



HR0359

LRB102 18686 JWD 27217 r

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HOUSE RESOLUTION

2 WHEREAS, Under Article IV, Section 3 of the Illinois
3 Constitution of 1970, in the year following each federal
4 decennial census year, the General Assembly by law shall
5 redistrict the Legislative Districts and the Representative
6 Districts by June 30; and

7 WHEREAS, The United States Census Bureau failed to deliver
8 the 2020 Census Public Law 94-171 population data to the
9 States, including Illinois, by March 31, 2021 as required by
10 the federal Census Act; and

11 WHEREAS, The United States Census Bureau, on February 12,
12 2021, announced it would not release the 2020 Census Public
13 Law 94-171 population data to the States, including Illinois,
14 until approximately September 30, 2021; and

15 WHEREAS, On April 26, 2021, the United States Census
16 Bureau released the 2020 Census apportionment data, which
17 showed that the total resident population of Illinois as of
18 April 1, 2020 was 12,812,508 according to the 2020 Census, a
19 decrease of more than 18,000 people, or 0.14%, from the 2010
20 Census; and

21 WHEREAS, In addition to the decennial census, the United

1 States Census Bureau conducts the American Community Survey, a
2 nationwide, continuous survey that includes detailed questions
3 about population and housing characteristics, and publishes
4 the data on a 1-year and 5-year basis; and

5 WHEREAS, State and federal courts across the country,
6 including the United States District Court for the Northern
7 District of Illinois, have recognized the American Community
8 Survey 5-year data as a reliable population measure related to
9 redistricting, particularly for compliance with the federal
10 Voting Rights Act; and

11 WHEREAS, The total resident population of Illinois
12 according to the 2015-2019 American Community Survey data was
13 12,770,577, which is approximately 0.3% less than the total
14 resident population from the 2020 Census; and

15 WHEREAS, The 2015-2019 American Community Survey data
16 represents the most accurate, recent low-level population data
17 available to the Illinois public in the spring of 2021; and

18 WHEREAS, The Illinois General Assembly conducted 50
19 hearings on redistricting, resulting in hundreds of
20 testimonials from the public; and

21 WHEREAS, House staff reached out to more than 2,000

1 community groups, local leaders, and stakeholders in advance
2 of these hearings; and

3 WHEREAS, At those hearings, the Illinois General Assembly
4 heard from experts in the area of redistricting, considered
5 comments from public officials and members of the general
6 public, and received proposals submitted by members of the
7 public and stakeholder groups; and

8 WHEREAS, The 2011 General Assembly Redistricting Plan has
9 been a model for the nation, resulting in about a third of the
10 members in the General Assembly being African American,
11 Hispanic, or Asian, which reflects the minority citizen
12 voting-age population in the State; and

13 WHEREAS, The Illinois General Assembly has drafted a plan
14 for redistricting the Legislative Districts and the
15 Representative Districts (the "2021 General Assembly
16 Redistricting Plan"); therefore, be it

17 RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE
18 HUNDRED SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that
19 in establishing boundaries for Illinois Legislative and
20 Representative Districts ("Districts"), the following
21 redistricting principles were taken into account:

22 (i) each of the Districts contained in the 2021

1 General Assembly Redistricting Plan was drawn to be
2 substantially equal in population;

3 (ii) each of the Districts contained in the 2021
4 General Assembly Redistricting Plan was drawn to be
5 consistent with the United States Constitution;

6 (iii) each of the Districts contained in the 2021
7 General Assembly Redistricting Plan was drawn to be
8 consistent with the federal Voting Rights Act, where
9 applicable;

10 (iv) each of the Districts contained in the 2021
11 General Assembly Redistricting Plan was drawn to be
12 compact and contiguous, as required by the Illinois
13 Constitution;

14 (v) each of the Districts contained in the 2021
15 General Assembly Redistricting Plan was drawn to be
16 consistent with the Illinois Voting Rights Act of 2011,
17 where applicable; and

18 (vi) each of the Districts contained in the 2021
19 General Assembly Redistricting Plan was drawn taking into
20 account the partisan composition of the District and of
21 the Plan itself; and be it further

22 RESOLVED, That in addition to the foregoing redistricting
23 principles, each of the Districts contained in the 2021
24 General Assembly Redistricting Plan was drawn to reflect a
25 balance of the following redistricting principles: the

1 preservation of the core or boundaries of the existing
2 Districts; the preservation of communities of interest;
3 respect for county, township, municipal, ward, and other
4 political subdivision boundaries; the maintenance of
5 incumbent-constituent relationships and tracking of population
6 migration; proposals or other input submitted by members of
7 the public and stakeholder groups; public hearing testimony;
8 other incumbent requests; respect for geographic features and
9 natural or logical boundaries; and other redistricting
10 principles recognized by state and federal court decisions;
11 and be it further

12 RESOLVED, That the House used the 2015-2019 American
13 Community Survey data, election data, and public input to
14 establish the boundaries for the 2021 General Assembly
15 Redistricting Plan; and be it further

16 RESOLVED, That the House hereby adopts and incorporates by
17 reference all information received by the House Redistricting
18 Committee or the Senate Redistricting Committee that was
19 submitted by the general public and stakeholders in person or
20 remotely at the hearings; by e-mail; by U.S. mail; by
21 facsimile; or via the public portal on the House and Senate
22 Democratic redistricting websites; and be it further

23 RESOLVED, That the House further adopts and incorporates

1 by reference transcripts of proceedings for all of the
2 redistricting hearings conducted by either the House or Senate
3 or both; and be it further

4 RESOLVED, That the Representative Districts proposed in
5 the 2021 General Assembly Redistricting Plan are substantially
6 equal in population, with the largest deviation being 0.37%,
7 or 398 people, under the target population; and be it further

8 RESOLVED, That the Representative Districts proposed in
9 the 2021 General Assembly Redistricting Plan are as compact
10 overall as the existing Representative Districts adopted in
11 2011; and be it further

12 RESOLVED, That the Representative Districts proposed in
13 the 2021 General Assembly Redistricting Plan are contiguous;
14 and be it further

15 RESOLVED, That the following summary describes the general
16 characteristics of each Representative District and makes
17 reference to some but not all of the redistricting principles
18 that were considered in drawing that District. The term
19 "proposed RD", followed by a number, will refer to the
20 Representative District proposed in the 2021 General Assembly
21 Redistricting Plan, and the term "current RD", followed by a
22 number, will refer to the Representative District under the

1 current, existing plan adopted in 2011:

2 Cook County and Chicago: Over the past decade, suburban
3 Cook County lost population, mostly in the western and
4 southern suburbs. Whereas the population in the City of
5 Chicago has remained steady, mostly due to population gains in
6 the city center and the northern areas. As a result, the City
7 of Chicago continues to have the same number of
8 representatives, but the district lines are altered to address
9 rapidly changing areas with dense population and those areas
10 that suffered population losses. The changing populations,
11 demographics, and migration of residents within Cook County
12 and the Collar Counties requires adjustments to the current
13 map. These districts were drawn using the articulated
14 redistricting principles, with emphasis on ensuring equal
15 population, preserving the core of the current districts if
16 possible, and political considerations to maximize the
17 political power of the areas that traditionally elect members
18 of the Democratic party.

19 Chicago Lakefront: Representative Districts 5, 6, 25, and
20 26 represent the area most notably along or near Lake Michigan
21 areas. These districts collectively had significant population
22 growth and as a result the boundaries have been altered to
23 accommodate the growing population, shifts in the other
24 districts, and for political purposes. These districts have
25 numerous communities of interest, including concerns about
26 maintenance of the beaches and lakefront, pollution control,

1 and maintaining the urban lifestyle of the communities. These
2 districts have majority Black population, with small but
3 growing Hispanic and Asian populations. The communities in
4 these districts tend to pool their political power and
5 traditionally elect members of the Democratic party.

6 Representative District 5 had population growth and needed
7 to reduce population by nearly 3,000. The proposed district
8 maintains a significant majority of the current district and
9 includes 85.37% of the current district's population. The
10 district includes cultural, economic, racial and ethnic
11 communities of interest as it stretches in a corridor from the
12 Near North Side to the Loop, Near South Side, Douglas, Grand
13 Boulevard, Washington Park, Woodlawn, and Greater Grand
14 Crossing. Like the current district, the proposed district
15 maintains its high transit availability according to the
16 Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning (CMAP). It includes
17 numerous higher education institutions, including Columbia
18 College, Roosevelt University, and the Moody Bible Institute,
19 and DePaul University's Wintrust Arena, and provide ample
20 transit for other institutions of higher education that are
21 within one mile, including the Illinois Institute of
22 Technology, VanderCook College of Music, Illinois College of
23 Optometry, and the University of Chicago. It also includes
24 some of the most prominent art and cultural attractions,
25 including The Art Institute of Chicago, The Museum of
26 Contemporary Photography, the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, and

1 Cloud Gate, popularly known as "The Bean". Despite being a
2 highly urban district, proposed RD 5 contains a large amount
3 of green, open, or recreational space. It also contains Mercy
4 Hospital and Medical Center and Jackson Park Hospital, both
5 safety net hospitals serving as a vital source of care for
6 low-income and uninsured Illinoisans.

7 There is a slight increase in the partisan composition of
8 the district. The proposed district has a total population of
9 108,587, with an African American citizen voting-age
10 population of 51.7%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population
11 of 4.6%, and an Asian citizen voting-age population of 6.5%.

12 Representative District 6 had slight population loss and
13 needs to gain more than 300. The district is substantially the
14 same as the current RD 6, maintaining 84.15% of the core
15 population. Proposed RD 6, like current RD 6, is an urban
16 district with cultural, economic, and ethnic diversity that
17 stretches in a corridor from the Near North Side to the Loop,
18 Near South Side, Douglas, Armour Square, New City, Gage Park,
19 Chicago Lawn, West Englewood, Englewood, and Greater Grand
20 Crossing. The proposed district continues to include the many
21 high education opportunities and cultural institutions,
22 including Illinois Institute of Technology, the Illinois
23 College of Optometry, the VanderCook College of Music, the
24 Lyric Opera of Chicago, Guaranteed Rate Field, and the Harold
25 Washington Library Center. It also contains primary offices
26 for federal, State, and local governments, including Chicago

1 City Hall, the George W. Dunne Cook County Office Building,
2 the James R. Thompson Center, the Richard J. Daley Center, and
3 the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago. The proposed district
4 would also keep Chicago's historic Financial District intact.
5 Proposed RD 6, like the current RD 6, contains medical
6 communities of interest, including Howard Brown Health at
7 Thresholds South, Planned Parenthood Englewood Health Center,
8 Holy Cross Hospital, and St. Bernard Hospital.

9 The proposed district has a total population of 108,012,
10 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
11 54.9%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 13.3%, and
12 an Asian citizen voting-age population of 4.6%. There is a
13 slight increase in the partisan composition of the district.

14 Representative District 25 had significant population
15 growth and needed to reduce population by nearly 3,700. The
16 proposed district contains nearly 90% of the current district
17 population, including its many cultural, economic, religious
18 and ethnic communities of interest. The proposed district
19 splits fewer current wards than the current district, but
20 continues to include major medical, educational, and cultural
21 institutions such as the University of Chicago, La Rabida
22 Children's Hospital, the Museum of Science and Industry, the
23 Frederick C. Robie House, the Smart Museum of Art, and
24 numerous theological seminaries.

25 The proposed district has a total population of 108,045,
26 with an African American citizen voting-age population of

1 56.7%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 16.6%, and
2 an Asian citizen voting-age population of 3.2%.

3 Representative District 26 had significant population
4 growth and needed to reduce population by 8,500. The proposed
5 district contains more than 83% of the current district
6 population, with changes made to accommodate the growth of the
7 district and population changes in other districts. The
8 proposed district splits fewer wards than the current
9 district, but keeps intact the cultural, economic, racial, and
10 ethnic diversity. The district continues to house some of the
11 most famous open spaces and parks, cultural institutions, and
12 attractions, including the University of Chicago, Grant Park,
13 Navy Pier, McCormick Place, Adler Planetarium, the DuSable
14 Museum of African American History, Burnham Harbor, Northerly
15 Island, Burnham Park, and Washington Park.

16 The proposed district has a total population of 108,069,
17 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
18 50.1%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 4.2%, and
19 an Asian citizen voting-age population of 5.2%.

20 Chicago Southwest and Southwest Suburbs: Representative
21 Districts 1, 2, 21, 22, 23, and 24 represent the Southwest side
22 of the City of Chicago and southwest suburban Cook County.
23 These districts experienced population declines. The proposed
24 districts were established following the redistricting
25 principles and all share commonalities, including significant
26 Latino population and a majority who traditionally elect

1 members of the Democratic party. These districts represent
2 many blue-collar, working class families.

3 Representative District 1 has steadily lost population
4 over the past two decades, and the changes to the district are
5 due in large part to the need to increase total population by
6 more than 4,100. The proposed district includes 71.92% of the
7 population of current RD 1. The district adds portions of
8 current RDs 2, 6, 21, and 22, and represents the neighborhoods
9 of Archer Heights, Garfield Ridge, West Elsdon, Garfield
10 Ridge, Archer Limits and LeClaire Courts. The proposed
11 district includes more of the 14th Ward. The communities of
12 proposed RD 1 have many commonalities, including being tied
13 together by the transportation industry. RD 1 continues to
14 maintain clearly defined borders with permanent fixtures, such
15 as railroad lines and expressways.

16 The proposed district has a total population of 108,126,
17 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
18 11.1%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 63.4%, and
19 an Asian citizen voting-age population of 3.5%.

20 Representative District 2, which was current RD 24, lost
21 population and changes to the district are due in large part to
22 those population shifts. The proposed district needed to
23 increase total population by more than 2,900. The proposed
24 district includes 53.60% of the population of the current
25 district. The proposed district adds portions of current RDs
26 8, 21, 23, and 24. Proposed RD 2 includes most of Cicero, all

1 of Stickney, all of Lyons, and significant portions of Berwyn,
2 Riverside, and Brookfield. These municipalities have similar
3 demographics, with predominant or growing Hispanic
4 populations, and many commonalities, including shared school
5 districts. During a hearing of the House Redistricting
6 Committee focused on this region, the Mexican American Legal
7 Defense and Educational Fund commented that they wished that
8 this district maintained a strong Hispanic voting age
9 population. It was a political priority to ensure these
10 communities have an opportunity to elect the candidate of
11 their choice. The district is renumbered and paired with a
12 different Legislative District for purposes of maintaining
13 communities of interest and the political power of the region.
14 The proposed district moved west out of the 22nd Ward in
15 Chicago - including losing parts of the neighborhood known as
16 "Little Village" - and entirely into suburban Cook County in
17 an effort to meet the intentions of the incumbent State
18 representative who wished to represent more of Cicero.

19 The proposed district has a total population of 108,166,
20 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
21 3.9%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 54.3%, and
22 an Asian citizen voting-age population of 1.3%.

23 Representative District 21, which was the current RD 23,
24 lost more than 2,600 in population, and changes to the
25 district are due in large part to those population shifts and
26 changes in neighboring districts. The district is renumbered

1 and paired with a different Legislative District for purposes
2 of maintaining communities of interest and the political power
3 of the region. The proposed district includes 49.93% of the
4 population of current RD 23. Proposed RD 21 contains suburban
5 Cook County communities west of Chicago, including portions of
6 Bridgeview, Justice, Summit, McCook, La Grange, Brookfield,
7 Riverside, North Riverside, Berwyn and Cicero. These
8 communities share many commonalities, including school
9 districts, several major roadways and key intersections that
10 serve as major transportation and freight corridors connecting
11 the communities throughout the region.

12 These municipalities have similar demographics, with
13 predominant or growing Hispanic populations, and many other
14 commonalities, including shared school districts. The district
15 has a majority Latino population, and as suggested by the
16 Latino Policy Forum at a hearing of the House Redistricting
17 Committee, this will provide opportunities for the Latino
18 community to elect candidates of their choice. However, it is
19 important to note the district was drawn using the
20 redistricting principles, with an emphasis on political
21 priorities.

22 The proposed district has a total population of 108,249,
23 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
24 7.3%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 42.2% and an
25 Asian citizen voting-age population of 2.5%.

26 Representative District 22 increased in population by

1 2,359. The proposed district includes 82.45% of the population
2 of the current district. The district contains the majority of
3 Chicago's Garfield Ridge, all of Clearing, Chrysler Village,
4 and West Elsdon neighborhoods, and smaller portions of the
5 West Lawn and Archer Heights neighborhoods, along with
6 suburban Burbank. The district includes the entirety of
7 Chicago's 13th Ward, and portions of Wards 14 and 23. This
8 proposed district includes Midway Airport, which many
9 witnesses described as the central hub of a community of
10 interest. Witnesses cited the area's shared interest in
11 soundproofing and the economic development surrounding the
12 airport.

13 The proposed district has a total population of 108,244,
14 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
15 2.7%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 52.6% and an
16 Asian citizen voting-age population of 1.1%.

17 Representative District 23, which is current district RD
18 21, lost more than 5,000 in population and changes to the
19 district are due in large part to population shifts and
20 changes in neighboring districts. The district is renumbered
21 and paired with a different Legislative District for purposes
22 of maintaining communities of interest and the political power
23 of the region. The proposed district includes 53.83% of the
24 population of current RD 21. Boundaries of neighborhoods have
25 shifted over the past 10 years, and the new lines reflect those
26 shifting patterns. Plus, the district more accurately reflects

1 the socioeconomic and political priorities of the community,
2 including a significant Democratic progressive population. The
3 southwestern side of District 23 was extended to create a
4 natural border with the I-55 West highway. The "26th Street
5 Corridor", a lucrative economic entity, is in the district to
6 benefit the surrounding community in District 23. At the
7 request of the incumbent and community groups, the proposed
8 district includes the entirety of Little Village, which was
9 previously split into multiple districts, to maximize the
10 political power of a community of interest. The demographics
11 of the district continue to be largely Latino with varying
12 ethnic groups and migration patterns accounted for in the
13 composition, including the movement in the Mexican American
14 community from Chicago's Pilsen community to Cicero.

15 The proposed district has a total population of 108,258,
16 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
17 16.2%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 71.2%, and
18 an Asian citizen voting-age population of 3.4%.

19 Representative District 24, which is the current RD 2,
20 lost 700 in population, and changes to district are due in
21 large part to population shifts in this and neighboring
22 districts. The district is entirely within the City of Chicago
23 and includes 84.57% of the population of current RD 2, plus
24 portions of RDs 6, 9, 21 and 24. Like the current district, RD
25 24 unites Chinatown, and includes more of the surrounding
26 areas that coalesce around the Chinatown community. The

1 district contains communities of interest connected to
2 Chinatown, including Coalition For A Better Chinese American
3 Community (CBCAC) and the Chicago Chinatown Chamber of
4 Commerce. The district is renumbered and paired with a
5 different Legislative District for purposes of maintaining
6 communities of interest and the political power of the region.

7 The proposed district has a total population of 108,459,
8 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
9 3.8%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 43.2%, and
10 an Asian citizen voting-age population of 23.8%. Together
11 these populations will have the ability to elect the
12 candidates of their choice.

13 Chicago Northern Shore: Representative Districts 11, 12,
14 13, and 14 represent the northern shore of the City of Chicago.
15 These districts experienced significant population gain, and
16 as a result each of these districts were altered to reflect
17 increases in population, changes to neighboring districts, and
18 preservation of communities of interest. These districts
19 traditionally elect members of the Democratic party, and
20 partisan advantage was considered. The changes to these
21 districts also make the districts more compact.

22 Representative District 11 had significant population
23 growth and needed to reduce population by more than 11,000
24 people. The proposed district includes 70.77% of the existing
25 district population. The district includes Ravenswood Gardens,
26 unites large portions of Lake View, and reunites Roscoe

1 Village. In following population migration trends, the
2 district now includes Wrigleyville, which is an important
3 economic driver for the area in tourism and entertainment.

4 The proposed district has a total population of 108,123,
5 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
6 3.8%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 8.3%, and an
7 Asian citizen voting-age population of 5.0%.

8 Representative District 12 had significant population
9 growth and needed to reduce population by more than 7,100
10 people. The proposed district includes 74.71% of the existing
11 district population. The proposed district includes the vast
12 majority of Boystown, Lakeview, Lakeview East, and Park West
13 neighborhoods.

14 The proposed district has a total population of 108,280,
15 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
16 4.2%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 5.7%, and an
17 Asian citizen voting-age population of 5%.

18 Representative District 13 had significant population
19 growth and needed to reduce population by more than 8,400
20 people. The proposed district includes 88.87% of the existing
21 district population. Proposed RD 13 is made up of the
22 neighborhoods Uptown, Sheridan Park, Winnemac, Ravenswood,
23 Arcadia Terrace, Wolcott Gardens, West Edgewater, and Lincoln
24 Square keeping these communities unified.

25 The proposed district has a total population of 108,038,
26 with an African American citizen voting-age population of

1 9.9%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 11.7%, and
2 an Asian citizen voting-age population of 8.9%.

3 Representative District 14 had significant population
4 growth and needed to reduce population by more than 1,800
5 people. The proposed district includes 94.53% of the existing
6 district population. In addition to preserving many of the
7 communities of interest, the proposed district brings together
8 communities of interest in Rogers Park.

9 The proposed district has a total population of 108,401,
10 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
11 19.1%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 12.3%, and
12 an Asian citizen voting-age population of 6.4%.

13 Northside: Representative Districts 3, 4, 19, 20, 39, and
14 40 represent the northern parts of the City of Chicago, with
15 some parts of neighboring suburbs. These districts experienced
16 significant population shifts, arguably due to increasing
17 gentrification of the area, and as a result the districts are
18 altered to reflect the population and changes in neighboring
19 districts. The shifting demographics of the area significantly
20 impact these districts, and attempts have been made to
21 maintain the communities of interest currently served by the
22 districts. This area contains various cultural, racial, and
23 ethnic communities of interest, and the districts were drafted
24 with the goal of preserving as many of these communities of
25 interest as possible. The current districts' cores are
26 preserved, but the population shifts and migration patterns of

1 the population result in changes to the borders of the
2 district. The proposed districts follow the redistricting
3 principles and all share commonalities, including a population
4 that traditionally elect members of the Democratic party.

5 Representative District 3 needed to gain population of
6 nearly 1,000 people. The proposed district contains 57.65% of
7 the current district population. The district unites more of
8 Logan Square, Hermosa, and Humboldt Park. In addition to the
9 redistricting principles, numerous political purposes were
10 considered, including incumbent preservation. The district is
11 majority Latino, but that was not the primary consideration
12 when drawing the district. Consideration was given to the
13 migration patterns and other communities of interest within
14 the district. The residence of the incumbent was a factor in
15 adjustments to this district, as well as the ability to
16 increase the partisan advantage.

17 The proposed district has a total population of 108,180,
18 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
19 4.5%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 51.1%, and
20 an Asian citizen voting-age population of 3.3%.

21 Representative District 4 had a population loss of over
22 1,400 people. The proposed district contains 62.10% of the
23 current district population. As requested during testimony
24 before the House Redistricting Committee, the district
25 maintains a majority of Chicago Grand Neighbors Association
26 boundaries, the boundaries of Talcott and Wolcott school

1 boundaries, and the West Town Branch of Chicago Public
2 Library. Important to the area and the incumbent, the district
3 maintains the corridor along Division Street from Western to
4 Kostner, which is the historical, cultural and economic center
5 of the Puerto Rican community. At the request of the incumbent
6 and witnesses attending House hearings, the district aligns
7 more of the Puerto Rican community to maximize their political
8 power. The district is majority Latino, but that was not the
9 primary consideration when drawing the district. At a public
10 hearing it was stated that the proposed district follows the
11 migration patterns of the Puerto Rican community. The
12 residence of the incumbent was a factor in adjustments to this
13 district, as well as the ability to increase the partisan
14 advantage.

15 The proposed district has a total population of 108,257,
16 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
17 11.9%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 42.5%, and
18 an Asian citizen voting-age population of 2.5%.

19 Representative District 19 had significant population
20 growth and needed to reduce population by nearly 6,300. The
21 proposed district retains 75.87% of the current district
22 population, with alterations to accommodate the growth of the
23 region and population changes in other nearby districts. The
24 district is more compact and fractures less townships and
25 neighborhoods when compared to the current district. The
26 district contains several of Chicago's northwest side

1 neighborhoods, including Jefferson Park, Gladstone Park, Big
2 Oaks, Dunning, Portage Park, Old Irving Park, small parts of
3 Belmont Central, Schorsch Village, and Belmont Heights, and
4 parts of the suburbs of Harwood Heights and Elmwood Park. It
5 also brings more of the current wards into the district to
6 follow existing boundaries.

7 The proposed district has a total population of 108,305,
8 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
9 2.1%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 24.8%, and
10 an Asian citizen voting-age population of 6.8%.

11 Representative District 20 was overpopulated by 735. The
12 proposed district retains 70.31% of the current population.
13 The district includes the 38th and 41st wards of the City of
14 Chicago, all of Schiller Park, most of Rosemont, and portions
15 of Niles, River Grove, Norridge, and Harwood Heights. The
16 proposed district unites all of Rosemont, which allows a
17 partisan advantage to other neighboring districts, and moves
18 the casino located in Des Plaines to a district that includes a
19 majority of Des Plaines (RD 55).

20 The proposed district has a total population of 108,449,
21 with an African American citizen voting-age population of .8%,
22 a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 12.3%, and an
23 Asian citizen voting-age population of 4.2%.

24 Representative District 39 had a population loss of nearly
25 2,500. The proposed district retains 73.43% of the current
26 population, and includes significant portions of Logan Square,

1 Avondale, Kilbourn Park, and Palmer Square. The district was
2 drawn to consolidate the Logan Square neighborhood and
3 maintain the entirety of Palmer Square. It also maintains the
4 vibrant business district along Milwaukee Avenue and unites it
5 with another growing business district on Elston utilized by
6 the constituents of the district. The residence of the
7 incumbent was a factor in adjustments to this district, as
8 well as the ability to increase the partisan advantage.

9 The proposed district has a total population of 108,108,
10 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
11 3.5%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 45.7%, and
12 an Asian citizen voting-age population of 3.9%.

13 Representative District 40 had a population loss of more
14 than 1,800. The proposed district retains 79.48% of the
15 current population. Changes to the district reflect the need
16 to increase population, make the district more compact, and
17 maintain numerous communities of interest. The district unites
18 more of Avondale and Irving Park East. It also preserves the
19 Albany Park neighborhood, which has one of the highest
20 foreign-born populations in the city and is the third most
21 diverse zip code in the country with more than 40 languages
22 spoken in the area's public schools. Residents are from
23 regions of Central America, South America, Eastern Europe,
24 India, Southeast Asia, and Eastern Asia. Albany Park residents
25 with roots in Korea and other parts of Asia have shared
26 cultural and social similarities and contributed to the

1 redevelopment of Lawrence Avenue into a commercial corridor.
2 This community of interest along Lawrence Avenue within the
3 Albany Park Neighborhood has been preserved in a single
4 district.

5 The proposed district has a total population of 108,278,
6 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
7 4.5%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 37.8%, and
8 an Asian citizen voting-age population of 9.6%.

9 Chicago West Side and West Suburbs: The districts located
10 in Chicago's west side and western suburbs and share many
11 commonalities, including an overall loss of population.
12 Population migration patterns and gentrification of various
13 areas have contributed to changes in the region. As a result,
14 the current districts have been altered for population and
15 various political considerations.

16 Representative District 7 had a population loss of nearly
17 400, and the proposed district contains 82.97% of the current
18 district population. The current district is entirely within
19 the Cook County suburbs, but to accommodate the population
20 loss and neighboring districts, the proposed district retains
21 the core of the current district and adds new population from
22 DuPage County. The district contains all or parts of the
23 following municipalities: Melrose Park, Maywood, Forest Park,
24 River Forest, Broadview, Bellwood, Hillside, Berkeley,
25 Northlake, Elmhurst, Oak Brook, Westchester, La Grange Park,
26 and Western Springs. The communities have much in common,

1 namely that nearly every community consists primarily of
2 owner-occupied single-family homes.

3 Like the current district, no single minority group
4 represents a majority of the voting age population, but
5 collectively the district has a majority minority population.

6 The proposed district has a total population of 108,285,
7 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
8 47.6%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 14.3%, and
9 an Asian citizen voting-age population of 2.6%.

10 Representative District 8 had a population loss of nearly
11 800. RD 8 contains 74.55% of the current district and contains
12 portions of Chicago, Oak Park, Cicero, Berwyn, Forest Park,
13 North Riverside, Broadview, La Grange Park, Westchester, La
14 Grange, Western Springs, Indian Head Park, Countryside, and
15 Hodgkins. To accommodate for the population loss and
16 neighboring population loss, Brookfield is moved into another
17 district and RD 8 adds population from other communities that
18 are parts of the townships currently included in RD 8. The
19 changes keep together more of the population encompassed by
20 local high school districts.

21 The proposed district has a total population of 108,225,
22 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
23 53.5%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 10%, and an
24 Asian citizen voting-age population of .9%.

25 Representative District 9 had a population gain of more
26 than 3,700. The proposed district retains 87.21% of the

1 current population. The district is located entirely within
2 Chicago and includes Sheffield Neighbors, Ranch Triangle,
3 Goose Island, River West, Fulton River District, West Loop,
4 Greektown, Little Italy, Illinois Medical District, Tri
5 Taylor, Douglas Park, North Lawndale, and Homan Square. The
6 area has undergone tremendous changes over the past decade,
7 arguably due to gentrification and population shifts. The
8 district was drawn to maintain as much of the core as possible,
9 including retaining North Lawndale and the Illinois Medical
10 District, one of the largest medical districts in the United
11 States with the John H. Stroger Hospital of Cook County, Rush
12 University Medical Center, University of Illinois College of
13 Medicine, and the Jesse Brown VA Medical Center. The proposed
14 district contains University of Illinois-Chicago.

15 The proposed district has a total population of 108,293,
16 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
17 45.8%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 8%, and an
18 Asian citizen voting-age population of 7.3%.

19 Representative District 10 had a population increase of
20 more than 600, but the district contains the main core and more
21 than 76.49% of the current district population. The district
22 is located entirely within Chicago and includes Bucktown,
23 Wicker Park, Sheffield Neighbors, Ranch Triangle, Pulaski
24 Park, Noble Square, West Town, West Jackson Boulevard
25 District, Garfield Park, and Fifth City. The proposed district
26 takes a portion of the 27th Ward from RD 9 and moves it into RD

1 10 to consolidate more of the ward. The area has undergone
2 tremendous changes over the past decade, arguably due to
3 gentrification and population shifts.

4 The proposed district has a total population of 108,337,
5 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
6 42.4%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 9.9%, and
7 an Asian citizen voting-age population of 3.5%.

8 Representative District 77 had a population loss of more
9 than 1,000. The proposed district retains 86.65% of the
10 current population. The district contains the entirety of
11 Bensenville, Stone Park, and Addison, plus the majority of
12 Northlake, Franklin Park and Melrose Park, as well as portions
13 of Wood Dale. RD 77 includes the geographic footprint of
14 O'Hare Airport, and the communities within the district are
15 tied economically to O'Hare Airport and the extensive network
16 of freight train lines and roadways that run through the area.

17 The proposed district has a total population of 107,982,
18 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
19 3.1%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 44%, and an
20 Asian citizen voting-age population of 3.6%.

21 Representative District 78 had a population loss of more
22 than 3,000. The core of the district remains the west side of
23 Chicago in the Austin neighborhood and west suburban
24 communities of Oak Park, Elmwood Park, and River Grove. The
25 proposed district retains 77.20% of the current population.
26 The major change is that a majority of Oak Park is united with

1 a majority of River Forest. There are several small cultural
2 institutions, such as museums, that the incumbent requested
3 remain in one district.

4 The proposed district has a total population of 108,379,
5 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
6 31.2%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 11.6%, and
7 an Asian citizen voting-age population of 3%.

8 Chicago South Side and South Suburbs: The districts in
9 Chicago's South Side and south suburbs sustained some of the
10 heaviest population loss in northern Illinois. While Chicago's
11 population overall remained steady over a ten-year period,
12 significant growth in the Loop and north shore areas mask
13 population loss on the south side. An overall population loss
14 in Cook County was also largely concentrated in the
15 southlands.

16 Representative District 27 had a population loss of nearly
17 2,900. The proposed district is very similar to the current
18 district, and retains 53.54% of the current population, with
19 changes to accommodate population shifts the district and
20 neighboring districts. RD 27 consists of portions of Chicago's
21 Roseland neighborhood, Blue Island, Alsip, Crestwood, Oak
22 Forest, Orland Park, Tinley Park, and Orland Hills. The
23 district was drawn to unite the entire community surrounding
24 Roseland hospital, a safety net hospital.

25 The proposed district has a total population of 108,197,
26 with an African American citizen voting-age population of 54%,

1 a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 4.7%, and an Asian
2 citizen voting-age population of 1.6%.

3 Representative District 28 lost more than 6,400 in
4 population, as the population tends to trend further south.
5 The proposed district retains 55.42% of the current
6 population. To compensate for the population loss, the
7 district moves further into suburban Cook County. The district
8 includes a small portion of Chicago and portions of Calumet
9 Park, Riverdale, Blue Island, part of Posen, Robbins,
10 Crestwood, Oak Forest, and Tinley Park.

11 The proposed district has a total population of 108,255,
12 with an African American citizen voting-age population of 50%,
13 a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 11.4%, and an
14 Asian citizen voting-age population of 1.4%.

15 Representative District 29 had a slight increase in
16 population and needed to reduce by nearly 200. Proposed RD 29
17 is substantially the same as the current district, with the
18 core preserved and more than 68% of the district population
19 remaining in the district. Changes to the district reflect the
20 need to reduce population in this district and account for
21 other neighboring districts, to make the district more
22 compact, and maintain numerous communities of interest. The
23 proposed RD 29 encompasses regions of Cook, Will, and Kankakee
24 counties, and municipalities including the City of Chicago,
25 Dolton, Calumet City, South Holland, Thornton, Glenwood, Ford
26 Heights, Sauk Village, Steger, Crete, Beecher, Peotone,

1 Manteno, and Bradley. The geographic composition of the
2 district undergoes an eastward shift in its northwestern
3 border, shifting to the east in the northern portion of its
4 western border, and then shifts west in parts of its southern
5 western border. Transportation arteries include proximity to
6 I-57, I-80, I-90, I-294, and Route 394. Communities within the
7 Will and Kankakee portions of proposed RD 29 are more suburban
8 and exurban than rural, and several communities in the Will
9 County portion are part of the Southland region of Illinois.
10 There are many communities of interest throughout this
11 district, including schools that often compete against each
12 other in athletics. As proposed, the district is relatively
13 homogenous in that it is largely composed of middle-class
14 working families which is consistent with current RD 29.

15 The proposed district has a total population of 108,158,
16 with an African American citizen voting-age population of 58%,
17 a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 3.9%, and an Asian
18 citizen voting-age population of .3%.

19 Representative District 30 had a minimal population loss
20 of under 400. The proposed district retains 76.83% of the
21 current population. RD 30 retains incumbent relationships and
22 continues to include the municipalities of Harvey, Dixmoor,
23 Midlothian, Oak Forest, Markham, Phoenix, Dolton, Hazel Crest,
24 East Hazel Crest, Homewood, and Flossmoor. Much of the
25 boundaries of the district follows municipal boundaries like
26 the northern edges of Dixmoor, Dolton, Midlothian, and Harvey

1 make up nearly the entirety of the northern border.

2 The proposed district has a total population of 108,260,
3 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
4 57.5%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 9.2%, and
5 an Asian citizen voting-age population of 1.5%.

6 Representative District 31 lost more than 4,000
7 population. The proposed district maintains the core of the
8 district, with 78.99% of the current population, and keeps
9 similar communities of interest intact, while recognizing
10 popular migration patterns. The district includes a portion of
11 Chicago's Auburn Gresham, Beverly View, Wrightwood, and a
12 small part of Ashburn, as well as the suburbs of Hometown, Oak
13 Lawn Village, Hickory Hills, Palos Hills, and Willow Springs.

14 The proposed district has a total population of 108,308,
15 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
16 56.9%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 8.2%, and
17 an Asian citizen voting-age population of .7%.

18 Representative District 32 had a population loss of more
19 than 2,700. The proposed district maintains the core of the
20 current district, with 79.10% of the current population, and
21 extends west to gain population, while recognizing the needs
22 of other neighboring districts. The district includes portions
23 of Chicago's Englewood, West Englewood, Marquette Park,
24 Ashburn, and Scottsdale neighborhoods, suburbs of Burbank,
25 Bridgeview, Hickory Hills, and a small part of Justice. These
26 communities share many commonalities, and the boundaries of

1 proposed RD 32 reflect the competing goals of preserving the
2 existing district balanced against the need to obtain more
3 population to reach the equal population target.

4 The proposed district has a total population of 108,384,
5 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
6 57.7%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 18%, and an
7 Asian citizen voting-age population of 1%.

8 Representative District 33 had a slight population loss of
9 nearly 260. The proposed district retains 90.63% of the
10 current population, while making adjustment for population in
11 the district and neighboring districts. Proposed RD 33
12 comprises parts of Chicago, Burnham, Calumet City, Lansing,
13 and Lynwood. The district connects the more urban suburbs of
14 Cook County with the parts of Chicago that share common
15 interests. Proposed RD 33 is home to many employees of Chicago
16 and Cook County and connects areas with similar median incomes
17 and economic interests.

18 The proposed district has a total population of 108,324,
19 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
20 64.3%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 16%, and an
21 Asian citizen voting-age population of 0.3%.

22 Representative District 34 had a population loss of around
23 3,400. The proposed district retains the core of the district
24 while making adjustment for population in the district and
25 neighboring districts and reducing split communities in the
26 current district. Approximately 70% of the population in the

1 current district is retained in the proposed district.
2 Proposed RD 34 keeps most of the current district intact, with
3 the southern border now going to the Kankakee County Line and
4 part of the Southwestern border along the Kankakee River. The
5 proposed RD 34 now contains all of Momence, which fulfills a
6 request from written testimony submitted by Momence elected
7 officials. To reduce the number of split communities, the
8 majority of Sauk Village is now in one district, and many other
9 municipalities in Kankakee County that are split in the
10 current district are now located in other proposed districts.
11 Municipalities added in proposed RD 34 such as Sun River
12 Terrace, Aroma Park, St. Anne, and Hopkins Park are kept
13 intact. Proposed RD 34 unites Momence, Ganeer, Aroma,
14 Yellowhead, St. Anne, and Pembroke townships together.

15 The proposed district has a total population of 108,200,
16 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
17 68.4%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 4.8%, and
18 an Asian citizen voting-age population of 0.3%.

19 Representative District 35 is overpopulated by more than
20 1,100. To accommodate the population growth and changes in
21 other districts in the region, the proposed district reduces
22 population in the northern portion and picks up population in
23 the southern and western borders. More than 63% of the current
24 district's population resides in the proposed district. The
25 proposed district contains portions of Chicago, Merrionette
26 Park, Alsip, Worth, Palos Heights, Palos Park, and Orland

1 Park. This splits fewer communities than the current RD 35.
2 The communities within proposed RD 35 are united by common
3 socioeconomic characteristics, with the majority residents as
4 single-family homeowners who move into these communities to
5 take advantage of their housing values, quality schools, and
6 low crime rates. Many of the residents of the suburban
7 townships have either moved from Chicago themselves or are the
8 children of former Chicago residents. The eastern portion of
9 the district in Beverly and Morgan Park is racially diverse
10 and the far eastern portion in Washington Heights is largely
11 African-American. These communities are economically similar
12 to other portions of the proposed RD 35. Additionally,
13 religious communities are kept together in proposed RD 35 to
14 the east and the suburban portion to the west.

15 The proposed district has a total population of 108,250,
16 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
17 21.6%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 7%, and an
18 Asian citizen voting-age population of 1.3%.

19 Representative District 36 had a population loss of nearly
20 600. The proposed district is nearly identical to the current
21 district and contains 89.54% of the current population. To
22 accommodate for population shifts in other districts within
23 the region, the district loses population in the northeast
24 section and gains populations in the southeast, south central,
25 and north central section.

26 Proposed RD 36 contains the same areas as the current

1 district, including portions of Chicago's Ashburn, Beverly,
2 and Mount Greenwood communities, all of Evergreen Park, the
3 majority of Oak Lawn, Chicago Ridge, and Palos Hills as well as
4 portions of Worth, Palos Heights, Palos Hills, Palos Park, and
5 Willow Springs. The district is largely similar
6 socioeconomically, with a high percentage of single-family
7 owner-occupied homes and middle-class incomes.

8 The proposed district has a total population of 108,156,
9 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
10 13.9%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 11.2%, and
11 an Asian citizen voting-age population of 2.4%.

12 Representative District 37 had population growth and
13 needed to reduce population by nearly 2,900. The district
14 includes portions of Cook and Will counties, and the proposed
15 district contains the same municipalities as the current
16 district, which includes Frankfort, Homer Glen, Joliet,
17 Lockport, Mokena, New Lenox, Orland Hills, Orland Park, and
18 Tinley Park. The proposed district retains 86.13% of the
19 current population. To reduce the population and accommodate
20 population shifts in neighboring districts, the proposed RD 37
21 recedes from parts of the current RD 37's northeastern
22 boundaries, southeastern boundaries, and southern boundaries.
23 Proposed RD 37 shifts its north central boundary further
24 northward. This makes the proposed RD 37 more compact than the
25 current RD 37. Proposed RD 37, like the current RD 37, is
26 economically homogeneous, with median annual incomes above

1 \$80,000 and ranging to over \$100,000.

2 The proposed district has a total population of 108,281,
3 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
4 1.4%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 5.5%, and an
5 Asian citizen voting-age population of 2.5%.

6 Representative District 38 was overpopulated by nearly
7 600, and adjustments to the district were made to assist
8 neighboring districts with population and increase the
9 political competitiveness of the region. While the core of the
10 district remains the same, the changes were made primarily for
11 political purposes. The proposed district retains 78.98% of
12 the current population. The district contains Frankfort,
13 Matteson, Olympia Park, Country Club Hills, Tinley Park, and
14 Mokena with over 75% home ownership and median property values
15 over \$125,000. The district also preserves numerous
16 communities of interest, including school districts.

17 The proposed district has a total population of 108,146,
18 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
19 51.4%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 4.4%, and
20 an Asian citizen voting-age population of 2%.

21 Representative District 79 was underpopulated by over
22 1,700 people. The proposed district contains 75.68%. It
23 includes the municipalities of Park Forest, Crete, University
24 Park, Monee, Andres, Manteno, Bourbonnais, Bradley, Limestone,
25 Kankakee, Bonfield, Irwin, Herscher, Sammons Point, Chebanse,
26 Union Hill, Essex, Reddick, Cabrey, Braceville, Coal City,

1 Godley, and Diamond. RD 79 contains four different counties -
2 Cook, Will, Kankakee, and Grundy. The communities share
3 economic interests, many commuting into the city for work and
4 making median household incomes ranging from \$37,894 to
5 \$74,755 per year. This district was drawn to make the seat more
6 competitive.

7 The proposed district has a total population of 108,182,
8 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
9 22.7%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 5.9%, and
10 an Asian citizen voting-age population of .9%.

11 Representative District 80 had population growth and
12 needed to reduce population by nearly 1,900. The proposed
13 district retains 67.01% of the current population. The
14 district is located in Cook and Will counties, and includes
15 the municipalities of Chicago Heights, South Chicago Heights,
16 Steger, Park Forest, Crete, New Lenox, Frankfort, Manhattan,
17 Wilton, Symerton, Wilmington, Lakewood shorts, Rest Haven,
18 Richie, Custer Park, and Diamond. The district maintains
19 numerous communities of interest and connects towns that share
20 services, employers, and school districts.

21 The proposed district has a total population of 108,256,
22 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
23 29.3%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 10.8%, and
24 an Asian citizen voting-age population of .6%.

25 Northern Cook Suburbs and Lake County: Representative
26 Districts 15, 16, 17, 18, 51, 52, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, and 64

1 represent various parts of northern Cook, Lake, and McHenry
2 counties. These districts sustained various changes in
3 population. These districts were drawn to address population
4 issues and to provide greater political advantages to the
5 majority party.

6 Representative District 15 had population growth and
7 needed to reduce population by nearly 2,130. The proposed
8 district retains 75.09% of the current population. The
9 district includes portions of Chicago's Forest Glen
10 neighborhoods; the municipalities of Morton Grove, and Niles;
11 and small parts of Lincolnwood and Skokie. The current
12 district retains many portions of the current district, but to
13 assist with population and compactness, the proposed district
14 consolidates more of Morton Grove and Niles, and the city of
15 Glenview is removed from RD 15 and consolidated in RDs 17 and
16 18.

17 The proposed district has a total population of 108,212,
18 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
19 2.3%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 12.1%, and
20 an Asian citizen voting-age population of 19.7%.

21 Representative District 16 had significant population
22 growth and is overpopulated by more than 5,600. The proposed
23 district retains 91.96% of the current population. The core of
24 the district remains in Skokie and Lincolnwood, with a portion
25 of Chicago. These communities share similar racial, ethnic,
26 and religious demographics. At the request of community

1 members, the district will ensure more of the Orthodox Jewish
2 community is kept together to maximize the political power of
3 and maintain the community of interest.

4 The proposed district has a total population of 108,417,
5 with an African American citizen voting-age population of 9%,
6 a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 11.7%, and an
7 Asian citizen voting-age population of 25.5%.

8 Representative District 17 is overpopulated by
9 approximately 300. The district includes portions of Glenview,
10 Northbrook, Wilmette, Skokie, Golf, and Evanston.
11 Approximately 91.26% of the current district's population
12 remains in the proposed district. The existing southeastern
13 boundary remains largely unchanged except a few blocks of
14 Skokie were exchanged for population reasons to ensure that
15 the Orthodox Jewish community was more consolidated into RD
16 16. At the request of community members, the proposed district
17 consolidates a majority of Glenview School District, which was
18 previously located in multiple districts.

19 The proposed district has a total population of 108,214,
20 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
21 3.7%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 4.9%, and an
22 Asian citizen voting-age population of 15.5%.

23 Representative District 18 had population growth and
24 needed to reduce population by nearly 1,300. The proposed
25 district retains 90.02% of the current population. Proposed RD
26 18 includes most of Evanston, Winnetka, Northfield, and

1 Kenilworth, and a small part of Wilmette. At the request of
2 Evanston elected officials, Evanston is located entirely
3 within one Legislative District and now sits within RD 17 and
4 18. The proposed district unites two densely populated wards
5 that are historically home to a large African American
6 population to maximize political power and increase the
7 partisan advantage for the incumbent. This district links high
8 income communities with similar interest areas.

9 The proposed district has a total population of 108,198,
10 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
11 12.2%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 7%, and an
12 Asian citizen voting-age population of 6.5%.

13 Representative District 51 was overpopulated by 4,100. The
14 proposed RD 51 includes the municipalities of Inverness,
15 Palatine, Deer Park Village, Lake Zurich, Forest Lake,
16 Kildeer, Hawthorn Woods, and parts of Long Grove, Barrington,
17 Mundelein, and Libertyville. This district was drawn to
18 maintain the core of the district, maintaining 62.81% of the
19 current district, while accounting for population shifts
20 throughout the region and State. The district also was
21 affected by changes made in surrounding districts to increase
22 their political advantage. The proposed RD 51 has a population
23 of 108,103 people, with an African American citizen voting-age
24 population of 1.3%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population
25 of 4.4%, and an Asian citizen voting-age population of 9.3%.

26 Representative District 52 was underpopulated by 1,707

1 people. The proposed district contains 75.91% of the current
2 district. It includes the municipalities of Algonquin,
3 Barrington, North Barrington, South Barrington, Barrington
4 Hills, Lake Barrington, Carpentersville, Tower Lakes,
5 Wauconda, Oakwood Hills. The communities within the proposed
6 district are largely upper middle class economically and share
7 similar demographics. They share similar median home values as
8 well as median income households that are largely above the
9 statewide median income. The proposed RD 52 has a population
10 of 108,280 people, with an African American citizen voting-age
11 population of 1.3%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population
12 of 5.8%, and an Asian citizen voting-age population of 5.0%.

13 Representative District 59 had population growth and
14 needed to reduce population by more than 500. The proposed
15 district includes 79.03% of the current district's population.
16 The proposed district is mostly located in Lake County, with a
17 small part of Cook County to retain a common area in Wheeling.
18 The district includes the municipalities of Buffalo Grove,
19 Wheeling, Lincolnshire, Indian Creek, Vernon Hills, Mundelein,
20 Green Oaks, and Park City and portions of Libertyville and
21 Mettawa. The proposed district remains mostly the same,
22 although it brings in more of Libertyville to consolidate a
23 township and keep communities of interest together. For
24 example, Vernon Hills, Green Oaks, part of Indian Creek, part
25 of Mettawa, and Libertyville all feed into Community High
26 School District 128.

1 The proposed district has a total population of 108,418,
2 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
3 2.5%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 11.9%, and
4 an Asian citizen voting-age population of 12.3%.

5 Representative District 60 was underpopulated by more than
6 350. The proposed district retains 88.59% of the current
7 population. The district includes most of Waukegan, a large
8 part of North Chicago, and portions of Wadsworth Village,
9 Gurnee, and Park City. Beach Park was removed from the
10 district to consolidate it with alike communities to the north
11 in RD 61, and more of North Chicago was included to further
12 consolidate the municipality.

13 The proposed district has a total population of 107,929,
14 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
15 26.8%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 31.4%, and
16 an Asian citizen voting-age population of 3.4%.

17 Representative District 61 was underpopulated by more than
18 2,100 people. The proposed district contains 76.22% of the
19 current district. It includes the municipalities of Beach
20 Park, Gurnee, Zion, Winthrop Harbor, Wadsworth Village, Old
21 Mill Creek, Lindenhurst, and Grandwood Park, and parts of
22 Grayslake, Venetian Village, Third Lake, Gages Lake, and Lake
23 Villa. This district was drawn for political purposes to
24 assist with increasing the political advantage of this
25 district, as well as to impact the political composition of
26 neighboring districts.

1 The proposed district has a total population of 108,042,
2 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
3 11.6%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 14.2%, and
4 an Asian citizen voting-age population of 5.5%.

5 Representative District 62 is overpopulated by nearly 200.
6 The proposed district contains nearly 82% of the current
7 district, including the municipalities of Long Lake, Round
8 Lake Heights, Round Lake Beach, Round Lake, Round Lake Park,
9 Grayslake, Hainesville, Grayslake, Libertyville and Gurnee.
10 This district was drawn for political purposes to assist with
11 increasing the political advantage of this district, as well
12 as to impact the political composition of neighboring
13 districts.

14 The proposed district has a total population of 108,358,
15 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
16 4.1%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 16.7%, and
17 an Asian citizen voting-age population of 4.5%.

18 Representative District 63 was underpopulated by 879
19 people. It includes the municipalities of Crystal Lake,
20 McHenry, Woodstock, Huntley, Oakwood Hills, Holiday Hills,
21 Lakemoor, Wonder Lakewood, Volo, Hebron, Bull Valley,
22 Greenwood. Proposed RD 63 contains the following townships in
23 McHenry County: Alden, Hebron, Hartland, Greenwood, Seneca,
24 and Dorr. This unites Dorr Township, which is split under the
25 current RD 63. It also contains portions of the following
26 townships in McHenry County: Grafton, Nunda, McHenry. It also

1 contains a portion of Wauconda Township in Lake County. In
2 split townships, proposed RD 63 largely follows precinct
3 boundaries except where necessary for population purposes. The
4 northern boundary is the state line with Wisconsin. Similar to
5 the current RD 63, the proposed RD 63 is a mix of agricultural
6 land as well as urban land. Proposed RD 63, like the current RD
7 63, contains stops along Metra's Union Pacific Northwest line,
8 which allows commuters to travel to and from downtown Chicago.
9 Proposed RD 63, like the current RD 63, continues to represent
10 communities along the Fox River and in the Fox River Valley.
11 Within the proposed RD 63 are a number of lakes and
12 recreational areas that serve local residents as well as
13 visitors. This district was drawn for political purposes to
14 assist with increasing the political advantage of this
15 district, as well as to impact the political composition of
16 neighboring districts.

17 The proposed district has a total population of 107,997,
18 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
19 1.3%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 8.5%, and an
20 Asian citizen voting-age population of 2%.

21 Representative District 64 was overpopulated by 1,659
22 people. It contains all of Richmond and Burton townships and
23 the majority of McHenry Township. In Lake County, proposed RD
24 64 contains portions of Antioch, Grant, and Lake Villa
25 townships. This greatly reduces the number of townships
26 represented and township splits from the current RD 64.

1 Municipalities within the proposed RD 64 include Wonder Lake,
2 McCullom Lake, Lakemoore, Johnsburg, Fox Lake, Lake Villa,
3 Richmond, Spring Grove, Volo, and Antioch. The northern
4 boundary of proposed RD 64 is the state line with Wisconsin,
5 like the current RD 64. The western boundary largely follows
6 township lines except for a small portion in the southwest
7 corner of the proposed RD 64, which is incorporated into the
8 proposed RD 63 for population purposes. Along the southern and
9 eastern boundary, precinct lines are largely followed except
10 where necessary for population purposes where the eastern
11 boundary lines largely follow Deep Lake Road and Route 45.
12 Proposed RD 64, like the current RD 64, continues to represent
13 communities along the Fox River and in the Fox River Valley.
14 Within the proposed RD 64 are a number of lakes and
15 recreational areas that serve local residents as well as
16 visitors. Proposed RD 64 is served by Metra's North Central
17 Service, which takes commuters to and from downtown Chicago.
18 Proposed RD 64's is relatively homogeneous demographically and
19 is predominantly middle class and upper middle class. The
20 partisan advantage of the proposed RD 64 is similar to the
21 current RD 64.

22 The proposed district has a total population of 108,084,
23 with an African American voting-age population of 1.4%, a
24 Hispanic voting-age population of 6.2%, and an Asian
25 voting-age population of 1.5%.

26 Northwest Suburbs: Representative Districts 43, 44, 53,

1 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 65, and 66 comprise the northwest suburban
2 areas. These districts retain the core of each existing
3 district to the greatest extent possible, but there are
4 deviations due to population shifts, the need to ensure equal
5 population, and political considerations.

6 RD 43 has experienced a population loss of 552 people over
7 the past decade. Proposed RD 43 has a population of 108,222,
8 which is compliant with the "one person, one vote" principle.
9 Proposed RD 43 maintains a similar shape to current RD 43 but
10 becomes more compact while shifting east.

11 Proposed RD 43 contains portions of current RD's 44, 52,
12 and 65. Of the population in proposed RD 43, 92.81% reside in
13 current RD 43. Changes were made in part to meet the equal
14 population requirement, make the district more compact, and
15 maintain communities of interest in the district.

16 Residents of proposed RD 43 are united through portions of
17 Barrington Community Unit School District 220, School District
18 U-46, and Community Unit School District 300.

19 The eastern border of proposed RD 43 follows the natural
20 boundary of Cook County. The eastern border of proposed RD 43
21 is expanded east from current RD 43 to include Elgin from
22 current RD 44 in order to keep the community together.
23 Proposed RD 43 also contains portions of East Dundee,
24 Carpentersville, and Streamwood. Similar to current RD 43,
25 proposed RD 43 is split between Cook and Kane Counties with a
26 majority of the districting remaining in Kane County. The

1 southern border of proposed RD 43 contains part of a natural
2 boundary created by the Metra Soo Railroad.

3 The Fox River runs through proposed RD 43, as it does in
4 the current RD 43, serving as a major landmark and attracts
5 residential populations, as well drives commercial development
6 and tourism in the area.

7 Proposed RD 43 contains Chicago and North Western Railroad
8 lines, which serve as major arteries to facilitate tourism,
9 development, transportation, and commerce in the region.

10 Citizen Voting Age population is 7.9% African American,
11 35.8% Hispanic, and 6.2% Asian.

12 RD 44 is overpopulation by over 1,300 people. Proposed RD
13 44 has a population of 108,243, and is therefore compliant
14 with the "one person, one vote" principle. Proposed RD 44
15 maintains a 94.63% core of current RD 44 and preserves
16 incumbent-constituent relationships.

17 Proposed RD 44 maintains a similar shape to current RD 44,
18 containing portions of Schaumburg, and a large amount of
19 Streamwood and Hanover Park, but becomes more compact while
20 shifting east due, in part, to account for a population gain of
21 1,331.

22 Residents of proposed RD 44 are unified through Township
23 High School District 211, School District U-46, Barrington
24 Community Unit School District 220, and Schaumburg Community
25 Consolidated School District 54.

26 The northern boundary of proposed RD 44 follows I-190,

1 while the southern border follows a portion of Highway 20 in
2 order to maintain a majority minority district.

3 Citizen Voting Age Population in the reconfigured district
4 is 5.7% African American, 20.4% Hispanic, and 17.5% Asian.

5 Representative District 53 is overpopulated by more than
6 1,800 people. The proposed district consolidates more of the
7 municipality of Mount Prospect, while adding in Rolling
8 Meadows which share similar community characteristics,
9 including median income. Mount Prospect's Park District
10 includes a few blocks south of Golf Road, which are kept into
11 proposed RD 53. Harper College is almost entirely located in
12 proposed RD 53.

13 The proposed district has a total population of 108,240,
14 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
15 2.9%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 8.4%, and an
16 Asian citizen voting-age population of 9.2%.

17 Representative District 54 had a population loss of more
18 than 1,400. The district includes portions of Prospect
19 Heights, Arlington Heights, and Palatine. The district shares
20 many similarities with RD 53, and together collectively
21 combine municipalities that form a Legislative District that
22 leans Democratic. The proposed district moves southeast to
23 account for population shifts. The district also keeps
24 together a densely populated Asian community.

25 The proposed district has a total population of 108,369,
26 with an African American citizen voting-age population of

1 2.4%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 8%, and an
2 Asian citizen voting-age population of 6.3%.

3 Representative District 55 gained more than 900 people.
4 The proposed district includes 55.79% of the population of the
5 current district. The proposed district consists of Cook
6 County and includes parts of Park Ridge, most of Des Plaines
7 and a small portion of the 41st Ward in Chicago. The 41st Ward
8 is a community of similar interest to the suburban Cook County
9 portions of the proposed district. The new proposed district
10 improves the compactness of the district while maintaining the
11 core of the district as Des Plaines. The proposed district
12 also brings together two communities (Park Ridge and Des
13 Plaines) that share a township and high school township
14 district.

15 The proposed district has a total population of 108,041,
16 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
17 3.2%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 11.2%, and
18 an Asian citizen voting-age population of 12.5%.

19 Representative District 56 did not experience any
20 significant population changes, but was adjusted to account
21 for the neighboring and regional districts. The proposed
22 district includes 79.21% of the population of the current
23 district. The boundaries of proposed RD 56 increase minority
24 influence. Greater portions of the population draw from highly
25 diverse areas of Cook County.

26 The new lines for also remove portions of Elk Grove

1 Village to help consolidate that community into one district.
2 Proposed District 56 contain school districts Lake Park
3 Community High School District 108, Township High School
4 District 214, Township High School District 211, Schaumburg
5 Community Consolidated School District 54, and Community
6 Consolidated School District 59.

7 The proposed district has a total population of 108,087,
8 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
9 3.6%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 10.4%, and
10 an Asian citizen voting-age population of 13.7%.

11 Representative District 57 was overpopulated by more than
12 500. The district retains 70% of the population of the former
13 district, with the changes primarily to increase the
14 likelihood of electing democrats in surrounding districts. The
15 district sits mostly in Cook County, with a small portion in
16 Lake, and includes Wheeling, Northbrook, Buffalo Grove,
17 Glencoe, Riverwoods, and Lincolnshire and very small parts of
18 Deerfield, Prospect Heights, Des Plaines and Glenview. The
19 portions of Palatine and Mount Prospect were removed to assist
20 other districts and aid in maintaining more of those
21 municipalities' populations in other districts. To unite the
22 cities on the west that share regional interests, the western
23 border receded east to accommodate those communities of
24 interest. RD 57 still represents both northern Cook and Lake
25 counties which share socioeconomic, ethnic, and religious
26 similarities. Proposed RD 57 consolidates more of the similar

1 more urban communities in the region by traveling farther east
2 and out of the previous western part of the district.

3 The proposed district has a total population of 108,168,
4 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
5 2.1%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 9.3%, and an
6 Asian citizen voting-age population of 10%.

7 Representative District 58 was underpopulated by nearly
8 1,500. The proposed district ensures equal population and
9 retains nearly 96% of the current population. The district
10 includes parts of Highland Park, Deerfield, Lake Forest,
11 Bannockburn, Lake Bluff, Highwood City, Glencoe, Lincolnshire,
12 Mettawa, Green Oaks, Knollwood, and North Chicago. RD 58 had
13 to take in population and expanded west to keep a majority of
14 the district in Lake County, and the area of Cook County shares
15 commonalities with the rest of the district.

16 The proposed district has a total population of 108,007,
17 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
18 3.6%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 6.7%, and an
19 Asian citizen voting-age population of 5.2%.

20 Representative District 65 was overpopulated by more than
21 nearly 10,000. It includes the municipalities of South Elgin,
22 Elgin, Campton Hills, Lily Lake, Wayne, Bartlett, St. Charles,
23 Elburn, Prestbury and Sugar Grove.

24 The proposed district has a total population of 108,395,
25 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
26 3.1%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 8.2%, and an

1 Asian citizen voting-age population of 5.4%.

2 Representative District 66 was overpopulated by more than
3 5,500. The proposed district includes 59.58% of the existing
4 district population. The proposed RD 66 includes Kane and
5 McHenry counties and includes the townships of Algonquin,
6 Dundee, Elgin and Grafton. To reduce population, the proposed
7 district removed the populated northwest side of Crystal Lake
8 and added the less populated parts of Elgin and
9 Carpentersville. The proposed district reflects changes
10 requested during public testimony at the McHenry County
11 redistricting hearing. Public comments asked for communities
12 of similar economic and community interests by adding more of
13 Carpentersville and Elgin and removing the northwest side of
14 Crystal Lake that best reflects the interests of the
15 neighboring districts. By adding more of Elgin into the
16 proposed district, it allows Elgin to be split into two
17 districts rather than split between several districts and
18 consolidates the community. Proposed RD 66 also takes in a
19 portion of Elgin to consolidate the city more, putting it into
20 2 districts primarily with the outskirts taken into two other
21 districts. RD 66 has the municipalities of Carpentersville,
22 West Dundee, Sleepy Hollow, Elgin, a small portion of East
23 Dundee, Algonquin, Lake in the Hills, and Crystal Lake. Due to
24 the rise in population, much of the west side of the district
25 got put into a neighboring district to unite more similar
26 communities. School Districts in proposed RD 66 include

1 Community Unit School District 300 takes in students from
2 Carpentersville, West and East Dundee, Sleepy Hollow,
3 Algonquin, and Lake in the Hills. These represent a community
4 of interest kept together in the proposed RD 66. Crystal Lake
5 CCSD 47 also pulls in students from Crystal Lake and Lake in
6 the Hills, keeping communities of interest united.

7 The proposed district has a total population of 108,241,
8 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
9 2.2%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 11.7%, and
10 an Asian citizen voting-age population of 6.1%.

11 DuPage County: DuPage County saw a modest population
12 increase over the past decade, and reconfigurations in this
13 area reflect this; the cores of existing House districts were
14 held largely intact with some adjustments in order to create
15 compact districts of substantially equal population. Several
16 of the district cross into Cook, Will, and Kane counties.

17 Representative District 41 is overpopulated by more than
18 2,200. The proposed district includes 89.28% of the existing
19 district population. The proposed district retains Naperville
20 as the core of the district and maintains the heart of the
21 Illinois Research & Development Corridor formed by the
22 Interstate 88. The district also includes a portion of
23 Warrenville.

24 The proposed district has a total population of 108,047,
25 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
26 5.8%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 5.81%, and

1 an Asian citizen voting-age population of 11.3%.

2 Representative District 42, which was formerly RD 48, is
3 overpopulated by more than 2,100. The proposed district
4 includes 90.31% of the existing 48th District population. The
5 proposed district retains the core of current RD 48 and
6 contains Lisle, Lombard, Glen Ellyn, and Downers Grove. The
7 proposed district maintains the core of the current district
8 and the boundaries largely remain the same. Proposed RD 42 is
9 anchored by Interstate 355, Interstate 88, the College of
10 DuPage, Wheaton College, Hidden Lake Forest Preserve and the
11 Morton Arboretum, and it creates transportation corridors by
12 extending to include the intersection of I-88 and Highway 355.
13 Proposed RD 42 also contains Union Pacific Railroad and has
14 public transportation available on the Metra through the Union
15 Pacific West Line. The Western border follows boundaries
16 created by Glen Ellyn Community Consolidated School District
17 and Glenbard Township High School District 87. Proposed RD 42
18 picks up portions of former RDs 48 and 81.

19 The district preserves numerous communities of interest,
20 including a population of Asian households that stretch from
21 the south section of Lombard to the portion of Downers Grove.

22 The proposed district has a total population of 108,166,
23 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
24 4.2%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 5.8%, and an
25 Asian citizen voting-age population of 6.6%.

26 Representative District 45, which is the current RD 47,

1 had a population gain of 5,881. The proposed RD 45 retains
2 87.55% of current RD 47. This district was drawn for political
3 purposes to assist with increasing the political advantage for
4 neighboring districts. It includes all or portions of
5 Elmhurst, Oakbrook Terrace, Westmont, Clarendon Hills,
6 Hinsdale, Willowbrook and Downers Grove. The district
7 stretches from the northern municipal boundary of Elmhurst
8 into the south regions of Westmont. The district includes
9 Elmhurst University as well as intersections of several busy
10 highways including Highway 20, I-290, Highway 83, Highway 54,
11 Highway 38 and State Highway 34. This district was drawn to
12 protect communities of similar economic interest as well as
13 keep several school districts together. The proposed district
14 has a total population of 108,076, with an African American
15 citizen voting-age population of 3%, a Hispanic citizen
16 voting-age population of 7%, and an Asian citizen voting-age
17 population of 8.7%.

18 Representative District 46 had a population loss of more
19 than 500. The proposed district retains a majority of the
20 district, maintaining 93.20% its core, with small geographical
21 shifts to account for population loss. The district contains
22 all or portions of Carol Stream, Bloomingdale, Glendale
23 Heights, Addison, Glen Ellyn and Villa Park. The proposed
24 district keeps Villa Park united and follows the boundaries of
25 Villa Park and Glendale Heights, while also maintaining strong
26 business districts, the DuPage County Forest Preserve, and

1 access to Interstate 355.

2 The proposed district has a total population of 108,157,
3 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
4 6.8%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 13.6%, and
5 an Asian citizen voting-age population of 14.3%.

6 Representative District 47, the current RD 42, gained more
7 than 1,500 people. The proposed RD 47 retains 66.73% of
8 current RD 42. The district is located entirely within DuPage
9 County and includes Wayne, Bloomingdale, Milton, Winfield,
10 Naperville, and Lisle townships. Households in the communities
11 within the proposed district have similar median incomes,
12 ranging from \$82,062 to \$125,926. Proposed RD 47 is a strong
13 professional community with socioeconomic similarities. Homes
14 in the communities within the proposed district also share
15 similar values, ranging from \$221,700 in Warrenville and
16 \$416,700 in Naperville. The proposed district is united by its
17 proximity to open space recreational land including McDowell
18 Grove Forest Preserve, Warrenville Grove Forest Preserve,
19 Herrick Lake Forest Preserve, Danada Forest Preserve, St.
20 James Farm Forest Preserve, Cantigny Park, Timber Ridge County
21 Forest Preserve, Timber Ridge Forest Preserve, West Branch
22 Forest Preserve. The district's northwest point sits
23 in-between West Branch Forest Preserve and Hawk Hollow forest.
24 The district runs east to include Carol Stream, the most west
25 point of Glen Ellyn and Wheaton. The southeast corner of the
26 district includes a tiny portion of the Morton Arboretum and

1 goes south to reach the very north edge of Naperville. Along
2 the west side sits Warrenville, a small portion of Blackwell
3 Forest Preserve and Lakewood.

4 Proposed RD 47 has a population of 108,239, with an
5 African American citizen voting-age population of 3.7%, a
6 Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 4.8%, and an Asian
7 citizen voting-age population of 7.1%.

8 Representative District 48, formerly RD 45, had a
9 population gain of 3,441 people. The proposed RD 48 retains
10 74.74% of current RD 45. The proposed district is comprised of
11 Cook and DuPage counties and contains the municipalities of
12 Elk Grove Village, Wood Dale, Itasca, Roselle, Bloomingdale,
13 Bartlett, and Carol Stream. This district was drawn to
14 consolidate Bloomingdale Township into fewer House districts
15 and keep several school districts together (Roselle SD 12,
16 Medinah School District 11, Itasca School District 10). The
17 proposed district stretches west to Bartlett and all the way
18 east to Elk Grove Village. The proposed district keeps
19 communities of similar economic interests and values together.
20 The median income of communities in the proposed RD 48 ranges
21 from \$79,680 to \$105,245. The total population for this
22 district is 108,316, with an African American citizen
23 voting-age population of 2.5%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age
24 population of 9.3%, and an Asian citizen voting-age population
25 of 9.8%.

26 Representative District 49, which was formerly RD 84, was

1 overpopulated by more than 3,300. The proposed district
2 maintains 93.49% of current RD 84, and contains the
3 municipalities of Aurora, Oswego, Boulder Hill, Naperville,
4 and Montgomery. The district is at the intersection of the
5 counties of DuPage, Will, Kendall, and Kane.

6 The proposed district has a total population of 108,127,
7 with an African American citizen voting-age population of 12%,
8 a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 15.5%, and an
9 Asian citizen voting-age population of 12.2%.

10 Representative District 50 was overpopulated by 6,700.
11 This proposed RD 50 contains 50.39% of the current district.
12 It contains the municipalities of Oswego, Yorkville,
13 Montgomery, Aurora, Batavia, Geneva, and St. Charles. This
14 district was drawn to keep communities of similar economic
15 interests and values together. The median income of
16 communities in the proposed RD 50 ranges from \$69,730 to
17 \$111,232. This district contains many school districts that
18 pull in students from communities within the district, like
19 Geneva CUSD 308, Kaneland CUSD 302, Yorkville CUSD 115. This
20 district follows natural boundaries like Lake Run and Fox
21 River. The proposed RD 50 unites communities in Kane County
22 and Kendall County that border the Fox River. These
23 communities would have a shared interest in flood control and
24 water quality. This district is also connected by US Highway
25 34, US Highway 30 and Galena Road. The southern border of the
26 district is constructed to keep the East Aurora School

1 District 131 together to the extent population will allow. The
2 northern part of the district includes the Brewster Creek
3 Industrial Park, a major regional employment hub. The southern
4 end of the district contains a former Caterpillar factory,
5 which is the site of a planned redevelopment. Keeping these
6 two manufacturing centers together in one House district
7 enables a legislator to best advocate for employers in this
8 area.

9 The total population for this district 108,167, with an
10 African American citizen voting-age population of 6.2%, a
11 Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 14.7%, and an Asian
12 citizen voting-age population 1.6%.

13 Representative District 81 had a slight loss in population
14 of 100. The proposed district remains largely the same
15 geographically and includes 85.13% of the population of the
16 current district. There is a small shift to help consolidate
17 the communities of Naperville, Woodridge, and Downers Grove.
18 Proposed RD 81 contains a major transportation corridor, as
19 Interstate 355 bisects into the proposed district.

20 The proposed district has a total population of 108,242,
21 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
22 4.5%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 5.7%, and an
23 Asian citizen voting-age population of 9.31%.

24 Representative District 82 was overpopulated by more than
25 2,000. The proposed district contains 83.11% of the current
26 district. It includes Cook, DuPage, and Will counties and the

1 municipalities of Western Springs, Hinsdale, Indian Head Park,
2 Burr Ridge, Willowbrook, Darien, Lemont, Palos Park, Homer
3 Glen, Woodridge, and Lockport. This district was drawn to keep
4 all of Lemont Township in one House district as well as several
5 community school districts; Hinsdale Community CSD 181, Lemont
6 Township HSD 210, Lemont Bromberek Combined School District
7 113A and Cass School District 63. The district also keeps
8 almost all of Glower SD62, Hinsdale Township HSD 86, and Lyons
9 Township HSD204 together. The northern border of the district
10 is formed by the Burlington Northern Santa FE Railroad and has
11 a southern border of north Homer Glen.

12 The proposed district has a total population of 108,131,
13 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
14 3.4%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 5.3%, and an
15 Asian citizen voting-age population of 7.3%.

16 Representative District 83 gained more than 1,000 people.
17 The proposed district includes 74.06% of the population of the
18 current district. It remains largely within Kane County and
19 dips into DuPage to increase the population of Aurora within
20 the district. Some of the deviations were made for political
21 purposes, including to assist the political advantage for
22 neighboring districts, including RD 84 and RD 50.

23 The proposed district has a total population of 108,588,
24 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
25 9.9%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 40.2%, and
26 an Asian citizen voting-age population of 3.4%.

1 Representative District 84, the current RD 49, had a
2 population gain of more than 1,000. The proposed district
3 retains 68.81% of the current RD 49, plus it unites West
4 Chicago in one district. The district unites a number of
5 DuPage County's forest preserves and nature areas into a
6 single district, including the James "Pate" Phillips State
7 Park, Pratt Wayne Woods County Forest Preserve, West Chicago
8 Prairie County Forest Preserve, Blackwell Forest Preserve,
9 DuPage County Big Woods Forest Preserve, the Red Oak Nature
10 Center, and the North Aurora Island Park.

11 The proposed district has a total population of 108,291,
12 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
13 3.5%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 14.6%, and
14 an Asian citizen voting-age population of 6.7%.

15 Will County: Representative Districts 85, 86, 97, and 98
16 sit mostly within Will County, with portions sitting in DuPage
17 and Kendall counties.

18 Representative District 85 had a population loss of less
19 than 300. The proposed district includes 87.68% of the
20 population of the current district, with minor adjustments to
21 account for the population change and changes to neighboring
22 districts. The proposed district maintains the core of the
23 district and contains Woodridge, Bolingbrook, Lemont,
24 Romeoville, Lockport, Bonnie Brae, Crest Hill, and Fairmont
25 and a small portion of Naperville.

26 The proposed district has a total population of 108,404,

1 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
2 15.5%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 14.7%, and
3 an Asian citizen voting-age population of 5.2%.

4 Representative District 86 had a population loss of nearly
5 1,500. The proposed district includes 84.64% of the population
6 of the current district. It includes Joliet, Ridgewood,
7 Shorewood, Channahon, Wilmington, Rockdale, Elwood, Preston,
8 Ingalls Park, and Lorenzo. The town of Lorenzo is added to the
9 district because it follows the growth along the I-55
10 corridor, and many in Lorenzo commute to work in Joliet at the
11 Exxon Mobil Corp and Refinery.

12 The proposed district has a total population of 107,985,
13 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
14 19.8%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 18.5%, and
15 an Asian citizen voting-age population of .9%.

16 Representative District 97 was overpopulated by 11,637
17 people. The proposed district contains 76.14% of the current
18 district. It includes parts of Kendall and Will counties and
19 all or parts of Aurora, Naperville, Plainfield, Joliet,
20 Shorewood, and Bolingbrook municipalities. This district was
21 drawn to keep families of similar economic interests and
22 median incomes together. The northern border is Wolf's
23 Crossing Rd with the southern border being the municipality of
24 Shorewood.

25 The proposed district has a total population of 108,249,
26 with an African American citizen voting-age population of

1 9.4%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 13.3%, and
2 an Asian citizen voting-age population of 6%.

3 Representative District 98 was overpopulated by more than
4 3,000. The district includes parts of Joliet, Plainfield,
5 Crystal Lawn, Crest Hill, Romeoville, and Bolingbrook, and as
6 reconfigured is entirely within Will County. Population in
7 parts of Romeoville and Bolingbrook due to population growth.
8 Additional areas of Joliet were added to the district to
9 enhance the partisan composition of the district. All
10 communities in the district are linked by their proximity to
11 Interstate 55, which bisects the district. The district
12 retains 77.22% of the core of the current district, which was
13 originally created based on witness testimony received in 2011
14 about the common interests of residents relocating to the
15 growing area. Public transportation and school quality were
16 among these concerns. Testimony indicated that it makes the
17 most sense to keep these growing populations together, as
18 opposed to lumping them in with downstate communities.

19 The proposed district has a total population of 108,177,
20 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
21 14.1%, a Hispanic Citizen Voting Age Population of 17.3%, and
22 an Asian Citizen Voting Age Population of 5.7%.

23 North Central Illinois: The districts in the north central
24 Illinois region suffered a significant loss of population, and
25 as a result the districts have been reconfigured. For the most
26 part, the core communities remain intact, but efforts were

1 made to connect the more urban areas of the districts to
2 maximize their political power.

3 Representative District 67 had a population loss of more
4 than 7,000 residents. The proposed district retains 87.53% of
5 the current district population. To adjust for the loss of
6 population, the district adds parts of New Milford and Cherry
7 Valley, which were previously in RD 67 prior to 2011. The
8 district keeps the 5th and 11th Wards of Rockford in the
9 district as requested by Armando Cardenas from the Coalition
10 of Latino Leaders in Rockford in his written and oral
11 testimony at a hearing of the House Redistricting Committee.
12 The proposed median household income of Rockford is \$40,100,
13 \$42,200 for New Milford and \$58,800 for Cherry Valley. The
14 district remains entirely within Winnebago County.

15 The proposed district has a total population of 108,223,
16 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
17 24.1%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 11.9%, and
18 an Asian citizen voting-age population of 1.2%.

19 Representative District 68 had a population loss of more
20 than 500 residents. The proposed district retains 67.71% of
21 the current district population. The portions of the district
22 that include Rockford remain largely unchanged with only
23 slight variations to the borders. Manufacturing remains the
24 top industry in the current district and the proposed district
25 moves east to include the city of Belvidere, which is home to
26 the Belvidere Chrysler Assembly Plant. The workers at the

1 plant are part of The International Union, United Automobile,
2 Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW).
3 The Belvidere community shares a similar interest to the
4 existing core of the current district in that they have a
5 shared interest in being represented by someone who supports
6 organized labor and carries a commitment to protecting the
7 rights of organized labor and working families.

8 The proposed district has a total population of 108,198,
9 with an African American citizen voting-age population of 7%,
10 a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 9.5%, and an Asian
11 citizen voting-age population of 2.5%.

12 Representative District 69 lost more than 600 in
13 population. The changes in the district are primarily to
14 account for population changes in the region. It maintains a
15 variety of major factors that already define this district.
16 Additionally, branching out to different geographic areas with
17 similar interests is critical in building a district with a
18 population unified in its needs from its government and
19 priorities for the future. RD 69's proposed northeast border
20 proceeds westward along the Illinois - Wisconsin border.

21 The proposed district has a total population of 108,599,
22 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
23 1.9%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 7.5%, and an
24 Asian American citizen voting-age population of 1.1%.

25 Following the release of the proposed legislative map on
26 Friday, May 21, 2021, Republican state representatives made

1 public comments criticizing the number of incumbent Republican
2 state representatives whose primary residences were located in
3 the same representative district as another incumbent
4 Republican state representative. This new proposed district
5 boundary therefore changed boundaries from the original
6 proposal district from Friday, May 21. Following the request
7 of Republicans, RD 69 was reconfigured to put Representative
8 Keicher's home in RD 70, while keeping Representative
9 Sosnowski's home in RD 69.

10 Representative District 70 lost nearly 400 people. The
11 changes in the district are primarily to account for
12 population changes in the region. The proposed district
13 maintains consistency in socioeconomic status, ethnic
14 tradition, municipal government and various other practical
15 considerations. Proposed RD 70 will contain Kane, DeKalb,
16 Kendall, and McHenry counties, and the municipalities of
17 Sandwich, Plano, Sugar Grove, Gilberts, Huntley and Hampshire.
18 Those municipalities have median incomes of \$65,984, \$73,233,
19 \$118,638, \$97,135, \$75,100 and \$100,809 respectively.

20 The proposed district has a total population of 108,203,
21 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
22 1.9%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 8.4%, and an
23 Asian citizen voting-age population of 4.0%.

24 Following the release of the proposed legislative map on
25 Friday, May 21, 2021, Republican state representatives made
26 public comments criticizing the number of incumbent Republican

1 state representatives whose primary residences were located in
2 the same representative district as another incumbent
3 Republican state representative. This new proposed district
4 boundary therefore changed boundaries from the original
5 proposal district from Friday, May 21. Following the request
6 of Republicans, RD 70 was reconfigured to include
7 Representative Keicher's home.

8 Representative District 75 is overpopulated by 4,569
9 people. To reduce population and account for population shifts
10 in neighboring districts, proposed RD 75 loses population in
11 its current southern and eastern portions and gains population
12 west and north. This helps make proposed RD 75 more compact.
13 Proposed RD 75 contains portions of LaSalle, DeKalb, Kendall,
14 Grundy, and Will counties. Townships in the proposed RD 75
15 include in DeKalb County, Somonauk; in LaSalle County,
16 Northville, Mission, Miller, Manlius, and Brookfield
17 (partial); in Grundy County, Nettle Creek, Erienna, Norman,
18 Vienna (partial), Wauponsee, Morris, Saratoga, Aux Sable,
19 Goose Lake, and Felix; in Will County, Wilmington (partial)
20 and Reed (partial); and in Kendall County, Seward (partial),
21 Na-Su-Say (partial), Oswego (partial), Bristol (partial),
22 Little Rock (partial), Fox, Kendall, Lisbon, and Big Grove.
23 Municipalities in proposed RD 75 include Marseilles, Seneca,
24 Sheridan, Lisbon, Morris, Channahon, Minooka, Carbon Hill,
25 Diamond, Coal City, Braidwood, Wilmington, Joliet, Oswego,
26 Plainfield, Yorkville, Milington, Millbrook, Somonauk, Plano,

1 and Sandwich. Communities within proposed RD 75 are similar
2 demographically and have similar rates of owner-occupied
3 housing, broadband internet adoption, computer availability in
4 homes, and a similar per capita income ranging from
5 approximately \$30,000 to \$35,000. Proposed RD 75 is more
6 compact than the current RD 75. The partisan composition of
7 the proposed RD 75 is similar to that of the current RD 75.

8 The proposed district has a total population of 107,827,
9 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
10 4.2%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 8.2%, and an
11 Asian citizen voting-age population of 0.7%.

12 Representative District 76 lost nearly 4,000 people over
13 the past decade and is bordered to the north, south, and west
14 by areas that also experienced extensive declines in
15 population. While this regional population loss necessitated
16 some significant reconfiguration, 57.63% of the existing RD
17 76's core is maintained in the district. The proposed district
18 achieves its target population by connecting several of the
19 largest cities in the north central Illinois region. The
20 southern end of the proposed district maintains the existing
21 connection between Ottawa, North Utica, LaSalle, Peru, and
22 Spring Valley, and combines this with the city of DeKalb,
23 which is kept whole in the proposed district.

24 Several economic, geographic, and regional factors connect
25 DeKalb and the Illinois River Valley communities. Median
26 income in DeKalb is much closer to the median incomes of Peru,

1 LaSalle, Ottawa, and other small parts of the district, as
2 opposed to communities DeKalb is connected to the current
3 configuration, where the median income reaches as high as
4 \$119,000. With economies centered around manufacturing and
5 distribution, both DeKalb and the Illinois River Valley
6 communities are centers for organized labor and have a shared
7 interest in representation that will prioritize the needs of
8 middle-class workers. In the northern end of the district,
9 distribution centers for Target, Nestle, and 3M are all
10 located in DeKalb, and the Ferrara Distribution Center just
11 south of DeKalb, a major regional distribution center for
12 Wal-Mart located in Spring Valley in the southern end of the
13 district.

14 Nearly all the communities in the proposed district are
15 hubs along the interstate highway system, giving these areas a
16 shared interest in representation that prioritizes
17 infrastructure investment and maintenance. Interstate 80
18 connects Ladd, Dalzell, LaSalle, and Dayton in the southern
19 end of the district. Interstate 39 links LaSalle and
20 Jonesville. DeKalb is a major stop along Interstate 88. The
21 DeKalb Oasis, one of Illinois' largest rest stops on
22 Interstate 88, is included in the district. The district
23 follows State Highway 23 from Ottawa to DeKalb.

24 The district shares environmental interests. The proposed
25 district links the four areas in the Illinois River Valley
26 that have been designated as Superfund sites by the United

1 States Environmental Protection Agency - Spring Valley,
2 Ottawa, and two sites in LaSalle. Furthermore, including
3 DeKalb in the district links these sites with Northern
4 Illinois University - one of the state's leading institutions
5 for environmental studies.

6 The district also connects river communities with a shared
7 interest in flood control and water quality. The Illinois
8 River and its tributaries flow across the entire southern end
9 of the district, while the Kishwaukee River flows through all
10 of DeKalb in the northern part of the district. The district
11 also includes Wedron, which borders the Fox River. The Fox
12 River makes up the district's southeastern boundary. Boating
13 and watersports contribute to the economies of each of these
14 communities. DeKalb, Wedron, LaSalle, Ottawa, and Peru have
15 numerous businesses dedicated to river recreation, fishing,
16 boat rental, and more.

17 DeKalb and the Illinois River Valley communities included
18 in the proposed district have a shared interest in hunting and
19 fishing. The southern end of the district includes a number of
20 popular duck, goose, and deer hunting locations, and hunting
21 clubs are a significant part of the local economy. Meanwhile,
22 numerous parks and nature areas in DeKalb attract fishers,
23 including Prairie Park, East Lagoon, and Rotary Park. The
24 proposed district reconnects DeKalb and LaSalle, which were
25 previously connected into one representative district under
26 legislative maps enacted in 1981.

1 The proposed district has a total population of 108,489,
2 and the citizen voting age population of the proposed RD 76 is
3 6.9% African American, 7.4% Hispanic, and 1.4% Asian.

4 Central Illinois: Representative Districts 87, 88, 91, 92,
5 95, 96, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, and 109 lost
6 more than 6,000 people over the past decade, necessitating
7 reconfiguration in parts of the region.

8 Representative District 87 includes portions of current RD
9 87 and 88 in part because the district and surrounding
10 districts lost significant population. The district contains
11 McLean, Tazewell, Logan counties, and municipalities Pekin,
12 Delavan, Atlanta, Emden, Mackinaw, Green Valley, Twin Grove,
13 San Jose and Waynesville.

14 The proposed district has a total population of 108,540,
15 with an African American voting-age population of 3.1%, a
16 Hispanic voting-age population of 2.2%, and an Asian
17 voting-age population of 1.2%.

18 Following the release of the proposed legislative map on
19 Friday, May 21, 2021, Republican state representatives made
20 public comments criticizing the number of incumbent Republican
21 state representatives whose primary residences were located in
22 the same representative district as another incumbent
23 Republican state representative. This new proposed district
24 boundary therefore changed boundaries from the original
25 proposal district from Friday, May 21. Following the request
26 of Republicans, RD 87 was reconfigured to put Representative

1 Luft's home in RD 93, while keeping Representative Sommer's
2 home in RD 87.

3 Representative District 88 is overpopulated by nearly
4 2,000. RD 88 is within the counties Dewitt, Piatt, Menard,
5 Logan, McLean, Macon, and Sangamon. The communities in this
6 district share similar socioeconomic interests with median
7 household incomes ranging from \$50,480 from \$74,684 with
8 median home values ranging from \$98,400 to \$146,900. The
9 proposed district has a total population of 108, 307, with an
10 African American citizen voting-age population of 3.4%, a
11 Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 1.6%, and an Asian
12 citizen voting-age population of .4%.

13 Representative District 91 contains Peoria, Tazewell,
14 Woodford, and McLean counties. Communities within these
15 counties have substantially similar median household incomes,
16 ranging from \$55,842 in Peoria to \$72,808 in Woodford. Median
17 home values are also very similar, ranging from \$129,800 in
18 Peoria to \$168,700 in Woodford. Proposed RD 91 maintains a
19 community of interest among college students, faculty and
20 staff by keeping Illinois State University and Illinois
21 Wesleyan University together and united within a single
22 representative district. The proposed district also contains
23 the intersection of multiple major highways including
24 Interstate 39, Interstate 55, Interstate 74, State Route 150,
25 Highway 117. The proposed district has a total population of
26 108,192, with an African American citizen voting-age

1 population of 8.1%, a Latino citizen voting-age population of
2 3.7%, and an Asian citizen voting-age population of 1.5%.

3 Representative District 92 lost 3,491 people over the past
4 decade, necessitating expansion. The proposed district retains
5 86.45% of the core of the current district and remains
6 entirely within Peoria County. The proposed district expands
7 to include more of the City of Peoria and keeps nearly all of
8 West Peoria and Peoria Heights. As proposed, the district
9 unites more of Peoria School District 150 in one House
10 district.

11 The proposed district has a population of 108,089, an
12 African-American voting age population of 25.77%, a Hispanic
13 voting age population of 3.8%, and an Asian voting age
14 population of 1.8%.

15 Representative District 96 lost nearly 6,000 people over
16 the past decade. The reconfigured district retains the
17 communities of interest formed between the city of Decatur and
18 Springfield - two major central Illinois cities connected by
19 Interstate 72. The proposed district includes 72.31% of the
20 population of the current district. The district as proposed
21 contains the vast majority of urban Decatur, all of the towns
22 of Mt. Auburn, Roby, and Buckhart, a significant portion of
23 the city of Springfield, and portions of autonomous
24 municipalities of Jerome and Southern View, which are
25 surrounded entirely by Springfield. In response to repeated
26 requests from Republican members of the House Redistricting

1 Committee to consolidate Springfield's representation into
2 fewer districts, the proposed RD 96 expands to include more of
3 the city of Springfield and consolidate the city's central
4 core into two House districts and one Senate district. The
5 proposed district also fulfills requests from hearings by
6 keeping the majority of Decatur intact as requested by a
7 Decatur City Council member and reflecting the socioeconomic
8 links between Decatur and parts of Springfield as noted by a
9 Decatur business owner.

10 Eastern Springfield shares numerous socioeconomic
11 similarities with Decatur; in many categories, including
12 median household income, unemployment, and public school
13 attendance, Springfield's east side compares more to Decatur
14 than to other parts of Springfield outside of the proposed RD
15 96. Rather than creating multiple representative districts
16 with a significant portion of residents with similar
17 socioeconomic needs, proposed RD 96, by joining much of
18 Decatur with the east side of Springfield, creates a
19 representative district in which the needs and concerns of
20 lower-income residents can be better addressed by one
21 representative.

22 With the seat of State government in Springfield, many
23 State workers commute from Decatur to Springfield, and some
24 Springfield residents work at the hospitals and manufacturing
25 facilities in Decatur, creating a shared interest on those
26 fronts. The health care industry is a major employer in both

1 Springfield and Decatur; the proposed district places the
2 Springfield Medical District in one district while linking
3 this area with central Illinois hospitals with similar needs
4 and interests in Decatur. The reconfigured district links
5 Millikin University with Richland Community College, which was
6 previously located in another district.

7 The partisan composition of the district is enhanced by
8 extending farther west into Springfield. As configured, the
9 district also keeps small central Illinois cities
10 Mechanicsburg, Buffalo, and Dawson complete in adjacent
11 districts, as these communities share a school district.
12 Stonington, Taylorville, and Rochester, which currently are
13 fully or partially in RD 96 have been removed so they may be
14 kept whole in proposed RD 95.

15 The proposed district has a total population of 108,128,
16 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
17 23.8%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 2%, and an
18 Asian citizen voting-age population of .6%.

19 Representative District 101 was overpopulated by 183
20 people. The proposed district reaches its most north point
21 in-between the south side of Gibson City and the north side of
22 Fisher. The district travels south east along the outside of
23 Champaign city limits. The district dips up to pick up St.
24 Joseph before continuing south to reach its most southern
25 point in Janesville. The western border travels from the
26 southern border north passing through or containing the towns

1 Sullivan, Atwood, Ivesdale, Mahomet and Dickerson. The entire
2 district is made of rural areas and small towns outside of
3 Charleston and Mattoon. Communities within the proposed
4 district are largely similar demographically. They are also
5 bound together with similar median incomes. The proposed
6 district has a total population of 108,164, with an African
7 American voting-age population of 2.2%, a Hispanic voting-age
8 population of 2.4%, and an Asian voting-age population of
9 .60%.

10 Representative District 102 was overpopulated by 1,040
11 people. The proposed RD 102 is in Champaign, Vermilion, Edgar,
12 Clark, Cumberland, Effingham, Jasper, Crawford, and Lawrence
13 counties. This includes many different municipalities
14 throughout those counties that share rural interests and
15 values. This district keeps many school districts intact. The
16 population of proposed RD 102 is 108,353, with an African
17 American voting-age population of 3.2%, a Hispanic voting-age
18 population of 1.5%, and an Asian voting-age population of .3%.

19 Following the release of the proposed legislative map on
20 Friday, May 21, 2021, Republican state representatives made
21 public comments criticizing the number of incumbent Republican
22 state representatives whose primary residences were located in
23 the same representative district as another incumbent
24 Republican state representative. This new proposed district
25 boundary therefore changed boundaries from the original
26 proposal district from Friday, May 21. Following the request

1 of Republicans, RD 102 was reconfigured to include
2 Representative Niemerg's home.

3 Representative District 103 increased in population by
4 3,716 people over the past decade. The district sits entirely
5 within the cities of Champaign and Urbana, and retains 100% of
6 the core of the existing district. Numerous factors link the
7 cities of Champaign and Urbana, including current
8 representation, partisan similarities, and the flagship campus
9 of the University of Illinois - which is a major employer and
10 economic engine in the district. It keeps the cores of
11 Champaign and Urbana together with the University of Illinois
12 campus, the main housing areas, and the major traffic patterns
13 around Champaign, Urbana and the U of I campus. The proposed
14 district also preserves, intact and in one district, the
15 community of interest populations of African Americans to the
16 north of the city centers and Asians to the south of the city
17 centers.

18 Keeping the majority of the cities of Champaign and Urbana
19 in one House district and entirely within one Senate district
20 strengthens both an urban community of interest in this
21 district and a rural community of interest in surrounding
22 districts. This separation helps ensure that elected officials
23 in surrounding areas can focus on issues that are more
24 pressing to rural communities.

25 The proposed district has a total population of 108,416,
26 with an African American citizen voting-age population of

1 17.1%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 5.8%, and
2 an Asian citizen voting-age population of 7.4%.

3 Representative District 104 was underpopulated by over 800
4 people. The proposed RD 104 is in Champaign and Vermilion
5 counties. The proposed district contains Danville, Tilon,
6 Westville, Belgium, Oakwood, Muncie, Fithian, Royal, Savoy,
7 Thomasboro, and Rantoul. RD 104 is made up of the areas outside
8 of the urban areas of Champaign and Urbana. It extends north of
9 the city to take in Thomasboro and Rantoul. It travels east
10 along the northern boundaries of Ogden and Stanton Townships.
11 This northern boundary follows E 2500 North Rd. The western
12 boundary extends all the way to the border of Illinois and
13 Indiana. This envelopes nearly the entire municipality of
14 Danville. This district was drawn to keep the surrounding
15 communities around Champaign Urbana together. The proposed RD
16 104 has a population of 108,119, with an African American
17 voting-age population of 15.1%, a Hispanic voting-age
18 population of 3.5%, and an Asian voting-age population of
19 3.3%.

20 Representative District 105 was overpopulated by 4,224. It
21 includes the counties of LaSalle, Putnam, Marshall, Woodford,
22 Livingston and the municipalities of Streator, Metamora,
23 Roanoke, El Paso, Washburn and Cornell. It included the school
24 districts of Putnam County CUSD 535, Lostant CUSD 425,
25 Fieldcrest CUSD 6, Lowpoint Washburn CUSD #21, Roanoke-Benson
26 CUSD 60, Flanagan-Cornell Unit 74, El Paso Gridley, CUSD 11

1 and Lexington 7 McLean County 5.

2 The proposed district has a total population of 108,275,
3 with an African American voting-age population of 2.4%, a
4 Hispanic voting-age population of 2.5%, and an Asian
5 voting-age population of 1.8%.

6 Representative District 106 was underpopulated by 5,283.
7 It includes the counties of LaSalle, Grundy, Livingston,
8 McLean, Ford, Champaign, Vermilion, Iroquois, and Kankakee.
9 Households in the communities within proposed RD 106 have
10 similar median incomes, ranging from \$46,515 to \$77,160.

11 The proposed district has a total population of 108,282,
12 with an African American voting-age population of 2%, a
13 Hispanic voting-age population of 3.4%, and an Asian
14 voting-age population of .7%.

15 Representative District 107 is compromised largely of
16 portions of current RDs 101 and 102. Proposed RD 107 contains
17 Moultrie, Macon, Shelby, Effingham, Fayette, Christian,
18 Montgomery, and Cumberland Counties. Municipalities of Pana,
19 Owaneco, Wenonah, Nokomis, Strasburg, Witt, Coalton, Ramsey,
20 Herrick, Altamont, Stewardson, Sigel, Sullivan, Lovington,
21 Beecher, and Effingham are within the confines of proposed RD
22 107. Communities within the proposed district have very
23 similar median household incomes ranging from \$46,650 in
24 Fayette to \$61,456 in Moultrie. The proposed district mostly
25 follows township lines throughout Moultrie, Macon, Shelby,
26 Effingham, Fayette, Christian, Montgomery, and Cumberland

1 Counties. The district includes municipalities along IL 16
2 west of Hillsboro. This includes Witt, Nokomis, and Pana. It
3 also unites communities along IL 51. The western border goes
4 to Cumberland and Effingham County, then goes east to include
5 the city of Effingham.

6 The proposed district has a total population of 108,085,
7 with an African American voting-age population of 2.0%, a
8 Latino voting-age population of 0.9%, and an Asian voting-age
9 population of 0.3%.

10 Following the release of the proposed legislative map on
11 Friday, May 21, 2021, Republican state representatives made
12 public comments criticizing the number of incumbent Republican
13 state representatives whose primary residences were located in
14 the same representative district as another incumbent
15 Republican state representative. This new proposed district
16 boundary therefore changed boundaries from the original
17 proposal district from Friday, May 21. Following the request
18 of Republicans, RD 107 was reconfigured to put Representative
19 Niemerg's home in RD 102 and Representative Wilhour's address
20 in RD 110.

21 Representative District 108 is comprised of large portions
22 of former RDs 95 and 99. It includes parts of Madison,
23 Macoupin, Montgomery, Christian, and Sangamon counties. The
24 proposed district will keep Alhambra, Hamel, Leef, Omphgent,
25 Olive, New Douglas, Gillespie, Dorchester, Cahokia, Mount
26 Olive, Honey Point, Brushy Mound, Shaws Point, Carlinville,

1 Nilwood, South Otter, North Otter, Virden, Girard, Bois D'Arc,
2 Pitman, Harvel, Raymond, Zanesville, North Litchfield,
3 Southern Litchfield, Walshville, Hillsboro, Grisham, New
4 Berlin, Island Grove, Cartwright, Loami, Talkington, and
5 Auburn Township all under one district. The proposed district
6 allows for Springfield to be less split over several districts
7 than the current map. The district boundaries follow the local
8 county and township boundaries. While Highland School District
9 is split between proposed 108 and 109, the "center school
10 towns" of Alhambra, Grantfork, and New Douglas are largely
11 kept together. The students from these towns attend
12 kindergarten through 5th grade at Alhambra and Grantfork
13 schools together before going to Highland Middle School and
14 High School. The proposed district has a total population of
15 108,088, with an African American citizen voting-age
16 population of 2%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of
17 1%, and an Asian citizen voting-age population of .6%.

18 Metro East: Generally labeled as the "Metro East", this
19 region borders St. Louis, Missouri to the east. It has seen
20 significant population loss over the last ten years, losing
21 more than 10,000 residents within the four representative
22 districts over the last decade. This has resulted in the
23 representative districts having to add population to reach the
24 targeted equal population. This is an economically and
25 socially diverse region with common economic challenges which
26 impact all or parts of the area. Many of the residents of these

1 four representative districts work in and commute to St. Louis
2 every day.

3 Representative District 111 had a population loss of more
4 than 1,500 residents. The proposed district keeps 82.48% of
5 the current district, including the core of Riverbend Region.
6 It is located entirely within Madison County, whereas current
7 RD 111 is split between Madison and Jersey counties. The
8 cities of Alton, Godfrey, Bethalto, Wood River, East Alton,
9 Hartford, Rosewood Heights, Roxana and South Roxana all belong
10 to the same Chamber of Commerce Group, the Riverbend Growth
11 Association. The proposed district removes much of the rural
12 areas of the current district and adds more of Granite City so
13 it is only divided between two representative districts
14 instead of three. The proposed district adds parts of Glen
15 Carbon and Maryville which share many of the same social,
16 cultural and economic characteristics as seen in other parts
17 of the proposed district. The proposed district has a total
18 population of 108,160, with an African American citizen
19 voting-age population of 8%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age
20 population of 1.7%, and an Asian citizen voting-age population
21 of .6%.

22 Representative District 112 had a population loss of 200.
23 The district boundaries were adjusted to accommodate
24 significant population loss in the Metro East region and
25 retains 79.68% of the core of the current district. It
26 includes more of Granite City which splits Granite City

1 between two representative districts and one legislative
2 district instead of three representative districts and two
3 legislative districts. The proposed district includes more of
4 Caseyville and Fairview Heights, puts all of State Park Pace
5 and Fairmont Race Track in one district, and keeps Southern
6 Illinois University - Edwardsville campus in the district,
7 with the campus boundary as one of the western district lines.
8 Changes in the southern border of the proposed district return
9 the district to some of the 2001 district boundaries. The
10 proposed district has a total population of 108,283, with an
11 African American citizen voting-age population of 13.3%, a
12 Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 3.4%, and an Asian
13 citizen voting-age population of 1.3%.

14 Representative District 113 had a population loss of over
15 5,000. The proposed district is made up of portions of both
16 Madison and St. Clair Counties. While the district expands its
17 current border to add population, it roughly maintains the
18 same shape and includes 73.54% of the current district. The
19 divisions through Madison and Fairmont City follow along
20 township and county boundaries. In the proposed district, both
21 Belleville High School and O'Fallon High School are all in the
22 South Western Conference for sports. The proposed district has
23 a total population of 108,258, with an African American
24 citizen voting-age population of 27.1%, a Hispanic citizen
25 voting-age population of 3.7%, and an Asian citizen voting-age
26 population of 1%.

1 Representative District 114 had a population loss of over
2 3,000 residents. The proposed RD 114 largely maintains the
3 same shape and includes 70.53% of the current district. The
4 proposed district makes whole Cahokia, East Carondelet, Sauget
5 and Millstadt which were all previously split with another
6 representative district. The proposed district's southern
7 border now follows the Freeburg and Smithton Township lines
8 and keeps the economic drivers and landmarks such as Scott Air
9 Force Base in the district. The proposed district makes whole
10 Cahokia Community Unit School District 187 and Dupo Community
11 Unit School District 196, which were previously split. The
12 proposed district has a total population of 108,174, with an
13 African American citizen voting-age population of 39.4%, a
14 Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 1.6%, and an Asian
15 citizen voting-age population of .90%.

16 Western Illinois:

17 Representative District 71 is underpopulated by 1,955
18 people. To gain population and accommodate population shifts
19 in neighboring districts, RD 71 shifts from Rock Island County
20 and northwards to Rock Island County and southwards. Counties
21 represented within the proposed RD 71 include Rock Island
22 County, Henry County, Mercer County, Warren County, Knox
23 County, and McDonough County. Proposed RD 71 contains the
24 following townships: In Rock Island County, Coal Valley
25 (portion), Hampton (portion), South Moline (portion), and
26 Rural; in Henry County, Colona, Western, Lynn, and Oxford; in

1 Mercer County, Richland Grove, Rivoli, and North Henderson; in
2 Knox County, Rio, Henderson, Galesburg City, Galesburg, and
3 Knox; in Warren County, Kelly, Coldbrook, Monmouth, Lenox,
4 Floyd, Roseville, Berwick, Swan, Greenbush; in McDonough
5 County, Walnut Grove, Prairie City, Bushnell, Mound, Macomb,
6 Emmet, and Macomb City (portion). Proposed RD 71 contains a
7 higher education community of interest with Black Hawk
8 College, Western Illinois University, Monmouth College, and
9 Knox College. At the request of the Knox County Board,
10 Galesburg is wholly located within one district. Proposed RD
11 71 preserves agricultural and small town communities of
12 interest by keeping as many townships and municipalities as
13 possible intact. The proposed RD 71's partisan index is
14 similar to that of the current RD 71.

15 The proposed district has a total population of 108,241,
16 with an African American citizen voting-age population of 6%,
17 a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 4.7%, and an Asian
18 citizen voting-age population of 1.1%.

19 Representative District 72 lost population of more than
20 3,600. Proposed RD 72 includes 89.06% of the current district.
21 Located entirely within Rock Island County, proposed RD 72
22 keeps South Rock Island, Rock Island, and Moline townships
23 together, as they are in current RD 72. To ensure compactness
24 and unite communities of interest, proposed RD 72 fully
25 incorporates Black Hawk Township, which is currently split
26 between districts. Proposed RD 72 takes in additional portions

1 of Milan, Moline, and East Moline, while removing more rural
2 areas of current RD 72. Expanding eastward to gain population,
3 proposed RD 72 includes all of Hampton and more of Silvis,
4 which is currently divided by a boundary line. Proposed RD 72
5 lies within the Peoria Catholic Diocese, and the
6 Davenport-Rock Island-Moline media market-all distinctions
7 carried over from current RD 72. It contains one regional
8 airport authority in Moline, is represented by the Tri-City
9 Building Trades, operates on the Bi-State Regional Commission
10 and is covered by the Moline office of the Department of
11 Employment Security. All of these characteristics are carried
12 over from current RD 72.

13 The proposed district has a total population of 108,502,
14 with an African American citizen voting-age population of 10%,
15 a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 10.5%, and an
16 Asian citizen voting-age population of 1.2%.

17 Representative District 73 was underpopulated by 900. It
18 includes portions of Henry, Bureau, Stark, Putnam, Marshall,
19 Peoria and Woodford counties. The district's northern border
20 follows the natural border created by the Rock River and has
21 parts of northeast Peoria as its southern border. This
22 district was drawn to keep communities of similar economic
23 interest together as the median household income of all the
24 counties range from \$54,907 to \$72,808.

25 The proposed district has a total population of 108,096,
26 with an African American citizen voting-age population of

1 1.5%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 3.1%, and an
2 Asian citizen voting-age population of 1.1%.

3 Representative District 74 was underpopulated by 2,973
4 people. It includes the municipalities of Rapids City, Port
5 Byron, Cordova, Hillsdale, Erie, Hoopla, New Bedford,
6 Prophetstown, Lyndon, Tampico, Deer Grove, Morrison, Albany,
7 Fulton, Rock Falls, Sterling, Nelson, Walnut, Harmon, Ohio,
8 Amboy, Sublette, La Moille, Mendota, Ashton, Franklin Grove,
9 Dixon, and Coleta. This proposed district has a population of
10 108,161, with an African American citizen voting age
11 population of 2.8%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population
12 of 7.5%, and an Asian citizen voting-age population of 0.2%.

13 Representative District 89 was underpopulated by 4,762. It
14 has similar income levels, and similar home value levels. It
15 has several highways within the confines of the district,
16 including Highway 75, Highway 70, Highway 2, Highway 72,
17 Highway 64, Highway 38, Interstate 39, State Route 2, and
18 State Route 251. It also has several outdoor recreations,
19 Hononegah Forest Preserve, Kieselburg County Forest Preserve,
20 Rock Cut State Park, Rockton Bog Nature Preserve, Sugar River
21 Alder Nature Preserve, Colored Sands Forest Preserve, Sand
22 Bluff Bird Observatory, and Colored Sands Bluff Nature
23 Preserve.

24 The proposed district has a total population of 108,257,
25 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
26 1.7%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 4.5%, and an

1 Asian citizen voting-age population of 1.0%.

2 Representative District 90 was underpopulated by over
3 2,000. RD 90 includes the counties of Jo Daviess, Stephenson,
4 Winnebago, Ogle, and Carroll Counties. The municipalities in
5 this district include East Dubuque, Menominee, Galena, Scales
6 Mound, Apple River Village, Nora, Warren, Winslow, Lena,
7 Hanover, Elizabeth, Savanna, Mount Carroll, Shannon, Lanark,
8 Chadwick, Orangeville, Cedarville, Willow Lake, Freeport,
9 Dakota, Rock City, Davis, Lake Summerset, Durand, Pecatonica,
10 German Valley, Forreston, Adeline, Leaf River, Mount Morris,
11 Oregon, Milledgeville, Thomson, Polo, and Lost Nation. This
12 district unites many rural counties that border Wisconsin and
13 Iowa. This district was drawn to maintain the partisan makeup
14 of the current RD 90 and maintain incumbent relationships.
15 This district also successfully keeps together many community
16 unit school districts.

17 The proposed RD 90 has a population of 108,285 people,
18 with an African American voting age population of 4%, a
19 Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 2.1%, and an Asian
20 citizen voting-age population of .4%.

21 Representative District 93 was underpopulated by more than
22 7,495. It includes the counties of Henry, Stark, Knox, Peoria,
23 Fulton, and Tazewell. Median household income remains similar
24 across the district, from \$44k to \$63k. The district has an
25 abundance of green space and outdoor recreation including
26 Snakeden Hollow State Fish & Wildlife Area.

1 The proposed district has a total population of 108,384,
2 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
3 2.5%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 1.8%, and an
4 Asian citizen voting-age population of .9%.

5 Following the release of the proposed legislative map on
6 Friday, May 21, 2021, Republican state representatives made
7 public comments criticizing the number of incumbent Republican
8 state representatives whose primary residences were located in
9 the same representative district as another incumbent
10 Republican state representative. This new proposed district
11 boundary therefore changed boundaries from the original
12 proposal district from Friday, May 21. Following the request
13 of Republicans, RD 93 was reconfigured to include
14 Representative Luft's home.

15 Representative District 94 is underpopulated by 2,630
16 people. It includes the counties of Rock Island County
17 (partial), Mercer County (partial), Henderson County, Warren
18 County (partial), Hancock County, Adams County (partial),
19 Schuyler County, Mason County, Menard County (partial),
20 Tazewell County (partial), Fulton County (partial), McDonough
21 County (partial). It includes the townships of Rock Island,
22 Bowling, Edgington, Andalusia, Buffalo Prairie, and Drury;
23 Eliza, Duncan, Perryton, Preemption, New Boston, Millersburg,
24 Mercer, Greene, Keithsburg, Abington, Ohio Grove, and Suez;
25 Henderson County, Bald Bluff, Oquawka, Rozetta, Biggsville,
26 Gladstone, Carman, Stronghurst, Media, Lomax, Terre Haute, and

1 Raritan; Warren County, Sumner, Spring Grove, Hale, Tompkins,
2 Ellison, and Point Pleasant; Hancock County, La Harpe, Durham,
3 Dallas City, Pontoosuc, Appanoose, Nauvoo, Sonora, Rock Creek,
4 Pilot Grove, Fountain Green, Hancock, Carthage, Prairie,
5 Montebello, Warsaw, Rocky Run-Wilcox, Wythe, Walker, Bear
6 Creek, St. Albans, Chili, Harmony, St. Mary, and Augusta;
7 Adams County, Keene, Houston, and Northeast; Schuyler County,
8 Birmingham, Huntsville, Brooklyn, Camden, Littleton, Buena
9 Vista, Woodstock, Bainbridge, Rushville, Frederick, Oakland,
10 Browning; in Mason County, Allens Grove, Bath, Crane Creek,
11 Forest City, Havana, Kilbourne, Lynchburg, Manito, Mason City,
12 Pennsylvania, Quiver, Salt Creek, Sherman; Tazewell County,
13 Spring Lake and Malone; in Fulton County, Astoria, Banner,
14 Bernadotte, Buckheart, Cass, Deerfield, Ellisville, Fairview,
15 Farmers, Harris, Isabel, Joshua, Kerton, Lee, Lewistown,
16 Liverpool, Pleasant, Putman, Union, Vermont, Waterford,
17 Woodland, and Young Hickory; McDonough County, Bethel,
18 Blandinsville, Chalmers, Colchester, Eldorado, Hire, Industry,
19 Lamoine, Macomb City, New Salem, Sciota, Scotland, and
20 Tennessee. Menard County does not have the township form of
21 government. The precincts from Menard County in proposed RD 94
22 are Athens North No. 2, Athens South No. 1, Atterberry No. 10,
23 Greenview No. 6, Indian Creek No. 7, Oakford No. 9, Petersburg
24 East No. 13, Petersburg North No. 14, Petersburg South No. 15,
25 Petersburg West No. 16, Rock Creek No. 12, Sandridge No. 8,
26 Sugar Grove No. 5, Tallula No. 11. To gain population and

1 account for population shifts in neighboring districts,
2 proposed RD 94 gains population to the east and west and loses
3 population to the south.

4 The proposed district has a total population of 108,311,
5 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
6 .90%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 1.2%, and an
7 Asian citizen voting-age population of .30%.

8 Representative District 95 was underpopulated by more than
9 4,000. Proposed district 95 has its most north point on the
10 southside of Sherman and contains the northern, western and
11 southern outskirts of Springfield. Counties contained in the
12 proposed district are Sangamon, Macon and Christian.
13 Springfield and Taylorville municipalities are inside the
14 proposed RD 95. Portions of Springfield and Taylorville in the
15 proposed district have similar demographics.

16 The proposed district has a total population of 108,180,
17 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
18 7.4%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 1.5%, and an
19 Asian citizen voting-age population of 1.4%.

20 Representative District 99, which is the former RD 100,
21 was underpopulated by more than 4,300. It includes portions of
22 Kass, Morgan, Brown and Adams counties. The east border of the
23 district is the Missouri-Illinois state lines with the west
24 border of the district has Meredosia, the very southern part
25 of Spring Valley and Liberty. This district was drawn to keep
26 communities of similar economic interest together. The median

1 income for Jacksonville, Quincy and Beardstown is between
2 \$40,750 and \$46,189.

3 The proposed district has a total population of 108,171,
4 with an African American citizen voting-age population of 6%,
5 a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 2.5%, and an Asian
6 citizen voting-age population of .5%.

7 Representative District 100 was underpopulated by 4,339.
8 It includes the parts of Adams, Scott, Pike, Morgan Green,
9 Macoupin, Calhoun, Jersey, and Madison counties. Rural parts
10 of Godfrey, Foster and Fort Russell townships in Madison
11 County are in proposed RD 100 that are in current 111, this
12 places them in a more rural district that better matches those
13 areas than the more urban and industrial parts of current and
14 proposed RD 111. The district boundaries follow the Missouri
15 and Illinois borders and unite a plethora of Riverfront
16 communities. The proposed district has a total population of
17 108,142, with an African American citizen voting-age
18 population of 1.2%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population
19 of 1%, and an Asian citizen voting-age population of .4%.

20 Southern Illinois: The Southern Illinois region sustained
21 some of the largest population losses in the State, and House
22 districts required significant reconfiguration to create
23 compact districts of substantially equal population.

24 Representative District 109 has shifted significantly to
25 accommodate new population. The proposed district will include
26 all of Bond County and parts of Madison, Clinton, St. Clair,

1 Washington, and Fayette Counties. These counties are
2 well-paired economically, with relatively consistent median
3 household incomes throughout the group. Incomes range from
4 \$52,200 in Bond County to \$63,900 in Clinton County. Townships
5 in split counties are Vandalia, Bear Grove, Otego, and
6 Kaskaskia, St. Rose, Wheatfield, Irishtown, East Fork,
7 Meridian, Clement, Wade, Clement, Breese, Sugar Creek, Looking
8 Glass, Germantown, Wade, Meridian, Helvetia, Marine, Jarvis,
9 Pin Oak, Saline, St. Jacob in Madison County as well as other
10 parts of St. Clair in proposed RD 109 include parts of O'Fallon
11 small parts of Lebanon, and small parts of Mascoutah (mostly
12 outskirts and subdivisions) All major areas of the proposed RD
13 109 are densely populated by people with German ancestry. St.
14 Clair County, at the lowest, is 23.9% German-ancestry while
15 Clinton goes as high as 51.2%. This is uniform across the
16 district. Maintaining cultural cohesion will lead to a more
17 unified district whose goals and priorities can be
18 well-represented by their elected officials.

19 Following the release of the proposed legislative map on
20 Friday, May 21, 2021, Republican state representatives made
21 public comments criticizing the number of incumbent Republican
22 state representatives whose primary residences were located in
23 the same representative district as another incumbent
24 Republican state representative. This new proposed district
25 boundary therefore changed boundaries from the original
26 proposal district from Friday, May 21. Following the request

1 of Republicans, RD 110 was reconfigured to include
2 Representative Wilhour's home.

3 The proposed district has a total population of 108,249,
4 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
5 3.2%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 2.1%, and an
6 Asian citizen voting-age population of .7%.

7 Following the release of the proposed legislative map on
8 Friday, May 21, 2021, Republican state representatives made
9 public comments criticizing the number of incumbent Republican
10 state representatives whose primary residences were located in
11 the same representative district as another incumbent
12 Republican state representative. This new proposed district
13 boundary therefore changed boundaries from the original
14 proposal district from Friday, May 21. Following the request
15 of Republicans, RD 109 was reconfigured to include
16 Representative Meier's home.

17 Representative District 110 was under populated by over
18 4,500 people. RD 110 is in Marion, Clay, Richland, Edwards,
19 and Wabash counties, with parts of Clinton, Fayette,
20 Effingham, and Wayne counties. This area shares similar
21 socioeconomic interests with median income ranging from
22 \$43,400 to \$63,300. RD 110 is an area with a high
23 German-ancestry population. Crafting districts to maintain
24 ethnic backgrounds will help reinforce traditions and culture
25 along district lines. Regional traditions celebrating German
26 heritage, such as Schweizer Fest. The southeast side of RD 110

1 runs along the border with Indiana. The South side connects
2 Calvin, Fairfield, Orchardville, and Kell, stopping near
3 Sandoval. Highway 51 follows the West side until the western
4 border tapers East near Vernon. RD 110 is farthest north at St.
5 Elmo. The North to Northeast edge of the district follows from
6 there to Bible Grove, Wakefield, Claremont, Lancaster and
7 ultimately Allendale where it meets the Indiana border. The
8 proposed district has a total population of 108,277, with an
9 African American citizen voting-age population of 2.8%, a
10 Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 1.1%, and an Asian
11 citizen voting-age population of .4%.

12 Representative District 115 is the core of the current RD
13 116, which lost population of 1,022. The proposed district
14 contains all of Monroe and Randolph counties and portions of
15 Clinton Jackson, St. Clair, and Washington counties, and the
16 municipalities of Gorham, Murphysboro, Vergennes, Ava,
17 Campbell Hill, Rockwood, Percy, Steeleville, Chester,
18 Kaskaskia, Ellis Grove, Evansville, Ruma, Sparta,
19 Coulterville, Tilden, Oakdale, Baldwin, Red Bud, Marissa,
20 Lenzburg, New Athens, Hecker, Fayetteville, St. Libory,
21 Venedy, Addieville, Mayestown, Valmeyer, Waterloo, Columbia,
22 Dupo, Nashville, New Minden, Hoyleton, Bartelso, Hoffman, and
23 Wamac. Within the proposed RD 115, the Jackson County portion
24 contains all of Murphysboro, Sand Ridge, Fountain Bluff,
25 Degognia, Kinkaid, Levan, Somerset, Vergennes, Ora, and
26 Bradley townships.

1 Proposed RD 115 contains the following townships in St.
2 Clair County: Lenzburg, Marissa, Fayetteville, New Athens, and
3 Prairie Du Long. It also contains a portion of Millstadt
4 Township in St. Clair County that is coterminous with
5 Millstadt 3 precinct for population purposes.

6 Proposed RD 115 contains portions of Du Bois and Ashley
7 townships in Washington County. These are west of Route 51 and
8 south of the Louisville and Nashville rail line. It also
9 contains portions of Irvington Township north of Walnut Hill
10 Road. It also contains the following townships in Washington
11 County: Bolo, Pilot Knob, Oakdale, Lively Grove, Johannsburg,
12 Plum Hill, Nashville, Beaucoup, Hoyleton, and Covington.
13 Proposed RD 15 also contains the Venedy municipal portion of
14 Venedy Township and the Addieville municipal portion of
15 Okawville Township. Both municipalities cross township lines
16 and this keeps these municipal portions in a single
17 representative and legislative district. Proposed RD 115
18 contains Sante Fe and Lake townships in Clinton County.

19 Proposed RD 115 has an agricultural community of interest
20 and a recreational and tourism community of interest that
21 includes Kinkaid Lake, Lake Murphysboro State Park, Middle
22 Mississippi River National Wildlife Refuge, Piney Creek Ravine
23 Nature Preserve, Kaskaskia, which was the first State capital
24 of Illinois, Randolph County State Recreation Area, and
25 Washington County State Recreation Area. Proposed RD 115 also
26 contains the Misselhorn Art Gallery in Sparta, which occupies

1 a former train depot used as a filming location in 1967's In
2 The Heat of the Night, which the Library of Congress placed on
3 the National Film Registry.

4 Partisan advantage is largely the same as the current RD
5 115.

6 The proposed district has a total population of 108,104,
7 with the African American citizen voting-age population is 5%,
8 the Hispanic voting-age population is 1.5% and the Asian
9 voting-age population is 0.60%.

10 Representative District 116 is comprised of parts of
11 former RDs 109, 115, 117, and 118. Proposed RD 116 contains all
12 of Perry County, Jefferson County, and White County while
13 containing portions of Washington, Franklin, Hamilton, and
14 Wayne counties. Within Washington County, DuBois Township is
15 split along Route 51 for population purposes, Ashley Township
16 is split along Route 51 (east of the north-south portion) and
17 north of the Louisville and Nashville rail line) for
18 population purposes, and Irvington Township is split at Walnut
19 Hill Road for population purposes. In Franklin County and
20 Hamilton County, no townships are split. In Wayne County,
21 Barnhill Township is split at Route 45 for population
22 purposes, with proposed RD 116 picking up areas east of Route
23 45. Big Mound Township is split to keep all but a single
24 unpopulated portion of Fairfield together in proposed RD 110.
25 In Lamard Township, proposed RD 116 keeps everything west of
26 Route 45 except for the central portions of Jeffersonville

1 east of Route 45 which are also in proposed RD 116. These
2 adjustments help make proposed RD 116 more compact than
3 current RD 116. Partisan advantage is largely the same as the
4 current RD 116. Areas in proposed RD 116 have largely similar
5 demographics, per capita income, rate of people living in
6 poverty, average travel time to work, owner-occupied housing
7 rate, mortgage costs, and rental housing costs according to
8 American Community Survey data. Primary economic communities
9 of interest include the agriculture industry and the energy
10 industry. Counties in the proposed RD 116 have much higher
11 than average shares of workers in these industries compared to
12 the rest of the State. Proposed RD 116 contains the following
13 municipalities: Buckner, Christopher, Cutler, Du Quoin, St.
14 Johns, Tamaroa, Du Bois, Radom, Ashley, Richview, Irvington,
15 Pinckneyville, Willisville, North City, Valier, Sesser,
16 Benton, West City, Hanaford, Ewing, Macedonia, Ina, Nason,
17 Bonnie, Waltonville, Woodlawn, Mt. Vernon, Bonnie, Dix, Belle
18 Rive, Dahlgren, Bluford, Keenes, Wayne City, Sims,
19 Jeffersonville, Fairfield, Belle Prairie, McLeansboro,
20 Enfield, Springerton, Mill Shoals, Burnt Prairie, Carmi,
21 Norris City, Maunie, Phillipstown, Crossville, and Grayville.
22 Proposed RD 116 unites the city of Du Quoin, which is the home
23 of the annual Du Quoin State Fair. In addition to the Du Quoin
24 State Fair, other cultural attractions include Rend Lake
25 recreational areas, Pyramid State Recreation Area, Mt. Vernon
26 Game Propagation Center, and the Hamilton County State Fish &

1 Wildlife Area. Proposed RD 116 unites McLeansboro. Proposed RD
2 116 splits Graysville at the county line of Edwards County and
3 White County, which runs through Graysville.

4 Following the release of the proposed legislative map on
5 Friday, May 21, 2021, Republican state representatives made
6 public comments criticizing the number of incumbent Republican
7 state representatives whose primary residences were located in
8 the same representative district as another incumbent
9 Republican state representative. This new proposed district
10 boundary therefore changed boundaries from the original
11 proposal district from Friday, May 21. Following the request
12 of Republicans, RD 116 was reconfigured to put Representative
13 Meier's home in RD 109, while keeping Representative Friess'
14 home in 116.

15 The proposed district has a total population of 108,288,
16 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
17 5.3%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 1.9%, and an
18 Asian citizen voting-age population of .5%.

19 Representative District 117 was overpopulated by 368. It
20 keeps together Pope, Massac, Johnson, Hardin, Gallatin, and
21 Saline Counties. Split counties of Williamson, Franklin, and
22 Hamilton are mostly split along township lines keeping
23 Mayberry, Twigg, Cave, Frankfort, Southern, Flannigan, South
24 Flannigan. Frankfort, West Marion and Herrin townships are the
25 only split townships in proposed 117 to help ensure
26 compactness and keep most municipalities together. Most of

1 these township slips are along current precinct lines. Only
2 Frankfort is considerably split and it ensures an equal
3 population between districts. All of the counties in proposed
4 117 have similar median household incomes with the counties
5 ranging from \$39k-\$44k. Including places like Marion with
6 median household income of \$44.4k Proposed RD 117 includes
7 mostly rural areas along with two of the larger population
8 centers in Southern Illinois of Marion and Harrisburg. It also
9 includes a large part of Shawnee National Forest and follows
10 the Wabash and Ohio rivers that also make up the state's
11 borders.

12 The proposed district has a total population of 108,076,
13 with an African American citizen voting-age population of
14 5.2%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 1.4%, and an
15 Asian citizen voting-age population of .2%.

16 Proposed RD 118 contains parts of former RDs 116, 117, and
17 118. The proposed district includes the entirety of Pulaski,
18 Alexander, and Union counties. Proposed RD 118 splits Jackson,
19 Franklin, and Williamson counties, largely keeping townships
20 and municipalities whole. It contains all of Carbondale, Elk,
21 De Soto, Makanda, Pomona, Grand Tower, Six Mile, Denning,
22 Blairsville, Carterville, and Grassy townships, along with
23 parts of Frankfort, Herrin, and West Marion townships.
24 Southern Illinois has a strong regional identity, driven in no
25 small part by Southern Illinois University in Carbondale. The
26 University continues to be an economic engine as one of the

1 leading research universities in the State and a major
2 employer for the area. Proposed RD 118 unites the entirety of
3 the City of Carbondale and Southern Illinois University
4 Carbondale Campus into one Representative District where both
5 are currently divided into two Representative Districts and
6 two Legislative Districts. In addition to the University,
7 Proposed RD 118 includes John A. Logan Community College
8 whereas it is currently in a different district than the two
9 districts including the University. Southern Illinois and
10 proposed RD 118 has unique geography that is also a source of
11 tourism. Proposed RD 118 includes Giant City State Park and
12 parts of the Shawnee National Forest. There are also multiple
13 manmade lakes in proposed RD 118 widely used for recreation in
14 the region including Little Grassy Lake, Crab Orchard Lake,
15 Devils Kitchen Lake, and Cedar Lake. Proposed RD 118 also
16 includes all of the Shawnee Hills Wine Trail, a collection of
17 local wineries attracting tourists from the State and spurring
18 further economic development in the region. Proposed RD 118
19 connects Southern Illinois communities with larger minority
20 populations such as Pulaski, Mounds, Cairo, Mound City, Tamms,
21 Carbondale, Ullin, and Thebes. This comes from testimony
22 provided by Dr. Linda Flowers, President of the Carbondale
23 NAACP during the Carbondale Redistricting hearing on April 19,
24 2021.

25 The proposed district has a total population of 108,305
26 with an African American citizen voting-age population of

1 11.0%, a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 2.8%, and
2 an Asian citizen voting-age population 1.0%; and be it further

3 RESOLVED, That this House Resolution adopts and
4 incorporates by reference the provisions of Senate Resolution
5 326 of the 102nd General Assembly.