

1.1 moves to amend H.F. No. 1855 as follows:

1.2 Delete everything after the enacting clause and insert:

1.3 "ARTICLE 1

1.4 **CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT; REDISTRICTING COMMISSION**

1.5 Section 1. CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PROPOSED.

1.6 An amendment to the Minnesota Constitution is proposed to the people. If the amendment
1.7 is adopted, article IV, section 3, will read:

1.8 Sec. 3. ~~At its first session~~ (a) After each enumeration of the inhabitants of this state
1.9 made by the authority of the United States, the legislature a commission shall have the
1.10 power to prescribe the bounds of congressional and legislative districts. The commission
1.11 consists of five retired judges of the appellate or district courts of this state who have not
1.12 served in a party-designated or party-endorsed position, such as legislator, and 12 public
1.13 members. By January 15 of each year ending in one, after consulting with each other in an
1.14 effort to attain geographic balance in their appointments, the majority and minority leaders
1.15 of the senate and the speaker and minority leader of the house of representatives shall each
1.16 appoint one retired judge. If any of the four leaders fails to make an appointment by the
1.17 deadline, the supreme court must fill the vacancy by January 22 of that year. The four retired
1.18 judges shall meet by January 29 of that year and, by a vote of at least three retired judges,
1.19 choose the fifth retired judge. A public member must be eligible to vote but must not have
1.20 been deeply engaged in partisan politics during the previous decade. The public members
1.21 must be appointed in a manner provided by law.

1.22 (b) After notice and a hearing, by a vote of at least 12 of its members, including at least
1.23 one retired judge, the commission may remove a commissioner, for reasons that would
1.24 justify recall of a state official other than a judge under article VIII, section 6. Except for

2.1 vacancies filled by the supreme court, vacancies on the commission must be filled within
2.2 30 days after the vacancy occurs by the appointing authority that made the initial
2.3 appointment.

2.4 (c) The commission shall hold at least one public hearing in each congressional district
2.5 before adopting the first redistricting plans. The commission must request advice on how
2.6 to define communities of interest. The commission must publish on its website a preliminary
2.7 draft of each plan and its accompanying reports at least one week before the hearing on it
2.8 and accept comments on the plan for at least one week after the hearing.

2.9 (d) The commission shall file with the secretary of state plans prescribing the bounds
2.10 of congressional and legislative districts by September 1 of the year ending in one. Adoption
2.11 of a plan requires the affirmative vote of at least 12 members of the commission, including
2.12 at least one retired judge. The distribution of votes required from various categories of
2.13 public members must be provided by law. If the commission fails to adopt a plan by the
2.14 deadline, the supreme court shall adopt a replacement for the missing plan by February 1
2.15 of the year ending in two.

2.16 (e) The legislature may amend a redistricting plan adopted by the commission, but must
2.17 do so by a two-thirds vote of the legislators elected to each house. Any amendment must
2.18 have passed both houses by the end of the 30th calendar day of the first session convened
2.19 after the commission adopted the plan. After that day, the plan, with any legislative
2.20 amendments, constitutes the state districting law.

2.21 (f) The commission expires when both congressional and legislative redistricting plans
2.22 have been enacted into law or adopted by court order and any legal challenges to the plans
2.23 have been resolved. If use of a plan is enjoined after the commission expires, the court
2.24 enjoining the plan may direct that a new commission be appointed under this section to
2.25 draft a remedial plan for presentation to the secretary of state in accordance with deadlines
2.26 established by order of the court.

2.27 (g) Districts must not be drawn with either the purpose or effect of denying or abridging
2.28 the right of any citizen of the United States to vote on account of race or membership in a
2.29 language minority group. The districts must ensure that members of the minority have a
2.30 realistic opportunity to elect candidates of their choice, where a concentration of a racial or
2.31 language minority population makes that possible and it can be done in compliance with
2.32 the other principles in this section.

2.33 (h) Senators shall be chosen by single districts of convenient contiguous territory.

2.34 (i) Districts should be compact.

3.1 (j) A county, city, town, or precinct must not be divided into more than one district
 3.2 except as necessary to meet equal population requirements or to form districts that are
 3.3 composed of convenient, contiguous, and compact territory. When a county, city, town, or
 3.4 precinct must be divided into more than one district, it must be divided into as few districts
 3.5 as possible.

3.6 (k) Districts should attempt to preserve identifiable communities of interest.

3.7 (l) A district or plan must not be drawn with the intent or effect of unduly favoring or
 3.8 disfavoring a political party.

3.9 (m) A district or plan must not be drawn with the intent to protect or defeat an incumbent.

3.10 (n) Districts should be drawn to encourage electoral competition.

3.11 (o) The statewide proportion of districts whose voters have historically favored each
 3.12 political party should not be significantly smaller than the statewide proportion of votes the
 3.13 candidates of the party have historically received, nor should a majority of districts have a
 3.14 majority of voters who have historically favored a minority party. Both proportions are
 3.15 based on statewide state and federal partisan general election results during the last ten
 3.16 years.

3.17 (p) No representative district shall be divided in the formation of a senate district.

3.18 (q) The senate districts shall be numbered in a regular series.

3.19 (r) Where it is not possible to fully comply with the principles in this section, a
 3.20 redistricting plan must give priority to those principles in the order in which they are listed,
 3.21 except to the extent that doing so would violate federal law.

3.22 **Sec. 2. SUBMISSION TO VOTERS.**

3.23 The proposed amendment must be submitted to the people at the 2020 general election.

3.24 The question submitted must be:

3.25 "Shall the Minnesota Constitution be amended to transfer from the legislature to an
 3.26 independent redistricting commission the power to draw congressional and legislative
 3.27 districts?

3.28 Yes

3.29 No "

4.1 **ARTICLE 2**

4.2 **ENABLING LEGISLATION**

4.3 Section 1. **[2.032] REDISTRICTING COMMISSION.**

4.4 Subdivision 1. **Membership.** The Redistricting Commission created by the Minnesota
4.5 Constitution, article IV, section 3, paragraph (a), consists of five retired judges appointed
4.6 in the manner provided by the constitution and 12 public members appointed in the manner
4.7 provided in section 2.0325, subdivision 2.

4.8 Subd. 2. **Adoption of plans.** The commission shall file with the secretary of state plans
4.9 prescribing the bounds of congressional and legislative districts by September 1 of the year
4.10 ending in one. Adoption of a plan requires the affirmative vote of at least 12 members of
4.11 the commission, including at least one retired judge and one public member from each of
4.12 the three pools established by the secretary of state. If the commission fails to adopt a plan
4.13 by the deadline, the supreme court shall adopt a replacement for the missing plan by February
4.14 1 of the year ending in two.

4.15 Sec. 2. **[2.037] LEGISLATIVE COORDINATING COMMISSION;**
4.16 **REDISTRICTING.**

4.17 Subdivision 1. **Administrative support.** The Legislative Coordinating Commission
4.18 shall provide administrative support to the Redistricting Commission created by the
4.19 constitution, article IV, section 3, paragraph (a). The director of the commission shall
4.20 convene the meeting of four retired judges required by that paragraph.

4.21 Subd. 2. **Database.** The geographic areas and population counts used in maps, tables,
4.22 and legal descriptions of congressional and legislative districts considered by the commission
4.23 must be those used by the Geographic Information Services (GIS) Office of the Legislative
4.24 Coordinating Commission as described in section 2.0375, subdivision 2.

4.25 Subd. 3. **Publication; consideration of plans.** A redistricting plan must not be considered
4.26 for adoption by the commission until the redistricting plan's block equivalency file has been
4.27 submitted to the GIS Office in a form prescribed by the GIS Office.

4.28 Sec. 3. **EFFECTIVE DATE.**

4.29 This article is effective upon adoption of the constitutional amendment proposed by
4.30 article 1 and supersedes any conflicting provisions of article 3.

ARTICLE 3**REDISTRICTING ADVISORY COMMISSION: STARTUP; CONTINGENCY**Section 1. [2.0325] REDISTRICTING ADVISORY COMMISSION.

Subdivision 1. Commission membership; duties. In each year ending in one, a Redistricting Advisory Commission is created to draw the boundaries of congressional and legislative districts in accordance with the principles established in section 2.035. The commission consists of 12 members of the public appointed in the manner provided in subdivision 2 and five retired judges of the appellate or district courts of this state who have not served in a party-designated or party-endorsed position, such as legislator, appointed in the manner provided in subdivision 3.

Subd. 2. Public members; appointment. (a) The secretary of state shall supervise appointment of the public members.

(b) By January 15 of each year ending in zero, the secretary of state shall open a widely publicized process that encourages eligible residents of this state to apply for membership on the commission. The secretary of state shall solicit recommendations for appointment to the commission from nongovernmental organizations with an interest in the elections process.

(c) The secretary of state shall provide an application form designed to show (1) that an applicant meets the requirements of this subdivision, (2) the applicant's demographic information, such as gender, race, ethnicity, and age, and (3) the applicant's party preference. The application must be submitted under oath affirming the truthfulness of its contents under penalty of perjury.

(d) The following persons are not eligible to serve as a commissioner:

(1) a person who is not eligible to vote;

(2) a person under a contract with, or who serves as a consultant or staff to, or who has an immediate family relationship with the governor, a member of the legislature, or a member of Congress; and

(3) a person, or member of the person's immediate family, who has done any of the following during the ten years immediately preceding the date of application:

(i) been appointed to, elected to, or a candidate for federal or state office;

(ii) served as an officer, employee, or paid consultant of a political party or of the campaign committee of a candidate for elective federal or state office;

- 6.1 (iii) served as an elected or appointed member of a political party state central committee;
6.2 (iv) registered as a federal, state, or local lobbyist or principal;
6.3 (v) served as paid congressional or legislative staff; or
6.4 (vi) violated the candidate contribution limits in section 10A.27.

6.5 (e) For purposes of this subdivision, a member of a person's immediate family means a
6.6 sibling, spouse, parent or stepparent, child or stepchild, or in-law.

6.7 (f) The secretary of state shall process applications as they are received and remove from
6.8 the applicant pool any person not eligible to serve as a commissioner and notify the person
6.9 of the reason they were removed. To be considered, applications must be received by
6.10 September 15 of the year ending in zero. An applicant must provide with the application
6.11 two positive references from community leaders or groups that promote civic engagement
6.12 with whom the applicant has worked and demonstrate that the applicant:

6.13 (1) has experience with outreach to community groups to encourage civic participation
6.14 with an emphasis on historically disenfranchised groups; or

6.15 (2) has an interest in or experience with government, elections, or civic life.

6.16 (g) The secretary of state shall, based on a review of the applications, prepare a list of
6.17 120 applicant finalists who have demonstrated, based on their application, an ability to be
6.18 impartial and respect the diversity of this state's many communities. The list must, to the
6.19 extent practical, reflect the gender, socioeconomic, age, racial, language, ethnic, and
6.20 geographic diversity of this state.

6.21 (h) The list must include:

6.22 (1) 40 applicant finalists who prefer the largest political party in this state;

6.23 (2) 40 applicant finalists who prefer the second largest political party in this state; and

6.24 (3) 40 applicant finalists who prefer a party not described in clause (1) or (2) or no party.

6.25 For purposes of this paragraph, the two largest political parties are the parties whose
6.26 candidates received the greatest and second greatest number of votes at the most recent
6.27 gubernatorial election.

6.28 (i) By December 15 of the year ending in zero, the secretary of state shall give the list
6.29 of finalists and their applications to the majority and minority leaders of the senate and the
6.30 speaker and minority leader of the house of representatives. At an open meeting, each of
6.31 the four leaders shall remove 21 applicant finalists from the list: seven applicant finalists

7.1 who prefer the largest political party in this state; seven applicant finalists who prefer the
7.2 second largest political party in this state; and seven applicant finalists who prefer a party
7.3 other than two largest political parties in the state or have no party preference. The leaders
7.4 shall remove applicants one at a time in the order listed above, unless the leaders agree to
7.5 a different order.

7.6 (j) By January 15 of each year ending in one, after the process of removing applicants
7.7 from the list is completed, each of the four leaders of the house of representatives and senate
7.8 shall give the list of finalists and their applications to the secretary of state. The secretary
7.9 of state shall randomly draw four names from the remaining applicants who prefer the
7.10 largest political party in this state, four who prefer the second largest political party in this
7.11 state, and four who prefer neither the largest nor the second largest political party in this
7.12 state or have no party preference. These 12 persons are the public members of the
7.13 commission.

7.14 (k) The secretary of state's actions under this subdivision are not subject to chapter 14.

7.15 Subd. 3. **Retired judges; appointment.** By January 15 of each year ending in one, after
7.16 consulting with each other in an effort to attain geographic balance in their appointments,
7.17 the majority and minority leaders of the senate and the speaker and minority leader of the
7.18 house of representatives shall each appoint one retired judge. If any of the four leaders fails
7.19 to make an appointment by the deadline, the supreme court must fill the vacancy by January
7.20 22 of that year. The four retired judges shall meet by January 29 of that year and, by a vote
7.21 of at least three retired judges, choose the fifth retired judge.

7.22 Subd. 4. **Code of conduct.** (a) In performing their duties, the members of the commission
7.23 who are retired judges shall abide by the Code of Judicial Conduct and are considered
7.24 judicial officers within the meaning of section 609.415.

7.25 (b) Public members of the commission exercise the function of a public officer within
7.26 the meaning of section 609.415.

7.27 Subd. 5. **Removal; filing vacancies.** (a) After notice and a hearing, by a vote of at least
7.28 12 of its members, including at least one retired judge, the commission may remove a
7.29 commissioner for reasons that would justify recall of a state official under section 211C.02.

7.30 (b) The commission must remove a commissioner who participates in a communication
7.31 that violates subdivision 8.

7.32 (c) Except for vacancies filled by the supreme court, vacancies on the commission must
7.33 be filled within 30 days after the vacancy occurs by the appointing authority that made the

8.1 initial appointment. The appointing authority for public members is the secretary of state.
8.2 Vacant seats of public members must be filled by drawing from the same partisan pool as
8.3 the vacant position. If no applicants in the pool are available for service, the secretary of
8.4 state shall establish a new pool, as provided in subdivision 2.

8.5 Subd. 6. **Open records.** The commission is subject to chapter 13, except that a plan is
8.6 not public data until it has been submitted to the commission for its consideration.

8.7 Subd. 7. **Open meetings.** The commission is subject to chapter 13D.

8.8 Subd. 8. **Open communications.** (a) A commissioner must not communicate with a
8.9 legislator regarding the content of a plan. Commission staff must not communicate with
8.10 anyone outside of commission staff regarding the content of a plan. The prohibition under
8.11 this paragraph does not apply to open meetings of the commission.

8.12 (b) A commissioner may not direct, request, suggest, or recommend an interpretation
8.13 of a districting principle or a change to a district boundary to staff except during open
8.14 meetings of the commission.

8.15 (c) Except for public input and comment, commission staff must not have any
8.16 communications about the content or development of any plan outside of public hearings
8.17 with anyone except other staff members. Commission staff shall report to the commission
8.18 attempts made to exert influence over the staff's role in the drafting of plans.

8.19 (d) The commission may designate one or more commission staff to communicate with
8.20 commissioners regarding administrative matters and may define the scope of the permitted
8.21 communication.

8.22 Subd. 9. **Lobbyist registration.** Action of the commission to submit a redistricting plan
8.23 to the legislature is an "administrative action" for purposes of section 10A.01, subdivision
8.24 21, requiring certain persons to register as a lobbyist.

8.25 Subd. 10. **Compensation and expenses.** Commissioners must be compensated for their
8.26 commission activity as provided in section 15.059, subdivision 3.

8.27 Subd. 11. **Plans submitted to commission.** The commission shall adopt a schedule for
8.28 interested persons to submit proposed plans to the commission and to respond to plans
8.29 proposed by others. The commission shall adopt standards to govern the format of plans
8.30 submitted to it. The schedule and standards adopted by the commission under this subdivision
8.31 are not rules for purposes of chapter 14, and section 14.386 does not apply.

8.32 Subd. 12. **Public hearings; preliminary drafts.** The commission shall hold at least one
8.33 public hearing in each congressional district before adopting the first redistricting plans.

9.1 The commission must request advice on how to define communities of interest. The
9.2 commission must publish on its website a preliminary draft of each plan and its accompanying
9.3 reports at least one week before the hearing on it and accept comments on the plan for at
9.4 least one week after the hearing.

9.5 Subd. 13. **Deadlines.** (a) The commission shall submit to the legislature, by April 30 of
9.6 the year ending in one, plans for congressional and legislative districts. Each plan must be
9.7 accompanied by a report summarizing information and testimony received by the commission
9.8 in the course of the hearings and including any comments and conclusions the commissioners
9.9 deem appropriate on the information and testimony received at the hearings or otherwise
9.10 presented to the commission.

9.11 (b) The legislature intends that a bill be introduced to enact each plan and that the bill
9.12 be brought to a vote in either the senate or the house of representatives, under a procedure
9.13 or rule permitting no amendments except those of a purely corrective nature, not less than
9.14 one week after the report of the commission was received and made available to the members
9.15 of the legislature. The legislature further intends that the bill be brought to a vote in the
9.16 second house within one week after final passage in the first house under a similar procedure
9.17 or rule. If either the senate or the house of representatives fails to approve a first plan
9.18 submitted by the commission, within one week after the failure the secretary of the senate
9.19 or the chief clerk of the house, as the case may be, must notify the commission of the failure,
9.20 including any information that the senate or house may direct by resolution regarding reasons
9.21 why the plan was not approved. If the governor vetoes a plan, the veto message serves as
9.22 the notice.

9.23 (c) The commission shall submit a second plan within two weeks after it received the
9.24 notice, unless by then the legislature has adjourned the regular session in the year ending
9.25 in one, in which case the second plan must be submitted to the legislature at the opening of
9.26 its regular session in the year ending in two. The legislature intends that a second plan be
9.27 considered by the legislature under the same procedure as provided for a first plan under
9.28 paragraph (b).

9.29 (d) If the commission fails to submit a plan by either of these two deadlines, the legislature
9.30 may proceed to enact a plan in place of the missing plan without waiting for the commission
9.31 to submit a plan.

9.32 (e) If the secretary of the senate or the chief clerk of the house notifies the commission
9.33 that a second plan has failed, or the governor vetoes a second plan, the commission shall
9.34 submit a third plan within two weeks after it received the notice, unless by then the legislature

10.1 has adjourned the regular session in the year ending in one, in which case the third plan
10.2 must be submitted to the legislature at the opening of its regular session in the year ending
10.3 in two. The third plan is subject to the same procedure as provided for first and second plans
10.4 under paragraph (b), except that amendments are not limited.

10.5 Subd. 14. **Expiration.** (a) The commission expires when both congressional and
10.6 legislative redistricting plans have been enacted into law or adopted by court order and any
10.7 legal challenges to the plans have been resolved.

10.8 (b) If use of a plan is enjoined after the commission expires, the court enjoining the plan
10.9 may direct that a new commission be appointed under this section to draft a remedial plan
10.10 for presentation to the legislature in accordance with deadlines established by order of the
10.11 court.

10.12 **Sec. 2. [2.035] DISTRICTING PRINCIPLES.**

10.13 Subdivision 1. **Application.** The principles in this section apply to congressional and
10.14 legislative districts.

10.15 Subd. 2. **Population equality.** (a) Congressional districts must be as nearly equal in
10.16 total population as practicable.

10.17 (b) Legislative districts must be substantially equal in total population. The population
10.18 of a legislative district must not deviate from the ideal by more than one percent, plus or
10.19 minus.

10.20 Subd. 3. **Minority representation.** Districts must not be drawn with either the purpose
10.21 or effect of denying or abridging the right of any citizen of the United States to vote on
10.22 account of race or membership in a language minority group. The districts must ensure that
10.23 members of the minority have a realistic opportunity to elect candidates of their choice,
10.24 where a concentration of a racial or language minority population makes that possible and
10.25 it can be done in compliance with the other principles in this section.

10.26 Subd. 4. **Contiguity.** The districts must be composed of convenient contiguous territory
10.27 that allows for easy travel throughout the district. Contiguity by water is sufficient if the
10.28 water does not pose a serious obstacle to travel within the district. Districts with areas that
10.29 touch only at a point are not contiguous.

10.30 Subd. 5. **Compactness.** Districts must be compact as measured by one or more statistical
10.31 tests.

11.1 Subd. 6. **Political subdivisions.** A county, city, town, or precinct must not be divided
11.2 into more than one district except as necessary to meet equal population requirements or to
11.3 form districts that are composed of convenient, contiguous, and compact territory. When a
11.4 county, city, town, or precinct must be divided into more than one district, it must be divided
11.5 into as few districts as possible.

11.6 Subd. 7. **Communities of interest.** Districts should attempt to preserve identifiable
11.7 communities of interest. A community of interest is a contiguous population sharing common
11.8 social and economic interests that should be included within a single district for the
11.9 community's effective and fair representation. Communities of interest include but are not
11.10 limited to geographic areas where there are clearly recognizable similarities of social,
11.11 cultural, ethnic, economic, or other interests. Examples of shared interests are those common
11.12 to an urban area, rural area, industrial area, or agricultural area and those common to areas
11.13 in which the people share similar living standards, have similar work opportunities, or have
11.14 access to the same media of communication relevant to the election process. Communities
11.15 of interest do not include relationships with political parties, incumbents, or political
11.16 candidates.

11.17 Subd. 8. **Political parties.** A district or plan must not be drawn with the intent or effect
11.18 of unduly favoring or disfavoring a political party. The commission must use judicial
11.19 standards and the best available scientific and statistical methods to assess compliance with
11.20 this principle.

11.21 Subd. 9. **Incumbents.** A district or plan must not be drawn with the intent to protect or
11.22 defeat an incumbent.

11.23 Subd. 10. **Competition.** Districts should be drawn to encourage electoral competition.

11.24 Subd. 11. **Proportionality.** The statewide proportion of districts whose voters have
11.25 historically favored each political party should not be significantly smaller than the statewide
11.26 proportion of votes the candidates of the party have historically received, nor should a
11.27 majority of districts have a majority of voters who have historically favored a minority
11.28 party. Both proportions are based on statewide state and federal partisan general election
11.29 results during the last ten years.

11.30 Subd. 12. **Numbering.** (a) Congressional district numbers must begin with district one
11.31 in the southeast corner of the state and end with the district with the highest number in the
11.32 northeast corner of the state.

12.1 (b) Legislative district numbers must begin with house district 1A in the northwest corner
12.2 of the state and proceed across the state from west to east, north to south. In a county that
12.3 includes more than one whole senate district, the districts must be numbered consecutively.

12.4 Subd. 13. **Priority of principles.** Where it is not possible to fully comply with the
12.5 principles in this section, a redistricting plan must give priority to those principles in the
12.6 order in which they are listed, except to the extent that doing so would violate federal law.

12.7 **Sec. 3. [2.0375] LEGISLATIVE COORDINATING COMMISSION;**
12.8 **REDISTRICTING.**

12.9 Subdivision 1. **Administrative support.** The Legislative Coordinating Commission
12.10 shall provide administrative support to the Redistricting Advisory Commission.

12.11 Subd. 2. **Database.** (a) The geographic areas and population counts used in maps, tables,
12.12 and legal descriptions of congressional and legislative districts considered by the legislature
12.13 must be those used by the Geographic Information Services (GIS) Office of the Legislative
12.14 Coordinating Commission. The population counts shall be the block population counts
12.15 provided to the state under Public Law 94-171 after each decennial census, subject to
12.16 correction of any errors acknowledged by the United States Census Bureau.

12.17 (b) The GIS Office must adjust the population count of persons who are incarcerated to
12.18 remove them from the block where they are incarcerated and add them to the block where
12.19 they resided before they were incarcerated, if that block is within this state.

12.20 (c) The GIS Office must make the redistricting database available to the public on its
12.21 website.

12.22 Subd. 3. **Partisan index.** The GIS Office shall develop an index of election results for
12.23 statewide state and federal partisan general elections during the last ten years for the
12.24 Redistricting Commission, legislators, and the public to measure the partisanship of a plan.
12.25 The GIS Office shall consult with the legislative caucus leaders to determine the election
12.26 results to use in calculating the index.

12.27 Subd. 4. **Publication; consideration of plans.** A redistricting plan must not be considered
12.28 for adoption by the senate or house of representatives until the redistricting plan's block
12.29 equivalency file has been submitted to the GIS Office in a form prescribed by the GIS
12.30 Office. The block equivalency file must show the district to which each census block has
12.31 been assigned. The GIS Office shall publish each plan submitted to it on its website.

12.32 Subd. 5. **Reports.** Publication of a plan must include the reports described in this
12.33 subdivision.

13.1 (a) A population equality report, listing each district in the plan, its population as the
13.2 total number of persons, and deviations from the ideal as both a number of persons and as
13.3 a percentage of the population. The report must also show the populations of the largest
13.4 and smallest districts and the overall range of deviations of the districts.

13.5 (b) A minority voting-age population report, listing for each district the voting-age
13.6 population of each racial or language minority and the total minority voting-age population,
13.7 according to the categories recommended by the U.S. Department of Justice. The report
13.8 must also highlight each district with 30 percent or more total minority voting-age population.

13.9 (c) A contiguity report, listing for each district the number of areas within it that are
13.10 distinct, either because they do not touch or touch only at a point. The report must also show
13.11 the number of districts with more than one area.

13.12 (d) A measures of compactness report, listing for each district the results of at least the
13.13 Reock, Polsby-Popper, Minimum Convex Hull, Population Polygon, Population Circle,
13.14 Perimeter, and Length-Width measures of compactness. The report must also state for all
13.15 the districts in a plan the sum of its perimeters and the mean of its other measurements.

13.16 (e) A political subdivision splits report, listing any split counties, cities, towns,
13.17 unorganized territories, and precincts, and the district to which each portion of a split
13.18 subdivision is assigned. The report must also show the number of subdivisions split and the
13.19 number of times a subdivision is split.

13.20 (f) If the chief author of a plan asserts that it preserves a community of interest, maps
13.21 of the plan must include a layer identifying the census blocks within the community of
13.22 interest and the plan must be accompanied by a communities of interest report listing any
13.23 district or districts to which the community of interest has been assigned. The report must
13.24 also show the number of communities of interest that are split and the number of times a
13.25 community of interest is split.

13.26 (g) A cores of prior districts report, listing for each district the total population, voting-age
13.27 population, and percentage of the population taken from the territory of a prior district, and
13.28 the number of persons that were moved into the district and thus not part of its core. The
13.29 report must also show the number of districts changed from a prior district, the number of
13.30 persons moved from one district to another, and the average percentage core of a prior
13.31 district's voting-age population for all districts in the plan.

13.32 (h) An incumbents by district report, listing for each district any incumbents residing in
13.33 it, their political party, and the number of the prior district in which they resided. The report

14.1 must also show the number of incumbents paired, whether they have been paired with an
14.2 incumbent of their own party or of another party, and the number of open seats.

14.3 (i) A partisanship report, listing for each district its partisan lean. The report must also
14.4 show multiple measures of partisan symmetry or other measures of partisan bias as accepted
14.5 in political science literature and the best available scientific and statistical methods.

14.6 (j) A plan components report, listing for each district the names and populations of the
14.7 counties within it and, where a county is split between or among districts, the names and
14.8 populations of the portion of the split county and each of the split county's whole or partial
14.9 cities, townships, unorganized territories, and precincts within each district.

14.10 **Sec. 4. EFFECTIVE DATE; CONTINGENT SUPERSESSON.**

14.11 (a) This article is effective August 1, 2019. Upon adoption of the constitutional
14.12 amendment proposed by article 1 at the 2020 general election, articles 1 and 2 supersede
14.13 any provisions of this article in direct conflict with provisions in those articles. Actions
14.14 taken under articles 1 and 2 are a continuation of actions taken under this article.

14.15 (b) Upon adoption of the constitutional amendment proposed in article 1, the
14.16 responsibilities of the Redistricting Advisory Commission under this article are transferred
14.17 to the commission established by the constitutional amendment. Minnesota Statutes, section
14.18 15.039, governs the transfer of responsibilities under this section."

14.19 Delete the title and insert:

14.20 "A bill for an act
14.21 relating to redistricting; proposing an amendment to the Minnesota Constitution,
14.22 article IV, section 3; establishing a redistricting commission to prescribe the
14.23 boundaries of congressional and legislative districts following each federal
14.24 decennial census; establishing districting principles for congressional and legislative
14.25 plans; assigning duties to the secretary of state and the Legislative Coordinating
14.26 Commission; establishing a redistricting advisory commission pending adoption
14.27 of the constitutional amendment; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota
14.28 Statutes, chapter 2."