

## *I. Issue Summary*

Every ten years, election maps are redrawn around the whole country. Until 2021, in Michigan, these maps were drawn by partisan leaders in the Michigan State Legislature. That changed in 2018, when Michiganders voted overwhelmingly in support of an amendment to our state constitution that fundamentally changed our redistricting process. This amendment requires a Michigan Independent Citizens Redistricting Commission (MICRC) to be established every time our legislative maps are going to be redrawn. The commissioners must be everyday citizens, not politicians.

The Constitutional amendment includes other requirements designed to protect our state's democracy during the redistricting process. It states that voting districts must comply with federal laws, including the Voting Rights Act, and are not permitted to have built-in political bias. The Constitutional amendment also makes it clear that the public is entitled to provide input during the process, to help commissioners understand the communities of interest in our state. So, as a statewide coalition of civil rights organizations, our coalition partners allow PTV a unique advantage.

Our coalition members share a rich history and deep investment in preserving and advancing the rights and protections of Michigan voters. Once again, PTV's statewide coalition of civil rights organizations collaborated to produce a fair, equitable map for the people of Michigan. Our coalition is committed to ensuring that the ICRC understands their responsibility as mapmakers and their duty to Michigan voters and communities. In redrawing districts, their priorities should be legislative maps that support equitable voting power for historically marginalized groups, fairly and accurately reflecting the way people live their lives in our state.

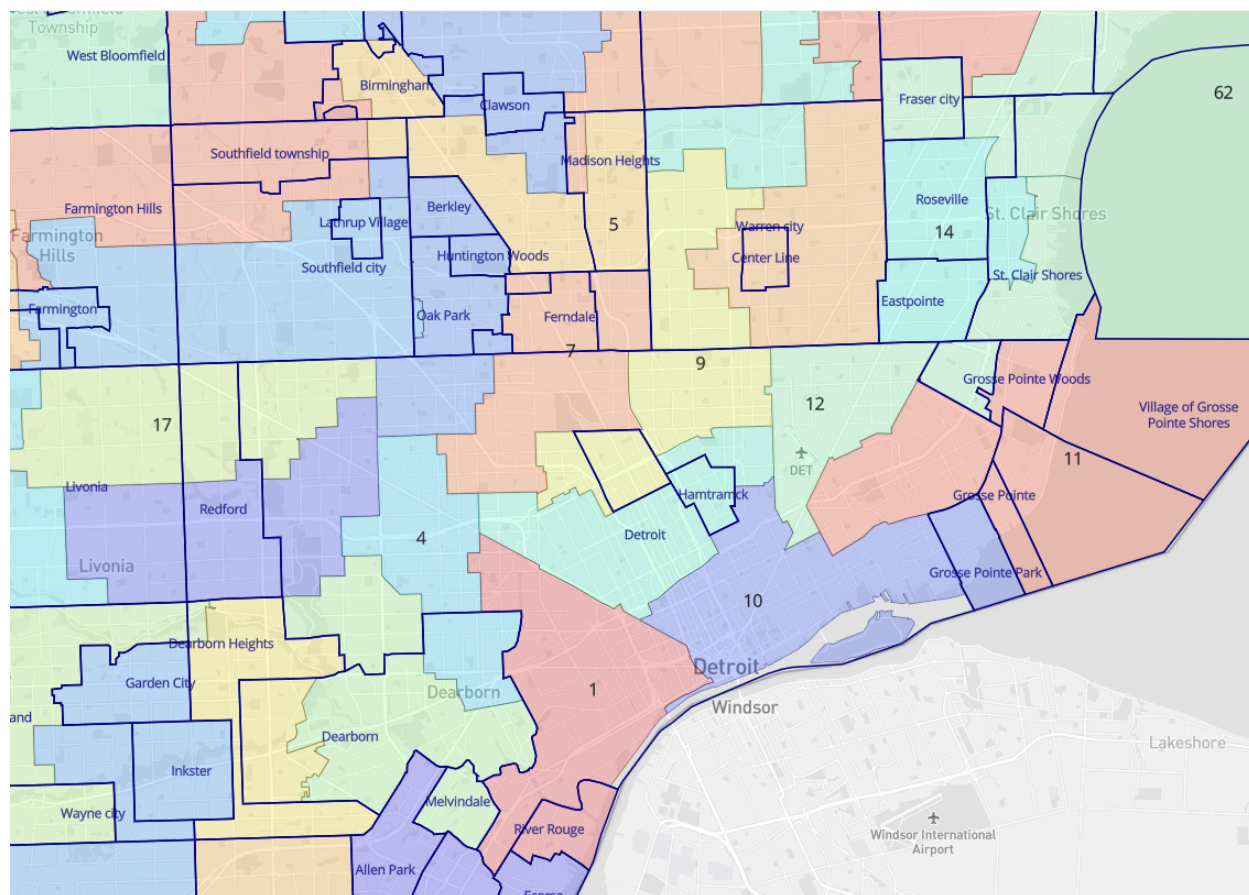
## ***II. PTV's Mapping Principles***

Our coalition's 2024 Redistricting Project is guided by four foundational mapping principles.

Through our research, outreach, and unity mapping process, we aimed to:

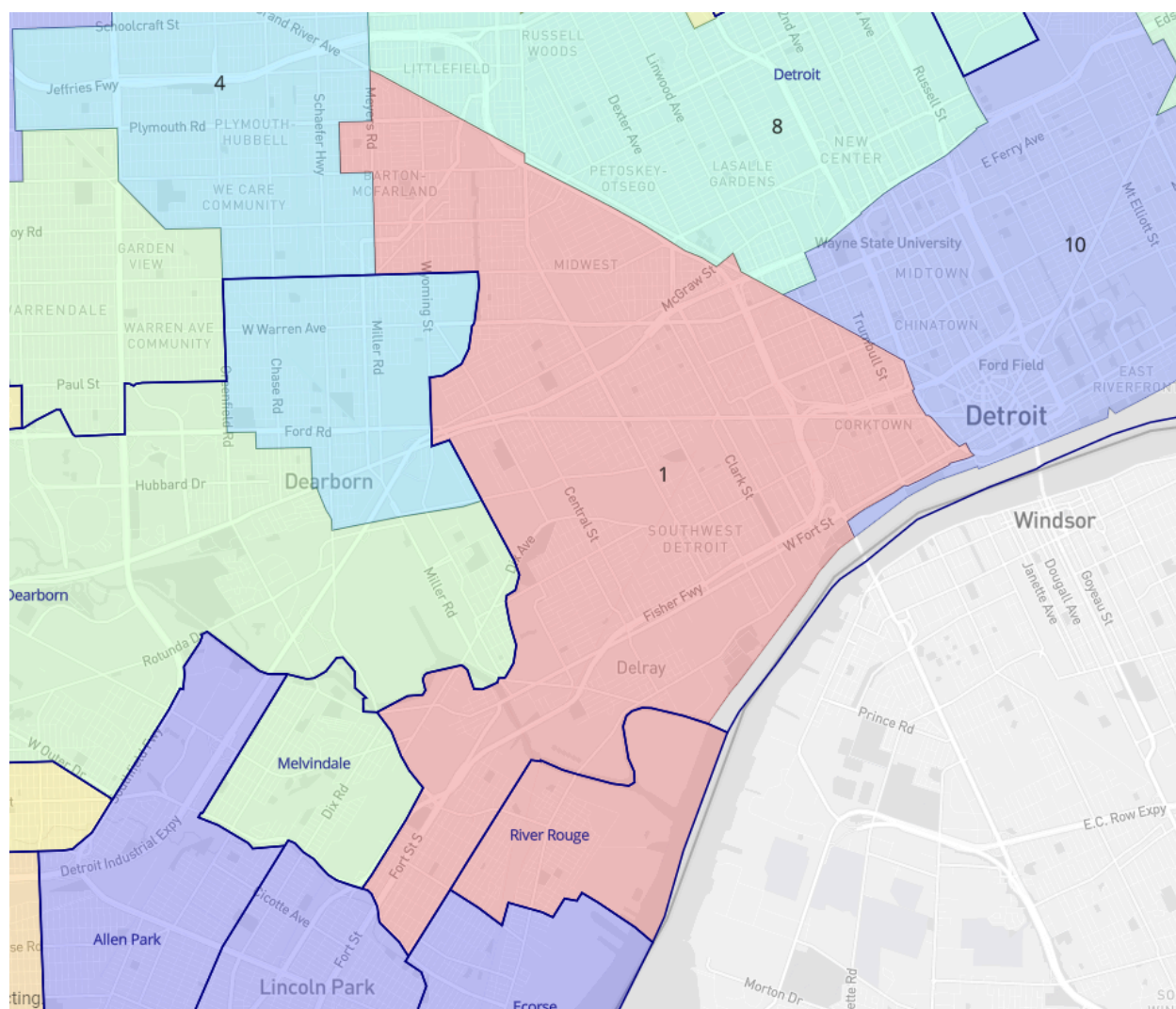
1. Meet or exceed Michigan's constitutional criteria.
2. Improve our current maps, and ensure no retrogression in the number of Voting Rights Act districts
3. Incorporate community of interest submissions and input from coalition partners
4. Eliminate legislative maps where one political party has a lasting, unfair advantage by aiming for overall [partisan fairness](#)

### ***III. About Our Redrawn Districts***



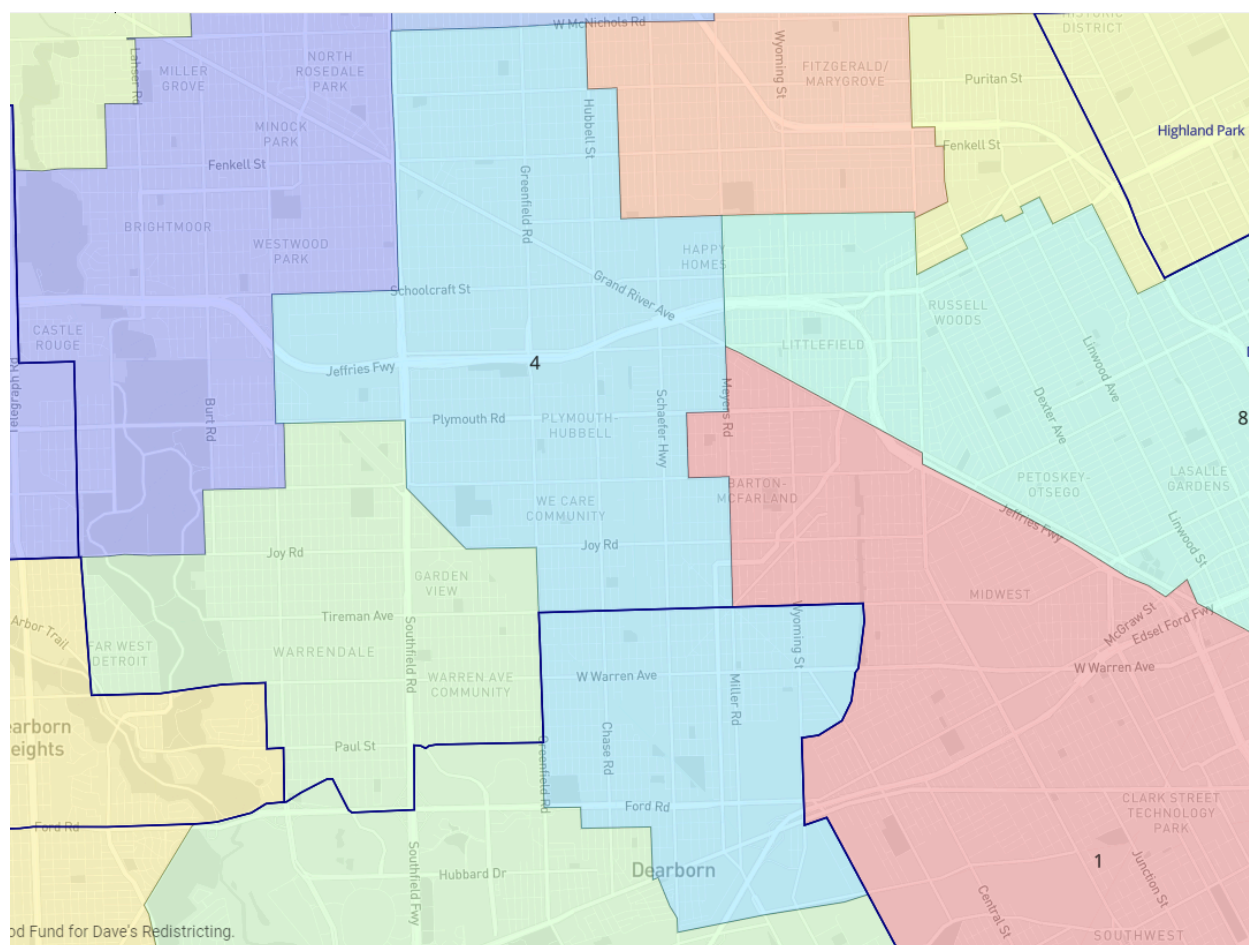
#### **METRO DETROIT OVERVIEW**

Our 2024 Unity Mapping Project impacted 12 districts. All districts not included below remain unchanged from their current configuration in the enacted Hickory map.



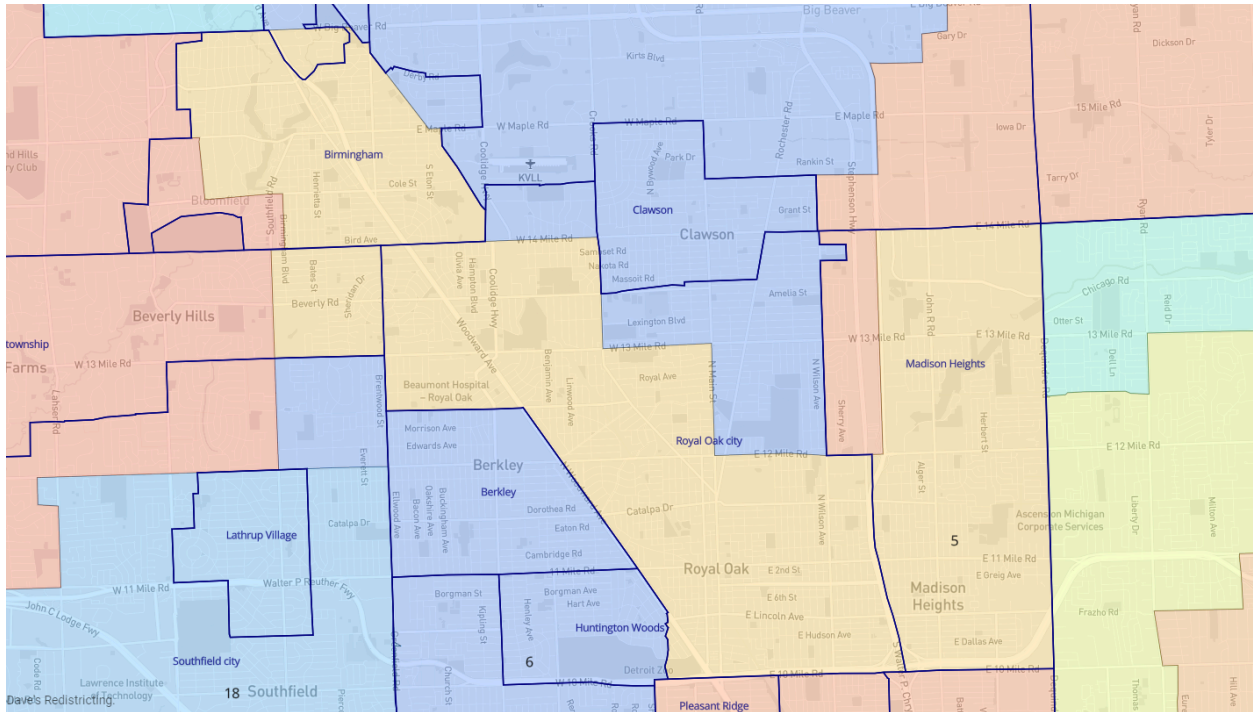
## ***HOUSE DISTRICT 01***

District 01 includes Southwest Detroit, the Delray, Corktown, Midwest, and Barton McFarland COI neighborhoods, and the city of River Rouge with its older manufacturing areas. The traffic and commerce corridors of the Fisher Freeway, Ford Road, Michigan Avenue, and Fort Street bisect the district. The district is home to the largest concentration of Hispanic residents in Michigan, a COI, at 39.5% of the voting population. The district is also 40.6% BVAP.



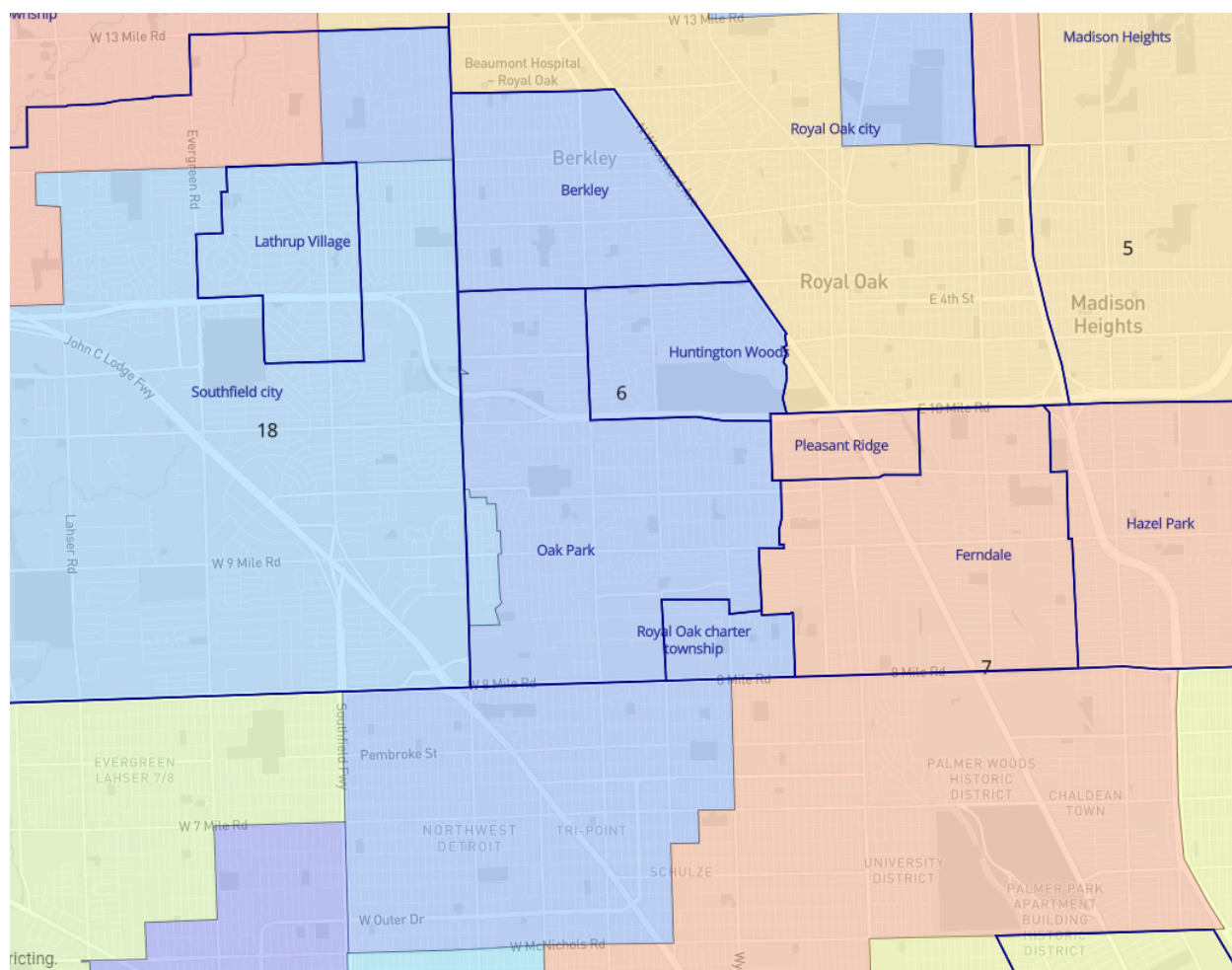
## ***HOUSE DISTRICT 04***

District 04 combines a portion of Dearborn with a portion of the city of Detroit. The Dearborn section remains unchanged from District 04 in the enacted Hickory plan. The Detroit population in this revised district is significantly more compact than the corresponding district in the Hickory plan. It includes the westside COI of the We Care Community neighborhood. It is crisscrossed by the Jeffries Freeway, Plymouth Road, Joy Road, Schoolcraft Road, Grand River Ave, Southfield Road, and Greenfield Road. These thoroughfares represent the primary traffic and commerce arteries of western Detroit and Wayne County. It has a BVAP of 57.8%.



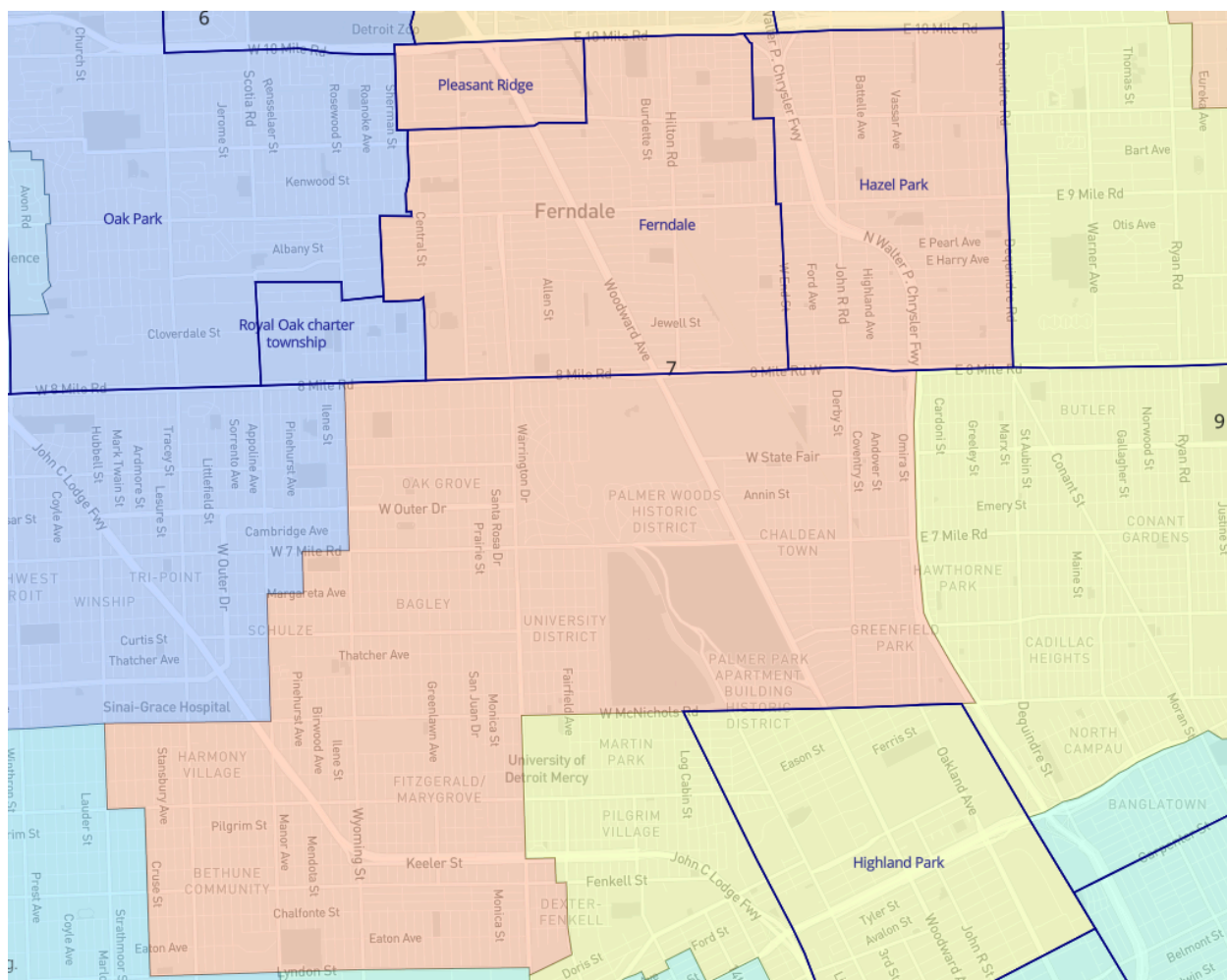
## ***HOUSE DISTRICT 05***

District 05 is significantly different from the corresponding district in the enacted Hickory plan. The district is contained entirely within Oakland County and combines the portions of Birmingham, Southfield Township, Royal Oak, and Madison Heights that were divided across several districts in the Hickory plan, thus achieving greater adherence to all of the required criteria, such as county breaks, municipality breaks, and compactness in addition to COIs. Woodward Ave, I-75, 8 Mile, 9 Mile, 10 Mile, 12 Mile, and 14 Mile roads, Main Street in Royal Oak, as well as John R Road, and Dequindre Road move people across the district and contain the commerce and entertainment areas for the district.



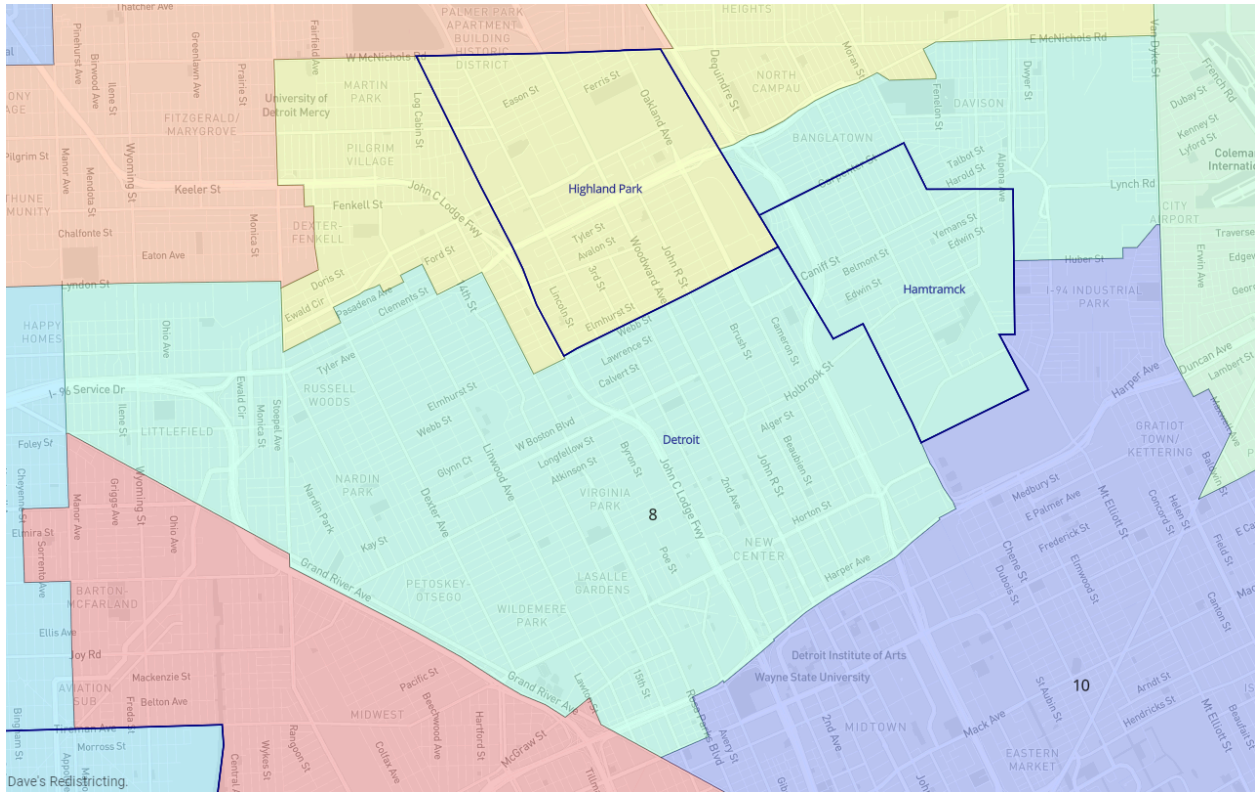
## ***HOUSE DISTRICT 06***

District 06 combines Berkley, Oak Park and Royal Oak Township into one district. Portions of those municipalities were divided across three districts in the Hickory plan. The district also includes the portion of the city of Southfield that was included in Hickory's District 05 and the entire city of Huntington Woods. Combining these Oakland County areas adheres better to the totality of criteria – including the integrity of municipalities – when compared to how they were fractured in the Hickory Plan. It also consolidates the portions of Detroit that were divided between districts 05 and 06 in the Hickory plan. The portion of Detroit in this configuration is significantly more compact and contains the Northwest and Tri-Point neighborhoods, both of which are COI's. It has a BVAP of 58.8%. Woodward Ave, Coolidge Ave, and the Mile Roads are the main links that tie the district together.



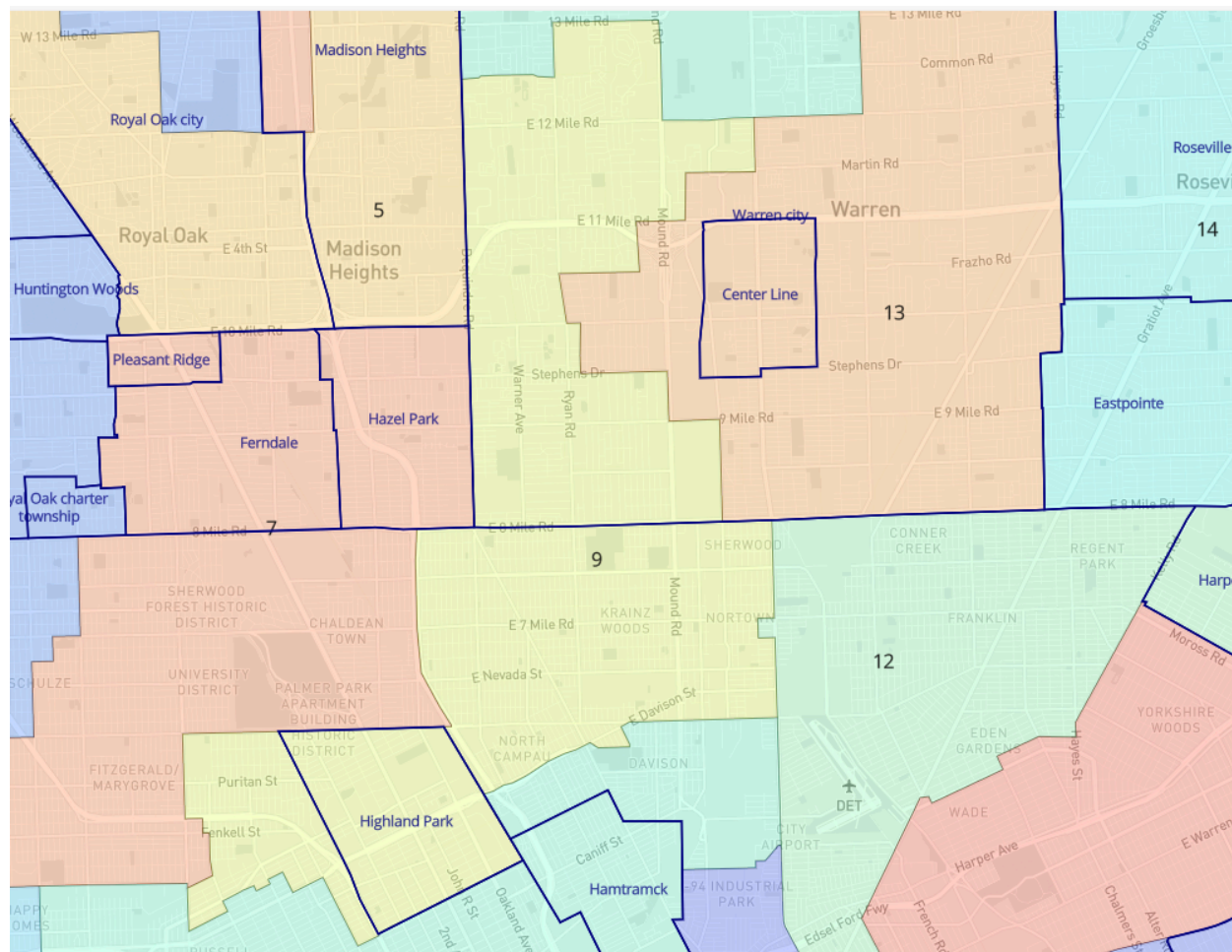
## ***HOUSE DISTRICT 07***

District 07 includes the entire cities of Ferndale, Pleasant Ridge, and Hazel Park that were divided across two districts in the Hickory plan and combines them with portions of Detroit that were largely contained in Hickory's districts 07 and 08. It includes the COIs of Palmer Park, Chaldean Town, Sherwood Forest, Fitzgerald Marygrove, and University District neighborhoods. It has a BVAP of 55.9%. This configuration combines the entire city of Ferndale that was unnecessarily split in the Hickory plan. Woodward Ave, the Mile Roads, and John R are some of the main traffic and commerce arteries tying the district together. This configuration reduces the splits between Oakland and Wayne counties.



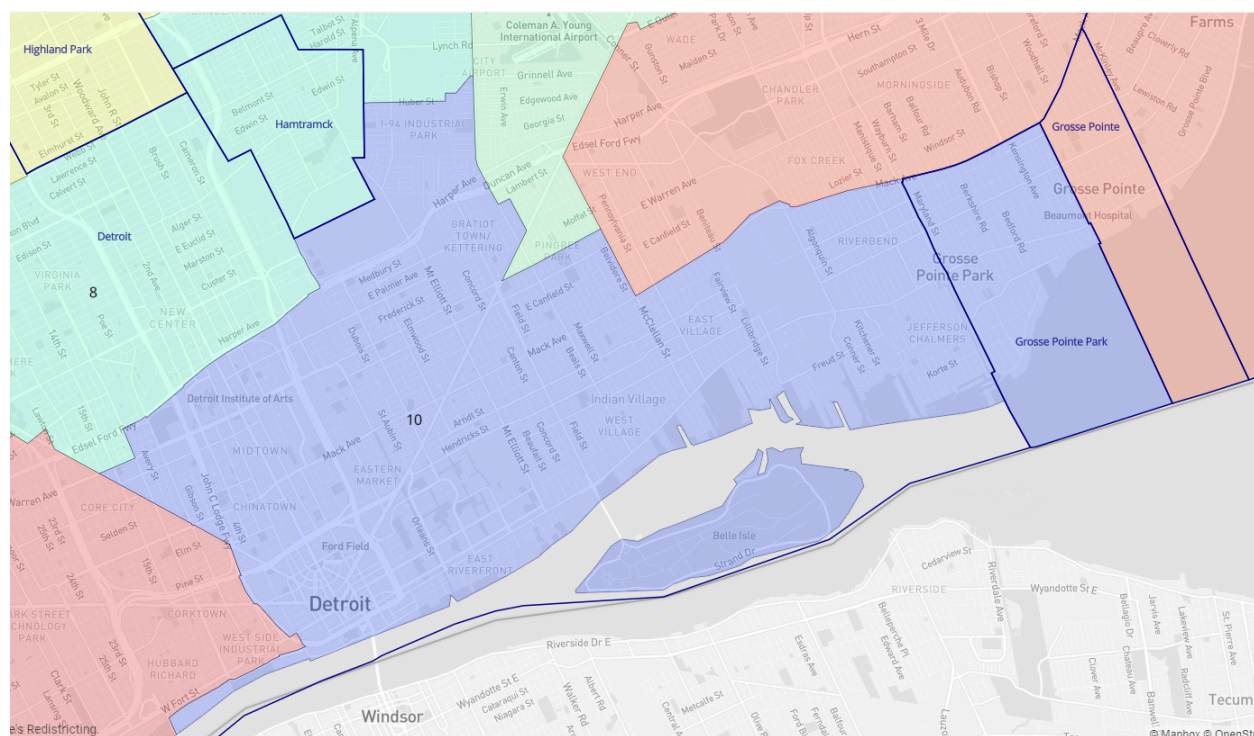
## ***HOUSE DISTRICT 08***

District 08 is significantly different from the Hickory 08. It contains the entire city of Hamtramck and portions of Detroit north of Hamtramck that include the bulk of the COI Asian-Bangladeshi community not living in Hamtramck known as Banglatown. The district also includes portions of Detroit to the west of Hamtramck to Grand River Ave that include the COI's of New Center, LaSalle Gardens, Piety Hill, Petoskey Otsego, Russell Woods, and Littlefield neighborhoods. The district has a BVAP of 57.2%. I-75, I-96, I-94, and the Lodge freeways cross the district.



## ***HOUSE DISTRICT 09***

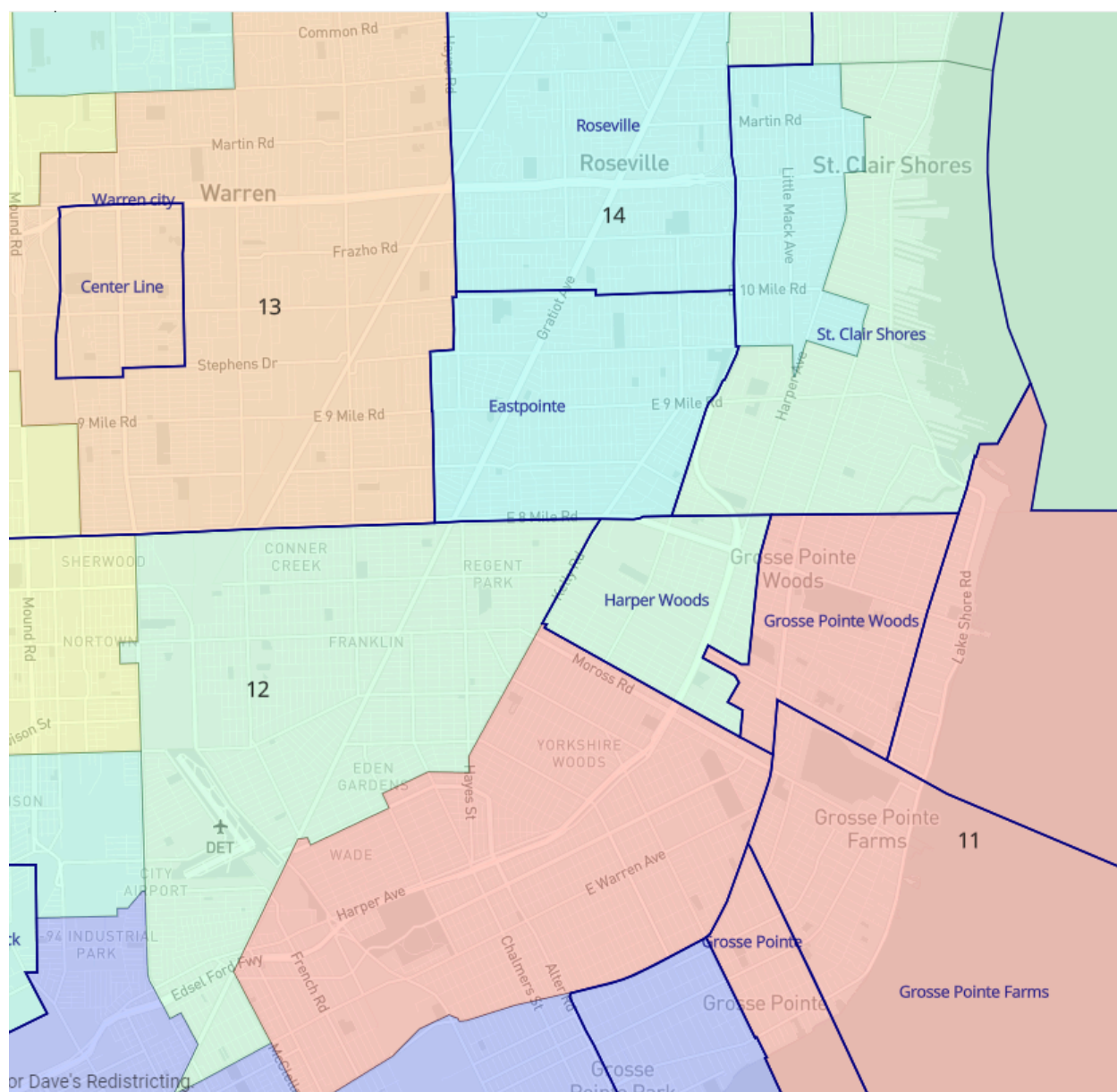
District 09 contains much of the portion of the city of Warren in Macomb County that was part of Hickory's District 14. This configuration minimizes the territory in the plan split between Wayne and Macomb counties. It also contains the entire city of Highland Park and portions of Detroit including the Krainz Woods, Sherwood, Nortown, and North Campau COI neighborhoods. Ryan Road, Mound Road, the Davison Freeway, and McNichols Road are some of the main traffic and commerce links tying the district together. It has a 60.1% BVAP.



## ***HOUSE DISTRICT 10***

A waterfront district, District 10 includes the entire city of Grosse Pointe Park and portions of Detroit that follow southwest along the Detroit River and Jefferson Ave. The district includes COIs such as Downtown Detroit and the Jefferson Chalmers, East Village, Indian Village, East Riverfront, Midtown, and Wayne State University neighborhoods. It has a 58.0% BVAP. The district is also transected and connected by Gratiot Ave, which is a main thoroughfare on the eastside of Detroit.

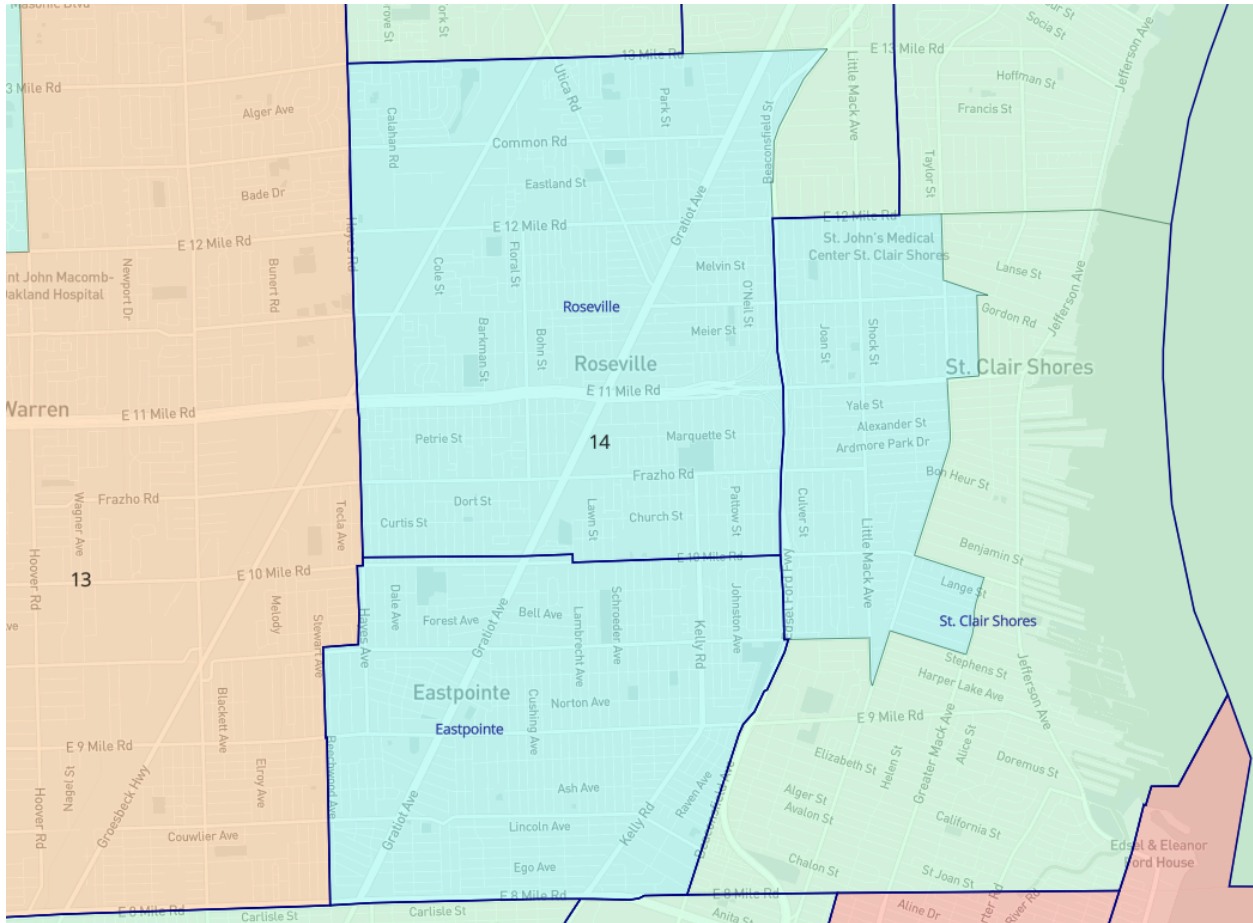
On the eastside of Detroit, District 11 includes the entirety of the Grosse Pointe cities with the exception of Grosse Pointe Park. It also includes the Cornerstone Village, Morningside, Yorkshire Woods, Morass-Morang, Chandler Park, Wade, and West End neighborhood COIs. The district has a 56.0% BVAP. Jefferson Ave, I-94, Mack Ave, and Cadieux Road are a sampling of the traffic and commerce links tying the district together.



## **HOUSE DISTRICT 12**

District 12 includes all of the city of Harper Woods, most of the portion of St. Clair Shores in Macomb County, a COI, that comprises Hickory's District 11, and a portion of Detroit COIs that includes Regent Park, Conner Creek, Franklin, Mapleridge, Eden Gardens, Gratiot-Findlay, and the Coleman A. Young Airport neighborhoods. It has a 59.2% BVAP. I-94, Gratiot Ave, Kelly Road, Van Dyke Ave, Mack Ave, and Jefferson Ave are some of the district's primary traffic and commerce vessels. This configuration minimizes the number of districts that are split between Wayne and Macomb counties.

District 13 is contained entirely within Macomb County and entirely within the boundaries of the city of Warren. It includes the city of Centerline, and reduced the number of county and municipal splits contained in the plan.



## IV. View PTV Map

- [promotethevotemi.com/maps](https://promotethevotemi.com/maps)
- Map submission on ICRC portal:  
<https://www.michigan-mapping.org/submission/p9929>
- Interactive map version on Dave's Redistricting App:  
<https://davesredistricting.org/join/1008050f-fd15-4474-a9dd-5113e30b0bf9>

## V. Supporting Data and Metrics

- **Metric Evaluation:** [HERE](#)
- **Population Statistics**

District	Population	Total Voting Age Population
1	92,642	65,527
4	92,707	66,120
5	91,640	76,138
6	92,826	72,301
7	93,791	74,709
8	90,497	66,399
9	90,416	69,511
10	90,341	76,188
11	92,650	69,404
12	92,015	70,323
13	89,502	70,033
14	89,798	70,090