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State of Minnesota

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NINETY-SECOND SESSION

H. F. No. 1884

03/04/2021 Authored by Torkelson
The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Redistricting

1.1 A bill for an act
1.2 relating to redistricting; establishing redistricting principles for legislative and
1.3 congressional districts; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter
1.4 2.

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

1.6 Section 1. 2.93 REDISTRICTING PRINCIPLES.

1.7 Subdivision 1. Applicability; constitutional duty of legislature. The principles in this
1.8 section apply to legislative and congressional districts.

1.9 Subd. 2. Convenience; contiguity; compactness. The districts must be composed of
1.10 convenient, contiguous, and compact territory. Contiguity by water is sufficient if the water
1.11 is not a serious obstacle to travel within the district. Point contiguity is not sufficient.

1.12 Subd. 3. Nesting. A representative district may not be divided in the formation of a
1.13 senate district.

1.14 Subd. 4. Numbering. (a) Legislative districts must be numbered in a regular series,
1.15 beginning with house district 1A in the northwest corner of the state and proceeding across
1.16 the state from west to east, north to south, but bypassing the 11-county metropolitan area
1.17 until the southeast corner has been reached; then to the 11-county metropolitan area outside
1.18 the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul; then in Minneapolis and St. Paul.

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

2.1 Subd. 5. **Equal population.** (a) Legislative districts must be as nearly equal in population  
2.2 as practicable. The population of a legislative district must not deviate from the ideal by  
2.3 more than one percent, plus or minus.

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

2.5 Subd. 6. **Minor civil divisions.** (a) A county, city, or town must not be unduly divided  
2.6 unless required to meet equal population requirements or to form districts composed of  
2.7 convenient, contiguous territory.

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

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

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

2.14 Subd. 7. **Political parties.** A district must not be drawn purposely to favor or disfavor  
2.15 any political party or political group.

2.16 Subd. 8. **Minority representation.** (a) The dilution of racial or ethnic minority voting  
2.17 strength is contrary to the laws of the United States and Minnesota. These principles must  
2.18 not be construed to supersede any provision of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, as amended.

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

2.22 Subd. 9. **Preserving communities of interest.** (a) Districts should attempt to preserve  
2.23 identifiable communities of interest where that can be done in compliance with the principles  
2.24 under this section.

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

2.28 Subd. 10. **Data to be used.** The geographic areas and population counts used in maps,  
2.29 tables, and legal descriptions of the districts must be those used by the Geographic  
2.30 Information Systems (GIS) Office of the Legislative Coordinating Commission. The  
2.31 population counts shall be the block population counts provided to the state under Public

3.1 Law 94-171 after each decennial census, subject to correction of any errors acknowledged  
3.2 by the United States Census Bureau.

3.3 Subd. 11. **Consideration of plans.** A redistricting plan must not be considered for  
3.4 adoption by the senate or house of representatives until the redistricting plan's block  
3.5 equivalency file has been submitted to the GIS Office in a form prescribed by the GIS  
3.6 Office. The block equivalency file must show the district to which each census block has  
3.7 been assigned.

3.8 Subd. 12. **Priority of principles.** Where it is not possible to fully comply with the  
3.9 principles contained in subdivisions 2 to 9, a redistricting plan must comply with the  
3.10 principles contained in subdivisions 2 to 7 and then give priority to those principles in  
3.11 subdivisions 7 and 8 in the order in which they are listed in this section, except to the extent  
3.12 that doing so would violate federal or state law.

3.13 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day following final enactment and  
3.14 applies to any plan for districts enacted or established on or after that date.