gerrymandering:
    o Protection of incumbents (incumbent residence)
    o Preferential treatment of a political party (no packing and cracking to favor voters of one party).

So how do Indiana's very basic legal criteria and lack of transparency compare with fair maps? Is the process sufficiently impartial when overseen by legislators who don't have to disclose who is involved and which criteria are used? Which process is better for we the voters?

Transition: Let's look at how Indiana's coalition for redistricting reform works for fair maps in Indiana?

Slide 28

Indiana's coalition for redistricting reform (ALL IN for Democracy) spearheaded grassroots lobbying efforts to implement recommendations from the Indiana General Assembly Interim Study Committee report and worked with legislators to pass redistricting reform legislation. And although none of the bills introduced have been passed by both the Indiana house and senate, grassroots support is building.

Why? Because…
- Partisan gerrymandering led to super majorities in both Indiana state chambers and the U.S. congressional districts.
- Under single-party control of the state legislature, districts have grown safer for incumbents, the number of noncompetitive races has increased, and voter turnout continues to rank near the bottom and lower than in other midwestern states.

Would most politicians of either party be likely to relinquish super majorities and single-party control of the legislature if they were in the controlling party? **Only if the voters demanded it**.

Transition: Are voters demanding change?

Slide 29

The 2020 Hoosier Survey shows a growing number of Hoosiers:

- Prefer that the redistricting process be handled by an independent, nonpartisan body (instead of legislators).
- Indicate, that when drawing maps, it is important to:
    - respect township and county boundaries
    - keep communities in close proximity together. and
    - create more compact and geographically uniform districts.

Survey data suggest Redistricting Reform efforts are growing in momentum!

Transition: In 2020, Julia Vaughn, Director of Common Cause Indiana and ALL IN for Democracy announced, "If the legislature won't do what is recommended, we will build our own citizen's commission and show legislators how redistricting should be done in Indiana."

Slide 30

With the coalition's goal for 2021 to <u>model</u> how a citizen commission could work, ALL IN for Democracy created the Indiana Citizens Redistricting Commission (ICRC) in January, 2021. The ICRC is composed of nine members, selected for partisan balance.

The ICRC is not affiliated with the legislature. It is an independent commission, modeling a redistricting process that our legislators could emulate. One that is…
- Transparent
- Includes public testimony (almost 900 Hoosiers have participated in meetings held across the state and completed in April, 2021)! Hoosier recommendations mirror fair maps criteria.
- Feedback to legislators in May 2021. (Recommendations from voters are contained in the final report submitted to legislators in May, 2021. A link to the report is included on the resource page.)
- Provides a web-based mapping tool (Districtr) and regional training sessions to enable citizens to draw their own maps.
- A map making contest for citizen-drawn maps, with the winning maps submitted to the legislature.

Indiana's Constitution says: All elections shall be free and equal. The ICRC is serving as a model of how redistricting can help make this so.

Transition: And now to summarize, **Andrea** will go back over key points covered in this presentation.

Slide 31

Thank you, **Ben**! We have covered several key points in this presentation. I'll summarize them briefly.

First, representation should be proportional:
- fair and equal—one person, one vote, and
- accountable to voters, not parties or other interests.

Second, redistricting should:
- use a multi-partisan commission instead of legislators to draw district lines.
- involve a fair and transparent process.
- use criteria important to voters and protect communities and common interests.
- prohibit gerrymandering—cracking and packing districts to raise the voices of some voters and silence others.

Third, fair maps should:
- let voters choose their representatives and not vice versa.

Transition: Are you fired up to support fair maps in Indiana? I hope so. It will take all of us to impress upon our legislators that we can't wait another 10 years—we need fair maps in 2021. Let's look at a few actions you can do today before we stop for Comments and Q&A!

Slide 32

What You Can Do

32

Slide 33

Everyone who registered for this presentation will receive this list of actions and the resources on the next slide. Be sure to check your email … And contact your legislators and let them know what you want in 2021 maps!
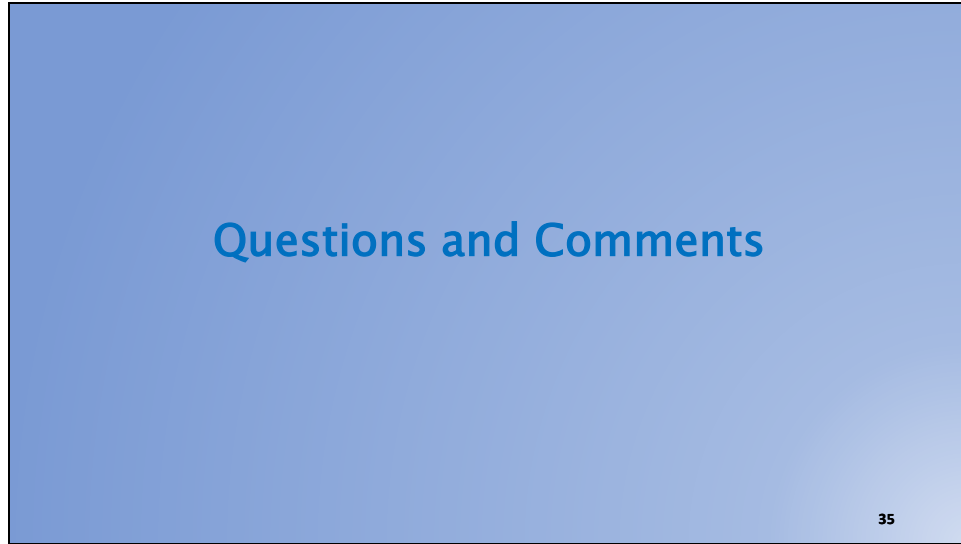
Slide 34

Resources – (to be emailed to you)

- ALL IN for Democracy
- Ballotpedia
- Brennan Center for Justice
- Common Cause Indiana
- How Maps Help Politicians Stay in Power (video)
- ICRC Report https://tinyurl.com/6xsyktvn
- *Indiana | Districtr* - (a mapping tool)
- Is Geometry Silencing Your Vote? (video)

- Indiana Can Have Fair Maps
- LWV-BMC Redistricting Webpage
- REDMAP Documents
- Redrawing the Lines https://tinyurl.com/yyjhfmu2
- The Man Who Rigged America's Electoral Maps (video) https://tinyurl.com/sb87f9ak
- The Princeton Project

34

This list includes links to various resources used for this presentation. You will receive this list by email.
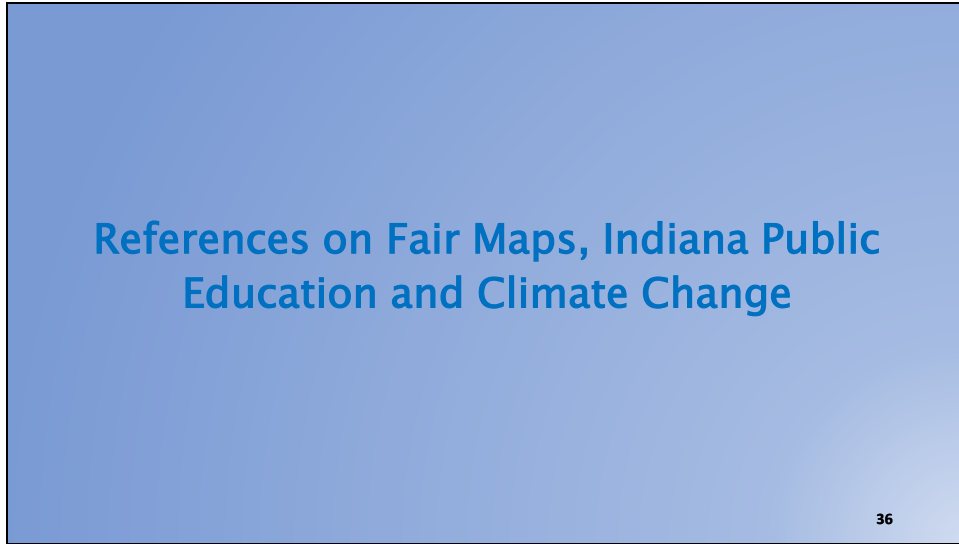
Transition: This ends the presentation. We invite the audience to share responses and ask questions!

Slide 35

Thank you everyone! (End with this slide on the screen.)

Slide 36

References on Fair Maps, Indiana Public Education and Climate Change

36

REFERENCES

CLIMATE CHANGE
- https://www.eia.gov/environment/emissions/state/analysis/pdf/stateanalysis.pdf
- Hoosier Life Survey Summary Report: Hoosier Life Survey: Tools & Resources: Environmental Resilience Institute Part of the Prepared for Environmental Change Grand Challenge: Indiana University (iu.edu)

CREATING FAIR MAPS
- Redistricting Commissions: What Works | Brennan Center for Justice
- https://www.brennancenter.org/our-work/policy-solutions/better-way-draw-districts
- https://www.brennancenter.org/our-work/policy-solutions/creating-strong-rules-drawing-maps

INDIANA PUBLIC EDUCATION BUDGET
- Highlights Of Indiana's New State Budget (wfyi.org)
- Hoosier Survey - Bowen Center for Public Affairs
- 2019 Rankings and Estimates Report.pdf (nea.org)
- https://www.duboiscountyfreepress.com/indianas-proposed-budget-boosts-education-spending
- https://www.idsnews.com/article/2021/04/indiana-state-education-funding