

STATE OF ILLINOIS



HOUSE JOURNAL

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1ST LEGISLATIVE DAY

FIRST SPECIAL SESSION

TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 2021

12:54 O'CLOCK P.M.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Daily Journal Index
1st Legislative Day**

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The House met pursuant to a joint proclamation from the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate to convene a Special Session.

Representative Hoffman in the chair.

Prayer by Wayne Padget, the Assistant Doorkeeper.

Representative D'Amico led the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

By direction of the Speaker, a roll call was taken to ascertain the attendance of Members, as follows:

114 present. (ROLL CALL 1)

By unanimous consent, Representative Morrison was excused from attendance.

REQUEST TO BE SHOWN ON QUORUM

Having been absent when the Quorum Roll Call for Attendance was taken, this is to advise you that I, Representative Andrade, should be recorded as present at the hour of 2:29 o'clock p.m.

STATE OF ILLINOIS 102nd GENERAL ASSEMBLY JOINT PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, Article IV, Section 5(b) of the Illinois Constitution of 1970 empowers the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House to convene special sessions of the General Assembly;

WHEREAS, Under Article IV, Section 3(b) of the Illinois Constitution of 1970, in the year following each federal decennial census year, the General Assembly by law shall redistrict the Legislative Districts and the Representative Districts, and a redistricting plan shall be enacted and become effective by June 30;

WHEREAS, in early 2020 the United States Census Bureau confirmed it would not release the 2020 Census Public Law 94-171 population data prior to June 30, 2021; and

WHEREAS, While the 2020 Census Public Law 94-171 population data was not available as required by federal law, the General Assembly remained constitutionally mandated to enact a redistricting plan prior to June 30, 2021; and

WHEREAS, House Bill 2777 of the 102nd General Assembly was amended with legislative language creating the General Assembly Redistricting Act of 2021, which established the boundaries of all 59 Legislative Districts and 118 Representative Districts; and

WHEREAS, The General Assembly passed House Bill 2777, in compliance with the requirements of Article VI, Section 8 of the Illinois Constitution of 1970, on May 28, 2021; and

WHEREAS, the redistricting plan set forth in House Bill 2777 was signed into law by the Governor as Public Act 102-0010, becoming effective on June 4, 2021 and fulfilling the General Assembly's mandate under Article IV, Section 3(b) of the Illinois Constitution of 1970; and

WHEREAS, On August 12, 2021, the United States Census Bureau released the 2020 Census Public Law 94-171 population data to the States, including Illinois; and

WHEREAS, Article IV, Section 1 of the Illinois Constitution of 1970 vests legislative power in the General Assembly, and the General Assembly may pass legislation, as provided in Article IV, Section 8, to amend the redistricting plan enacted in Public Act 102-0010, or adopt a new redistricting plan; and

NOW, THEREFORE, pursuant to Article IV, Section 5(b) of the Illinois Constitution of 1970, and in conformity with the Special Session Act, 25 ILCS 15, A SPECIAL SESSION OF THE 102nd GENERAL ASSEMBLY IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND CALLED AS FOLLOWS:

1. The Special Session shall convene on August 31, 2021 at 12:00 p.m. The House of Representatives and the Senate shall convene at the State Capitol Building in Springfield, Illinois.
2. The purpose of the Special Session shall be to consider legislative measures related to the legislative redistricting plan, including amending Public Act 102-0010 to incorporate the 2020 Census Public Law 94-171 population data.
3. The Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Senate, and the Clerk of the House shall take whatever reasonable steps necessary to notify the members of the purpose and the date and time set for convening this Special Session.

ISSUED August 20, 2021

s/Don Harmon
Don Harmon
President of the Senate

s/Emanuel C. Welch
Emanuel "Chris" Welch
Speaker of the House

HOUSE RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were offered and placed in the Committee on Rules.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 443

Offered by Representative Hernandez, Elizabeth:

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

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

WHEREAS, While the 2020 Census Public Law 94-171 population data was not available as required by federal law, the General Assembly remained constitutionally mandated to enact a redistricting plan prior to June 30, 2021; and

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

WHEREAS, In addition to the decennial census, the United States Census Bureau conducts the American Community Survey, a nationwide, continuous survey that includes detailed questions about population and housing characteristics, and publishes the data on a 1-year and 5-year basis; and

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

WHEREAS, The 2015-2019 American Community Survey data represented the most accurate, recent low-level population data available to the Illinois public prior to June 30, 2021; and

WHEREAS, The Illinois General Assembly conducted 50 hearings on redistricting, resulting in hundreds of testimonials from the public in April and May 2021; and

WHEREAS, House and Senate staff reached out to more than 2,000 community groups, local leaders, and stakeholders in advance of these hearings; and

WHEREAS, House Bill 2777 of the 102nd General Assembly was amended with legislative language creating the General Assembly Redistricting Act of 2021, which established the boundaries of all 59 Legislative Districts and 118 Representative Districts using the 2015-2019 American Community Survey population data; and

WHEREAS, The General Assembly passed House Bill 2777, in compliance with the requirements of Article IV, Section 8 of the Illinois Constitution of 1970, on May 28, 2021; and

WHEREAS, The Governor signed House Bill 2777 into law as Public Act 102-10; and

WHEREAS, Public Act 102-10 contained an immediate effective date and became effective on June 4, 2021 in accordance with Article IV, Section 10 of the Illinois Constitution of 1970; and

WHEREAS, Through the enactment of Public Act 102-10 on June 4, 2021, the General Assembly met its constitutional deadline under Article IV, Section 3(b) of the Illinois Constitution of 1970 to redistrict the Legislative Districts and the Representative Districts by June 30 in the year following the Federal decennial census year; and

WHEREAS, At the time of the passage of House Bill 2777, the House and Senate Democrats committed to reviewing the 2020 Census Public Law 94-171 population data and determining if adjustments should be made to Public Act 102-10; and

WHEREAS, The United States Census Bureau released the 2020 Census Public Law 94-171 population data on August 12, 2021 to the States, including Illinois; and

WHEREAS, The 2020 Census population data shows that 15 Illinois counties grew in population from the 2010 Census; and

WHEREAS, The 2020 Census population data shows that the counties of Carroll (2.0%), Champaign (2.4%), Cook (1.6%), DuPage (1.7%), Effingham (1.2%), Grundy (4.9%), Johnson (5.8%), Kane (0.2%), Kendall (14.9%), Lake (1.5%), McHenry (0.5%), McLean (0.8%), Monroe (6.1%), Will (2.8%) and Williamson (5.8%) gained population from the 2010 Census; and

WHEREAS, The 2020 Census population data shows Cook County had the state's largest population growth with 80,866 additional people from the 2010 Census; and

WHEREAS, These 15 counties grew by a total population of 159,253 from 2010 Census; and

WHEREAS, The 2020 Census population data shows that 87 Illinois counties lost a total population of 177,377 from the 2010 Census, with St. Clair County losing the highest number of people, 12,656 or -4.7%, and Alexander County losing the greatest percentage of its population, -36.4% or 2,998 people; and

WHEREAS, These 87 counties lost by a total population of 177,377 from 2010 Census; and

WHEREAS, the House and Senate Redistricting Committees conducted 9 hearings to receive public input on the 2020 Census data and Public Act 102-10, including proposed adjustments, after the release of the 2020 Census Public Law 94-171 population data; and

WHEREAS, Article IV, Section 1 of the Illinois Constitution of 1970 vests legislative power in the General Assembly, and the General Assembly may pass legislation, as provided in Article IV, Section 8, to amend the redistricting plan enacted in Public Act 102-10, or adopt a new redistricting plan; and

WHEREAS, The Illinois General Assembly has drafted an amendment to the General Assembly Redistricting Act of 2021 to adjust the plan for redistricting the Legislative Districts and the Representative Districts to incorporate the 2020 Census Public Law 94-171 population data (hereinafter, the plan as amended shall be referred to as "the 2021 General Assembly Redistricting Plan"); therefore, be it

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

(i) each of the Districts contained in the 2021 General Assembly Redistricting Plan was drawn to be substantially equal in population;

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

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

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

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

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

RESOLVED, That in addition to the foregoing redistricting principles, each of the Districts contained in the 2021 General Assembly Redistricting Plan was drawn to reflect a balance of the following redistricting principles: the preservation of the core or boundaries of the existing Districts; the preservation of communities of interest; respect for county, township, municipal, ward, and other political subdivision boundaries; the maintenance of incumbent-constituent relationships and tracking of population migration; proposals or other input submitted by members of the public and stakeholder groups; public hearing testimony; other incumbent requests; respect for geographic features and natural or logical boundaries; and other redistricting principles recognized by state and federal court decisions; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the House used the 2020 Census Public Law 94-171 population data, election data, and public input to establish the boundaries for the 2021 General Assembly Redistricting Plan; and be it further

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

RESOLVED, That the House further adopts and incorporates by reference transcripts of proceedings for all of the redistricting hearings conducted by either the House or Senate or both; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Representative Districts proposed in the 2021 General Assembly Redistricting Plan are substantially equal in population, with a total deviation of less than 0.5%; and be it further

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

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

RESOLVED, That the following summary describes the general characteristics of each Representative District and makes reference to some but not all of the redistricting principles that were considered in drawing that District. The term "proposed RD", followed by a number, will refer to the Representative District proposed in the 2021 General Assembly Redistricting Plan, as amended, and the term "current RD", followed by a number, will refer to the Representative District under the plan adopted in 2011:

Cook County and Chicago: Over the past decade, suburban Cook County's population decreased, mostly in the western and southern suburbs. The population in the City of Chicago remained steady, mostly due to population gains in the city center and the northern areas. As a result, the City of Chicago continues to have the same number of representatives, but the district lines are altered to address rapidly changing areas with dense population and those areas that suffered population losses. The changing populations, demographics, and migration of residents within Cook County and the Collar Counties (DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will Counties) requires adjustments to the current map. These districts were drawn using the articulated redistricting principles, with emphasis on ensuring equal population, preserving the core of the current districts if possible, and political considerations.

Chicago Lakefront: Representative Districts 5, 6, 25, and 26 represent the area most notably along or near Lake Michigan. These districts collectively had significant population growth and as a result the boundaries have been altered to accommodate the growing population, shifts in the other districts, and for political purposes. The results of the 2020 Census revealed additional population growth beyond what was estimated in the 2015-2019 American Community Survey data, necessitating further reconfiguration of these districts. These districts have numerous communities of interest, including concerns about maintenance of the beaches and lakefront, pollution control, and maintaining the urban lifestyle of the communities. These districts generally have majority Black populations, with small but growing Hispanic and Asian populations. The communities in these districts tend to pool their political power and traditionally elect members of the Democratic party.

The configuration of Representative District 5 as enacted in 2011 contained 130,516 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 21,935 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 5 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 124,836 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 16,255 people. As amended, the district is substantially the same as the

current RD 5, maintaining a majority of the current district and the core of the current district. The district includes cultural, economic, racial and ethnic communities of interest as it stretches in a corridor from the Near North Side to the Loop, Near South Side, Douglas, Grand Boulevard, Washington Park, Woodlawn, and Greater Grand Crossing. Like the current district, the proposed district maintains its high transit availability according to the Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning (CMAP). It includes numerous higher education institutions, including Columbia College, Roosevelt University, and DePaul University's Wintrust Arena, and provides ample transit for other institutions of higher education that are within one mile, including Illinois College of Optometry. It also includes some of the most prominent art and cultural attractions, including The Art Institute of Chicago, The Museum of Contemporary Photography, the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, and Cloud Gate, popularly known as "The Bean." Despite being a highly urban district, proposed RD 5 contains a large amount of green, open, or recreational space. It also contains Mercy Hospital and St. Bernard Hospital, both of which are safety net hospitals serving as a vital source of care for low-income and uninsured Illinoisans.

The total population of RD 5 is 108,665. The voting age population is 51.13% African American, 10.27% Asian, 5.00% Hispanic. The 2020 Census allowed people to identify as members of multiple racial groups. Including individuals who identify as multiple races, the voting age population is 53.42% African American.

Representative District 6 has gained 8,546 people over the past decade. This growth was underestimated in the American Community Survey, as the district as reconfigured under Public Act 102-10 was 10,477 people above the 2020 Census target population. To bring the population closer to the 2020 Census target population, the district boundaries from Public Act 102-10 were changed by moving the district's northern border slightly south, removing some of the most densely populated sections of downtown Chicago.

As amended, the district is substantially the same as the current RD 6, maintaining the core of the current district and the majority of its population. Proposed RD 6, like current RD 6, is an urban district with cultural, economic, and ethnic diversity that stretches in a corridor from the Near North Side to the Loop, Near South Side, Douglas, Armour Square, New City, Gage Park, Chicago Lawn, West Englewood, Englewood, and Greater Grand Crossing. The proposed district continues to include the many higher education opportunities and cultural institutions, including Illinois Institute of Technology, the VanderCook College of Music, Guaranteed Rate Field, and the Harold Washington Library Center. It also contains primary offices for federal, State, and local governments, including Chicago City Hall, the George W. Dunne Cook County Office Building, the James R. Thompson Center, the Richard J. Daley Center, and the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago. The proposed district would also largely keep Chicago's historic Financial District intact.

The total population of RD 6 is 108,689. The voting age population is 45.37% African American, 6.80% Asian, 26.19% Hispanic. Over the past decade, this region has experienced significant population growth and gentrification. Including individuals who identify as multiple races, the voting age population is 47.41% African American.

The configuration of Representative District 25 as enacted in 2011 contained 112,221 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 3,640 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 25 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 108,487 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 94 people. The proposed district contains a majority of the current district and retains the core of the current district's population, including its many cultural, economic, religious and ethnic communities of interest. The proposed district splits fewer current wards than the current district, but continues to include major medical, educational, and cultural institutions such as portions of the University of Chicago campus, La Rabida Children's Hospital, the Museum of Science and Industry, the Frederick C. Robie House, the Smart Museum of Art, and numerous theological seminaries.

The total population of RD 25 is 108,487. The voting age population is 53.63% African American, 6.49% Asian, 18.15% Hispanic.

The configuration of Representative District 26 as enacted in 2011 contained 121,318 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 12,737 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 26 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 113,480 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 4,899 people. The proposed district contains a majority of the current district population, with changes made to accommodate the growth of the district and population changes in other districts. The proposed district splits fewer wards than the current district, but keeps intact the cultural,

economic, racial, and ethnic diversity. The district continues to house some of the most famous open spaces and parks, cultural institutions, and attractions in Chicago, including the University of Chicago, Grant Park, Navy Pier, McCormick Place, Adler Planetarium, the DuSable Museum of African American History, Burnham Harbor, Northerly Island, Burnham Park, and Washington Park.

The total population of RD 26 is 108,741. The voting age population is 46.08% African American, 10.85% Asian, 5.51% Hispanic. The 2020 Census allowed people to identify as members of multiple racial groups. Including individuals who identify as multiple races, the voting age population is 48.26% African American.

The House Redistricting Committee received testimony requesting that the General Assembly increase the African American population in RD 26 and move the northern boundary of the district farther south, when compared to the district under Public Act 100-0010. The requested change was not accommodated because this would disrupt a number of historically African American districts and potentially pair multiple incumbent Democratic legislators. Additionally, extending further south would cause at least one south side district to fracture into Iroquois County, creating districts with more rural population alongside city and suburban-based population. Although the district does not contain a majority African American voting age population, the district remains one in which African American voters have an equal opportunity to elect a candidate of their choice.

Chicago Southwest and Southwest Suburbs: Representative Districts 1, 2, 21, 22, 23, and 24 represent the Southwest side of the City of Chicago and southwest suburban Cook County. These districts experienced population declines. The proposed districts were established following the redistricting principles and all share commonalities, including a significant Latino population and a majority who traditionally elects members of the Democratic party. These districts represent many blue-collar, working class families.

Some participants at public hearings of the House Redistricting Committee suggested changes to the region and the possibility of creating a new majority-Hispanic district. While the General Assembly cannot, and should not, create a district solely for race-based reasons, the request was considered. Any such configuration would have a major impact on neighboring districts and create a ripple effect throughout the redistricting plan. The most probable proposal submitted to create a new district did so by fracturing Chicago's Little Village neighborhood. That change would have a dramatic effect on the redistricting plan as a whole and require substantial changes to other districts. As a result, other communities of interest would need to be fractured, and many of the redistricting principles used when creating the plan would have to be wholly ignored or altered to the detriment of other principles taken into consideration for the entire redistricting plan. The request to fracture Little Village was taken into consideration, as well as the request to keep Little Village intact, and located in one district, to maximize the voting power and this community of interest. In reviewing the possibilities, it was also clear that in order to achieve population targets, a reconfigured district extending north would cut into multiple districts, including several that provide representation opportunities for African-American communities, and result in the pairing of two or more incumbents. These adjustments would also likely cause disruption to the south, forcing these districts further south and fracturing other communities of interest.

The configuration of Representative District 1 as enacted in 2011 contained 109,593 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 1,012 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 1 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 113,224 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 4,643 people. The core of the proposed RD 1 is substantially similar to the current RD 1. The district adds portions of current RDs 2, 6, 21, and 22, and represents the neighborhoods of Archer Heights, West Elsdon, Garfield Ridge, Archer Limits, Gage Park, Chicago Lawn and LeClaire Courts. The proposed district includes more of the 14th Ward. The communities of proposed RD 1 have many commonalities, including being tied together by the transportation industry. RD 1 continues to maintain clearly defined borders with permanent fixtures, such as railroad lines and expressways. The total population for RD 1 is 108,580. It has a voting age population that is 5.56% African American, 3.59% Asian, and 75.95% Hispanic.

Representative District 2, renumbered from the current RD 24, was overpopulated by 2,034 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 2 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 112,075 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 3,494 people. The core of the proposed RD 2 is substantially similar to the current RD 2. The proposed district adds portions of current RDs 8, 21, 23, and 24. Proposed RD 2 includes most of Cicero, all of Stickney, all of Lyons, and significant

portions of Berwyn, Riverside, and Brookfield. These municipalities have similar demographics, with predominant or growing Hispanic populations, and many commonalities, including shared school districts. During the Berwyn/Cicero hearing on April 3, 2021 of the House Redistricting Committee, the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund commented that they wished that this district maintained a strong Hispanic voting age population. It was a political priority to ensure these communities have an opportunity to elect the candidate of their choice. The district is renumbered and paired with a different Legislative District for purposes of maintaining communities of interest and the political power of the region. The proposed district moved west out of the 22nd Ward in Chicago - including losing parts of the neighborhood known as "Little Village" - and entirely into suburban Cook County in an effort to meet the intentions of the incumbent State representative who wished to represent more of Cicero. While Cicero is split into the same number of districts as the 2011 plan, more of the population is now consolidated into the proposed RD 2. The total population of RD 2 is 108,632. The voting age population is 3.44% African American, 1.23% Asian, 64.57% Hispanic.

Representative District 21, which was current RD 23, was overpopulated by 1,123 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 21 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 110,895 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 2,314 people. Changes to the district are due in large part to those population shifts and changes in neighboring districts. The district is renumbered and paired with a different Legislative District for purposes of maintaining communities of interest and the political composition of the region. The core of the proposed RD 21 is substantially similar to the current RD 23. Proposed RD 21 contains suburban Cook County communities west of Chicago, including portions of Bridgeview, Justice, Summit, McCook, La Grange, Brookfield, Riverside, North Riverside, Berwyn and Cicero. These communities share many commonalities, including school districts, several major roadways and key intersections that serve as major transportation and freight corridors connecting the communities throughout the region. These municipalities have similar demographics, with predominant or growing Hispanic populations, and many other commonalities, including shared school districts. The district has a majority Latino population, and as suggested by the Latino Policy Forum at a hearing of the House Redistricting Committee, this will provide opportunities for the Latino community to elect candidates of their choice. The total population of RD 21 is 108,781. The voting age population is 6.43% African American, 2.32% Asian, 51.74% Hispanic.

The configuration of Representative District 22 as enacted in 2011 contained 110,338 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 1,757 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 22 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 108,518 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 63 people. The core of the proposed RD 22 is substantially similar to the current RD 22. The district contains the majority of Chicago's Garfield Ridge, all of Clearing, Chrysler Village, and West Elsdon neighborhoods, and smaller portions of the West Lawn and Archer Heights neighborhoods, along with suburban Burbank. The district includes the entirety of Chicago's 13th Ward, and portions of Wards 14, 18, and 23. This proposed district includes Midway Airport, which many witnesses described as the central hub of a community of interest. Witnesses cited the area's shared interest in soundproofing and the economic development surrounding the airport.

The total population of RD 22 is 108,518. The voting age population is 1.92% African American, 1.55% Asian, 62.79% Hispanic.

Representative District 23, which is current RD 21, was underpopulated by 6,417 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 23 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 109,696 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 1,115 people. Changes in neighboring districts. The district is renumbered and paired with a different Legislative District for purposes of maintaining communities of interest and the political power of the region. As amended, the district is substantially the same as the current RD 21, maintaining the core of the district. Proposed RD 21 is more compact than current RD 23. Boundaries of neighborhoods have shifted over the past 10 years, and the new lines reflect those shifting patterns. Plus, the district more accurately reflects the socioeconomic and political priorities of the community, including a significant Democratic progressive population. The "26th Street Corridor", a lucrative economic entity, is in the district to benefit the surrounding community in District 23. At the request of community groups, the proposed district includes the entirety of the population of Little Village, which was previously split into multiple districts, to respect a significant community of interest. The demographics of the district continue to be largely Latino with varying ethnic groups and migration patterns accounted for in the composition, including the movement in the Mexican American community from

Chicago's Pilsen community to Cicero. The total population of RD 23 is 108,507. The voting age population is 7.05% African American, 3.33% Asian, 84.44% Hispanic.

Representative District 24, which is the current RD 2, lost over 1,000 in population. The configuration of RD 24 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 107,419 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 1,162 people. Changes to district are due in large part to population shifts in this and neighboring districts. The district is entirely within the City of Chicago and includes most of the population of current RD 2, plus portions of current RDs 6, 9, and 21. The core of the proposed RD 24 is substantially similar to the current RD 2. Like the current district, RD 24 unites Chinatown, and includes more of the surrounding areas that coalesce around the Chinatown community. The district contains communities of interest connected to Chinatown, including Coalition For A Better Chinese American Community (CBCAC) and the Chicago Chinatown Chamber of Commerce. The district is renumbered and paired with a different Legislative District for purposes of maintaining communities of interest and the political power of the region.

The total population of RD 24 is 108,608. The voting age population is 3.49% African American, 26.93% Asian, 48.50% Hispanic.

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

The configuration of Representative District 11 as enacted in 2011 contained 119,492 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 10,911 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 11 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 108,644 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 63 people. As amended, the district is substantially the same as the current RD 11, maintaining the core of the district and a majority of the current district's population. The district includes Ravenswood Gardens, unites large portions of Lake View, and keeps most of Roscoe Village. In following population migration district now includes parts of Wrigleyville, which is an important economic driver for the area in tourism and entertainment.

The total population of RD 11 is 108,793. The voting age population is 3.51% African American, 6.99% Asian, 9.43% Hispanic.

The configuration of Representative District 12 as enacted in 2011 contained 118,591 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 10,010 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 12 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 111,326 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 2,745 people. As amended, the district is substantially the same as the current RD 12, maintaining a majority of the district and preserving its core. The proposed district includes the vast majority of Boystown, Lakeview East, and Park West neighborhoods along with large parts of Lincoln Park and Near Northside.

The total population of RD 12 is 108,656. The voting age population is 4.62% African American, 8.23% Asian, 6.45% Hispanic.

The configuration of Representative District 13 as enacted in 2011 contained 110,128 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 1,547 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 13 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 103,708 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 4,873 people. As amended, the district is substantially the same as the current RD 13, maintaining a majority of the current population of RD 13 as well as the core of the current district. Proposed RD 13 is made up of the neighborhoods Uptown, Sheridan Park, Winnemac, Ravenswood, Arcadia Terrace, Wolcott Gardens, West Edgewater, and Lincoln Square keeping these communities unified.

The total population of RD 13 is 108,814. The voting age population is 10.91% African American, 10.26% Asian, 14.24% Hispanic.

The configuration of Representative District 14 as enacted in 2011 contained 110,058 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 1,477 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 14 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 107,823 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 758 people. As amended, the district is substantially the same as the current RD 14, maintaining the core of the district and the majority of its current population. In addition to

preserving many of the communities of interest, the proposed district brings together communities of interest by keeping together the vast majority of Rogers Park and Edgewater.

The total population of RD 14 is 108,411. The voting age population is 18.53% African American, 10.23% Asian, 16.96% Hispanic.

Northside: Representative Districts 3, 4, 19, 20, 39, and 40 represent the northern parts of the City of Chicago, with some parts of neighboring suburbs. These districts experienced significant population shifts, arguably due to increasing gentrification of the area, and as a result the districts are altered to reflect the population and changes in neighboring districts. The shifting demographics of the area significantly impact these districts, and attempts have been made to maintain the communities of interest currently served by the districts. This area contains various cultural, racial, and ethnic communities of interest, and the districts were drafted with the goal of preserving as many of these communities of interest as possible. The current districts' cores are preserved, but the population shifts and migration patterns of the population result in changes to the borders of the district. The proposed districts follow the redistricting principles and all share commonalities, including a population that traditionally elects members of the Democratic party.

The configuration of Representative District 3 as enacted in 2011 contained 108,018 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 563 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 3 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 105,132 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 3,449 people. The majority of the proposed RD 3 is similar to the current RD 3. The district is majority Latino, but that was not the primary consideration when drawing the district. The incumbent preservation and the residence of the incumbent was a factor in adjustments to this district, as well as the ability to increase the partisan advantage.

The total population of RD 3 is 108,636. The voting age population is 4.01% African American, 3.98% Asian, 54.13% Hispanic.

The configuration of Representative District 4 as enacted in 2011 contained 107,602 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 979 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 4 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 109,899 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 1,318 people. The majority of the proposed RD 4 is within the current RD 4. As requested during testimony before the House Redistricting Committee, the district maintains a majority of Chicago Grand Neighbors Association boundaries, and the boundaries of Talacott and Wolcott school boundaries. Important to the area and the incumbent, the district maintains the corridor along Division Street from Western to Kostner, which is the historical, cultural and economic center of the Puerto Rican community. At the request of witnesses attending House hearings, the district aligns more of the Puerto Rican community to maximize their political power. The district is majority Latino, but that was not the primary consideration when drawing the district. At a public hearing it was stated that the proposed district follows the migration patterns of the Puerto Rican community. The residence of the incumbent was a factor in adjustments to this district, as well as the ability to increase the partisan advantage.

The total population of RD 4 is 108,533. The voting age population is 11.99% African American, 2.66% Asian, 52.65% Hispanic.

The configuration of Representative District 19 as enacted in 2011 contained 111,140 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 2,559 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 19 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 106,275 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 2,306 people. As amended, the district is substantially the same as the current RD 19, maintaining the core of the district and its population, with alterations to accommodate the growth of the region and population changes in other nearby districts. The district is more compact and fractures fewer townships and neighborhoods when compared to the current district. The district contains parts or all of several of Chicago's northwest side neighborhoods, including Jefferson Park, Dunning, Portage Park, and Albany Park. The reconfigured district brings large segments of Old Irving Park into the district to connect it with neighboring community areas.

The total population of RD 19 is 108,549. The voting age population is 2.26% African American, 8.36% Asian, 27.32% Hispanic.

The configuration of Representative District 20 as enacted in 2011 contained 112,289 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 3,708 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 20 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 111,497 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 2,916 people. As amended, the district is substantially the same as the current RD 20, maintaining the core of the district and most of its current population. The district includes

the 29th, 38th and 41st wards of the City of Chicago, all of Schiller Park and Norridge, most of Rosemont, and portions of River Grove, and Harwood Heights. The proposed district unites most of Rosemont, which allows a partisan advantage to other neighboring districts, and moves the casino located in Des Plaines to a district that includes a majority of Des Plaines (RD 55).

The total population of RD 20 is 108,620. The voting age population is 1.09% African American, 5.02% Asian, 19.02% Hispanic.

The configuration of Representative District 39 as enacted in 2011 contained 105,519 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 3,062 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 39 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 109,336 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 755 people. As amended, the district is substantially the same as the current RD 39, maintaining the core of the district and its population, and includes significant portions of Portage Park, Belmont Cragin, Hermosa, Avondale, and Logan Square. It also maintains the vibrant business district along Milwaukee Avenue and unites it with another growing business district on Elston in RD 40 utilized by the constituents of the proposed RD 39.

The total population of RD 39 is 108,434. The voting age population is 3.20% African American, 4.06% Asian, 51.61% Hispanic.

The configuration of Representative District 40 as enacted in 2011 contained 103,081 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 5,500 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 40 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 102,621 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 5,960 people. As amended, the district is substantially the same as the current RD 40, maintaining the core of the district and most of its population. The district includes communities in the Lincoln Park, Logan Square, North Center, Avondale, Irving Park, and Albany Park community areas of Chicago. It also preserves most of the Albany Park neighborhood, which has one of the highest foreign-born populations in the city and is the third most diverse zip code in the country with more than languages spoken in the area's public schools. Many parts of this district have also experienced significant gentrification over the past decade. This area has experienced significant gentrification and demographic changes over the past decade. Residents are from regions of Central America, South America, Eastern Europe, India, Southeast Asia, and Eastern Asia. Albany Park residents with roots in Korea and other parts of Asia have shared cultural and social similarities and contributed to the redevelopment of Lawrence Avenue into a commercial corridor. This community of interest along Lawrence Avenue within the Albany Park neighborhood has been preserved.

The total population of RD 40 is 108,660. The voting age population is 4.00% African American, 9.54% Asian, 42.76% Hispanic.

Chicago West Side and West Suburbs: The districts located in Chicago's west side and western suburbs share many commonalities, including an overall loss of population. The 9th and 10th Representative Districts were affected by large population growth in the Chicago Loop area -- growth that exceeded the estimates of the American Community Survey and necessitated reconfiguration. Population migration patterns and gentrification in many parts of the west side have contributed to changes in the region. As a result, the current districts have been altered for population and considerations of communities of interest, politics, incumbent protection, and maintaining minority opportunities to elect candidates of their choice.

The configuration of Representative District 7 as enacted in 2011 contained 109,744 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 1,163 people compared to ideal population. The configuration of RD 7 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 108,285 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 296 people. The current district is entirely within the Cook County suburbs, but to accommodate the population shifts and neighboring districts, the proposed district retains the core of the current district and adds a new population from DuPage County. The district contains all or parts of the following municipalities: Melrose Park, Maywood, Forest Park, River Forest, Broadview, Bellwood, Hillside, Berkeley, Northlake, Elmhurst, Oak Brook, Westchester, La Grange Park, and Western Springs. The communities have much in common, namely that nearly every community consists primarily of owner-occupied single-family homes.

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

The total population of RD 7 is 108,592. The voting age population is 42.33% African American, 3.21% Asian, 22.49% Hispanic. Including individuals who identify as multiple races, the voting age population is 44.05% African American.

The configuration of Representative District 8 as enacted in 2011 contained 109,504 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 923 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 8 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 110,811 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 2,230 people. RD 8 contains the majority of the current district and contains portions of Chicago, Oak Park, Cicero, Berwyn, Forest Park, North Riverside, Broadview, La Grange Park, La Grange, Western Springs, Indian Head Park, Countryside, and Hodgkins. To accommodate for the population gain and neighboring population loss, Brookfield is moved into another district and RD 8 adds population from other communities that are parts of the townships currently included in RD 8. The changes keep together more of the population encompassed by local high school districts.

The total population of RD 8 is 108,552. The voting age population is 49.51% African American, 1.36% Asian, 15.11% Hispanic. Including individuals who identify as multiple races, the voting age population is 51.26% African American.

The configuration of Representative District 9 as enacted in 2011 contained 120,173 people according to the 2020 Census. The configuration of RD 9 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 114,253 people according to the 2020 Census, which is 5,672 above the target population. To bring the district closer to target population, the boundaries as enacted in Public Act 102-10 were changed by receding in northern parts of the district and shifting boundaries with RD 10 to accommodate regional changes.

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

The total population of RD 9 is 108,687. The voting age population is 40.54% African American, 12.81% Asian, 9.32% Hispanic. The 2020 Census allowed people to identify as members of multiple racial groups. Including individuals who identify as multiple races, the voting age population is 42.30% African American.

The House Redistricting Committee received testimony from multiple witnesses requesting that RD 9 be drawn to be over 50% African American voting age population while maintaining the core of the district. Such a configuration could require significantly underpopulating the district. Alternatively, this would require African American population from other nearby districts, such as RDs 8 and 78, to be integrated into RD 9, reducing the opportunity of African-American voters of those districts to elect the candidate of their choice and the political compositions of those and other districts. Such reconfiguration would also result in multiple Chicago districts breaking the border with DuPage County. Although the district does not contain a majority African American voting age population, the district remains one in which African American voters have an equal opportunity to elect a candidate of their choice.

The configuration of Representative District 10 as enacted in 2011 contained 114,021 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 5,440 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 10 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 116,532 people according to the 2020 Census. This was over/underpopulated by 7,951 people. As amended, the district is substantially the same as the current RD 10, maintaining the core of the district as well as the majority of its population. The district is located entirely within Chicago and includes Bucktown, Wicker Park, Sheffield Neighbors, Ranch Triangle, Pulaski Park, Noble Square, West Town, West Jackson Boulevard District, Garfield Park, and Fifth City. The proposed district takes a portion of the 27th Ward from RD 9 and moves it into RD 10 to consolidate more of the ward. The area has undergone tremendous changes over the past decade, arguably due to gentrification and population shifts.

The total population of RD 10 is 108,647. The voting age population is 38.96% African American, 4.86% Asian, 11.41% Hispanic. Including individuals who identify as multiple races, the voting age population is 40.77% African American.

As with RD 9, the House Redistricting Committee received testimony advocating for RD 10 to be drawn to have a majority African American voting age population. Such a configuration would require significantly underpopulating the district or incorporating African American population from other nearby districts, such as RDs 8, 9, and 78, threatening the opportunity of African American voters of those districts

to elect the candidate of their choice and the political compositions of those and other districts. Although the district does not contain a majority African American voting age population, the district has a majority minority voting age population and a plurality of African Americans. The African American population is likely large enough to be able to elect a candidate of their choice.

The configuration of Representative District 77 as enacted in 2011 contained 106,369 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 2,212 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 77 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 108,809 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 228 people. As amended, the district is substantially the same as the current RD 77, maintaining the core of the district and most of its population. The district contains parts of Bensenville, Stone Park, and Addison, plus the majority of Northlake, Franklin Park and Melrose Park. RD 77 includes the geographic footprint of O'Hare Airport, and the communities within the district are tied economically to O'Hare Airport and the extensive network of freight train lines and roadways that run through the area.

The total population of RD 77 is 108,704. The voting age population is 3.05% African American, 3.51% Asian, 52.73% Hispanic. Including individuals who identify as multiple races, the voting age population is 3.99% African American.

The configuration of Representative District 78 as enacted in 2011 contained 110,394 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 1,813 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 78 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 114,451 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 5,870 people. The core of the district remains the west side of Chicago in the Austin neighborhood and west suburban communities of Oak Park, Elmwood Park, and River Grove. As amended, the district is substantially the same as the current RD 78, maintaining the core of the district and its population. The major change is that a majority of Oak Park is united with a majority of River Forest. Unifying the majority of Oak Park and River Forest preserves High School District (HSD) 209, the main high school district that serves this area. The western end of the district extends to pick up Triton Community College. This is an important connection, as many students from HSD 209 continue their education at Triton Community College, creating a unified education community in one Representative District. There are several small cultural institutions, such as museums, that remain in one district.

The total population of RD 78 is 108,415. The voting age population is 30.75% African American, 4.38% Asian, 14.76% Hispanic.

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

The configuration of Representative District 27 as enacted in 2011 contained 103,321 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 5,260 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 27 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 107,878 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 703 people, with changes to accommodate population shifts in the district and neighboring districts. RD 27 consists of portions of Chicago's Roseland, Morgan Park, and Washington Heights neighborhoods, along with Blue Island, Alsip, Crestwood, Oak Forest, Orland Park, Tinley Park, Homer Glen, and Orland Hills. RD 27 also goes slightly into Will County in areas similar to the bordering communities in Cook County.

The total population of RD 27 is 108,605. The voting age population is 51.82% African American, 1.82% Asian, 6.49% Hispanic. The 2020 Census allowed people to identify as members of multiple racial groups. Including individuals who identify as multiple races, the voting age population is 53.35% African American.

The configuration of Representative District 28 as enacted in 2011 contained 99,681 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 8,900 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 28 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 103,205 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 5,376 people. As amended, the district is substantially the same as the current RD 28, maintaining the core of its district and most of its population. To compensate for the population loss, the district moves further into suburban Cook County. The district includes a portion of Chicago and portions of Calumet Park, Riverdale, Blue Island, part of Posen, Robbins, Crestwood, Oak Forest, and Tinley Park.

The total population of RD 28 is 108,557. The voting age population is 45.40% African American, 1.66% Asian, 15.49% Hispanic. The 2020 Census allowed people to identify as members of multiple racial groups. Including individuals who identify as multiple races, the voting age population is 46.75% African American.

The configuration of Representative District 29 as enacted in 2011 contained 106,665 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 1,916 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 29 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 106,616 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 1,965 people. As amended, the district is substantially the same as the current RD 29, maintaining the core of the district and most of its population. The proposed RD 29 encompasses regions of Cook, Will, and Kankakee counties, and municipalities including the City of Chicago, Dolton, Calumet City, South Holland, Thornton, Glenwood, Ford Heights, Sauk Village, Steger, Crete, Beecher, Peotone, Manteno, and Bradley. Transportation arteries include proximity to I-57, I-80, I-94, I-294, and Route 394. Communities within the Will and Kankakee portions of proposed RD 29 are more suburban and exurban than rural, and several communities in the Will County portion are part of the Southland region of Illinois that share economic interests with southern Cook County. There are many communities of interest throughout this district, including schools that often compete against each other in athletics. As proposed, the district is relatively homogenous in that it is largely composed of middle-class working families which is consistent with current RD 29.

The total population of RD 29 is 108,520. The voting age population is 57.12% African American, 0.47% Asian, 6.12% Hispanic. Including individuals who identify as multiple races, the voting age population is 58.85% African American.

The configuration of Representative District 30 as enacted in 2011 contained 98,006 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 10,575 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 30 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 101,719 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 6,862 people. RD 30 retains incumbent relationships for continuity of representation by continuing to include all or parts of the municipalities of Harvey, Dixmoor, Midlothian, Oak Forest, Markham, Olympia Fields, Phoenix, Dolton, Hazel Crest, East Hazel Crest, Homewood, and Flossmoor. These communities are part of the Southland region of the Chicago suburbs, which share similar economic interests. The majority of the current RD 30 is contained within the proposed RD 30, keeping the core of the district intact.

The total population of RD 30 is 108,525. The voting age population is 51.17% African American, 1.78% Asian, 15.74% Hispanic. Including individuals who identify as multiple races, the voting age population is 53.25% African American.

The configuration of Representative District 31 as enacted in 2011 contained 105,926 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 2,655 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 31 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 109,821 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 1,240 people. The proposed district maintains the core of the current district and keeps similar communities of interest intact, while recognizing popular migration patterns. The district includes a portion of Chicago's Auburn Gresham, Beverly View, Wrightwood, and Ashburn neighborhoods, as well as the suburbs of Hometown, Oak Lawn, Chicago Ridge, Bridgeview, Palos Hills, Hickory Hills, and Justice. The total population of RD 31 is 108,638. The voting age population is 51.92% African American, 1.12% Asian, 11.23% Hispanic. The 2020 Census allowed people to identify as members of multiple racial groups. Including individuals who identify as multiple races, the voting age population is 53.50% African American.

The configuration of Representative District 32 as enacted in 2011 contained 105,728 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 2,853 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 32 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 108,187 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 394 people. The proposed district maintains the core of the current district and extends west to gain population, while recognizing the needs of other neighboring districts. The district includes portions of Chicago's Greater Grand Crossing, Englewood, West Englewood, Marquette Park, Chicago Lawn Ashburn, and Scottsdale neighborhoods, suburbs of Burbank, Bridgeview, and Hickory Hills, and a small part of Justice. The boundaries of proposed RD 32 reflect the competing goals of preserving the existing district balanced against the need to obtain more population to reach the equal population target. It also maintains the core of the existing RD 32 to preserve continuity of representation.

The total population of RD 32 is 108,536. The voting age population is 50.46% African American, 0.93% Asian, 31.17% Hispanic. Including individuals who identify as multiple races, the voting age population is 52.22% African American.

The configuration of Representative District 33 as enacted in 2011 contained 106,236 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 2,345 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 33 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 107,444 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 1,137 people, with adjustments made for population in the district and neighboring districts. Proposed RD 33 comprises parts of Chicago, Burnham, Calumet City, Lansing, and Lynwood. The district connects the more urban suburbs of Cook County with the parts of Chicago that share common interests. Proposed RD 33 is home to many employees who work in Chicago and Cook County and connects areas with similar median incomes and economic interests according to the Census Bureau.

The total population of RD 33 is 108,624. The voting age population is 62.35% African American, 0.35% Asian, 20.83% Hispanic. Including individuals who identify as multiple races, the voting age population is 64.65% African American.

The configuration of Representative District 34 as enacted in 2011 contained 105,993 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 2,588 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 34 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 106,970 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 1,611 people. The proposed district retains the core of the district while making adjustments for population in the district and neighboring districts and reducing split communities in the current district. Proposed RD 34 keeps most of the current district intact, with the southern border now going to the Kankakee County Line and part of the Southwestern border along the Kankakee River. To reduce the number of split communities, the majority of Sauk Village is now in one district, and many other municipalities in Kankakee County that are split in the current districts are consolidated into one district.

The total population of RD 34 is 108,429. The voting age population is 66.87% African American, 0.29% Asian, 8.58% Hispanic. Including individuals who identify as multiple races, the voting age population is 69.16% African American.

The configuration of Representative District 35 as enacted in 2011 contained 108,853 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 272 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 35 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 107,085 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 1,496 people. To accommodate the population changes and shifts in other districts in the region, the proposed district reduces population in the northern portion and picks up population near the southern and western borders. A majority of the current district's population resides in the proposed district. The proposed district contains portions of Chicago, Merrionette Park, Alsip, Worth, Palos Heights, Palos Park, and Orland Park. This splits fewer communities than the current RD 35. The communities within proposed RD 35 are united by common socioeconomic characteristics, with the majority of residents being single-family homeowners who move into these communities to take advantage of their housing values, quality schools, and low crime rates. Many of the residents of the suburban townships have either moved from Chicago themselves or are the children of former Chicago residents. The eastern portion of the district in Beverly and Morgan Park is racially diverse and the far eastern portion in Washington Heights is largely African-American. These communities are economically similar to other portions of the proposed RD 35. Additionally, religious communities are kept together in proposed RD 35 to the east and the suburban portion to the west.

The total population of RD 35 is 108,568. The voting age population is 21.04% African American, 1.88% Asian, 8.67% Hispanic.

The configuration of Representative District 36 as enacted in 2011 contained 109,801 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 1,220 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 36 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 110,606 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 2,025 people. The proposed district is nearly identical to the current district and maintains the core of the district as well as the majority of its population. Proposed RD 36 contains the same areas as the current district, including portions of Chicago's Ashburn, Beverly, and Mount Greenwood communities, all of Evergreen Park, the majority of Oak Lawn, Chicago Ridge, and Palos Hills as well as portions of Worth, Palos Heights, Palos Hills, Palos Park, and Willow Springs. The district is

largely similar socioeconomically, with a high percentage of single-family owner-occupied homes and middle-class incomes.

The total population of RD 36 is 108,750. The voting age population is 13.16% African American, 2.26% Asian, 14.12% Hispanic.

The configuration of Representative District 37 as enacted in 2011 contained 112,743 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 4,162 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 37 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 109,448 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 867 people. The district includes portions of Cook and Will counties, and the proposed district contains the same municipalities as the current district, which includes Frankfort, Homer Glen, Joliet, Lockport, Mokena, New Lenox, Orland Hills, Orland Park, and Tinley Park. The proposed district retains a majority of the current population. Proposed RD 37, like the current RD 37, is economically homogeneous, with median annual incomes above \$80,000 and ranging to over \$100,000. This district consolidates more of Homer Glen and Lockport than current districts.

The total population of RD 37 is 108,575. The voting age population is 2.01% African American, 2.56% Asian, 6.40% Hispanic.

The configuration of Representative District 38 as enacted in 2011 contained 106,439 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 2,142 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 38 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 106,369 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 2,212 people. and adjustments to the district were made to assist neighboring districts with population and increase the political competitiveness of the region. The core of the district remains the same as the current RD 38. The proposed district retains a majority of the current population. The district contains communities Frankfort, Matteson, Olympia Fields, Country Club Hills, Tinley Park, Richton Park, and Mokena. According to the Census Bureau these communities have similar economic characteristics with a high percentage of home ownership and owner-occupied housing.

The total population of RD 38 is 108,601. The voting age population is 47.04% African American, 2.16% Asian, 5.82% Hispanic. The 2020 Census allowed people to identify as members of multiple racial groups. Including individuals who identify as multiple races, the voting age population is 48.67% African American.

The configuration of Representative District 79 as enacted in 2011 contained 102,732 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 5,849 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 79 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 105,113 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 3,468 people. The proposed district contains a majority of the current population. It includes the municipalities of Park Forest, Crete, University Park, Monee, Andres, Manteno, Bourbonnais, Bradley, Limestone, Kankakee, Bonfield, Irwin, Herscher, Sammons Point, Chebanse, Union Hill, Essex, Reddick, Cabrey, Braceville, Coal City, Godley, and Diamond. RD 79 contains four different counties - Cook, Will, Kankakee, and Grundy. The communities share economic interests, many commuting into the city for work and making median household incomes ranging from \$37,894 to \$74,755 per year. This district was drawn to make the seat more competitive.

The total population of RD 79 is 108,475. The voting age population is 24.05% African American, 1.09% Asian, 8.81% Hispanic.

The configuration of Representative District 80 as enacted in 2011 contained 111,343 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 2,762 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 80 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 108,265 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 316 people. The proposed district retains a majority of the current population. The district is located in Cook and Will counties, and includes the municipalities of Chicago Heights, South Chicago Heights, Steger, Park Forest, Crete, New Lenox, Frankfort, Manhattan, Wilton, Symerton, and Wilmington. The district maintains numerous communities of interest and connects towns that share services, employers, and school districts.

The total population of RD 80 is 108,843. The voting age population is 26.43% African American, 0.74% Asian, 15.37% Hispanic. The 2020 Census allowed people to identify as members of multiple racial groups. Including individuals who identify as multiple races, the voting age population is 27.94% African American.

Northern Cook Suburbs and Lake County: Representative 26 Districts 15, 16, 17, 18, 51, 52, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, and 64 represent various parts of northern Cook, Lake, and McHenry counties. These districts

sustained various changes in population. These districts were drawn to address population issues, maintain the cores of districts, and take into account political considerations.

The configuration of Representative District 15 as enacted in 2011 contained 111,166 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 2,585 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 15 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 109,721 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 1,140 people. The proposed district retains the majority of the current population and core, preserving continuity of representation. The district includes portions of Chicago's Forest Glen, North Park, Irving Park, and Albany Park neighborhoods; the municipalities of Morton Grove, and Niles. The current district retains many portions of the current district, but to assist with population and compactness, the proposed district consolidates more of Niles, and the city of Glenview is removed from RD 15 and consolidated in RDs 17 and 18.

The total population of RD 15 is 108,709. The voting age population is 2.42% African American, 22.06% Asian, 14.48% Hispanic.

The configuration of Representative District 16 as enacted in 2011 contained 115,955 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 7,374 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 16 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 109,891 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 1,310 people. The proposed district retains a majority of the current population. The core of the district remains in Skokie and Lincolnwood, with a portion of Chicago. These communities share similar racial, ethnic, and religious demographics. At the request of community members, the district will ensure more of the Orthodox Jewish community is kept together to maximize the political power of and maintain the community of interest. The reconfigured district consolidates more of Skokie and Lincolnwood. Additionally, the 50th Ward element of RD 16 contains an Orthodox Jewish identified in testimony before the House Redistricting Committee. Uniting all areas of the Orthodox community in one House district could not be done without fracturing the district's existing core of Skokie or Lincolnwood, or fracturing the district's significant Indian and Pakistani community.

The total population of RD 16 is 108,819. The voting age population is 8.94% African American, 28.27% Asian, 14.43% Hispanic.

The configuration of Representative District 17 as enacted in 2011 contained 114,448 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 5,867 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 17 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 112,775 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 4,194 people. The district includes portions of Glenview, Northbrook, Wilmette, Skokie, Golf, and Evanston. A majority of the current district's population remains in the proposed district. The existing southeastern boundary remains largely unchanged except a few blocks of Skokie were exchanged for population reasons to ensure that the Orthodox Jewish community was more consolidated. At the request of community members, the proposed district consolidates a majority of Glenview School District, which was previously located in multiple districts.

The total population of RD 17 is 108,474. The voting age population is 3.70% African American, 19.87% Asian, 6.67% Hispanic.

The configuration of Representative District 18 as enacted in 2011 contained 114,382 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 5,801 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 18 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 112,497 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 3,916 people. The proposed district retains the majority of the current population. Proposed RD 18 includes most of Evanston, Winnetka, Northfield, and Kenilworth, and a small part of Wilmette. At the request of Evanston elected officials, Evanston is located entirely within one Legislative District and now sits within RD 17 and The proposed district unites two densely populated wards that are historically home to a large African American population to maximize political power and increase the partisan advantage for the incumbent. This district links high income communities with similar interest areas.

The southern end of the district extends down toward the 50th Ward of Chicago to bring RD 18 up to equal population while also preserving important communities of interest within RD 16. This change preserves the majority of an Orthodox Jewish community to the west, as described by witness testimony in Redistricting Committee hearings in Spring 2021, as well as a significant Indo-Pacific community to the south.

The total population of RD 18 is 108,339. The voting age population is 12.70% African American, 10.21% Asian, 9.15% Hispanic.

The configuration of Representative District 51 as enacted in 2011 contained 112,784 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 4,203 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 51 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 110,139 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 1,558 people. The proposed RD 51 includes all or part of the communities of Inverness, Palatine, Deer Park, Lake Zurich, Forest Lake, Kildeer, Hawthorn Woods, Long Grove, Barrington, Mundelein, and Libertyville. Proposed RD 51 becomes more compact while accounting for population shifts throughout the region and state.

The total population of RD 51 is 108,489. The voting age population is 1.39% African American, 13.52% Asian, 6.23% Hispanic.

The configuration of Representative District 52 as enacted in 2011 contained 107,599 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 982 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 52 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 109,755 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 1,174 people. The proposed district contains a majority of the current district. It includes all or parts of the municipalities of Algonquin, Barrington, North Barrington, South Barrington, Barrington Hills, Lake Barrington, Tower Lakes, Volo, Island Lake, Long Grove, and Wauconda. The communities within the proposed district are largely upper middle class economically and share similar demographics. They share similar median home values as well as median income households that are largely above the statewide median income according to Census Bureau data.

The total population of RD 52 is 108,647. The voting age population is 1.16% African American, 7.90% Asian, 9.57% Hispanic.

The configuration of Representative District 59 as enacted in 2011 contained 113,498 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 4,917 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 59 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 113,036 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 4,455 people. The proposed district includes a majority of the current district's population. The proposed district is mostly located in Lake County, with a small part of Cook County to retain a common area in Wheeling. The district includes the municipalities of Buffalo Grove, Wheeling, Lincolnshire, Indian Creek, Vernon Hills, Mundelein, Green Oaks, and Park City and portions of Libertyville and Mettawa. The proposed district remains mostly the same, although it brings in more of Libertyville to consolidate a township and keep communities of interest together. For example, Vernon Hills, Green Oaks, part of Indian Creek, part of Mettawa, and Libertyville all feed into Community High 26 School District 128.

The total population for proposed RD 59 is 108,549. It has a voting age population that is 2.31% African American, 20.91% Asian, and 18.89% Hispanic.

The configuration of Representative District 60 as enacted in 2011 contained 108,727 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 146 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 60 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 108,705 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 124 people. Proposed RD 60 contains a majority of the current RD 60. The proposed RD 60 contains the majority of Waukegan Township and has portions of Shields, Libertyville, and Warren townships. The district includes most of Waukegan, a large part of North Chicago, and portions of Wadsworth Village, Gurnee, and Park City. Beach Park was removed from the district to consolidate it with similar communities to the north in RD 61, and more of North Chicago was included in RD 60 to further consolidate the municipality.

The total population of RD 60 is 108,705. The voting age population is 18.87% African American, 4.13% Asian, 50.27% Hispanic. The 2020 Census allowed people to identify as members of multiple racial groups. Including individuals who identify as multiple races, the voting age population is 20.79% African American.

The configuration of Representative District 61 as enacted in 2011 contained 108,434 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 147 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 61 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 109,579 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 998 people. The proposed district contains a majority of the current district. It includes the municipalities of Beach Park, Gurnee, Zion, Winthrop Harbor, Wadsworth Village, Old Mill Creek, Lindenhurst, and Grandwood Park, and parts of Grayslake, Venetian Village, Third Lake, Gages Lake, and Lake Villa. This district was drawn for political purposes to assist with increasing the political advantage of this district, as well as to impact the political composition of neighboring districts.

The proposed district has a total population of 108,652, with an African American voting-age population of 11.8%, a Hispanic voting-age population of 23.2%, and an Asian voting-age population of 6.5%.

The configuration of Representative District 62 as enacted in 2011 contained 109,130 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 549 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 62 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 110,217 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 1,636 people. The proposed district contains a majority of the current district, including parts of the municipalities of Long Lake, Round Lake Heights, Round Lake Beach, Round Lake, Round Lake Park, Grayslake, Hainesville, Grayslake, Libertyville and Gurnee. This district was drawn for political purposes to assist with increasing the political advantage of this district, as well as to impact the political composition of neighboring districts.

The proposed district has a total population of 108,565, with an African American voting-age population of 4%, a Hispanic voting-age population of 27.3%, and an Asian voting-age population of 6.7%.

The configuration of Representative District 63 as enacted in 2011 contained 107,982 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by -599 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 63 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 112,120 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 3,539 people. It includes parts of the municipalities of Crystal Lake, McHenry, Woodstock, Prairie Grove, Ridgfield, Oakwood Hills, Holiday Hills, Wonder Lake, Cary, and Bull Valley. Similar to the current RD 63, the proposed RD 63 is a mix of agricultural land as well as suburban area. Proposed RD 63, like the current RD 63, contains stops along Metra's Union Pacific Northwest line, which allows commuters to travel to and from downtown Chicago.

Proposed RD 63, like the current RD 63, continues to represent communities along the Fox River and in the Fox River Valley. Within the proposed RD 63 are a number of lakes and recreational areas that serve local residents as well as visitors. This district was drawn for political purposes to assist with increasing the political advantage of this district, as well as to impact the political composition of neighboring districts.

The proposed district has a total population of 108,559, with an African American voting-age population of 1.2%, a Hispanic voting-age population of 13.8%, and an Asian voting-age population of 2.3%.

The configuration of Representative District 64 as enacted in 2011 contained 111,915 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 3,334 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 64 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 109,063 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 482 people. It contains nearly all of Richmond and Burton townships and a large portion of McHenry Township. In Lake County, proposed RD 64 contains portions of Antioch, Grant, and Lake Villa townships. This greatly reduces the number of townships represented and township splits from the current RD 64.

Municipalities within the proposed RD 64 include parts of Wonder Lake, McCullom Lake, Lakemoore, Lake Catherine, Johnsburg, Pistakee Highlands, Fox Lake, Lake Villa, Richmond, Ringwood, Spring Grove, Volo, and Antioch. The northern boundary of proposed RD 64 is the state line with Wisconsin, like the current RD 64. Proposed RD 64, like the current RD 64, continues to represent communities along the Fox River and in the Fox River Valley.

Within the proposed RD 64 are a number of lakes and recreational areas that serve local residents as well as visitors. Proposed RD 64 is served by Metra's North Central Service, which takes commuters to and from downtown Chicago. Proposed RD 64's is relatively homogeneous demographically and is predominantly middle class and upper middle class. The partisan advantage of the proposed RD 64 is similar to the current RD 64.

The proposed district has a total population of 108,575, with an African American voting-age population of 1.5%, a Hispanic voting-age population of 9%, and an Asian voting-age population of 2%.

Northwest Suburbs: Representative Districts 43, 44, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 65, and 66 comprise the northwest suburban areas. These districts retain the core of each existing district to the greatest extent possible, but there are deviations due to population shifts, the need to ensure equal population, and political considerations. Significant population growth in downtown Chicago has also necessitated many districts throughout the suburbs to adjust to take in new population to the east and south.

The configuration of Representative District 43 as enacted in 2011 contained 107,984 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 597 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 43 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 110,756 people according to the 2020

Census. This was overpopulated by 2,175 people. Proposed RD 43 contains communities in Cook and Kane counties. Within Cook County, it contains part of Hanover Township and within Kane County it contains parts of Elgin and Dundee townships. It contains communities within the municipalities of Streamwood, Hoffman Estates, East Dundee, and Elgin. Proposed RD 43 was adjusted to encompass more of Elgin, consolidating a community that has historically been split among several districts into fewer representative districts. These communities have similar economic characteristics and demographics according to the Census Bureau.

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

The total population of RD 43 is 108,581. The voting age population is 6.04% African American, 7.95% Asian, 51.19% Hispanic.

The configuration of Representative District 44 as enacted in 2011 contained 109,195 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 614 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 44 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 107,147 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 1,434 people. Proposed RD 44 maintains the core of current RD 44 as well as the majority of its population and preserves incumbent-constituent relationships. Proposed RD 44 is located in Hanover and Schaumburg townships within Cook County. The reconfigured district unites more of Hoffman Estates in one district, and pairs it with neighboring communities of Streamwood, Schaumburg, and Hanover Park. These communities share similar demographics and economic characteristics according to the Census Bureau. They are further connected by shared transportation infrastructure and shared economies. The total population of RD 44 is 108,540. The voting age population is 4.91% African American, 19.10% Asian, 26.93% Hispanic.

The configuration of Representative District 53 as enacted in 2011 contained 112,576 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 3,995 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 53 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 112,157 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 3,576 people. The proposed district contains parts of Arlington Heights, Mount Prospect, Rolling Meadows, Des Plaines, Schaumburg, and Palatine. These communities share similar demographics, incomes, and home values according to the Census Bureau. These communities are also majority homeowners with a smaller level of renters, with over 60% owning homes and less than 30% renting. Additionally, RD 53 contains Northwest Community Hospital. Healthcare is the largest employer in these municipalities and this region. By linking Northwest Community Hospital with communities such as Arlington Heights, Mount Prospect, Rolling Meadows, RD 53 keeps many employees linked with the major healthcare services in the district.

The total population of RD 53 is 108,563. The voting age population is 2.69% African American, 14.41% Asian, 14.22% Hispanic.

The configuration of Representative District 54 as enacted in 2011 contained 110,037 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 1,456 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 54 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 109,297 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 716 people. Proposed RD 54 includes parts of Prospect Heights, Mount Prospect, Arlington Heights, Buffalo Grove, Wheeling, and Palatine. Changes to the district unite more of Palatine within the neighboring 51st District and enhance the overall partisan composition of the district.

The district includes portions of Prospect Heights, Arlington Heights, and Palatine. The district shares many similarities with RD 53, and together collectively combine municipalities that form a Legislative District that leans Democratic. The proposed district moves southeast to account for population shifts.

The total population of RD 54 is 108,589. The voting age population is 2.26% African American, 9.80% Asian, 14.00% Hispanic.

The configuration of Representative District 55 as enacted in 2011 contained 113,843 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 5,262 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 55 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 111,230 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 2,649 people. The proposed district includes a majority of the population of the current district. The proposed district consists of Cook County and includes parts of Park Ridge, most of Des Plaines and a small portion of the 41st Ward in Chicago. Large portions of the district are united by being in Maine Township. The 41st Ward is a community of similar interest to the suburban Cook County portions of the proposed district. The new proposed district improves the compactness of the

district while maintaining the core of the district as Des Plaines. The proposed district also brings together two communities (Park Ridge and Des Plaines) that share a township and high school township district.

The total population of RD 55 is 108,686. The voting age population is 2.52% African American, 18.57% Asian, 12.06% Hispanic.

The configuration of Representative District 56 as enacted in 2011 contained 111,966 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 3,385 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 56 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 113,450 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 4,869 people. The proposed district includes a majority of the population of the current district. The boundaries of proposed RD 56 increase minority influence. Greater portions of the population draw from highly diverse areas of Cook County. The district shares a number of business interests, as it houses the corporate offices of many large companies, takes in all of the Elk Grove Industrial Park, and includes a significant retail community anchored by Woodfield Mall as well as many Indian, Pakistani, and Asian-owned businesses. Proposed District 56 contains school districts Lake Park Community High School District 108, Township High School District 214, Township High School District 211, Schaumburg Community Consolidated School District 54, and Community Consolidated School District 59.

The total population of RD 56 is 108,413. The voting age population is 3.39% African American, 18.72% Asian, 16.91% Hispanic.

The configuration of Representative District 57 as enacted in 2011 contained 110,823 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 2,242 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 57 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 109,687 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 1,106 people. The district retains a majority of the population of the former district. The district sits mostly in Cook County, with a small portion in Lake, and includes Wheeling, Northbrook, Buffalo Grove, Glencoe, Riverwoods, and Lincolnshire and very small parts of Deerfield, Prospect Heights, Des Plaines and Glenview. The portions of Palatine and Mount Prospect were removed to assist other districts and aid in maintaining more of those municipalities' populations in other districts. To unite the cities on the west that share regional interests, the western border receded east to accommodate those communities of interest. RD 57 still represents both northern Cook and Lake counties which share socioeconomic, ethnic, and religious similarities. Proposed RD 57 consolidates more of the similar more urban communities in the region by traveling farther east and out of the previous western part of the district.

The total population of RD 57 is 108,417. The voting age population is 1.44% African American, 14.93% Asian, 14.12% Hispanic.

The configuration of Representative District 58 as enacted in 2011 contained 108,366 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 215 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 58 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 109,916 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 1,335 people. The proposed district ensures equal population and retains nearly a majority of the current population. The district includes parts of Highland Park, Deerfield, Lake Forest, Bannockburn, Lake Bluff, Highwood City, Glencoe, Lincolnshire, Mettawa, Green Oaks, Knollwood, and North Chicago. RD 58 had to take in population and expanded west to keep a majority of the district in Lake County, and the area of Cook County shares commonalities with the rest of the district.

The total population for proposed RD 58 is 108,398. It has a voting age population that is 3.97% African American, 6.07% Asian, and 9.75% Hispanic.

The configuration of Representative District 65 as enacted in 2011 contained 123,080 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 14,499 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 65 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 110,625 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 2,044 people. It includes the municipalities of South Elgin, Elgin, Campton Hills, Lily Lake, Wayne, Bartlett, St. Charles, Elburn, Prestbury and Sugar Grove. This district also includes all of Plato and Campton Township, nearly all of St. Charles Township, and small portions of Blackberry, Geneva, Wayne, and Elgin township. Proposed RD 65 consolidates more of St. Charles than previously.

The proposed district has a total population of 108,537 with an African American voting-age population of 1.8%, a Hispanic voting-age population of 9.8%, and an Asian voting-age population of 6.1%.

The configuration of Representative District 66 as enacted in 2011 contained 114,214 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 5,633 people compared to target population. The

configuration of RD 66 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 106,732 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 1,849 people. The proposed district includes a majority of the existing district population. The proposed RD 66 includes Kane and McHenry counties and includes the townships of Algonquin, Dundee, Elgin and Grafton. To reduce population, the proposed district removed the populated northwest side of Crystal Lake and added the less populated parts of Elgin and Carpentersville. The proposed district reflects changes requested during public testimony at the McHenry County redistricting hearing. Public comments asked for communities of similar economic and community interests by adding more of Carpentersville and Elgin and removing the northwest side of Crystal Lake that best reflects the interests of the neighboring districts. RD 66 has the municipalities of Carpentersville, West Dundee, Sleepy Hollow, Elgin, a small portion of East Dundee, Algonquin, Lake in the Hills, and Crystal Lake. Due to the rise in population, much of the west side of the district 25 got put into a neighboring district to unite more similar communities. School Districts in proposed RD 66 include Community Unit School District 300 takes in students from Carpentersville, West and East Dundee, Sleepy Hollow, Algonquin, and Lake in the Hills. These represent a community of interest kept together in the proposed RD 66. Crystal Lake CCSD 47 also pulls in students from Crystal Lake and Lake in the Hills, keeping communities of interest united.

The proposed district has a total population of 108,650, with an African American voting-age population of 3.13%, a Hispanic voting-age population of 17%, and an Asian voting-age population of 6.6%. The 2020 Census allowed people to identify as members of multiple racial groups. Including individuals who identify as multiple races, the voting age population is 56.46% African American.

DuPage County: DuPage County saw a modest population increase over the past decade, and reconfigurations in this area reflect this; the cores of existing House districts were held largely intact with some adjustments in order to create compact districts of substantially equal population. Just as many DuPage municipalities share transportation infrastructure, business interests, and community identity with neighboring areas of Cook, Will, and Kane counties, several of the districts cross adjacent counties.

The configuration of Representative District 41 as enacted in 2011 contained 109,814 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 1,233 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 41 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 106,170 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 2,411 people. The proposed district includes a majority of the existing district population. The proposed district retains Naperville as the core of the district, contains a portion of Warrenville, and maintains an interest in the Illinois Technology and Research Corridor along Interstate 88.

The total population of RD 41 is 108,579. The voting age population is 5.13% African American, 16.39% Asian, 8.05% Hispanic.

Representative District 42, was formerly RD 48. The configuration of Representative District 48 as enacted in 2011 contained 112,509 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 3928 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 42 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 110,931 people according to the 2020 Census. This was over/underpopulated by 2,350 people. The proposed district includes a majority of the existing 48th District population. The proposed district retains the core of current RD 48 and contains Lisle, Lombard, Glen Ellyn, and Downers Grove. The proposed district maintains the core of the current district and the boundaries largely remain the same. Proposed RD 42 is anchored by Interstate 355, Interstate 88, the College of DuPage, Hidden Lake Forest Preserve and the Morton Arboretum, and it creates transportation corridors by extending to include the intersection of I-88 and I-355. Proposed RD 42 also contains Union Pacific Railroad and has public transportation available on the Metra through the Union Pacific West Line. The Western border follows boundaries created by Glen Ellyn Community Consolidated School District and Glenbard Township High School District 87. Proposed RD 42 picks up portions of former RDs 48 and 81. The district preserves numerous communities of interest, including a population of Asian households that stretch from the south section of Lombard to the portion of Downers Grove.

The total population of RD 42 is 108,677. The voting age population is 4.69% African American, 10.25% Asian, 7.55% Hispanic.

The configuration of Representative District 45 as enacted in 2011 contained 109,166 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 585 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 45 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 105,586 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 2,995 people. The proposed RD 45 retains a majority of current RD 47. This district was drawn for political purposes to assist with increasing the political advantage for

neighboring districts. It includes all or portions of Elmhurst, Oakbrook Terrace, Westmont, Clarendon Hills, Hinsdale, Willowbrook and Downers Grove. The district stretches from the northern municipal boundary of Elmhurst into the south regions of Westmont. The district includes Elmhurst University as well as intersections of several busy highways including US 20, I-290, IL State Route 83, and US 34. This district was drawn to protect communities of similar economic interest as well as keep several school districts together.

The total population of RD 45 is 108,585. The voting age population is 2.89% African American, 11.05% Asian, 9.85% Hispanic.

The configuration of Representative District 46 as enacted in 2011 contained 109,101 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 520 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 46 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 109,507 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 926 people. The proposed Representative District 46 retains a majority of the district, maintaining a large majority of its core, with small geographical shifts to account for population loss. The district contains all or portions of Carol Stream, Bloomingdale, Glendale Heights, Addison, Glen Ellyn and Villa Park. The proposed district keeps Villa Park united and follows the boundaries of Villa Park and Glendale Heights, while also maintaining strong business districts, the DuPage County Forest Preserve, and access to Interstate 355.

The total population for proposed RD 46 is 108,562. It has a voting age population that is 5.67% African American, 15.90% Asian, and 23.85% Hispanic.

Representative District 47, the current RD 42, was overpopulated by 2,563 people compared to target population. The proposed RD 47 retains a majority of the current RD 42. The district is located entirely within DuPage County and includes Wayne, Bloomingdale, Milton, Winfield, Naperville, and Lisle townships. According to the Census Bureau, households in the communities within the proposed district have similar median incomes, ranging from \$82,062 to \$125,926. Proposed RD 47 is a strong professional community with socioeconomic similarities. Homes in the communities within the proposed district also share similar values, ranging from \$221,700 in Warrenville and \$416,700 in Naperville.

The total population of RD 47 is 108,621. The voting age population is 3.50% African American, 9.47% Asian, 7.79% Hispanic.

The configuration of Representative District 48 as enacted in 2011 contained 112,509 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 3,928 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 48 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 106,344 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 2,237 people. The proposed RD 48 retains a majority of current RD 45. The proposed district is located within Cook and DuPage counties and contains communities in Carol Stream, Bloomingdale, Roselle, Itasca, Wood Dale, Addison, and Elk Grove Village. This suburban district contains communities within similar demographics and economic characteristics according to the Census Bureau.

The total population of RD 48 is 108,568. The voting age population is 2.14% African American, 11.68% Asian, 12.35% Hispanic.

Representative District 84 was overpopulated by more than 2,000 people. Proposed RD 84 was renumbered to RD 49 in Public Act 102-10, but has reverted to maintain its current district number. It contains the municipalities of Aurora, Oswego, Boulder Hill, Naperville, and Montgomery. The district is at the intersection of the counties of DuPage, Will, Kendall, and Kane. According to the Census Bureau, these communities have similar economic characteristics and demographics.

The total population of RD 84 is 108,422. The voting age population is 10.66% African American, 18.53% Asian, 18.69% Hispanic.

The configuration of Representative District 49 as enacted in 2011 contained 109,051 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 470 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 49 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 108,422 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 159 people.

Proposed RD 49 is located primarily in DuPage County, but also contains portions in Kane and Cook counties.

Proposed RD 49 contains parts of the communities of Warrenville, Naperville, Aurora, Batavia, West Chicago, Geneva, Wayne, Bartlett, Elgin, and South Elgin. According to the Census Bureau, these communities share similar demographics and economic characteristics. Proposed RD 43 was adjusted to

encompass more of Elgin, consolidating a community that has historically been split among several districts into fewer representative districts.

The configuration of Representative District 49 as enacted in 2011 contained 109,051 people according to the 2020 Census. This was 2,055 people over the target population. The proposed district unites a majority of West Chicago in one district. The district also unites a number of DuPage County's forest preserves and nature areas into a single district, including the James "Pate" Phillips State Park, Pratt Wayne Woods County Forest Preserve, West Chicago Prairie County Forest Preserve, Blackwell Forest Preserve, Herrons Woods State Habitat, Westbridge Park, Elgin Shores Forest Preserve, and DuPage County Big Woods Forest Preserve.

The total population of RD 49 is 108,753. The voting age population is 4.01% African American, 14.01% Asian, 23.85% Hispanic.

Representative District 50 is renumbered from Representative District 83 as enacted in Public Act 102-10. This district was also known as RD 83 in Public Act 97-6. The configuration of Representative District 83 as enacted in 2011 contained 94,164 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 14,417 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 50 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 107,156 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 1,425 people. This proposed RD 50 remains substantially the same as current district 83. It contains most of Aurora as well as parts of North Aurora and Batavia.

The total population of RD 50 is 108,660. The voting age population is 7.76% African American, 4.21% Asian, 48.78% Hispanic.

The configuration of Representative District 81 as enacted in 2011 contained 110,166 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 1,585 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 81 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 109,499 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 918 people. The proposed district remains largely the same geographically and includes a majority of the population of the current district. There is a small shift to help consolidate the communities of Naperville, Woodridge, and Downers Grove. Proposed RD 81 contains a major transportation corridor, as Interstate 355 bisects into the proposed district.

The total population of RD 81 is 108,489. The voting age population is 4.34% African American, 12.36% Asian, 6.81% Hispanic.

The configuration of Representative District 82 as enacted in 2011 contained 113,018 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 4,437 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 82 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 109,791 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 1,210 people. The proposed district contains a majority of the current district. It includes Cook, DuPage, and Will counties and the municipalities of Western Springs, Hinsdale, Indian Head Park, Burr Ridge, Willowbrook, Darien, Lemont, Palos Park, Homer Glen, Woodridge, and Lockport. This district was drawn to keep all of Lemont Township in one House district as well as several community school districts; Lemont Township HSD 210, Lemont Bromberek CSD 113A and Cass SD 63. The district also keeps almost all of Glower SD 62, Hinsdale Township HSD 86, and Lyons Township together. The northern border of the district is formed by the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad and has a southern border of north Homer Glen.

The total population of RD 82 is 108,661. The voting age population is 3.03% African American, 7.44% Asian, 7.50% Hispanic.

Representative District 83 was renumbered from RD 50. The configuration of Representative District 50 as enacted in 2011 contained 119,740 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 11,159 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 83 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 92,390 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 16,191 people. The proposed district includes the core of the current RD 50 district. It contains parts of the municipalities of Oswego, Yorkville, Montgomery, Aurora, Batavia, Geneva, and St. Charles. These communities share similar demographics and economic interests according to the Census Bureau.

The total population of RD 83 is 108,736. The voting age population is 6.11% African American, 2.82% Asian, 20.63% Hispanic.

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

The configuration of Representative District 85 as enacted in 2011 contained 106,535 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 2,046 people compared to target population. The

configuration of RD 85 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 107,703 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 878 people. The proposed district includes a majority of the population of the current district, with minor adjustments to account for the population change and changes to neighboring districts. The proposed district maintains the core of the district and contains part of Woodridge, part of Bolingbrook, part of Lemont, a majority of Romeoville, most of Lockport, most of Bonnie Brae, some of Crest Hill, most of Fairmont, and a small portion of Naperville.

The total population of RD 85 is 108,384. The voting age population is 14.54% African American, 6.88% Asian, 23.27% Hispanic.

The configuration of Representative District 86 as enacted in 2011 contained 106,802 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 1,779 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 86 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 108,289 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 292 people. The proposed district includes a majority of the population of the current district. It includes all of Jackson and Channahon townships and portions of Joliet and Troy townships. It includes parts of Joliet, Rockdale, Preston Heights, Shorewood, Channahon, Elwood, Ridgewood, and Ingalls Park.

The total population of RD 86 is 108,572. The voting age population is 15.97% African American, 1.00% Asian, 30.41% Hispanic.

The configuration of Representative District 97 as enacted in 2011 contained 120,820 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 12,239 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 97 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 113,482 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 4,901 people. The proposed district contains a majority of the current district. It includes parts of Kendall and Will counties and all or parts of Aurora, Naperville, Plainfield, Joliet, Shorewood, and Bolingbrook municipalities. This district was drawn to keep families of similar economic interests and median incomes together, with incomes ranging from \$70,000 - \$130,000. The northern border is Wolf's Crossing Road with the southern border being the municipality of Shorewood.

The total population of RD 97 is 108,719. The voting age population is 8.68% African American, 7.69% Asian, 15.85% Hispanic.

The configuration of Representative District 98 as enacted in 2011 contained 110,268 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 1,687 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 98 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 107,650 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 931 people. The district includes all or parts of Joliet, Plainfield, Crystal Lawns, Crest Hill, Romeoville, and Bolingbrook, and the proposed district is entirely within Will County. Additional areas of Joliet were added to the district to enhance the partisan composition of the district. All communities in the district are linked by their proximity to Interstate 55, which bisects the district. The district retains the majority of the current district, preserving its core, which was originally created based on witness testimony received in 2011 about the common interests of residents relocating to the growing area. Public transportation and school quality were among these concerns. Testimony indicated that it makes the most sense to keep these growing populations together, as opposed to pairing them with downstate communities.

The total population of RD 98 is 108,505. The voting age population is 13.98% African American, 7.67% Asian, 22.57% Hispanic.

North Central Illinois: The districts in the north central Illinois region suffered a significant loss of population, and as a result the districts have been reconfigured. For the most part, the core communities remain intact, but efforts were made to connect the more urban areas of the districts to maximize their political power.

The configuration of Representative District 67 as enacted in 2011 contained 101,713 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 6,868 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 67 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 107,492 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 1,089 people. The proposed district retains a majority of the current district population. To adjust for the loss of population, the district adds parts of New Milford and Cherry Valley, which were previously in RD 67 prior to 2011. The district keeps the 5th and 11th Wards of Rockford in the district as requested by Armando Cardenas from the Coalition of Latino Leaders in Rockford in his written and oral testimony at a hearing of the House Redistricting Committee.

The median household income of Rockford is \$40,100, \$42,200 for New Milford and \$58,800 for Cherry Valley, thus uniting communities of similar economic interest. The district remains entirely within

Winnebago County. The proposed district has a total population of 108,458, with an African American voting-age population of 20.1%, a Hispanic voting-age population of 16.5%, and an Asian voting-age population of 2%. The 2020 Census allowed people to identify as members of multiple racial groups. Including individuals who identify as multiple races, the voting age population is 22.04% African American.

The configuration of Representative District 68 as enacted in 2011 contained 107,158 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 1,423 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 68 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 108,426 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 155 people. The proposed district retains a majority of the current district population. The portions of the district that include Rockford remain largely unchanged with only slight variations to the borders. Manufacturing remains the top industry in the current district and the proposed district moves east to include the city of Belvidere, which is home to the Belvidere Chrysler Assembly Plant. The workers at the plant are part of The International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW).

The Belvidere community shares a similar interest to the existing core of the current district in that they have a shared interest in being represented by someone who supports organized labor and carries a commitment to protecting the rights of organized labor and working families.

The proposed district has a total population of 108,450, with an African American voting-age population of 9.7%, a Hispanic voting-age population of 17.5%, and an Asian voting-age population of 3.8%.

The configuration of Representative District 69 as enacted in 2011 contained 107,256 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 1,325 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 69 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 107,484 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 1,097 people. The changes in the district are primarily to account for population changes in the region. This district links numerous communities that contain outdoor recreational areas and parks. It also connects numerous conservation areas like Rush Creek Conservation Area, Brookdale Conservation Area, Marengo Ridge Conservation Area, Coral Woods Conservation Area, Pleasant Valley Conservation Area, Piscasaw Fen Conservation Area, Beck's Woods Conservation Area, High Point Conservation, Winding Creek Conservation Area, North Branch Conservation Area, and Glacier Park Conservation Area. RD 69's proposed northeast border proceeds westward along the Illinois - Wisconsin border.

The proposed district has a total population of 108,508, with an African American voting-age population of 1.5%, a Hispanic voting-age population of 13.5%, and an Asian American voting-age population of 3.1%.

Following the release of the proposed legislative map on Friday, May 21, 2021, Republican state representatives made public comments criticizing the number of incumbent Republican state representatives whose primary residences were located in the same representative district as another incumbent Republican state representative. This new proposed district boundary therefore changed boundaries from the original proposal district from Friday, May 21. Following the request of Republicans, RD 69 was reconfigured to put Representative Keicher's home in RD 70, while keeping Representative Sosnowski's home in RD 69.

The configuration of Representative District 70 as enacted in 2011 contained 105,830 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 2,751 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 70 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 111,087 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 2,506 people. The changes in the district are primarily to account for population changes in the region. The proposed district maintains consistency in socioeconomic status, ethnic tradition, municipal government and various other practical considerations. Proposed RD 70 will contain Kane, DeKalb, Kendall, and McHenry counties, and the municipalities of Maple Park, Burlington, Sugar Grove, Gilberts, Huntley and Hampshire. Those municipalities have median incomes ranging from \$65,984 to \$100,809 respectively, uniting communities of similar levels of economic interest.

The total population of RD 70 is 108,589. The voting age population is 2.00% African American, 3.77% Asian, 9.00% Hispanic.

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

proposal district from Friday, May 21. Following the request of Republicans, RD 70 was reconfigured to include Representative Keicher's home.

The configuration of Representative District 75 as enacted in 2011 contained 117,180 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 8,599 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 75 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 111,471 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 2,890 people. To reduce population and account for population shifts in neighboring districts, proposed RD 75 loses population in its current southern and eastern portions and gains population west and north. This helps make proposed RD 75 more compact. Proposed RD 75 contains portions of LaSalle, DeKalb, Kendall, and Grundy County. Townships in the proposed RD 75 include in DeKalb County, Sandwich; in LaSalle County, Northville, Mission, Miller, and Manlius; in Grundy County, Nettle Creek, Erienna, Vienna (partial), Morris, Saratoga, Aux Sable, and Felix; and in Kendall County, Seward (partial), Na-Au-Say (partial), Oswego (partial), Bristol (partial), Little Rock, Fox, Kendall, Lisbon, and Big Grove. Municipalities in proposed RD 75 include parts of Marseilles, Seneca, Sheridan, Lisbon, Morris, Channahon, Minooka, Joliet, Oswego, Yorkville, Milington, Millbrook, Somonauk, Plano, and Sandwich. Communities within proposed RD 75 are similar demographically and have similar rates of per capita income ranging from approximately \$30,000 to \$35,000.

Proposed RD 75 is more compact than the current RD 75. The partisan composition of the proposed RD 75 is similar to that of the current RD 75. The total population of RD 75 is 108,653. The voting age population is 4.26% African American, 1.49% Asian, 12.33% Hispanic.

The configuration of Representative District 76 as enacted in 2011 contained 104,334 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 4,247 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 76 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 107,563 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 1,018 people. While this regional population loss necessitated some significant reconfiguration, a majority of the existing RD 76's core is maintained in the district. The proposed district achieves its target population by connecting several of the 18 largest cities in the north central Illinois region. The southern end of the proposed district maintains the existing connection between Ottawa, North Utica, LaSalle, Peru, and Spring Valley, and combines this with the city of DeKalb, which is kept whole in the proposed district. Several economic, geographic, and regional factors connect DeKalb and the Illinois River Valley communities. Median income in DeKalb is much closer to the median incomes of Peru, LaSalle, Ottawa, and other small parts of the district, as opposed to communities DeKalb is connected to the current configuration, where the median income reaches as high as \$119,000. With economies centered around manufacturing and distribution, both DeKalb and the Illinois River Valley communities are centers for organized labor and have a shared interest in representation that will prioritize the needs of middle-class workers. In the northern end of the district, distribution centers for Target, Nestle, and 3M are all located in DeKalb. Ferrara Distribution Center, also located in DeKalb, is a major regional distribution center for Wal-Mart located in Spring Valley in the southern end of the district. Nearly all the communities in the proposed district are hubs along the interstate highway system, giving these areas a shared interest in representation that prioritizes infrastructure investment and maintenance. Interstate 80 connects Ladd, Dalzell, LaSalle, and Dayton in the southern end of the district. Interstate 39 links LaSalle and Jonesville. DeKalb is a major stop along Interstate 88. The DeKalb Oasis, Interstate 88's only rest stop in Illinois, is included in the district. The district follows State Highway 23 from Ottawa to DeKalb. The district shares environmental interests. The proposed district links the four areas in the Illinois River Valley that have been designated as Superfund sites by the United States Environmental Protection Agency - Spring Valley, Ottawa, and two sites in LaSalle. Furthermore, including DeKalb in the district links these sites with Northern Illinois University - one of the state's leading institutions for environmental studies.

The district also connects river communities with a shared interest in flood control and water quality. The Illinois

River and its tributaries flow across the entire southern end of the district, while the Kishwaukee River flows through all of DeKalb in the northern part of the district. The district also includes Wedron, which borders the Fox River. The Fox River makes up the district's southeastern boundary. Boating and watersports contribute to the economies of each of these communities. DeKalb, Wedron, LaSalle, Ottawa, and Peru have numerous businesses dedicated to river recreation, fishing, boat rental, and more. DeKalb and the Illinois River Valley communities included in the proposed district have a shared interest in hunting and fishing. The southern end of the district includes a number of popular duck, goose, and deer hunting locations, and hunting clubs are a significant part of the local economy. Meanwhile, numerous parks and

nature areas in DeKalb attract fishers, including Prairie Park, East Lagoon, and Rotary Park. The proposed district reconnects DeKalb and LaSalle, which were previously connected into one representative district under legislative maps enacted in 1981.

The total population of RD 76 is 108,628. The voting age population is 7.04% African American, 2.34% Asian, 11.66% Hispanic.

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

The configuration of Representative District 87 as enacted in 2011 contained 103,051 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 5,530 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 87 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 108,750 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 169 people. The proposed RD 87 It includes portions of McLean, Tazewell, DeWitt, Macon, Sangamon, and Logan counties. It includes all or portions of the communities of Armington, Atlanta, McLean, Chestnut, Warrensburg, Lincoln, Broadwell, Wapella, Clinton, Maroa, Delavan, New Holland, Danvers, Mackinaw, Tremont, and Heyworth. Proposed RD 87 is a major hub of transportation with several major highways running through it including I-55, I-74, I-155, Route 9, Route 10, Route 90, Route 122 and US-136. Proposed RD 87 also includes multiple nature preserves and outdoor recreation areas including Thaddeus Stubblefield Grove Nature Preserve and Mackinaw River State Fish and Wildlife Area, maintaining a community of interest. Proposed RD 87 connects the rural communities that lay outside of Bloomington and Peoria, which have shared interests different from those of more urban areas.

Representative District 87 has a total population of 108,650 and a voting age population that is 2.1% African American, .7% Asian, and 2.2% Hispanic.

The configuration of Representative District 88 as enacted in 2011 contained 109,108 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 527 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 88 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 106,648 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 1,933 people. To accommodate population shifts in neighboring districts, Representative District 88 includes all or portions of Livingston, McLean, DeWitt, Piatt, Macon, and counties. It includes the municipalities of Argenta, Cisco, Monticello, Farmer City, Bement, Cerro Gordo, Forsyth, and parts of Bloomington. These areas share similar cultural values of more rural areas and a strong connection to larger cities in eastern Illinois. Rural areas in eastern and central Illinois lost large portions of population according to the 2020 census, this necessitated a larger reconfiguration of those districts. These areas were also generally overcounted in the 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates. To accommodate population shifts in neighboring districts, Representative District 88 includes all or portions of Livingston, McLean, DeWitt, Piatt, Macon, and counties. It includes the municipalities of Argenta, Cisco, Monticello, Farmer City, Bement, Cerro Gordo, Forsyth, and parts of Bloomington. These areas share similar cultural values of more rural areas and a strong connection to larger cities in eastern Illinois. Proposed RD 88 also contains the intersections of several major roadways and highways including I-55, I-155, Route 10 and Route 121. Additionally, a community of interest connected through outdoor recreation is maintained as RD 88 is home to different nature preserves including Edward R. Madigan State Park, Chestnut Beason Park, Kickapoo Creek County Park, Weldon Springs State Park and Old Settlers Park. Rd 88 includes Logan Correctional Center which serves as a major employer of the region, as well as educational institutions Lincoln Christian University and Lincoln College.

Representative District 88 has a total voting population of 108,513, with an African American voting population of 4%, a Hispanic voting population of 3%, and an Asian voting population of 4.4%.

Rural areas in eastern and central Illinois lost large portions of population according to the 2020 census, this necessitated a larger reconfiguration of those districts. These areas were also generally overcounted in the 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates. Proposed Representative 91 contains parts of multiple current districts including RD 91, 88, 105, and 106. The configuration of RD 91 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 105,668 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 2,913 people.

Representative District 91 was underpopulated by over 7,600 and shifted to accommodate the need to gain population. Proposed RD 91 contains portions of Peoria, Tazewell, Woodford, and McLean counties. Communities within proposed RD 91 have similar home values and household incomes. Proposed RD 91 maintains a community of interest among college students, faculty, and staff by keeping Illinois State

University and Illinois Wesleyan University united within a single representative district. As indicated by Republican lawmakers at Redistricting Hearings in August 2021, the Central Illinois Regional Airport in Bloomington has been included in proposed RD 91 to keep the airport with the community of Bloomington.

The total population of RD 91 is 108,488. The voting age population is 9.64% African American, 2.43% Asian, 5.84% Hispanic.

The configuration of Representative District 92 as enacted in 2011 contained 100,700 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 7,881 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 92 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 103,890 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 4,691 people.

Representative District 92 saw population loss of more than 7,800 over the past decade, necessitating expansion. Proposed RD 92 remains entirely within Peoria County and expands to include more of the City of Peoria. It includes all or parts of Peoria City, Richwoods, Medina, Radnor, Kickapoo, Limestone, and West Peoria townships. Proposed RD 92 contains all or parts of the communities of Peoria, Peoria Heights, West Peoria, Bartonville and Bellevue. As indicated by Republican lawmakers at Redistricting Hearings in August 2021, the Peoria airport has been included in proposed RD 92 to keep the airport with the community of Peoria.

The total population of RD 92 is 108,499. The voting age population is 25.84% African American, 3.24% Asian, 6.15% Hispanic. The 2020 Census allowed people to identify as members of multiple racial groups. Including individuals who identify as multiple races, the voting age population is 28.14% African American.

The configuration of Representative District 96 as enacted in 2011 contained 100,036 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 8,545 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 96 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 104,264 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 4,317 people.

Proposed RD 96 retains the communities of interest formed between the city of Decatur and Springfield - two major central Illinois cities connected by Interstate 72. The proposed district includes a majority of the population of the current district. The district as proposed contains the vast majority of urban Decatur, all of the towns of Mt. Auburn, Roby, and Buckhart, a significant portion of the city of Springfield, and portions of Jerome, which are surrounded entirely by Springfield. In response to repeated requests from Republican members of the House Redistricting Springfield's representation into fewer districts, the proposed RD 96 expands to include more of the city of Springfield and consolidate the city's central core into two House districts and one Senate district. The proposed district also fulfills requests from hearings by keeping the majority of Decatur intact as requested by a Decatur City Council member and reflecting the socioeconomic links between Decatur and parts of Springfield as noted by a Decatur business owner. Eastern Springfield shares numerous socioeconomic similarities with Decatur; in many categories, including median household income, unemployment, and public school attendance, Springfield's east side compares more to Decatur than to other parts of Springfield outside of the proposed RD 96. Rather than creating multiple representative districts with a significant portion of residents with similar socioeconomic needs, proposed RD 96, by joining much of Decatur with the east side of Springfield, creates a representative district in which the needs and concerns of lower-income residents can be better addressed by one representative. With the seat of State government in Springfield, many State workers commute from Decatur to Springfield, and some Springfield residents work at the hospitals and manufacturing facilities in Decatur, creating a shared interest. The healthcare industry is a major employer in both Springfield and Decatur, linking this area with central Illinois hospitals with similar needs and interests in Decatur, including keeping Memorial Medical Center and HSHS St. John's Hospitals. This keeps the entire Springfield Medical District in the same Representative District, split in HB2777. The proposed RD 96 links Millikin University with Richland Community College, which was previously located in another district. The partisan composition of the district is enhanced by extending farther west into Springfield. As configured, Proposed RD 96 also keeps small central Illinois cities Mechanicsburg, Buffalo, and Dawson complete in adjacent districts, as these communities share a school district. Stonington, Taylorville, and Rochester, which currently are fully or partially in RD 96 have been removed so they may be kept whole in proposed RD 95.

The total population of RD 96 is 108,426. The voting age population is 26.96% African American, 1.56% Asian, 2.89% Hispanic. The 2020 Census allowed people to identify as members of multiple racial

groups. Including individuals who identify as multiple races, the voting age population is 29.14% African American.

Rural areas in eastern and central Illinois lost large portions of population according to the 2020 census, this necessitated a larger reconfiguration of those districts. These areas were also generally overcounted in the 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates. The configuration of RD 101 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 104,689 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 3,892 people.

The proposed district reaches its most north point in-between the south side of Gibson City and the north side of Fisher. The district travels southeast along the outside of Champaign city limits. The district dips up to pick up St. Joseph before continuing south to reach its most southern point in Janesville. The western border travels from the southern border north passing through or containing the towns Sullivan, Atwood, Ivesdale, Mahomet and Dickerson. The entire district is made of rural areas and small towns outside of Charleston and Mattoon. Communities within the proposed district are largely similar demographically. They are also bound together with similar median incomes.

The total population of RD 101 is 108,583. The voting age population is 2.27% African American, 1.12% Asian, 4.04% Hispanic.

Rural areas in eastern and central Illinois lost large portions of population according to the 2020 census, this necessitated a larger reconfiguration of those districts. These areas were also generally overcounted in the 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates. The configuration of RD 102 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 105,283 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 3,298 people.

The proposed Representative District 102 is in Champaign, Vermilion, Edgar, Clark, Cumberland, Coles, Effingham, Jasper, Crawford, and Lawrence Counties. Clark, Edgar, Jasper, Crawford, and Lawrence counties are kept whole. Other boundaries were drawn largely along township lines or major roadways in order to ensure substantially equal population and keep municipalities together. This includes many different municipalities throughout those counties that share rural interests and values. This district keeps many school districts intact, including Red Hill CUSD 9, Lawrence CUSD 20, Palestine CUSD 3, Robinson CUSD 2, Oblong CUSD 4, Jasper CUSD 1, Hutsonville CUSD 1, Dieterich CUSD 30, Teutopolis CUSD 50, Cumberland CUSD 77, Casey-Westfield CUSD 4C, Martinsville CUSD 3C, Marshall CUSD 2C, Paris Union CUSD 95, Kansas CUSD 3, Shiloh CUSD 1, Edgar County CUSD 6, Salt Fork CUSD 512, Georgetown-Ridge Farm CUSD 4 and parts of Heritage CUSD 8 and Westville CUSD 2.

The total population of RD 102 is 108,586. The voting age population is 2.57% African American, 0.34% Asian, 1.68% Hispanic.

The configuration of Representative District 103 as enacted in 2011 contained 109,575 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 994 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 103 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 106,450 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 2,131 people.

The district sits entirely within the cities of Champaign and Urbana, and retains 100% of the core of the existing district. Numerous factors link the cities of Champaign and Urbana, including current representation, partisan similarities, and the flagship campus of the University of Illinois - which is a major employer and economic engine in the district. It keeps the cores of Champaign and Urbana together with the University of Illinois campus, the main housing areas, and the major traffic patterns around Champaign, Urbana and the U of I campus. The proposed district also preserves, intact and in one district, the community of interest populations of African Americans to the north of the city centers and Asians to the south of the city centers. Keeping the majority of the cities of Champaign and Urbana in one House district and entirely within one Senate district strengthens both an urban community of interest in this district and a rural community of interest in surrounding districts. This separation helps ensure that elected officials in surrounding areas can focus on issues that are more pressing to rural communities.

The total population of RD 103 is 108,573. The voting age population is 16.61% African American, 19.11% Asian, 9.19% Hispanic. The 2020 Census allowed people to identify as members of multiple racial groups. Including individuals who identify as multiple races, the voting age population is 18.43%.

The configuration of Representative District 104 as enacted in 2011 contained 102,465 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 6116 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 104 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 103,519 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 5,062 people. The proposed RD 104 is in Champaign and Vermilion

counties. The proposed district contains Danville, Tilton, Westville, Belgium, Oakwood, Muncie, Fithian, Royal, Savoy, Thomasboro, and Rantoul. RD 104 is made up of the areas outside of the urban areas of Champaign and Urbana. It extends north of the city to take in Thomasboro and Rantoul. It travels east along the northern boundaries of Ogden and Stanton Townships. This northern boundary follows E 2500 North Rd. The eastern boundary extends all the way to the border of Illinois and Indiana. This envelopes nearly the entire municipality of Danville. This district was drawn to keep the surrounding communities around Champaign Urbana together.

The total population of RD 104 is 108,592. The voting age population is 13.65% African American, 5.15% Asian, 5.51% Hispanic.

Rural areas in eastern and central Illinois lost large portions of population according to the 2020 census, this necessitated a larger reconfiguration of those districts. These areas were also generally overcounted in the 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates. The configuration of RD 105 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 106,399 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 2,182 people.

Representative District 105 was overpopulated by nearly 2,500. Proposed RD 105 includes all of Putnam County and portions of Bureau, Marshall, Peoria, Woodford, Tazewell, McLean, LaSalle, and Livingston counties. Lines largely follow township and municipal boundaries. It included the school districts of Putnam County CUSD 535, Lostant CUSD 425, Fieldcrest CUSD 6, Lowpoint Washburn CUSD #21, Roanoke-Benson CUSD 60, Flanagan-Cornell Unit 74, El Paso Gridley, CUSD 11 and Lexington 7 McLean County 5.

The total population of RD 105 is 108,658. The voting age population is 2.03% African American, 1.64% Asian, 2.91% Hispanic.

Rural areas in eastern and central Illinois lost large portions of population according to the 2020 census, this necessitated a larger reconfiguration of those districts. These areas were also generally overcounted in the 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates. This was underpopulated by 6,953 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 106 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 105,924 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 2,657 people.

Representative District 106 was underpopulated by nearly 7,000. It includes portions of the counties of LaSalle, Grundy, Livingston, Ford, Champaign, and Iroquois. Households in the communities within proposed RD 106 have similar median incomes, ranging from \$46,515 to \$77,160.

The total population of RD 106 is 108,394. The voting age population is 1.00% African American, 0.51% Asian, 5.87% Hispanic.

Rural areas in eastern and central Illinois lost large portions of population according to the 2020 census, this necessitated a larger reconfiguration of those districts. These areas were also generally overcounted in the 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates. The configuration of RD 107 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 108,108 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 473 people.

Representative District 107 is comprised largely of portions of current RDs 101 and 102. Proposed RD 107 contains all of Moultrie and Shelby counties along with portions of Macon, Christian, Montgomery, and Effingham counties. Municipalities of Taylorville, Pana, Owaneco, Wenonah, Nokomis, Strasburg, Witt, Coalton, Herrick, Altamont, Stewardson, Sigel, Sullivan, Lovington, Beecher, and Effingham are within the confines of proposed RD 107. The western border goes to Cumberland and Effingham County, then goes east to include the city of Effingham. Counties are split almost exclusively along township lines with the exception of South Wheatland and Neoga townships. These were split to ensure substantially equal population between the districts.

The total population of RD 107 is 108,548. The voting age population is 0.71% African American, 0.58% Asian, 2.09% Hispanic.

Rural areas in eastern and central Illinois lost large portions of population according to the 2020 census, this necessitated a larger reconfiguration of those districts. These areas were also generally overcounted in the 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates. The configuration of RD 108 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 108,549 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 32 people.

Representative District 108 is comprised of portions of current RDs 87, 95, 96, 99 and 100. It includes parts of Macoupin, Montgomery, Christian, and Sangamon counties along with all of Menard County. The proposed district allows for Springfield to be less split over several districts than the current map. The

district boundaries follow the local county and township boundaries. Only Chatham, Curran, Ball, Cotton Hill, Gardner, Clear Lake, and Mechanicsburg townships are split in proposed RD108. These splits are largely along municipal boundaries, major roads, and bodies of water. Interstate 55 runs through the core of proposed RD108.

The total population of RD 108 is 108,600. The voting age population is 1.52% African American, 0.50% Asian, 1.27% Hispanic.

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

The configuration of Representative District 111 as enacted in 2011 contained 103,026 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 5,555 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 111 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 104,424 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 4,157 people.

The proposed district keeps the majority of the current district, including the core of Riverbend Region. It is located entirely within Madison County, whereas current RD 111 is split between Madison and Jersey counties. The cities of Alton, Godfrey, Bethalto, Wood River, East Alton, Hartford, Rosewood Heights, Roxana and South Roxana all belong to the same Chamber of Commerce Group, the Riverbend Growth Association. The proposed district removes much of the rural areas of the current district and adds more of Granite City so it is only divided between two representative districts instead of three. The proposed district adds parts of Glen Carbon and Maryville which share many of the same social, cultural and economic characteristics as seen in other parts of the proposed district.

The total population of RD 111 is 108,642. The voting age population is 9.02% African American, 0.82% Asian, 3.38% Hispanic.

The configuration of Representative District 112 as enacted in 2011 contained 114,505 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 5,924 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 112 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 113,336 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 4,755 people.

The district boundaries were adjusted to accommodate significant population loss in the Metro East region, but it retains the core of the current district and most of its current population. It includes more of Granite City which splits Granite City between two representative districts and one legislative district instead of three representative districts and two legislative districts. The proposed district includes more of Caseyville and Fairview Heights, puts all of State Park Place and Fairmont Race Track in one district, and keeps Southern Illinois University Edwardsville campus in the district, with the campus boundary as one of the western district lines. Changes in the southern border of the proposed district return the district to some of the 2001 district boundaries.

The total population of RD 112 is 108,602. The voting age population is 14.41% African American, 2.00% Asian, 5.66% Hispanic.

The configuration of Representative District 113 as enacted in 2011 contained 101,432 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 7,149 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 113 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 108,460 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 121 people.

The proposed district is made up of portions of both Madison and St. Clair Counties. While the district expands its current border to add population, it roughly maintains the same shape and includes the majority of the current district. The divisions through Madison and Fairmont City follow along township and county boundaries. In the proposed district, both Belleville High School and O'Fallon High School are all in the South Western Conference for sports.

The total population of RD 113 is 108,474. The voting age population is 29.56% African American, 1.66% Asian, 4.64% Hispanic. The 2020 Census allowed people to identify as members of multiple racial groups. Including individuals who identify as multiple races, the voting age population is 31.21% African American.

The configuration of Representative District 114 as enacted in 2011 contained 97,784 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 10,797 people compared to target population. The

configuration of RD 114 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 99,346 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 9,235 people. The proposed RD 114 largely maintains the same shape and includes a majority of the current district. The proposed district makes whole Cahokia, East Carondelet, Smithton, Sauget, Mascoutah, and Millstadt which were all previously split with another representative district. The proposed district's southern border now follows the Fayetteville, Millstadt, Prairie Du Long, and New Athens Township lines and keeps the economic drivers and landmarks such as Scott Air Force Base in the district. The proposed district makes whole Cahokia Community Unit School District 187 and Dupo Community Unit School District 196, which were previously split.

The total population of RD 114 is 108,384. The voting age population is 33.41% African American, 1.01% Asian, 2.38% Hispanic. The 2020 Census allowed people to identify as members of multiple racial groups. Including individuals who identify as multiple races, the voting age population is 34.90% African American.

Western Illinois: The configuration of Representative District 71 as enacted in 2011 contained 106,494 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 2,087 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 71 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 105,383 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 3,198 people. To gain population and accommodate population shifts in neighboring districts, RD 71 shifts south. Counties represented within the proposed RD 71 include Rock Island County, Henry County, Mercer County, Warren County, Knox County, and McDonough County. Proposed RD 71 contains the following townships: In Rock Island County, Coal Valley (portion), Hampton (portion), South Moline (portion), and Rural; in Henry County, Colona, Western, Lynn, and Oxford; in Mercer County, Richland Grove, Rivoli, and North Henderson; in Knox County, Rio, Henderson, Galesburg City, Galesburg, and Knox; in Warren County, Kelly, Coldbrook, Monmouth, Lenox, Floyd, Roseville, Berwick, Swan, Greenbush; in McDonough County, Walnut Grove, Prairie City, Bushnell, Mound, Macomb, Emmet, and Macomb City (portion). Proposed RD 71 contains a higher education community of interest with Black Hawk College, Western Illinois University, Monmouth College, and Knox College. At the request of the Knox County Board, Galesburg is wholly located within one district. Proposed RD 71 preserves agricultural and small town communities of interest by keeping as many townships and municipalities as possible intact. The proposed RD 71's partisan index is similar to that of the current RD 71.

The total population of RD 71 is 108,735. The voting age population is 7.28% African American, 1.87% Asian, 6.07% Hispanic.

The configuration of Representative District 72 as enacted in 2011 contained 105,876 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 2,705 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 72 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 108,840 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 259 people. Proposed RD 72 includes a majority of the current district. Located entirely within Rock Island County, proposed RD 72 keeps South Rock Island, Rock Island, and Moline townships together, as they are in current RD 72. To ensure compactness and unite communities of interest, proposed RD 72 fully incorporates Black Hawk Township, which is currently split between districts. Proposed RD 72 takes in additional portions of Milan, Moline, and East Moline, while removing more rural areas of current RD 72. Expanding eastward to gain population, proposed RD 72 includes all of Hampton and more of Silvis, which is currently divided by a boundary line. Proposed RD 72 lies within the Peoria Catholic Diocese, and the Davenport-Rock Island-Moline media market-all distinctions carried over from current RD 72. It contains one regional airport authority in Moline, is represented by the Tri-City Building Trades, operates on the Bi-State Regional Commission and is covered by the Moline office of the Department of Employment Security. All of these characteristics are carried over from current RD 72.

The total population of RD 72 is 108,580. The voting age population is 11.39% African American, 2.50% Asian, 13.74% Hispanic.

The configuration of Representative District 73 as enacted in 2011 contained 110,651 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 2,070 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 73 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 108,973 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 392 people. It includes portions of Henry, Bureau, Stark, Marshall, Peoria and Woodford counties. The district has parts of northeast Peoria as its southern border. This district was drawn to keep communities of similar economic interest together as the median household income of all the counties range from \$54,907 to \$72,808. RD 73 was reconfigured to avoid pairing incumbents after concerns raised by House Republicans.

Proposed RD 73 will contain Berlin, Bureau, Clarion, Concord, Dover, Fairfield, Gold, Greenville, Indianatown, La Moille, Macon, Manlius, Milo, Mineral, Neponset, Ohio, Princeton, Walnut, Westfield, and Wyanet Townships.

The total population of RD 73 is 108,553. The voting age population is 1.16% African American, 3.32% Asian, 2.66% Hispanic.

The configuration of Representative District 74 as enacted in 2011 contained 105,304 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 3,277 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 74 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 106,987 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 1,594 people. RD 74 links communities off I-88 and I-39, two major roadways in the area. This district also links communities along the Rock River, creating a community of interest for river communities. It includes the municipalities of Rochelle, Hillcrest, Creston, Malta, Steward, Lee, Shabbona, Paw, Earlville, Leland, Harding, Triumph, Troy Grove, Morrison, Rock Falls, Sterling, Nelson, Harmon, Amboy, Mendota, Ashton, Franklin Grove, Dixon, and Coleta.

The total population of RD 74 is 108,476. The voting age population is 2.96% African American, 0.68% Asian, 12.24% Hispanic.

The configuration of Representative District 89 as enacted in 2011 contained 103,495 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 5,086 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 89 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 109,988 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 1,407 people.

Proposed Representative District 89 has similar income levels, and similar home value levels. It has several highways within the confines of the district, including Interstate 39, State Route 2, State Route 38, State Route 64, State Route 70, State Route 72, State Route 75, and State Route 251. It also has several outdoor recreations, Hononegah Forest Preserve, Kieselburg County Forest Preserve, Rock Cut State Park, Rockton Bog Nature Preserve, Sugar River Alder Nature Preserve, Colored Sands Forest Preserve, Sand Bluff Bird Observatory, and Colored Sands Bluff Nature Preserve.

Proposed RD 89 contains stateline communities bordering Iowa and Wisconsin as well as other communities in northwestern Illinois. These include Galena, Hanover, Elizabeth, Warren, Nora, Apple River, Winslow, Pearl City, Lake Carroll, Channon, Milledgeville, Savanna, Thomson, Mount Morris, Byron, Stillman Valley, Monroe center, Genoa, Kirkland, and Davis Junction.

The total population of RD 89 is 108,566. The voting age population is 1.34% African American, 0.44% Asian, 4.43% Hispanic.

Rural areas in Illinois lost large portions of population according to the 2020 census, this necessitated a larger reconfiguration of those districts. These areas were also generally overcounted in the 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates. The configuration of RD 90 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 109,678 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 1,097 people.

Proposed Representative District 90 contains all or portions of the communities of Freeport, Willow Lake, Ridott, Cedarville, Orangeville, Dakota, Rock City, Davis, Lake Summerset, Durand, Machesney Park, Roscoe, Rockton, South Beloit, Argyle. Proposed RD 90 is located within Stephenson County and Winnebago County. In Stephenson County it contains all or parts of Oneco, Dakota, Rock Grove, Rock Run, Ridott, Silver Greek, Freeport, Lancaster, Harlem, and Florence Townships. In Winnebago County it contains all or parts of Durand, Laona, Shirland, Harrison, Rockton, Roscoe, Owen, Harlem, and Rockford townships. Proposed RD 90 contains stateline communities bordering Wisconsin.

The total population of RD 90 is 108,525. The voting age population is 5.56% African American, 1.48% Asian, 5.12% Hispanic.

Rural areas in eastern and central Illinois lost large portions of population according to the 2020 census, this necessitated a larger reconfiguration of those districts. These areas were also generally overcounted in the 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates. The configuration of RD 93 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 109,437 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 856 people. To accommodate population shifts, Representative District 93 expands and contains all or parts of Henry, Knox, Stark, Peoria, and Tazewell counties. It contains rural communities including Osco, Andover, Cambridge, Kewanee, Bishop Hill, Nekoma, Galva, La Fayette, Altona, Oneida, Wataga, Victoria, Oak Run, Williamsfield, Princeville, Wyoming, Toulon, Brimfield, Maquon, Gilson, Yates, Elmwood, Trivoli, Hanna City, Smithville, Lake Camelot, Glasford, Kingston Mines, Mapleton, and Norwood. It also contains communities in North Pekin, South Pekin, Pekin, and Marquette Heights.

The total population of RD 93 is 108,708. The voting age population is 2.11% African American, 1.07% Asian, 3.10% Hispanic.

Rural areas in eastern and central Illinois lost large portions of population according to the 2020 census, this necessitated a larger reconfiguration of those districts. These areas were also generally overcounted in the 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates. The configuration of RD 94 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 106,344 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 2,237 people.

Proposed Representative District 94 contains communities including San Jose, Mason City, Green Valley, Easton, Kilbourne, Topeka, Forest City, Manito, Goofy Ridge, Liverpool, Banner, Havana, St. David, Dunfermline, Bath, Astoria, Ipava, Lewistown, Bryant, Canton, Cuba, Smithfield, Fairview, Vermont, Table Grove, Marietta, Ellisville, London Mills, Avon, St. Augustine, Abingdon, Adair, Industry, Littleton, Macomb, Colchester, Tennessee, Plymouth, Augusta, Golden, La Prairie, Bowen, Lorraine, West Point, Bentley, Carthage, Ferris, Elvaston, Hamilton, Warsaw, Lima, Meyer, Basco, Good Hope, Sciota, Blandinsville, La Harpe, Nauvoo, Niota, Pontoosuc, Dallas City, Lomax, Carman, Raritan, Stronghurst, Gulfport, Gladstone, Biggsville, Kirkwood, Oquawka, Little York, Seaton, Keithsburg, New Boston, Joy, Aledo, Viola, Matherville, Millersburg, Preemption, Reynolds, Hamlet Eliza, Illinois City, Buffalo Prairie, Taylor Ridge, Edington, and Andalusia. Proposed RD 94 contains all or parts of Rock Island, Mercer, Warren, Henderson, Hancock, Adams, McDonough, Fulton, Mason, Tazewell, and Knox counties.

The total population of RD 94 is 108,580. The voting age population is 1.51% African American, 0.29% Asian, 1.77% Hispanic.

The configuration of Representative District 95 as enacted in 2011 contained 104,076 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 4,505 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 95 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 110,054 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 1,473 people.

Proposed district 95 has its most north point on the southside of Sherman and contains the northern, western and southern outskirts of Springfield. Counties contained in the proposed district are Sangamon, Macon and Christian. Proposed RD 95 unites Rochester and Stonington municipalities, both of which are split in the current district. Proposed RD 95 also keeps the Abraham Lincoln Capital Airport, Lincoln's Tomb, and the Illinois State Fair grounds together in one district.

The total population of RD 95 is 108,730. The voting age population is 7.86% African American, 2.87% Asian, 2.18% Hispanic.

Representative District 99, which is the former RD 100, was underpopulated by over 8,800. It includes portions of Morgan, Schuyler, Brown and Adams counties along with all of Cass County. The western border of the district is the Missouri-Illinois state line with the western border following county lines. The southern and northern boundaries are largely along township lines. Proposed RD 99 only splits Versailles, Chapin, and Woodson townships for population purposes, but keeps together municipalities in those townships. This district was drawn to keep communities of similar economic interest together. The median income for Jacksonville, Quincy and Beardstown is between \$40,750 and \$46,189.

The total population of RD 99 is 108,582. The voting age population is 5.75% African American, 0.78% Asian, 3.98% Hispanic.

Rural areas in eastern and central Illinois lost large portions of population according to the 2020 census, this necessitated a larger reconfiguration of those districts. These areas were also generally overcounted in the 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates. The configuration of RD 100 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 105,106 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 3,475 people.

Proposed Representative District 100 includes the parts of Adams, Brown, Morgan, Madison, and Macoupin counties, and includes all of Pike, Scott, Greene, Calhoun, and Jersey counties. Counties are split largely along township lines. Rural parts of Godfrey, Foster and Fort Russell townships in Madison County are in proposed RD 100 that are in current 111, this places them in a more rural district that better matches the needs of the areas than the more urban and industrial parts of current and proposed RD 111. The district boundaries follow the Missouri and Illinois borders and unite a plethora of Riverfront communities.

The total population of RD 100 is 108,707. The voting age population is 1.11% African American, 0.38% Asian, 1.23% Hispanic.

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

Rural areas in eastern and central Illinois lost large portions of population according to the 2020 census, this necessitated a larger reconfiguration of those districts. These areas were also generally overcounted in the 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates. The configuration of RD 109 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 111,147 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 2,566 people.

Representative District 109 saw population loss of more than 4,400. The proposed district includes parts of Bond, Madison, Clinton, St. Clair, and Washington Counties. These counties are well-paired economically, with relatively consistent median household incomes throughout the group. Incomes range from \$52,200 in Bond County to \$63,900 in Clinton County. Townships and municipalities are largely kept intact with only Lebanon, O'Fallon, Collinsville, Fayetteville, and Fort Russell townships being split for the purposes of keeping substantially equal population.

Proposed RD 109 also keeps all of Triad Community Unit School District 2 and Highland Community Unit School District 5 in the same district. The two schools compete in most school sports and have a strong school rivalry that brings the two communities together for football and basketball games.

The total population of RD 109 is 108,548. The voting age population is 2.30% African American, 0.70% Asian, 2.67% Hispanic.

Rural areas in eastern and central Illinois lost large portions of population according to the 2020 census, this necessitated a larger reconfiguration of those districts. These areas were also generally overcounted in the 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates. The configuration of RD 110 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 106,266 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 2,315 people.

Representative District 110 was underpopulated by over 10,000. Proposed RD 110 includes all or portions of Marion, Clay, Richland, Fayette, Clinton, Bond, Montgomery, and Effingham counties. There are no split townships in proposed RD 110. Wamac is the only split municipality and is split along county lines. Proposed RD 110 keeps Centralia in one district where it is currently split. Proposed RD 110 is a largely rural district with mostly small farming towns. Proposed RD 110 also includes the entirety of Vandalia where the second, third, and fourth capitol buildings used by the Illinois General Assembly were located with the fourth capitol building still standing in Vandalia today.

The total population of RD 110 is 108,564. The voting age population is 3.36% African American, 0.69% Asian, 1.99% Hispanic.

Rural areas in eastern and central Illinois lost large portions of population according to the 2020 census, this necessitated a larger reconfiguration of those districts. These areas were also generally overcounted in the 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates. The configuration of RD 116 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 106,482 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 2,099 people.

Representative District 115 is the core of the current RD 116. The configuration of Representative District 116 as enacted in 2011 contained 104,205 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 4,376 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 115 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 105,955 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 2,626 people.

The proposed district contains all of Monroe, Perry, and Randolph counties and portions of Jackson, St. Clair, and Washington counties, and the municipalities of Gorham, Murphysboro, Vergennes, Ava, Campbell Hill, Rockwood, Percy, Steeleville, Chester, Kaskaskia, Ellis Grove, Evansville, Ruma, Sparta, Coulterville, Tilden, Oakdale, Baldwin, Red Bud, Marissa, Lenzburg, Hecker, Maecystown, Valmeyer, Waterloo, and Columbia. Proposed RD 115 unites the city of Du Quoin, which is the home of the annual Du Quoin State Fair. Proposed RD 115 has an agricultural community of interest and a recreational and tourism community of interest that includes Kinkaid Lake, Lake Murphysboro State Park, Middle Mississippi River National Wildlife Refuge, Piney Creek Ravine Nature Preserve, Kaskaskia, which was the first State capital of Illinois, Randolph County State Recreation Area, and Washington County State Recreation Area. Proposed RD 115 also contains the Misselhorn Art Gallery in Sparta, which occupies a former train depot used as a filming location in 1967's *In The Heat of the Night*, which the Library of Congress placed on the National Film Registry. Partisan advantage is largely the same as the current RD 115.

The total population of RD 115 is 108,630. The voting age population is 5.49% African American, 0.45% Asian, 2.44% Hispanic.

Representative District 116 is comprised of parts of former RDs 109, 115, 117, and 118. Proposed RD 116 contains all of Jefferson County, Wayne County, Edwards County, and Wabash County and while containing portions of White, Washington, Franklin, Hamilton, and Wayne counties. Within Washington County, DuBois Township is split along Random Road and County Highway 26 for population purposes. In Hamilton County, no townships are split, uniting McLeansboro Township which is currently split by RD 117 and RD 118.

Partisan advantage is largely the same as the current RD 116. Areas in proposed RD 116 have largely similar demographics, per capita income, rate of people living in poverty, average travel time to work, owner-occupied housing rates, mortgage costs, and rental housing costs according to American Community Survey data. Primary economic communities of interest include the agriculture industry and the energy industry. Counties in the proposed RD 116 have much higher average shares of workers in these industries compared to the rest of the State. Proposed RD 116 contains the following municipalities: Johnsonville, Cisne, Mount Erie, Fairfield, Jeffersonville, Golden Gate, West Salem, Bone Gap, Albion, Browns, Belmont, Keensburg, Mount Carmel Buckner, Christopher, North City, Valier, Sesser, Benton, West City, Ewing, Macedonia, Ina, Nason, Bonnie, Waltonville, Woodlawn, Mt. Vernon, Dix, Belle Rive, Dahlgren, Bluford, Keenes, Wayne City, Sims, Belle Prairie, McLeansboro, Enfield, Springerton, Mill Shoals, Burnt Prairie, Carmi, Phillipstown, Crossville, and Grayville. Cultural attractions include Rend Lake recreational areas, Mt. Vernon Game Propagation Center, and the Hamilton County State Fish & Wildlife Area. Proposed RD 116 unites McLeansboro.

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

The total population of RD 116 is 108,536. The voting age population is 2.70% African American, 0.80% Asian, 1.45% Hispanic.

The configuration of Representative District 117 as enacted in 2011 contained 107,660 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 921 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 117 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 107,649 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 932 people. Proposed RD 117 keeps Pope, Massac, Johnson, Hardin, Gallatin, and Saline Counties together. Split counties of Williamson, Franklin, White and Hamilton are mostly split along township lines keeping Six Mile, Denning, Indian Creek, Heralds Prairie, Emma, Eastern, Mayberry, Twigg, Cave, Frankfort, Southern, Flannigan, South Flannigan together. Frankfort, East Marion and Benton townships are the only split townships in proposed 117 to help ensure equal population. Most of these township splits are largely along current precinct lines. Benton Township is split along the Big Muddy River to ensure municipalities in the township remain whole. All of the counties in proposed 117 have similar median household incomes with the counties ranging from \$39k-\$44k. Including places like Marion with median household income of \$44.4k Proposed RD 117 includes mostly rural areas along with two of the larger population centers in Southern Illinois of Marion and Harrisburg. It also includes a large part of Shawnee National Forest and follows the Wabash and Ohio rivers that also make up the state's borders.

The total population of RD 117 is 108,516. The voting age population is 3.87% African American, 0.35% Asian, 1.86% Hispanic.

The configuration of Representative District 99 as enacted in 2011 contained 111,958 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 3,377 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD 99 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 106,843 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by -1,738 people.

Proposed Representative District 118 contains parts of former RDs 115, 117, and 118. The proposed district includes the entirety of Pulaski, Alexander, and Union counties. Proposed RD 118 splits Jackson, and Williamson counties, largely keeping townships and municipalities together in whole. It contains all of Carbondale, Elk, De Soto, Makanda, Pomona, Grand Tower, Blairsville, Carterville, West Marion and Grassy townships, along with parts of Murphysboro and East Marion townships. Southern Illinois has a

strong regional identity, driven in no small part by Southern Illinois University in Carbondale. The University continues to be an economic engine as one of the leading research universities in the State and a major employer for the area. Proposed RD 118 unites the entirety of the City of Carbondale and Southern Illinois University Carbondale Campus into one Representative District where both are currently divided into two Representative Districts and two Legislative Districts. In addition to the University, Proposed RD 118 includes John A. Logan Community College whereas it is currently in a different district than the two districts including the University. Southern Illinois and proposed RD 118 has unique geography that is also a source of tourism. Proposed RD 118 includes Giant City State Park and parts of the Shawnee National Forest. There are also multiple manmade lakes in proposed RD 118 widely used for recreation in the region including Little Grassy Lake, Crab Orchard Lake, Devils Kitchen Lake, and Cedar Lake. Proposed RD 118 also includes all of the Shawnee Hills Wine Trail, a collection of local wineries attracting tourists from the State and spurring further economic development in the region. Proposed RD 118 unites Southern Illinois communities with larger minority populations such as Pulaski, Mounds, Cairo, Mound City, Tamms, Carbondale, Ullin, and Thebes. Uniting these communities and ending the split of Carbondale under the 2011 maps in order to protect the voting power of historically marginalized and disenfranchised citizens was requested by Dr. Linda Flowers, President of the Carbondale NAACP, during the Carbondale House Redistricting Committee hearing on April 19, 2021.

The total population of RD 118 is 108,520. The voting age population is 9.98% African American, 2.76% Asian, 3.79% Hispanic; and be it further

RESOLVED, That this House Resolution adopts and incorporates by reference the provisions of Senate Resolution 3 of the 1st Special Session of the 102nd General Assembly.

TEMPORARY COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Representative Manley replaced Representative Gordon-Booth in the Committee on Rules on August 31, 2021.

Representative Butler replaced Representative Brady in the Committee on Rules on August 31, 2021.

Representative Bourne replaced Representative Demmer in the Committee on Rules on August 31, 2021.

Representative Hurley replaced Representative Gordon-Booth in the Committee on Rules (A) on August 31, 2021.

Representative Manley replaced Representative Hernandez, Elizabeth in the Committee on Rules (A) on August 31, 2021.

Representative Ford replaced Representative Gordon-Booth in the Committee on Rules (B) on August 31, 2021.

REPORTS FROM THE COMMITTEE ON RULES

Representative Harris, Chairperson, from the Committee on Rules to which the following were referred, action taken on August 31, 2021, reported the same back with the following recommendations:

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES ASSIGNED TO COMMITTEE:

Redistricting: House Amendment No. 1 to SENATE BILL 927.

The committee roll call vote on the foregoing Legislative Measure(s) is as follows:
3, Yeas; 2, Nays; 0, Answering Present.

Y Harris(D), Chairperson

N Butler(R), Republican Spokesperson(replacing Brady)

N Bourne(R)(replacing Demmer)

Y Manley(D)(replacing Gordon-Booth)

Y Hernandez, Elizabeth(D)

Representative Harris, Chairperson, from the Committee on Rules (A) to which the following were referred, action taken on August 31, 2021, reported the same back with the following recommendations:

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES APPROVED FOR FLOOR CONSIDERATION:

That the bill be reported "approved for consideration" and placed on the order of Second Reading: SENATE BILL 2065.

That the Motion be reported "recommends be adopted" and placed on the House Calendar: Motion to accept Amendatory Veto to SENATE BILLS 539 and 967.

The committee roll call vote on the foregoing Legislative Measure(s) is as follows:
3, Yeas; 1, Nay; 0, Answering Present.

Y Harris(D), Chairperson

N Brady(R), Republican Spokesperson

A Demmer(R)

Y Hurley(D)(replacing Gordon-Booth)

Y Manley(D)(replacing Hernandez, Elizabeth)

Representative Harris, Chairperson, from the Committee on Rules (B) to which the following were referred, action taken on August 31, 2021, reported the same back with the following recommendations:

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES APPROVED FOR FLOOR CONSIDERATION:

That the Floor Amendment be reported "recommends be adopted":
House Floor Amendment No. 2 to SENATE BILL 927.

That the resolution be reported "recommends be adopted" and placed on the House Calendar: HOUSE RESOLUTION 443.

The committee roll call vote on the foregoing Legislative Measure(s) is as follows:
3, Yeas; 1, Nay; 0, Answering Present.

Y Harris(D), Chairperson

N Brady(R), Republican Spokesperson

A Demmer(R)

Y Gordon-Booth(D)

Y Hernandez, Elizabeth(D)

TEMPORARY COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Representative Gabel replaced Representative Mah in the Committee on Redistricting on August 31, 2021.

Representative Manley replaced Representative Tarver in the Committee on Redistricting on August 31, 2021.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES

Representative Hernandez, Elizabeth, Chairperson, from the Committee on Redistricting to which the following were referred, action taken on August 31, 2021, reported the same back with the following recommendations:

That the Floor Amendment be reported “recommends be adopted”:
Amendment No. 1 to SENATE BILL 927.

The committee roll call vote on Amendment No. 1 to SENATE BILL 927 is as follows:
6, Yeas; 4, Nays; 0, Answering Present.

Y Hernandez, Elizabeth(D), Chairperson	Y Manley(D)(replacing Tarver)
N Butler(R), Republican Spokesperson	N Bourne(R)
Y Burke(D)	Y Gordon-Booth(D)
Y Hoffman(D)	Y Gabel(D)(replacing Mah)
N Severin(R)	N Spain(R)

RESOLUTIONS

HOUSE RESOLUTION 1

Offered by Representative Harris:

RESOLVED, that the Rules of the House of Representatives of the One Hundred Second General Assembly be adopted as the Rules of this First Special Session, so far as the same may be applicable, and that the Committees of the House of Representatives of the One Hundred Second General Assembly, including the House Journal Review Committee and their membership, shall constitute the Committees of the House during this First Special Session.

Representative Harris moved the adoption of the resolution.
The motion prevailed and the resolution was adopted.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 2

Offered by Representative Harris:

RESOLVED, that the Clerk inform the Senate that a majority of the House of Representatives has assembled, pursuant to the proclamation of the Governor, convening a First Special Session of the General Assembly, and are now ready for the transaction of business.

Representative Harris moved the adoption of the resolution.
The motion prevailed and the resolution was adopted.

RECESS

At the hour of 1:03 o'clock p.m., Representative Hoffman moved that the House do now take a recess until the call of the Chair.

The motion prevailed.

At the hour of 5:26 o'clock p.m., the House resumed its session.

Representative Evans in the Chair.

DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLEMENTAL CALENDAR

Supplemental Calendar No. 3 was distributed to the Members at 5:40 o'clock p.m.

Supplemental Calendar No. 1 was distributed to the Members at 5:43 o'clock p.m.

Supplemental Calendar No. 2 was distributed to the Members at 5:43 o'clock p.m.

ACTION ON MOTIONS

Representative Harris moved to allow remote voting for Representatives Lewis and McLaughlin.

And on that motion, a vote was taken resulting as follows:

107, Yeas; 2, Nays; 0, Answering Present.

(ROLL CALL 2)

The motion prevailed.

RESOLUTIONS

Having been reported out of the Committee on Rules on August 31, 2021, HOUSE RESOLUTION 443 was taken up for consideration.

Representative Hernandez, Elizabeth moved the adoption of the resolution.

And on that motion, a vote was taken resulting as follows:

73, Yeas; 43, Nays; 0, Answering Present.

(ROLL CALL 3)

The motion prevailed and the resolution was adopted.

SENATE BILLS ON SECOND READING

SENATE BILL 927. Having been read by title a second time on May 27, 2021, and held on the order of Second Reading, the same was again taken up.

Floor Amendment No. 1 was withdrawn.

Representative Hernandez, Elizabeth offered Amendment No. 2 and moved its adoption.

And on that motion, a vote was taken resulting as follows:

72, Yeas; 43, Nays; 0, Answering Present.

(ROLL CALL 4)

The foregoing motion prevailed and the amendment was adopted.

There being no further amendment(s), the bill, as amended, was advanced to the order of Third Reading.

SENATE BILLS ON THIRD READING

The following bills and any amendments adopted thereto were reproduced. Any amendments still pending upon the passage or defeat of a bill on Third Reading are automatically tabled pursuant to Rule 40(a).

On motion of Representative Hernandez, Elizabeth, SENATE BILL 927 was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

73, Yeas; 43, Nays; 0, Answering Present.

(ROLL CALL 5)

This bill, as amended, having received the votes of a constitutional majority of the Members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the Clerk inform the Senate and ask their concurrence in the House amendment/s adopted.

**ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION
HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 1**

Representative Harris offered the following resolution:

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDRED SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, AT THE FIRST SPECIAL SESSION THEREOF, THE SENATE CONCURRING HEREIN, that when the two Houses adjourn on Tuesday, August 31, 2021, the House of Representatives stands adjourned until the call of the Speaker; and the Senate stands adjourned until the call of the President.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 1 was taken up for immediate consideration.

Representative Harris moved the adoption of the resolution.

The motion prevailed and the resolution was adopted.

Ordered that the Clerk inform the Senate and ask their concurrence.

At the hour of 8:22 o'clock p.m., Representative Manley moved that the House do now adjourn.

The motion prevailed.

And in accordance therewith and pursuant to HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 1, the House stood adjourned until the call of the Speaker.

STATE OF ILLINOIS
ONE HUNDRED SECOND
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
HOUSE ROLL CALL
FIRST SPECIAL SESSION
QUORUM CALL

August 31, 2021

0 YEAS

0 NAYS

115 PRESENT

P Ammons	P Flowers	P Luft	P Smith
P Andrade(ADDED)	P Ford	P Mah	P Sommer
P Avelar	P Frese	P Manley	P Sosnowski
P Batinick	P Friess	P Marron	P Spain
P Bennett	P Gabel	P Mason	P Stava-Murray
P Bos	P Gong-Gershowitz	P Mayfield	P Stephens
P Bourne	P Gonzalez	P Mazzochi	P Stoneback
P Brady	P Gordon-Booth	P McCombie	P Stuart
P Buckner	P Grant	R McLaughlin	P Swanson
P Burke	P Greenwood	P Meier	P Tarver
P Butler	P Guerrero-Cuellar	P Meyers-Martin	P Ugaste
P Carroll	P Guzzardi	P Miller	P Vella
P Cassidy	P Haas	P Moeller	P Walker
P Caulkins	P Halbrook	P Morgan	P Walsh
P Chesney	P Halpin	E Morrison	P Weber
P Collins	P Hammond	P Moylan	P Welter
P Conroy	P Harper	P Murphy	P West
P Costa Howard	P Harris	P Mussman	P Wheeler
P Crespo	P Hernandez, Barbara	P Ness	P Wilhour
P Croke	P Hernandez, Elizabeth	P Nichols	P Williams, Ann
P D'Amico	P Hirschauer	P Niemerg	P Williams, Jawaharial
P Davidsmeyer	P Hoffman	P Ortiz	P Willis
P Davis	P Hurley	P Ozinga	P Windhorst
P Delgado	P Jacobs	P Ramirez	P Yang Rohr
P DeLuca	P Jones	P Reick	P Yednock
P Demmer	P Keicher	P Rita	P Yingling
P Didech	P Kifowit	P Robinson	P Zalewski
P Durkin	P LaPointe	P Scherer	P Mr. Speaker
P Elik	R Lewis	P Severin	
P Evans	P Lilly	P Slaughter	

E - Denotes Excused Absence

R - Denotes Remote Voting

STATE OF ILLINOIS
 ONE HUNDRED SECOND
 GENERAL ASSEMBLY
 HOUSE ROLL CALL
 FIRST SPECIAL SESSION
 MOTION TO ALLOW REMOTE VOTING
 PREVAILED

August 31, 2021

107 YEAS

2 NAYS

0 PRESENT

N Ammons	Y Flowers	Y Luft	Y Smith
NV Andrade	Y Ford	Y Mah	NV Sommer
Y Avelar	Y Frese	Y Manley	Y Sosnowski
Y Batinick	Y Friess	Y Marron	Y Spain
Y Bennett	Y Gabel	Y Mason	Y Stava-Murray
Y Bos	Y Gong-Gershowitz	Y Mayfield	Y Stephens
Y Bourne	Y Gonzalez	Y Mazzochi	Y Stoneback
Y Brady	Y Gordon-Booth	Y McCombie	Y Stuart
Y Buckner	Y Grant	NV McLaughlin	Y Swanson
Y Burke	Y Greenwood	Y Meier	Y Tarver
Y Butler	Y Guerrero-Cuellar	Y Meyers-Martin	Y Ugaste
Y Carroll	Y Guzzardi	NV Miller	Y Vella
Y Cassidy	Y Haas	Y Moeller	Y Walker
Y Caulkins	Y Halbrook	Y Morgan	Y Walsh
Y Chesney	NV Halpin	E Morrison	Y Weber
Y Collins	Y Hammond	Y Moylan	Y Welter
Y Conroy	N Harper	Y Murphy	Y West
Y Costa Howard	Y Harris	Y Mussman	Y Wheeler
Y Crespo	Y Hernandez, Barbara	Y Ness	Y Wilhour
Y Croke	Y Hernandez, Elizabeth	Y Nichols	Y Williams, Ann
Y D'Amico	Y Hirschauer	Y Niemerg	NV Williams, Jawaharial
NV Davidsmeyer	Y Hoffman	Y Ortiz	Y Willis
Y Davis	Y Hurley	Y Ozinga	Y Windhorst
Y Delgado	Y Jacobs	Y Ramirez	Y Yang Rohr
Y DeLuca	Y Jones	Y Reick	Y Yednock
Y Demmer	Y Keicher	Y Rita	Y Yingling
Y Didech	Y Kifowit	Y Robinson	Y Zalewski
Y Durkin	Y LaPointe	Y Scherer	Y Mr. Speaker
Y Elik	NV Lewis	Y Severin	
Y Evans	Y Lilly	Y Slaughter	

E - Denotes Excused Absence

STATE OF ILLINOIS
ONE HUNDRED SECOND
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
HOUSE ROLL CALL
FIRST SPECIAL SESSION
HOUSE RESOLUTION 443
HOUSE REDISTRICT RESOLUTION
RESOLUTIONS
ADOPTED

August 31, 2021

73 YEAS

43 NAYS

0 PRESENT

Y Ammons	Y Flowers	N Luft	Y Smith
Y Andrade	Y Ford	Y Mah	N Sommer
Y Avelar	N Frese	Y Manley	N Sosnowski
N Batinick	N Friess	N Marron	N Spain
N Bennett	Y Gabel	Y Mason	Y Stava-Murray
N Bos	Y Gong-Gershowitz	Y Mayfield	N Stephens
N Bourne	Y Gonzalez	N Mazzochi	Y Stoneback
N Brady	Y Gordon-Booth	N McCombie	Y Stuart
Y Buckner	N Grant	N McLaughlin	N Swanson
Y Burke	Y Greenwood	N Meier	Y Tarver
N Butler	Y Guerrero-Cuellar	Y Meyers-Martin	N Ugaste
Y Carroll	Y Guzzardi	NV Miller	Y Vella
Y Cassidy	N Haas	Y Moeller	Y Walker
N Caulkins	N Halbrook	Y Morgan	Y Walsh
N Chesney	Y Halpin	E Morrison	N Weber
Y Collins	N Hammond	Y Moylan	N Welter
Y Conroy	Y Harper	N Murphy	Y West
Y Costa Howard	Y Harris	Y Mussman	N Wheeler
Y Crespo	Y Hernandez, Barbara	Y Ness	N Wilhour
Y Croke	Y Hernandez, Elizabeth	Y Nichols	Y Williams, Ann
Y D'Amico	Y Hirschauer	N Niemerg	Y Williams, Jawaharial
N Davidsmeyer	Y Hoffman	Y Ortiz	Y Willis
Y Davis	Y Hurley	N Ozinga	N Windhorst
Y Delgado	N Jacobs	Y Ramirez	Y Yang Rohr
Y DeLuca	Y Jones	N Reick	Y Yednock
N Demmer	N Keicher	Y Rita	Y Yingling
Y Didech	Y Kifowit	Y Robinson	Y Zalewski
N Durkin	Y LaPointe	Y Scherer	Y Mr. Speaker
N Elik	N Lewis	N Severin	
Y Evans	Y Lilly	Y Slaughter	

E - Denotes Excused Absence

STATE OF ILLINOIS
 ONE HUNDRED SECOND
 GENERAL ASSEMBLY
 HOUSE ROLL CALL
 FIRST SPECIAL SESSION
 SENATE BILL 927
 OPEN MTG-JOINT ANALYSIS CENTER
 SENATE BILLS
 FLOOR AMENDMENT 2
 ADOPTED

August 31, 2021

72 YEAS

43 NAYS

0 PRESENT

Y Ammons	Y Flowers	N Luft	Y Smith
Y Andrade	Y Ford	Y Mah	N Sommer
Y Avelar	N Frese	Y Manley	N Sosnowski
N Batinick	N Friess	N Marron	N Spain
N Bennett	Y Gabel	Y Mason	Y Stava-Murray
N Bos	Y Gong-Gershowitz	Y Mayfield	N Stephens
N Bourne	Y Gonzalez	N Mazzochi	Y Stoneback
N Brady	Y Gordon-Booth	N McCombie	Y Stuart
Y Buckner	N Grant	N McLaughlin	N Swanson
Y Burke	Y Greenwood	N Meier	Y Tarver
N Butler	Y Guerrero-Cuellar	Y Meyers-Martin	N Ugaste
Y Carroll	Y Guzzardi	NV Miller	Y Vella
Y Cassidy	N Haas	Y Moeller	Y Walker
N Caulkins	N Halbrook	Y Morgan	Y Walsh
N Chesney	Y Halpin	E Morrison	N Weber
Y Collins	N Hammond	Y Moylan	N Welter
Y Conroy	Y Harper	N Murphy	Y West
Y Costa Howard	Y Harris	Y Mussman	N Wheeler
Y Crespo	Y Hernandez, Barbara	Y Ness	N Wilhour
Y Croke	Y Hernandez, Elizabeth	Y Nichols	Y Williams, Ann
Y D'Amico	Y Hirschauer	N Niemerg	Y Williams, Jawaharial
N Davidsmeyer	Y Hoffman	Y Ortiz	Y Willis
Y Davis	Y Hurley	N Ozinga	N Windhorst
Y Delgado	N Jacobs	Y Ramirez	Y Yang Rohr
Y DeLuca	Y Jones	N Reick	Y Yednock
N Demmer	N Keicher	Y Rita	Y Yingling
Y Didech	Y Kifowit	Y Robinson	Y Zalewski
N Durkin	Y LaPointe	Y Scherer	Y Mr. Speaker
N Elik	N Lewis	N Severin	
Y Evans	NV Lilly	Y Slaughter	

E - Denotes Excused Absence

STATE OF ILLINOIS
 ONE HUNDRED SECOND
 GENERAL ASSEMBLY
 HOUSE ROLL CALL
 FIRST SPECIAL SESSION
 SENATE BILL 927
 OPEN MTG-JOINT ANALYSIS CENTER
 SENATE BILLS
 THIRD READING
 PASSED

August 31, 2021

73 YEAS

43 NAYS

0 PRESENT

Y Ammons	Y Flowers	N Luft	Y Smith
Y Andrade	Y Ford	Y Mah	N Sommer
Y Avelar	N Frese	Y Manley	N Sosnowski
N Batinick	N Friess	N Marron	N Spain
N Bennett	Y Gabel	Y Mason	Y Stava-Murray
N Bos	Y Gong-Gershowitz	Y Mayfield	N Stephens
N Bourne	Y Gonzalez	N Mazzochi	Y Stoneback
N Brady	Y Gordon-Booth	N McCombie	Y Stuart
Y Buckner	N Grant	N McLaughlin	N Swanson
Y Burke	Y Greenwood	N Meier	Y Tarver
N Butler	Y Guerrero-Cuellar	Y Meyers-Martin	N Ugaste
Y Carroll	Y Guzzardi	NV Miller	Y Vella
Y Cassidy	N Haas	Y Moeller	Y Walker
N Caulkins	N Halbrook	Y Morgan	Y Walsh
N Chesney	Y Halpin	E Morrison	N Weber
Y Collins	N Hammond	Y Moylan	N Welter
Y Conroy	Y Harper	N Murphy	Y West
Y Costa Howard	Y Harris	Y Mussman	N Wheeler
Y Crespo	Y Hernandez, Barbara	Y Ness	N Wilhour
Y Croke	Y Hernandez, Elizabeth	Y Nichols	Y Williams, Ann
Y D'Amico	Y Hirschauer	N Niemerg	Y Williams, Jawaharial
N Davidsmeyer	Y Hoffman	Y Ortiz	Y Willis
Y Davis	Y Hurley	N Ozinga	N Windhorst
Y Delgado	N Jacobs	Y Ramirez	Y Yang Rohr
Y DeLuca	Y Jones	N Reick	Y Yednock
N Demmer	N Keicher	Y Rita	Y Yingling
Y Didech	Y Kifowit	Y Robinson	Y Zalewski
N Durkin	Y LaPointe	Y Scherer	Y Mr. Speaker
N Elik	N Lewis	N Severin	
Y Evans	Y Lilly	Y Slaughter	

E - Denotes Excused Absence