SENATE LANGUAGE (S1326-2)   HOUSE LANGUAGE (UES1326-1)

1.1   A joint resolution
1.2   relating to redistricting; establishing districting
1.3   principles for legislative and congressional plans.

1.5   BE IT RESOLVED, by the Legislature of the State of
1.6   Minnesota that a plan for redistricting seats in the Legislature
1.7   or the United States House of Representatives must adhere to the
1.8   following principles:

1.9   (1) [NUMBER OF DISTRICTS.] (a) The Senate must be composed
1.10   of 67 members. The House of Representatives must be composed of
1.11   134 members. Each district is entitled to elect a single member.
1.12   (b) A plan for congressional districts must have eight
1.13   districts, each entitled to elect a single member.

1.14   (2) [NESTING.] A Representative district may not be divided
1.15   in the formation of a Senate district.

1.16   (3) [EQUAL POPULATION.] (a) Legislative districts must be
1.17   substantially equal in population. The population of a
1.18   legislative district must not deviate from the ideal by more
1.19   than two percent, plus or minus.

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

1.22   (4) [CONTIGUITY; COMPACTNESS.] The districts must be
1.23   composed of convenient contiguous territory. To the extent
1.24   consistent with the other principles in this resolution,
2.1   districts should be compact. Contiguity by water is sufficient
2.2   if the water is not a serious obstacle to travel within the
2.3   district.

2.4   (5) [NUMBERING.] (a) The legislative districts must be
2.5   numbered in a regular series, beginning with House district 1A
2.6   in the northwest corner of the state and proceeding across the
2.7   state from west to east, north to south, but bypassing the
2.8   seven-county metropolitan area until the southeast corner has
2.9   been reached; then to the seven-county metropolitan area outside
2.10   the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul; then in Minneapolis and
2.11   St. Paul.

2.12   (b) The congressional district numbers must begin with
2.13   district one in the southeast corner of the state and end with
2.14   district eight in the northeast corner of the state.

2.15   (6) [MINORITY REPRESENTATION.] The districts must not
2.16   dilute the voting strength of racial or language minority
2.17   populations. Where a concentration of a racial or language
2.18   minority makes it possible, and where it can be done in
2.19   compliance with the other principles in this resolution, the
2.20   districts must increase the probability that members of the
2.21   minority will be elected.

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1.3   principles for legislative and congressional plans.

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1.7   or the United States House of Representatives must adhere to the
1.8   following principles:

1.9   (1) [NUMBER OF DISTRICTS.] (a) The Senate must be composed
1.10   of 67 members. The House of Representatives must be composed of
1.11   134 members. Each district is entitled to elect a single member.
1.12   (b) A plan for congressional districts must have eight
1.13   districts, each entitled to elect a single member.

1.14   (2) [NESTING.] A representative district may not be divided
1.15   in the formation of a Senate district.

1.16   (3) [EQUAL POPULATION.] (a) Legislative districts must be
1.17   substantially equal in population. The population of a
1.18   legislative district must not deviate from the ideal by more
1.19   than .75 percent, plus or minus. The ideal population of a
1.20   House district is 36,713. The ideal population of a Senate
1.21   district is 73,425.

1.22   (b) Congressional districts must be as nearly equal in
1.23   population as practicable. The ideal population of a
1.24   congressional district is 614,935.

2.1   (4) [CONTIGUITY; COMPACTNESS.] The districts must be
2.2   composed of convenient contiguous territory. To the extent
2.3   consistent with the other principles in this resolution,
2.4   districts should be compact. Contiguity by water is sufficient
2.5   if the water is not a serious obstacle to travel within the
2.6   district.

2.27   (8) [NUMBERING.] (a) The legislative districts must be
2.28   numbered in a regular series, beginning with House district 1A
2.29   in the northwest corner of the state and proceeding across the
2.30   state from west to east, north to south, but bypassing the
2.31   eleven-county metropolitan area until the southeast corner has
2.32   been reached; then to the eleven-county metropolitan area
2.33   outside the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul; then in
2.34   Minneapolis and St. Paul.

2.35   (b) The congressional district numbers must begin with
2.36   district one in the southeast corner of the state and end with
3.1   district eight in the northeast corner of the state.

2.7   (5) [MINORITY REPRESENTATION.] (a) The dilution of racial
2.8   or ethnic minority voting strength is contrary to the laws of
2.9   the United States, the state of Minnesota, and public policy.
2.10   The principles in this resolution must not be construed to
2.11   supersede any provision of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, as
2.12   amended.
2.13   (b) A proposed redistricting plan must not have the intent
2.14   or effect of dispersing or concentrating minority population in

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2.15 a manner that prevents minority communities from electing their
2.16 candidates of choice.

2.22   (7) [PRESERVING POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS.] A county, city, or
2.23 town must not be divided into more than one district except as
2.24 necessary to meet equal population requirements or to form
2.25 districts that are composed of convenient contiguous territory.

3.2   (9) [NONCONTIGUOUS PORTIONS OF MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.] If a
3.3   noncontiguous portion of a minor civil division exists within
3.4   another minor civil division or if discontiguous portions of a
3.5   minor civil division are split by another minor civil division,
3.6   the splitting of a minor civil division is not considered a
3.7   split for purposes of these principles if any of the following
3.8   circumstances exist:
3.9   (a) the minor civil division must be split to achieve
3.10 equality of population between districts;
3.11   (b) a portion of a minor civil division is wholly contained
3.12 within another minor civil division, and that other minor civil
3.13 division would have to be split to keep the first minor civil
3.14 division intact; or
3.15   (c) the noncontiguous portion of a minor civil division
3.16 cannot be included in the same district with another portion of
3.17 the same minor civil division without creating a noncontiguous
3.18 district.

2.26   (8) [COMMUNITIES OF INTEREST.] The districts should attempt
2.27 to preserve communities of interest where that can be done in
2.28 compliance with the preceding principles. For purposes of this
2.29 principle, "communities of interest" include, but are not
2.30 limited to, political subdivisions, neighborhoods, or other
2.31 geographic areas where there are clearly recognizable
2.32 similarities of social, political, cultural, ethnic, or economic
2.33 interests.

2.17   (6) [PRESERVING COMMUNITIES OF INTEREST.] The districts
2.18 should attempt to preserve identifiable communities of interest
2.19 where that can be done in compliance with the preceding
2.20 principles. For purposes of this clause, "community of interest"
2.21 means a recognizable area with similarities of interests,
2.22 including, but not limited to, racial, ethnic, geographic, local
2.23 governmental, social, cultural, or historic interests, as well
2.24 as commonality of communications.

2.34   (9) [POLITICAL COMPETITIVENESS.] The districts should be
2.35 politically competitive, where that can be done in compliance
2.36 with the preceding principles. The districts must not be
3.1   created to unduly favor any political party.

2.25   (7) [POLITICAL COMPETITIVENESS.] The districts must not be
2.26 created to unduly favor any political party.

3.2   (10) [INCUMBENTS.] The districts must not be drawn for the
3.3   purpose of protecting or defeating an incumbent.

3.4   (11) [DATA TO BE USED.] The geographic areas and population
3.5   counts used in maps, tables, and legal descriptions of the
3.6   districts must be those used by the Geographic Information
3.7   Systems Office of the Legislative Coordinating Commission. The
3.8   population counts will be the block population counts provided
3.9   under Public Law Number 94-171, subject to correction of any
3.10 errors acknowledged by the United States Census Bureau or by the
3.11 state demographer after consultation with the director of
3.12 geographic information systems.

3.19   (10) [DATA TO BE USED.] The geographic areas and population
3.20 counts used in maps, tables, and legal descriptions of the
3.21 districts must be those used by the Geographic Information
3.22 Systems Office of the Legislative Coordinating Commission. The
3.23 population counts will be the block population counts provided
3.24 under Public Law Number 94-171, subject to correction of any
3.25 errors acknowledged by the United States Census Bureau.

3.13   (12) [DATA READY; PLANS POSTED.] The director of Geographic
3.14 Information Systems shall notify the President of the Senate and
3.15 the Speaker of the House of Representatives when the necessary
3.16 census data has been received from the United States Census
3.17 Bureau, loaded into the Legislature's computerized redistricting
3.18 system, and verified as ready for use in redistricting. A
3.19 redistricting plan must not be considered for adoption by the
3.20 Senate or House of Representatives until:
3.21   (a) the notice has been given;
3.22   (b) a block equivalency file showing the district to which

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3.35   (b) a block equivalency file showing the district to which

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3.23   each census block has been assigned, in a form prescribed by the
3.24   director of Geographic Information Systems, has been filed with
3.25   the director; and
3.26   (c) a copy of the plan has been posted on the Web site of
3.27   the Geographic Information Systems Office.

the sponsor   *authorized the plan to be*

3.36   each census block has been assigned, in a form prescribed by the
4.1   director of Geographic Information Systems, has been filed with
4.2   the director.

4.3   (12) [PRIORITY.] Where it is not possible to fully comply
4.4   with the principles provided in paragraphs (1) to (7), a
4.5   redistricting plan must give priority to those principles in the
4.6   order in which they are listed in this resolution, except to the
4.7   extent that doing so would violate federal or state law.
4.8   (13) [EXPIRATION.] This resolution expires December 31,
4.9   2002.