

REDISTRICTING COMMITTEE

MINUTES

Representative Erik Paulsen, Chair of the Redistricting Committee, called the fifth meeting to order at 5:00 P.M. on Tuesday, February 13, 2001, in the Brainerd City Council Chambers.

The Clerk noted the roll.

Members present:

PAULSEN, Erik, Chair  
RIFENBERG, Michelle, Vice Chair  
ANDERSON, Irv  
BOUDREAU, Lynda  
GRAY, Gregory

KNOBLACH, Jim  
MARIANI, Carlos  
SEIFERT, Marty  
TINGELSTAD, Kathy

Members excused:    ABRAMS, Ron  
                             LUTHER, Darlene  
                             PELOWSKI, Gene

A quorum was present.

Rep. Gray moved approval of the minutes from February 06, 2001. **The motion prevailed.**

Rep. Walz welcomed the audience to the meeting.

Members of the Committee introduced themselves.

Tom Gillaspy, State Demographer, made a presentation on his paper "Minnesota Demographic Change in the 1990s and Redistricting" and answered questions from the committee.

Robin Anthony, Minnesota Secretary of State's office, spoke about timelines for local government redistricting and answered questions from the committee.

James E. Wallin, Mayor of Brainerd, and Terry Sluss, Crow Wing County Commissioner, spoke about local communities of interest.

Tom Pender, House Research, Robin Anthony and Tom Gillaspy answered questions from the audience.

The meeting was adjourned at 6:20 P.M..



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REP. ERIK PAULSEN, CHAIR



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Erik Holmstrom  
Committee Legislative Assistant

HOUSE COMMITTEE TAPE LOG

TAPE: 1

COMMITTEE: REDISTRICTING

START TIME: 5:05

DIVISION/SUBC: \_\_\_\_\_

CHAIR: Rep. Paulsen

SIDE: A

PAGE: 1 of 3

DATE: FEB. 13 2001

REVOLUTIONS:

LOG:

001

CALL to ORDER

015

INTRODUCTION

020

ROLL

025

APPROVAL OF Minutes

040

INTRODUCTION of Committee Members

075

Rep. Paulsen (explanation of Redistricting)

150

Tom Gillaspay, State Demographer

(Minnesota Demographic Change in the 1990s)

375

Q: Rep. Paulsen (Growth of this Area?)

A: Tom Gillaspay

395

Q: WHAT WAS POPULATION <sup>(AUDIENCE)</sup> IN Crow Wing County

A: Tom Gillaspay

405

Census #'s to States by April 1 (Rep Paulsen)

416

Q: Rep. Gray (How do you get numbers?)

A: Tom Gillaspay

453

Q: Rep. MARIANI (WHICH FACTOR most important for INCREASE in this AREA?)

A: Tom Gillaspay

478

Q: Rep. MARIANI (CAN community do anything now to affect outcome?)

A: Tom Gillaspay

507

Q: Rep. KNOBLOCK (WHAT is happening elsewhere?)

A: Tom Gillaspay

530

Robin Anthony, Secretary of State Office  
Redistricting

560

Q: Rep MARIANI (WHO provides info from Census #'s)

A: Ms. Anthony

567

A: Mr Gillaspay

## HOUSE COMMITTEE TAPE LOG

TAPE: \_\_\_\_\_

COMMITTEE: \_\_\_\_\_

START TIME: \_\_\_\_\_

DIVISION/SUBC: \_\_\_\_\_

CHAIR: \_\_\_\_\_

SIDE: APAGE: 2 of 3DATE: 2-13-01

REVOLUTIONS:

LOG:

578

Q: CHMN PAULSEN (WHO TO DIRECT QUESTIONS TO?)

A: Ms. Anthony Sec. St. off.

586

Q: Rep. GRAY (Is info AVAIL. to PUBLIC?)

A: Ms. Anthony

595

Q: CHMN Paulsen

A: Ms. Anthony

603

Q: (AUDIENCE) (Process At the local level)

A: Ms. Anthony

624

Q: CHMN Paulsen (List of Reg. Voters)

A: Ms. Anthony

635

Q: Rep. Tinglestan (Restricting expenses)

A: Ms. Anthony

653

Q: Rep Tinglestan (#1 per capita enough)

A: Ms. Anthony - YES

660

Q: Rep Siefert (How is town driven?)

A: Mayor of BRANERD

Q: Rep. Siefert (Salaries withheld)

A: THOMAS Pender

683

Q: Rep MARIANI (WHERE to REDRAW/DIVIDE here?)

A: Mayor of BRANERD (MERGER of BRANERD/BAXTER)

724

A: Commissioner Crow Wing County

738

Q: Rep. KNOBLOCK (POP. of BAXTER?)

A: Commissioner, Mayor

747

Q: Jess Nix, citizen (change date of Censuses?)

A: Mr. Gillaspay

767

Q: Ed SHAW, citizen (How many out of Dist?)

HOUSE COMMITTEE TAPE LOG

TAPE: \_\_\_\_\_

COMMITTEE: \_\_\_\_\_

START TIME: \_\_\_\_\_

DIVISION/SUBC: \_\_\_\_\_

CHAIR: \_\_\_\_\_

SIDE: B

PAGE: 3 of 3

DATE: 2-13-01

REVOLUTIONS:

LOG:

767

A: ~~Chmn~~ Paulsen

757

Q: Jess Nix (Guidelines of Committee?)

A: CHMN Paulsen

746

Q: Mary Koep, citizen (WHEN HAVE A CONSENSUS?)

A: CHMN Paulsen

727

Q: Rep GRAY WHEN WILL WE GET WITH SENATE  
AND GOV. OFFICE TO START WORK?

A: CHMN Paulsen

711

Q: Rep GRAY (WE SHOULD GET STARTED SOON)

A: CHMN Paulsen

695

Rep WALZ

693

Adjournment

**COMMITTEE ON REDISTRICTING**  
**REP. ERIK PAULSEN, CHAIR**

**MEETING:** Tuesday, February 13, 2001  
5:00 P.M.  
City Council Chambers, Brainerd City Hall

***AGENDA***

- I. Call to Order.
- II. Welcome and Opening Remarks: Representative Dale Walz, District 12A, Crow Wing County.
- III. Roll Call.
- IV. Approval of Minutes: February 6, 2001.
- V. Introduction of Committee Members.
- VI. Tom Gillaspy, State Demographer: Analysis of Minnesota's Population Shifts.
- VII. Open Microphone: Testimony, Questions and Input from the Audience.
- VIII. Adjournment.

**Next meeting:** February 20, 2001  
5:00 - 7:00 P.M.  
Southwest State University  
Student Center West

## Minnesota Redistricting 2001

### Technical Overview

- Software
- Hardware
- Data
- Web Site

## Software

- Geographic Information Systems
- A GIS is a computer-based tool for mapping and analyzing things that exist and events that happen on earth. GIS technology integrates common database operations such as query and statistical analysis with the unique visualization and geographic analysis offered by maps.

## Software

### Common GIS Applications

- E911 Routing Systems Address Matching
- Environmental Monitoring Meteorology
- Parcel-based Permitting
- Redistricting

## Software

- MapInfo for Redistricting
- Caliper Corporation

## Software

### Supported GIS Platforms

- ArcView
- MapInfo
- ARC/INFO
- Atlas

## Hardware

### Computer

- Dell Precision 420 Workstation
  - 1 GHz Processor
  - 1 GB Memory
  - DVD Drive
  - CD-RW
  - 4 mm Tape Backup
  - 40 GB Hard Drive
  - Purchased Feb-Dec 2000
  - Installed by Jan 2001

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## Hardware

### Printers

- HP DesignJet 5000 Plotter
  - 42" Wide Plots
  - Up to 1200 dpi (slow printing)
  - 20 GB Hard Drive
- HP 8150 LaserJet Printer
  - 32 ppm
  - 1200 dpi
- Epson 1520 Color Printer
  - 1440x720 dpi
  - Up to 17x22 prints

## Hardware

### Accessories

- Panasonic 711 XGA Projector
  - 1400 lumens
  - portable
- Map Rack
- UPS (Uninterruptible Power Supply)

## Data

### Census Bureau TIGER Line files

- Block
- Tract
- Precinct
- MCD (City, Township, Unorganized Area)
- County
- Legislative and Congressional District Boundaries

## Data

### Population: PL 94-171

- Race - 63 categories
  - White
  - Black or African American
  - American Indian and Alaska Native
  - Asian
  - Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander
  - Some other race
- Ethnicity
  - Hispanic or Latino
  - Not Hispanic or Latino

## Data

### Population: PL 94-171

- Hispanic
- Non-Hispanic White
- Non-Hispanic Black + Non-Hispanic Black & White
- Non-Hispanic Asian + Non-Hispanic Asian & White
- Non-Hispanic American Indian + N/H Amer Ind & Wht
- Non-Hispanic Pacific Islander + N/H Pacific Isl & Wht
- Non-Hispanic Some other race
- Non-Hispanic Other multiple race (where more than one minority race is listed)
- Total of these racial groups will add to 100%
- [www.census.gov/clo/www/plrecordnew.pdf](http://www.census.gov/clo/www/plrecordnew.pdf)

## Data

### Election Results Precinct Level

- 1992-2000
  - Presidential
  - US Senate
  - US House of Representatives
  - Governor
  - Legislative
  - Secretary of State
  - Attorney General
  - Auditor
  - Treasurer



## Data

Election Results  
Block Level

- Disaggregation
  - Election results are distributed from precincts to census blocks proportionally by voting age population percentages
  - ( Election Race Votes / Voting Age Population )
    - Block Level Voting Age Population

## Data

Incumbent Databases

- Geocoding Incumbent Addresses
  - Name, Address, ZipCode, City
- Map Layer of Points
  - Locations along Street Centerlines

## Web Site

- Provide Data on Web for download
  - Caliper
  - ArcView
- Post Plans on Web for browsing
  - Maps
  - Reports

## Web Site

GIS Office Home Page

- Information on Redistricting Law and Technology
- Maps and Data
- [www.commissions.leg.state.mn.us/gis](http://www.commissions.leg.state.mn.us/gis)
  - [gis@commissions.leg.state.mn.us](mailto:gis@commissions.leg.state.mn.us)

# Minnesota Demographic Change In The 1990s And Redistricting

Presentation To House  
Redistricting Committee

February, 2001

Tom Gillaspy, State Demographer  
Minnesota Planning

## Major Topics of This Briefing

- Census 2000 result
- Sources of growth
- Distribution of growth around the state and implications for redistricting
- Change in minority populations
- 1990 undercount

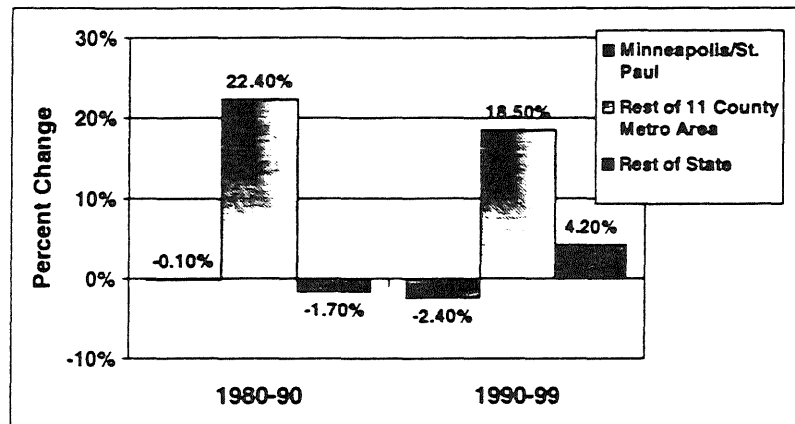
## Some Basic Numbers For Minnesota Redistricting

- Population per each of the 8 congressional districts; 614,935, up from 546,958 in 1990.
- Population per each of 67 state senate districts; 73,425.
- Population per each of the 134 state house districts; 36,713.

## Each Year In Minnesota Approximately

- 60,000 babies are born
- 30,000 people die
- 80,000 to 90,000 people move in from other states
- 70,000 to 80,000 people move out to other states
- 5,000 to 8,000 people immigrate from other countries

## Most Population Change In The Suburban Ring Around The Twin Cities

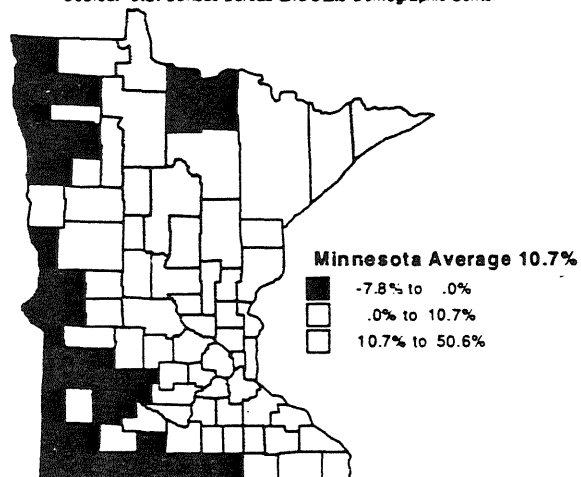


Source : State Demographer estimates

## Most Counties Gain in 1990s

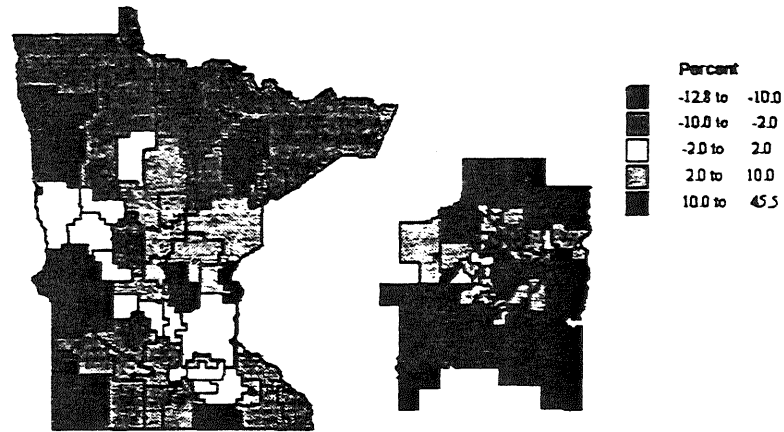
Population Change 1990 to 1999

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and State Demographic Center



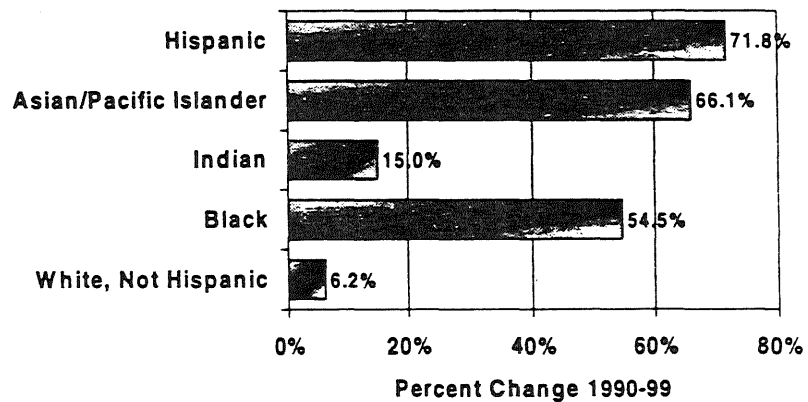
Source: State Demographer estimates

**Difference between estimated 1999 district population and average district size of 36,099**



Source: State Demographer & LCC-GIS estimates

**Minnesota Saw Large Increases In Minority Populations In The 1990s**



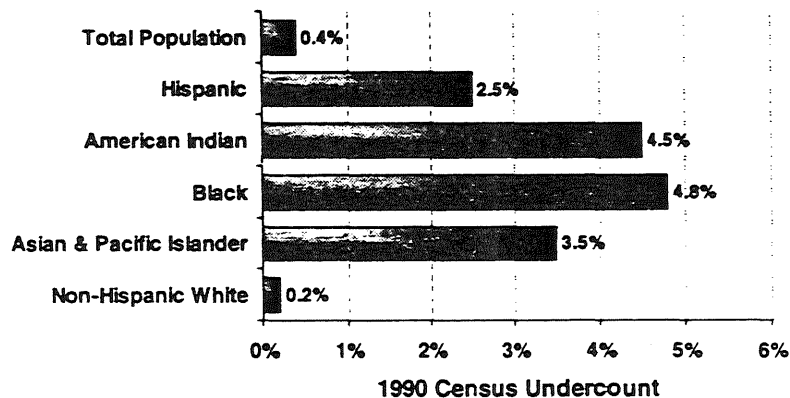
Source: Census Bureau

## 1990 Undercount Rates Were Generally Lowest In the Midwest and Northeast

- Minnesota undercount was 0.4%, 3rd lowest in the nation, tied with Iowa.
- Rhode Island was lowest at 0.1%, followed by Pennsylvania at 0.3%.
- New Mexico was highest at 3.1%, followed by Texas at 2.8%. Washington D.C. had a rate of 3.4%.

## Minnesota Undercount Highest For American Indian and Black

Similar to The Nation



Source: Census Bureau

## Fact Sheet on Reapportionment and Redistricting

by Tom Gillaspay  
Minnesota State Demographer

At the beginning of each decade, in the spring of the year ending in zero, the federal government takes the census of the population of the nation. Within a few months of the census taking, the words "reapportionment" and "redistricting" begin to appear. What do these words mean, why do we do this, and when is it going to be over?

### Reapportionment

Reapportionment is the process of determining the number of seats in the 435 member U.S. House of Representatives for each state for the next 10 years. It does not affect the U.S. Senate, which is composed of two senators from each state. The Constitution requires that the number of representatives from each state be reapportioned every 10 years according to the population of each state as counted in the census. For example, Minnesota has eight members of the House of Representatives, while California, a much larger state, has 52. During the 1980s, California had 45 representatives, but because the state population grew faster than the national average, their delegation increased by seven. Minnesota has had eight representatives since 1960. During the 1950s and earlier, Minnesota had a delegation of nine.

The results of the 2000 Census determine the number of seats in the U.S. House of Representatives for each state. On Dec. 31, 2000, the secretary of commerce, who supervises the taking of the census, is required to deliver to the President the population of each state from the 2000 Census and the resulting reapportionment of the number of representatives from each state. Each state is guaranteed at least one representative. The remaining 385 seats are reapportioned among the states according to a formula based on population. Minnesota is expected to retain its eight seats.

### State redistricting

Once reapportionment has been determined, the next step is redistricting. Since the earliest days of the nation, the state legislatures have been responsible for redrawing the boundaries of both congressional and legislative districts to reflect population shifts. A series of court actions during the 1960s and 70s reinforced the requirement for redistricting each decade and

established that the size of the districts be based on population.

During March 2001, the Minnesota State Legislature will receive the census data necessary to redraw the state's eight congressional districts and 201 legislative districts. The data will include a count of the total population and population age 18 and older by detailed race and Hispanic ethnicity, by census block, census tract, precinct or voting district, city and township, county, and a number of other specialized geographic entities.

Work is already underway to have computer and technical resources ready for the legislators to draw boundaries for the new districts. Their plans will ultimately take the form of bills for legislative passage. Once the Legislature has passed a redistricting bill, the Governor will have the option of signing it or vetoing it. If he signs the bill, redistricting has been accomplished. If he vetoes the bill, the Legislators might vote to override the veto. If the veto withstands an override attempt, a new bill must be written, passed and sent to the Governor.

### Role of the courts

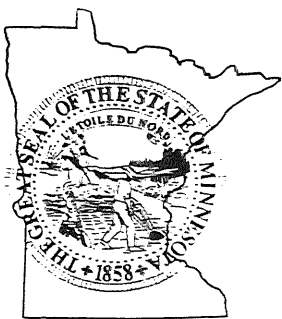
If the Legislature and the Governor fail to agree on a plan, or if someone who does not like the plan is willing to contest it, the matter will be resolved in the courts, both state and federal. The courts will ensure that a new plan is in place for the 2002 election.

### Local redistricting

The new legislative districts need to be determined in early 2002 to give sufficient time for the election in November 2002. Once the districts have been established, local units of government with districts apportioned by population must also redistrict themselves. When all the districts have been determined, boundaries for election precincts will be set. Voters in each precinct can vote only for the candidates eligible for election from that precinct. All this must happen early enough in 2002 for candidates to file for the November 2002 election, using the new district boundaries.

For more information contact the State Demographer's Office at 651-296-2557 or [www.mnplan.state.mn.us/Demography](http://www.mnplan.state.mn.us/Demography)





Mary Kiffmeyer

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## MINNESOTA SECRETARY OF STATE

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February 2001

# REDISTRICTING

## IMPACT

Election / voting districts affected by redistricting in 2002 include:

- Precincts
- Wards
- County commissioner districts
- School election districts (for boards whose members are not elected at-large)
- Minnesota House of Representatives districts
- Minnesota Senate districts
- U.S. House of Representatives districts

## HIGHLIGHTS

Release of Census Data by April 1, 2001 (probably mid-March). Legislative redistricting process begins.

March 19, 2002, legislative "deadline." However, there is no penalty on the legislature if it takes longer.

After the Legislature passes a plan, and the Governor signs it, the Minnesota Secretary of State conveys the plan to counties, and counties convey it to cities and towns.

Minnesota Rules 8255.0010-0050 specify the timelines that will be used if the legislature is not finished redistricting, or if the courts have not ruled, prior to April 30, 2002.

Cities and townships must establish their precincts and wards by April 30, 2002 even if the legislature and all court cases are not yet completed.

Expect timelines to change according to when the legislature completes its redistricting work and if there are additional court actions.

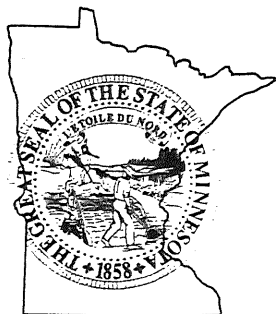
## PREPARING

Local government officials must be prepared to act on short notice because of possible Legislative or Judicial schedule delay.

Local government may want to create a redistricting plan outlining the process to be used and those responsible. Consider including technical and legal staff in your redistricting work group or committee.

Acquire maps of local government area and associated census population data.





Mary Kiffmeyer

## MINNESOTA SECRETARY OF STATE

WORKING DRAFT

February 2001

# REDISTRICTING TIMELINE

1/1/00	Precinct boundary freeze begins (M.S. 204B.14 subd. 3)
4/1/00	Official date of census
11/7/00	General election
12/31/00	State population totals reported to the President, U.S. House of Representatives apportioned
Feb/01	U.S. Census Bureau releases 2000 TIGER line data
Mar/01	U.S. Census Bureau releases block populations to Legislature and on the Internet
3/19/02	The legislature will attempt to have redistricting completed. (MN Constitution Article III Sec. 3, M.S. 204B.14 subd. 1a)
4/30/02	Municipal wards and precincts redistricting estimated completion date. Wards and precincts must be redrawn within 60 days after legislative redistricting, or at least 19 weeks before the state primary, whichever occurs first. (M.S. 204B.14 subd. 3c)
5/28/02	County Commissioner Districts and School Districts that elect members from election districts must be redrawn within 80 days after legislative redistricting, or 15 weeks before the primary, whichever comes first. (M.S. 204B.135 subd. 2)
6/01/02	Deadline for combined polling places to be established. (M.S. 204B.14 subd. 2)
6/11/02	Last day to approve new polling places before primary election (90 days prior to election). (M.S. 204B.16 subd. 3)
6/17/02	Last day to publish notice of new congressional, legislative, and county commissioner district lines (14 days prior to opening of filing). (M.S. 204B.14 subd. 4)
7/01/02	Deadline to file combined polling place action with county auditor (30 days after combined polling place is established). (M.S. 204B.14 subd. 2)
7/02/02	Candidate filing period begins (M.S. 204B.09 subd. 1)
7/11/02	Last day to post notice of new precinct boundaries (60 days prior to election). (M.S. 204B.14 subd. 4)
8/15/02	Last day to notify all voters of new precinct boundary changes (25 days before the primary election). (M.S. 204B.16 subd. 1a)
9/10/02	Primary election
11/5/02	General election

**NOTE:** In the event that the legislature or the courts fail to act prior to April 30, 2002, Minnesota Rules 8255.0010 – 0050 would go into effect and cause changes in timelines.

## Fact Sheet on Reapportionment and Redistricting

by Tom Gillaspay  
Minnesota State Demographer

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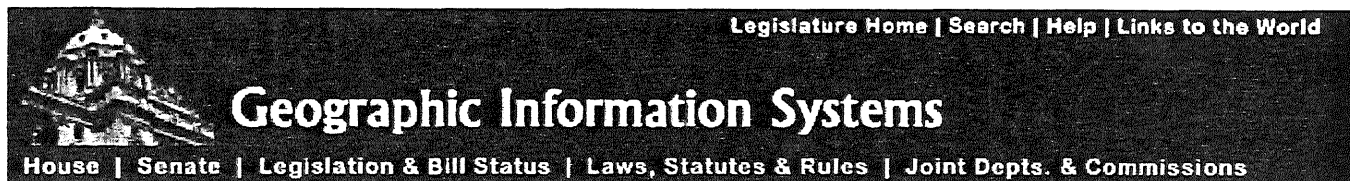
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About GIS Office

## Redistricting

Redistricting

**Redistricting 2000** - A guide to redistricting compiled by staff at the Minnesota Legislative Reference Library.

Maps

### Minnesota Resources

Contact US

- State Timetable - Important dates for the Legislative Redistricting Process.
- State Profile - Informative links for Minnesota Redistricting Law.
- State History - A brief description of Minnesota Redistricting History.
- State Computer System - A technical overview of the 2000 Redistricting System.

Download Data

Other GIS Links

LCC Home Page

### National Resources

Search

- Redistricting Law 2000 - A summary of the federal law that governs redistricting.
- Redistricting Treatises - Papers of interest explaining a particular area of the law regarding Redistricting.
- Redistricting Cases: the 2000s - A list of cases on congressional and legislative redistricting following the 2000 census.
- NCSL Redistricting - A link to the National Conferences of State Legislatures (NCSL) website.
- Links to Redistricting - A NCSL link to State Redistricting websites.

### 1994 Plan Resources

- 1994 Congressional and Legislative District Plans - Maps of 1994 Minnesota Congressional and Legislative Districts.
- 1994 District Reports - Reports from the 1994 Congressional and Legislative District Plans.
- 1994 Legislative Districts by Cities and Towns - A list of cities and towns by Legislative District.

### Proposed Redistricting Plans (Coming Soon)

Send comments regarding this site to:  
[gis@commissions.leg.state.mn.us](mailto:gis@commissions.leg.state.mn.us)

Last Updated: 1/16/01 (PSW)