

## CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING PLANS

### Act 222 of 1999

AN ACT to confer original jurisdiction on the supreme court to hear and decide cases on congressional redistricting; and to allow the supreme court to review and order congressional redistricting plans.

**History:** 1999, Act 222, Eff. Mar. 10, 2000.

*The People of the State of Michigan enact:*

#### **3.71 Jurisdiction of supreme court to hear and decide cases involving congressional redistricting plan.**

Sec. 1. The supreme court has original and exclusive state jurisdiction to hear and decide all cases and controversies in Michigan's 1 court of justice involving a congressional redistricting plan. A case or controversy in Michigan's 1 court of justice involving a congressional redistricting plan shall not be commenced in or heard by the state court of appeals or any state trial court. If a case or controversy involves a congressional redistricting plan but an application or petition for review was not filed under section 2 or 3, the supreme court may, but is not obligated to, undertake all or a portion of the procedures described in section 4.

**History:** 1999, Act 222, Eff. Mar. 10, 2000.

#### **3.72 Application for review by supreme court of redistricting plan; modification of plan by court; remand of plan to special master.**

Sec. 2. Upon the application of an elector filed not later than 60 days after the adoption of the enactment of a congressional redistricting plan, the supreme court, exercising original state jurisdiction may review any congressional redistricting plan enacted by the legislature, and may modify that plan or remand that plan to a special master for further action if the plan fails to comply with the congressional redistricting act.

**History:** 1999, Act 222, Eff. Mar. 10, 2000.

#### **3.73 Requesting supreme court to prepare redistricting plan for congressional districts.**

Sec. 3. Unless legislation enacting a redistricting plan for congressional districts is approved on or before the deadline established in the congressional redistricting act, a political party, or a member of the United States house of representatives on or after November 2 immediately following the deadline established in the congressional redistricting act, may petition or otherwise file pleadings or papers with the supreme court requesting that the supreme court prepare a redistricting plan for congressional districts in compliance with the redistricting guidelines provided in the congressional redistricting act.

**History:** 1999, Act 222, Eff. Mar. 10, 2000.

#### **3.74 Actions to be taken by supreme court upon application or petition for review.**

Sec. 4. If an application or petition for review is filed in the supreme court under section 2 or 3, the supreme court shall do all of the following:

(a) Exercising original state jurisdiction or other state jurisdiction pursuant to Michigan court rule 7.301(A)(7) or any successor court rule, undertake the preparation of a redistricting plan for congressional districts.

(b) Appoint and utilize a special master or masters as the court considers necessary.

(c) Provide, by order, for the submission of proposed redistricting plans by political parties and other interested persons who have been allowed to intervene. Political parties shall be granted intervention as of right.

(d) After hearing oral argument or appointing special masters, propose 1 plan for consideration of the parties and the public, and make that plan available for public inspection at least 30 days before the time set for hearing in subdivision (f).

(e) Prescribe, by order or otherwise, the procedure for and the deadlines pertaining to filing objections and rebuttal to the proposed plan in advance of the hearing scheduled in subdivision (f).

(f) Hold a hearing on the proposed plan at a time determined by the court but not later than March 1 immediately following the deadline established in the congressional redistricting act.

(g) In order to provide for the orderly election process and for candidates to meet statutory deadlines for filing and residency, and after making any revisions to the proposed plan that the supreme court considers necessary, order a redistricting plan for congressional districts not later than April 1 immediately following the deadline established in the congressional redistricting act.

**History:** 1999, Act 222, Eff. Mar. 10, 2000.

### **3.75 Severability provision.**

Sec. 5. If any portion of this act or application of any portion of this act to any person or circumstance is found to be invalid by a court, the invalidity shall not affect the remaining portions or applications of this act that can be given effect without the invalid portions or application if the remaining portions are not determined by the court to be inoperable. The provisions of this act are severable.

**History:** 1999, Act 222, Eff. Mar. 10, 2000.