

Artifact #1

ICE Agents Storm My Porch

by Maria Melendez Kelson.

The Indiscriminate Citizenry of Earth
 are out to arrest my sense of being a misfit.
 “Open up!” they bellow,
 hands quiet before my door
 that’s only wind and juniper needles, anyway.

You can’t do it, I squeak from inside.
 You can’t make me feel at home here
 in this time of siege for me and mine, *mi raza*.
 Legalized suspicion of my legitimacy
 is now a permanent resident in my gut.

“Fruit of the prickly pear!” they swear,
 striding up to my table
 to juice me a glass of pink nectar.
 They’ve brought welcome baskets
 stuffed with proof I’m earthling.

From under a gingham cover,
 I tug a dark feather
 iridescent green — cohering
 to “magpie” thought,
 to memory’s chatter,
 to mind. Mine.

And here they have my mind translated
 into a slate-surfaced pond, which
 vibrates in the shape
 of a cottonwood’s autumn molt,
 which trees me to dirt, which soils me
 heat & freeze —

But you’ll always be
 one definitive document short! I complain.
 Doubts can forever outstrip
 your geo-logic.

For which they produce
 a lock of my natal dust,
 bronzed

to the fluttering fiber
of lacebark pine.

Where'd they get that stuff?

The baskets are bottomless,
and it's useless for me to insist
on being distinct.
Undergoing re-portation,
I'm awakened to a Center,

where walls
between all beings
are dreamt to dissolve.

Source: *Poetry* (March 2014)

Artifact #2

The World Keeps Ending, and the World Goes On

[Play Audio by Franny Choi](#)

Before the apocalypse, there was the apocalypse of boats:
 boats of prisoners, boats cracking under sky-iron, boats making corpses
 bloom like algae on the shore. Before the apocalypse, there was the apocalypse
 of the bombed mosque. There was the apocalypse of the taxi driver warped
 by flame. There was the apocalypse of the leaving, and the having left—
 of my mother unsticking herself from her mother's grave as the plane
 barreled down the runway. Before the apocalypse, there was the apocalypse
 of planes. There was the apocalypse of pipelines legislating their way
 through sacred water, and the apocalypse of the dogs. Before which was
 the apocalypse of the dogs and the hoses. Before which, the apocalypse
 of dogs and slave catchers whose faces glowed by lantern-light.
 Before the apocalypse, the apocalypse of bees. The apocalypse of buses.
 Border fence apocalypse. Coat hanger apocalypse. Apocalypse in
 the textbooks' selective silences. There was the apocalypse of the settlement
 and the soda machine; the apocalypse of the settlement and
 the jars of scalps; there was the bedlam of the cannery; the radioactive rain;
 the chairless martyr demanding a name. I was born from an apocalypse
 and have come to tell you what I know—which is that the apocalypse began
 when Columbus praised God and lowered his anchor. It began when a continent
 was drawn into cutlets. It began when Kublai Khan told Marco, *Begin*
at the beginning. By the time the apocalypse began, the world had already
 ended. It ended every day for a century or two. It ended, and another ending
 world spun in its place. It ended, and we woke up and ordered Greek coffees,
 drew the hot liquid through our teeth, as everywhere, the apocalypse rumbled,
 the apocalypse remembered, our dear, beloved apocalypse—it drifted
 slowly from the trees all around us, so loud we stopped hearing it.

Notes:

“Bedlam of the cannery” is borrowed from Martín Espada.

Source: *Poetry* (December 2019)

Artifact #3:

‘Students First’: What Indiana’s school funding really looks like”

[Indiana Capital Chronicle](#)

November 12, 2025

Six Hoosier school communities sought to pass referendums in the most recent election. Five succeeded, and one fell short. Yet just a few weeks earlier, postcards went out to constituents all across Indiana in which state representatives touted the 5% increase in K-12 funding last session as the “highest funding level to date for Hoosier students.”

In addition, the postcards claimed that the latest educational results prove that Indiana is leading the way by “putting students first.” To be clear, adding even one penny to last year’s budget would also produce “the highest funding level to date.” While we at the Indiana Coalition for Public Education celebrate the successes of our public schools and the hard work of educators and students, we urge Hoosiers to look beyond the glossy postcard for a fuller picture.

While the highest dollar amount for K-12 education funding may have emerged from last session, it is *not* the highest level of funding we have seen. Ball State University Economist Michael Hicks has written that currently, when adjusted for inflation, “in K-12 we are spending \$100 less per student each year today than in 2010.” Also, in 2024, the Education Data Initiative reported that Indiana ranks 37th of 50 states in education spending per pupil.

Fewer Resources, more subsidies

Alongside the lack of budget support for public schools, bills passed last session are poised to reduce public education funding. A property tax overhaul, SEA1, will cut the revenue that public schools rely upon for transportation, capital projects, and referendums. Another new law will require public school districts to share their property taxes with charter schools — publicly funded, privately run entities — further draining resources. While Indiana struggles to pay teachers a competitive salary during a teacher shortage, these priorities do not add up.

Last session, lawmakers lifted the income cap on Indiana’s largest voucher program, making millionaires and billionaires eligible to receive taxpayer-funded subsidies for their private school tuition payments. More students are now getting a smaller piece of a shrinking education pie. Last school year alone, nearly a half billion dollars went to voucher schools, which legally don’t have to account for where the money goes.

Literacy is foundational to all learning, and early childhood education is foundational to all educational outcomes. Yet, while our legislature gave K-12 vouchers to the wealthiest Hoosier

children for their private school tuition, they simultaneously took away vouchers for child care and slashed access to state-funded preschool for many of our most vulnerable kids.

Accountability for public school funding

While we celebrate the progress of Hoosier students and the dedication that got them back to pre-pandemic-level scores on the IREAD test, we should recognize the impact of outside dollars poured into improving reading. Much of the touted gains in literacy were made possible thanks to the \$2.9 billion distributed to Indiana by the federal government to help in recovery from the pandemic and learning “loss.” Additionally, students benefited from generous private funds from the Lilly Endowment for literacy. Money does matter.

The aforementioned postcard also highlighted Indiana as ranking third in a Parent Power category by an organization promoting “school choice.” Hoosier parents overwhelmingly choose to send their children to public schools. Parents know the value of strong public schools. It is time for them to use their voices, their power, to ensure that the state funds and supports the public schools every child deserves. It is time to ask why we must vote locally to tax ourselves through referendums when the state fails to meet its constitutional obligation to ensure our public schools have what they need—while opportunity gaps widen for Hoosier kids.

We celebrate the recent rise in test scores, as well as the magic that happens every day in our public schools. Yet, we also look to the future with concern and hope. Public schools are the heart of our communities — places that unite us across all backgrounds, accept all students, and empower our kids to become contributing members of our society. True commitment to “putting students first” means fully investing in our public schools so that every Hoosier child can thrive.

Artifact #4

What to Know About Redistricting and Gerrymandering

<https://bipartisanpolicy.org/explainer/redistricting-and-gerrymandering-what-to-know/>

August 8, 2025 Lily Kincannon, J.D. Rackey, Michael Thorning

Redistricting is the process by which the boundaries of electoral districts, such as for Congress and state legislatures, are determined in each state.

Every 10 years, the Director of the U.S. Census Bureau reports to Congress the results of its Decennial Census of Population and Housing, commonly known as the census. This includes population-based reapportionment among states of the 435 seats in the House of Representatives based on the current population distribution. Each state must then redraw boundaries to create districts with roughly equal numbers of constituents for its allotted number of congressional seats. Though the Constitution specifies the process of reapportionment, it provides less guidance on redistricting. Article 1, Section 4 states that:

The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators.

The Supreme Court has interpreted this clause to place primary responsibility with the states for redistricting, but it also clearly preserves the ability of Congress to set federal rules as appropriate.

While redistricting generally takes place following the census and reapportionment, that is not the only time it can occur. Numerous states have had to redistrict following judicial rulings that their maps violate principles of the Constitution or other laws around redistricting. Less frequently, states may choose to redistrict “mid-decade,” or between censuses, if their laws or state constitution permit. For example, Texas redistricted in 2003 even after the legislature enacted a map following the 2000 census, and after that map was subsequently replaced by a different court-ordered map.

Redistricting has been highly contentious throughout American history. The United States is relatively unique in that, in most states, line drawing takes place through the regular political process in state legislatures. In many other countries, independent and non-partisan line drawers—comprised of individuals who are not elected officials—oversee apportionment and districting. In the U.S., the

explicitly political nature of redistricting has fostered cynicism and acrimony between the parties—and among the public—driven by beliefs that the parties use the line-drawing process to their own advantage and to their opponent’s disadvantage.

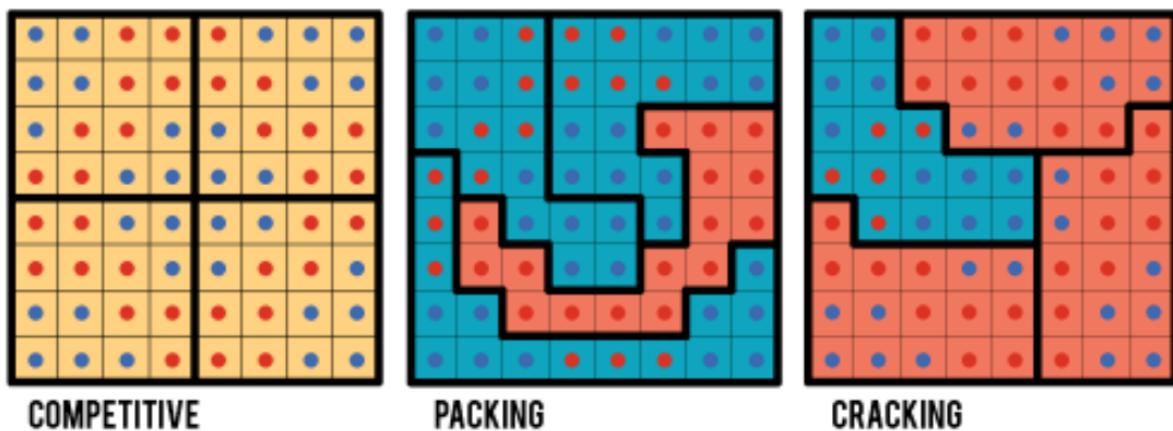
What is Gerrymandering?

Gerrymandering describes the strategic drawing of district boundaries to increase the likelihood of future electoral success for one or more parties. While we typically think of maps being gerrymandered to increase one political party’s advantage, “incumbent protection” gerrymanders also take place, where both parties agree to draw maps to the advantage of current officeholders regardless of party. The United States also has a long history of racial gerrymandering, where maps are drawn to increase or decrease the electoral influence of certain racial groups.

Two well-identified strategies of gerrymandering are:

Packing, where district lines confine voters of a particular party affiliation or identity group into a small number of districts, and

Cracking, when district lines spread voters across many districts to weaken their influence and prevent them from forming a majority.



Source: Daniel McGlone, *Packing and Cracking: Exploring Pennsylvania’s Gerrymandered Congressional Districts* (Jan. 23, 2018).

Gerrymandering can greatly affect a district’s competitiveness, creating more “safe” seats for a particular party. This adds pressure to primary elections, where winning can depend on appealing to a small but passionate faction within the dominant party.

Gerrymandering has been a contested issue in federal courts for decades, particularly distinguishing between partisan and racial gerrymandering. Prohibitions on racial gerrymandering have been directly addressed and restricted by the [Voting Rights Act of 1965](#) and reinforced in subsequent court rulings. Partisan gerrymandering, on the other hand, remains far more legally complex. In *Rucho v Common Cause* (2019), the Supreme Court held that claims of partisan gerrymandering present political questions beyond the reach of federal courts, effectively leaving it up to plaintiffs to prove that any redistricting harm stems from something beyond party affiliation. Some states, however, explicitly prohibit partisan gerrymandering, and their state courts have struck down maps considered as partisan gerrymanders.

How is Redistricting Conducted?

Redistricting is a state process but is also governed by the U.S. Constitution, federal law, and judicial precedent. This results in variation between states as to who draws lines, when lines are drawn, and what the criteria are for drawing lines.[1](#)

Basic criteria commonly used by states for drawing districts include:

Contiguity, which ensures that all parts of a district are physically connected.

Compactness, which while harder to quantify, generally calls for tightly drawn districts rather than irregular or elongated shapes.

Preservation of communities of interests, which seeks to keep together groups of individuals due to social, cultural, racial, economic, or other common attributes.

Preservation of other political subdivisions, which avoids projecting a district across county, city, or municipality lines.

As noted above, the Voting Rights Act sets statutory restrictions for redistricting meant to prohibit racial gerrymandering. Numerous Supreme Court rulings have also shaped the redistricting process. For example, in *Reynolds v. Simms* (1964), the Supreme Court held that the equal protection guarantees of the 14th Amendment requires that legislative districts must be made up of equal numbers of people.

In [LULAC v Perry](#) (2006), the Supreme Court upheld Texas's 2003 mid-decade redistricting. Writing separate from the opinion of the Court, Justice Anthony Kennedy noted that neither the U.S.

Constitution nor federal law prohibit mid-decade redistricting. However, several states' constitutions, statutes, or legal precedents prohibit this practice. For example, Colorado's constitution specifies that redistricting must happen in tandem with reapportionment, which was reinforced by the Colorado Supreme Court in *People Ex Rel. Salazar v Davidson* (2003).[2](#)

Who Determines District Boundaries?

Who draws district lines varies by state. In most states, the legislature is responsible for drawing both their congressional and legislative district lines, typically through the standard lawmaking process and often subject to gubernatorial veto. Some states, such as Iowa and Maine, rely on independent advisory commissions that help draft maps, though approval rests with the state legislature. In some states, including Connecticut and Texas, a backup commission steps in to complete the task if legislators fail to agree on a map by the state-issued deadline. In other states, courts may serve as the backup when the legislature cannot agree.

Some states instead use commissions, typically composed of a bipartisan collection of elected officials or party appointees. A growing number of states have adopted independent commissions that exclude current officeholders to reduce partisan influence and are composed of citizens.[3](#) Two states, New York and Virginia, use a hybrid approach where a commission and the legislature share responsibility.

Conclusion

Redistricting plays a critical role in determining political representation, with rules and processes that vary widely by state. While it is required following the decennial census, some states can and do redraw maps more frequently. BPC's Commission on Political Reform made several recommendations for improving the redistricting process, including ones related to line-drawing criteria and the use of commissions to draw lines.