

2021



District Narrative Report

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PTV CONGRESSIONAL PLAN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 01

District 01 is anchored in Detroit and stretches along the Detroit River to include roughly 2/3 of the residents of that city. The district includes the Downriver cities of Ecorse and River Rouge, as well as Highland Park and Hamtramck, which are island communities within Detroit. The district also links waterfront communities that surround Lake St. Clair and Anchor Bay like the Grosse Pointes, and in Macomb and St. Clair counties. The district is 48.6% Black and has a Black CVAP of 50.8%. COIs included in CD01 include many historic Detroit neighborhoods, Detroit River and Lake St. Clair communities, the Grosse Pointes, auto manufacturing and other industry, water quality, recreation, and sporting activity, traffic corridors such as Gratiot, Harper, and Jefferson, the Bangladeshi community in and around Hamtramck, and the Hispanic community in southwest Detroit.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 02

District 02 combines the westside of Detroit (approximately 1/3 of the city's residents) with neighboring communities in western Wayne County including Livonia, Westland, Canton, Plymouth, and Northville, as well as the Southfield area of Oakland County. The district is 44.8% Black and has a Black CVAP of 43.3%. COIs include the shared auto and manufacturing heritage that has also evolved into high-tech manufacturing, financial services, and a general microcosm of businesses found throughout the Detroit Metropolitan area. These communities are tied together by traffic corridors of I-96, I-275, and the Lodge and Southfield Freeways.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 03

District 03 incorporates Dearborn, Dearborn Heights, and the Downriver area with the Ohio border counties of Monroe and Lenawee (part). The district includes the major international DTW airport and Willow Run, a major freight airport. Lake Erie, the Detroit River, the Huron River, and the River Raisin all tie together the residents of this district. The Middle Eastern and North African (MENA) communities in Dearborn and Dearborn Heights are kept intact. Other COIs include auto, steel, and other manufacturing, tourism, agriculture, water sports, schools, the Toledo media market, and the US-12, US-23, I-94, and I-75 traffic corridors.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 04

District 04 joins the vast majority (75% of all county residents) of Macomb County with inner-ring suburbs in southeastern Oakland County. The towns in this district include Warren, Sterling Heights, Clinton Twp, Shelby Twp, Richmond, Memphis, Romeo, Mt. Clemens, Utica, Armada, Madison Heights, Ferndale, Hazel Park, Oak Park, Berkeley, and Huntington Woods. COI's include its historic auto and manufacturing heritage such as the Mound-Van Dyke (M-53) corridor which stretches from the Detroit border to Shelby Township. There is also a European ethnic heritage of Poles, Italians, and Germans, among others, as well as the Chaldean community in Sterling Heights and the Hmong community in Warren. The Utica School district, Michigan's second largest, lies within CD04 as do several other intact school districts. The northern portion of the district is united by agricultural issues including orchards and small farms.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 05

District 05 is located entirely within Oakland County and is a mix of urban, suburban, and exurban communities and a population diversity and mix of blue and white collar industries that reflects both the state and region. Pontiac, Royal Oak, Troy, Farmington, Rochester, Bloomfield, Birmingham, West Bloomfield, Waterford, Clarkston, and Lake Orion are some of the communities within the district. The Woodward Ave., I-75, Telegraph Rd., M-59, and I-696 corridors link the residents of this district. Shared public school districts, Oakland Community College, and Oakland University also link the population. COI's also include the Asian communities in Troy.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 06

District 06 consolidates the greater Lansing region with Jackson, the suburban and exurban Ann Arbor-western Washtenaw area, and Ohio and Indiana border counties. Lansing, East Lansing, DeWitt, Delta Twp. Williamston, Holt, Mason, Okemos, Haslett, Chelsea, Manchester, Dexter, Scio Twp. Saline, Jackson, Adrian, Hillsdale, Coldwater, and Sturgis are some of the communities in this district. The vast majority of district residents fall within the Lansing news and media market. This district is home to Michigan State University, encroaches into University of Michigan territory, and contains smaller colleges like Hillsdale College, Adrian College, and Spring Arbor University. Agricultural COI's include corn and soybean production with some dairy and livestock. The I-94, US-127, and US-12 traffic corridors tie this district together as do hundreds of lakes, waterways, and recreational areas.



CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 07

District 07 is criss-crossed by I-96, US-23, and M-59, tying together Ann Arbor, Ypsilanti with all of Livingston County, including Brighton and Howell, and the suburban and exurban communities that make up the western third of Oakland County, such as Novi, South Lyon, Wixom, Walled Lake, Milford, White Lake, Commerce, Highland, and Holly. The University of Michigan and Eastern Michigan University are found in the district, along with many high-tech, advanced, and medical-related engineering, research, and manufacturing related industries and businesses.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 08

District 08 spans the near entirety of Michigan's Lake Huron shoreline. The district ranges from St. Clair County and Port Huron in the south, all of Michigan's "Thumb", Saginaw Bay, Tawas, Alpena, Rogers City, nearly to the Mackinac Bridge in the north. Along the way inland small towns, agriculture, and manufacturing areas, such as Midland and Bay City, are included. The Thumb's bean, sugar beet, and dairy production COI's are intact in this district. Other COIs include tourism, water recreation and sporting, hunting, snowmobiling, forests, rivers, streams, agriculture, renewable energy areas, shipping, a major international border crossing, and a long land and water international border. Mt. Pleasant and Central Michigan University are also located in this district.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 09

District 09 is anchored in the Kalamazoo-Battle Creek metropolitan area in the south and includes the suburban, exurban and rural areas in mid-Michigan between Grand Rapids and Lansing including Albion, Marshall, Plainwell, Otsego, Hastings, Eaton Rapids, Charlotte, Grand Ledge, Portland, Ionia, Greenville, Lowell, Ada, Cascade, Caledonia, and Dutton. The vast majority of the population falls within the Grand Rapids-Kalamazoo media market. The district is home to Western Michigan University and Kalamazoo College, and tied together by traffic corridors like I-94, US-131, M-66, M-43, M-37, M-21, and M-57. There is a COI mix of heavy and light manufacturing, food production (Kellogg), medical and biotech engineering and manufacturing such as Pfizer, and agriculture such as corn and soybeans with some poultry, livestock, and dairy.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 10

District 10 is bound together by the southwest shoreline of Lake Michigan. It stretches from Union Pier, New Buffalo, and the Indiana border in the south to Holland and Grand Haven in the north. It includes the Benton Harbor-St. Joseph area, Niles, Three Rivers, Allegan South Haven, Saugatuck, western and southern suburbs of Grand Rapids, as well as suburban and exurban areas near Kalamazoo and South Bend, Indiana. Some COIs included in the district are tourism, water recreation and sporting, agriculture, manufacturing, education, and transportation routes. This district contains a significant portion of Michigan's fruit belt where juice grapes, apples, and other fruits are grown and processed. There's a significant and growing Latino population. Western Michigan University and Grand Valley State University lie within the district. Notre Dame is located just across the Indiana border to the south. I-196 links the district as does a portion of I-94. The South Bend media market portion of Michigan falls entirely within the district which encompasses Michiana.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 11

District 11 largely follows I-96, US-131, and US-31 in joining the rapidly growing greater Grand Rapids area with Muskegon and other Lake Michigan shoreline counties. Towns in the district include Grand Rapids, East Grand Rapids, Kentwood, Wyoming, Grandville, Walker, Rockford, Cedar Springs, Sparta, Norton Shores, Muskegon, Montague, Whitehall, Fremont, Newaygo, Hart, and Ludington. Beaches, tourism, water sports and recreation, the Grand River, the Muskegon River, agriculture, manufacturing, high tech and medical engineering, and schools are just some of the COIs in this district. This portion of Michigan's fruit belt features a different crop mix than to the north and south: peaches and apples together with some dairy as well as food processing (Gerber's).

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 12

District 12 stretches along Michigan's historic industrial corridor of I-75. Genesee County and the greater Flint area, Saginaw County and the city of Saginaw, and part of Bay County and Bay City lie in this district and along that route. Included also in the district are the mid-Michigan rural and small town counties of Shiawassee, Gratiot, Clinton. Towns found in CD12 include Flint, Bay City, Saginaw, Davison, Grand Blanc, Flushing, Clio, Birch Run, Frankenmuth, Freeland, Chesaning, Owosso, Durand, Corunna, St. Johns, Ithaca, Alma, and St. Louis. The University of Michigan-Flint and Saginaw Valley State University are found within the district. Other COIs include agriculture, heavy, light, and high-tech manufacturing, tourism, and renewable energy. Agricultural COI's include corn, soybeans, dairy, hogs, and poultry.. Major transportation trunks linking the district are I-69, US-127, US-23, M-46, M-57, M-52, M-21, and M-13.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 13

District 13 encompasses all of Michigan's Upper Peninsula, home of the Yoopers, and stretches along the Lake Michigan shoreline to include the northwestern Lower Peninsula where a third distinct segment of Michigan's fruit belt is found: cherries, wine grapes, and apples. Michigan's outdoor recreational and hunting heritage is reflected in this district, and many state and national parks, forests, waterways, and shorelines are included. Tourism, agriculture, fishing, shipping, lumber and wood processing, and mining are some of the district's distinctive current and historic industries. Four of Michigan's 15 publicly-funded universities - Ferris State, Lake Superior State, Northern Michigan, and Michigan Tech - are located in this district. Many of Michigan's indigenous communities call this district home and shape its economy.

PTV STATE SENATE PLAN

SENATE DISTRICT 01

District 01 stretches along I-94 and the Detroit River and the Lake St. Clair shoreline. It includes part of downtown Detroit and the city's east side, the Grosse Pointes and Harper Woods, St. Clair Shores, Harrison Twp., and Mt. Clemens. The district is 43.2% Black and has a Black CVAP of 40.5%. Detroit's neighborhoods and schools, waterfront, and Lake St. Clair communities were some of the COIs included in this district because they share COI's involving water access, quality, and recreation as well as transportation corridors such as Jefferson and Harper.

SENATE DISTRICT 02

District 02 follows the transportation corridors of Gratiot and Groesbeck Avenues from downtown Detroit and across the eastside of Detroit into Macomb County to include Eastpointe, Roseville, Fraser, and part of Warren. The Bangladeshi and Asian population in that city and Hamtramck are also included. The district is 43.5% Black and has a Black CVAP of 42.7%.

SENATE DISTRICT 03

District 03 straddles the transportation corridor of 8 Mile Road and includes parts of Wayne, Oakland, and Macomb counties. A portion of Warren, Centerline, Hazel Park, Ferndale, Pleasant Ridge, Huntington Woods, Oak Park, Highland Park, Royal Oak Twp., and a portion of Detroit are the historic blue collar towns and inner ring suburbs that comprise the district. The district is 44.6% Black and has a Black CVAP of 43.8%.

SENATE DISTRICT 04

District 04 combines southwest Detroit, Delray, and the Downriver communities of Ecorse, River Rouge, Melvindale, Lincoln Park, and Wyandotte. There is a strong manufacturing, auto, steel, and shipping legacy in this district that has a long international border with Canada along the Detroit River. The district is 19.7% Hispanic (keeping Detroit's Hispanic community intact), 43.6% Black and has a Black CVAP of 47.3%. I-75, I-96, Michigan Ave, Grand River Ave, and Fort Street are traffic corridors that tie this district together. The bulk of the Wayne State University area in Detroit falls within SD04.

SENATE DISTRICT 05

District 05 is made up of a portion of westside Detroit, Dearborn Heights, Inkster, Garden City, and portions of Redford, and Westland. The district is 51.6% Black and has a Black CVAP of 50.0%. The Southfield Freeway, I-96, Michigan Ave, Ford Road, Telegraph Road, and Beech Daley Road are some of the major transportation veins for the working class residents of this district, which also has a significant MENA population.

SENATE DISTRICT 06

District 06 links portions of westside Detroit and Redford with the entire city of Livonia. The district reflects the diversity of the region with a mix of blue and white collar workers, urban and suburban, and is 56.6% Black and has a Black CVAP of 54.9%. The near entirety of the large Livonia and Redford Union school districts and the smaller Clarenceville district are found in SD06, as is a significant portion of the Detroit Schools.

SENATE DISTRICT 07

District 07 is found adjacent to the northside of Detroit entirely in Oakland County. It contains all of Southfield, Lathrup Village, Southfield Twp, Bloomfield Twp, Birmingham Bloomfield Hills, Pontiac, and Auburn Hills. The district is 39.9% Black and has a Black CVAP of 41.2%. The Pontiac, Bloomfield, Birmingham, and Southfield districts are the major schools in SD07, which is criss-crossed by I-696, M-59, I-75, Woodward Ave, Northwestern Hwy, and Telegraph Road.

SENATE DISTRICT 08

District 08 loops the entire cities of Dearborn and Taylor with the Downriver communities of Allen Park, Southgate, Riverview and Trenton. There is a long auto and manufacturing heritage in SD08 and the Ford Motor Company is headquartered in Dearborn. Dearborn is home to Michigan's largest Arab-American population and also one of the state's largest school districts. I-94, I-75, Michigan Ave, Telegraph Road, and Fort Street are major traffic arteries. The district is also home to the University of Michigan-Dearborn.



SENATE DISTRICT 09

District 09 is found in central and southern Wayne County. It includes the white and blue collar communities of Wayne, Westland, Belleville, Van Buren, Romulus, Sumpter, Huron, Brownstown, Flat Rock, Rockwood, Gibraltar, and Grosse Isle. The district includes the major international DTW airport and Willow Run, a major freight airport. Some of the school districts include Wayne-Westland, Romulus, Van Buren, Brownstown-Woodhaven, and Gibraltar. I-275, I-75, I-94, and Telegraph Road are some of the major thoroughfares that move people around the district. Nearly one in five district residents are Black.

SENATE DISTRICT 10

District 10 follows I-275 and knots the western Wayne County communities of Canton, Plymouth, and Northville with Novi and Wixom in Oakland County. These towns not only share traffic and employment patterns, but also are joined together by the major Plymouth-Canton, Northville, Novi, and Walled Lake school districts. There is a significant Asian population in SD10.

SENATE DISTRICT 11

District 11 is nestled in southwestern suburbs of Oakland County. It includes the towns of Farmington, Farmington Hills, West Bloomfield, Orchard Lake, Keego Harbor, Sylvan Lake, Commerce, Walled Lake Millford, Lyon Twp, and South Lyon. Minority residents combine for more than one quarter of the population.

SENATE DISTRICT 12

District 12 includes nearly half of Oakland County's geography. Thirteen suburban and exurban cities and townships, including Waterford, Clarkson, White Lake, Holly, Oxford, and Lake Orion, are found here. I-75, M-59, and Dixie Hwy are the main traffic corridors and the Oakland Airport is located in the district. Nearly nine of every ten residents are white. Some of the fastest growing communities in Michigan are found in SD12.

SENATE DISTRICT 13

District 13 is bisected by Livernois Road and stretches through the suburbs of southeastern Oakland County from Royal Oak, Madison Heights, and Berkley, through Clawson, Troy, and Rochester Hills. The population is diverse and minority voters comprise nearly 25% of the population. The Asian-American population is particularly significant in size at 15.7%, including the intact Asian communities in Troy. Oakland University is located in SD13.

SENATE DISTRICT 14

District 14 follows VanDyke Ave north through eastern Macomb County and includes the communities of Sterling Heights, Utica, Shelby Twp, and Washington Twp., keeping the Sterling Heights Chaldean community intact. The district also follows Stony Creek Metro Park across Dequindre Road to include the city of Rochester. There is a long auto and manufacturing heritage to this district and it is home to several major auto and defense-related facilities located in the Mound-VanDyke corridor. The Utica School district, Michigan's second largest, lies within SD14, which also includes significant portions of Romeo, Rochester, and Warren Consolidated schools.

SENATE DISTRICT 15

District 15 contains several suburban and exurban communities in central and northern Macomb County and in northern Oakland County. Clinton Twp (Michigan's most populous township) and Macomb Twp (3rd most populous), along with Richmond, Lenox, Memphis, Armada, Oakland, and Addison or some of the areas included. The district is also home to some of the last remaining farmland in the tri-county Detroit area that has not given way to new housing and retail areas whose COI's include orchards.

SENATE DISTRICT 16

District 16 wraps around the Anchor Bay region of Lake St. Clair and includes the St. Clair River and international border with Canada, Port Huron and the major international border crossing into Sarnia, Ontario, and the Lake Huron shoreline/Thumb counties of St. Clair and Sanilac. Water (access to it as well as its quality), beaches, boating, fishing, hunting, outdoor recreation, tourism, renewable energy generation, agriculture, shipping, and materials and goods transportation are just some of the COIs included in the creation of this district.

SENATE DISTRICT 17

District 17 extends from the Ohio border, the Lake Erie shoreline, and Monroe County in extreme southeastern Michigan and follows US-23 north toward Ann Arbor and includes the Ypsilanti area, Saline, and Milan in Washtenaw County. Eastern Michigan University lies in SD17. Many district residents commute to work in the Toledo, Ohio area and get their news from that media market. Monroe, the Lake Erie shoreline communities, and the River Raisin are historic and the area was first settled in the late 1700s and played a prominent role in the War of 1812. Ypsilanti also has a heritage dating back to the early 1800s and played a significant role in the development of the auto industry and the arsenal of democracy during World War II. The district is still home to several large and small manufacturing businesses and facilities and has a mix of urban, suburban, exurban, rural farmland, and small towns. Beaches and water sports are also hallmarks of the Lake Erie shoreline. There is a significant minority population - nearly 25% - in SD17.

SENATE DISTRICT 18

District 18 tracks along US-23 from Hartland, the Howell area, and Brighton southward to include most of the city of Ann Arbor and some of its suburbs. The district is home to the University of Michigan, the UM Hospital campuses, and some of the leading high tech, advanced, and biotech engineering and manufacturing firms in the world. The entire area, especially the suburban Ann Arbor and Livingston County portions, has seen rapid growth and burgeoning economic development over the past decades. Nearly one in five voters are minorities.

SENATE DISTRICT 19

District 19 follows I-94 to join part of the city of Ann Arbor, some of suburban Ann Arbor, and the geographic bulk of Washtenaw County with the entirety of Jackson County. Minority voters comprise more than 20% of the voters in SD19. The district is a mix of urban, suburban, exurban, farmland, and small towns. The area is noted for an abundance of lakes and the Waterloo State Recreation Area, and part of the Irish Hills area. There are large numbers of district residents that reside in Jackson County and commute to work in the Washtenaw-Ann Arbor portion and vice versa. Agricultural COI's include corn, soybean, and dairy.

SENATE DISTRICT 20

District 20 contains the point where Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan all meet and links Lenawee, Hillsdale, and Calhoun counties. Adrian, Tecumseh, Hillsdale-Jonesville, Albion, Marshall, and Battle Creek are the population centers within SD20, which is home to the Michigan International Speedway and part of Michigan's Irish Hills tourist area. Adrian College, Albion College, Hillsdale College, and Sienna Heights University are found in the district, which is connected by traffic thoroughfares such as I-94, US-12, US-223, and I-69. Battle Creek is best known as the home of Kellogg's, as well as the Post cereal company. More than 83% of the voters in the district are White. There is a large farm and agri-business component whose COI's include corn, soybean, and dairy.

SENATE DISTRICT 21

District 21 includes Branch, St. Joseph, Cass counties and portions of Berrien, Kalamazoo, and Calhoun counties. Coldwater, Three Rivers, Sturgis, Dowagiac, Niles, Schoolcraft, Comstock, Richland-Gull Lake, and Galesburg are some of the most populous towns and there is a long border with Indiana in this Michiana district. Niles is part of the South Bend, Indiana metro area and the South Bend media market includes much of the district. US-12, US-131, US-31, I-94, and M-60 are some of the major transportation corridors in the district. Nearly 87% of the voters are White. The district is largely rural and small towns and no city or township has a population greater than 15,000. Michigan's fruit belt and its juice grapes, apples, and other fruits are important COI's in the western portion of this district.

SENATE DISTRICT 22

District 22 contains the beaches and tourist areas in Berrien and Van Buren counties along the Lake Michigan shoreline. Some of Kalamazoo's suburban and exurban areas like Portage, Texas Twp., and Mattawan are part of the district, too. There is also a border with Indiana and many district residents fall within the South Bend media market and are fans of Chicago sports teams like the Cubs and Bears. The Benton Harbor-St. Joseph metro area is entirely within the district. I-94, I-196, and US-31 link the district. There is a large agricultural presence - including a portion of Michigan's fruit belt - in addition to tourism, and outdoor recreation. Twenty-five percent of district residents are minorities.

SENATE DISTRICT 23

District 23 includes all of Allegan County, the city of Kalamazoo and a significant portion of the greater Kalamazoo area. Minorities make up more than one quarter of the district population, including areas like Holland, Fennville, and several townships in Allegan County in which Hispanics make up as much as 40% of the population and a significant number of Black residents in the Kalamazoo area. Saugatuck-Douglas area is noted for its LGBTQ community. The district is also home to Western Michigan University and Kalamazoo College, and more of Michigan's fruit belt.

SENATE DISTRICT 24

District 24 contains East Lansing, and nearly all the geography of Ingham and Eaton counties, and all of Barry County. Haslett, Okemos, Williamston, Mason, Charlotte, Eaton Rapids, Grand Ledge, Olivet, Hastings, and Middleville are some of the towns. I-69, M-43, M-66, M-52, and M-50 are some of the main traffic corridors. Michigan State University and much of greater Lansing is located in SD24. Barry and Eaton counties share several school districts, a health department, and many other services. A significant number of residents work in state government or at MSU. Agricultural COI's include corn, soybean, dairy, livestock, and poultry.

SENATE DISTRICT 25

District 25 combines Clinton County with the city of Lansing and much of the greater Lansing area, including Delta Twp., and Delhi Twp./Holt. There is a long manufacturing and auto heritage in the Lansing area and the existing auto plants are found in this district. SD25 is also home to the Michigan State Capitol and a massive number of state government workers. US-127, I-96, I-69, I-496, and M-21 carry traffic through the district. More than one third of district residents are minorities. Agricultural COI's include corn, soybeans, dairy, and hogs.

SENATE DISTRICT 26

District 26 consists of Howell, Fowlerville, and much of rural Livingston County, Owosso and all of Shiawassee County, and the western half of Genesee County's geography. Pinkney, Hell, Flint Twp, Flushing, Mt. Morris Twp, Swartz Creek, Fenton, Linden, Durand, Corunna, Perry, and Laingsburg are some of the towns in SD26. Most district residents receive their news from the Flint media market. There is a strong mix of suburban, exurban, rural, and small towns. I-69, I-75, and M21 are some of the main traffic corridors. Eighty-five percent of district voters are White.

SENATE DISTRICT 27

District 27 is home to Flint and the University of Michigan-Flint. Other Genesee County communities including Burton, Grand Blanc, Davison, Mt. Morris, Clio, and Montrose. There is a strong manufacturing and auto heritage, and also a mix of urban, suburban, rural and small towns. More than 33% of the residents of SD27 are minorities.

SENATE DISTRICT 28

District 28 lies entirely within Kent County and the Grand Rapids metro area and media market. It includes the portion of Grand Rapids west of the Grand River known as the Westside, Walker, Grandville, Wyoming, Kentwood, and Gaines and Byron townships. I-196, US-131, M-6, 28th Street, and 44th Street are some of the main traffic arteries that carry residents to home, work, shopping, and recreation. Thirty-five percent of the district residents are minorities.

SENATE DISTRICT 29

District 29 is nestled completely within Kent County and the Grand Rapids metro area and media market. It includes the bulk of the city of Grand Rapids including downtown, Heritage Hill, Easttown, and the SE and NE neighborhoods, East Grand Rapids, Plainfield Twp, Grand Rapids Twp, Cannon Twp, Ada Twp, Cascade Twp, and Caledonia Twp. Minorities comprise more than 30% of district residents. The Grand and Thornapple rivers twist through much of the district and I-96, I-196, and the Beltline carry some of the heaviest traffic. The Gerald R. Ford Airport is located in SD29.

SENATE DISTRICT 30

District 30 stretches along the entire Lake Michigan shoreline of both Ottawa and Muskegon counties. Holland, Grand Haven, Norton Shores, Muskegon, Muskegon Heights, Fruitport, Whitehall, and Montague are just some of the towns in SD30. Beaches, dunes, tourism, water recreation, manufacturing, and agriculture (including fruit belt crops of juice grapes, peaches and apples) are some of the COIs in this district that are linked together by US-31. Nearly one quarter of the residents are minorities.

SENATE DISTRICT 31

District 31 includes portions of Kent, Muskegon, and Ottawa counties. Zeeland, Hudsonville, Georgetown Twp, Allendale, Coopersville, Kent City, Sparta, Cedar Springs, Alpine, and Rockford are some of the communities within the district. I-96 and US-131 link the residents to work and home. Grand Valley State University is located in SD31. Other COIs include agriculture, and manufacturing. The district contains some of the fastest growing areas in Michigan.

SENATE DISTRICT 32

District 32 ranges from Ionia, Montcalm, Mecosta, Newaygo, and Lake counties, and includes the eastern tier of Kent County. Lowell, Ionia, Portland, Belding, Greenville, Big Rapids, Newaygo, Fremont, and Baldwin are some of the towns in SD32. Ferris State University is located in the district. US-131, I-96, M-66, M-46, M-20, M-37, and US-10 are some of the main traffic arteries. The district lies within the Grand Rapids media market and is largely rural and small towns with a long agriculture, lumber, and manufacturing heritage. The Gerber baby food company is headquartered in Fremont. Nearly 90% of the residents are White.

SENATE DISTRICT 33

District 33 contains all of Gratiot and Saginaw counties and a portion of Bay County, including Bay City. The Saginaw River, manufacturing, agriculture, sugar beet processing, and shipping are some of the historic industries of the area. The district includes the majority of Michigan's wind energy generation and also the Hemlock Semiconductor Corporation is headquartered there. The district contains a significant share of the Saginaw-Bay City-Midland media market, Saginaw Valley State University, MBS airport, and the tourist mecca of Frankenmuth and Birch Run. More than one quarter of the voters in SD33 are minorities.

SENATE DISTRICT 34

District 34 includes all the counties that surround Lake Huron's Saginaw Bay - Huron, Tuscola, Bay, Arenac, and Iosco, as well as Lapeer County in the heart of Michigan's Thumb. The district boasts nearly 200 miles of Lake Huron shoreline. Agriculture (corn, beans, and sugar beets), tourism, wind and solar energy generation, and manufacturing are some of the largest industries. More than 92% of the voters are White.

SENATE DISTRICT 35

District 35 follows US-10 through northern Michigan from Midland to Reed City and Cadillac. It includes all of Midland, Isabella, Gladwin, Clare, Osceola, Missaukee, and Wexford counties. Dow Chemical is headquartered in Midland and Central Michigan University is located in Mt. Pleasant. Other towns in the district include Harrison, Gladwin, Ewart, Clare, Lake City, and Manton. There is a significant indigenous presence and Michigan's largest tribal casino located in Mt. Pleasant. Agriculture (COI's for corn, soybean, and dairy), tourism, manufacturing, hunting, and outdoor recreation are noteworthy industries and activities in the district where more than 90% of the voters are White.

SENATE DISTRICT 36

District 36 includes eight entire counties along more than 200 miles of Lake Michigan shoreline in the northwestern Lower Peninsula - Oceana, Mason, Manistee, Benzie, Leelanau, Grand Traverse, Antrim, and Charlevoix. Towns include Hart, Ludington, Manistee, Frankfort, Glen Arbor, Traverse City, Elk Rapids, Bellaire, Charlevoix, and Boyne City. Tourism, boating, water sports, hunting, and outdoor recreation are all major industries. So too are agriculture - especially fruit orchards - and the area is home to the majority of Michigan's vineyards and burgeoning wine industry. US-31 and US-131 run through much of the district. Most of the district lies within the Traverse City media market.

SENATE DISTRICT 37

District 37 spans the Straits of Mackinac and includes hundreds of miles of Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, and Lake Superior shoreline. Major tourist areas like Mackinac Island, Mackinaw City, Sault Ste. Marie (the third oldest permanent settlement in what is now the United States) and the Soo Locks, and Tahquamenon Falls are found in SD37. The district contains the largest concentration of indigenous peoples in Michigan. Towns in the district include West Branch, Houghton Lake, Kalkaska, Grayling, Gaylord, Alpena, Rogers City, Cheboygan, Indian River, Petoskey, and St. Ignace. There is a long border with Canada. The district is home to Lake Superior State University.

SENATE DISTRICT 38

District 38 includes 13 of Michigan's 15 Upper Peninsula counties. There are hundreds of miles of Lake Michigan and Lake Superior shoreline, state and national parks and forests, and major tourist areas such as the Pictured Rocks area and the Porcupine Mountains. Towns in the district include Newberry, Munising, Manistique, Marquette, Escanaba, Menominee, Iron Mountain, Iron River, Houghton, and Ironwood. The UP is home to the historic iron and copper mines, logging areas, and shipping centers like Marquette. Northern Michigan University and Michigan Tech University are located in the district. All four Michigan counties that border Wisconsin and are in the Central Time Zone are in SD38. A proud Yooper identity binds the residents of this district.

PTV STATE HOUSE PLAN

HOUSE DISTRICT 01

District 01 follows the Lake St. Clair shoreline and the Detroit River, including Belle Isle, to downtown Detroit. The district follows the Jefferson Avenue transportation corridor, includes all five of the Grosse Pointes, and the inland border essentially follows Mack and Gratiot avenues. COI's include the waterfront neighborhoods and communities with their common concerns over water access, quality, and recreation as well as the historic Indian Village neighborhood. The district is 40.3% Black and has a Black CVAP of 42.1%.

HOUSE DISTRICT 02

District 02 is comprised of Harper Woods and a portion of Detroit's east side in Wayne County and follows the transportation corridors of I-94, Harper Ave, Kelly Road, and Mack Ave which have guided population movement on Detroit's eastside to include most of the city of St. Clair Shores in Macomb County. The district is 49.1% Black and has a Black CVAP of 42.3%.

HOUSE DISTRICT 03

District 03 includes Detroit between Kelly Road and Gratiot Ave on the eastside of Detroit in Wayne County and incorporates the inner suburbs of Eastpointe and the majority of Roseville and the growing Black communities in those cities in Macomb County. The district follows the Gratiot Avenue transportation corridor along which Detroit residents have migrated for decades and continue to do so. The district is 47.7% Black and has a Black CVAP of 40.0%.

HOUSE DISTRICT 04

District 04 unites a portion of Detroit's eastside between Gratiot Ave, East Outer Drive, and the Coleman A. Young Airport with the eastern half of Warren, again following the population movement patterns. Much of Detroit's Conners Creek neighborhood lies within HD04. The district is 44.8% Black and has a Black CVAP of 41.8%.

HOUSE DISTRICT 05

District 05 includes the portion of Detroit north of McNichols Ave and between E Outer Drive and Conant Ave and a large segment of the westside of the inner suburbs of Warren and the city of Centerline, all of which mirror population movement patterns up the Van Dyke and Mound corridors. COI's also include heavy industrial and manufacturing along those corridors. The Nortown, Krainz Woods, and Conant Gardens Detroit neighborhoods are within the district. The district is 45.1% Black and has a Black CVAP of 44.5%. The district also has an Asian population exceeding 11%.

HOUSE DISTRICT 06

District 06 includes the city of Hamtramck and a large segment of Detroit. Much of Detroit's Midtown, including the stadium and theater district and Wayne State University Medical Campus, are in HD06. The district also includes the Chandler Park, City Airport and Davison neighborhoods, Forest Lawn Cemetery, and the Detroit-Hamtramck GM Assembly Plant. Other COI's include the Bangladeshi community in Hamtramck and adjacent areas of Detroit. The district is 52.3% Black and has a Black CVAP of 64.8%. The district also has an Asian population - mostly Bangladeshi in and around Hamtramck - exceeding 17%.

HOUSE DISTRICT 07

District 07 follows the I-75 transportation corridor linking the inner suburban cities of Madison Heights and Hazel Park with Highland Park and portions of the city of Detroit. Wayne State University, the Detroit Institute of Arts, and part of Midtown are included, as is Detroit's New Center area, and the Grixdale and Chaldean Town neighborhoods. Part of the historic Boston-Edison neighborhood is in the district. The former State Fairgrounds are also in HD07. The Woodward Avenue corridor bisects the southern portion of the district. The district is 47.2% Black and has a Black CVAP of 46.3%.

HOUSE DISTRICT 08

District 08 is comprised of several inner suburbs - the portion of Royal Oak south of 12 Mile Road, Pleasant Ridge, Ferndale, Royal Oak Twp. - and the adjacent portion of the city of Detroit. The historic Palmer Park and Palmer Woods neighborhoods - now with a large LGBTQ population, a COI - are within HD08, as are the Sherwood Forest and University districts. Ferndale and Royal Oak also have significant LGBTQ populations. The Livernois and Woodward transportation corridors also unite this district. The district is 46.2% Black and has a Black CVAP of 44.9%.

HOUSE DISTRICT 09

District 09 includes portions of both Detroit's westside and Dearborn's eastside. The historic Ford River Rouge complex is located in HD09. Parts of the historic Boston-Edison and Fitzgerald neighborhoods are in the district. I-96, I-94, Michigan Ave, Ford Rd, and Livernois Ave are just some of the traffic corridors. The district is 61.0% Black and has a Black CVAP of 69.4%. There is a significant Arab-American population, a COI, in the district.

HOUSE DISTRICT 10

District 10 contains portions of Dearborn and Detroit. The Ford Motor Company world headquarters is located in the Dearborn portion, as are Greenfield Village and Henry Ford Museum, the Fairlane Town Center and Edsel Ford High School areas. The Detroit segment lies south of Fenkell Street and between the Southfield Freeway and Meyers Road on the west and east. The district is 51.7% Black and has a Black CVAP of 61.3%. There is a significant Arab-American population in the district.

HOUSE DISTRICT 11

District 11 includes Southwest Detroit, the Delray neighborhood, and the city of River Rouge with their older manufacturing areas. The district is home to the largest concentration of Hispanic residents in Michigan, a COI, at 46.2% of the population. The district is also 35.7% Black and has a Black CVAP of 45.4%.

HOUSE DISTRICT 12

District 12 includes the Redford Beech section of Redford Twp that lies south of 5 Mile Road, the entire city of Inkster, and a large portion of Dearborn Heights. Michigan Ave, Ford Rd, and Telegraph Rd also crisscross the district. There is a large Arab-American population, a COI, in Dearborn Heights. The district is 43.7% Black and has a Black CVAP of 40.0%.

HOUSE DISTRICT 13

District 13 comprises the Downriver cities of Melvindale, Allen Park, and Southgate and a portion of Dearborn Heights. There are many Arab-American residents, a COI, in HD13, primarily in Dearborn Heights. A strong blue collar auto and manufacturing heritage is shared by the residents of the area. More than one quarter of the residents are minorities.

HOUSE DISTRICT 14

District 14 is made up of Dearborn's westside and a segment of the westside of Detroit, including the Rouge River Park area. The district is 50.7% Black and has a Black CVAP of 52.6%. There is a significant Arab-American population, a COI, in the district.

HOUSE DISTRICT 15

District 15 follows along 8 Mile Road and includes the portion of the city of Livonia that lies north of 5 Mile Road, the northern portion of Redford, and a portion of Detroit's westside that lies north of W McNichols and/or 7 Mile Roads. I-275 I-96, and Grand River Ave also link the district. The district is 43.7% Black and has a Black CVAP of 40.6%.

HOUSE DISTRICT 16

District 16 includes the waterfront cities of Ecorse, Wyandotte, and Riverview that border the Detroit River and Canada with another Downriver city, Lincoln Park. COI's include water quality and old industrial sites and the environmental and economic development challenges they bring. Fort Street, Biddle Ave, and Dixie Highway are some of the main traffic arteries that traverse this inner suburban working class district where more than one third of the residents are minorities.

HOUSE DISTRICT 17

District 17 is a compact rectangle in the middle of Wayne County that is comprised of the entire cities of Taylor and Romulus. The district has a working class, auto, and manufacturing heritage and is also home to the major international DTW airport. More than 30% of the population is Black and more than 42% total are minorities. I-94 and Telegraph Road bisect the district.

HOUSE DISTRICT 18

District 18 is made of the city of Wayne and the southern portions of both Canton Twp and Westland. Michigan Ave runs across the length of the district, uniting it, and it is bisected by I-275. The population is historically working class and is more than 40% minorities.

HOUSE DISTRICT 19

District 19 includes the more upscale outer suburban communities of Plymouth, Plymouth Twp, and Canton Twp (the northern half) in western Wayne County. I-275, M-14, Haggerty Rd, Ford Rd, Cherry Hill Rd, and North Territorial Rd are some of the main traffic thoroughfares. The entire district falls within the large Plymouth-Canton school district and more than one quarter of the residents are minorities, including a significant Asian population, a COI.

HOUSE DISTRICT 20

District 20 encompasses the working class suburbs of Garden City and the northern majority of Westland. The Middle River Rouge twists through this compact area where more than 30% of the residents are minorities.

HOUSE DISTRICT 21

District 21 includes the southeastern Wayne County Downriver communities of Brownstown Twp, Woodhaven, Grosse Isle, Trenton, Gibraltar, Flat Rock, Rockwood, Berlin, and Carleton that follow along the Detroit and Huron Rivers as both spill into Lake Erie. There is a strong auto and manufacturing heritage and a water border with Canada, invoking COI's regarding water quality and access.

HOUSE DISTRICT 22

District 22 contains several suburban and exurban areas of Wayne and Monroe counties. Belleville, Van Buren Twp, Sumpter, New Boston, and Brownstown Twp are some of the communities in HD22. I-94, I-275, and Telegraph Road are some of the main traffic corridors. The district includes Willow Run, a major freight airport. The Huron River and its watershed are major features which bind the district together as the river runs through, creating water-based COI's such as quality and access. More than 30% of the population are minorities.

HOUSE DISTRICT 23

District 23 includes the southern half of Livonia, a segment of Redford, and a portion of Detroit including the Wayne Community College district. Southfield Road, and Grand River Ave are some of the district's traffic corridors. The district is 43.3% Black and has a Black CVAP of 41.2%.

HOUSE DISTRICT 24

District 24 lies entirely within Monroe County and borders Ohio and Lake Erie, including the River Raisin watershed, creating water-based COI's including quality, access, and recreation. Monroe, the Bedford Twp towns of Temperance and Lambertville, Petersberg, LaSalle, and Luna Pier are some of the communities in HD24. The district lies within the Toledo media market but is also influenced by Detroit media and news. It is nearly 90% White.

HOUSE DISTRICT 25

District 25 spans from Frenchtown in Monroe County through Milan into Washtenaw County and includes most of Pittsfield Twp in suburban Ann Arbor. Frenchtown on Lake Erie is one of the oldest settlements in Michigan. US-23, M-50, I-75, and I-275 link the district that also contains Dundee, Detroit Beach, London, and Willis. Nearly 25% of the population are minorities.

HOUSE DISTRICT 26

District 26 unites the outer suburban Wayne County communities of Northville Twp. and the city of Northville with the outer suburban Oakland County communities of Novi Twp. and most of the city of Novi. Northville city spans the border between Wayne and Oakland counties and so does this upscale and fast-growing district that is 24% Asian and more than 35% total minority, both COI's.

HOUSE DISTRICT 27

District 27 is located in the fast growing southwest corner of Oakland County. It includes South Lyon, Lyon Twp, Milford Twp. Wixom, Walled Lake and portions of Novi and Commerce Twp. Significant portions of the South Lyon, Huron Valley, and Walled Lake Consolidated school districts are found in HD27. More than one in five residents are minorities, a recognized COI.

HOUSE DISTRICT 28

District 28 lies entirely within Oakland County and includes the southern portions of the cities of Southfield and Farmington Hills and all of the city of Farmington. Lawrence Tech University is located in HD28. The district is 40.5% Black and has a Black CVAP of 44.4%.

HOUSE DISTRICT 29

District 29 includes segments of the cities of Warren, Sterling Heights, Troy, and Royal Oak and the entire city of Clawson. Dequindre and 14 Mile Roads tie the district together, with no portion being more than two miles either north or south of 14 Mile. The GM Tech Center is located in HD29. Nearly 23% of the residents are minorities, a COI.

HOUSE DISTRICT 30

District 30 spans 8 Mile Road joining the cities of Berkley, Huntington Woods, Oak Park, and Sinai Grace Hospital area of Detroit that is crossed by the Lodge Freeway. The district is 60.9% Black and has a Black CVAP of 61.2%.

HOUSE DISTRICT 31

This district contains portions of northern Roseville and St. Clair Shores as well as Harrison and Chesterfield Townships. It has a VAP that is 85.1% white, 7.1% Black, and 2.4% Hispanic. COIs in the district include those attached to water recreation, access, quality, and commerce on Lake St Clair, those who service and are serviced by I-94, including commuters, and the military community, active and retired, centered on Selfridge ANG in Harrison Twp.

HOUSE DISTRICT 32

District 32 is the City of Mt. Clemens and the majority of Clinton Township, which developed around Mt. Clemens. Michiganders connected to the Partridge Creek Mall, Macomb Community College, and Henry Ford hospital (which began as a branch of a Mt. Clemens hospital) in the northwest of the district are taken into account as COIs for this district. The Canal Rd and Gratiot Ave corridors service and are serviced by important COIs in the district including thousands of commuters. On the East side of the district, COIs included are healthcare workers attached to Henry Ford Hospital and McLaren Macomb, as well as those connected to the Clinton River and its watershed. The district is 73.6% white by VAP, 17.8% Black, and 2.4% Hispanic.

HOUSE DISTRICT 33

District 33 is made up of Waterford Township, the Southwest corner of Independence Township, and the cities of Clarkston, Lake Angelus, and Keego Harbor. This district includes the COIs connected to the suburban land use geography, Oakland County International Airport, the Dixie Highway corridor, recreation and homes on inland lakes, and the students, faculty, and staff of Oakland Community College - Highland Lakes Campus. The district has a VAP which is 83.5% white, 4.5% Black, and 6% Hispanic.

HOUSE DISTRICT 34

This district is the north half of Farmington Hills, Southfield Township, the City of Lathrup Village, and the north half of Southfield. It is 6.3% Asian by VAP, as well as 49.2% white and 39% Black. VRA district. The Black CVAP is 41.6%. It includes COIs associated with the Northwestern Highway, Walter P Reuther Freeway, and 13 Mile corridors, historic preservation communities in Beverly Hills and in Lathrup Village, and a Jewish community in those cities.

HOUSE DISTRICT 35

State House District 35 contains the majority of West Bloomfield as well as Bloomfield Township and the cities of Bloomfield Hills and Orchard Lake Village. By VAP it is 8.4% Asian, 78.2% white, 7.9% Black, and 2.3% Hispanic. COIs include the Chaldean community, the Jewish community, the community associated with inland lake recreation in the north half of the district, numerous neighborhood associations, and those who use and service the Highway 1/ Woodward Ave and US 24/Telegraph Road corridors and their interchange with Business I-75/US 24.

HOUSE DISTRICT 36

District 36 is 4.7% Asian by VAP, 6.2% Black and 82.8% white. It contains parts of Commerce and West Bloomfield townships and all of White Lake Township. Michiganders with an affinity for outdoor and water recreation are included as a COI here, especially around Pontiac Lake State Park and Proud Lake State Recreation Area, as well as the numerous inland lakes in the district. People associated with the Highland Rd/Highway 59 corridor are also taken into account as a COI. Finally, the health care community is included, particularly around Henry Ford West Bloomfield Hospital.

HOUSE DISTRICT 37

District 37 consists of exurban Oakland County Rose, Springfield, Highland, Holly, Groveland, Brandon, and Oxford townships. Communities of interest include the historic geography of the rural transition area from outer Flint suburbs to Oakland County. Fishing and other water recreation related communities of interest are included due to dozens of inland lakes in every township in the district. The community of interest that frequently utilizes and services commuters on I-75 are also included. The district has a white VAP of 90.9%.

HOUSE DISTRICT 38

This district contains the suburban City of Birmingham and most of the City of Troy. COIs included are the historic preservation community, Michiganders connected to jobs on the I-75 corridor, commuters to Detroit and other cities, the Asian American community, and people with ties to the Woodward Ave corridor. The district is 68.8% white by VAP, and 21.6% Asian by VAP.

HOUSE DISTRICT 39

This district is made of outer suburban Rochester and Rochester Hills. Rochester University, Oakland University and the Clinton River are important COIs in the district. It includes COIs attached to the Rochester Rd/Highway M-150 corridor, Stony Creek and the Clinton River. The district contains areas of interest for Buddhists and Korean Michiganders who are included as a community of interest as well. The portion of the Clinton River in the district is uniquely banked with public parks and adjacent to a cider mill of community importance; the connection to these parks provides another COI. It is 75.6% white by VAP and 13.4% Asian.

HOUSE DISTRICT 40

Exurban Addison Township, Oakland Township, Orion Township, and all but the Southwest corner of Independence Township. COIs connected to the miles of inland lake shore are included as is outdoor recreation tied to Lakeville Swamp Nature Sanctuary, Addison Oaks County Park, Orion Oaks County Park, Lake Orion, Long Lake, Bald Mountain State Recreation Area, and Pine Knob. The district has a white VAP of 85.8%.

HOUSE DISTRICT 41

This district is made of the cities of Pontiac, Sylvan Lake, and Auburn Hills. The district is compact with a VAP that is 36% Black, 44.1% Black CVAP, 14.6% Hispanic, 5.8% Asian, and 39.3% white. The historic ties to the blue collar auto industry are included in COI analysis of this district, as is retail industry such as the large Amazon complex on the former site of the Silverdome.. The COIs connected to the I-75, Highway 59, US 24, and Woodward Ave corridors are also included as are hospital and health care connected communities tied to Saint Joseph Mercy, Pontiac General, Havenwyck and the Doctor's Hospital of Michigan. The students, faculty and staff at Oakland Community College and some of students, faculty, and staff at Oakland University are COI's as well.

HOUSE DISTRICT 42

This district is made up of Washington Township and most of Shelby Township. It is very compact and serves as a transition district into low density, near rural suburbs at the base of the thumb region. Stony Creek Metropark and Lake, as well as the inland lakes in the Northeast corner of the district influence included COIs, as do the communities associated with the Van Dyke/M-53 corridor. The district has a white VAP of 88.9%.

HOUSE DISTRICT 43

This district is the north half of the City of Sterling Heights, the City of Utica and southern portions of Shelby Township. 81.8% of its voting age population is white, 5.3% is Black, 2.5% is Hispanic, and 7% is Asian. The Mound - Van Dyke auto manufacturing corridor is a prominent COI and it includes the Clinton River and Hall Road corridor COIs as well. The district continues to show a pattern of increased racial diversity and the Michiganders connected to that transition are represented in District 43. It also includes suburban commuters as a COI.

HOUSE DISTRICT 44

This district is the southern portion of Sterling Heights (with its Mound - Van Dyke auto manufacturing COI), the City of Fraser, and the portion of Clinton Township that borders Fraser. It is compact and, along with District 29, facilitates compactness and VRA compliance in the districts to the south. It includes the communities of interest tied to the convergence of tributaries to the Clinton River and the Utica Rd, 16 Mile Rd/Metropolitan Parkway, and M-97/Groesbeck Highway corridors. The district has a VAP that is 9.5% Black, 2.2% Hispanic, 5.4% Asian, and 79.3% white.

HOUSE DISTRICT 45

The district is Macomb Township. It has a VAP that is 85.6% white, 5% Black, 3.5% Asian, and 2.6% Hispanic. It includes the suburban community and the transition community into low-density housing that sprawls from in the northeast corner towards the thumb. Workers who commute to neighboring districts for work at malls, hospitals, and colleges are also an economic community of interest.

HOUSE DISTRICT 46

House District 46 consists of the cities of Richmond and Memphis and surrounding townships including rural, agricultural St. Clair County. The district has a VAP that is 89.4% white, 3.2% Black, and 3.1% Hispanic. It includes COIs in a transition area from the low density, outer Macomb suburbs to the rural Thumb region of the state that includes the M-19 corridor and the Belle River and its watershed which empty into the St. Clair River. As a result it also includes agricultural COI's such as corn and dairy.

HOUSE DISTRICT 47

District 47 is made up of the townships and cities bordering the St. Clair River in addition to the cities of Algonac and New Baltimore and Ira and China townships. The St. Clair, Belle, and Pine Rivers create COIs in the district. Proximity to Canada, historic shipping industry, health care facilities, and Lake St Clair and Lake Huron access and the Michiganders connected to them are also included. The district has a VAP which is 89.5% white and 2.8% and 2.9% Black and Hispanic, respectively.

HOUSE DISTRICT 48

This district covers the majority of the Thumb region of the state including the cities of Bad Axe, Sandusky, Yale, Crosswell, Mariette, and Harbor Beach. Agricultural COI's are corn, soybean, brybean, and sugar beet production as well heavy dairy production. Other COIs included are connected to the Lake Huron and Saginaw Bay coastline, hunting and fishing and other rural recreation, the Black River, the wind energy industry, and the M-25, M-53 and M- 46/19 corridors. The VAP of the district is 93.7% white.

HOUSE DISTRICT 50

The cities of Leslie, Mason, and Williamston and the townships of Meridian, Williamston, Locke, Alaledon, Wheatfield, Leroy, Vevay, Ingham, White Oak, Leslie, Bunker Hill, and Stockbridge make up District 50. It includes COIs in suburban and rural areas between East Lansing and Ann Arbor including the I-96 and US 127 corridors and the Red Cedar River. Commuters to Lansing and East Lansing as well as Michiganders tied to the shipping and trucking industry are also included in this district as COIs. Agricultural COI's are corn, soybeans, dairy, livestock, and poultry. District 50 has a VAP that is 81.7% white, 2.9% Black, and 7.5% Asian.

HOUSE DISTRICT 51

This district has a north-south component consisting of the townships between New Haven and Hazelton townships at the north end and Iosco and Cohoctah township on the south end. It also has an east-west component spanning a line of townships between Hazelton and Venice Townships on the east and Atlas and Lebanon townships on the west end. It contains the cities of St. Johns, Owosso, Corunna, and Durand. COIs include agriculture such as corn, soybeans, dairy, hogs, and turkeys as well as communities linked by the Shiawassee River and M-52, M-21, and M-71 corridors. The District is 92.6% white by VAP.

HOUSE DISTRICT 52

This district consists of Genoa, Unadilla, Putnam, Hamburg, Lyndon, Dexter, Webster, and Scio townships along with the City of Dexter. This district includes COIs tied to the suburban and rural areas northwest of Ann Arbor, including Pinckney State Recreation Area and part of Waterloo State Recreation Area and the dozens of inland lakes in the township. Also included are communities tied to the Huron River and the Dexter-Ann Arbor Rd Corridor. The district is 89.5% white by VAP.

HOUSE DISTRICT 53

This district is the southwest half of Ann Arbor and a small area in northern Pittsfield Township. The COIs included are those tied to the University of Michigan as well as the Stadium Dr corridor. There are also COIs connected to the artist community. District 53 is 70.3% white, 6.7% Black, 5.3% Hispanic, and 12.6% Asian by VAP.

HOUSE DISTRICT 54

District 54 is Superior and Ypsilanti townships and the City of Ypsilanti. It has a Black VAP of 26.3%, Hispanic VAP of 5.7%, and a white VAP of 57.7%. COIs included are those tied to Eastern Michigan University as well as the University of Michigan. Tens of thousands of Ypsilanti residents commute to school or work in Ann Arbor. Renters are a strong COI in the district due to the number of students from both universities and because zoning in nearby municipalities has left Ypsilanti to fulfill much of the region's housing needs with elevated levels of density.

HOUSE DISTRICT 55

This district contains the City of Brighton, the northeast half of Ann Arbor and Northfield, Salem, Green Oak, and Ann Arbor Charter townships. The district includes multiple COIs tied to the University of Michigan, including students, employees, health care workers, and service industry workers. The district demonstrates the initial densification of housing and other land uses that occurs as Detroit and its suburbs are approached from the East, an important economic community of interest on all 3 sides of Detroit. The district has a VAP that is 74.5% white, 3.7% Black, 13.6% Asian, and 3.6% Hispanic.

HOUSE DISTRICT 56

This district is the City of Howell as well as Marion, Howell, Osceola, Hartland, Brighton, Deerfield, and Tyrone townships. This is a historically rural-suburban area and COIs included reflect that in addition to the COIs connected to Tanger Outlets and the connected service industry. It also contains the I-96 and Grand River Ave. corridors. The district has a white VAP of 92.1%.

HOUSE DISTRICT 57

District 57 is made of the cities of Chelsea, Adrian, Tecumseh, and Saline, as well as townships running north to south with Sylvan, Lima, and Lodi townships on the North edge and Adrian, Raisin, and Ridgeway townships on the very south. The district includes COIs in the Adrian College community agriculture such as corn and soybean with some dairy, rural-suburban transition communities including the farthest suburban sprawl from Detroit and commuters who work in Ann Arbor. The district also contains the M-50 and M-52 corridors. It has a Black VAP of 1.7%, white VAP of 86.5%, and a Hispanic VAP of 6.4%.

HOUSE DISTRICT 58

This district contains the southern portion of the City of Lansing as well as Delhi, Aurelius, and Onondaga townships. It is a very compact district, containing a portion of the Grand River near Onondaga. The district includes COIs on the south side of Lansing that are distinct from the Capitol and MSU communities, as well as commuter based suburban COI's in the townships. There are also agricultural COI's such as corn, soybean, dairy, and livestock. The district has a Black VAP of 15.9%, a white VAP of 66%, and a Hispanic VAP of 8.9%.

HOUSE DISTRICT 59

This district is an east-west running area on the Ohio border. It spans the townships directly between Litchfield, Allen, Reading, and Camden townships on the West and Cambride, Rome, Deerfield, and Riga townships on the East. It includes COIs in Hillsdale and the surrounding townships including the Hillsdale College community and rural COIs like farming (corn, soybean, and dairy) and fishing. It has a VAP that is 90.4% white.

HOUSE DISTRICT 60

This district is the north half of Lansing, the southern half of East Lansing, and Edgemont Park. This district includes COIs connected to the Michigan State University, state government, and the various industries that support and interact with them, Capital Region International Airport, and a stretch of the Grand River. The district has a VAP that is 64% white, 15.7% Black, and 9.6% Hispanic.

HOUSE DISTRICT 61

This district runs west to east from Westphalia and Eagle townships to Bennington and Perry townships and also contains the north half of the City of East Lansing. The growing communities north and northeast of Lansing/East Lansing constitute a COI. A great length of the Looking Glass River is contained within the district and recreation around it is included as a community of interest. Agricultural COI's include corn and soybean, dairy, and poultry. The district has a voting age population that is 84% white, 4% Hispanic, and 3.7% Black.

HOUSE DISTRICT 62

This district is the cities of Battle Creek and Springfield as well as Bedford, Pennfield, and Emmett Townships. This district is a compact urban/near suburban square. It includes a Huron Potawatomi community of interest near tribal land that contains Firekeepers Casino. The district has historic economic ties to the breakfast cereal industry and includes COIs connected to the Kalamazoo River and Battle Creek. The VAP in District 62 is 12.7% Black, 5.3% Hispanic, and 73.2% white.

HOUSE DISTRICT 63

District 63 along with District 51 amplify compactness and representation in districts from the tri-state border through Lansing and into central Michigan. It includes townships surrounding District 65 and the cities of Olivet and Eaton Rapids. The district includes COIs tied to rural and suburban transition areas between Lansing and Ann Arbor and the Southern and central Lower Peninsula. The college community of Olivet is included as a COI as is the agriculture (corn, soybean, dairy, livestock, and poultry) community. The district has a 92.3% white VAP.

HOUSE DISTRICT 64

District 64 is made of the cities of Charlotte, Grand Ledge, Potterville, a small Western portion of the City of Lansing, and the townships of Sunfield, Roxland, Delta, Oneida, Windsor, Benton, Chester, Vermontville, Kalamo, Carmel, and Bellevue. The district includes COIs related to the farming (corn, soybean, dairy, livestock, and poultry) and suburban transition nature of the area. Outdoor recreation and Lansing commuter related COIs are also important in the district. The white VAP of District 64 is 80.2%, with Black and Hispanic VAP being 7.8% and 5.3%, respectively.

HOUSE DISTRICT 65

This district includes communities of interest in the City of Jackson as well as Summit, Blackman, and Leoni townships. It is a compact district with dozens of inland lakes as well as a portion of the Grand River. The district also includes the COI's connected to Jackson College, the state prison and its employees, and Consumers Energy and its employees. The I-94 and US-127 corridor COIs and Jackson Airport are included as well. The district is 77.8% white, 12.6% Black, and 3.6% Hispanic in terms of VAP.

HOUSE DISTRICT 66

This border district is vertically situated starting at the northeast corner of Indiana it extends North to Marshall and the surrounding townships and includes the City of Coldwater. This is a rural district that includes COIs tied to agriculture (corn and soybean) and outdoor recreation. It includes a portion of the Kalamazoo River as well as Albion College. The district represents a transition both from Michigan to Indiana and from the west side of the Lower Peninsula to the east side. The district is 4.1% Black, 3.9% Hispanic, and 87.7% white.

HOUSE DISTRICT 67

This district is made of Grand Rapids Charter, Plainfield, and Ada Townships and the cities of East Grand Rapids, Ada, Rockford, and an Eastern portion of the city of Grand Rapids North of East Grand Rapids. This compact district includes suburbs of Grand Rapids. It includes traditionally working class and historically Polish COIs originally tied to processing of timber floated down the Grand River, including the furniture industry that helped build Grand Rapids. The district also reflects COIs tied to existing industries like Amway in Ada and Wolverine World Wide in Rockford. The public school districts in Rockford, Northview, Forest Hills, and East Grand Rapids are also highly competitive with each other and overall in academic and athletic competitions, a feature of the district that is internally included a COI. District 67 is 87.8% white, 3.9% Hispanic, and 4.1% Black.

HOUSE DISTRICT 68

This district is Cascade Twp, Kentwood, and some of the westernmost portion of the City of Grand Rapids. It is a suburban-rural transition district that includes COIs connected to Kentwood, the Gerald R Ford International Airport, Calvin College and the Thornapple River. The district also includes multiple golf courses, the Watermark Country Club, Centerpoint Mall, Woodland Mall, and the 28th St. service industry corridor and includes the COIs connected to them, many whose members reside in Kentwood. The district has a VAP that is 67.1% white, 8.6% Asian, 13.8% Black, and 6.9% Hispanic.

HOUSE DISTRICT 69

This is entirely contained within the City of Grand Rapids. This district includes COIs connected to the Grand Rapids Community College and Aquinas College campuses, the Heritage Hill historic neighborhood, the entirety of the medical mile in addition to Mercy Health St Mary's Hospital, Fuller Ave, Eastern Ave, Leonard St, and Plainfield Ave Corridors, the artist, student, and service workers in and around Eastown, and Baxter Neighborhood, the only traditionally Black neighborhood in Grand Rapids that is still majority Black. The district has a VAP that is 19% Black, 66.1% white, and 7.7% Hispanic.

HOUSE DISTRICT 70

This is a rural and suburban district that includes the townships South of Lowell and around Hastings and Yankee Springs Recreation Area, including the city of Hastings. The district is overall more rural and less suburban than District 84 to the west, and the tourism and culture surrounding Yankee Springs are major COIs included in the district as is agriculture - corn, soybean, dairy, livestock, and poultry. The district is 91.9% white by VAP.

HOUSE DISTRICT 71

This district includes COIs in the cities of Greenville, Belding, Ionia, and Portland as well as surrounding townships. It contains large sections of the Grand River and includes the communities of interest built around it over time. Like other central Michigan districts it includes agriculture based COIs such as corn, soybeans, dairy, hogs, and poultry. The district also includes the I-96 corridor and the ties to tourism in the Ionia area associated with it, including COIs sharing interest in outdoor recreation at the Ionia State Recreation Area and summer tourism at the Ionia Free Fair. Another COI is the concentration of state prisons and their employees. By VAP, the district is 4% Hispanic, 4.7% Black, and 87.8% white.

HOUSE DISTRICT 72

District 72 is a central district that is as compact as the region's population allows. It contains the cities of Howard City, Carson City, Alma, St Louis, and Ithaca as well as 4 East-West corridors of townships with Winfield, Maple Valley, Evergreen, and Bushnell townships on the West and Wheeler, Lafayette, Hamilton, and Elba townships on the East. COIs included are agriculture (corn, soybeans, dairy, hogs, and turkeys) and inland lake tourism communities, particularly around Crystal Lake, as well as the college community at Alma. The district has a VAP that is 86.3% white, 5.7% Black, and 4.7% Hispanic.

HOUSE DISTRICT 73

District 73 contains the north half of the City of Wyoming and the south-central portion of the City of Grand Rapids. This district includes the 28th street, Chicago Dr and Division Ave corridors. The district has a VAP of 46.4% white, 16.1% Black, and 31.4% Hispanic. The district includes the Hispanic population in the historically Black neighborhood around Grandville Ave, as well as a growing Hispanic population in northern Wyoming. The district also includes the Godwin Heights and Godfey-Lee public school districts in their entirety. The Grand River is the Northwest border of the district, highlighting an organic natural boundary. This is a growing and diversifying area of West Michigan and contains such a cohesive community that most Grand Rapids locals think of the district as “Southwest GR.”

HOUSE DISTRICT 74

This district is the City of Grandville, Bryon and Gaines townships, and the panhandle and southern half of the City of Wyoming. During public comment and both ICRC meetings and Wyoming Planning Commission meetings voters in the Wyoming panhandle discuss the economic and social COIs they share with Grandville. Comments from voters in southern Wyoming have said similar things about the COI they share with the Panhandle. The northern part of Wyoming shares more COI ties with the City of Grand Rapids. Byron and Gaines townships are more traditionally blue collar bedroom and farming communities that are filling with housing sprawl between Holland and Grand Rapids. An Evangelical Christian COI the truly suburban and mostly rural areas of the district. It has a VAP that is 5.6% Black, 78.9% white, and 7.3% Hispanic.

HOUSE DISTRICT 75

This district is the City of Walker, Alpine Township and the northwest portion of the City of Grand Rapids. The area has a historic Polish COI, and the portion of the city in the district is predominantly zoned exclusively for single family homes like the neighboring suburbs, and differentiating it from Districts 69 and 73. The dividing line in the City of Grand Rapids on the southern edge of the district is the Grand River, which is a demarcation line between neighborhoods and areas of the city that the residents of Grand Rapids instantly recognize. Alpine Ave is an important North-South thoroughfare in Western Grand Rapids, and this culturally and economically extends into Alpine Twp. District 75 is a nearly flawless representation of “West GR.” It has a VAP that is 9.9% Hispanic, 78.6% white, and 5.4% Black.

HOUSE DISTRICT 76

District 76 is a rural-suburban area North of Grand Rapids. It consists of Tyrone, Solon, Nelson, Spencer, Sparta, Algoma, Courtland, Oakfield, Cannon, Grattan, and Vergennes townships along with the cities of Lowell and Cedar Springs. The district services blue collar and increasingly white collar communities in industry and trade careers located in Grand Rapids. There is also a significant farming community. As a border to districts containing the City of Grand Rapids, it facilitates strong reflections of important COIs within the city. The district is 91.6 white by VAP.

HOUSE DISTRICT 77

This district is the City of Three Rivers, Lockport, Mendon, Leonidas, Park, Schoolcraft, Brady, Wakeshma, Pavilion, Climax, and Comstock townships with parts of the City of Kalamazoo and Kalamazoo Twp. Its VAP is 77.9% white, 9.8% Black, and 5.6% Hispanic. It covers a rural-suburban area between Kalamazoo and Indiana, providing the transition area populated by commuters with COI representation. Along with the 2 districts on its Northern border, it increases compactness and partisan fairness in the region, including facilitating representation of Pokagon tribal areas concentrated in District 79 to the South.

HOUSE DISTRICT 78

This district contains the City of Portage, Texas Twp, Prairie Ronde Township and Oshtemo Twp. These are suburbs of Kalamazoo and have corresponding COIs, including commuter students and staff of WMU. Along with districts 77 and 80, District 78 greatly increases compactness and partisan fairness in the Southern and parts of the central regions of the Lower Peninsula. By VAP, the district is 81% white, 6.7% Black, and 3.7% Hispanic.

HOUSE DISTRICT 79

This is an Indiana border (Michiana COI) district that stretches from Milton Twp to Fawn River and up to Pokagon and Colon Twp, wrapping around, but not including, the City of Three Rivers. Water recreation and hunting are extremely important drivers of a rural based COI. There are hundreds of inland lakes as well as the St Joseph River. The majority of Pokagon tribal land is in this district, giving them representation as a COI. Agricultural COI's include part of Michigan's fruit belt - grapes, apples, and other fruits. The district is 86.2% white and 5.5% Hispanic by VAP.

HOUSE DISTRICT 80

House District 80 is Charleston, Ross, Richland, Cooper, and Alamo townships along with the City of Galesburg and parts of the city and township of Kalamazoo. It is 74.4% white and 13.6% Black by VAP. It unites northern Kalamazoo with townships on the northern border of the city. The district contains Western Michigan University, the community north of campus, and Kalamazoo College, preserving a higher education COI. The district is quite compact and contributes to partisan fairness and compactness of neighboring districts along with district 77. The townships serve as bedroom communities for workers in Kalamazoo creating an economic and social, commuter based COI. Finally, Gull Lake drives a water recreation based COI that also extends to the Kalamazoo River.

HOUSE DISTRICT 81

This is the Michiana (COI) coastal (also a COI) district stretching from New Buffalo to South Haven. This district was repeatedly suggested in public comment to the ICRC. It includes the Red Arrow Highway corridor. Water based tourism and being a service industry fueled travel corridor between Chicago and Michigan are economic communities of interest as is its location in the fruit belt (grapes, apples, and other fruit, plus food processing). The district has a VAP that is 68.7 % white and 18.7% Black. 5.6% of the VAP is Hispanic, making it one of the more diverse districts west of Grand Rapids.

HOUSE DISTRICT 82

This is the inland Michiana (a COI) district that extends from the City of Bangor down to the Indiana border just south of the City of Buchanan. It has a VAP that is 82.9% white and 7.2% Hispanic. The district is heavily agricultural (fruit belt crops of grapes, apples and other fruit, plus food processing), often finding more solid parallels in northern Indiana than in the coastal tourist and travel oriented communities in District 81.

HOUSE DISTRICT 83

The District is the cities of Gobles, Holland, Douglas, Saugatuck, Alma, and Paw Paw. This is a coastal and wine country tourist district with an LGBTQ COI as well as the Dutch cultural and historical COI in Holland. It includes multiple breweries, vineyards, restaurants, and parks, and is a highly sought destination for tourists from Indiana and Chicago specifically. The district has a VAP that is 81.7% white and 10.9% Hispanic, owing largely to long term growth in the community in both the City of Holland and the farming/fruit belt communities in the inland townships in the district.

HOUSE DISTRICT 84

This is a rectangular district with Lee, Gunplain, Leghiteon, and Filmore Townships in each of the corners. The Allegan County portion of the City of Holland is excluded from the district in the Northwest corner. District 84 contains Allegan, Fennville, Otsego, Plainwell, and Wayland. The district is a rural-suburban area that is being filled with housing sprawl between Grand Rapids and Kalamazoo in areas that have historically been farmland. The Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Potawatomi Tribal COI areas between Allegan and Wayland are located in the district. The Kalamazoo River spans the district, including Lake Allegan, impacting the watershed and table in the entire district. Inland lake recreation and hunting still tie historic COIs together. Part of the fruit belt COI, crops here include grapes, apples and other fruit. The district has a VAP that is 89% white and 5.3% Hispanic.

HOUSE DISTRICT 85

This is a coastal district containing Port Sheldon, Grand Haven, Spring Lake, Ferrysburg, Norton Shores, Muskegon Heights, and Roosevelt Park. It has a VAP that is 82.5% white, 8.8% Black, and 3.5% Hispanic. This coastal district was heavily called for during public comments in Muskegon and Grand Rapids. It is an area that is heavily reliant on tourism, with the industry growing rapidly in the North of the district. The greater Grand Haven community is entirely contained in the district, and it is distinct in its compactness and length of shoreline. This is appropriate for the beach community that hosts the Coast Guard Festival every July. This portion of the fruit belt COI features crops such as peaches and apples, as well as dairy.

HOUSE DISTRICT 86

The district covers townships East of Muskegon and Grand Haven coastal districts 87 and 85, as well as the Lake Michigan coastal townships from Clay Banks to Pentwater. The VAP of the district is 88.3% white and 6.2% Hispanic. Inland townships around Hart and Ferry are tied with agricultural based COIs, particularly involving the apples, cherries, pickles, and peaches of the fruit belt. Townships in the district farther South share agricultural based COIs involving livestock and feed corn in addition to apples and other orchards. The district covers the North side of the Grand River, a portion of the Muskegon River, as well as Pentwater and dozens of other inland lakes, including Silver Lake and its sand dunes.

HOUSE DISTRICT 87

This district is the cities of Muskegon, North Muskegon, Whitehall, and Montague and the townships of Muskegon, Laketon, Fruitland, Dalton, Blue Lake, Whitehall, and White River. District 87 has a white VAP of 74.5% and a Black VAP of 14.7% and a Latino VAP of 5.2%. There is a historic ancillary auto industry community of interest and a district wide tourism based economic COI. Blue Lake, Manistee National Forest access, Lake Michigan, Muskegon Lake, and White Lake all drive the local economy. Issues involving housing affordability are acutely felt in this area as rural-agricultural and urban-industrial based economies have subsided and a service economy capable of sustaining tourism have increased desirability for potential new residents. Existing agricultural COIs range from milk producing cattle farms to apple and peach orchards of the fruit belt to soy and corn.

HOUSE DISTRICT 88

The District is made of Allendale, Blendon, and Georgetown Townships, as well as the City of Hudsonville. This is an extremely compact district in one of the fastest growing areas of the state in terms of population. It is a suburban community that combines large expansions of single family homes and the Grand Valley State University campus in Allendale. The area serves as a bedroom community for workers in Grand Rapids and Holland. The VAP is 89.3% white and 8.8% Black. The district is bordered to the North by the Grand River and by Grand Valley, with the landscape and watershed influencing multiple public comments to the commission.

HOUSE DISTRICT 89

District 89 is Park, Holland, Olive, Robinson, Zeeland, and Jamestown Townships and the City of Zeeland. The district has a Hispanic VAP of 13.5% and a white VAP of 76.7%. The area shares proximity to the historic Dutch cultural center in the City of Holland. The Hispanic VAP is more than double the statewide average. This COI is in turn tied to the agricultural COI that includes chicken, turkey, feed corn, soybean, blueberry, and increasingly wine grape farming. The district services the vast majority of homes on and near Lake Macatawa.

HOUSE DISTRICT 90

District 90 has a white VAP of 82.7% and a Black VAP of 9.6%. It covers Mt Morris Twp, Flushing Twp and City, Clayton Twp, Gaines Twp, Argentine Twp, Linden, Fenton, and Fenton Twp. The district is a combination of similar suburban transition zones between Flint and Saginaw as well as Flint and Oakland County and Flint and the rural area Northeast of Lansing. Along with districts 91-100, it demonstrates partisan fairness across the Tri-Cities region, which was called for during public comment to the commission in discussion about COIs. This in turn increases overall partisan fairness across the map as well as compactness in the majority of districts 90-100.

HOUSE DISTRICT 91

This district is the cities of Grand Blanc and Swartz Creek as well as Flint, Mundy, and Grand Blanc Townships. These are legacy blue-collar areas of the automotive industry's former dominance in Flint. Grand Blanc and Grand Blanc Twp are kept as a whole. The district covers the Southern suburban transition into the City of Flint, which is distinct from both Flint and the Northern suburban townships which lead into the rest of the Tri-Cities area and Saginaw Bay. The district has a Black VAP of 16.7% and a white VAP of 72.9%.

HOUSE DISTRICT 92

This district is made of the City of Mt Morris, Genesee and Richfield Townships, and the majority of the City of Flint. It has a VAP that is 40.1% Black and 41.7% Black CVAP, increasing overall VRA compliance and providing representation to the underserved African American COI in Flint. The district is quite compact, which not only satisfies the compactness criteria in the state constitution, but also amplifies representation of the COIs in the district. The legacy auto industry community is still present as a COI. The Flint River and C S Mott Lake are also contained in the district which has recent but historic importance and a potential need for concentrated attention in the office of a public official.

HOUSE DISTRICT 93

District 93 is the communities of Atlas, Burton, Davison, and the Southeastern portion of Flint. It has a white VAP of 75.1%, and Black VAP of 15.3%. Along with District 91, District 93 helps facilitate VRA compliance through a 40%+ Black VAP in District 92. Atlas, Burton, and Davison share suburban-rural COIs with an abundance of inland lakes. The historic auto industry community is present in this district. Representation of COIs in Districts 90-93 have a correlation with increased compactness of these districts. Districts 90-99 also demonstrate partisan fairness across the Tri-Cities region, which was asked for repeatedly in public comments to the commission.

HOUSE DISTRICT 95

This district contains the historic manufacturing City of Saginaw and surrounding townships. This district has a white VAP of 57.1%, a Hispanic VAP of 9.6%, and a Black VAP of 28.9%. The district serves to keep Saginaw and its suburbs uniquely represented while facilitating the ability of the 94th to represent the SVSU area and Bay City. The district is racially diverse and is united by its proximity to Saginaw Bay without having direct shoreline access.

HOUSE DISTRICT 96

The district contains the areas around Bay City and Saginaw and includes the city of Frankenmuth. This is a semi-rural district that has a heavy focus on tourism, especially in regards to water recreation and Frankenmuth's German cultural heritage and connection to Bronner's Christmas Store. It has a White VAP of 92.6%.

HOUSE DISTRICT 97

This is the western most portion of the Thumb region of the state and the area surrounding Caro and Clio, up to Akron and Wisner Twps bordering Saginaw Bay. The small cities and townships in the district share low population density and increased ease of access to both Saginaw Bay and Lake Huron. It has a white VAP of 91.6%. COIs tied to fruit tree agriculture are important to the district.

HOUSE DISTRICT 98

The district is simply Midland, Mt Pleasant, and the areas in between. It has a VAP that is 84.3% white. The district is the most compact district North of the south tip of Saginaw Bay, with the bulk of the land area being either state forest land or Mt Pleasant and Midland proper. This district marks a shift from tourism and agriculture focused economic regions to more white-collar/blue-collar industrial economic COIs of Dow in Midland and the higher education COI of CMU in Mt. Pleasant. The communities around the Chippewa River and watershed along the M-20 corridor are also of key importance to the district and it contains the Saginaw Chippewa tribal reservation, a COI.

HOUSE DISTRICT 99

This district contains Ferris State University as well as the agricultural communities around FSU and around Central Michigan University, while excluding Mt Pleasant. This is a unique rural district covering COIs tied heavily to farming (corn, soybean, dairy, hogs, and turkeys) in areas surrounding our mid-state universities. The "C" shape of the district contains its own COIs while facilitating the ability of District 98 to connect COIs in Midland and Mt Pleasant in a contiguous fashion. Finally, the district contains the M-20 and US 127 College Corridor that connects CMU, Ferris State, MSU, and Alma. The VAP is 91.5% White.

HOUSE DISTRICT 100

District 100 Covers the Lake Michigan shoreline on both sides of Ludington, extends inland to Dover Township, and expands south from there into the area around Fremont, Grant and Newaygo. This is a complex and economically diverse area compared to most rural areas, with the southern portion of the district tied to legacy ancillary auto workers as well as Gerber employees, and the Northern portion of the district tied to water recreation and fruit farming, particularly cherries and apples. The district has a voting age population that is 88.5% white and 5.2% Hispanic, due to migrant farming COIs that have been growing over the last 25 years. The district also includes the historic Black tourism community near Baldwin, including Yates Twp, which is 36.5 % Black by population.

HOUSE DISTRICT 101

Covers the western shore of Saginaw Bay and extends West to the center of the lower peninsula. It is tied to lakefront and riverfront COIs, rural industry and recreation like farming and ORV riding, and corresponding tourism and traveling. It has a VAP that is 93.9% white.

HOUSE DISTRICT 102

The Northernmost landlocked district of the map, District 102 centers around Cadillac and Houghton Lake. It contains a solid portion of the US 131 corridor that connects Southwest MI to the Northern part of the state. Forest and trails related recreation and inland lakes influence COIs tied to local hobbyists and tourists. Legacy rural blue collar industry and farming families are also represented here. The white VAP is 93.6%

HOUSE DISTRICT 103

Contains the eastern shore of Grand Traverse Bay and the shoreline of Lake Michigan from south of Empire Township to Manistee. This district is heavily tied to water and lakefront recreation, including Torch Lake. Lake Michigan shoreline focused districts were called for by multiple public comments at many ICRC meetings over the past year. The district joins districts like 87, 85, 83, and 100 to help amplify the needs of lakeshore proximate Michiganders on the entire western lower peninsula. This northern portion of the fruit belt COI features crops such as cherries, wine grapes, and apples. The Little River Band of Ottawa Indians are a COI in the district. The VAP of District 103 is 91.7% white.

HOUSE DISTRICT 104

This district contains the very tip of the “pinky’ area of “The Mitten,” centered around Traverse City. The area has had multiple comments from Michiganders submitted to the commission identifying it as being tied together with COIs focused on water recreation, tourism, the wine industry, and elevated levels of access to shoreline, even for Michigan. In addition, the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians are an included COI. It is one of the areas of Northern Michigan that has had continued population growth, and trends indicate this will continue. The VAP of the district is 91.4% white.

HOUSE DISTRICT 105

This district is built from the Northwestern tip of the Mitten and the area around the City of Gaylord. It includes St. James Twp and Peaine Township. The district serves as a travel gateway to the Mackinac area and UP and is a water and other outdoor recreation destination in its own rite, including Boyne City. The Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians are included here. There is a historic connection to the shipping and ore processing industry specifically tied to East Jordan Ironworks and related businesses. The VAP of the district is 92.3% white.

HOUSE DISTRICT 106

This district is centered around Huron-Manistee national forest and contains Tawas City, Kalkaska, Grayling, West Branch, Alcoma, Harrisville, and Rose City. This is a very rural, low density district sharing elevated levels of access to Lake Huron and thousands of inland lakes and river access points. Outdoor recreation from fishing to hunting to snowmobiling are treasured across the district. The district also contains COIs tied to the military base in Grayling and those that service travelers as they visit the Upper Peninsula and Mackinac Island from downstate. It has a VAP that is 93.7% white.

HOUSE DISTRICT 107

This district consists of the southeastern portion of the Upper Peninsula and the eastern portion of the very tip of the lower peninsula, extending from the Mackinac Bridge to Alpena. The area around Alpena has multiple public comment submissions asking to consider it a community of interest for its ties to water recreation involving the lakeshore, inland rivers and lakes, and access to Mackinac Island. "Pastie Tourism" drives the economy in the district on both sides of the bridge, and a district spanning both peninsulas helps residents have coherent representation of their unique transportation and security concerns. This district has a VAP that is 87% white.

HOUSE DISTRICT 108

District 108 extends from the farthest south point of the Upper Peninsula in Menominee to Sault Ste Marie and Sugar Island. This contains historic shipping and logging communities as well as truly historic descendants of fur trappers and traders. Like other Upper Peninsula districts it is heavily tied to the wilderness and outdoor tourism industry, including fishing and snowmobiling. The Hannahville Indian Community, the Bay Mills Indian Community, and the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians are COIs included in District 108. It shares the bulk of Hiawatha National Forest with District 109. The VAP is 87.1% white.

HOUSE DISTRICT 109

This district contains the North-Central Upper Peninsula, featuring Marquette and Munising and the surrounding areas. This area encompasses the near entirety of the NMU community, a great deal of outdoors tourism, and areas with access to Lake Superior, including Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore. It includes a mining COI in Marquette County. It contributes to a pattern of districts across the Upper Peninsula that is intuitive to both UP and LP residents. Extending the district down to Norway Twp makes the district a reflective East-West division of the UP along with District 108. The Keweenaw Bay Indian Community around L'Anse is included.

HOUSE DISTRICT 110

This district contains the western most areas of the Upper Peninsula, including Isle Royale, and the area of the state in the Central Time Zone. The community shares rich cultural and historic communities of interest tied to the historic fur trade as well as copper mining. The Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians are included in this district. Outdoor and wilderness related recreation and access to Lake Superior and Wisconsin also tie the district together. The district has a VAP that is 92.7% white.

2021

District Narrative Report

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