

REDISTRICTING COMMITTEE

MINUTES

Representative Erik Paulsen, Chair of the Redistricting Committee, called the sixth meeting to order at 5:00 P.M. on Tuesday, February 20, 2001, in the Student Center West at Southwest State University.

The Clerk noted the roll.

Members present:

PAULSEN, Erik, Chair
RIFENBERG, Michelle, Vice Chair
KNOBLACH, Jim
PELOWSKI, Gene

SEIFERT, Marty
TINGELSTAD, Kathy

Members excused: ABRAMS, Ron
ANDERSON, Irv
LUTHER, Darlene
MARIANI, Carlos
GRAY, Gregory

A quorum was present.

Rep. Seifert welcomed those in attendance at the meeting.

Tom Gillaspy, State Demographer, presented his paper "Minnesota Demographic Change in the 1990's 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.

David Sturrock (506 Charles Avenue, Marshall, Minnesota), Jack Keers (Pipestone County Commissioner), Marv Tinklenberg (Pipestone County Commissioner), Linda Chambers (Nobles County), and William J. Toulouse (111 F Street, Marshall, Minnesota) spoke about local communities of interest and questioned committee members.

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



REP. ERIK PAULSEN, CHAIR



Erik Holmstrom
Committee Legislative Assistant

COMMITTEE ON REDISTRICTING
REP. ERIK PAULSEN, CHAIR

MEETING: Tuesday, February 20, 2001
5:00 P.M. Student Center West at Southwest State University

AGENDA

- I. Call to Order.
- II. Roll Call.
- III. Introduction of Committee Members.
- IV. Tom Gillaspay, State Demographer: Analysis of Minnesota's Population Shifts.
- V. Robin Anthony, Minnesota Secretary of State's Office: Local Government Redistricting Timeline.
- VI. Open Microphone: Comments, Questions and Input from the audience.
- VII. Adjournment.

Next meeting: February 27, 2001
5:00 P.M.
Winona City Council Chambers

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 Oct-Dec 2000
- Installed by Jan 2001

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

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
 - gis@commissions.leg.state.mn.us

Minnesota Demographic Change In The 1990s And Redistricting

Presentation To House
Redistricting Committee

February, 2001

Tom Gillaspay, 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

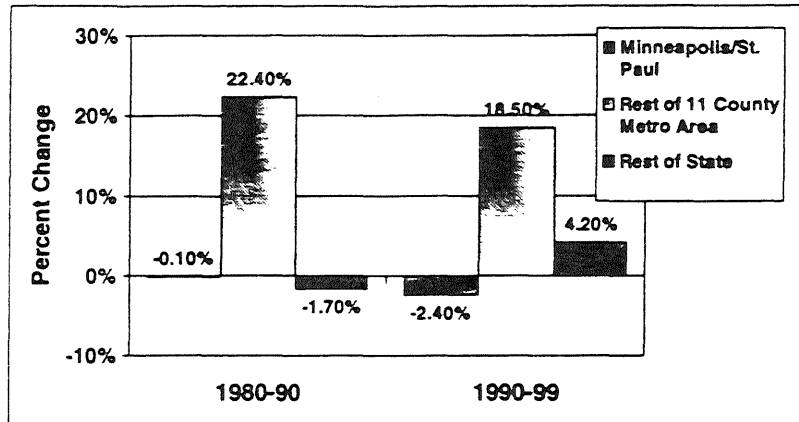
Some Basic Numbers For Minnesota Redistricting

- 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

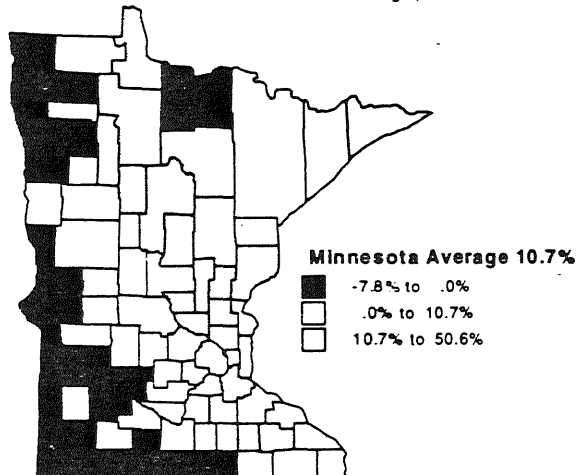


Source : State Demographer estimates

Most Counties Gain in 1990s

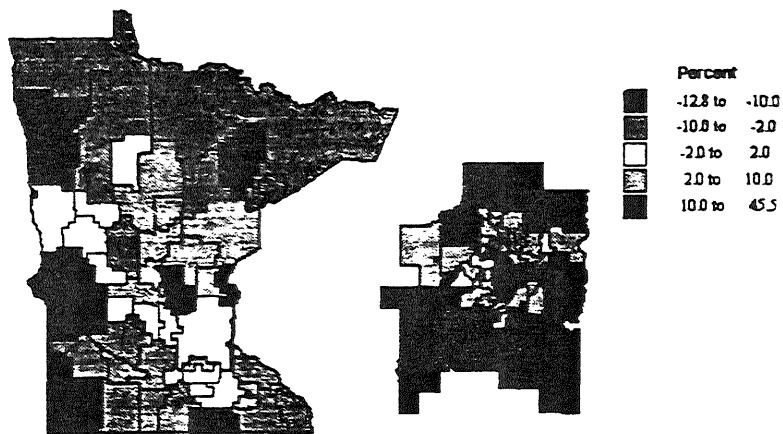
Population Change 1990 to 1999

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



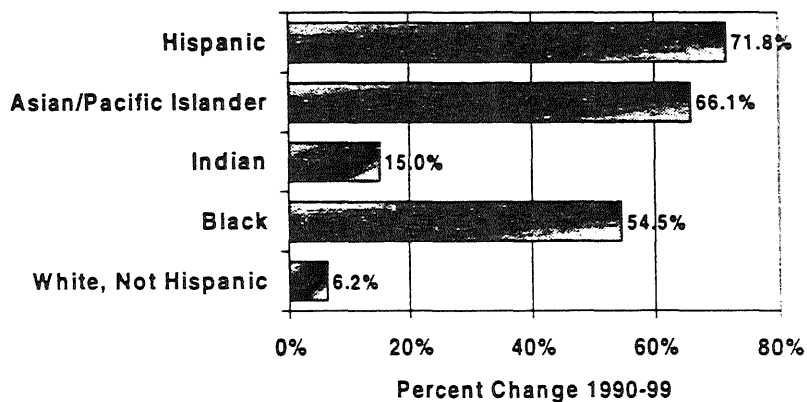
Source: State Demographer estimates

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



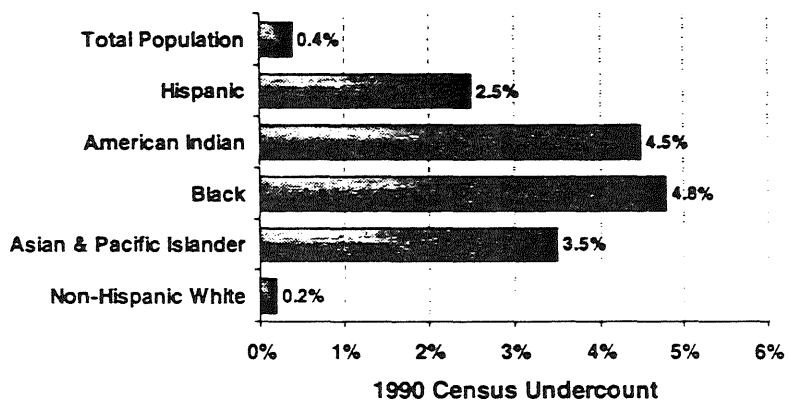
Source: Census Bureau

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



Mary Kiffmeyer

MINNESOTA SECRETARY OF STATE

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.

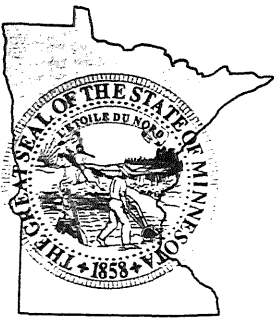
Expect timelines to change according to when the legislature completes its redistricting work and if there are additional court actions.

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

Redistricting

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 Legislature 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.

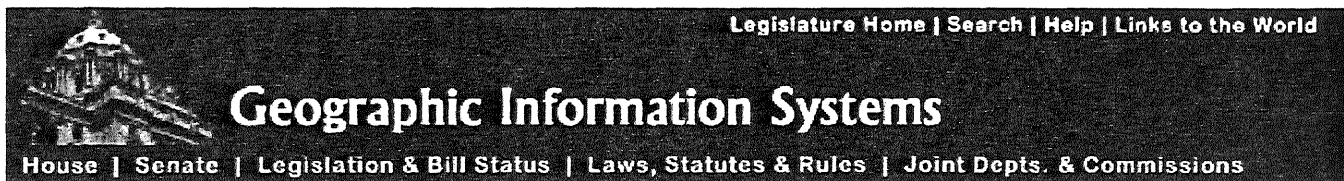
Role of the courts

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



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

Last Updated: 1/16/01 (PSW)