DUPAGE COUNTY
2022 REDISTRICTING COMMITTEE FINAL REPORT

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2020-2022 Redistricting Committee Membership

James F. Zay, DuPage County Board District 6, Committee Chairman
Donald E. Puchalski, DuPage County Board District 1
Elizabeth Chaplin, DuPage County Board District 2
Brian Krajewski, DuPage County Board District 3
Mary FitzGerald Ozog, DuPage County Board District 4
Amy Chavez, DuPage County Board District 5
Sheila Rutledge, DuPage County Board District 6

Introduction
Every decade, the DuPage County Redistricting Committee convenes to complete the essential task of reapportionment of the County Board district boundaries. These boundaries represent a fundamental building block of the American democratic system, determining representation for County residents. In a normal year, reapportionment is difficult; the COVID-19 pandemic provided further complications for the 2022 reapportionment. The Committee was cognitive on how meetings were held, ensuring public participation and safety, while balancing the need to complete reapportionment in a timely manner. Even though there were challenges, the Redistricting Committee created a bi-partisan map enacted by the full County Board.

This report will discuss the 2022 Redistricting Committee’s work to complete the reapportionment process of County Board Districts. The report will include the requirements of the reapportionment process set out by federal, state, and County Board Rules, the Redistricting Committee’s steps taken to draw new maps, and the guiding principles on how these maps were to be created. At the end of the report, suggestions on how the process could be made more effective in 2032 are included.

Reapportionment Laws and County Board Rules
The reapportionment process is governed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, the Federal Voting Rights Act of 1965, the Illinois Counties Code, and the DuPage County Board Rules. These legal requirements are discussed in more detail below.

Constitutional Law and Federal Law Requirements
The ability to cast one’s vote is a fundamental pillar of the United States. This right to vote is protected by the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution and the Federal Voting Rights Act of 1965. The process of reapportionment is also protected by these two federal doctrines.

Section Two of the Fourteenth Amendment also specifically prohibits substantial disparities or malapportionment in total population between electoral districts in the same redistricting plan, commonly known as the “one-person, one-vote” principle. This principle states that when legislative districts are being drawn, they must be substantially equal in population, but they need not be exactly
equal. However, if the districts are not exactly equal in size, there must be a rational reason for the deviation. The Supreme Court of the United States has determined a deviation of 10% is legally acceptable. However, the Redistricting Committee indicated that they would like to have the deviation be as small as possible and preferably under 1%

In addition to ensuring the populations of each district are substantially equal in size, the Federal Voting Rights Act of 1965 expands on population requirements to ensure historically disenfranchised voting groups were protected. This legislation ensures that as new district boundaries are being formed to allow, and require where possible, majority-minority districts. DuPage County, after having an analysis from the Redistricting consultants and Special Assistant State’s Attorney, does not qualify for creating these districts; there were no population groups large enough and compact enough to qualify or require additional action. This meant the Redistricting Committee only needed to ensure substantially equal-sized populations and not these additional federal requirements. Even though the committee was not required by law to be mindful of historically disenfranchised populations, consideration was taken to ensure communities stayed together.

Illinois Counties Code
The Illinois General Assembly has codified the reapportionment process in the Illinois Counties Code, 55 ILCS 5-2-3002. The statute requires all counties having a population less than three million with a township form of government to reapportion their electoral districts so that each member of the county board represents the substantially equal number of inhabitants following each decennial census. The act of reapportionment must be completed by the third Wednesday of May. [Note: The General Assembly changed the 2021 reapportionment deadline to Dec. 31, 2021, due to the delayed release of the 2020 Census data.] This delay in Census data had never happened before and data was traditionally available to counties in January to ensure ample amount of time to draw new district boundaries.

The statute further requires four elements be met while conducting reapportionment: (55ILCS 5/2-3003(1))

1. Shall be substantially equal in population to each other district;
2. Shall be comprised of contiguous territory, as nearly compact as practicable;
3. May divide townships or municipalities only when necessary to conform to the population requirement of paragraph a. of this section; and
4. Shall be created in such a manner so that no precinct shall be divided between 2 or more districts, insofar as is practicable.

The Redistricting Committee accounted for these requirements and made them fundamental principles of their charged duties. In 2010, the reapportionment process was a different task, as the first element required that district sizes must be equal in population. This meant that each district could only have a one-person difference. Creating a district map where there is only a one-person deviation is difficult and typically makes boundary lines that are rigid and difficult to follow. The change to substantially equal in population for the 2020 reapportionment made the remapping process less technical, while still ensuring constitutional one-person, one-vote mandates are followed. Even with this new requirement, the Redistricting Committee continued to ensure small deviations whenever possible.
In the event the County Board would have failed to complete the reapportionment process by the third Wednesday in November 2021, the County Clerk would have been directed, by statute, to convene a “County Apportionment Commission.” This commission would include the County Clerk, the State’s Attorney, the Illinois Attorney General or his or her designated representative, and the chairpeople of the county central committee of the first leading political party and the second leading political party as defined by the Illinois Election Code. The Redistricting Committee met the December deadline and there was no need for the County Apportionment Commission.

The Illinois Counties Code also enables a County Board Chairperson elected at-large to present his or her own reapportionment plan. This plan must be presented to the County Board by the third Wednesday in November. The County Board must also provide a public hearing with notice of no less than six days and no later than 21 days from the date of the hearing. Chairman Dan Cronin elected to defer to the Redistricting Committee for the reapportionment process.

**County Board Rules**

Under the DuPage County Board Rules, the Redistricting Committee is a Standing Committee with the specific directive to draw the reapportionment map every 10 years. The Committee is comprised of seven county board members including a chairperson, who shall be the most senior member of the County Board based on uninterrupted service as a member of the County Board; and one County Board member from each County Board district, elected by a majority vote of the three members from each County Board district. The Committee shall advise and provide recommendations to the County Board Chairman and the County Board on the drafting and adoption of a redistricting plan as required by state statute.

Other duties include:

- Providing direction to staff and consultant for the drawing of boundaries of the County Board pursuant to state and federal law.
- Making recommendations to the County Board regarding the retention of consultants to assist in the drafting of a redistricting plan.
- The Chairperson of the committee shall have the same rights and privileges as a member of the committee including the right to vote. In addition, the Committee Chairperson’s district shall be represented on the committee by a County Board member elected by the members of that district.

The Redistricting Committee was able to meet all their duties for the 2022 reapportionment plan.

**Redistricting Committee Meetings**

The Redistricting Committee began meeting in January 2021 and had 11 regular meetings. At each meeting, the public was given an opportunity to give public comment. The meeting times varied throughout the day with a few meetings in the mornings and most in the afternoons. This allowed the opportunity for people with various schedules to address the Committee and share their thoughts and ideas. Below is a list of the various meetings and times the Committee convened.
In addition to the Redistricting Committee’s regular meetings, the Committee conducted an all-day mapping workshop on September 29, 2021. Two members at a time met with the Redistricting Consultant, Special Assistant State’s Attorney, and County GIS staff to draw the new County Board boundaries. During each meeting, the Redistricting Consultant presented the map of the County onto the screen showing the current County Board District boundaries. Boundary lines were then moved based off the direction given by the Redistricting Committee members of the adjoining districts where the boundaries were to be adjusted. No demographic data, location of incumbents, or additional information outside of population counts were provided while boundaries were being drawn. Demographic data and location of incumbents were later turned on after an initial draft set of boundaries were agreed upon in principle. At the end of the mapping workshop, the Redistricting Consultant created the maps, as directed by the members of the Redistricting Committee, and provided maps to the Committee for their consideration at the October 5, 2022, regular meeting.

Public Input/Feedback
In addition to the 11 meetings, the Committee hosted two public forums to allow for public feedback: One prior to the redistricting process and one after the proposed County Board boundaries had been introduced.

The first public forum was held on August 18, 2021, in the County Auditorium on the first floor of the 421 Administration Building. This meeting was held in the early evening to allow members of the public to view the current County Board boundaries and suggest changes that should be considered along the process. During this public forum, five residents were in attendance and provided feedback on the existing maps.

The second set of public forums took place from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. October 15, 16, and 18, 2021, in the County Board Room. Residents were able to view the proposed County Board boundary maps prior to the County Board voting on them. Various members of the community, including community groups, attended over the three days, and provided comments on the proposed boundaries. These comments were then distributed to the Redistricting Committee for their consideration.
The Redistricting Committee members thought it was important to have an electronic component for public participation due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The County created an online submission portal to allow the public to submit their comments online. There were more than 125 online comments, which were given to the Redistricting Committee to review and make necessary changes to the presented maps prior to final passage by the County Board.

**Redistricting Goals Set Forth by the Committee**

At its first meeting, the Redistricting Committee established goals and developed a plan to develop fair and equal maps. The Committee adopted three goals for the redistricting process.

1. **Make the process open and transparent.** Include open houses, post information online, share information on social media, and allow stakeholders to make public comments at meetings or through an online feedback portal.
2. **Ensure population deviations are as close to or less than 1 percent.**
3. **Attempt to group municipalities entirely within a single County Board district when possible and practical.**

These goals were achieved to the best of the Committee’s ability as shown in the final adopted County Board District Maps.

**2010 Maps vs. 2020 Adopted Maps**

In the last 10 years, DuPage County saw a population increase of 15,953 people, bringing the total population up to 932,877. The chart below shows the population changes within the County from 2010 to 2020. Even with growth overall, the unincorporated population decreased due to annexation by municipalities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Population over 18</th>
<th>Unincorporated Population</th>
<th>Unincorporated Population by Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>916,924</td>
<td>689,494</td>
<td>96,976</td>
<td>10.58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>932,877</td>
<td>724,333</td>
<td>95,823</td>
<td>10.27%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The population shift from the last decade made minimal impact on the deviation of population per district as shown in the chart below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Deviation</th>
<th>Deviation %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>153,970</td>
<td>-1,510</td>
<td>-1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>160,111</td>
<td>4,631</td>
<td>+3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>155,338</td>
<td>-142</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>154,971</td>
<td>-509</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>157,726</td>
<td>2,246</td>
<td>+1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>150,761</td>
<td>-4,719</td>
<td>-3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Though the deviation was minimal and within the legal limits of substantially equal in population, the Committee decided it would be in the best interest of the County to adjust the boundaries and minimize the population deviation to less than 1 percent. The Committee determined the deviation by dividing the total population by six districts. This equaled 155,980 people per district and deviation was determined based off the variance from this number. The adopted maps had the largest deviation of 0.59% and the smallest of 0.11%. The breakdown for each district can be found below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Deviation</th>
<th>Deviation %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>155,082</td>
<td>-398</td>
<td>-0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>155,792</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>+0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>156,375</td>
<td>895</td>
<td>+0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>155,805</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>+0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>154,938</td>
<td>-542</td>
<td>-0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>154,885</td>
<td>-595</td>
<td>-0.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Redistricting Committee also incorporated some municipal boundaries into one district. Having a whole municipality in one district ensures an entire community can have one representative, which will be less confusing for residents. Not all municipalities were able to be fit into a single district due to population sizes and the requirement of keeping boundary lines compact and contiguous. The changes presented and adopted kept the principles of the Redistricting Committee in mind while ensuring the residents of DuPage were the center of the conversation.

Each adopted district boundary map is attached to the appendix of this report.

**Lessons Learned**

The redistricting process is difficult in a good year. It is even more difficult in a year where a global pandemic delays the official United States Census data used for redistricting. With redistricting occurring once every 10 years, a vast amount of institutional knowledge is traditionally lost due to turnover in staff, making it difficult to know what steps are necessary to complete the task of reapportionment. This report will solidify some of the institutional knowledge and show a framework for the redistricting process that happened to make future redistricting processes easier.

If the 2030 United States Census data will not be ready in time for the required July 1 reapportionment deadline set by statute, staff must be proactive and work with the General Assembly to change the deadline date. The Illinois Counties Code is very specific on when the reapportionment process must be completed and adopted. If a reapportionment plan is not adopted within this timeframe the County Clerk will convene the Reapportionment Committee, taking the entire process out of the hands of the County Board. The Census data is essential to ensure the deviation between board districts is minimal and within the legal requirements protecting the County Board from litigation.
At the first Redistricting Committee meeting, establish goals of the group. Some of the goals that should be determined include the amount of deviation between each district, the number of public forums that should be held, and the timeline of the entire redistricting process.

The Redistricting Committee should also determine if it wants to hire a consultant to assist with the reapportionment process. It will take at least one month to put out a Request for Proposal, which will need to be approved by the Redistricting Committee, Finance Committee, and County Board. In addition, the Redistricting Committee needs to work in conjunction with the State’s Attorney’s Office on the appointment of special counsel to ensure litigation will not arise from the created maps. It is important to have these two matters settled at the onset, allowing a smooth remapping process to occur.

The redistricting process takes longer than it seems. Proposed district boundaries need to be circulated amongst the County Board and members of the public, which may take up to a week before a conversation can be had on the changes. It is easier to invite all County Board members to the Redistricting Committee meetings to view any proposed maps. Having this discussion will ensure that when the proposal is on the County Board floor, legal language will not need to be changed. Though it might be easy to move a district line, it is difficult to change all the legal descriptions for the land that must be within the resolution. The resolution and supporting legal documents to support the redistricting proposal takes approximately two weeks to prepare, and this must be factored into the redistricting timeline.

The Committee should also be very clear about what data will be used when drafting the County Board boundaries. Clearly state the committee will only be viewing the population counts and municipal boundaries. Once the lines are agreed upon in principle, additional data can be added, such as demographics and incumbency residency. Again, these should wait until the end to ensure that the district boundaries were created in a fair and unbiased manner, ensuring residents are the primary discussion of the Redistricting Committee. This is the approach that was taken by the 2020 Redistricting Committee, and it was of benefit for transparency purposes.

Appendix

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Resolution
RDC-R-0470-21

REAPPORTIONMENT PLAN & MAP

WHEREAS, 55 ILCS 5/2-3002 mandates that the County Board shall reapportion its County every ten (10) years so that each member of the County Board represents approximately the same number of inhabitants; and

WHEREAS, the County Board has studied the issue of reapportionment and adopted RDC-R-0467-21 which provided that:

a. The size of the County Board shall be eighteen (18) members;

b. There shall be six (6) Districts with three (3) members elected in each District;

c. The Chairman of the County Board shall be elected by the voters of the County pursuant to 55 ILCS 5/2-3007; and

WHEREAS, the County Board has studied the issue of reapportionment and recommends the map delineating the geographic boundaries of the districts, a description of the metes and bounds of each district, and a list of the census blocks encompassed in each precinct attached hereto and made a part hereof:

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the DuPage County Board that the following reapportionment plan is hereby adopted:

a. The size of the County Board shall be eighteen (18) members;

b. There shall be six (6) Districts with three (3) members in each District;

c. The Chairman of the County Board shall be elected by the voters of the County pursuant to 55 ILCS 5/2-3007; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the reapportionment map (Exhibit 1), a description of the metes and bounds of all districts (Exhibit 2), and the census block delineation of each district (Exhibit’s 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D, 3E, and 3F) attached hereto shall be considered part of the Reapportionment Plan, and hereby adopted.

Enacted and approved this 26th day of October, 2021 at Wheaton, Illinois.

[Signature]
DANIEL J. CRONIN, CHAIRMAN
DU PAGE COUNTY BOARD

[Signature]
JEAN KACZMAREK, COUNTY CLERK

AYES 13
NAYS 5
ABSENT 0
Resolution
RDC-R-0467-21

DETERMINATION OF THE SIZE OF THE COUNTY BOARD

WHEREAS, 55 ILCS 5/2-3002 mandates that every ten (10) years the County Board must reapportion the County so that each member of the County Board represents substantially the same number of inhabitants; and

WHEREAS, in reapportioning the County, the County Board shall first determine the size of the County Board to be elected; and

WHEREAS, the population of DuPage County has increased over the past decade to 932,877 residents based upon the 2020 United States Census population estimate; and

WHEREAS, the Redistricting Committee held public meetings and studied the issue of reapportionment and hereby recommends that:

a. The size of the County Board shall be eighteen (18) members;
b. There shall be six (6) Districts for the election of County Board Members;
c. Each District shall contain 155,479 approximately inhabitants
d. Each District shall have three (3) County Board members.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the DuPage County Board that the County has determined, pursuant to 55 ILCS 5/2-3002, et seq., that:

a. The size of the County Board shall be eighteen (18) members;
b. There shall be six (6) Districts;
c. Each District shall contain approximately 155,479 inhabitants;
d. Each District shall have three (3) County Board members;
e. The Chairman of the County Board shall be elected by the voters in the County pursuant to 55 ILCS 5/2-3007; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the DuPage County Board hereby authorizes itself to establish six (6) County Board Districts with three (3) members per District.

Enacted and approved this 26th day of October, 2021 at Wheaton, Illinois.

[Signature]
DANIEL J. CRONIN, CHAIRMAN
DU PAGE COUNTY BOARD

Attest:
[Signature]
JEAN KACZMAREK, COUNTY CLERK

AYES 18
NAYS 0
ABSENT 0
MEMORANDUM

TO: James Zay, Chair of the Redistricting Committee; Members of the Redistricting Committee

FROM: Jason Blumenthal, Policy and Program Manager

DATE: 4/6/2021

RE: Redistricting Information

Background:

To assist the Committee with creating a redistricting timeline I have put relevant information together about the redistricting process. This includes required legal deadlines, an update on what the General Assembly is currently doing regarding redistricting, and some news articles relevant to redistricting. If additional questions or comments are brought up, I will conduct additional research.

Redistricting Legal Timelines and Requirements:

The Illinois Counties Code sets the legal requirements and deadlines County Boards must follow to file the apportionment plan to their respective County Clerks.

Legal Deadlines

The Counties Code states the Chairman of the County Board may present their reapportionment plan to the County Board by the 3rd Wednesday in May. Once the Chairmen present his plan to the Board, a public hearing must be conducted within 21 days. After the public hearing, the Board can approve the reapportionment plan as is or make changes. The Board also has the legal authority to create their own reapportionment plan. Either of these plans must be approved by July 1 or the process is turned over to the Reapportionment Commission outlined in the Illinois Counties Code.

The Reapportionment Commission is made up of the County Clerk, the State’s Attorney, the Illinois Attorney General (or their representative), and the chair of the two-central committee of the leading political parties. The Commission must file their reapportionment plan by October 1st and submit it to County Clerk’s office.
Currently the largest issue for the Redistricting Committee is the July 1 deadline. The 2020 decennial census data is not currently available to begin the reapportionment process. The anticipated date for this data’s release is mid-August. The release date of mid-August does not allow the Board to meet the current legal deadline. There is currently legislation pending in the General Assembly to amend the Illinois Counties Code and change these dates. As this bill progresses, I will keep the Committee updated.

**Legal Requirements**

There are four requirements set out by the Illinois Counties Code for how districts must be drawn.

1. Shall be substantially equal in populations to each other district.
2. Shall be compromised of contiguous territory, as nearly compact as practicable.
3. May divide townships or municipalities only when necessary to conform to the population requirement stated above.
4. Shall be created in such a manner so that no precinct shall be divided between 2 or more districts, insofar as is practicable.

These four requirements must be met to ensure that the County’s reapportionment plan is valid. The main issue is that the only data available is currently the 5-year average from the 2015-2019 American Community Survey (ACS). This survey only gives a sample size of the population and is not the individual data traditionally given for redistricting purposes. The fact that the data does not count down to the single individual makes meeting the first requirement of substantially equal districts very unlikely.

**General Assembly Update:**

The General Assembly has been working to meet their constitutional deadline of completing redistricting by June 30. Each chamber has taken their own approach on how to move the redistricting process along. Both chambers have taken to public hearings being held throughout the state.

**Illinois Senate**

The Illinois Senate began hosting Redistricting Committee hearings on March 17 in Springfield and announced they would be holding various sub-committee hearings throughout the state to hear what stakeholders have to say about the process. During the hearing, individuals from the Better Government Association, CHANGE Illinois, Chicago Lawyer’s Committee for Civil Rights, League of Women Voters, and the National Conference of State Legislators gave testimony, talking about the various aspects of redistricting. This included making fair districts, districts that
are representative of the communities they represent, and what other states are doing due to the lack of 2020 decennial Census data.

The following day, a redistricting sub-committee hearing was held specifically regarding DuPage County. Chair James Zay testified before the sub-committee about the importance of giving counties an extension due to the lack of available Census data and that, per the Illinois Counties Code, districts must be formed in a substantially equal population. In addition to Chair Zay, others who testified to the sub-committee included the NAACP – DuPage Branch, Indivisible Naperville, CHANGE Illinois, Act Connect Engage in Naperville, and the League of Women Voters of Naperville.

In addition to the hearings being held throughout the state, the Senate has created a website to allow residents to submit testimony, view hearings dates, get information on the committee, and see press releases pertaining to redistricting. Soon, individuals can see the real-life data and create legislative districts to submit to the committee. The website can be found at ilsenateredistricting.com.

Illinois House

The House started their Redistricting Committee meetings on April 1 via teleconference and announced they too would be holding various Committee hearings throughout the state. They are working to ensure communities of interest have their voices heard. Groups that came to testify included the National Conference of State Legislators, NAACP-Illinois Chapter, Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Latino Policy Forum, Metropolitan Planning Council, Illinois Muslim Civic Coalition, and the League of Women’s Voters of Illinois. All these groups testified about the need for transparency and having their voices heard.

On April 2, the House Redistricting Committee held a hearing for redistricting within north DuPage. At the beginning of the hearing an Illinois General Assembly staffer gave a presentation on the process of redistricting and necessary timelines. During this hearing, members of the Illinois Civic Muslim Coalition, CHANGE Illinois, League of Women Voters of Elmhurst, and Represent US DuPage County presented testimony on the importance of having individuals represented equally and the need for transparency in the map drawing process.

In addition to this testimony, the Committee announced various ways citizens can be involved with the map making process. The first is that any individual wanting to draw their own map can visit ilhousedems.com/redistricting to use the online map making tool. Citizens can also submit testimony and other comments to redistrictingcommittee@hds.ilga.gov.

More hearings will be conducted throughout the state including two this week that are relevant to DuPage County. The first will be on April 8, at 3 P.M. concerning west DuPage and can be
viewed at [ilga.gov/houseaudvid.asp](http://ilga.gov/houseaudvid.asp). The second will be on April 9, at 4 P.M. concerning Aurora and will be held in person at the Aurora City Hall. I will update our Redistricting Committee if more public hearings concern the County.

**News Articles on Redistricting:**

Below are some interesting news articles regarding the various discussions occurring about redistricting throughout the state of Illinois. Though some are long, they are very informative reads.

**Lines drawn as redistricting begins**  
*Chicago Tribune*

Illinois lawmakers are set to formally begin the once-a-decade task of redrawing the state’s legislative and congressional districts, a raucously partisan exercise complicated even further this time around by federal census delays.

Another complicating factor: pending federal legislation that would put congressional redistricting in the hands of independent commissions.

The Illinois Senate’s redistricting committee meets for the first time Wednesday, while the House redistricting committee convenes April 1 with plans for hearings across the state to follow.

In play are maps for the state’s 118 state House and 59 state Senate districts as well as the state’s congressional districts, which number 18 but are expected to decrease by one or two due to population losses in Illinois and growth in southern states.

It’s a process marked by blatant self-interest, with lawmakers looking for politically favorable district boundaries, and partisan power. Since Democrats control both chambers in the legislature as well as the governor’s office, they have the ability to draw new maps without any Republican input.

The only requirement is that the mapmakers follow federal and state legal requirements involving racial and ethnic representation, seek to maintain “communities of interest” and design districts that are “compact, contiguous and substantially equal in population.”

Ideally, the remapping process is guided by the results of the federal census, reflecting population shifts as well as racial and ethnic makeup.

But a delay by the Census Bureau in reporting the granular numbers to states and the Illinois Constitution’s June 30 deadline for new state legislative maps is expected to force majority Democrats in the General Assembly to turn to other population data.
If the legislature fails to meet the deadline, an eight-member bipartisan commission is appointed to try to draw an acceptable map. After Aug. 10, a tiebreaking winner-take-all ninth member is appointed through a drawing to produce the map.

The state constitution’s authors saw the tiebreaker provision as a means to force compromise, figuring neither political party would risk leaving a decade’s worth of legislative control up to a name drawn out of a hat.

But while legislators have regularly not met the June 30 deadline, the eight-member commission hasn’t produced a map since 1971. Instead the tiebreaker has come into play in 1981, 1991 and 2001.

Census officials have said they will release the state’s total population, the figure used to determine how many congressional seats Illinois will have, on April 1.

But census officials say it will not release the more granular block-by-block data generally used for redistricting, usually in at the end of March, until Sept. 30.

The census delay is causing havoc for several states, with some shifting map deadlines or election dates, or even suing the Census Bureau in an effort to get data earlier. But the Illinois Constitution’s deadline could not be changed in time to affect the mapmaking process this year.

The state constitution does not really hamper legislators from moving forward despite the census delays, however, because it does not require the use of federal census data in drawing maps, stating only that redistricting occur “following each federal decennial census year.”

That leaves an opening for Democrats to use other sources of population data, including estimates from the federal census’ American Community Survey or private vendor data, to draw map lines.

“It’s pretty clear that you can use estimates and I think if you were to look at case law from other states, you can see that,” said state Rep. Jay Hoffman, a member of both Democratic House Speaker Emanuel “Chris” Welch’s leadership team and the House remap panel.

“You have to lay the groundwork that the estimates are accurate and I would venture to guess that the technology that exists today makes it much more sophisticated and accurate whether using the actual census tract or estimates in maps in the past that have been found constitutional,” said Hoffman, of downstate Swansea.

Hoffman said Democrats have yet to decide what data sources they’ll use for moving forward.
Republicans said they plan to use the legislative hearings to advocate for the creation of an independent commission to draw boundaries in an effort to remove the influence of partisan politics from the process.

Citizen-driven attempts to amend the state constitution to create such a commission have been rejected by the state Supreme Court, which has ruled along partisan lines of a Democratic majority.

But absent a structural change in how the legislature draws maps, an unlikely occurrence since Democrats are in control, Republicans’ best hopes for having any say in the maps lie in getting to the tiebreaker process.

Perhaps to that end, GOP legislators have been quick to decry the use of population estimates to draw new boundaries.

“I think this year really gives us an opportunity to change the dynamic in how we draw maps in Illinois and get away from the hyper-partisanship that we use to draw maps. The delay in the data gives us an opportunity to drive change,” said state Rep. Tim Butler of Springfield, a Republican member of the House remap panel.

“I think what we’re getting set up for is another dog and pony show around the state where it’s really not going to drive any change and the maps are going to be drawn in backrooms by the Democrats. That’s the last thing people want right now,” Butler said.

Butler said using the census’ American Community Survey or outside data or estimates will make it hard to produce good maps.

“I would certainly argue, and I’m sure lawyers can argue it more, that drawing maps without the data coming in from the census, the 2020 data, makes it very difficult to draw the maps that we need to draw this year,” Butler said.

Democratic Senate President Don Harmon of Oak Park said it’s his intention to have the legislative maps redrawn by the June 30 deadline. He argued that going to the tiebreaking commission leaves the decisions with a small group of political insiders, instead of putting the maps up to a vote of all 177 legislators.

“I believe our process will give voices to people all over,” Harmon said of the hearing process. “We’re really focused on inclusion and making sure that this is an open and transparent process.”

Among new initiatives, Senate Democrats are rolling out an online portal allowing citizens to draw their own maps and submit them to the redistricting committee, Harmon said “the end product is better off when there are more people at the table and more voices are heard.”
Democratic Gov. J.B. Pritzker has said he would veto a map he does not believe is fair. But Democrats have a veto-proof majority in the state House and Senate, and could enact a map after the General Assembly’s scheduled May 31 adjournment, and also could override any move by Pritzker to reject the new map.

Like House Speaker Welch, Harmon said “a fair map is one that reflects the diversity of our state” and “provides for fair and equal representation of all communities.”

Any map is certain to draw a legal challenge and the accuracy of the data used would likely provide a new avenue to contest the final product.

Kimball Brace, a national redistricting expert who has worked generally for Democrats, including in Illinois, called redistricting the process of “the nonstop hiring of lawyers and expert witnesses” in court challenges.

But Brace also notes that questions about the accuracy of the census results are legal fodder in defending the use of other data to draw the maps.

“There is an added dimension to this data question. And that is the question of how good is the census anyway?” Brace said. “Did the Trump administration do a good job or not a good job? That is … what is starting to get talked about and argued back and forth, but it certainly is a realistic question mark right now.”

Harmon said state legislators would work to finish a legislative map first before working on a new congressional map. The congressional map does not have the same constitutional process or deadlines as the legislative map.

Democrats hold a 13-5 edge in the current delegation and expectations are that if Illinois loses a seat, it will likely come from downstate, where Republicans dominate and rural areas have seen population losses.

But there is a congressional wrinkle in the federal mapmaking. Legislation aimed at combating efforts in the states to curtail voting rights also would require states to adopt independent commissions to draw their congressional districts.

While widely viewed as an effort by majority Democrats in the U.S. House to curtail gerrymandering by Republican-controlled state legislatures across the nation, it could have the opposite effect in Democratic-run Illinois. That makes redrawing the congressional boundaries a bit of a moving target.

A remap like no other kicks off this week. Here’s where it’s heading.

_Crain’s Chicago Business_
Illinois lawmakers this week are starting the once-in-a-decade, daunting task of redrawing the lines that make up congressional and state legislative districts. But this process is unlike recent remaps, in part because COVID has delayed the delivery of data mapmakers rely on.

That means it’s still unclear whether Illinois will lose one or two seats in Congress, on top of the looming question of how lawmakers will balance the drop in Black and the rise of Latino populations, and how Democratic lawmakers who control the state House, Senate, and governor’s offices can wield the remap as a weapon to maintain their local majorities and protect incumbents in Congress.

The first hearings of the Illinois Senate Redistricting Committee kicks off Wednesday, followed by roughly two dozen hearings around the state. The House has also launched its own Redistricting Committee whose work will begin in the coming weeks, House Speaker Chris Welch told a City Club crowd today.

Senate President Don Harmon promises “a thoughtful, thorough, transparent process where everyone has a seat,” and that he and Welch share a belief that a fair map is one that reflects the racial diversity of Illinois.

Harmon says it’s too early to preordain how many majority-Black districts might be lost. “We have a proud tradition in Illinois of ensuring minority representation … that will continue to be a guiding principle.”

Harmon made state Sen. Omar Aquino, who is Latino, a chair and state Sen. Elgie Sims, who is Black, vice-chair (similarly in the House, Rep. Elizabeth Hernandez is chair, and Curtis J. Tarver is vice-chair). “For communities that have been traditionally marginalized, the African-American community, the Latino/Latina/Latinx community to not only have a seat at the table, but to have the gavel, is an important message to the residents of Illinois that all voices are going to be heard,” Harmon says. "They’ve both been staunch advocates for their communities and for good government, and I trust they’ll be able to lead a diverse and representative committee through their process."

They have a few short months to do it. “We are acutely aware of the constitutional deadline of June 30,” Harmon says, but he’s “confident we’ll get our work done,” including getting public input from all 102 of Illinois’ counties. Even if they meet that deadline, lawsuits from people challenging the fairness of the maps almost certainly await. Harmon says he’s prepared for those, but declined to say who else would be joining the legal team to defend it.

Republican state Sen. Jason Barickman, the minority spokesman on the senate’s redistricting committee, says it’s not too late to let an independent commission take the reins and that Democrats who supported a constitutional amendment for an independent map commission should step up and support it now. The current process “is an attempt to sweep over the desire that a significant majority of the people have: to take away the power that the lawmakers have” to draw their own maps, he adds.
Barickman says Gov. J.B. Pritzker could have the most sway in influencing the process: “If the governor spoke forcefully about his intention to veto anything that we might do that was not the result of an independent commission, I think that would be a game-changer.”

Pritzker’s office did not respond to a request for comment.

Good-government watchers are also skeptical of the remap process so far.

“We have a lot of reservations, still, about how this process is going to go,” says Ryan Tolley, the Policy Director at Change Illinois, a nonpartisan good-government group headquartered in Chicago. Change Illinois has been clamoring for a transparent mapping process, with at least 35 public hearings and plenty of time for Illinois residents to sound off on the final map after lawmakers draw it up. Without more information, “it will be easy to fall short of the ideals set out,” Tolley worries.

One of Tolley’s concerns: What data Illinois will rely on.

Harmon hinted mapmakers will probably take a page from Oklahoma’s book and rely on American Community Survey, or ACS, data from 2019, at least for now. They could tweak their maps once the Census Bureau releases its 2020 numbers in the fall. Harmon says officials will take their cue from the National Conference of State Legislatures, who will share best practices at Wednesday’s hearing, but the ACS “has been a pretty good predictor of what the final Census numbers will look like.” If final Census numbers that get delivered in September are “wildly different,” Illinois could retool its districts.

“I want it to succeed but I don’t know how it’s going to work,” Jay Young of Common Cause Illinois says, expressing concern about everything from the subcommittee’s work, to the data its members will rely on, to how he will testify on Wednesday. “I want there to be a plan. If there is, and it is a good plan, I’d love to be able to tell everybody how this is going to work. Certainly, what’s happened so far suggests if there is a plan, it’s not one I’m going to be ultimately happy with.”

**Editorial:** When we draw new lines for legislative districts in Illinois, everybody will be at the table

*Chicago Sun-Times*

Thirty years ago, my hometown of Oak Park was diced up six ways to Sunday in a winner-takes-all redistricting process that left the community feeling disenfranchised and diluted.

Our singular, strong voice in Springfield was gone, replaced by a half-dozen legislative districts that, for the next decade, would send us scurrying in different directions to be heard.
Twenty years ago, it looked like we were destined to continue the same fate. I helped lead the fight against such an outcome, pushing back against any plan that would have sacrificed the best interests of our community in favor of unseen political forces. Anywhere two or more people gathered to talk about redistricting, we showed up to be heard. Our efforts worked and a new district was created, encompassing most of Oak Park as well as parts of Chicago’s West Side and other near western suburbs.

We had won a seat at the table.

I am honored to now serve the people of Oak Park in the Senate and humbled to lead the chamber as president. So it is fitting that the lessons learned during that experience many years ago will inform how the Senate approaches the redistricting process this year. We will be guided by the knowledge that the best way to guarantee fairness is to create more room at the table, and the understanding that the only way to truly reflect the great diversity of Illinois is to give a megaphone to those who have been silenced.

Led by Sen. Omar Aquino, who will chair the Senate Redistricting Committee, and Sen. Elgie Sims, who will serve as vice-chair, the Senate will conduct as many as two dozen regional hearings in the coming weeks, allowing for input from stakeholders in all of Illinois’ 102 counties.

Aquino and Sims are steadfast public servants who have long worked to lift the voices of their communities, always pushing for equity, inclusion and justice. I know they will continue to embrace those principles throughout this process, as will other members of this diverse committee who span the ethnic and geographic breadth and depth of Illinois.

Inclusion will be at the center of these proceedings, and for the first time in Illinois, any citizen who wishes to propose a new legislative map will be able to construct one online.

Though this year presents unique challenges, from navigating public meetings during a global pandemic to delays in data from the U.S Census Bureau, we will not shy away from our constitutional duty to ensure that communities receive fair and equal representation. Black, Latinx, Asian and other minority communities have been marginalized and silenced for far too long, left to pay the ultimate price.

We must also embrace the wide geographic diversity of our state, unified by the richness wrought from our varied experiences.

We are dedicated to fulfilling our responsibility to approve a new map through a system that gives the people of Illinois a strong say in the process. Failure to meet deadlines would upend the democratic process and turn map-making over to a small commission of appointed political insiders and, as history has shown, ultimately yield a more partisan result. That would be a disservice to our citizens and counter to everyone’s stated goals.
As I recall my fight to win fair representation for Oak Park all those years ago, I can think of no more frustrating outcome than to have the will of my community ignored in favor of backroom political deals. But that is what is at stake for communities across Illinois if legislators do not forge ahead in a deliberate manner, placing people ahead of politics.

We must not let history repeat itself. We must make room at the table.

Illinois GOP calls on Dems to take redistricting out of the Statehouse

Crain’s Chicago Business

In a remap year guaranteed to be full of political infighting, Republican lawmakers are pushing for an independent commission to take over the redistricting process, introducing a measure they say is nearly identical to a plan floated by Democrats two years ago.

The GOP plan calls for the Illinois Supreme Court to appoint a 16-member citizen commission that reflects the “ethnic, gender and racial demographics of the state” and is split evenly between parties, in addition to members without party affiliation. Lawmakers said at a press conference today that the proposal is "identical" to a constitutional amendment that state Sen. Julie Morrison, a Democrat, proposed in 2019.

Legislators, state employees, and lobbyists would be barred from serving on the commission, which would be required to hold at least 10 public hearings around the state during the mapmaking process, and an additional four after a final map is proposed.

Republicans pointed out that Morrison’s resolution had the support of 18 Democrats, and a 2016 bill once supported by then-state Rep. “Emanuel” Chris Welch cleared the House with 105 yes votes. They also say Gov. JB Pritzker, a vocal proponent of independent maps during his campaign, has not stood by his position since being elected.

Today’s proposal “is about ensuring those in charge of state government keep their promise to the people of Illinois when it comes to supporting an independent map,” Senate Republican Leader Dan McConchie (R-Hawthorn Woods) said at a virtual press conference. “What we’ve seen from Democrats is hedging on their part when it comes to putting this process in place.”

Republicans are in the minority in both chambers of the General Assembly, meaning they’d need Democrats—who currently control the remap process—to sign on for their proposal to gain any momentum.

Welch, now House Speaker, along with Senate President Don Harmon, are forging ahead on the mapmaking process themselves. Senate hearings to gather public input are already underway across the state, but many have been ill-attended. House hearings kick off this week.

Lawmakers must finalize the district lines for Congress, the Illinois House and Senate before June 30, or the process would be turned over to a bipartisan group that has historically disagreed.
The state's redistricting process has faced criticism for being used as a partisan tool to maintain local majorities and protect incumbents in Congress. Line-drawing is even more fraught this year, because Census Bureau data that mapmakers typically rely on won't arrive until mid-August at the earliest, several months later than usual.

Republicans also criticized the data Democrats in control of the mapmaking process are relying on, saying at today's event that data within the Census Bureau’s American Community Survey is not as robust as what is collected during the decennial count.

**Illinois redistricting hearings fail to engage the public. Ask yourself why**

*The State Journal-Register*

You might be surprised to hear that members of the Illinois General Assembly would like your help in drawing the new legislative maps.

Last week, the Senate Redistricting Committee began a series of public hearings covering 15 regions of the state. Committee members say their goal is to allow citizens to speak their minds about what their legislative districts should look like and to submit their own proposed maps using a tool and a portal provided by the legislature.

That tool is not available yet. Neither is the portal. In fact there are no numbers to work with: Thanks to COVID-19 and political interference by the Trump administration, the U.S. Census numbers that normally would be available by now won’t be ready until September.

That didn’t stop lawmakers from proceeding with the hearings.

It isn’t going to stop them from drawing the maps, either. The Democrats who control both houses of the General Assembly are racing to complete the maps by June 30 so they don’t have to allow Republicans into the process. They keep referring to that date as a constitutional deadline.

But the Illinois constitution doesn’t say that if there’s no map by June 30, the world will end.

It says that if lawmakers can’t pass the maps by June 30, the job is handed over to a bipartisan commission. If the commission can’t agree — as happened in 1981, 1991 and 2001 — then the maps are drawn by the party that wins a draw-from-a-hat tiebreaker.

Framers of the constitution thought that provision would encourage bipartisan compromise. They believed lawmakers would be ashamed to leave something so important to chance.

When it comes to redistricting, though, lawmakers are pretty shameless. Their priority isn’t to draw maps that assure fair representation. It’s to draw maps that assure their reelection.
The former requires a block-level understanding of true community boundaries, which is why these public hearings could be invaluable if taken seriously. The latter involves plotting the addresses of incumbents on the maps and drawing the districts around them, which is exactly what’s going to happen.

To finish up by June 30, they’ll have to use alternative data. What numbers will they use? They won’t say. That makes it hard for members of the public to submit their own maps for consideration, of course. Which tells you all you need to know about how badly lawmakers want your input.

There are plenty of other signs: Senators were on their third hearing by the time they posted a map of the 15 regions to go with the schedule. Maybe that’s why only a handful of people — mostly good government advocates, not everyday citizens — were on those calls. Or maybe it was because the hearings were held on short notice, at 3 p.m. on consecutive weekdays.

The senators who chaired the meetings were largely unprepared to answer questions, insisting their goal was to listen even though almost nobody was there to speak.

Sen. Suzy Glowiak Hilton, who chaired Thursday’s DuPage County hearing, said “invitations” had gone out six days earlier. (Did you get yours?) Sen. Steve Stadelman, who chaired Friday’s hearing of Northern Illinois — 15 counties, three witnesses — said more than once that outreach had been extensive but “you can’t force people to testify.” Will residents of those regions get another hearing? Nobody could say.

This is not public engagement. It’s lip service.

Democrats are hellbent on making a deadline that serves nobody’s interests but their own. In their haste to shut out their opponents, they’re shutting out their constituents, too. They need to slow down and do this right. That means a sincere attempt at outreach and a hearing schedule that promotes participation. It means delivering the tools and the data that were promised. It means answering questions and responding to the input they receive.

They should spend the coming months holding meaningful public conversations, instead of barreling through these check-the-box hearings. And they should commit to another round of hearings to collect feedback and make adjustments after the maps are drafted.

That would demonstrate a commitment to preserving communities, and to fair representation. What they’ve demonstrated so far is precisely the opposite.
TO: Redistricting Committee Members

FROM: Jim Zay, Chairman

DATE: September 14th, 2021

RE: Redistricting Committee Update

Chairman’s Update:

After last Tuesday’s very productive Redistricting Committee meeting, I wanted to distill what we discussed into a brief memo that includes the updated redistricting timeline and how individuals of the public can continue to be apart of the redistricting process.

In addition, I have included a map and the demographic data of our district’s provided by Josina Morita, our redistricting consultant. Ms. Morita has provided a map with a dot indicating where each member of the county board resides as well as members of the forest preserve board. This information will be beneficial to reference during our map drawing process.

Redistricting Timeline:

THIS SCHEDULE IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE BASED ON ANY EMERGING TOPICS, CONCERNS, OR COMMENTS FROM MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Between 9/14 and 9/21 – Prior to any small group discussion occurring amongst different districts, it is essential that each district come together and view their current boundaries and determine what changes they would like to see. I ask that each member communicate with their other two colleagues over the next week and compile any comments or suggestions they may have regarding their district lines. These comments will help guide the discussion when we are meeting with the consultant on how the district lines should be moved.

Please note that to stay in accordance with the Open Meetings Act, I ask that members of this committee do not talk with each other during this process and stick with talking to their colleagues from their district only. If there are more than two members of the redistricting committee discussing this business, there would be a violation of the Open Meetings Act.

Between 9/22 and 9/24 – Over the course of these three days, we will work to have districts meet in small groups, mindful of the Open Meetings Act requirements (and will be confirmed by the State’s Attorney’s Office prior to anything being set up) to meet with the consultant to adjust lines and see updated geographies.
I have asked staff to come up with a sign-up sheet for members by sometime later this week and when that is available it will be sent out. On this sheet it will have various time slots to accommodate everyone’s schedule.

**Between 9/25 and 10/4** – Ms. Morita will combine the comments made by the members during our small group discussion and create a draft map from those comments. This week allows her adequate time to draw the map as well as reach out should she need any clarification.

**10/5** – The Redistricting Committee will hold a regular meeting to view the draft County Board district maps and discuss any additional modifications needed prior to bringing them to the full County Board for approval.

Note, I have not suggested a timeline for the remainder of the redistricting process as I think it is important to view the initial draft map prior to setting any other dates. At our October 5 Redistricting Committee meeting, we can discuss the remaining timeline for reapportionment including when it will go to the full County Board for a vote.

**Public Participation:**

Members of the public, community interest groups, and all others wishing to make comments on the redistricting process are encouraged to submit public comment through the County’s website. I have provided the link below, so that you may share it with your constituents. The Redistricting Committee has consistently stated that this process needs to be open and transparent and due to the COVID-19 pandemic, this is the best way to ensure all individuals voices can be heard.

[https://www.dupageco.org/RedistrictingFeedback/](https://www.dupageco.org/RedistrictingFeedback/)

If you have any additional questions about the Redistricting Committee or the process, please feel free to contact me.
DuPage County: 2020 Data

Existing Districts: 2020 Census Data

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Over the last decade, DuPage County had a slight population increase of about 15,000 people. The ideal district size went from 152,821 to 156,145. DuPage has also become increasingly diverse growing from 30% to 37% minority.

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<td>5%</td>
<td>6%</td>
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<td>64%</td>
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<td>5%</td>
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<td>7%</td>
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<td>9236</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>5%</td>
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<td>14%</td>
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<td>81%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>14012</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>26%</td>
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<td>64%</td>
<td>1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Woodridge IL</td>
<td>32971</td>
<td>34158</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>9%</td>
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<td>13%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Constitutional & Federal Law:
Fourteenth Amendment ("one person, one vote"); Federal Voting Rights Act of 1965

State Statute:
55 ILCS 5/2-3002 of the Illinois Counties Code requires that all counties with populations less than 3,000,000 and with a township form of government shall reapportion its county so that each member of the county board represents the same number of inhabitants, except that, for the reapportionment of 2021, the county board shall reapportion its county by December 31, 2021.

The four following statutory requirements must be followed while conducting reapportionment: (55 ILCS 5/2-3003(1))
a. Shall be substantially equal in population to each other district;
b. Shall be comprised of contiguous territory, as nearly compact as practicable;
c. May divide townships or municipalities only when necessary to conform to the population requirement of paragraph a. of this section; and
d. Shall be created in such a manner so that no precinct shall be divided between 2 or more districts, insofar as is practicable.
State Statute:
55 ILCS 5/2-3001(b) of the Illinois Counties Code states that if the County Board fails to complete the reapportionment of the County by the third Wednesday in November (for 2021), then the DuPage County Clerk is directed by statute to convene a “county apportionment commission”.

The “county apportionment commission” is made up of the County Clerk, the State’s Attorney, the Illinois Attorney General or his designated representative, and the chairmen of the county central committees of the first leading political party and the second leading political party as defined in the Election Code.
DuPage County Board Rules:
The Redistricting Committee is comprised of seven board members including a chairman, who shall be the most senior member of the County Board based on uninterrupted service as a member of the County Board; and one County Board member from each County Board district, elected by majority vote by the three members of each County Board district. The committee shall advise and provide recommendations to the County Board Chairman and the County Board on the drafting and adoption of a redistricting plan as required by state statute.

Other duties include:

a. Providing direction to staff and consultants for the drawing of boundaries of the County Board pursuant to state and federal law.

b. Make recommendations to the County Board regarding the retention of consultants to assist in the drafting of a redistricting plan.

c. The Chair of the committee shall have the same rights and privileges as a member of the committee including the right to vote. In addition, the Committee Chairman’s district shall be represented on the committee by a County Board member elected by the members of that district.
Committee Meetings:
The Redistricting Committee met 11 times over the course of 2021. The first meeting was held on January 19 and the last on October 19. These meetings took place at various times between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. All meetings were recorded and available on the County’s YouTube Channel.

Public Feedback:
The Redistricting Committee held two in-person open houses during the redistricting process. The first took place on August 18 and was held in the auditorium on the main floor of the 421 building. Residents were able to provide feedback or any comments about the current County Board Map. After the proposed County Board Map was released a second set of open houses occurred on October 15, 16, and 18 from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. Again, residents were allowed to give feedback to the Committee. In addition to the in-person open houses, members of the community were able to provide feedback online through the Redistricting Webpage. There were over 125 different residents who submitted feedback.

Mapping Workshop:
The Committee worked with the Redistricting Consultant on September 29 to take the members ideas and create the draft map that is being proposed today.
Redistricting Guidelines:
The Redistricting Committee discussed their goals at the first meeting and how they would proceed to develop fair and equal maps. This discussion brought up three key goals on what the Redistricting process should look like in DuPage County.

1. Make the Redistricting Process open and transparent. This includes holding open houses, posting information online, sharing information on social media, and allowing stakeholders to make public comments at meetings or through an online feedback portal.

2. Ensuring that the population deviations are as close to one (1) or less than one (1) percent.

3. Attempting to group municipalities wholly within a single County Board district when possible.
Population Change in DuPage:
In the last ten years DuPage County saw an increase in population of 15,953 individuals. This brought the total population up to 932,877.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Population over 18</th>
<th>Unincorporated Population</th>
<th>Unincorporated Population by Percentage</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>916,924</td>
<td>689,494</td>
<td>96,976</td>
<td>10.58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>932,877</td>
<td>724,333</td>
<td>95,823</td>
<td>10.27%</td>
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</table>
Deviation of Current County Board District Map:
As expected, populations shifted amongst the districts throughout the past ten years. Districts 2 and 6 both have seen a 3% variation in population. The chart below shows the breakdown of populations by districts if the maps were unchanged.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Deviation</th>
<th>Deviation %</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>153,970</td>
<td>-1,510</td>
<td>-1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>160,111</td>
<td>4,631</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>155,338</td>
<td>-142</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>154,971</td>
<td>-509</td>
<td>0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>157,726</td>
<td>2,246</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>150,761</td>
<td>-4,719</td>
<td>-3%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
County Board Proposed Map:
To the right is the proposed reapportionment plan passed by the Redistricting Committee last week. Below you will find the population breakdown per district. The map was drawn based on the directives of the Redistricting Committee to the Redistricting Consultant.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Deviation</th>
<th>Deviation %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>155,082</td>
<td>-398</td>
<td>-.25%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>155,053</td>
<td>-427</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>155,651</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>.11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>155,805</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>.21%</td>
</tr>
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<td>5</td>
<td>156,401</td>
<td>921</td>
<td>.59%</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>154,885</td>
<td>-595</td>
<td>-.38%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Special Assistant State’s Attorney:
The firm of Odelson, Sterk, Murphey, Frazier, & McGrath, LTD. was selected by State’s Attorney Robert Berlin to give legal counsel regarding redistricting. Their years of experience and knowledge of redistricting laws has been of benefit to the Committee. The firm had Burt Odelson and Ross Secler attend the Committee meetings and provide legal advice.

Memoranda:
Two memoranda were written by the firm. The first memorandum outlined the legal requirements and the process for redistricting, mentioned at the beginning of this presentation, and voting rights that must be taken into consideration while redistricting. The second memorandum provided guidance on requested criteria presented for drawing districts.

Legal Opinion of Proposed Maps:
• In conjunction with the Redistricting Consultants and the County GIS Department, the firm conducted an analysis of demographic data and whether conditions requiring (or even allowing) minority group considerations based on the VRA.
• It is of the opinion of the firm that these maps are drawn on sound legal principles and that they meet the constitutional muster of all the redistricting legal requirements.
April 9, 2021

Dear Chairwoman Hernandez and Members of the House Redistricting Committee,

My name is James Zay and I serve as a DuPage County Board Member for District #6 and Chair of the County’s Redistricting Committee. As you know, the COVID-19 pandemic has caused the U.S. Census to delay the delivery of critical data (until the end of September) that is necessary to appropriately redraw county board districts, thus preventing counties from adhering to current statutory deadlines.

Currently, county board chairmen and county board executives are required by statute to present their own reapportionment plans to county boards for approval by the third Wednesday of May in apportionment years and for County Boards to approve a final reapportionment map by July 1. Unless the U.S. Census Bureau delivers census data earlier than the projected date, county leaders will be unable to meet their statutory requirement to ensure substantially equal representation among all districts. Clearly, the General Assembly needs to enact legislation to alter current statutory deadlines for approval of reapportionment maps to align with the delivery of U.S. Census data.

The second major problem with the delay in decennial data is that it makes it nearly impossible for individuals seeking to be on the ballot for the 2022 Primary Elections to know which district they reside in. Currently, candidates can begin circulating petitions to be placed on the ballot in mid-September, which is before data will even be available for reapportionment. I would encourage the Committee to consider whether or not we can move forward with a March 2022 Primary Election based on the absence of Census data.

We appreciate that the House is having a dialogue on this issue and would encourage all parties to work together to develop a realistic, sensible timeline for the reapportionment of all legislative and county board districts and the 2022 election timelines.

Respectfully,

James Zay

DuPage County Board Member - District 6
Chair, DuPage County Redistricting Committee