



HR0443

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HOUSE RESOLUTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

5 WHEREAS, The total resident population of Illinois
6 according to the 2015-2019 American Community Survey data was
7 12,770,577, which is approximately 0.3% less than the total
8 resident population from the 2020 Census; and

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

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

16 WHEREAS, House and Senate staff reached out to more than
17 2,000 community groups, local leaders, and stakeholders in
18 advance of these hearings; and

19 WHEREAS, House Bill 2777 of the 102nd General Assembly was
20 amended with legislative language creating the General
21 Assembly Redistricting Act of 2021, which established the

1 boundaries of all 59 Legislative Districts and 118
2 Representative Districts using the 2015-2019 American
3 Community Survey population data; and

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

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

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

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

19 WHEREAS, At the time of the passage of House Bill 2777, the
20 House and Senate Democrats committed to reviewing the 2020
21 Census Public Law 94-171 population data and determining if

1 adjustments should be made to Public Act 102-10; and

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

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

7 WHEREAS, The 2020 Census population data shows that the
8 counties of Carroll (2.0%), Champaign (2.4%), Cook (1.6%),
9 DuPage (1.7%), Effingham (1.2%), Grundy (4.9%), Johnson
10 (5.8%), Kane (0.2%), Kendall (14.9%), Lake (1.5%), McHenry
11 (0.5%), McLean (0.8%), Monroe (6.1%), Will (2.8%) and
12 Williamson (5.8%) gained population from the 2010 Census; and

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

16 WHEREAS, These 15 counties grew by a total population of
17 159,253 from 2010 Census; and

18 WHEREAS, The 2020 Census population data shows that 87
19 Illinois counties lost a total population of 177,377 from the
20 2010 Census, with St. Clair County losing the highest number

1 of people, 12,656 or -4.7%, and Alexander County losing the
2 greatest percentage of its population, -36.4% or 2,998 people;
3 and

4 WHEREAS, These 87 counties lost by a total population of
5 177,377 from 2010 Census; and

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

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

17 WHEREAS, The Illinois General Assembly has drafted an
18 amendment to the General Assembly Redistricting Act of 2021 to
19 adjust the plan for redistricting the Legislative Districts
20 and the Representative Districts to incorporate the 2020
21 Census Public Law 94-171 population data (hereinafter, the
22 plan as amended shall be referred to as "the 2021 General

1 Assembly Redistricting Plan"); therefore, be it

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

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

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

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

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

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

25 (vi) each of the Districts contained in the 2021

1 General Assembly Redistricting Plan was drawn taking into
2 account the partisan composition of the District and of
3 the Plan itself; and be it further

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

19 RESOLVED, That the House used the 2020 Census Public Law
20 94-171 population data, election data, and public input to
21 establish the boundaries for the 2021 General Assembly
22 Redistricting Plan; and be it further

23 RESOLVED, That the House hereby adopts and incorporates by

1 reference all information received by the House Redistricting
2 Committee or the Senate Redistricting Committee that was
3 submitted by the general public and stakeholders in person or
4 remotely at the hearings; by e-mail; by U.S. mail; by
5 facsimile; or via the public portal on the House and Senate
6 Democratic redistricting websites; and be it further

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

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

15 RESOLVED, That the Representative Districts proposed in
16 the 2021 General Assembly Redistricting Plan are as compact
17 overall as the existing Representative Districts adopted in
18 2011; and be it further

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

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

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

25 Chicago Lakefront: Representative Districts 5, 6, 25, and

1 26 represent the area most notably along or near Lake
2 Michigan. These districts collectively had significant
3 population growth and as a result the boundaries have been
4 altered to accommodate the growing population, shifts in the
5 other districts, and for political purposes. The results of
6 the 2020 Census revealed additional population growth beyond
7 what was estimated in the 2015-2019 American Community Survey
8 data, necessitating further reconfiguration of these
9 districts. These districts have numerous communities of
10 interest, including concerns about maintenance of the beaches
11 and lakefront, pollution control, and maintaining the urban
12 lifestyle of the communities. These districts generally have
13 majority Black populations, with small but growing Hispanic
14 and Asian populations. The communities in these districts tend
15 to pool their political power and traditionally elect members
16 of the Democratic party.

17 The configuration of Representative District 5 as enacted
18 in 2011 contained 130,516 people according to the 2020 Census.
19 This was overpopulated by 21,935 people compared to target
20 population. The configuration of RD 5 as enacted in Public Act
21 102-10 contained 124,836 people according to the 2020 Census.
22 This was overpopulated by 16,255 people. As amended, the
23 district is substantially the same as the current RD 5,
24 maintaining a majority of the current district and the core of
25 the current district. The district includes cultural,
26 economic, racial and ethnic communities of interest as it

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

20 The total population of RD 5 is 108,665. The voting age
21 population is 51.13% African American, 10.27% Asian, 5.00%
22 Hispanic. The 2020 Census allowed people to identify as
23 members of multiple racial groups. Including individuals who
24 identify as multiple races, the voting age population is
25 53.42% African American.

26 Representative District 6 has gained 8,546 people over the

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

9 As amended, the district is substantially the same as the
10 current RD 6, maintaining the core of the current district and
11 the majority of its population. Proposed RD 6, like current RD
12 6, is an urban district with cultural, economic, and ethnic
13 diversity that stretches in a corridor from the Near North
14 Side to the Loop, Near South Side, Douglas, Armour Square, New
15 City, Gage Park, Chicago Lawn, West Englewood, Englewood, and
16 Greater Grand Crossing. The proposed district continues to
17 include the many higher education opportunities and cultural
18 institutions, including Illinois Institute of Technology, the
19 VanderCook College of Music, Guaranteed Rate Field, and the
20 Harold Washington Library Center. It also contains primary
21 offices for federal, State, and local governments, including
22 Chicago City Hall, the George W. Dunne Cook County Office
23 Building, the James R. Thompson Center, the Richard J. Daley
24 Center, and the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago. The proposed
25 district would also largely keep Chicago's historic Financial
26 District intact.

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

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

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

26 The configuration of Representative District 26 as enacted

1 in 2011 contained 121,318 people according to the 2020 Census.
2 This was overpopulated by 12,737 people compared to target
3 population. The configuration of RD 26 as enacted in Public
4 Act 102-10 contained 113,480 people according to the 2020
5 Census. This was overpopulated by 4,899 people. The proposed
6 district contains a majority of the current district
7 population, with changes made to accommodate the growth of the
8 district and population changes in other districts. The
9 proposed district splits fewer wards than the current
10 district, but keeps intact the cultural, economic, racial, and
11 ethnic diversity. The district continues to house some of the
12 most famous open spaces and parks, cultural institutions, and
13 attractions in Chicago, including the University of Chicago,
14 Grant Park, Navy Pier, McCormick Place, Adler Planetarium, the
15 DuSable Museum of African American History, Burnham Harbor,
16 Northerly Island, Burnham Park, and Washington Park.

17 The total population of RD 26 is 108,741. The voting age
18 population is 46.08% African American, 10.85% Asian, 5.51%
19 Hispanic. The 2020 Census allowed people to identify as
20 members of multiple racial groups. Including individuals who
21 identify as multiple races, the voting age population is
22 48.26% African American.

23 The House Redistricting Committee received testimony
24 requesting that the General Assembly increase the African
25 American population in RD 26 and move the northern boundary of
26 the district farther south, when compared to the district

1 under Public Act 100-0010. The requested change was not
2 accommodated because this would disrupt a number of
3 historically African American districts and potentially pair
4 multiple incumbent Democratic legislators. Additionally,
5 extending further south would cause at least one south side
6 district to fracture into Iroquois County, creating districts
7 with more rural population alongside city and suburban-based
8 population. Although the district does not contain a majority
9 African American voting age population, the district remains
10 one in which African American voters have an equal opportunity
11 to elect a candidate of their choice.

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

21 Some participants at public hearings of the House
22 Redistricting Committee suggested changes to the region and
23 the possibility of creating a new majority-Hispanic district.
24 While the General Assembly cannot, and should not, create a
25 district solely for race-based reasons, the request was
26 considered. Any such configuration would have a major impact

1 on neighboring districts and create a ripple effect throughout
2 the redistricting plan. The most probable proposal submitted
3 to create a new district did so by fracturing Chicago's Little
4 Village neighborhood. That change would have a dramatic effect
5 on the redistricting plan as a whole and require substantial
6 changes to other districts. As a result, other communities of
7 interest would need to be fractured, and many of the
8 redistricting principles used when creating the plan would
9 have to be wholly ignored or altered to the detriment of other
10 principles taken into consideration for the entire
11 redistricting plan. The request to fracture Little Village was
12 taken into consideration, as well as the request to keep
13 Little Village intact, and located in one district, to
14 maximize the voting power and this community of interest. In
15 reviewing the possibilities, it was also clear that in order
16 to achieve population targets, a reconfigured district
17 extending north would cut into multiple districts, including
18 several that provide representation opportunities for
19 African-American communities, and result in the pairing of two
20 or more incumbents. These adjustments would also likely cause
21 disruption to the south, forcing these districts further south
22 and fracturing other communities of interest.

23 The configuration of Representative District 1 as enacted
24 in 2011 contained 109,593 people according to the 2020 Census.
25 This was overpopulated by 1,012 people compared to target
26 population. The configuration of RD 1 as enacted in Public Act

1 102-10 contained 113,224 people according to the 2020 Census.
2 This was overpopulated by 4,643 people. The core of the
3 proposed RD 1 is substantially similar to the current RD 1. The
4 district adds portions of current RDs 2, 6, 21, and 22, and
5 represents the neighborhoods of Archer Heights, West Elsdon,
6 Garfield Ridge, Archer Limits, Gage Park, Chicago Lawn and
7 LeClaire Courts. The proposed district includes more of the
8 14th Ward. The communities of proposed RD 1 have many
9 commonalities, including being tied together by the
10 transportation industry. RD 1 continues to maintain clearly
11 defined borders with permanent fixtures, such as railroad
12 lines and expressways. The total population for RD 1 is
13 108,580. It has a voting age population that is 5.56% African
14 American, 3.59% Asian, and 75.95% Hispanic.

15 Representative District 2, renumbered from the current RD
16 24, was overpopulated by 2,034 people compared to target
17 population. The configuration of RD 2 as enacted in Public Act
18 102-10 contained 112,075 people according to the 2020 Census.
19 This was overpopulated by 3,494 people. The core of the
20 proposed RD 2 is substantially similar to the current RD 2. The
21 proposed district adds portions of current RDs 8, 21, 23, and
22 24. Proposed RD 2 includes most of Cicero, all of Stickney, all
23 of Lyons, and significant portions of Berwyn, Riverside, and
24 Brookfield. These municipalities have similar demographics,
25 with predominant or growing Hispanic populations, and many
26 commonalities, including shared school districts. During the

1 Berwyn/Cicero hearing on April 3, 2021 of the House
2 Redistricting Committee, the Mexican American Legal Defense
3 and Educational Fund commented that they wished that this
4 district maintained a strong Hispanic voting age population.
5 It was a political priority to ensure these communities have
6 an opportunity to elect the candidate of their choice. The
7 district is renumbered and paired with a different Legislative
8 District for purposes of maintaining communities of interest
9 and the political power of the region. The proposed district
10 moved west out of the 22nd Ward in Chicago - including losing
11 parts of the neighborhood known as "Little Village" - and
12 entirely into suburban Cook County in an effort to meet the
13 intentions of the incumbent State representative who wished to
14 represent more of Cicero. While Cicero is split into the same
15 number of districts as the 2011 plan, more of the population is
16 now consolidated into the proposed RD 2. The total population
17 of RD 2 is 108,632. The voting age population is 3.44% African
18 American, 1.23% Asian, 64.57% Hispanic.

19 Representative District 21, which was current RD 23, was
20 overpopulated by 1,123 people compared to target population.
21 The configuration of RD 21 as enacted in Public Act 102-10
22 contained 110,895 people according to the 2020 Census. This
23 was overpopulated by 2,314 people. Changes to the district are
24 due in large part to those population shifts and changes in
25 neighboring districts. The district is renumbered and paired
26 with a different Legislative District for purposes of

1 maintaining communities of interest and the political
2 composition of the region. The core of the proposed RD 21 is
3 substantially similar to the current RD 23. Proposed RD 21
4 contains suburban Cook County communities west of Chicago,
5 including portions of Bridgeview, Justice, Summit, McCook, La
6 Grange, Brookfield, Riverside, North Riverside, Berwyn and
7 Cicero. These communities share many commonalities, including
8 school districts, several major roadways and key intersections
9 that serve as major transportation and freight corridors
10 connecting the communities throughout the region. These
11 municipalities have similar demographics, with predominant or
12 growing Hispanic populations, and many other commonalities,
13 including shared school districts. The district has a majority
14 Latino population, and as suggested by the Latino Policy Forum
15 at a hearing of the House Redistricting Committee, this will
16 provide opportunities for the Latino community to elect
17 candidates of their choice. The total population of RD 21 is
18 108,781. The voting age population is 6.43% African American,
19 2.32% Asian, 51.74% Hispanic.

20 The configuration of Representative District 22 as enacted
21 in 2011 contained 110,338 people according to the 2020 Census.
22 This was overpopulated by 1,757 people compared to target
23 population. The configuration of RD 22 as enacted in Public
24 Act 102-10 contained 108,518 people according to the 2020
25 Census. This was underpopulated by 63 people. The core of the
26 proposed RD 22 is substantially similar to the current RD 22.

1 The district contains the majority of Chicago's Garfield
2 Ridge, all of Clearing, Chrysler Village, and West Elsdon
3 neighborhoods, and smaller portions of the West Lawn and
4 Archer Heights neighborhoods, along with suburban Burbank. The
5 district includes the entirety of Chicago's 13th Ward, and
6 portions of Wards 14, 18, and 23. This proposed district
7 includes Midway Airport, which many witnesses described as the
8 central hub of a community of interest. Witnesses cited the
9 area's shared interest in soundproofing and the economic
10 development surrounding the airport.

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

14 Representative District 23, which is current RD 21, was
15 underpopulated by 6,417 people compared to target population.
16 The configuration of RD 23 as enacted in Public Act 102-10
17 contained 109,696 people according to the 2020 Census. This
18 was overpopulated by 1,115 people. Changes in neighboring
19 districts. The district is renumbered and paired with a
20 different Legislative District for purposes of maintaining
21 communities of interest and the political power of the region.
22 As amended, the district is substantially the same as the
23 current RD 21, maintaining the core of the district. Proposed
24 RD 21 is more compact than current RD 23. Boundaries of
25 neighborhoods have shifted over the past 10 years, and the new
26 lines reflect those shifting patterns. Plus, the district more

1 accurately reflects the socioeconomic and political priorities
2 of the community, including a significant Democratic
3 progressive population. The "26th Street Corridor", a
4 lucrative economic entity, is in the district to benefit the
5 surrounding community in District 23. At the request of
6 community groups, the proposed district includes the entirety
7 of the population of Little Village, which was previously
8 split into multiple districts, to respect a significant
9 community of interest. The demographics of the district
10 continue to be largely Latino with varying ethnic groups and
11 migration patterns accounted for in the composition, including
12 the movement in the Mexican American community from Chicago's
13 Pilsen community to Cicero. The total population of RD 23 is
14 108,507. The voting age population is 7.05% African American,
15 3.33% Asian, 84.44% Hispanic.

16 Representative District 24, which is the current RD 2,
17 lost over 1,000 in population. The configuration of RD 24 as
18 enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 107,419 people
19 according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 1,162
20 people. Changes to district are due in large part to
21 population shifts in this and neighboring districts. The
22 district is entirely within the City of Chicago and includes
23 most of the population of current RD 2, plus portions of
24 current RDs 6, 9, and 21. The core of the proposed RD 24 is
25 substantially similar to the current RD 2. Like the current
26 district, RD 24 unites Chinatown, and includes more of the

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

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

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

21 The configuration of Representative District 11 as enacted
22 in 2011 contained 119,492 people according to the 2020 Census.
23 This was overpopulated by 10,911 people compared to target
24 population. The configuration of RD 11 as enacted in Public
25 Act 102-10 contained 108,644 people according to the 2020
26 Census. This was overpopulated by 63 people. As amended, the

1 district is substantially the same as the current RD 11,
2 maintaining the core of the district and a majority of the
3 current district's population. The district includes
4 Ravenswood Gardens, unites large portions of Lake View, and
5 keeps most of Roscoe Village. In following population
6 migration district now includes parts of Wrigleyville, which
7 is an important economic driver for the area in tourism and
8 entertainment.

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

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

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

26 The configuration of Representative District 13 as enacted

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

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

15 The configuration of Representative District 14 as enacted
16 in 2011 contained 110,058 people according to the 2020 Census.
17 This was overpopulated by 1,477 people compared to target
18 population. The configuration of RD 14 as enacted in Public
19 Act 102-10 contained 107,823 people according to the 2020
20 Census. This was underpopulated by 758 people. As amended, the
21 district is substantially the same as the current RD 14,
22 maintaining the core of the district and the majority of its
23 current population. In addition to preserving many of the
24 communities of interest, the proposed district brings together
25 communities of interest by keeping together the vast majority
26 of Rogers Park and Edgewater.

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

4 Northside: Representative Districts 3, 4, 19, 20, 39, and
5 40 represent the northern parts of the City of Chicago, with
6 some parts of neighboring suburbs. These districts experienced
7 significant population shifts, arguably due to increasing
8 gentrification of the area, and as a result the districts are
9 altered to reflect the population and changes in neighboring
10 districts. The shifting demographics of the area significantly
11 impact these districts, and attempts have been made to
12 maintain the communities of interest currently served by the
13 districts. This area contains various cultural, racial, and
14 ethnic communities of interest, and the districts were drafted
15 with the goal of preserving as many of these communities of
16 interest as possible. The current districts' cores are
17 preserved, but the population shifts and migration patterns of
18 the population result in changes to the borders of the
19 district. The proposed districts follow the redistricting
20 principles and all share commonalities, including a population
21 that traditionally elects members of the Democratic party.

22 The configuration of Representative District 3 as enacted
23 in 2011 contained 108,018 people according to the 2020 Census.
24 This was underpopulated by 563 people compared to target
25 population. The configuration of RD 3 as enacted in Public Act
26 102-10 contained 105,132 people according to the 2020 Census.

1 This was underpopulated by 3,449 people. The majority of the
2 proposed RD 3 is similar to the current RD 3. The district is
3 majority Latino, but that was not the primary consideration
4 when drawing the district. The incumbent preservation and the
5 residence of the incumbent was a factor in adjustments to this
6 district, as well as the ability to increase the partisan
7 advantage.

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

11 The configuration of Representative District 4 as enacted
12 in 2011 contained 107,602 people according to the 2020 Census.
13 This was underpopulated by 979 people compared to target
14 population. The configuration of RD 4 as enacted in Public Act
15 102-10 contained 109,899 people according to the 2020 Census.
16 This was overpopulated by 1,318 people. The majority of the
17 proposed RD 4 is within the current RD 4. As requested during
18 testimony before the House Redistricting Committee, the
19 district maintains a majority of Chicago Grand Neighbors
20 Association boundaries, and the boundaries of Talacott and
21 Wolcott school boundaries. Important to the area and the
22 incumbent, the district maintains the corridor along Division
23 Street from Western to Kostner, which is the historical,
24 cultural and economic center of the Puerto Rican community. At
25 the request of witnesses attending House hearings, the
26 district aligns more of the Puerto Rican community to maximize

1 their political power. The district is majority Latino, but
2 that was not the primary consideration when drawing the
3 district. At a public hearing it was stated that the proposed
4 district follows the migration patterns of the Puerto Rican
5 community. The residence of the incumbent was a factor in
6 adjustments to this district, as well as the ability to
7 increase the partisan advantage.

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

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

1 with neighboring community areas.

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

5 The configuration of Representative District 20 as enacted
6 in 2011 contained 112,289 people according to the 2020 Census.
7 This was overpopulated by 3,708 people compared to target
8 population. The configuration of RD 20 as enacted in Public
9 Act 102-10 contained 111,497 people according to the 2020
10 Census. This was overpopulated by 2,916 people. As amended,
11 the district is substantially the same as the current RD 20,
12 maintaining the core of the district and most of its current
13 population. The district includes the 29th, 38th and 41st
14 wards of the City of Chicago, all of Schiller Park and
15 Norridge, most of Rosemont, and portions of River Grove, and
16 Harwood Heights. The proposed district unites most of
17 Rosemont, which allows a partisan advantage to other
18 neighboring districts, and moves the casino located in Des
19 Plaines to a district that includes a majority of Des Plaines
20 (RD 55).

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

24 The configuration of Representative District 39 as enacted
25 in 2011 contained 105,519 people according to the 2020 Census.
26 This was underpopulated by 3,062 people compared to target

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

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

14 The configuration of Representative District 40 as enacted
15 in 2011 contained 103,081 people according to the 2020 Census.
16 This was underpopulated by 5,500 people compared to target
17 population. The configuration of RD 40 as enacted in Public
18 Act 102-10 contained 102,621 people according to the 2020
19 Census. This was underpopulated by 5,960 people. As amended,
20 the district is substantially the same as the current RD 40,
21 maintaining the core of the district and most of its
22 population. The district includes communities in the Lincoln
23 Park, Logan Square, North Center, Avondale, Irving Park, and
24 Albany Park community areas of Chicago. It also preserves most
25 of the Albany Park neighborhood, which has one of the highest
26 foreign-born populations in the city and is the third most

1 diverse zip code in the country with more than languages
2 spoken in the area's public schools. Many parts of this
3 district have also experienced significant gentrification over
4 the past decade. This area has experienced significant
5 gentrification and demographic changes over the past decade.
6 Residents are from regions of Central America, South America,
7 Eastern Europe, India, Southeast Asia, and Eastern Asia.
8 Albany Park residents with roots in Korea and other parts of
9 Asia have shared cultural and social similarities and
10 contributed to the redevelopment of Lawrence Avenue into a
11 commercial corridor. This community of interest along Lawrence
12 Avenue within the Albany Park neighborhood has been preserved.

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

16 Chicago West Side and West Suburbs: The districts located
17 in Chicago's west side and western suburbs share many
18 commonalities, including an overall loss of population. The
19 9th and 10th Representative Districts were affected by large
20 population growth in the Chicago Loop area -- growth that
21 exceeded the estimates of the American Community Survey and
22 necessitated reconfiguration. Population migration patterns
23 and gentrification in many parts of the west side have
24 contributed to changes in the region. As a result, the current
25 districts have been altered for population and considerations
26 of communities of interest, politics, incumbent protection,

1 and maintaining minority opportunities to elect candidates of
2 their choice.

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

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

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

1 The configuration of Representative District 8 as enacted
2 in 2011 contained 109,504 people according to the 2020 Census.
3 This was overpopulated by 923 people compared to target
4 population. The configuration of RD 8 as enacted in Public Act
5 102-10 contained 110,811 people according to the 2020 Census.
6 This was overpopulated by 2,230 people. RD 8 contains the
7 majority of the current district and contains portions of
8 Chicago, Oak Park, Cicero, Berwyn, Forest Park, North
9 Riverside, Broadview, La Grange Park, La Grange, Western
10 Springs, Indian Head Park, Countryside, and Hodgkins. To
11 accommodate for the population gain and neighboring population
12 loss, Brookfield is moved into another district and RD 8 adds
13 population from other communities that are parts of the
14 townships currently included in RD 8. The changes keep
15 together more of the population encompassed by local high
16 school districts.

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

21 The configuration of Representative District 9 as enacted
22 in 2011 contained 120,173 people according to the 2020 Census.
23 The configuration of RD 9 as enacted in Public Act 102-10
24 contained 114,253 people according to the 2020 Census, which
25 is 5,672 above the target population. To bring the district
26 closer to target population, the boundaries as enacted in

1 Public Act 102-10 were changed by receding in northern parts
2 of the district and shifting boundaries with RD 10 to
3 accommodate regional changes.

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

18 The total population of RD 9 is 108,687. The voting age
19 population is 40.54% African American, 12.81% Asian, 9.32%
20 Hispanic. The 2020 Census allowed people to identify as
21 members of multiple racial groups. Including individuals who
22 identify as multiple races, the voting age population is
23 42.30% African American.

24 The House Redistricting Committee received testimony from
25 multiple witnesses requesting that RD 9 be drawn to be over 50%
26 African American voting age population while maintaining the

1 core of the district. Such a configuration could require
2 significantly under populating the district. Alternatively,
3 this would require African American population from other
4 nearby districts, such as RDs 8 and 78, to be integrated into
5 RD 9, reducing the opportunity of African-American voters of
6 those districts to elect the candidate of their choice and the
7 political compositions of those and other districts. Such
8 reconfiguration would also result in multiple Chicago
9 districts breaking the border with DuPage County. Although the
10 district does not contain a majority African American voting
11 age population, the district remains one in which African
12 American voters have an equal opportunity to elect a candidate
13 of their choice.

14 The configuration of Representative District 10 as enacted
15 in 2011 contained 114,021 people according to the 2020 Census.
16 This was overpopulated by 5,440 people compared to target
17 population. The configuration of RD 10 as enacted in Public
18 Act 102-10 contained 116,532 people according to the 2020
19 Census. This was over/underpopulated by 7,951 people. As
20 amended, the district is substantially the same as the current
21 RD 10, maintaining the core of the district as well as the
22 majority of its population. The district is located entirely
23 within Chicago and includes Bucktown, Wicker Park, Sheffield
24 Neighbors, Ranch Triangle, Pulaski Park, Noble Square, West
25 Town, West Jackson Boulevard District, Garfield Park, and
26 Fifth City. The proposed district takes a portion of the 27th

1 Ward from RD 9 and moves it into RD 10 to consolidate more of
2 the ward. The area has undergone tremendous changes over the
3 past decade, arguably due to gentrification and population
4 shifts.

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

9 As with RD 9, the House Redistricting Committee received
10 testimony advocating for RD 10 to be drawn to have a majority
11 African American voting age population. Such a configuration
12 would require significantly underpopulating the district or
13 incorporating African American population from other nearby
14 districts, such as RDs 8, 9, and 78, threatening the
15 opportunity of African American voters of those districts to
16 elect the candidate of their choice and the political
17 compositions of those and other districts. Although the
18 district does not contain a majority African American voting
19 age population, the district has a majority minority voting
20 age population and a plurality of African Americans. The
21 African American population is likely large enough to be able
22 to elect a candidate of their choice.

23 The configuration of Representative District 77 as enacted
24 in 2011 contained 106,369 people according to the 2020 Census.
25 This was underpopulated by 2,212 people compared to target
26 population. The configuration of RD 77 as enacted in Public

1 Act 102-10 contained 108,809 people according to the 2020
2 Census. This was overpopulated by 228 people. As amended, the
3 district is substantially the same as the current RD 77,
4 maintaining the core of the district and most of its
5 population. The district contains parts of Bensenville, Stone
6 Park, and Addison, plus the majority of Northlake, Franklin
7 Park and Melrose Park. RD 77 includes the geographic footprint
8 of O'Hare Airport, and the communities within the district are
9 tied economically to O'Hare Airport and the extensive network
10 of freight train lines and roadways that run through the area.

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

15 The configuration of Representative District 78 as enacted
16 in 2011 contained 110,394 people according to the 2020 Census.
17 This was overpopulated by 1,813 people compared to target
18 population. The configuration of RD 78 as enacted in Public
19 Act 102-10 contained 114,451 people according to the 2020
20 Census. This was overpopulated by 5,870 people. The core of
21 the district remains the west side of Chicago in the Austin
22 neighborhood and west suburban communities of Oak Park,
23 Elmwood Park, and River Grove. As amended, the district is
24 substantially the same as the current RD 78, maintaining the
25 core of the district and its population. The major change is
26 that a majority of Oak Park is united with a majority of River

1 Forest. Unifying the majority of Oak Park and River Forest
2 preserves High School District (HSD) 209, the main high school
3 district that serves this area. The western end of the
4 district extends to pick up Triton Community College. This is
5 an important connection, as many students from HSD 209
6 continue their education at Triton Community College, creating
7 a unified education community in one Representative District.
8 There are several small cultural institutions, such as
9 museums, that remain in one district.

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

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

21 The configuration of Representative District 27 as enacted
22 in 2011 contained 103,321 people according to the 2020 Census.
23 This was underpopulated by 5,260 people compared to target
24 population. The configuration of RD 27 as enacted in Public
25 Act 102-10 contained 107,878 people according to the 2020
26 Census. This was underpopulated by 703 people, with changes to

1 accommodate population shifts in the district and neighboring
2 districts. RD 27 consists of portions of Chicago's Roseland,
3 Morgan Park, and Washington Heights neighborhoods, along with
4 Blue Island, Alsip, Crestwood, Oak Forest, Orland Park, Tinley
5 Park, Homer Glen, and Orland Hills. RD 27 also goes slightly
6 into Will County in areas similar to the bordering communities
7 in Cook County.

8 The total population of RD 27 is 108,605. The voting age
9 population is 51.82% African American, 1.82% Asian, 6.49%
10 Hispanic. The 2020 Census allowed people to identify as
11 members of multiple racial groups. Including individuals who
12 identify as multiple races, the voting age population is
13 53.35% African American.

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

1 The total population of RD 28 is 108,557. The voting age
2 population is 45.40% African American, 1.66% Asian, 15.49%
3 Hispanic. The 2020 Census allowed people to identify as
4 members of multiple racial groups. Including individuals who
5 identify as multiple races, the voting age population is
6 46.75% African American.

7 The configuration of Representative District 29 as enacted
8 in 2011 contained 106,665 people according to the 2020 Census.
9 This was underpopulated by 1,916 people compared to target
10 population. The configuration of RD 29 as enacted in Public
11 Act 102-10 contained 106,616 people according to the 2020
12 Census. This was underpopulated by 1,965 people. As amended,
13 the district is substantially the same as the current RD 29,
14 maintaining the core of the district and most of its
15 population. The proposed RD 29 encompasses regions of Cook,
16 Will, and Kankakee counties, and municipalities including the
17 City of Chicago, Dolton, Calumet City, South Holland,
18 Thornton, Glenwood, Ford Heights, Sauk Village, Steger, Crete,
19 Beecher, Peotone, Manteno, and Bradley. Transportation
20 arteries include proximity to I-57, I-80, I-94, I-294, and
21 Route 394. Communities within the Will and Kankakee portions
22 of proposed RD 29 are more suburban and exurban than rural, and
23 several communities in the Will County portion are part of the
24 Southland region of Illinois that share economic interests
25 with southern Cook County. There are many communities of
26 interest throughout this district, including schools that

1 often compete against each other in athletics. As proposed,
2 the district is relatively homogenous in that it is largely
3 composed of middle-class working families which is consistent
4 with current RD 29.

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

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

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

1 races, the voting age population is 53.25% African American.

2 The configuration of Representative District 31 as enacted
3 in 2011 contained 105,926 people according to the 2020 Census.
4 This was underpopulated by 2,655 people compared to target
5 population. The configuration of RD 31 as enacted in Public
6 Act 102-10 contained 109,821 people according to the 2020
7 Census. This was overpopulated by 1,240 people. The proposed
8 district maintains the core of the current district and keeps
9 similar communities of interest intact, while recognizing
10 popular migration patterns. The district includes a portion of
11 Chicago's Auburn Gresham, Beverly View, Wrightwood, and
12 Ashburn neighborhoods, as well as the suburbs of Hometown, Oak
13 Lawn, Chicago Ridge, Bridgeview, Palos Hills, Hickory Hills,
14 and Justice. The total population of RD 31 is 108,638. The
15 voting age population is 51.92% African American, 1.12% Asian,
16 11.23% Hispanic. The 2020 Census allowed people to identify as
17 members of multiple racial groups. Including individuals who
18 identify as multiple races, the voting age population is
19 53.50% African American.

20 The configuration of Representative District 32 as enacted
21 in 2011 contained 105,728 people according to the 2020 Census.
22 This was underpopulated by 2,853 people compared to target
23 population. The configuration of RD 32 as enacted in Public
24 Act 102-10 contained 108,187 people according to the 2020
25 Census. This was underpopulated by 394 people. The proposed
26 district maintains the core of the current district and

1 extends west to gain population, while recognizing the needs
2 of other neighboring districts. The district includes portions
3 of Chicago's Greater Grand Crossing, Englewood, West
4 Englewood, Marquette Park, Chicago Lawn Ashburn, and
5 Scottsdale neighborhoods, suburbs of Burbank, Bridgeview, and
6 Hickory Hills, and a small part of Justice. The boundaries of
7 proposed RD 32 reflect the competing goals of preserving the
8 existing district balanced against the need to obtain more
9 population to reach the equal population target. It also
10 maintains the core of the existing RD 32 to preserve
11 continuity of representation.

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

16 The configuration of Representative District 33 as enacted
17 in 2011 contained 106,236 people according to the 2020 Census.
18 This was underpopulated by 2,345 people compared to target
19 population. The configuration of RD 33 as enacted in Public
20 Act 102-10 contained 107,444 people according to the 2020
21 Census. This was underpopulated by 1,137 people, with
22 adjustments made for population in the district and
23 neighboring districts. Proposed RD 33 comprises parts of
24 Chicago, Burnham, Calumet City, Lansing, and Lynwood. The
25 district connects the more urban suburbs of Cook County with
26 the parts of Chicago that share common interests. Proposed RD

1 33 is home to many employees who work in Chicago and Cook
2 County and connects areas with similar median incomes and
3 economic interests according to the Census Bureau.

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

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

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

1 races, the voting age population is 69.16% African American.

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

1 religious communities are kept together in proposed RD 35 to
2 the east and the suburban portion to the west.

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

6 The configuration of Representative District 36 as enacted
7 in 2011 contained 109,801 people according to the 2020 Census.
8 This was overpopulated by 1,220 people compared to target
9 population. The configuration of RD 36 as enacted in Public
10 Act 102-10 contained 110,606 people according to the 2020
11 Census. This was overpopulated by 2,025 people. The proposed
12 district is nearly identical to the current district and
13 maintains the core of the district as well as the majority of
14 its population. Proposed RD 36 contains the same areas as the
15 current district, including portions of Chicago's Ashburn,
16 Beverly, and Mount Greenwood communities, all of Evergreen
17 Park, the majority of Oak Lawn, Chicago Ridge, and Palos Hills
18 as well as portions of Worth, Palos Heights, Palos Hills,
19 Palos Park, and Willow Springs. The district is largely
20 similar socioeconomically, with a high percentage of
21 single-family owner-occupied homes and middle-class incomes.

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

25 The configuration of Representative District 37 as enacted
26 in 2011 contained 112,743 people according to the 2020 Census.

1 This was overpopulated by 4,162 people compared to target
2 population. The configuration of RD 37 as enacted in Public
3 Act 102-10 contained 109,448 people according to the 2020
4 Census. This was overpopulated by 867 people. The district
5 includes portions of Cook and Will counties, and the proposed
6 district contains the same municipalities as the current
7 district, which includes Frankfort, Homer Glen, Joliet,
8 Lockport, Mokena, New Lenox, Orland Hills, Orland Park, and
9 Tinley Park. The proposed district retains a majority of the
10 current population. Proposed RD 37, like the current RD 37, is
11 economically homogeneous, with median annual incomes above
12 \$80,000 and ranging to over \$100,000. This district
13 consolidates more of Homer Glen and Lockport than current
14 districts.

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

18 The configuration of Representative District 38 as enacted
19 in 2011 contained 106,439 people according to the 2020 Census.
20 This was underpopulated by 2,142 people compared to target
21 population. The configuration of RD 38 as enacted in Public
22 Act 102-10 contained 106,369 people according to the 2020
23 Census. This was underpopulated by 2,212 people. and
24 adjustments to the district were made to assist neighboring
25 districts with population and increase the political
26 competitiveness of the region. The core of the district

1 remains the same as the current RD 38. The proposed district
2 retains a majority of the current population. The district
3 contains communities Frankfort, Matteson, Olympia Fields,
4 Country Club Hills, Tinley Park, Richton Park, and Mokena.
5 According to the Census Bureau these communities have similar
6 economic characteristics with a high percentage of home
7 ownership and owner-occupied housing.

8 The total population of RD 38 is 108,601. The voting age
9 population is 47.04% African American, 2.16% Asian, 5.82%
10 Hispanic. The 2020 Census allowed people to identify as
11 members of multiple racial groups. Including individuals who
12 identify as multiple races, the voting age population is
13 48.67% African American.

14 The configuration of Representative District 79 as enacted
15 in 2011 contained 102,732 people according to the 2020 Census.
16 This was underpopulated by 5,849 people compared to target
17 population. The configuration of RD 79 as enacted in Public
18 Act 102-10 contained 105,113 people according to the 2020
19 Census. This was underpopulated by 3,468 people. The proposed
20 district contains a majority of the current population. It
21 includes the municipalities of Park Forest, Crete, University
22 Park, Monee, Andres, Manteno, Bourbonnais, Bradley, Limestone,
23 Kankakee, Bonfield, Irwin, Herscher, Sammons Point, Chebanse,
24 Union Hill, Essex, Reddick, Cabrey, Braceville, Coal City,
25 Godley, and Diamond. RD 79 contains four different counties -
26 Cook, Will, Kankakee, and Grundy. The communities share

1 economic interests, many commuting into the city for work and
2 making median household incomes ranging from \$37,894 to
3 \$74,755 per year. This district was drawn to make the seat more
4 competitive.

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

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

21 The total population of RD 80 is 108,843. The voting age
22 population is 26.43% African American, 0.74% Asian, 15.37%
23 Hispanic. The 2020 Census allowed people to identify as
24 members of multiple racial groups. Including individuals who
25 identify as multiple races, the voting age population is
26 27.94% African American.

1 Northern Cook Suburbs and Lake County: Representative 26
2 Districts 15, 16, 17, 18, 51, 52, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, and 64
3 represent various parts of northern Cook, Lake, and McHenry
4 counties. These districts sustained various changes in
5 population. These districts were drawn to address population
6 issues, maintain the cores of districts, and take into account
7 political considerations.

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

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

26 The configuration of Representative District 16 as enacted

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

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

24 The configuration of Representative District 17 as enacted
25 in 2011 contained 114,448 people according to the 2020 Census.
26 This was overpopulated by 5,867 people compared to target

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

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

16 The configuration of Representative District 18 as enacted
17 in 2011 contained 114,382 people according to the 2020 Census.
18 This was overpopulated by 5,801 people compared to target
19 population. The configuration of RD 18 as enacted in Public
20 Act 102-10 contained 112,497 people according to the 2020
21 Census. This was overpopulated by 3,916 people. The proposed
22 district retains the majority of the current population.
23 Proposed RD 18 includes most of Evanston, Winnetka,
24 Northfield, and Kenilworth, and a small part of Wilmette. At
25 the request of Evanston elected officials, Evanston is located
26 entirely within one Legislative District and now sits within

1 RD 17 and The proposed district unites two densely populated
2 wards that are historically home to a large African American
3 population to maximize political power and increase the
4 partisan advantage for the incumbent. This district links high
5 income communities with similar interest areas.

6 The southern end of the district extends down toward the
7 50th Ward of Chicago to bring RD 18 up to equal population
8 while also preserving important communities of interest within
9 RD 16. This change preserves the majority of an Orthodox
10 Jewish community to the west, as described by witness
11 testimony in Redistricting Committee hearings in Spring 2021,
12 as well as a significant Indo-Pacific community to the south.

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

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

1 state.

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

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

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

23 The configuration of Representative District 59 as enacted
24 in 2011 contained 113,498 people according to the 2020 Census.
25 This was overpopulated by 4,917 people compared to target
26 population. The configuration of RD 59 as enacted in Public

1 Act 102-10 contained 113,036 people according to the 2020
2 Census. This was overpopulated by 4,455 people. The proposed
3 district includes a majority of the current district's
4 population. The proposed district is mostly located in Lake
5 County, with a small part of Cook County to retain a common
6 area in Wheeling. The district includes the municipalities of
7 Buffalo Grove, Wheeling, Lincolnshire, Indian Creek, Vernon
8 Hills, Mundelein, Green Oaks, and Park City and portions of
9 Libertyville and Mettawa. The proposed district remains mostly
10 the same, although it brings in more of Libertyville to
11 consolidate a township and keep communities of interest
12 together. For example, Vernon Hills, Green Oaks, part of
13 Indian Creek, part of Mettawa, and Libertyville all feed into
14 Community High 26 School District 128.

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

18 The configuration of Representative District 60 as enacted
19 in 2011 contained 108,727 people according to the 2020 Census.
20 This was overpopulated by 146 people compared to target
21 population. The configuration of RD 60 as enacted in Public
22 Act 102-10 contained 108,705 people according to the 2020
23 Census. This was overpopulated by 124 people. Proposed RD 60
24 contains a majority of the current RD 60. The proposed RD 60
25 contains the majority of Waukegan Township and has portions of
26 Shields, Libertyville, and Warren townships. The district

1 includes most of Waukegan, a large part of North Chicago, and
2 portions of Wadsworth Village, Gurnee, and Park City. Beach
3 Park was removed from the district to consolidate it with
4 similar communities to the north in RD 61, and more of North
5 Chicago was included in RD 60 to further consolidate the
6 municipality.

7 The total population of RD 60 is 108,705. The voting age
8 population is 18.87% African American, 4.13% Asian, 50.27%
9 Hispanic. The 2020 Census allowed people to identify as
10 members of multiple racial groups. Including individuals who
11 identify as multiple races, the voting age population is
12 20.79% African American.

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

1 districts.

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

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

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

24 The configuration of Representative District 63 as enacted
25 in 2011 contained 107,982 people according to the 2020 Census.
26 This was underpopulated by -599 people compared to target

1 population. The configuration of RD 63 as enacted in Public
2 Act 102-10 contained 112,120 people according to the 2020
3 Census. This was overpopulated by 3,539 people. It includes
4 parts of the municipalities of Crystal Lake, McHenry,
5 Woodstock, Prairie Grove, Ridgefield, Oakwood Hills, Holiday
6 Hills, Wonder Lake, Cary, and Bull Valley. Similar to the
7 current RD 63, the proposed RD 63 is a mix of agricultural land
8 as well as suburban area. Proposed RD 63, like the current RD
9 63, contains stops along Metra's Union Pacific Northwest line,
10 which allows commuters to travel to and from downtown Chicago.

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

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

23 The configuration of Representative District 64 as enacted
24 in 2011 contained 111,915 people according to the 2020 Census.
25 This was overpopulated by 3,334 people compared to target
26 population. The configuration of RD 64 as enacted in Public

1 Act 102-10 contained 109,063 people according to the 2020
2 Census. This was overpopulated by 482 people. It contains
3 nearly all of Richmond and Burton townships and a large
4 portion of McHenry Township. In Lake County, proposed RD 64
5 contains portions of Antioch, Grant, and Lake Villa townships.
6 This greatly reduces the number of townships represented and
7 township splits from the current RD 64.

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

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

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

1 population of 2%.

2 Northwest Suburbs: Representative Districts 43, 44, 53,
3 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 65, and 66 comprise the northwest suburban
4 areas. These districts retain the core of each existing
5 district to the greatest extent possible, but there are
6 deviations due to population shifts, the need to ensure equal
7 population, and political considerations. Significant
8 population growth in downtown Chicago has also necessitated
9 many districts throughout the suburbs to adjust to take in new
10 population to the east and south.

11 The configuration of Representative District 43 as enacted
12 in 2011 contained 107,984 people according to the 2020 Census.
13 This was underpopulated by 597 people compared to target
14 population. The configuration of RD 43 as enacted in Public
15 Act 102-10 contained 110,756 people according to the 2020
16 Census. This was overpopulated by 2,175 people. Proposed RD 43
17 contains communities in Cook and Kane counties. Within Cook
18 County, it contains part of Hanover Township and within Kane
19 County it contains parts of Elgin and Dundee townships. It
20 contains communities within the municipalities of Streamwood,
21 Hoffman Estates, East Dundee, and Elgin. Proposed RD 43 was
22 adjusted to encompass more of Elgin, consolidating a community
23 that has historically been split among several districts into
24 fewer representative districts. These communities have similar
25 economic characteristics and demographics according to the
26 Census Bureau.

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

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

7 The configuration of Representative District 44 as enacted
8 in 2011 contained 109,195 people according to the 2020 Census.
9 This was overpopulated by 614 people compared to target
10 population. The configuration of RD 44 as enacted in Public
11 Act 102-10 contained 107,147 people according to the 2020
12 Census. This was underpopulated by 1,434 people. Proposed RD
13 44 maintains the core of current RD 44 as well as the majority
14 of its population and preserves incumbent-constituent
15 relationships. Proposed RD 44 is located in Hanover and
16 Schaumburg townships within Cook County. The reconfigured
17 district unites more of Hoffman Estates in one district, and
18 pairs it with neighboring communities of Streamwood,
19 Schaumburg, and Hanover Park. These communities share similar
20 demographics and economic characteristics according to the
21 Census Bureau. They are further connected by shared
22 transportation infrastructure and shared economies. The total
23 population of RD 44 is 108,540. The voting age population is
24 4.91% African American, 19.10% Asian, 26.93% Hispanic.

25 The configuration of Representative District 53 as enacted
26 in 2011 contained 112,576 people according to the 2020 Census.

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

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

20 The configuration of Representative District 54 as enacted
21 in 2011 contained 110,037 people according to the 2020 Census.
22 This was overpopulated by 1,456 people compared to target
23 population. The configuration of RD 54 as enacted in Public
24 Act 102-10 contained 109,297 people according to the 2020
25 Census. This was overpopulated by 716 people. Proposed RD 54
26 includes parts of Prospect Heights, Mount Prospect, Arlington

1 Heights, Buffalo Grove, Wheeling, and Palatine. Changes to the
2 district unite more of Palatine within the neighboring 51st
3 District and enhance the overall partisan composition of the
4 district.

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

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

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

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

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

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

1 District 54, and Community Consolidated School District 59.

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

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

26 The total population of RD 57 is 108,417. The voting age

1 population is 1.44% African American, 14.93% Asian, 14.12%
2 Hispanic.

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

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

20 The configuration of Representative District 65 as enacted
21 in 2011 contained 123,080 people according to the 2020 Census.
22 This was overpopulated by 14,499 people compared to target
23 population. The configuration of RD 65 as enacted in Public
24 Act 102-10 contained 110,625 people according to the 2020
25 Census. This was overpopulated by 2,044 people. It includes
26 the municipalities of South Elgin, Elgin, Campton Hills, Lily

1 Lake, Wayne, Bartlett, St. Charles, Elburn, Prestbury and
2 Sugar Grove. This district also includes all of Plato and
3 Campton Township, nearly all of St. Charles Township, and
4 small portions of Blackberry, Geneva, Wayne, and Elgin
5 township. Proposed RD 65 consolidates more of St. Charles than
6 previously.

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

11 The configuration of Representative District 66 as enacted
12 in 2011 contained 114,214 people according to the 2020 Census.
13 This was overpopulated by 5,633 people compared to target
14 population. The configuration of RD 66 as enacted in Public
15 Act 102-10 contained 106,732 people according to the 2020
16 Census. This was underpopulated by 1,849 people. The proposed
17 district includes a majority of the existing district
18 population. The proposed RD 66 includes Kane and McHenry
19 counties and includes the townships of Algonquin, Dundee,
20 Elgin and Grafton. To reduce population, the proposed district
21 removed the populated northwest side of Crystal Lake and added
22 the less populated parts of Elgin and Carpentersville. The
23 proposed district reflects changes requested during public
24 testimony at the McHenry County redistricting hearing. Public
25 comments asked for communities of similar economic and
26 community interests by adding more of Carpentersville and

1 Elgin and removing the northwest side of Crystal Lake that
2 best reflects the interests of the neighboring districts. RD
3 66 has the municipalities of Carpentersville, West Dundee,
4 Sleepy Hollow, Elgin, a small portion of East Dundee,
5 Algonquin, Lake in the Hills, and Crystal Lake. Due to the rise
6 in population, much of the west side of the district 25 got put
7 into a neighboring district to unite more similar communities.
8 School Districts in proposed RD 66 include Community Unit
9 School District 300 takes in students from Carpentersville,
10 West and East Dundee, Sleepy Hollow, Algonquin, and Lake in
11 the Hills. These represent a community of interest kept
12 together in the proposed RD 66. Crystal Lake CCSD 47 also pulls
13 in students from Crystal Lake and Lake in the Hills, keeping
14 communities of interest united.

15 The proposed district has a total population of 108,650,
16 with an African American voting-age population of 3.13%, a
17 Hispanic voting-age population of 17%, and an Asian voting-age
18 population of 6.6%. The 2020 Census allowed people to identify
19 as members of multiple racial groups. Including individuals
20 who identify as multiple races, the voting age population is
21 56.46% African American.

22 DuPage County: DuPage County saw a modest population
23 increase over the past decade, and reconfigurations in this
24 area reflect this; the cores of existing House districts were
25 held largely intact with some adjustments in order to create
26 compact districts of substantially equal population. Just as

1 many DuPage municipalities share transportation
2 infrastructure, business interests, and community identity
3 with neighboring areas of Cook, Will, and Kane counties,
4 several of the districts cross adjacent counties.

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

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

19 Representative District 42, was formerly RD 48. The
20 configuration of Representative District 48 as enacted in 2011
21 contained 112,509 people according to the 2020 Census. This
22 was overpopulated by 3928 people compared to target
23 population. The configuration of RD 42 as enacted in Public
24 Act 102-10 contained 110,931 people according to the 2020
25 Census. This was over/underpopulated by 2,350 people. The
26 proposed district includes a majority of the existing 48th

1 District population. The proposed district retains the core of
2 current RD 48 and contains Lisle, Lombard, Glen Ellyn, and
3 Downers Grove. The proposed district maintains the core of the
4 current district and the boundaries largely remain the same.
5 Proposed RD 42 is anchored by Interstate 355, Interstate 88,
6 the College of DuPage, Hidden Lake Forest Preserve and the
7 Morton Arboretum, and it creates transportation corridors by
8 extending to include the intersection of I-88 and I-355.
9 Proposed RD 42 also contains Union Pacific Railroad and has
10 public transportation available on the Metra through the Union
11 Pacific West Line. The Western border follows boundaries
12 created by Glen Ellyn Community Consolidated School District
13 and Glenbard Township High School District 87. Proposed RD 42
14 picks up portions of former RDs 48 and 81. The district
15 preserves numerous communities of interest, including a
16 population of Asian households that stretch from the south
17 section of Lombard to the portion of Downers Grove.

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

21 The configuration of Representative District 45 as enacted
22 in 2011 contained 109,166 people according to the 2020 Census.
23 This was overpopulated by 585 people compared to target
24 population. The configuration of RD 45 as enacted in Public
25 Act 102-10 contained 105,586 people according to the 2020
26 Census. This was underpopulated by 2,995 people. The proposed

1 RD 45 retains a majority of current RD 47. This district was
2 drawn for political purposes to assist with increasing the
3 political advantage for neighboring districts. It includes all
4 or portions of Elmhurst, Oakbrook Terrace, Westmont, Clarendon
5 Hills, Hinsdale, Willowbrook and Downers Grove. The district
6 stretches from the northern municipal boundary of Elmhurst
7 into the south regions of Westmont. The district includes
8 Elmhurst University as well as intersections of several busy
9 highways including US 20, I-290, IL State Route 83, and US 34.
10 This district was drawn to protect communities of similar
11 economic interest as well as keep several school districts
12 together.

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

16 The configuration of Representative District 46 as enacted
17 in 2011 contained 109,101 people according to the 2020 Census.
18 This was overpopulated by 520 people compared to target
19 population. The configuration of RD 46 as enacted in Public
20 Act 102-10 contained 109,507 people according to the 2020
21 Census. This was overpopulated by 926 people. The proposed
22 Representative District 46 retains a majority of the district,
23 maintaining a large majority of its core, with small
24 geographical shifts to account for population loss. The
25 district contains all or portions of Carol Stream,
26 Bloomingdale, Glendale Heights, Addison, Glen Ellyn and Villa

1 Park. The proposed district keeps Villa Park united and
2 follows the boundaries of Villa Park and Glendale Heights,
3 while also maintaining strong business districts, the DuPage
4 County Forest Preserve, and access to Interstate 355.

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

8 Representative District 47, the current RD 42, was
9 overpopulated by 2,563 people compared to target population.
10 The proposed RD 47 retains a majority of the current RD 42. The
11 district is located entirely within DuPage County and includes
12 Wayne, Bloomingdale, Milton, Winfield, Naperville, and Lisle
13 townships. According to the Census Bureau, households in the
14 communities within the proposed district have similar median
15 incomes, ranging from \$82,062 to \$125,926. Proposed RD 47 is a
16 strong professional community with socioeconomic similarities.
17 Homes in the communities within the proposed district also
18 share similar values, ranging from \$221,700 in Warrenville and
19 \$416,700 in Naperville.

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

23 The configuration of Representative District 48 as enacted
24 in 2011 contained 112,509 people according to the 2020 Census.
25 This was overpopulated by 3,928 people compared to target
26 population. The configuration of RD 48 as enacted in Public

1 Act 102-10 contained 106,344 people according to the 2020
2 Census. This was underpopulated by 2,237 people. The proposed
3 RD 48 retains a majority of current RD 45. The proposed
4 district is located within Cook and DuPage counties and
5 contains communities in Carol Stream, Bloomingdale, Roselle,
6 Itasca, Wood Dale, Addison, and Elk Grove Village. This
7 suburban district contains communities within similar
8 demographics and economic characteristics according to the
9 Census Bureau.

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

13 Representative District 84 was overpopulated by more than
14 2,000 people. Proposed RD 84 was renumbered to RD 49 in Public
15 Act 102-10, but has reverted to maintain its current district
16 number. It contains the municipalities of Aurora, Oswego,
17 Boulder Hill, Naperville, and Montgomery. The district is at
18 the intersection of the counties of DuPage, Will, Kendall, and
19 Kane. According to the Census Bureau, these communities have
20 similar economic characteristics and demographics.

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

24 The configuration of Representative District 49 as enacted
25 in 2011 contained 109,051 people according to the 2020 Census.
26 This was overpopulated by 470 people compared to target

1 population. The configuration of RD 49 as enacted in Public
2 Act 102-10 contained 108,422 people according to the 2020
3 Census. This was underpopulated by 159 people.

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

6 Proposed RD 49 contains parts of the communities of
7 Warrenville, Naperville, Aurora, Batavia, West Chicago,
8 Geneva, Wayne, Bartlett, Elgin, and South Elgin. According to
9 the Census Bureau, these communities share similar
10 demographics and economic characteristics. Proposed RD 43 was
11 adjusted to encompass more of Elgin, consolidating a community
12 that has historically been split among several districts into
13 fewer representative districts.

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

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

1 Hispanic.

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

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

17 The configuration of Representative District 81 as enacted
18 in 2011 contained 110,166 people according to the 2020 Census.
19 This was overpopulated by 1,585 people compared to target
20 population. The configuration of RD 81 as enacted in Public
21 Act 102-10 contained 109,499 people according to the 2020
22 Census. This was overpopulated by 918 people. The proposed
23 district remains largely the same geographically and includes
24 a majority of the population of the current district. There is
25 a small shift to help consolidate the communities of
26 Naperville, Woodridge, and Downers Grove. Proposed RD 81

1 contains a major transportation corridor, as Interstate 355
2 bisects into the proposed district.

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

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

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

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

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

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

19 The configuration of Representative District 85 as enacted
20 in 2011 contained 106,535 people according to the 2020 Census.
21 This was underpopulated by 2,046 people compared to target
22 population. The configuration of RD 85 as enacted in Public
23 Act 102-10 contained 107,703 people according to the 2020
24 Census. This was underpopulated by 878 people. The proposed
25 district includes a majority of the population of the current
26 district, with minor adjustments to account for the population

1 change and changes to neighboring districts. The proposed
2 district maintains the core of the district and contains part
3 of Woodridge, part of Bolingbrook, part of Lemont, a majority
4 of Romeoville, most of Lockport, most of Bonnie Brae, some of
5 Crest Hill, most of Fairmont, and a small portion of
6 Naperville.

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

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

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

24 The configuration of Representative District 97 as enacted
25 in 2011 contained 120,820 people according to the 2020 Census.
26 This was overpopulated by 12,239 people compared to target

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

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

15 The configuration of Representative District 98 as enacted
16 in 2011 contained 110,268 people according to the 2020 Census.
17 This was overpopulated by 1,687 people compared to target
18 population. The configuration of RD 98 as enacted in Public
19 Act 102-10 contained 107,650 people according to the 2020
20 Census. This was underpopulated by 931 people. The district
21 includes all or parts of Joliet, Plainfield, Crystal Lawns,
22 Crest Hill, Romeoville, and Bolingbrook, and the proposed
23 district is entirely within Will County. Additional areas of
24 Joliet were added to the district to enhance the partisan
25 composition of the district. All communities in the district
26 are linked by their proximity to Interstate 55, which bisects

1 the district. The district retains the majority of the current
2 district, preserving its core, which was originally created
3 based on witness testimony received in 2011 about the common
4 interests of residents relocating to the growing area. Public
5 transportation and school quality were among these concerns.
6 Testimony indicated that it makes the most sense to keep these
7 growing populations together, as opposed to pairing them with
8 downstate communities.

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

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

18 The configuration of Representative District 67 as enacted
19 in 2011 contained 101,713 people according to the 2020 Census.
20 This was underpopulated by 6,868 people compared to target
21 population. The configuration of RD 67 as enacted in Public
22 Act 102-10 contained 107,492 people according to the 2020
23 Census. This was underpopulated by 1,089 people. The proposed
24 district retains a majority of the current district
25 population. To adjust for the loss of population, the district
26 adds parts of New Milford and Cherry Valley, which were

1 previously in RD 67 prior to 2011. The district keeps the 5th
2 and 11th Wards of Rockford in the district as requested by
3 Armando Cardenas from the Coalition of Latino Leaders in
4 Rockford in his written and oral testimony at a hearing of the
5 House Redistricting Committee.

6 The median household income of Rockford is \$40,100,
7 \$42,200 for New Milford and \$58,800 for Cherry Valley, thus
8 uniting communities of similar economic interest. The district
9 remains entirely within Winnebago County. The proposed
10 district has a total population of 108,458, with an African
11 American voting-age population of 20.1%, a Hispanic voting-age
12 population of 16.5%, and an Asian voting-age population of 2%.
13 The 2020 Census allowed people to identify as members of
14 multiple racial groups. Including individuals who identify as
15 multiple races, the voting age population is 22.04% African
16 American.

17 The configuration of Representative District 68 as enacted
18 in 2011 contained 107,158 people according to the 2020 Census.
19 This was underpopulated by 1,423 people compared to target
20 population. The configuration of RD 68 as enacted in Public
21 Act 102-10 contained 108,426 people according to the 2020
22 Census. This was underpopulated by 155 people. The proposed
23 district retains a majority of the current district
24 population. The portions of the district that include Rockford
25 remain largely unchanged with only slight variations to the
26 borders. Manufacturing remains the top industry in the current

1 district and the proposed district moves east to include the
2 city of Belvidere, which is home to the Belvidere Chrysler
3 Assembly Plant. The workers at the plant are part of The
4 International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and
5 Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW).

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

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

15 The configuration of Representative District 69 as enacted
16 in 2011 contained 107,256 people according to the 2020 Census.
17 This was underpopulated by 1,325 people compared to target
18 population. The configuration of RD 69 as enacted in Public
19 Act 102-10 contained 107,484 people according to the 2020
20 Census. This was underpopulated by 1,097 people. The changes
21 in the district are primarily to account for population
22 changes in the region. This district links numerous
23 communities that contain outdoor recreational areas and parks.
24 It also connects numerous conservation areas like Rush Creek
25 Conservation Area, Brookdale Conservation Area, Marengo Ridge
26 Conservation Area, Coral Woods Conservation Area, Pleasant

1 Valley Conservation Area, Piscasaw Fen Conservation Area,
2 Beck's Woods Conservation Area, High Point Conservation,
3 Winding Creek Conservation Area, North Branch Conservation
4 Area, and Glacier Park Conservation Area. RD 69's proposed
5 northeast border proceeds westward along the Illinois -
6 Wisconsin border.

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

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

22 The configuration of Representative District 70 as enacted
23 in 2011 contained 105,830 people according to the 2020 Census.
24 This was underpopulated by 2,751 people compared to target
25 population. The configuration of RD 70 as enacted in Public
26 Act 102-10 contained 111,087 people according to the 2020

1 Census. This was overpopulated by 2,506 people. The changes in
2 the district are primarily to account for population changes
3 in the region. The proposed district maintains consistency in
4 socioeconomic status, ethnic tradition, municipal government
5 and various other practical considerations. Proposed RD 70
6 will contain Kane, DeKalb, Kendall, and McHenry counties, and
7 the municipalities of Maple Park, Burlington, Sugar Grove,
8 Gilberts, Huntley and Hampshire. Those municipalities have
9 median incomes ranging from \$65,984 to \$100,809 respectively,
10 uniting communities of similar levels of economic interest.

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

14 Following the release of the proposed legislative map on
15 Friday, May 21, 2021, Republican state representatives made
16 public comments criticizing the number of incumbent Republican
17 state representatives whose primary residences were located in
18 the same representative district as another incumbent
19 Republican state representative. This new proposed district
20 boundary therefore changed boundaries from the original
21 proposal district from Friday, May 21. Following the request
22 of Republicans, RD 70 was reconfigured to include
23 Representative Keicher's home.

24 The configuration of Representative District 75 as enacted
25 in 2011 contained 117,180 people according to the 2020 Census.
26 This was overpopulated by 8,599 people compared to target

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

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

1 The configuration of Representative District 76 as enacted
2 in 2011 contained 104,334 people according to the 2020 Census.
3 This was underpopulated by 4,247 people compared to target
4 population. The configuration of RD 76 as enacted in Public
5 Act 102-10 contained 107,563 people according to the 2020
6 Census. This was underpopulated by 1,018 people. While this
7 regional population loss necessitated some significant
8 reconfiguration, a majority of the existing RD 76's core is
9 maintained in the district. The proposed district achieves its
10 target population by connecting several of the 18 largest
11 cities in the north central Illinois region. The southern end
12 of the proposed district maintains the existing connection
13 between Ottawa, North Utica, LaSalle, Peru, and Spring Valley,
14 and combines this with the city of DeKalb, which is kept whole
15 in the proposed district. Several economic, geographic, and
16 regional factors connect DeKalb and the Illinois River Valley
17 communities. Median income in DeKalb is much closer to the
18 median incomes of Peru, LaSalle, Ottawa, and other small parts
19 of the district, as opposed to communities DeKalb is connected
20 to the current configuration, where the median income reaches
21 as high as \$119,000. With economies centered around
22 manufacturing and distribution, both DeKalb and the Illinois
23 River Valley communities are centers for organized labor and
24 have a shared interest in representation that will prioritize
25 the needs of middle-class workers. In the northern end of the
26 district, distribution centers for Target, Nestle, and 3M are

1 all located in DeKalb. Ferrara Distribution Center, also
2 located in DeKalb, is a major regional distribution center for
3 Wal-Mart located in Spring Valley in the southern end of the
4 district. Nearly all the communities in the proposed district
5 are hubs along the interstate highway system, giving these
6 areas a shared interest in representation that prioritizes
7 infrastructure investment and maintenance. Interstate 80
8 connects Ladd, Dalzell, LaSalle, and Dayton in the southern
9 end of the district. Interstate 39 links LaSalle and
10 Jonesville. DeKalb is a major stop along Interstate 88. The
11 DeKalb Oasis, Interstate 88's only rest stop in Illinois, is
12 included in the district. The district follows State Highway
13 23 from Ottawa to DeKalb. The district shares environmental
14 interests. The proposed district links the four areas in the
15 Illinois River Valley that have been designated as Superfund
16 sites by the United States Environmental Protection Agency -
17 Spring Valley, Ottawa, and two sites in LaSalle. Furthermore,
18 including DeKalb in the district links these sites with
19 Northern Illinois University - one of the state's leading
20 institutions for environmental studies.

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

23 River and its tributaries flow across the entire southern
24 end of the district, while the Kishwaukee River flows through
25 all of DeKalb in the northern part of the district. The
26 district also includes Wedron, which borders the Fox River.

1 The Fox River makes up the district's southeastern boundary.
2 Boating and watersports contribute to the economies of each of
3 these communities. DeKalb, Wedron, LaSalle, Ottawa, and Peru
4 have numerous businesses dedicated to river recreation,
5 fishing, boat rental, and more. DeKalb and the Illinois River
6 Valley communities included in the proposed district have a
7 shared interest in hunting and fishing. The southern end of
8 the district includes a number of popular duck, goose, and
9 deer hunting locations, and hunting clubs are a significant
10 part of the local economy. Meanwhile, numerous parks and
11 nature areas in DeKalb attract fishers, including Prairie
12 Park, East Lagoon, and Rotary Park. The proposed district
13 reconnects DeKalb and LaSalle, which were previously connected
14 into one representative district under legislative maps
15 enacted in 1981.

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

19 Central Illinois: Representative Districts 87, 88, 91, 92,
20 95, 96, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, and 109 lost
21 more than 4,000 people over the past decade, necessitating
22 reconfiguration in parts of the region.

23 The configuration of Representative District 87 as enacted
24 in 2011 contained 103,051 people according to the 2020 Census.
25 This was underpopulated by 5,530 people compared to target
26 population. The configuration of RD 87 as enacted in Public

1 Act 102-10 contained 108,750 people according to the 2020
2 Census. This was overpopulated by 169 people. The proposed RD
3 87 It includes portions of McLean, Tazewell, DeWitt, Macon,
4 Sangamon, and Logan counties. It includes all or portions of
5 the communities of Armington, Atlanta, McLean, Chestnut,
6 Warrensburg, Lincoln, Broadwell, Wapella, Clinton, Maroa,
7 Delavan, New Holland, Danvers, Mackinaw, Tremont, and
8 Heyworth. Proposed RD 87 is a major hub of transportation with
9 several major highways running through it including I-55,
10 I-74, I-155, Route 9, Route 10, Route 90, Route 122 and US-136.
11 Proposed RD 87 also includes multiple nature preserves and
12 outdoor recreation areas including Thaddeus Stubblefield Grove
13 Nature Preserve and Mackinaw River State Fish and Wildlife
14 Area, maintaining a community of interest. Proposed RD 87
15 connects the rural communities that lay outside of Bloomington
16 and Peoria, which have shared interests different from those
17 of more urban areas.

18 Representative District 87 has a total population of
19 108,650 and a voting age population that is 2.1% African
20 American, .7% Asian, and 2.2% Hispanic.

21 The configuration of Representative District 88 as enacted
22 in 2011 contained 109,108 people according to the 2020 Census.
23 This was overpopulated by 527 people compared to target
24 population. The configuration of RD 88 as enacted in Public
25 Act 102-10 contained 106,648 people according to the 2020
26 Census. This was underpopulated by 1,933 people. To

1 accommodate population shifts in neighboring districts,
2 Representative District 88 includes all or portions of
3 Livingston, McLean, DeWitt, Piatt, Macon, and counties. It
4 includes the municipalities of Argenta, Cisco, Monticello,
5 Farmer City, Bement, Cerro Gordo, Forsyth, and parts of
6 Bloomington. These areas share similar cultural values of more
7 rural areas and a strong connection to larger cities in
8 eastern Illinois. Rural areas in eastern and central Illinois
9 lost large portions of population according to the 2020
10 census, this necessitated a larger reconfiguration of those
11 districts. These areas were also generally overcounted in the
12 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates. To
13 accommodate population shifts in neighboring districts,
14 Representative District 88 includes all or portions of
15 Livingston, McLean, DeWitt, Piatt, Macon, and counties. It
16 includes the municipalities of Argenta, Cisco, Monticello,
17 Farmer City, Bement, Cerro Gordo, Forsyth, and parts of
18 Bloomington. These areas share similar cultural values of more
19 rural areas and a strong connection to larger cities in
20 eastern Illinois. Proposed RD 88 also contains the
21 intersections of several major roadways and highways including
22 I-55, I-155, Route 10 and Route 121. Additionally, a community
23 of interest connected through outdoor recreation is maintained
24 as RD 88 is home to different nature preserves including
25 Edward R. Madigan State Park, Chestnut Beason Park, Kickapoo
26 Creek County Park, Weldon Springs State Park and Old Settlers

1 Park. Rd 88 includes Logan Correctional Center which serves as
2 a major employer of the region, as well as educational
3 institutions Lincoln Christian University and Lincoln College.

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

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

18 Representative District 91 was underpopulated by over
19 7,600 and shifted to accommodate the need to gain population.
20 Proposed RD 91 contains portions of Peoria, Tazewell,
21 Woodford, and McLean counties. Communities within proposed RD
22 91 have similar home values and household incomes. Proposed RD
23 91 maintains a community of interest among college students,
24 faculty, and staff by keeping Illinois State University and
25 Illinois Wesleyan University united within a single
26 representative district. As indicated by Republican lawmakers

1 at Redistricting Hearings in August 2021, the Central Illinois
2 Regional Airport in Bloomington has been included in proposed
3 RD 91 to keep the airport with the community of Bloomington.

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

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

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

24 The total population of RD 92 is 108,499. The voting age
25 population is 25.84% African American, 3.24% Asian, 6.15%
26 Hispanic. The 2020 Census allowed people to identify as

1 members of multiple racial groups. Including individuals who
2 identify as multiple races, the voting age population is
3 28.14% African American.

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

10 Proposed RD 96 retains the communities of interest formed
11 between the city of Decatur and Springfield - two major
12 central Illinois cities connected by Interstate 72. The
13 proposed district includes a majority of the population of the
14 current district. The district as proposed contains the vast
15 majority of urban Decatur, all of the towns of Mt. Auburn,
16 Roby, and Buckhart, a significant portion of the city of
17 Springfield, and portions of Jerome, which are surrounded
18 entirely by Springfield. In response to repeated requests from
19 Republican members of the House Redistricting Springfield's
20 representation into fewer districts, the proposed RD 96
21 expands to include more of the city of Springfield and
22 consolidate the city's central core into two House districts
23 and one Senate district. The proposed district also fulfills
24 requests from hearings by keeping the majority of Decatur
25 intact as requested by a Decatur City Council member and
26 reflecting the socioeconomic links between Decatur and parts

1 of Springfield as noted by a Decatur business owner. Eastern
2 Springfield shares numerous socioeconomic similarities with
3 Decatur; in many categories, including median household
4 income, unemployment, and public school attendance,
5 Springfield's east side compares more to Decatur than to other
6 parts of Springfield outside of the proposed RD 96. Rather
7 than creating multiple representative districts with a
8 significant portion of residents with similar socioeconomic
9 needs, proposed RD 96, by joining much of Decatur with the east
10 side of Springfield, creates a representative district in
11 which the needs and concerns of lower-income residents can be
12 better addressed by one representative. With the seat of State
13 government in Springfield, many State workers commute from
14 Decatur to Springfield, and some Springfield residents work at
15 the hospitals and manufacturing facilities in Decatur,
16 creating a shared interest. The healthcare industry is a major
17 employer in both Springfield and Decatur, linking this area
18 with central Illinois hospitals with similar needs and
19 interests in Decatur, including keeping Memorial Medical
20 Center and HSHS St. John's Hospitals. This keeps the entire
21 Springfield Medical District in the same Representative
22 District, split in HB2777. The proposed RD 96 links Millikin
23 University with Richland Community College, which was
24 previously located in another district. The partisan
25 composition of the district is enhanced by extending farther
26 west into Springfield. As configured, Proposed RD 96 also

1 keeps small central Illinois cities Mechanicsburg, Buffalo,
2 and Dawson complete in adjacent districts, as these
3 communities share a school district. Stonington, Taylorville,
4 and Rochester, which currently are fully or partially in RD 96
5 have been removed so they may be kept whole in proposed RD 95.

6 The total population of RD 96 is 108,426. The voting age
7 population is 26.96% African American, 1.56% Asian, 2.89%
8 Hispanic. The 2020 Census allowed people to identify as
9 members of multiple racial groups. Including individuals who
10 identify as multiple races, the voting age population is
11 29.14% African American.

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

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

1 Sullivan, Atwood, Ivesdale, Mahomet and Dickerson. The entire
2 district is made of rural areas and small towns outside of
3 Charleston and Mattoon. Communities within the proposed
4 district are largely similar demographically. They are also
5 bound together with similar median incomes.

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

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

17 The proposed Representative District 102 is in Champaign,
18 Vermilion, Edgar, Clark, Cumberland, Coles, Effingham, Jasper,
19 Crawford, and Lawrence Counties. Clark, Edgar, Jasper,
20 Crawford, and Lawrence counties are kept whole. Other
21 boundaries were drawn largely along township lines or major
22 roadways in order to ensure substantially equal population and
23 keep municipalities together. This includes many different
24 municipalities throughout those counties that share rural
25 interests and values. This district keeps many school
26 districts intact, including Red Hill CUSD 9, Lawrence CUSD 20,

1 Palestine CUSD 3, Robinson CUSD 2, Oblong CUSD 4, Jasper CUSD
2 1, Hutsonville CUSD 1, Dieterich CUSD 30, Teutopolis CUSD 50,
3 Cumberland CUSD 77, Casey-Westfield CUSD 4C, Martinsville CUSD
4 3C, Marshall CUSD 2C, Paris Union CUSD 95, Kansas CUSD 3,
5 Shiloh CUSD 1, Edgar County CUSD 6, Salt Fork CUSD 512,
6 Georgetown-Ridge Farm CUSD 4 and parts of Heritage CUSD 8 and
7 Westville CUSD 2.

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

11 The configuration of Representative District 103 as
12 enacted in 2011 contained 109,575 people according to the 2020
13 Census. This was overpopulated by 994 people compared to
14 target population. The configuration of RD 103 as enacted in
15 Public Act 102-10 contained 106,450 people according to the
16 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 2,131 people.

17 The district sits entirely within the cities of Champaign
18 and Urbana, and retains 100% of the core of the existing
19 district. Numerous factors link the cities of Champaign and
20 Urbana, including current representation, partisan
21 similarities, and the flagship campus of the University of
22 Illinois - which is a major employer and economic engine in the
23 district. It keeps the cores of Champaign and Urbana together
24 with the University of Illinois campus, the main housing
25 areas, and the major traffic patterns around Champaign, Urbana
26 and the U of I campus. The proposed district also preserves,

1 intact and in one district, the community of interest
2 populations of African Americans to the north of the city
3 centers and Asians to the south of the city centers. Keeping
4 the majority of the cities of Champaign and Urbana in one House
5 district and entirely within one Senate district strengthens
6 both an urban community of interest in this district and a
7 rural community of interest in surrounding districts. This
8 separation helps ensure that elected officials in surrounding
9 areas can focus on issues that are more pressing to rural
10 communities.

11 The total population of RD 103 is 108,573. The voting age
12 population is 16.61% African American, 19.11% Asian, 9.19%
13 Hispanic. The 2020 Census allowed people to identify as
14 members of multiple racial groups. Including individuals who
15 identify as multiple races, the voting age population is
16 18.43%.

17 The configuration of Representative District 104 as
18 enacted in 2011 contained 102,465 people according to the 2020
19 Census. This was underpopulated by 6116 people compared to
20 target population. The configuration of RD 104 as enacted in
21 Public Act 102-10 contained 103,519 people according to the
22 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 5,062 people. The
23 proposed RD 104 is in Champaign and Vermilion counties. The
24 proposed district contains Danville, Tilton, Westville,
25 Belgium, Oakwood, Muncie, Fithian, Royal, Savoy, Thomasboro,
26 and Rantoul. RD 104 is made up of the areas outside of the

1 urban areas of Champaign and Urbana. It extends north of the
2 city to take in Thomasboro and Rantoul. It travels east along
3 the northern boundaries of Ogden and Stanton Townships. This
4 northern boundary follows E 2500 North Rd. The eastern
5 boundary extends all the way to the border of Illinois and
6 Indiana. This envelopes nearly the entire municipality of
7 Danville. This district was drawn to keep the surrounding
8 communities around Champaign Urbana together.

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

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

20 Representative District 105 was overpopulated by nearly
21 2,500. Proposed RD 105 includes all of Putnam County and
22 portions of Bureau, Marshall, Peoria, Woodford, Tazewell,
23 McLean, LaSalle, and Livingston counties. Lines largely follow
24 township and municipal boundaries. It included the school
25 districts of Putnam County CUSD 535, Lostant CUSD 425,
26 Fieldcrest CUSD 6, Lowpoint Washburn CUSD #21, Roanoke-Benson

1 CUSD 60, Flanagan-Cornell Unit 74, El Paso Gridley, CUSD 11
2 and Lexington 7 McLean County 5.

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

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

15 Representative District 106 was underpopulated by nearly
16 7,000. It includes portions of the counties of LaSalle,
17 Grundy, Livingston, Ford, Champaign, and Iroquois. Households
18 in the communities within proposed RD 106 have similar median
19 incomes, ranging from \$46,515 to \$77,160.

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

23 Rural areas in eastern and central Illinois lost large
24 portions of population according to the 2020 census, this
25 necessitated a larger reconfiguration of those districts.
26 These areas were also generally overcounted in the 2015-2019

1 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates. The configuration
2 of RD 107 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 108,108
3 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated
4 by 473 people.

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

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

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

1 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated
2 by 32 people.

3 Representative District 108 is comprised of portions of
4 current RDs 87, 95, 96, 99 and 100. It includes parts of
5 Macoupin, Montgomery, Christian, and Sangamon counties along
6 with all of Menard County. The proposed district allows for
7 Springfield to be less split over several districts than the
8 current map. The district boundaries follow the local county
9 and township boundaries. Only Chatham, Curran, Ball, Cotton
10 Hill, Gardner, Clear Lake, and Mechanicsburg townships are
11 split in proposed RD108. These splits are largely along
12 municipal boundaries, major roads, and bodies of water.
13 Interstate 55 runs through the core of proposed RD108.

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

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

1 every day.

2 The configuration of Representative District 111 as
3 enacted in 2011 contained 103,026 people according to the 2020
4 Census. This was underpopulated by 5,555 people compared to
5 target population. The configuration of RD 111 as enacted in
6 Public Act 102-10 contained 104,424 people according to the
7 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 4,157 people.

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

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

25 The configuration of Representative District 112 as
26 enacted in 2011 contained 114,505 people according to the 2020

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

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

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

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

1 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 121 people.

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

10 The total population of RD 113 is 108,474. The voting age
11 population is 29.56% African American, 1.66% Asian, 4.64%
12 Hispanic. The 2020 Census allowed people to identify as
13 members of multiple racial groups. Including individuals who
14 identify as multiple races, the voting age population is
15 31.21% African American.

16 The configuration of Representative District 114 as
17 enacted in 2011 contained 97,784 people according to the 2020
18 Census. This was underpopulated by 10,797 people compared to
19 target population. The configuration of RD 114 as enacted in
20 Public Act 102-10 contained 99,346 people according to the
21 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 9,235 people. The
22 proposed RD 114 largely maintains the same shape and includes
23 a majority of the current district. The proposed district
24 makes whole Cahokia, East Carondelet, Smithton, Sauget,
25 Mascoutah, and Millstadt which were all previously split with
26 another representative district. The proposed district's

1 southern border now follows the Fayetteville, Millstadt,
2 Prairie Du Long, and New Athens Township lines and keeps the
3 economic drivers and landmarks such as Scott Air Force Base in
4 the district. The proposed district makes whole Cahokia
5 Community Unit School District 187 and Dupo Community Unit
6 School District 196, which were previously split.

7 The total population of RD 114 is 108,384. The voting age
8 population is 33.41% African American, 1.01% Asian, 2.38%
9 Hispanic. The 2020 Census allowed people to identify as
10 members of multiple racial groups. Including individuals who
11 identify as multiple races, the voting age population is
12 34.90% African American.

13 Western Illinois: The configuration of Representative
14 District 71 as enacted in 2011 contained 106,494 people
15 according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 2,087
16 people compared to target population. The configuration of RD
17 71 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 105,383 people
18 according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 3,198
19 people. To gain population and accommodate population shifts
20 in neighboring districts, RD 71 shifts south. Counties
21 represented within the proposed RD 71 include Rock Island
22 County, Henry County, Mercer County, Warren County, Knox
23 County, and McDonough County. Proposed RD 71 contains the
24 following townships: In Rock Island County, Coal Valley
25 (portion), Hampton (portion), South Moline (portion), and
26 Rural; in Henry County, Colona, Western, Lynn, and Oxford; in

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

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

18 The configuration of Representative District 72 as enacted
19 in 2011 contained 105,876 people according to the 2020 Census.
20 This was underpopulated by 2,705 people compared to target
21 population. The configuration of RD 72 as enacted in Public
22 Act 102-10 contained 108,840 people according to the 2020
23 Census. This was overpopulated by 259 people. Proposed RD 72
24 includes a majority of the current district. Located entirely
25 within Rock Island County, proposed RD 72 keeps South Rock
26 Island, Rock Island, and Moline townships together, as they

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

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

20 The configuration of Representative District 73 as enacted
21 in 2011 contained 110,651 people according to the 2020 Census.
22 This was overpopulated by 2,070 people compared to target
23 population. The configuration of RD 73 as enacted in Public
24 Act 102-10 contained 108,973 people according to the 2020
25 Census. This was overpopulated by 392 people. It includes
26 portions of Henry, Bureau, Stark, Marshall, Peoria and

1 Woodford counties. The district has parts of northeast Peoria
2 as its southern border. This district was drawn to keep
3 communities of similar economic interest together as the
4 median household income of all the counties range from \$54,907
5 to \$72,808. RD 73 was reconfigured to avoid pairing incumbents
6 after concerns raised by House Republicans.

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

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

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

1 and Coleta.

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

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

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

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

1 Kirkland, and Davis Junction.

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

5 Rural areas in Illinois lost large portions of population
6 according to the 2020 census, this necessitated a larger
7 reconfiguration of those districts. These areas were also
8 generally overcounted in the 2015-2019 American Community
9 Survey 5 Year Estimates. The configuration of RD 90 as enacted
10 in Public Act 102-10 contained 109,678 people according to the
11 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by 1,097 people.

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

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

1 Rural areas in eastern and central Illinois lost large
2 portions of population according to the 2020 census, this
3 necessitated a larger reconfiguration of those districts.
4 These areas were also generally overcounted in the 2015-2019
5 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates. The configuration
6 of RD 93 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 109,437
7 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by
8 856 people. To accommodate population shifts, Representative
9 District 93 expands and contains all or parts of Henry, Knox,
10 Stark, Peoria, and Tazewell counties. It contains rural
11 communities including Osco, Andover, Cambridge, Kewanee,
12 Bishop Hill, Nekoma, Galva, La Fayette, Altona, Oneida,
13 Wataga, Victoria, Oak Run, Williamsfield, Princeville,
14 Wyoming, Toulon, Brimfield, Maquon, Gilson, Yates, Elmwood,
15 Trivoli, Hanna City, Smithville, Lake Camelot, Glasford,
16 Kingston Mines, Mapleton, and Norwood. It also contains
17 communities in North Pekin, South Pekin, Pekin, and Marquette
18 Heights.

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

22 Rural areas in eastern and central Illinois lost large
23 portions of population according to the 2020 census, this
24 necessitated a larger reconfiguration of those districts.
25 These areas were also generally overcounted in the 2015-2019
26 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates. The configuration

1 of RD 94 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 106,344
2 people according to the 2020 Census. This was underpopulated
3 by 2,237 people.

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

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

26 The configuration of Representative District 95 as enacted

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

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

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

17 Representative District 99, which is the former RD 100,
18 was underpopulated by over 8,800. It includes portions of
19 Morgan, Schuyler, Brown and Adams counties along with all of
20 Cass County. The western border of the district is the
21 Missouri-Illinois state line with the western border following
22 county lines. The southern and northern boundaries are largely
23 along township lines. Proposed RD 99 only splits Versailles,
24 Chapin, and Woodson townships for population purposes, but
25 keeps together municipalities in those townships. This
26 district was drawn to keep communities of similar economic

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

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

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

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

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

1 Hispanic.

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

6 Rural areas in eastern and central Illinois lost large
7 portions of population according to the 2020 census, this
8 necessitated a larger reconfiguration of those districts.
9 These areas were also generally overcounted in the 2015-2019
10 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates. The configuration
11 of RD 109 as enacted in Public Act 102-10 contained 111,147
12 people according to the 2020 Census. This was overpopulated by
13 2,566 people.

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

24 Proposed RD 109 also keeps all of Triad Community Unit
25 School District 2 and Highland Community Unit School District
26 5 in the same district. The two schools compete in most school

1 sports and have a strong school rivalry that brings the two
2 communities together for football and basketball games.

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

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

14 Representative District 110 was underpopulated by over
15 10,000. Proposed RD 110 includes all or portions of Marion,
16 Clay, Richland, Fayette, Clinton, Bond, Montgomery, and
17 Effingham counties. There are no split townships in proposed
18 RD 110. Wamac is the only split municipality and is split along
19 county lines. Proposed RD 110 keeps Centralia in one district
20 where it is currently split. Proposed RD 110 is a largely rural
21 district with mostly small farming towns. Proposed RD 110 also
22 includes the entirety of Vandalia where the second, third, and
23 fourth capitol buildings used by the Illinois General Assembly
24 were located with the fourth capitol building still standing
25 in Vandalia today.

26 The total population of RD 110 is 108,564. The voting age

1 population is 3.36% African American, 0.69% Asian, 1.99%
2 Hispanic.

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

11 Representative District 115 is the core of the current RD
12 116. The configuration of Representative District 116 as
13 enacted in 2011 contained 104,205 people according to the 2020
14 Census. This was underpopulated by 4,376 people compared to
15 target population. The configuration of RD 115 as enacted in
16 Public Act 102-10 contained 105,955 people according to the
17 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 2,626 people.

18 The proposed district contains all of Monroe, Perry, and
19 Randolph counties and portions of Jackson, St. Clair, and
20 Washington counties, and the municipalities of Gorham,
21 Murphysboro, Vergennes, Ava, Campbell Hill, Rockwood, Percy,
22 Steeleville, Chester, Kaskaskia, Ellis Grove, Evansville,
23 Ruma, Sparta, Coulterville, Tilden, Oakdale, Baldwin, Red Bud,
24 Marissa, Lenzburg, Hecker, Maeystown, Valmeyer, Waterloo, and
25 Columbia. Proposed RD 115 unites the city of Du Quoin, which is
26 the home of the annual Du Quoin State Fair. Proposed RD 115 has

1 an agricultural community of interest and a recreational and
2 tourism community of interest that includes Kinkaid Lake, Lake
3 Murphysboro State Park, Middle Mississippi River National
4 Wildlife Refuge, Piney Creek Ravine Nature Preserve,
5 Kaskaskia, which was the first State capital of Illinois,
6 Randolph County State Recreation Area, and Washington County
7 State Recreation Area. Proposed RD 115 also contains the
8 Misselhorn Art Gallery in Sparta, which occupies a former
9 train depot used as a filming location in 1967's In The Heat of
10 the Night, which the Library of Congress placed on the
11 National Film Registry. Partisan advantage is largely the same
12 as the current RD 115.

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

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

25 Partisan advantage is largely the same as the current RD
26 116. Areas in proposed RD 116 have largely similar

1 demographics, per capita income, rate of people living in
2 poverty, average travel time to work, owner-occupied housing
3 rates, mortgage costs, and rental housing costs according to
4 American Community Survey data. Primary economic communities
5 of interest include the agriculture industry and the energy
6 industry. Counties in the proposed RD 116 have much higher
7 average shares of workers in these industries compared to the
8 rest of the State. Proposed RD 116 contains the following
9 municipalities: Johnsonville, Cisne, Mount Erie, Fairfield,
10 Jeffersonville, Golden Gate, West Salem, Bone Gap, Albion,
11 Browns, Belmont, Keensburg, Mount Carmel Buckner, Christopher,
12 North City, Valier, Sesser, Benton, West City, Ewing,
13 Macedonia, Ina, Nason, Bonnie, Waltonville, Woodlawn, Mt.
14 Vernon, Dix, Belle Rive, Dahlgren, Bluford, Keenes, Wayne
15 City, Sims, Belle Prairie, McLeansboro, Enfield, Springerton,
16 Mill Shoals, Burnt Prairie, Carmi, Phillipstown, Crossville,
17 and Grayville. Cultural attractions include Rend Lake
18 recreational areas, Mt. Vernon Game Propagation Center, and
19 the Hamilton County State Fish & Wildlife Area. Proposed RD
20 116 unites McLeansboro.

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

1 boundary therefore changed boundaries from the original
2 proposal district from Friday, May 21. Following the request
3 of Republicans, RD 116 was reconfigured to put Representative
4 Meier's home in RD 109, while keeping Representative Friess'
5 home in 116.

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

9 The configuration of Representative District 117 as
10 enacted in 2011 contained 107,660 people according to the 2020
11 Census. This was underpopulated by 921 people compared to
12 target population. The configuration of RD 117 as enacted in
13 Public Act 102-10 contained 107,649 people according to the
14 2020 Census. This was underpopulated by 932 people. Proposed
15 RD 117 keeps Pope, Massac, Johnson, Hardin, Gallatin, and
16 Saline Counties together. Split counties of Williamson,
17 Franklin, White and Hamilton are mostly split along township
18 lines keeping Six Mile, Denning, Indian Creek, Heralds
19 Prairie, Emma, Eastern, Mayberry, Twigg, Cave, Frankfort,
20 Southern, Flannigan, South Flannigan together. Frankfort, East
21 Marion and Benton townships are the only split townships in
22 proposed 117 to help ensure equal population. Most of these
23 township splits are largely along current precinct lines.
24 Benton Township is split along the Big Muddy River to ensure
25 municipalities in the township remain whole. All of the
26 counties in proposed 117 have similar median household incomes

1 with the counties ranging from \$39k-\$44k. Including places
2 like Marion with median household income of \$44.4k Proposed RD
3 117 includes mostly rural areas along with two of the larger
4 population centers in Southern Illinois of Marion and
5 Harrisburg. It also includes a large part of Shawnee National
6 Forest and follows the Wabash and Ohio rivers that also make up
7 the state's borders.

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

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

17 Proposed Representative District 118 contains parts of
18 former RDs 115, 117, and 118. The proposed district includes
19 the entirety of Pulaski, Alexander, and Union counties.
20 Proposed RD 118 splits Jackson, and Williamson counties,
21 largely keeping townships and municipalities together in
22 whole. It contains all of Carbondale, Elk, De Soto, Makanda,
23 Pomona, Grand Tower, Blairsville, Cartersville, West Marion and
24 Grassy townships, along with parts of Murphysboro and East
25 Marion townships. Southern Illinois has a strong regional
26 identity, driven in no small part by Southern Illinois

1 University in Carbondale. The University continues to be an
2 economic engine as one of the leading research universities in
3 the State and a major employer for the area. Proposed RD 118
4 unites the entirety of the City of Carbondale and Southern
5 Illinois University Carbondale Campus into one Representative
6 District where both are currently divided into two
7 Representative Districts and two Legislative Districts. In
8 addition to the University, Proposed RD 118 includes John A.
9 Logan Community College whereas it is currently in a different
10 district than the two districts including the University.
11 Southern Illinois and proposed RD 118 has unique geography
12 that is also a source of tourism. Proposed RD 118 includes
13 Giant City State Park and parts of the Shawnee National
14 Forest. There are also multiple manmade lakes in proposed RD
15 118 widely used for recreation in the region including Little
16 Grassy Lake, Crab Orchard Lake, Devils Kitchen Lake, and Cedar
17 Lake. Proposed RD 118 also includes all of the Shawnee Hills
18 Wine Trail, a collection of local wineries attracting tourists
19 from the State and spurring further economic development in
20 the region. Proposed RD 118 unites Southern Illinois
21 communities with larger minority populations such as Pulaski,
22 Mounds, Cairo, Mound City, Tamms, Carbondale, Ullin, and
23 Thebes. Uniting these communities and ending the split of
24 Carbondale under the 2011 maps in order to protect the voting
25 power of historically marginalized and disenfranchised
26 citizens was requested by Dr. Linda Flowers, President of the

1 Carbondale NAACP, during the Carbondale House Redistricting
2 Committee hearing on April 19, 2021.

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

6 RESOLVED, That this House Resolution adopts and
7 incorporates by reference the provisions of Senate Resolution
8 3 of the 1st Special Session of the 102nd General Assembly.