

A bill for an act
relating to redistricting; adopting a congressional districting plan for use in 2012
and thereafter; adopting districting principles for legislative and congressional
districts; amending Minnesota Statutes 2010, sections 2.731; 2.91, subdivision 1;
repealing Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 2.031, subdivision 2.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 2.731, is amended to read:

2.731 NUMBER OF DISTRICTS.

(a) The state of Minnesota is divided into eight congressional districts, each of which
is entitled to elect one representative to the Congress of the United States of America.

(b) Congressional redistricting plan C1101-0, on file with the Geographic
Information Services Office of the Legislative Coordinating Commission and published
on its Web site on May 9, 2011, is adopted and describes the congressional districts within
this state.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 2.91, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Distribution.** Upon enactment of a redistricting plan for the
legislature or for Congress, the Legislative Coordinating Commission shall deposit the
plan with the secretary of state. The secretary of state shall provide copies of the relevant
portions of the redistricting plan to each county auditor, who shall provide a copy of the
relevant portions of the plan to each municipal clerk within the county. The secretary of
state, with the cooperation of the commissioner of administration, shall make copies of the
plan file, maps, and tables available to the public for the cost of publication. The revisor of
statutes shall code a metes and bounds description of the districts, as established pursuant

to legislative enactment or court order, in Minnesota Statutes no later than the date of the
state primary in the year ending in two.

Sec. 3. **DISTRICTING PRINCIPLES.**

Subdivision 1. **Applicability.** The principles in this section apply to legislative
and congressional districts.

Subd. 2. **Nesting.** A representative district may not be divided in the formation
of a senate district.

Subd. 3. **Equal population.** (a) Legislative districts must be substantially equal
in population. The population of a legislative district must not deviate from the ideal
by more than one percent, plus or minus.

(b) Congressional districts must be as nearly equal in population as practicable.

Subd. 4. **Contiguity; compactness.** The districts must be composed of convenient
contiguous territory. To the extent consistent with the other principles in this section,
districts should be compact. Contiguity by water is sufficient if the water is not a serious
obstacle to travel within the district. Point contiguity is not sufficient.

Subd. 5. **Numbering.** (a) Legislative districts must be numbered in a regular series,
beginning with house district 1A in the northwest corner of the state and proceeding across
the state from west to east, north to south, but bypassing the 11-county metropolitan
area until the southeast corner has been reached; then to the 11-county metropolitan area
outside the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul; then in Minneapolis and St. Paul.

(b) Congressional district numbers must begin with district one in the southeast
corner of the state and end with district eight in the northeast corner of the state.

Subd. 6. **Minority representation.** (a) The dilution of racial or ethnic minority
voting strength is contrary to the laws of the United States and the state of Minnesota.
These principles must not be construed to supersede any provision of the Voting Rights
Act of 1965, as amended.

(b) A redistricting plan must not have the intent or effect of dispersing or
concentrating minority population in a manner that prevents minority communities from
electing their candidates of choice.

Subd. 7. **Minor civil divisions.** (a) A county, city, or town must not be unduly
divided unless required to meet equal population requirements or to form districts
composed of convenient, contiguous territory.

(b) A county, city, or town is not unduly divided in the formation of a legislative or
congressional district if:

(1) the division occurs because a portion of a city or town is noncontiguous with another portion of the same city or town; or

(2) despite the division, the known population of any affected county, city, or town remains wholly located within a single district.

Subd. 8. **Preserving communities of interest.** (a) Districts should attempt to preserve identifiable communities of interest where that can be done in compliance with the preceding principles.

(b) For purposes of this subdivision, "communities of interest" means recognizable areas with similarities of interests, including but not limited to racial, ethnic, geographic, social, or cultural interests.

Subd. 9. **Data to be used.** The geographic areas and population counts used in maps, tables, and legal descriptions of the districts must be those used by the Geographic Information Services Office of the Legislative Coordinating Commission. The population counts will be the 2010 block population counts provided to the state under Public Law 94-171, subject to correction of any errors acknowledged by the United States Census Bureau.

Subd. 10. **Consideration of plans.** A redistricting plan must not be considered for adoption by the senate or house of representatives until a block equivalency file showing the district to which each census block has been assigned, in a form prescribed by the director of the Geographic Information Services Office, has been filed with the director.

Subd. 11. **Priority of principles.** Where it is not possible to fully comply with the principles contained in subdivisions 1 to 8, a redistricting plan must give priority to those principles in the order in which they are listed in this section, except to the extent that doing so would violate federal or state law.

EFFECTIVE DATE; EXPIRATION. This section is effective the day following final enactment and applies to any plan for districts enacted or established for use at the state primary in 2012 and thereafter. This section expires June 1, 2012.

Sec. 4. REPEALER.

Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 2.031, subdivision 2, is repealed.

Sec. 5. EFFECTIVE DATE.

Except where otherwise provided, this act is effective for the state primary election in 2012 and thereafter.

APPENDIX
Repealed Minnesota Statutes: H1426-1

2.031 APPORTIONMENT.

Subd. 2. **Definition.** The terms "county," "town," "township," "city," "ward," "precinct," "census tract," "block," and "unorganized territory" when used in a description of a legislative district in section 2.444 or 2.484, mean a geographical area established as such by law and as it existed for purposes of the 2000 federal census.