

STATE OF MINNESOTA
SPECIAL REDISTRICTING PANEL

A21-0243
A21-0546



Peter S. Wattson, Joseph Mansky,
Nancy B. Greenwood, Mary E. Kupper,
Douglas W. Backstrom, and James E. Hougas, III,
individually and on behalf of all citizens and
voting residents of Minnesota similarly situated,
and League of Women Voters Minnesota,

Plaintiffs,

and

Paul Anderson, Ida Lano, Chuck Brusven,
Karen Lane, Joel Hineman, Carol Wegner,
and Daniel Schonhardt,

Plaintiff-Intervenors,

vs.

Steve Simon, Secretary of State of Minnesota;
and Kendra Olson, Carver County Elections and
Licensing Manager, individually and on behalf of all
Minnesota county chief election officers,

Defendants,

and

Frank Sachs, Dagny Heimisdottir, Michael Arulfo,
Tanwi Prigge, Jennifer Guertin, Garrison O'Keith
McMurtrey, Mara Lee Glubka, Jeffrey Strand,
Danielle Main, and Wayne Grimmer,

Plaintiffs,

**FINAL ORDER
ADOPTING A CONGRESSIONAL
REDISTRICTING PLAN**

and

Dr. Bruce Corrie, Shelly Diaz, Alberder Gillespie,
Xiongpaoo Lee, Abdirazak Mahboub, Aida Simon,
Beatriz Winters, Common Cause, OneMinnesota.org,
and Voices for Racial Justice,

Plaintiff-Intervenors,

vs.

Steve Simon, Secretary of State of Minnesota,

Defendant.

ORDER

On February 19, 2021, plaintiffs Peter Wattson, et al. initiated an action in Carver County District Court alleging that the current congressional and legislative election districts are unconstitutionally malapportioned in light of the 2020 Census. The Wattson plaintiffs then petitioned the Minnesota Supreme Court to assume jurisdiction and appoint a special redistricting panel to hear and decide the issues raised in the action and any other redistricting cases if the Minnesota Legislature failed to address those issues. The chief justice granted the petition but stayed the action and appointment of a panel in deference to the legislature's primacy in the redistricting process. *Wattson v. Simon*, No. A21-0243 (Minn. Mar. 22, 2021) (Order of Chief Justice).

Plaintiffs Frank Sachs, et al. subsequently initiated an action in Ramsey County District Court alleging that the current congressional and legislative districts are unconstitutional. The chief justice consolidated the Sachs plaintiffs' action with the Wattson plaintiffs' stayed action. *Wattson*, No. A21-0243 (Minn. May 20, 2021) (Order

of Chief Justice). On June 30, 2021, the chief justice lifted the stay and appointed this panel to hear and decide the consolidated action and any other challenges to the congressional and legislative districts based on the 2020 Census. *Wattson*, No. A21-0243 (Minn. June 30, 2021) (Order of Chief Justice). The order directed the panel to implement redistricting plans “in the event that the Legislature and the Governor have not done so in a timely manner.” *Id.* We subsequently granted the motions of plaintiff-intervenors Paul Anderson, et al. and plaintiff-intervenors Dr. Bruce Corrie, et al. to intervene in this action.

To afford counties and municipalities time to complete local redistricting, the statutory deadline for completing congressional and legislative redistricting is “25 weeks before the state primary election in the year ending in two.” Minn. Stat. § 204B.14, subd. 1a (2020). In this decennium, that date is February 15, 2022. That date has arrived, and the legislature has not yet enacted a congressional redistricting plan. To avoid delaying the electoral process, the panel must now act. We begin by addressing the constitutionality of Minnesota’s current congressional districts.

I. Constitutionality of Current Districts

The seats in the United States House of Representatives are apportioned among the states according to their respective populations. U.S. Const. art. I, § 2. Those seats are reapportioned every ten years following completion of the United States Census. *Id.*; *Wesberry v. Sanders*, 376 U.S. 1, 13-14 (1964). Minnesota’s total resident population after the 2020 Census is 5,706,494 people. Minn. State Demographer, *Minnesota’s Demographic and Census Overview for 2020 Redistricting* (Aug. 18, 2021), <https://www.house.leg.state.mn.us/comm/docs/C3TfSEuiGkWTnghCkp9IYg.pdf>.

Minnesota achieved this total by growing at a rate of 7.6 percent—slightly higher than the nationwide growth rate. Hearings Before Minn. H.R. Redistricting Comm. (Aug. 18, 2021) (testimony of S. Brower, Minn. State Demographer). As a result, Minnesota narrowly retains the eight congressional seats it has been apportioned since the 1960 Census. U.S. Census Bureau, *Apportionment Population & Number of Representatives by State: 2020 Census*, <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial/2020/data/apportionment/apportionment-2020-table01.pdf>; see *Hippert v. Ritchie*, No. A11-0152 (Minn. Special Redistricting Panel Feb. 21, 2012) (Order Adopting a Cong. Redistricting Plan).

Under the United States Constitution, congressional election districts must be as nearly equal in population as is practicable. U.S. Const. art. I, § 2; *Wesberry*, 376 U.S. at 7-8. Based on the statewide total, the ideal population of a Minnesota congressional district after the 2020 Census is 713,312.¹ Because Minnesota’s growth over the last decade was not uniform, none of the congressional districts matches this ideal. The five districts centered in the 11-county metropolitan area² all gained population at a higher rate than the statewide average, making them overpopulated, while Minnesota’s three rural-centered districts all gained population at a lower rate, making them underpopulated. Minn. Dep’t of Admin., State Demographic Center, Redistricting Data: Census 2020, *Congressional Districts* [hereinafter *2020 Congressional Data*], <https://mn.gov/admin/demography/data->

¹ Because Minnesota’s total population is not evenly divisible by eight, the ideal result is six districts of 713,312 people and two districts of 713,311 people.

² The metropolitan area includes the following counties: Anoka, Carver, Chisago, Dakota, Hennepin, Isanti, Ramsey, Scott, Sherburne, Washington, and Wright. Minn. Stat. § 200.02, subd. 24 (2020).

by-topic/population-data/2020-decennial-census/redistricting/ (select “Congressional Districts” data file for 2020). For example, the third congressional district is overpopulated by 24,586 people, or 3.4 percent, while the seventh district is underpopulated by 39,798 people, or 5.6 percent. *Id.* Accordingly, we hold that the population of Minnesota is unconstitutionally malapportioned among the state’s current congressional districts established following the 2010 Census in *Hippert*, No. A11-0152 (Minn. Special Redistricting Panel Feb. 21, 2012) (Order Adopting a Cong. Redistricting Plan).

II. Judicial Redistricting

To remedy this constitutional defect, the congressional districts must be rebalanced so that they all contain the same number of people; this ensures that each voter has equal power to select a representative. *Wesberry*, 376 U.S. at 7-8. Minnesota’s constitution empowers the legislature to perform this task. Minn. Const. art. IV, § 3 (“At its first session after each enumeration of the inhabitants of this state made by the authority of the United States, the legislature shall have the power to prescribe the bounds of congressional and legislative districts.”). This responsibility accords with the legislature’s position as “the institution that is by far the best situated to identify and then reconcile traditional state policies” regarding redistricting. *Connor v. Finch*, 431 U.S. 407, 414-15 (1977); *see also Ariz. State Legislature v. Ariz. Indep. Redistricting Comm’n*, 576 U.S. 787, 808 (2015) (stating that “redistricting is a legislative function”).

When the legislature fails to exercise its constitutional authority, it is the role of the state courts to develop a valid congressional plan and order its adoption. *Grove v. Emison*, 507 U.S. 25, 33 (1993) (emphasizing that “state courts have a significant role in

redistricting”). In approaching this task, we are mindful that courts lack the “political authoritativeness” of the legislature and must perform redistricting in a restrained manner. *Connor*, 431 U.S. at 415. Simply put, we are not positioned to draw entirely new congressional districts, as the legislature could choose to do. Rather, we start with the existing districts, changing them as necessary to remedy the constitutional defect by applying politically neutral redistricting principles. Still, our restrained approach does not leave any congressional district unchanged. Nor does it mean that all Minnesotans will view the changes as insubstantial.

As prior special redistricting panels have done, we sought input from the parties as to the appropriate redistricting principles. After considering the parties’ written submissions and oral arguments, we adopted seven principles to guide us in achieving the constitutional mandate of population equality. These redistricting principles include drawing districts: (1) in accordance with Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, as amended, 52 U.S.C. § 10301 (2018), and the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution; (2) that respect the reservation lands of federally recognized American Indian tribes; (3) that consist of convenient, contiguous territory; (4) that respect political subdivisions; (5) that preserve communities of interest³; (6) without the purpose of protecting, promoting, or defeating any incumbent, candidate, or political party; and

³ We broadly defined communities of interest to include, but not be limited to, “groups of Minnesotans with clearly recognizable similarities of social, geographic, cultural, ethnic, economic, occupational, trade, transportation, or other interests.” *Watson*, No. A21-0243 (Minn. Special Redistricting Panel Nov. 18, 2021) (Order Stating Preliminary Conclusions, Redistricting Principles, and Requirements for Plan Submissions).

(7) that are reasonably compact. We balanced these neutral principles in performing the task of redistricting.

III. Redistricting Information

To supplement the population data provided by the United States Census Bureau, the panel gathered information from many sources to aid it in the redistricting process.

We held nine in-person public hearings and one virtual hearing. *See Wattson*, No. A21-0243 (Minn. Special Redistricting Panel Sept. 13, 2021) (Order Scheduling Public Hearings). As we drove around the state to hear directly from Minnesotans,⁴ we had the honor and privilege to see the communities in which they live. We also invited and received written statements and redistricting plan proposals from members of the public. *Id.*

The redistricting committees of the Minnesota House of Representatives and the Minnesota Senate undertook a similar process to elicit information from the public, each hosting multiple public hearings and accepting written statements. *See generally* Minn. H.R. Redistricting Comm., <https://www.house.leg.state.mn.us/committees/home/92030> (last visited Feb. 14, 2022); Minn. Sen. Redistricting Comm., https://www.senate.mn/committees/committee_bio.html?cmte_id=3114&ls=92 (last visited Feb. 14, 2022). The house DFL majority and Republican minority and the senate Republican majority also put forth proposed congressional redistricting plans. Minn. Legis. Coordinating Comm'n, Geographic Info. Servs.: 2020 Redistricting Plans, <https://www.gis.lcc.mn.gov/>

⁴ Over nine days, we travelled to Woodbury, Minneapolis, Shakopee, Waite Park, St. Paul, Moorhead, Duluth, Worthington, and Rochester.

redist2020/plans.html (last visited Feb. 14, 2022). We carefully reviewed the records of both legislative redistricting committees.

The panel also received proposed congressional redistricting plans and written briefs from the four plaintiff groups in this action—the Wattson plaintiffs, Anderson plaintiffs, Sachs plaintiffs, and Corrie plaintiffs. And we heard oral arguments about the proposed redistricting plans.⁵ The plaintiffs did not purport to be representative of all voters, but they provided valuable insight into how we should apply the redistricting principles. Although we did not adopt any party’s proposed redistricting plan in its entirety, some proposed elements are reflected in our congressional plan.

The information we received from all sources was important to our work. Minnesotans from across the state urged the panel to recognize and respect the sovereignty and interests of federally recognized American Indian tribes, and to draw districts that enhance their voices and opportunity to elect representatives of their choice. *See, e.g.*, Hearings Before Minn. Special Redistricting Panel 12-14 (Waite Park, Minn. Oct. 14, 2021); Hearings Before Minn. Sen. Redistricting Comm. (Bemidji, Minn. Aug. 9, 2021) (testimony of L. Fineday, W. LaDuke). We also learned that Minnesota’s population growth over the last decade is attributable entirely to increases among Black, Indigenous, and People of Color (BIPOC), making the BIPOC population nearly a quarter of the

⁵ The panel also received and considered information from amici curiae Karen Saxe, et al., a group of data scientists who propose the novel approach of creating new congressional districts by using data-driven computer algorithms to apply the redistricting principles.

population statewide.⁶ Hearings Before Minn. H.R. Redistricting Comm. (Aug. 18, 2021) (testimony of S. Brower, Minn. State Demographer). In addition to the numerous BIPOC Minnesotans who spoke at public hearings, the Corrie plaintiffs brought the voices of many members of the BIPOC community to our attention through declarations detailing their experiences and redistricting preferences.⁷

The panel also heard about communities of people joined together by common interests such as economic development, education, housing, transportation, broadband expansion, and geological preservation. *See* Hearings Before Minn. Special Redistricting Panel 14 (Woodbury, Minn. Oct. 11, 2021); 10-11 (Shakopee, Minn. Oct. 13, 2021); 30 (Worthington, Minn. Oct. 20, 2021); 12, 16 (Zoom Oct. 26, 2021); Hearings Before Minn. H.R. Redistricting Comm. (Dec. 2, 2021) (testimony of D. Fisher). Minnesotans described how these communities cross political-subdivision lines. Hearings Before Minn. Special Redistricting Panel 31, 40 (Shakopee, Minn. Oct. 13, 2021); 49 (Zoom Oct. 26, 2021). But they also repeatedly reminded us of the importance of counties, cities, and townships, especially for those who live in rural areas. *Id.* at 13-14 (Worthington, Minn. Oct. 20, 2021). Unnecessary splitting of political subdivisions can be burdensome to voters and to those who manage elections. *Id.* at 17; Hearings Before Minn. H.R. Redistricting Comm. (Sept. 20, 2021) (testimony of D. Anderson).

⁶ This includes those who self-identify on the decennial census as “Hispanic origin.”

⁷ These declarations and the Corrie plaintiffs’ redistricting proposals that incorporated them may also be a resource for the legislature in the future.

And we heard Minnesotans around the state voice the desire to keep partisan politics out of the redistricting process. Hearings Before Minn. Special Redistricting Panel 14-15, 33 (Woodbury, Minn. Oct. 11, 2021); 12-13, 19 (Shakopee, Minn. Oct. 13, 2021); 15 (St. Paul, Minn. Oct 15, 2021); 21 (Duluth, Minn. Oct. 19, 2021); 14 (Worthington, Minn. Oct. 20, 2021). We carefully considered all of this information in drawing the new congressional districts.

We are grateful for the public's participation in our hearing-and-comment process and that of the legislative redistricting committees. Despite the challenge of an ongoing pandemic, which delayed the release of the census data and required changes in court procedures, we witnessed the same robust civic engagement that spurred Minnesotans to the highest census self-response rate in the nation. U.S. Census Bureau, *2020 Census: Tracking Self-Response Rates Map* (Jan. 28, 2021), <https://www.census.gov/library/visualizations/interactive/2020-census-self-response-rates-map.html>; see Hearings Before Minn. Special Redistricting Panel 52 (Zoom Oct. 26, 2021). We are also grateful to the parties for diligently navigating a compressed redistricting timeline and providing us helpful and varied perspectives on how to best serve the interests of Minnesotans in this redistricting process.

IV. New Districts

Minnesota's congressional districts must be redrawn to be as nearly equal in population as is practicable. U.S. Const. art. I, § 2; *Wesberry*, 376 U.S. at 7-8. This means that the three underpopulated districts must gain population through geographic expansion; the five overpopulated districts must lose population through geographic contraction. But

remedying the population imbalances requires more than simply adding or subtracting land. *See Reynolds v. Sims*, 377 U.S. 533, 580 (1964) (stating that “people, not land or trees or pastures, vote”). Each congressional district is unique. Redrawing the district lines requires applying and weighing the redistricting principles in a manner that respects how people live in each district and the district’s evolving circumstances. We now discuss each new district in turn.

A. First Congressional District

Some cities in the first district grew substantially, and Rochester remains the district’s population center and the state’s third-largest city. Minn. Dep’t of Admin., State Demographic Center, Redistricting Data: Census 2020, *County Subdivisions*, <https://mn.gov/admin/demography/data-by-topic/population-data/2020-decennial-census/redistricting/> (select “County Subdivisions” data file for 2020). But this primarily rural district grew at a rate slower than the state as a whole, requiring the addition of 22,586 people to meet the ideal district population. *See 2020 Congressional Data*. As the panel heard consistently from the public, there are two natural additions—Wabasha and Goodhue Counties. Both have significant ties to Rochester and are predominantly rural. *See Hearings Before Minn. Special Redistricting Panel 30-32, 35-37* (Rochester, Minn. Oct. 21, 2021). They border the Mississippi River and are part of the karst geological region, along with other counties in the first district. *See id.* at 16-17. And both Wabasha and Goodhue Counties have been part of the first district in the past. By adding Wabasha and Goodhue Counties, all of the populated tribal lands of the Prairie Island Indian Community

now lie within the first district. The Minnesota reservation lands of the Ho-Chunk Nation remain in the first district.

The Interstate Highway 90 corridor connects many cities in the first district—Worthington, Albert Lea, Austin, and Rochester. This transportation corridor supports the district’s agricultural, agriculture-related processing and manufacturing, and medical industries and unites the district’s growing BIPOC population. *See id.* at 26 (Worthington, Minn. Oct. 20, 2021). The corridor also makes it convenient to travel across the district’s expansive southern border.

B. Second Congressional District

As part of the substantial suburban growth of the past decade, the population of the second district has increased and exceeds the ideal population by 18,646 people. *See 2020 Congressional Data*. Its population centers are the suburban cities located in Scott, Dakota, and southern Washington Counties. It is bounded by the Minnesota and Mississippi Rivers. While portions of the district retain a rural character, the population growth continues to reflect the district’s increasingly suburban and exurban character.

The new second district loses population by moving Goodhue and Wabasha Counties to the first district. We make two more changes to the second district to balance population in a manner that reflects its character. First, because southern Woodbury increasingly associates with its neighbors in south Washington County—sharing schools and other services—we add that part of Woodbury to the second district. *See Hearings Before Minn. Special Redistricting Panel 18, 20-21* (Woodbury, Minn. Oct. 11, 2021). In

doing so, we continue the three-way split of Washington County.⁸ This is contrary to the requests of some members of the public but consistent with the distinct communities in different regions of the county. *Id.* at 17-19, 30 (Woodbury, Minn. Oct. 11, 2021); 25 (St. Paul, Minn. Oct. 15, 2021). Second, New Prague is now whole in the second district, along with the rest of Le Sueur County and its expanding communities along U.S. Route 169 and the Minnesota River. *See id.* at 11 (Worthington, Minn. Oct. 20, 2021) (discussing New Prague split). We also retain Northfield in the second district to preserve its connection with the Twin Cities and their suburbs, shifting the line through Rice County to include those areas around Northfield and adjacent to Le Sueur County. *See id.* at 42-43, 60-61 (Zoom Oct. 26, 2021). And the reservation lands of the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community remain in the second district.

C. Third Congressional District

The third district comprises the suburbs west of Minneapolis and is centered in Hennepin County. It is overpopulated by 24,586 people. *See 2020 Congressional Data.* But it must also receive population from the overpopulated fifth district. The new third district both contracts and expands to meet the ideal district population.

The third district loses population on its southern end, contracting so it no longer includes any part of Carver County. Hopkins and an additional portion of Edina move into the third district, joining those cities with communities to the west that share their suburban character. *See Hearings Before Minn. Special Redistricting Panel 30* (St. Paul, Minn. Oct.

⁸ As discussed below, Washington County now lies in the second, fourth, and eighth congressional districts.

15, 2021), 67 (Zoom Oct. 26, 2021). To the north, the district expands farther into established Anoka County, joining the City of Anoka with neighboring Coon Rapids. *See id.* at 23-24 (Zoom Oct. 26, 2021). Through these balanced modifications, the third district achieves the ideal population while respecting political subdivisions and retaining its character as a suburban, Hennepin County-centered district.

D. Fourth Congressional District

The fourth district is the St. Paul-based metropolitan district that extends to Minnesota's eastern border. The district includes all of Ramsey County and a substantial portion of Washington County, and its population exceeds the ideal district population by 13,164 people. *See 2020 Congressional Data*. To rebalance the district's population, we shift the existing splits in Washington County.⁹ Suburban central Washington County continues to have strong ties to St. Paul and therefore remains within the fourth district. *See Hearings Before Minn. Special Redistricting Panel 25-26* (St. Paul, Minn. Oct. 15, 2021). But northern Washington County retains a rural character which, together with the nearby St. Croix River, tie it to northern Minnesota. *See id.* at 31-32 (Woodbury, Minn. Oct. 11, 2021). Accordingly, we modify the line dividing central and northern Washington County and continue to pair only the county's central communities with Ramsey County in the fourth district.

⁹ We continue to respect the long-standing distinction between Minneapolis and St. Paul, which have anchored separate congressional districts since 1891. *See Zachman v. Kiffmeyer*, No. C0-01-160 (Minn. Special Redistricting Panel Mar. 19, 2002) (Order Adopting Cong. Redistricting Plan). None of the parties urged the panel to alter this separation and we have not received information from other sources that persuades us to do so.

E. Fifth Congressional District

The fifth district is the Minneapolis-based metropolitan district that is primarily located in Hennepin County. It is overpopulated by 22,724 people. *See 2020 Congressional Data.* As noted above, we remedy this population excess by moving Hopkins and more of Edina into the third district with their suburban neighbors. In doing so, we decline more dramatic changes that are inconsistent with our restrained judicial approach. In particular, we note that several members of the public emphasized the similarities between Brooklyn Center and Brooklyn Park and urged us to place them into the same congressional district. *See* Hearings Before Minn. Special Redistricting Panel 65 (Zoom Oct. 26, 2021); Hearings Before Minn. H.R. Redistricting Comm. (Sept. 13, 2021) (testimony of R. Jennis). But the joined population of the two cities is too large to fit entirely within either the third district or the fifth district without drastically altering either district. Accordingly, we preserve each city whole in its existing district.¹⁰

F. Sixth Congressional District

The sixth district wraps around the western and northern metropolitan area to encompass expanding suburban and exurban areas and small towns and cities. And it follows Interstate Highway 94 out from the metropolitan core to include the St. Cloud area. The district exceeds the ideal district population by 20,645 people. *See 2020 Congressional Data.*

¹⁰ To honor the public comments about joining these cities, we draw legislative districts that unite Brooklyn Park and Brooklyn Center to the greatest extent practicable. *See Wattson*, No. A21-0243 (Minn. Special Redistricting Panel Feb. 15, 2022) (Order Adopting a Legis. Redistricting Plan).

We achieve population balance by respecting the district’s increasingly suburban character. In doing so, we move rural northern Washington County and additional areas of rural Stearns County into more rural neighboring districts. And we expand the district on the southern end, making rapidly developing Carver County whole. *See* Hearings Before Minn. Special Redistricting Panel 24, 37-38 (Shakopee, Minn. Oct. 13, 2021). St. Cloud continues to anchor the district’s northwest end, aligning the city and the nearby areas that share its school district and growing diversity with similar communities in the metropolitan area. *See id.* at 18-19, 24-26 (Waite Park, Minn. Oct. 14, 2021).

G. Seventh Congressional District

The sprawling seventh district retains its agricultural, rural character. Although certain of its cities gained significant population, the district as a whole did not and is underpopulated by 39,798 people. *See 2020 Congressional Data.* This significant population shortfall requires geographic expansion. We do so without altering the district’s orientation along the state’s western border, its inclusion of the reservation lands of the Lower Sioux Indian Community and the Upper Sioux Community, or its strong rural identity. The additions make Cottonwood County whole within the seventh district, bring in Morrison and Wadena Counties and more of rural Stearns County, and portions of Hubbard and Brown Counties. These areas share the district’s core communities of interest—agriculture, agriculture-related processing and manufacturing, other light industry, and educational and other services. *See* Hearings Before Minn. Special Redistricting Panel 22-23, (Moorhead, Minn. Oct. 18, 2021); 23-24 (Worthington, Minn.

Oct. 20, 2021). And the district’s expansion honors the well-recognized distinctions between northwest and northeast Minnesota.

H. Eighth Congressional District

Like its neighbor to the west, the eighth district is rural and is substantially underpopulated. It must expand geographically to include an additional 37,383 people. *See 2020 Congressional Data*. With an international border to the north and a state border to the east, the eighth district may only expand south or west. The new district does both. To the south, the district expands to include a portion of northern Washington County, an area that shares the eighth district’s rural character and aligns with its “woods and water” geography and economy. *See Hearings Before Minn. Special Redistricting Panel 30-31* (Woodbury, Minn. Oct. 11, 2021).

The district also expands as far west as Mahnomon County. This moderate expansion continues to respect the differences between the northwest, which is home to the Red River Valley and crop agriculture, and the northeast, which is home to the Iron Range, the timber industry, and outdoor recreation and tourism.¹¹ *See id.* at 11-12, 22 (Duluth, Minn. Oct. 19, 2021). The new eighth district also adds the reservation lands of the White Earth Band and Red Lake Nation, uniting all populated northern Minnesota tribal lands in one congressional district. This change respects the sovereignty of the American Indian tribes and the request of tribal leaders and Minnesotans across the state to afford those tribes an opportunity to join their voices. *See Minn. Stat. § 10.65, subd. 1(a) (2020)* (stating

¹¹ This addition also eliminates the existing split in Bemidji and Beltrami County.

that Minnesota “acknowledges and supports” tribal nations’ “absolute right to existence, self-governance, and self-determination”); Hearings Before Minn. Special Redistricting Panel 14 (Woodbury, Minn. Oct. 11, 2021); 12-14 (Waite Park, Minn. Oct. 14, 2021); 30-31 (Duluth, Minn. Oct. 19, 2021); Hearings Before Minn. Sen. Redistricting Comm. (Bemidji, Minn. Aug. 9, 2021) (testimony of L. Fineday, W. LaDuke); Hearings Before Minn. H.R. Redistricting Comm. (Sept. 20, 2021) (testimony of M. Fairbanks); (Dec. 2, 2021) (testimony of L. Fineday).

I. Summary

In the end, application of neutral redistricting principles results in new congressional districts that change as needed to equalize population but respect the core of existing communities. We have made changes that accord with all of the redistricting principles, while recognizing our need to balance among them.

We recognize that the population growth that enabled Minnesota to retain its eight congressional districts was driven by our increased BIPOC population. This growth is reflected in the racial and ethnic composition of the new districts, which protect the equal opportunity of racial, ethnic, and language minorities to participate in the political process and elect candidates of their choice, whether alone or in alliance with others. *See* 52 U.S.C. § 10301.

When possible, we have avoided splitting political subdivisions, especially small cities and rural townships. The new congressional districts are convenient and contiguous. They also are reasonably compact, as indicated by five compactness measures. *See* App’x H.

Finally, we have not drawn the districts with the purpose of protecting, promoting, or defeating any incumbent, candidate, or political party. Election districts do not exist for the benefit of any particular representative or political party. Rather, they exist for the people to select their representatives. And our role in this redistricting process is to establish congressional districts of equal population so that each Minnesotan has equal voting power. We have done so through application of neutral redistricting principles.

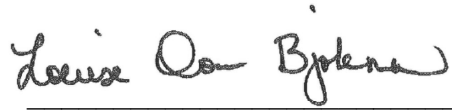
V. Injunction

Because the existing congressional districts are unconstitutional for purposes of the 2022 primary and general elections, we enjoin their use in these elections and adopt the congressional district boundaries as set forth in Appendices A and B to this order. Defendants shall conduct elections using the congressional districts adopted in this order or any constitutional congressional plan subsequently enacted by the Minnesota Legislature and the Governor of the State of Minnesota.¹²

¹² We provide Secretary of State Steve Simon with a block-equivalency file and a copy of this order to facilitate implementation of this congressional plan. Should any ambiguity arise regarding the plan set forth in this order, we direct the Secretary of State to act in accordance with Minn. Stat. §§ 2.91, subds. 2-3, 204B.146, subd. 3 (2020).

Dated: February 15, 2022

BY THE PANEL:



Louise Dovre Bjorkman
Presiding Judge



Diane B. Bratvold



Jay D. Carlson



Juanita C. Freeman



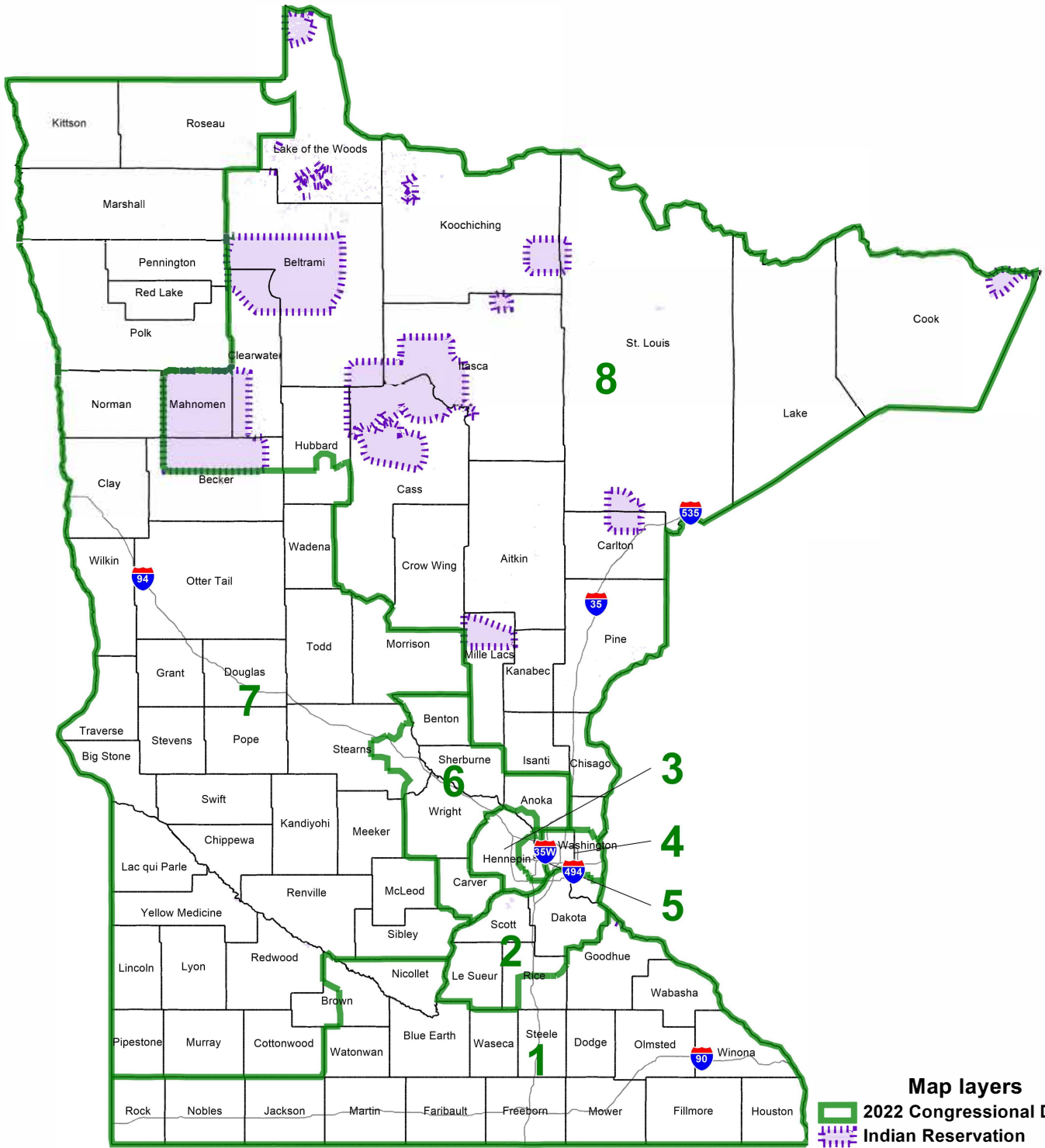
Jodi L. Williamson

APPENDIX A

2022 Minnesota Special Redistricting Panel

Minnesota Congressional Districts - Statewide

February 15, 2022



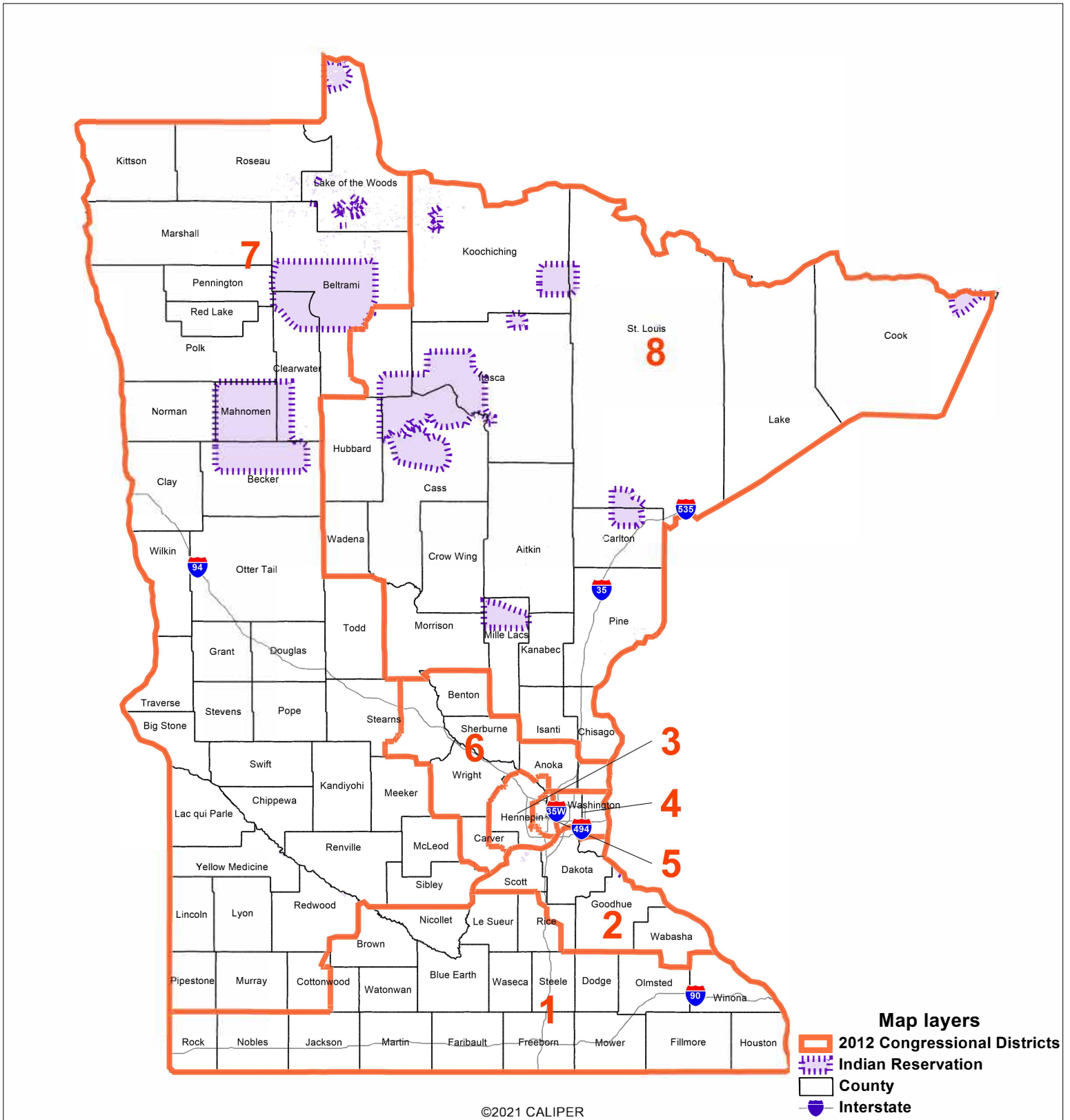
Map layers

-  2022 Congressional Districts
-  Indian Reservation
-  County
-  Interstate

2022 Minnesota Special Redistricting Panel

Minnesota Congressional Districts - 2012 Statewide Comparison

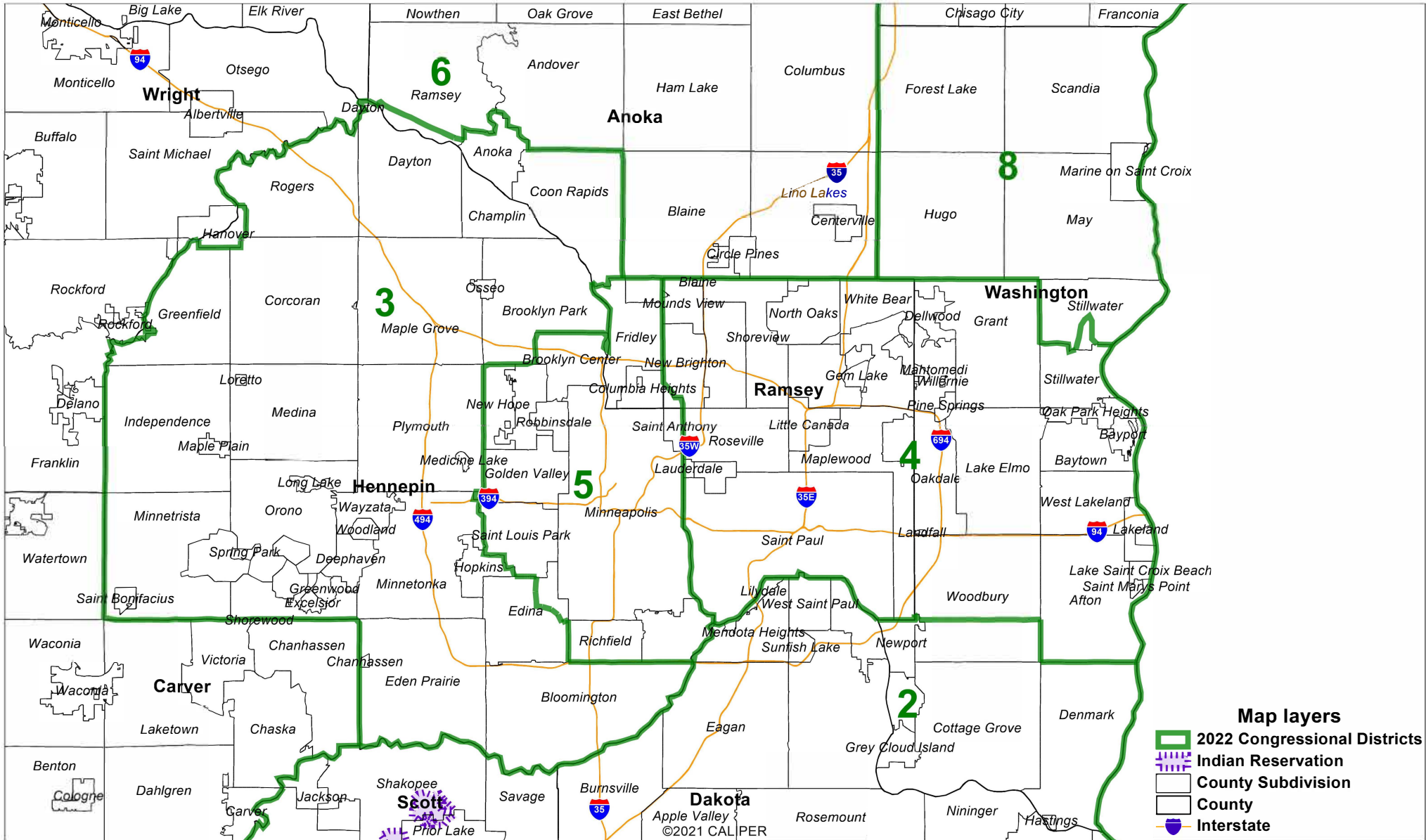
February 15, 2022



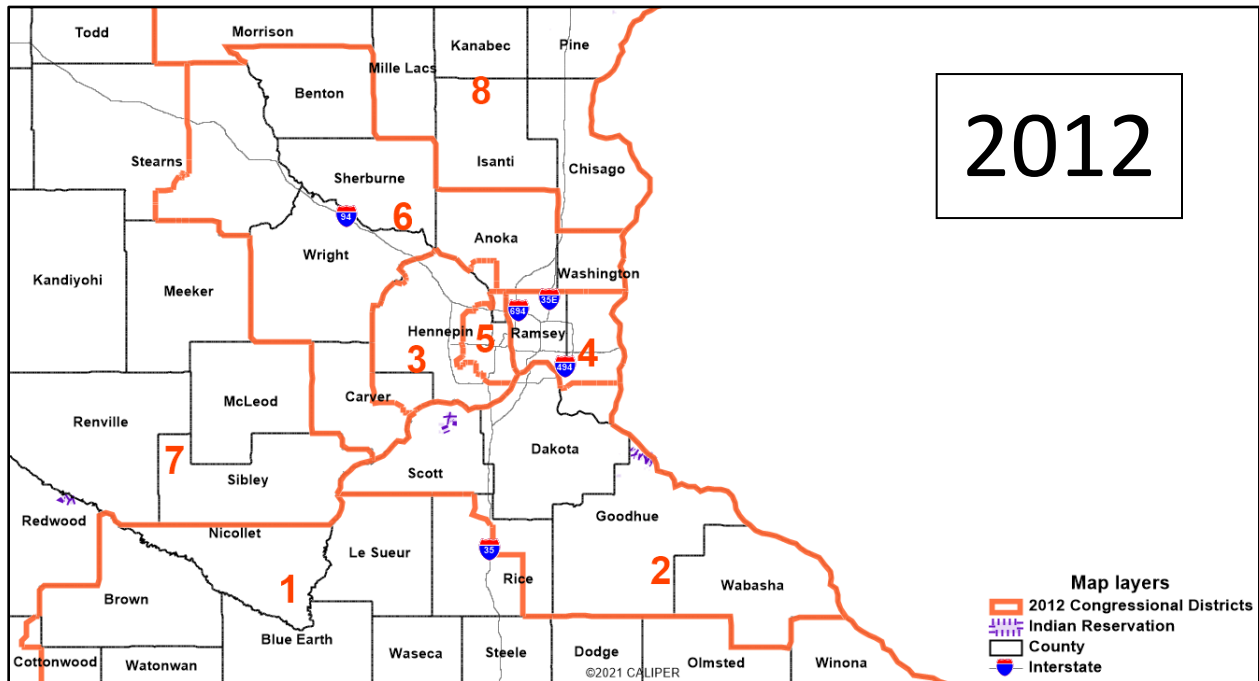
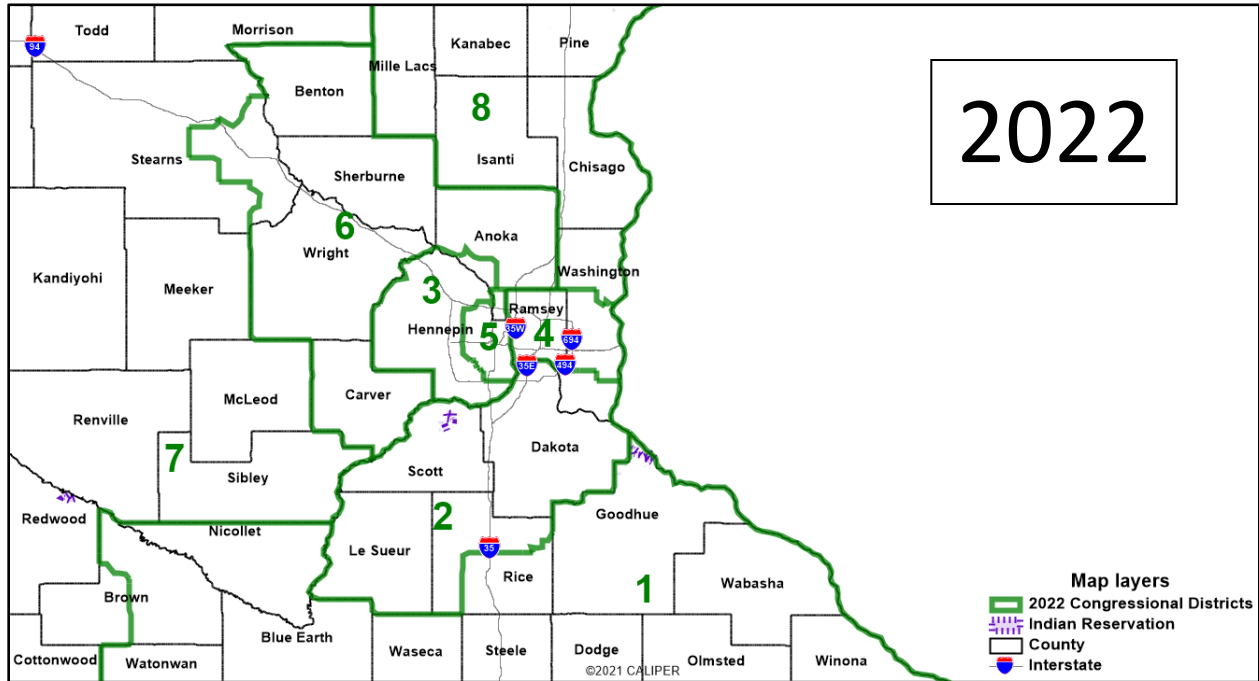
2022 Minnesota Special Redistricting Panel

Minnesota Congressional Districts - Metropolitan Area

February 15, 2022



**2022 Minnesota Special Redistricting Panel
 Minnesota Congressional Districts
 2022 and 2012 Greater Metro Area Comparison
 February 15, 2022**



APPENDIX B

Plan Components (Short) - Congressional*

District 1

County Blue Earth

County Brown

MCD Albin Township

MCD Cottonwood Township

MCD Eden Township

MCD Evan City

MCD Hanska City

MCD Home Township

MCD Lake Hanska Township

MCD Linden Township

MCD Milford Township

MCD New Ulm City

MCD Prairieville Township

VTD: Prairieville Twp

2033	2034	2035	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045
2046	2049	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2068	2075	2076	2077
2078	2079	2080	2165								

MCD Sigel Township

MCD Sleepy Eye City

MCD Stark Township

County Dodge

County Faribault

County Fillmore

County Freeborn

County Goodhue

County Houston

County Jackson

County Martin

County Mower

County Nicollet

County Nobles

County Olmsted

County Rice

MCD Cannon City Township

MCD Dennison City

MCD Faribault City

MCD Nerstrand City

MCD Northfield Township

VTD: Northfield Twp

2003	2004										
3019	3020	3021	3022	3025	3026	3027	3034	3048	3049	3053	3054
3055	3056	3057	3058	3059	3060						

MCD Richland Township

Plan Components (Short)

District 1

County Rice

MCD Walcott Township
MCD Warsaw Township
MCD Wells Township
MCD Wheeling Township

County Rock

County Steele

County Wabasha

County Waseca

County Watonwan

County Winona

District 2

County Dakota

County Le Sueur

County Rice

MCD Bridgewater Township
MCD Dundas City
MCD Erin Township
MCD Forest Township
MCD Lonsdale City
MCD Morristown City
MCD Morristown Township
MCD Northfield City
MCD Northfield Township

VTD: Northfield Twp

1000

1027 2015

2007 3000

3000 3001 3002 3003 3007 3009 3010 3011 3012 3028 3029 3030

3031 3035 3036 3037 3038 3039 3040 3041 3042 3043 3044 3045

3046 3047 3050 3051 3052

MCD Shieldsville Township

MCD Webster Township

MCD Wheatland Township

County Scott

County Washington

MCD Cottage Grove City
MCD Denmark Township
MCD Grey Cloud Island Township
MCD Hastings City
MCD Newport City
MCD Saint Paul Park City
MCD Woodbury City

VTD: Woodbury P-14

1000 1001 1002 1003 4000 4002 4003 4004 4005 4006 4007 4008

4009 4010 4011 4012 4013 4014 5006 5007 5008 5009

VTD: Woodbury P-15

Plan Components (Short)

District 2

County Washington

MCD Woodbury City

VTD: Woodbury P-15

5000	5001	5002	5003	5004	5005	6002	6003	6004	6005	6006	6007
6008	6009	6010	6011	6014	6015	6016	6017	6018	6019	6020	6021
6022											

VTD: Woodbury P-16

6000	6001	6012	6013								
------	------	------	------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

District 3

County Anoka

MCD Anoka City

MCD Coon Rapids City

MCD Ramsey City

VTD: Ramsey W-3 P-1

1015	1016										
------	------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

5000	5001	5002	5003	5004	5005	5006	5007	5010	5011	5013	5014
5019	5021	5022	5024	5025							

VTD: Ramsey W-3 P-2

1014											
------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

3024	3025	3026	3027								
------	------	------	------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

County Hennepin

MCD Bloomington City

MCD Brooklyn Park City

MCD Champlin City

MCD Chanhassen City

MCD Corcoran City

MCD Dayton City

MCD Deephaven City

MCD Eden Prairie City

MCD Edina City

VTD: Edina P-10C

VTD: Edina P-11

VTD: Edina P-12

VTD: Edina P-13

VTD: Edina P-14

2009	2015	2017	2018								
------	------	------	------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

VTD: Edina P-15C

VTD: Edina P-16

VTD: Edina P-17

VTD: Edina P-18

VTD: Edina P-19C

VTD: Edina P-1A

VTD: Edina P-1B

VTD: Edina P-2

VTD: Edina P-3

1000	1001	1002	1003	1009							
------	------	------	------	------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

2005											
------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Plan Components (Short)

District 3

County Hennepin

MCD Edina City

VTD: Edina P-3

2005

VTD: Edina P-5

VTD: Edina P-6

VTD: Edina P-7

VTD: Edina P-8

2005

2006

2007

4000

4001

4002

4003

5021

5022

5023

VTD: Edina P-9

MCD Excelsior City

MCD Greenfield City

MCD Greenwood City

MCD Hopkins City

MCD Independence City

MCD Long Lake City

MCD Loretto City

MCD Maple Grove City

MCD Maple Plain City

MCD Medicine Lake City

MCD Medina City

MCD Minnetonka Beach City

MCD Minnetonka City

MCD Minnetrista City

MCD Mound City

MCD Orono City

MCD Osseo City

MCD Plymouth City

MCD Rogers City

MCD Saint Bonifacius City

MCD Shorewood City

MCD Spring Park City

MCD Tonka Bay City

MCD Wayzata City

MCD Woodland City

District 4

County Ramsey

MCD Arden Hills City

MCD Blaine City

MCD Falcon Heights City

MCD Gem Lake City

MCD Lauderdale City

MCD Little Canada City

MCD Maplewood City

MCD Mounds View City

MCD New Brighton City

MCD North Oaks City

Plan Components (Short)

District 4

County Ramsey

MCD North Saint Paul City
 MCD Roseville City
 MCD Saint Paul City
 MCD Shoreview City
 MCD Spring Lake Park City
 MCD Vadnais Heights City
 MCD White Bear Lake City
 MCD White Bear Township

County Washington

MCD Afton City
 MCD Bayport City
 MCD Baytown Township
 MCD Birchwood Village City
 MCD Dellwood City
 MCD Grant City
 MCD Lake Elmo City
 MCD Lake Saint Croix Beach City
 MCD Lakeland City
 MCD Lakeland Shores City
 MCD Landfall City
 MCD Mahtomedi City
 MCD Oak Park Heights City
 MCD Oakdale City
 MCD Pine Springs City
 MCD Saint Marys Point City
 MCD Stillwater City
 MCD Stillwater Township
 VTD: Stillwater Twp
 1019 1020
 3006
 MCD West Lakeland Township
 MCD White Bear Lake City
 MCD Willernie City
 MCD Woodbury City

VTD: Woodbury P-1
 VTD: Woodbury P-10
 VTD: Woodbury P-11
 VTD: Woodbury P-12
 VTD: Woodbury P-13A
 VTD: Woodbury P-14
 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 3007 3008 3009
 VTD: Woodbury P-15
 1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011
 VTD: Woodbury P-16
 1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011
 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005

Plan Components (Short)

District 4

County Washington

MCD Woodbury City

VTD: Woodbury P-16

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016		
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	3015	3016	3017	3018	
3019	3020	3021	3022	3023	3029	3030						

VTD: Woodbury P-2

VTD: Woodbury P-3

VTD: Woodbury P-4

VTD: Woodbury P-5

VTD: Woodbury P-6

VTD: Woodbury P-7

VTD: Woodbury P-8

VTD: Woodbury P-9A

District 5

County Anoka

MCD Columbia Heights City

MCD Fridley City

MCD Hilltop City

MCD Spring Lake Park City

County Hennepin

MCD Brooklyn Center City

MCD Crystal City

MCD Edina City

VTD: Edina P-14

1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	
1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005	
2006	2007	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2016	3000	3001	3002	
3003	3004	3005	3006	3007	3008	3009	3010	3011	3012	3013	3014	
3015	3016	3017										

VTD: Edina P-3

1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	2000	2001	
2002	2003	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2015	2016	
2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	
2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2042	
3000	3001	3002	3003	3004	3005	3006	3007	3008	3009	3010	3011	
3012	3013	3014	3015	3016	3017	3018	3019					

VTD: Edina P-4

VTD: Edina P-8

1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	
1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	
1024	5000	5001	5002	5003	5004	5006	5007	5008	5009	5010	5011	
5012	5013	5014	5015	5016	5017	5018	5019	5020	5024			

MCD Fort Snelling Unorganized

MCD Golden Valley City

MCD Minneapolis City

MCD New Hope City

Plan Components (Short)

District 5

County Hennepin

MCD Richfield City
MCD Robbinsdale City
MCD Saint Anthony City
MCD Saint Louis Park City

County Ramsey

MCD Saint Anthony City

District 6

County Anoka

MCD Andover City
MCD Bethel City
MCD Blaine City
MCD Centerville City
MCD Circle Pines City
MCD Columbus City
MCD East Bethel City
MCD Ham Lake City
MCD Lexington City
MCD Lino Lakes City
MCD Linwood Township
MCD Nowthen City
MCD Oak Grove City
MCD Ramsey City

VTD: Ramsey W-1 P-1

VTD: Ramsey W-1 P-2

VTD: Ramsey W-2 P-1

VTD: Ramsey W-2 P-2

VTD: Ramsey W-3 P-1

1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011
1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023
1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035
1036	1037	4000	4001	4002	4003	4004	4005	4006	4007	4008	4009
2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025				

2040

4010	4011	4012	4013	4014	4015	4016	4017	4018	5008	5009	5012
5015	5016	5017	5020	5023	5026						

VTD: Ramsey W-3 P-2

1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011
1012	1013	1017									
3000	3001	3002	3003	3004	3005	3006	3007	3008	3009	3010	3011
3012	3013	3014	3015	3016	3017	3018	3019	3020	3021	3022	3023

VTD: Ramsey W-4 P-1

VTD: Ramsey W-4 P-2

MCD Saint Francis City

County Benton

County Carver

Plan Components (Short)

District 6

County Hennepin

MCD Hanover City
MCD Rockford City

County Sherburne

County Stearns

MCD Clearwater City
MCD Collegeville Township
MCD Fair Haven Township
MCD Le Sauk Township
MCD Lynden Township
MCD Rockville City
MCD Saint Augusta City
MCD Saint Cloud City
MCD Saint Joseph City
MCD Saint Joseph Township
MCD Saint Wendel Township
VTD: Saint Wendel Twp
2004 2005 2006
2044
3008
3025
3041 3042 3043 3044 3045 3046 3047 3048 3049 3050 3052 3053
3054 3055 3056 3057 3060 3061 3062 3063 3064 3065 3066 3067
3068 3071 3072 3073 3074 3075 3077 3078 3079 3080 3081 3082
3084 3085 3086 3087 3088 3089 3091 3092 3093 3094 3095 3096
3097 3101
MCD Sartell City
MCD Waite Park City

County Wright

District 7

County Becker

MCD Atlanta Township
MCD Audubon City
MCD Audubon Township
MCD Burlington Township
MCD Carsonville Township
MCD Cormorant Township
MCD Cuba Township
MCD Detroit Lakes City
MCD Detroit Township
MCD Erie Township
MCD Evergreen Township
MCD Frazee City
MCD Green Valley Township
MCD Hamden Township
MCD Height of Land Township
MCD Holmesville Township

Plan Components (Short)

District 7

County Becker

MCD Lake Eunice Township
MCD Lake Park City
MCD Lake Park Township
MCD Lake View Township
MCD Osage Township
MCD Richwood Township
MCD Runeberg Township
MCD Shell Lake Township
MCD Silver Leaf Township
MCD Spruce Grove Township
MCD Toad Lake Township
MCD Walworth Township
MCD Wolf Lake City
MCD Wolf Lake Township

County Big Stone

County Brown

MCD Bashaw Township
MCD Burnstown Township
MCD Cobden City
MCD Comfrey City
MCD Leavenworth Township
MCD Mulligan Township
MCD North Star Township
MCD Prairieville Township

VTD: Prairieville Twp

2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086
2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2099	2109
2110	2111	2112	2113	2114							

MCD Springfield City

MCD Stately Township

County Chippewa

County Clay

County Cottonwood

County Douglas

County Grant

County Hubbard

MCD Akeley City

MCD Akeley Township

VTD: Akeley Twp

2102	2105										
3000	3001	3003	3004	3005	3026	3027	3028	3029	3030	3034	3035
3046	3061	3064	3065	3066	3068	3070	3074	3075	3076	3086	3099
3101											

MCD Badoura Township

MCD Crow Wing Lake Township

MCD Henrietta Township

Plan Components (Short)

District 7

County Hubbard

- MCD Hubbard Township
- MCD Mantrap Township
- MCD Nevis City
- MCD Nevis Township
- MCD Park Rapids City
- MCD Straight River Township
- MCD Todd Township
- MCD White Oak Township

County Kandiyohi

County Kittson

County Lac qui Parle

County Lincoln

County Lyon

County Marshall

County McLeod

County Meeker

County Morrison

County Murray

County Norman

County Otter Tail

County Pennington

County Pipestone

County Polk

County Pope

County Red Lake

County Redwood

County Renville

County Roseau

County Sibley

County Stearns

- MCD Albany City
- MCD Albany Township
- MCD Ashley Township
- MCD Avon City
- MCD Avon Township
- MCD Belgrade City
- MCD Brockway Township
- MCD Brooten City
- MCD Cold Spring City
- MCD Crow Lake Township
- MCD Crow River Township
- MCD Eden Lake Township
- MCD Eden Valley City
- MCD Elrosa City
- MCD Farming Township
- MCD Freeport City

Plan Components (Short)

District 7

County Stearns

MCD Getty Township
MCD Greenwald City
MCD Grove Township
MCD Holding Township
MCD Holdingford City
MCD Kimball City
MCD Krain Township
MCD Lake George Township
MCD Lake Henry City
MCD Lake Henry Township
MCD Luxemburg Township
MCD Maine Prairie Township
MCD Meire Grove City
MCD Melrose City
MCD Melrose Township
MCD Millwood Township
MCD Munson Township
MCD New Munich City
MCD North Fork Township
MCD Oak Township
MCD Paynesville City
MCD Paynesville Township
MCD Raymond Township
MCD Richmond City
MCD Roscoe City
MCD Saint Anthony City
MCD Saint Martin City
MCD Saint Martin Township
MCD Saint Rosa City
MCD Saint Stephen City
MCD Saint Wendel Township
VTD: Saint Wendel Twp
1048 3002 3003 3004 3005 3006 3007 3008 3009 3010 3011 3012
3013 3014 3015 3016 3017 3018 3019 3020 3021 3022 3023 3024
3025 3026 3027 3028 3029 3030 3031 3032 3033 3034 3035 3036
3037 3038 3039 3040 3051 3069 3070 3076
MCD Sauk Centre City
MCD Sauk Centre Township
MCD Spring Hill City
MCD Spring Hill Township
MCD Wakefield Township
MCD Zion Township

County Stevens

County Swift

County Todd

County Traverse

Plan Components (Short)

District 7

County Wadena

County Wilkin

County Yellow Medicine

District 8

County Aitkin

County Becker

MCD Callaway City

MCD Callaway Township

MCD Eagle View Township

MCD Forest Township

MCD Maple Grove Township

MCD Ogema City

MCD Pine Point Township

MCD Riceville Township

MCD Round Lake Township

MCD Savannah Township

MCD Spring Creek Township

MCD Sugar Bush Township

MCD Two Inlets Township

MCD White Earth Township

County Beltrami

County Carlton

County Cass

County Chisago

County Clearwater

County Cook

County Crow Wing

County Hubbard

MCD Akeley Township

VTD: Akeley Twp

2067 3002 3006 3007 3008 3069 3071 3072 3073

2090 2091 2092 2093 2097 2098 2099 2100 2101 2103 2104 2142

MCD Arago Township

MCD Clay Township

MCD Clover Township

MCD Farden Township

MCD Fern Township

MCD Guthrie Township

MCD Hart Lake Township

MCD Helga Township

MCD Hendrickson Township

MCD Lake Alice Township

MCD Lake Emma Township

MCD Lake George Township

MCD Lake Hattie Township

MCD Lakeport Township

MCD Laporte City

Plan Components (Short)

District 8

County Hubbard

MCD Rockwood Township
MCD Schoolcraft Township
MCD Steamboat River Township
MCD Thorpe Township

County Isanti

County Itasca

County Kanabec

County Koochiching

County Lake

County Lake of the Woods

County Mahnommen

County Mille Lacs

County Pine

County St. Louis

County Washington

MCD Forest Lake City
MCD Hugo City
MCD Marine on Saint Croix City
MCD May Township
MCD Scandia City
MCD Stillwater Township

VTD: Stillwater Twp

1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011
1000	1001	1002	1003	1021							
1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	3000	3001	3002	3003	3004
2000											
3005	3007	3008	3010								

APPENDIX C

Population Summary - Congressional*

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.
1	713,311	-1	0.00%
2	713,312	0	0.00%
3	713,311	-1	0.00%
4	713,312	0	0.00%
5	713,312	0	0.00%
6	713,312	0	0.00%
7	713,312	0	0.00%
8	713,312	0	0.00%

Total Population: 5,706,494

Ideal District Population: 713,312

Summary Statistics:

Population Range: 713,311 to 713,312

Ratio Range: 0.00

Absolute Range: -1 to

Absolute Overall Range: 1

Relative Range: 0.00% to 0.00%

Relative Overall Range: 0.00%

Absolute Mean Deviation: 0.25

Relative Mean Deviation: 0.00%

Standard Deviation: 0.43

APPENDIX D

Contiguity Report - Congressional*

District	Number of Distinct Areas
1	1
2	1
3	1
4	1
5	1
6	1
7	1
8	1

APPENDIX E

**2022 Minnesota Special Redistricting Panel
Political Subdivision Splits Comparison
Congressional**

	Split Political Subdivisions	
	Counties (N = 87)	Cities/ Townships* (N = 2,741)
2022 Districts	9	8
2012 Districts	9	7
Wattson	12	10
Anderson	7	7
Sachs	11	13
Corrie	16	27

*When a city or township is split on a county boundary, that split is not counted.

This report was produced from data generated by Maptitude for Redistricting (Version 2021 Build 4960) using boundary adjustments made by the Minnesota Legislature's Legislative Coordinating Commission Geospatial Information Office.

The parties are listed in the order in which they appear in the case caption.

APPENDIX F

Political Subdivison Splits Between Districts - Congressional*

Number of subdivisions not split:

County	78
County Subdivision	2,733
Voting District	4099

Number of subdivisions split into more than one district:

County	9
County Subdivision	8
Voting District	13

Number of splits involving no population:

County	0
County Subdivision	0
Voting District	0

Split Counts

County

Cases where an area is split among 2 Districts: 6

Cases where an area is split among 3 Districts: 3

County Subdivision

Cases where an area is split among 2 Districts: 8

Voting District

Cases where an area is split among 2 Districts: 13

County	County Subdivision	Voting District	District	Population
<i>Split Counties:</i>				
Anoka			3	83,030
Anoka			5	59,504
Anoka			6	221,353
Becker			7	31,188
Becker			8	3,995
Brown			1	21,999
Brown			7	3,913
Hennepin			3	630,281
Hennepin			5	650,163
Hennepin			6	1,121
Hubbard			7	12,372
Hubbard			8	8,972
Ramsey			4	548,707
Ramsey			5	3,645
Rice			1	30,841
Rice			2	36,256
Stearns			6	104,017
Stearns			7	54,275
Washington			2	57,572
Washington			4	164,605
Washington			8	45,391

Political Subdivison Splits Between Districts

County	County Subdivision	Voting District	District	Population
<i>Split MCDs:</i>				
Anoka	Ramsey City		3	1,510
Anoka	Ramsey City		6	26,136
Brown	Prairieville Township		1	132
Brown	Prairieville Township		7	96
Hennepin	Edina City		3	42,637
Hennepin	Edina City		5	10,857
Hubbard	Akeley Township		7	252
Hubbard	Akeley Township		8	307
Rice	Northfield Township		1	224
Rice	Northfield Township		2	633
Stearns	Saint Wendel Township		6	1,139
Stearns	Saint Wendel Township		7	976
Washington	Stillwater Township		4	163
Washington	Stillwater Township		8	1,696
Washington	Woodbury City		2	7,306
Washington	Woodbury City		4	67,776
<i>Split VTDs:</i>				
Anoka	Ramsey City	Ramsey W-3 P-1	3	1,379
Anoka	Ramsey City	Ramsey W-3 P-1	6	4,150
Anoka	Ramsey City	Ramsey W-3 P-2	3	131
Anoka	Ramsey City	Ramsey W-3 P-2	6	2,242
Brown	Prairieville Township	Prairieville Twp	1	132
Brown	Prairieville Township	Prairieville Twp	7	96
Hennepin	Edina City	Edina P-14	3	175
Hennepin	Edina City	Edina P-14	5	2,889
Hennepin	Edina City	Edina P-3	3	124
Hennepin	Edina City	Edina P-3	5	3,128
Hennepin	Edina City	Edina P-8	3	612
Hennepin	Edina City	Edina P-8	5	2,125
Hubbard	Akeley Township	Akeley Twp	7	252
Hubbard	Akeley Township	Akeley Twp	8	307
Rice	Northfield Township	Northfield Twp	1	224
Rice	Northfield Township	Northfield Twp	2	633
Stearns	Saint Wendel Township	Saint Wendel Twp	6	1,139
Stearns	Saint Wendel Township	Saint Wendel Twp	7	976
Washington	Stillwater Township	Stillwater Twp	4	163
Washington	Stillwater Township	Stillwater Twp	8	1,696
Washington	Woodbury City	Woodbury P-14	2	2,798
Washington	Woodbury City	Woodbury P-14	4	1,114
Washington	Woodbury City	Woodbury P-15	2	4,403
Washington	Woodbury City	Woodbury P-15	4	1,672
Washington	Woodbury City	Woodbury P-16	2	105
Washington	Woodbury City	Woodbury P-16	4	6,414

APPENDIX G

**2022 Minnesota Special Redistricting Panel
Black, Indigenous, and People of Color Population Statistics*
Congressional**

Voting Age Population						
District	2022	2012	Wattson	Anderson	Sachs	Corrie
1	14%	9%	15%	14%	13%	14%
2	21%	13%	21%	21%	24%	23%
3	24%	16%	24%	24%	22%	26%
4	32%	24%	32%	32%	31%	32%
5	35%	29%	35%	35%	35%	33%
6	13%	7%	13%	13%	13%	11%
7	9%	7%	10%	11%	11%	11%
8	11%	6%	10%	9%	10%	11%

Total Population						
District	2022	2012	Wattson	Anderson	Sachs	Corrie
1	18%	12%	18%	18%	16%	17%
2	25%	16%	25%	25%	28%	27%
3	29%	19%	28%	29%	26%	31%
4	38%	29%	38%	38%	36%	37%
5	40%	35%	40%	40%	41%	38%
6	16%	9%	15%	16%	16%	13%
7	12%	9%	12%	14%	14%	14%
8	13%	7%	13%	11%	12%	13%

*This includes those who self-identify on the decennial census as “Hispanic origin.”

This report was produced from data generated by Maptitude for Redistricting (Version 2021 Build 4960).

The parties are listed in the order in which they appear in the case caption.

APPENDIX H

Measures of Compactness Report - Congressional*

	Reock	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull	Population Polygon	Population Circle
Mean	0.42	0.33	0.77	0.71	0.35
Min	0.23	0.18	0.64	0.36	0.15
Max	0.57	0.55	0.89	0.92	0.59
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.12	0.09	0.20	0.17
Sum					

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull	Population Polygon	Population Circle
1	0.23	0.29	0.77	0.81	0.16
2	0.41	0.37	0.85	0.78	0.27
3	0.57	0.29	0.73	0.49	0.38
4	0.51	0.55	0.89	0.92	0.56
5	0.50	0.43	0.86	0.88	0.59
6	0.43	0.23	0.64	0.36	0.27
7	0.29	0.18	0.70	0.60	0.15
8	0.42	0.26	0.69	0.81	0.38

Measures of Compactness Report

Measures of Compactness Summary

Reock	The measure is always between 0 and 1, with 1 being the most compact.
Polsby-Popper	The measure is always between 0 and 1, with 1 being the most compact.
Area / Convex Hull	The measure is always between 0 and 1, with 1 being the most compact.
Population Polygon	The measure is always between 0 and 1, with 1 being the most compact.
Population Circle	The measure is always between 0 and 1, with 1 being the most compact.