



**Minnesota
Redistricting
Update for
Saint Paul
February 22, 2022**

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LWV Minnesota Non-Partisan Policy



The League of Women Voters is nonpartisan, neither supporting nor opposing candidates or political parties at any level of government, but always working on vital issues of concern to members and the public.

Minnesota Congressional and Legislative Maps



MN Legislative Activity



- **No change** in existing statutes
- House Redistricting Committee
 - DFL congressional and legislative plans published late November 2021
 - GOP congressional and legislative plans published just in December 2021
- Senate Redistricting Committee
 - GOP congressional and legislative plans published January 7, 2022 (same congressional plan as House GOP; different legislative plan)

The Courts Timeline



- February 19, 2021 – Lawsuit first filed
- June 30, 2021 – Chief Justice of the Supreme Court appointed Special Redistricting Panel
- October 2021 – Hearings for public testimony; parties submitted proposed redistricting principles
- November 18, 2021 – Panel adopted redistricting principles
- December 2021 – Parties submitted proposed congressional and legislative maps
- January 4, 2022 – Oral arguments on maps
- **February 15, 2022: Supreme Court issue new state maps**

Parties to the Litigation



Five primary parties to the litigation:

- Minnesota Secretary of State
- Wattson Plaintiffs
 - Peter Wattson (former nonpartisan Senate Counsel, nationally recognized redistricting expert);
 - Joe Mansky (retired elections official);
 - several other Minnesota voters;
 - League of Women Voters Minnesota (nonpartisan, representing all voters)
- Sachs Plaintiffs: Voters affiliated with the DLF Party
- Anderson Plaintiffs: Voters affiliated with the Republican Party
- Corrie Plaintiffs:
 - Bruce Corrie (economist and professor);
 - several other voters of color and community groups (OneMN, VRJ);
 - Common Cause Minnesota (nonpartisan, representing voters who are Black, Indigenous, and People of Color)

Special Redistricting Panel

Redistricting Principles



- Equalize population (legislative districts within two percent of the ideal district)
- Protect equal opportunity of racial, ethnic, and language minorities to participate and elect candidates of their choice (14th and 15th Amendments)
- Preserve the reservation lands of a American Indian tribes
- Convenient, contiguous territory
- Communities of people with shared interests will be preserved whenever possible (**does not include political interests**)
- Reasonably compact
- Must not have the purpose of protecting, promoting, or defeating any incumbent, candidate, or political party.
- The panel will not draw districts based on the residence of incumbent officeholders and will not consider past election results when drawing districts.

Minnesota Map Comparison – Congressional Districts



	MN Congressional Districts				
	Partisan Lean	DFL-Rep Seats	Competitive Seats		County Splits
Wattson (non-partisan)	+ 12.5% R	4D - 4 R	2	1D - 1 R	10
Anderson (Republican)	+ 12.5% R	4D - 4 R	2	1D - 1 R	7
Sachs (DFL)	+/- 0%	4D - 4 R	1	1R	11
Corrie (BIPOC)	+/- 0%	4D - 4 R	1	1R	17
House DFL	+/- 0%	4D - 4R	1	1R	13
House Republican	+ 12.5% R	3D - 5 R	1	1R	7
Court Maps	+ 12.5% R	4D - 4R	2	1D - 1 R	9

Based on analysis by the nonpartisan Princeton
Gerrymandering Project



Minnesota Map Comparison – State Senate Districts



	MN State Senate				
	Partisan Lean	DFL-Rep Seats	Competitive Seats		County Splits
Wattson (non-partisan)	+5.2%R	39D - 28 R	12	8D - 4R	45
Anderson (Republican)	+6.7%R	34D - 33R	11	4D - 7R	33
Sachs (DFL)	+5.2%R	38D - 29R	12	7D - 5R	33
Corrie (BIPOC)	+2.2%R	39D - 28R	10	7D - 3R	46
House DFL	+5.2%R	37D - 30R	11	6D - 5R	44
House Republican	+9.7%R	35D - 32R	13	5D - 8R	38
Court Maps	+6.7%R	36D - 31R	14	6D - 8R	39

Based on analysis by the nonpartisan Princeton
Gerrymandering Project



Minnesota Map Comparison – State House Districts



	MN State House				
	Partisan Lean	DFL-Rep Seats	Competitive Seats		County Splits
Wattson (non-partisan)	+3.0%R	78D - 56R	16	11D - 5R	54
Anderson (Republican)	+4.5%R	75D - 59R	19	10D - 9R	40
Sachs (DFL)	+/- 0%	78D - 56R	17	11D - 6R	50
Corrie (BIPOC)	+1.5%R	39D - 28R	11	6D - 5R	46
House DFL	+2.2%R	77D - 57R	14	6D - 8R	54
House Republican	+5.2%R	71D - 63R	23	10D - 13R	45
Court Maps	+3.7%R	77D-57R	21	14D - 7R	53

Based on analysis by the nonpartisan Princeton
Gerrymandering Project



Court Maps - Highlights



- Court used a “least change” approach
- Northern MN Native American Tribal Areas
 - All included in one Congressional District
 - Include all in a single Senate District
- Extended CD8 into the Metro (northern Washington County)
- Changed districts in Rochester area
- Greater opportunity for minority representation
- Paired more incumbents than historical
- District Numbers changed
- Congressional and Senate maps probably more favorable to Republicans

Local Redistricting in Minnesota



Local Redistricting in Minnesota

– What's Been Happening



- City/County Governments determine local redistricting process
 - Census data available since August/September
 - Some doing planning, including assembling documents, data and drawing draft maps (Little Falls, MN is a model)
 - Wide variation in approach to public involvement and transparency
- Collecting Public Input (a few)
 - Counties: Washington, Olmsted
 - Cities: Minneapolis, Brooklyn Park, Rochester

Local Redistricting in Minnesota – What’s Happening Now



- February – March 2022:
 - Cities and Counties update/revise Precinct Boundaries
 - Local Redistricting Hearings
 - **Finalize** revised maps
- 3/29/22: City redistricting complete
- 4/26/22: County redistricting complete

Saint Paul Ward Redistricting



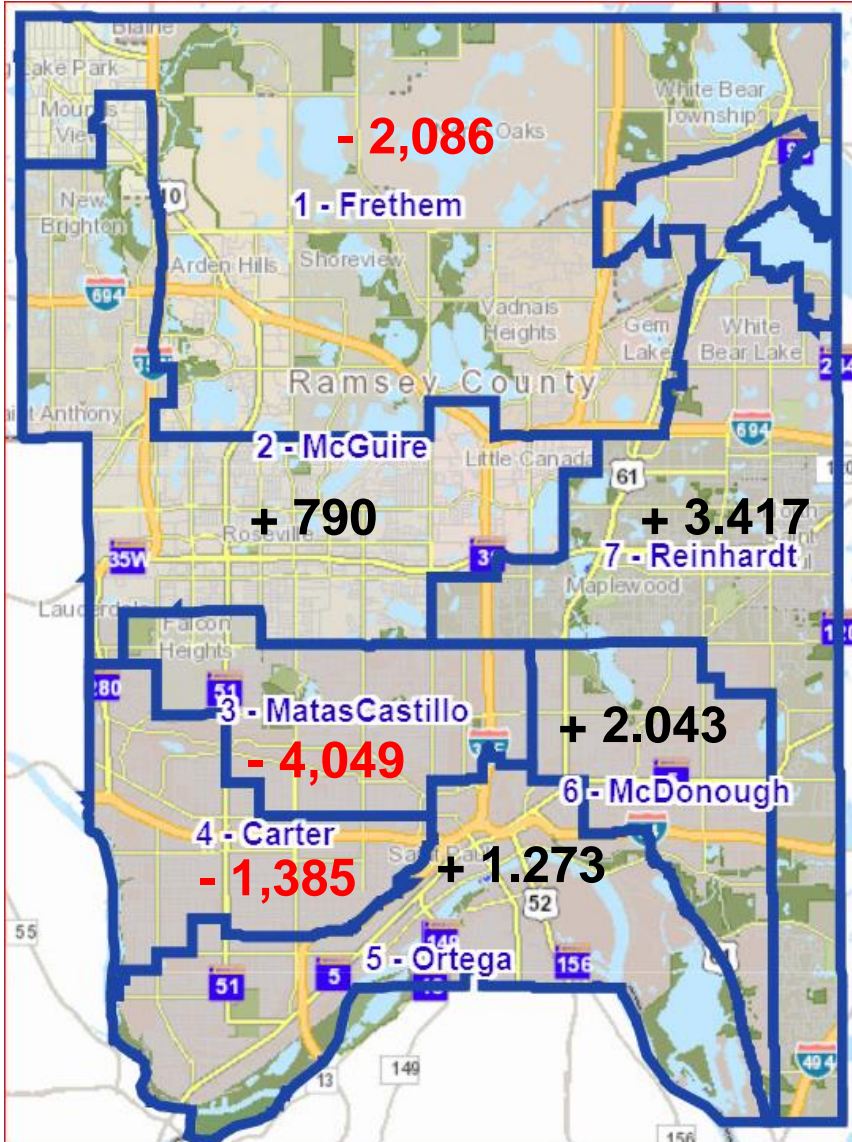
- Charter Commission is responsible
- City Council Passed Resolution for Redistricting Principles in October 2020
- No opportunity for public input of participation currently identified
- Charter Commission Hearing on Thursday, February 24 at 3:00PM to discuss “Redistricting of Council Wards”
- **Contact Charter Commission at chartercommission@stpaul.gov**
- Revised City Council Wards due March 29

Ramsey County Commissioner Redistricting



- Website established for public input and comment, and to submit maps
- Information Sessions conducted on February 16 and 17
- No additional hearings/meeting currently scheduled
- Revised Commissioner Districts due April 26

Ramsey County Commission Redistricting Map



Ramsey County Pop: 552,352
St Paul Population: 311,527
Roseville Population: 36,254
White Bear Lake Pop: 24,883
Ideal District Population: 78,907

Ramsey County Redistricting

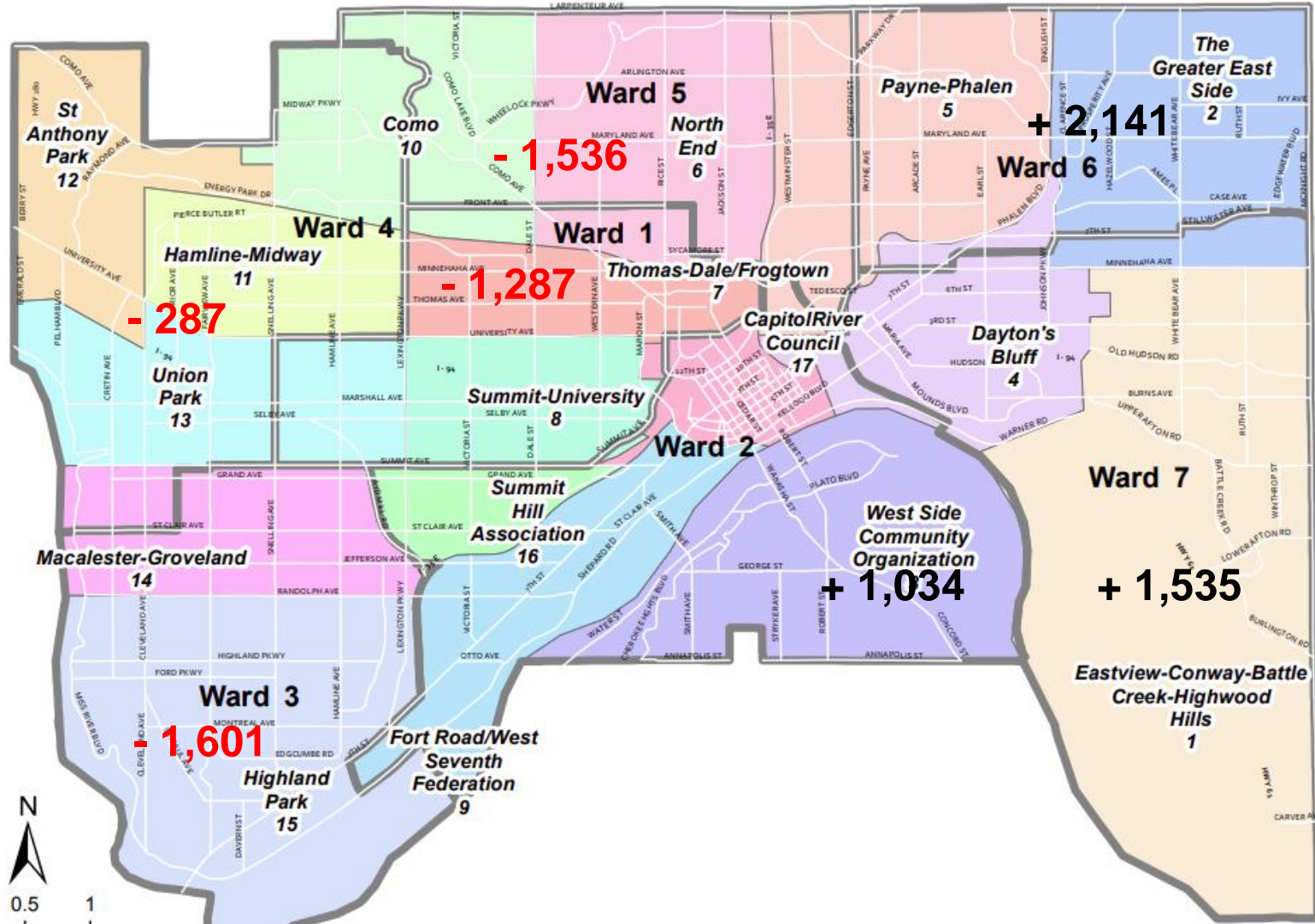


County Commissioner District	2020 District Population	Deviation from Average (%)
1	76,821	-2.64%
2	79,697	1.00%
3	74,858	-5.13%
4	77,522	-1.76%
5	80,180	1.61%
6	80,950	2.59%
7	82,324	4.33%

Ideal Commissioner District Population: 78,907



Saint Paul Ward Redistricting Map



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Saint Paul Redistricting



Ward	2020 Population	Ideal District 2020	Deviation from Ideal (#)	Deviation from Ideal (%)
1	43,217	44,504	-1,287	-2.89%
2	45,538	44,504	1,034	2.32%
3	42,903	44,504	-1,601	-3.60%
4	44,217	44,504	-287	-0.64%
5	42,968	44,504	-1,536	-3.45%
6	46,645	44,504	2,141	4.81%
7	46,039	44,504	1,535	3.45%

Ideal Ward Population – 44,504



Tips for Effective Redistricting Comments



- Provide **actionable** (effective and feasible) instructions to people drawing maps
- Think **Small** – Focus on smaller areas to make it easier to adopt your request
- Define **your community** and talk about its need for **effective representation**
- Maps created with online mapping programs can help persuade
- Be prepared for limited time to speak (5 minutes)
- Build neighborhood coalitions

Local Redistricting – Recommended Actions



- Contact County/City Government staff to ask how to provide comments and propose maps
- Contact elected officials/Charter Commission to advocate for public input, participation, and transparency in Redistricting
- Provide input to County Commissioner and Charter Commission on how you and your community want maps to be drawn
- **Educate others on redistricting and its importance to your community! (We can help!)**

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Early Trends in National Redistricting



State Redistricting - Legislatures



- Hyperpartisan gerrymandering or gridlock
- States with single party control: Aggressive gerrymandering
 - NC: No Governor Veto; legislature increased gerrymander
 - OR: Legislature initially drew map with 6 Democratic seats
 - KY: Republican gerrymandered legislature overrode Democratic Governor veto of maps
 - MD: Democratic gerrymandered legislature overrode Republican Governor veto of maps
 - AL: Maps rejected by federal court as racial gerrymander
- States with divided government: No agreement; courts decide
 - MN: Court will draw map
 - WI: Court will draw map with “least change approach” maintains existing gerrymander for another 10 years

State Redistricting - Commissions



- Political Commissions – Partisan gridlock and obstruction
 - Some unable to reach agreement:
 - Virginia: Court drawing maps
 - New York: Advisory commission split; Democratic Legislature will decide (expected gerrymander)
 - Where unbalanced, party in control drives gerrymandered maps
 - Ohio: overturned by OH Supreme Court
- Independent Citizen Commissions – Generally uneventful (AZ, CA, CO, MI)

Local Redistricting – National Trend



- Increasing focus on **local** redistricting, especially **county commissions**
- New Mexico: County Commissions splitting native American Reservations
- North Carolina: County Commission districted to reduce minority representation
- Texas: Harris County (Houston) approved partisan gerrymander to establish a Democratic supermajority
- Virginia: Prince Georges County Board gerrymander rejected by court (Moderate vs Liberal Democrats)

Redistricting Strategic Goals and Resources



LWV MN PPFM Focus Areas



- **Today:** Influence development of state and local district maps through litigation, advocacy and supporting community mobilization of partners
- **Future:** Work towards legislation and constitutional amendment to reform redistricting in Minnesota
 - Engage, educate, and mobilize communities to advocate for public involvement, transparency and consideration of community interests in redistricting
 - Educate and advocate to legislature for long term change that reduces to potential for gerrymandering redistricting in Minnesota **before 2030!**

References/Resources



- Legislative and court introduced maps –
Legislative Coordinating Commission
<https://gis.lcc.mn.gov/redist2020/plans.html>
- Princeton Gerrymandering Project MN State
Map review
<https://gerrymander.princeton.edu/reforms/MN>
- LWV MN Local Redistricting Action Kit
<https://www.lwvmn.org/ppfm-action-kit>

Questions?

Redistricting Resources – February 2022

General Redistricting Information

- Local Government Redistricting Timeline 2020, Minnesota House Research Department, February 2020. [Local Government Redistricting 2020 \(state.mn.us\)](https://state.mn.us/local-government/redistricting-2020)
This document provides a timeline for state and local redistricting including when county and city maps are required to be revised.
- 2021 Redistricting Guide, Office of the Minnesota Secretary of State, August 5, 2021 [2021 Redistricting Guide \(state.mn.us\)](https://state.mn.us/2021-redistricting-guide)
This is the guide developed by the Secretary of State's office every 10 years to support state and local governments in performing redistricting. This guide provides the legal requirements for redistricting in plain language and provides suggestions for improving the effectiveness of local redistricting including recommendations for through public participation.
- 2021 Redistricting Training and Resources, Minnesota Secretary of State's Office, [Minnesota Secretary Of State - 2021 Redistricting Training and Resources](https://state.mn.us/minnesota-secretary-of-state-2021-redistricting-training-and-resources)
This site contains many resources that can be used to learn more about redistricting, including county and city redistricting responsibilities, as well as census data including populations of all MN county commissioner districts based on the 2020 Census.
- Minnesota State Demographic Center 2020 Census data page, [Redistricting / MN State Demographic Center](https://state.mn.us/redistricting/mn-state-demographic-center)
This web page contains spreadsheets for many different subsets of the 2020 Census Data relevant to Minnesota. This includes 2010 and 2020 population and demographic information for the state, counties, cities and townships, school districts, and congressional and legislative districts.
- 6 Tips for Making Effective Comments at a Redistricting Hearing, Peter Miller, August 26, 2021, Brennan Center for Justice [6 Tips for Making Effective Comments at a Redistricting Hearing | Brennan Center for Justice](https://www.brennancenter.org/insights/6-tips-for-making-effective-comments-at-a-redistricting-hearing)
This post, based on research on past redistricting cycles, provides guidance on how to provide comments and testimony on district map creation that provide the greatest opportunity to influence maps produced by elected officials, courts or commissions.
- LWV Minnesota Local Redistricting Action Kit: [People Powered Fair Maps Action Kit — League of Women Voters Minnesota \(LWVMN\)](https://www.lwvminnesota.org/people-powered-fair-maps-action-kit)
This action kit was developed by LWV Minnesota for use by Leagues, members, community groups, and the public to help them become engage in local redistricting in Minnesota.

Information Related to State Redistricting Maps

- Court Issued Maps: [Minnesota Judicial Branch - A21-0243 \(mncourts.gov\)](https://mncourts.gov/court-issued-maps)
This website includes the final order from the Minnesota State Supreme Court (on February 15, 2022) establishing the Minnesota State Congressional and Legislative districts for the next 10 years.

- Legislative Coordinating Committee site for maps submitted to the Legislature and Court: [LCC-GIS \(mn.gov\)](https://lcc-gis.mn.gov)

This page contains a list of all maps submitted to the legislature and to the Special Redistricting Panel by parties to the lawsuit challenging the existing maps. This page has links to the maps that were submitted.

- Princeton Gerrymandering Project: [Minnesota | Princeton Gerrymandering Project](https://princeton.edu/gerrymandering)

The Princeton Gerrymandering Project does nonpartisan analysis to understand and eliminate partisan gerrymandering at a state-by-state level. It uses mathematical analysis to evaluate state redistricting activity to provide an objective measure of the “fairness” of maps. This website includes evaluation of all maps submitted to the legislature in 2021 – 2022, and all maps submitted to the Special Redistricting Panel by plaintiffs in that case.

- How were you redistricted app: [How were you redistricted? \(shinyapps.io\)](https://shinyapps.io/how-were-you-redistricted/)

This website is a helpful way to find what your new congressional legislative districts are by allowing you to look up your new legislative and congressional districts by entering your address.



City of Saint Paul

City Hall and Court
House
15 West Kellogg
Boulevard
Phone: 651-266-8560

Signature Copy

Resolution-Public Hearing: RES PH 20-223

File Number: RES PH 20-223

Providing standards for redistricting of wards in 2021.

WHEREAS, the Charter Commission is authorized by section 4.01.2 of the City Charter to revise ward boundaries following the decennial census, and

WHEREAS, the legal objective of redistricting is to create wards of substantially equal population comprised of contiguous territory, and

WHEREAS, the U.S. Supreme Court has defined traditional districting principles to be used for the process of redistricting, and

WHEREAS, Minnesota courts have articulated principles used for redistricting in this state, and

WHEREAS, it is in the public interest for the redistricting process in the City to be conducted in a manner that is open, transparent, nonpartisan and fair to both voters and candidates, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Council of the City of Saint Paul hereby approves the following standards to guide the Charter Commission during the process of redistricting of wards following the 2020 Census.

1. Census data. The population counts to be used for redistricting purposes will be determined from the block population data provided by the U.S. Census Bureau under Public Law 94-171, subject to correction by the Census Bureau or by the state demographer.
2. Traditional districting principles. City redistricting activities should be conducted using the traditional districting principles articulated by the U.S. Supreme Court and Minnesota courts, as augmented by the principles provided in these standards.
3. Standards for wards. The following standards apply to the creation of ward boundaries. The standards should be applied in the order they are listed.
 - a. Population equality. The population of each ward should be as equal as practicable and in any case must not deviate from the ideal population by more than one percent, plus or minus. The ideal population is defined to be the most recent city census population, divided by the total number of wards provided in the charter.
 - b. Compactness. The territory of each ward should be geographically compact. Compactness may be evaluated using one or more of the statistical methods used for legislative redistricting in Minnesota. A circle, square or hexagon may be used as a model for evaluating compactness of wards.
 - c. Contiguity. Wards should be composed of contiguous territory that allows for easy travel throughout the ward. Contiguity by water is sufficient if travel within the ward

using bridges with public roadways and pedestrian access is possible. Wards with territory that connect at only a single point are not contiguous.

- d. Recognizable physical features. Ward boundaries should follow clearly recognizable physical features that are easily identifiable by the voters, including but not limited to freeways, arterial or commercial streets, railroad tracks, and bodies of water.
 - e. Communities of interest. The location of ward boundaries should attempt to preserve neighborhoods where they exist; recognize new and emerging neighborhoods resulting from development, population growth or demographic changes; and encompass other significant communities of interest in the city, including voters sharing similar social, economic and cultural affinities or characteristics, where it is practicable to do so. Downtown does not necessarily need to be considered one neighborhood.
 - f. Promote civic participation. Where it is practicable to do so, ward boundaries should be designed in a manner that encourages civic participation and fosters civic identity, including voting, participation in public school activities and engagement in other civic activities that unite the community.
4. The creation of ward boundaries should not be used to favor one candidate, political party or political philosophy over any other. The following standards should be used to ensure that political favoritism is not used in city redistricting.
- a. Existing ward boundaries. Ward boundaries should be created *de novo*. No standing should be given to the location of the existing ward boundaries in the determination of new ward boundaries.
 - b. Incumbents. The residence of incumbent members of the city council should not be used in any way to determine the location of new ward boundaries. Ward boundaries should not be used to help elect or defeat an incumbent council member.
 - c. Racial or ethnic characteristics. Ward boundaries must be designed in compliance with the provisions of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the U.S. Constitution and the Voting Rights Act, but census data should not be used to deliberately concentrate or divide voters along racial, ethnic or language lines.
 - d. Use of partisan data. Data for partisan political purposes should not be used in any way in the creation of ward boundaries, including results of previous elections, party affiliation data or related social-economic data from the Census Bureau or other sources.
5. Numbering. Each ward should be assigned a consecutive number, beginning with the number "1" and continuing until the total number of wards provided in the charter is reached. The numbering sequence should generally follow the same geographic pattern used in the 2012 ward plan.
6. Public review. Proposed ward boundaries should be made available for public review and comment prior to adoption. Maps of the proposed ward boundaries should be posted on the city clerk's web page.
7. Effective date. The new ward boundaries should be used for the first regularly scheduled

election of the city council following the completion of redistricting.


BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the City Clerk is hereby instructed to provide a copy of this Resolution to the members of the Charter Commission and to the Ramsey County Elections Office.

At a meeting of the City Council on 10/14/2020, this Resolution-Public Hearing was Passed.

Yea: 6 Councilmember Thao, Councilmember Tolbert, Councilmember Noecker, Councilmember Prince, Councilmember Jalali, and Councilmember Yang

Nay: 0

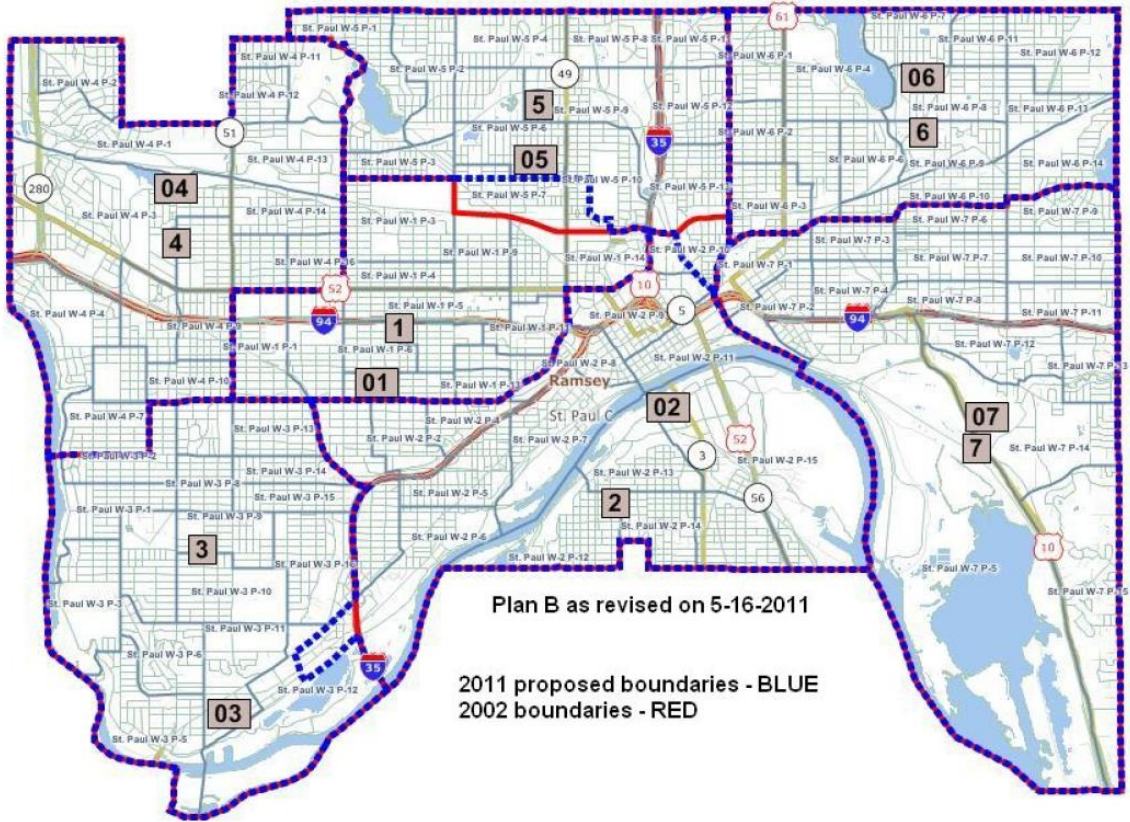
Absent: 1 Councilmember Brendmoen

Vote Attested by 
Council Secretary Trudy Moloney

Date 10/14/2020

Approved by Mayor 
Melvin Carter III

Date 10/26/2020



Plan B as revised on 5-16-2011

2011 proposed boundaries - BLUE
 2002 boundaries - RED



City of Saint Paul

City Hall and Court House
15 West Kellogg
Boulevard
651-266-8560

Meeting Agenda

Charter Commission

Brian Alton - Chairperson
Jesse William Busta
Bruce Clark
Kathleen Donnelly-Cohen
Bridget Faricy
Matthew Freeman
Jon Fure
John Paul Kirr
Deborah Montgomery
Maisue Thao
Gary Unger
Rick Varco
Carrie Wasley

Thursday, February 24, 2022

3:00 PM

Room 330, City Hall

This is a meeting of the Charter Review Committee. A full quorum of the Charter Commission may or may not be present.

ROLL CALL

- 1 [CCI 22-8](#) Election of committee chair.
- 2 [CCI 22-7](#) Redistricting of Council Wards

Attachments: [2011 Ward Boundaries](#)
[RES PH 20-223](#)
[Redistricting Information for Municipalities 9_29_21](#)
[St Paul Precinct and Polling Locations](#)

ADJOURNMENT

Members of the public may attend in person, consistent with federal, state, and local guidance on the COVID-19 pandemic.

Mayor Melvin Carter has issued Executive Order 2021-33 requiring all City employees and visitors to wear a face covering, regardless of vaccination status, at all City-Controlled properties. This includes all public or shared indoor City spaces when other individuals are present.

For more information call 651-266-8560 or email CharterCommission@ci.stpaul.mn.us

Shari Moore
City of Saint Paul
15 Kellogg Blvd W #310
St Paul, MN 55102

Redistricting will be happening later this year and continue into 2022. Our office would like to provide you with some information to help you begin to prepare for this project. Currently the release of the census data has been delayed. Redistricting cannot occur until this data is available to know the current populations. The most recent information has the data being released near the end of September 2021. The state will not be able to redistrict legislative boundaries until this data is released.

Responsibilities of the City

Once state redistricting has been completed, city governments are responsible for either redistricting or reestablishing their city precinct boundaries. Precincts are redistricted when it is determined that the current boundaries do not meet legal requirements. If state redistricting of legislative or congressional boundaries split current precincts, your city precinct boundaries will need to be redistricted. Precincts can be reestablished if the existing boundaries meet legal requirements and you would reconfirm those boundaries.

Redistricting can be a good opportunity to increase or decrease the number of precincts to accommodate population growth, balance the number of registered voters, eliminate school district splits, or change polling places.

Polling Place Suggestions

Our office has reviewed the current configuration of polling places and have recommendations for locations to be used moving forward. These recommendations are based on the experiences of using these locations and what has been most successful. We are also providing potential alternative locations you may consider as the census data may determine some locations are not as viable.

Ward 1

In ward 1 we recommend trying to find an alternative location for Rice Street Library. We suggest two possibilities for those precincts above. There are other alternative locations that may be worth considering as well.

Precinct 1 (registered voters = 1418):
Bethel Christian Fellowship-1466 Portland Ave

Precinct 2 (registered voters = 2381):
Jimmy Lee Rec Center-270 Lexington Pkwy N

Precinct 3 (registered voters = 1943):
St. Stephanus Lutheran Church - 739 Lafond Ave

Precinct 4 (registered voters = 1468):
St. Stephanus Lutheran Church - 739 Lafond Ave

Precinct 5 (registered voters = 1401):
Maxfield School-380 Victoria St N

Precinct 6 (registered voters = 2910):
Jimmy Lee Rec Center-270 Lexington Pkwy N

Precinct 7 (registered voters = 1575)
Unity Unitarian Church -733 Portland Ave

Precinct 8 (registered voters = 2271)
Martin Lutheran King Rec Center-271 Mackubin St.

Precinct 9 (registered voters = 2453)
Jackson School-437 Edmund St.

Precinct 10 (registered voters = 512)
Paul and Sheila Wellstone Elementary or Rice Recreation Center

Precinct 11 (registered voters = 1310)
Ravoux High Rise-280 Ravoux Street

Precinct 12 (registered voters = 352)
Martin Lutheran King Rec Center-271 Mackubin St.

Precinct 13 (registered voters = 1222)
Martin Lutheran King Rec Center-271 Mackubin St.

Precinct 14 (registered voters = 1002)
Mouny Airy High Rise-200 Arch St E.

Precinct 15 (registered voters = 833)
Paul and Sheila Wellstone Elementary or Rice Recreation Center

Precinct 16 (registered voters = 266)
St. Stephanus Lutheran Church - 739 Lafond Ave

Alternative Locations you could consider:

Frogtown Community Center
Central High School
Muslim Community Center
St. Peter Carver Catholic School
Barack Michelle Obama Elementary School
Lutheran Church of Redeemer
Capital Hill Magnet School
St. Agnes Catholic School

Ward 2

In Ward 2 we recommend that precinct 2-10 be absorbed into another precinct. If no legislative boundaries change, that precinct would be 5-10 but may be a different precinct depending on the census data and the final legislative boundaries.

Precinct 1 (registered voters = 1654)
Summit Church – 845 Summit Ave

Precinct 2 (registered voters = 1746)
Linwood Rec Center-860 St. Clair Ave

Precinct 3 (registered voters = 2894)
Awaken Community Church-506 View St

Precinct 4 (registered voters = 1619)
West 7th Community Center-265 Oneida St

Precinct 5 (registered voters = 2515)
Palace Community Center-781 Palace Ave

Precinct 6 (registered voters = 659)
Montreal High Rise-1085 Montreal Ave

Precinct 7 (registered voters = 2496)
Salvation Army-401 7th St W

Precinct 8 (registered voters = 1348)
Landmark Center-75 5th St W

Precinct 9 (registered voters = 2164)
Central Presbyterian Church-500 Cedar St

Precinct 10 (registered voters = 114)
Central Presbyterian Church-500 Cedar St

Precinct 11 (registered voters = 2893)
Landmark Center-75 5th St W

Precinct 12 (registered voters 1832)
Humboldt High School-640 Humboldt Ave

Precinct 13 (registered voters = 1598)
St. Matthew's Social Hall-510 Hall Ave

Precinct 14 (registered voters = 1823)
Humboldt High School-640 Humboldt Ave

Precinct 15 (registered voters = 2944)
El Rio Vista Rec Center-179 Robie St.

Ward 3

In Ward 3 alternative locations should be considered for Precinct 2 and Precinct 10. An alternative location for precinct 2 could be St. Paul Academy and for Precinct 10 Messiah Episcopal Church. Cretin Derham Hall could be another alternative location for Precincts 11 and 14. The current registration number for Precinct 14 is high and the city may need to adjust the boundaries depending on the census data.

Precinct 1 (registered voters = 2150)
Temple of Aaron- 616 Mississippi River Blvd S

Precinct 2 (registered voters = 2549)
Nativity Church Steiner Hall – 1900 Stanford Ave

Precinct 3 (registered voters = 2907)
Lumen Christ Catholic Community-2055 Bohland Ave

Precinct 4 (registered voters = 1207)
Hillcrest Rec Center-1978 Ford Parkway

Precinct 5 (registered voters = 1933)
Jie Ming Academy-1845 Sheridan Ave W

Precinct 6 (registered voters = 2225)
St. Luke Lutheran Church-1807 Field Ave

Precinct 7 (registered voters = 1320)
Macalester Plymouth United Church-1658 Lincoln Ave

Precinct 8 (registered voters = 1672)
Nativity Church Steiner Hall-1900 Stanford Ave

Precinct 9 (registered voters = 2616)
Gloria Dei Lutheran Church-700 Snelling Ave S

Precinct 10 (registered voters = 1593)
Gloria Dei Lutheran Church-700 Snelling Ave S

Precinct 11 (registered voters = 1994)
Highland Park Senior High - 1015 Snelling Ave S

Precinct 12 (registered voters = 1929)
Mt. Zion-Temple-1300 Summit Ave

Precinct 13 (registered voters = 2009)
Edgumbe Rec Center-320 Griggs St S

Precinct 14 (registered voters = 3758)

Highland Park Senior High - 1015 Snelling Ave S

Ward 4

In Ward 4 some alternative locations could be considered for Precincts 5 and 10. For precinct 5 Our Lady of Peace could be an alternative location and Bloom Church for Precinct 10. Currently precincts 6 and 7 which both served St. Thomas are in different house districts and cannot be combined. This may change depending on the census data and legislative redistricting.

Precinct 1 (registered voters = 1713)
Langford Rec Center-30 Langford Park

Precinct 2 (registered voters = 1356)
Lutheran Seminary-Olson Campus-Narthex-1501 Fulham St

Precinct 3 (registered voters = 2834)
Seal High Rise-825 Seal St

Precinct 4 (registered voters = 1868)
Merriam Park Rec Center-2000 St. Anthony Ave

Precinct 5 (registered voters = 1382)
Merriam Park Rec Center-2000 St. Anthony Ave

Precinct 6 (registered voters = 1296)
McNeeley Hall-St. Thomas Univ. - 2060 Summit Ave

Precinct 7 (registered voters = 1831)
Groveland Rec Center- 2021 St. Clair Ave

Precinct 8 (registered voters = 2333)
Hancock School Rec Center-1610 Hubbard Ave

Precinct 9 (registered voters = 1725)
Bethlehem Lutheran Church in the Midway-426 Roy St N

Precinct 10 (registered voters = 2151)
St. Paul Council of Churches – 1671 Summit Ave

Precinct 11 (registered voters = 2230)
Holy Childhood Church-1435 Midway Park

Precinct 12 (registered voters = 1871)
Como Park Streetcar Station-1224 Lexington Pkwy N

Precinct 13 (registered voters = 1506)
Hamline High Rise-777 Hamline Ave N

Precinct 14 (registered voters = 1582)
LEAP High School-631 Albert St N

Precinct 15 (registered voters = 1629)
Galtier School-1317 Charles Ave

Ward 5

In Ward 5 it might be considered to move Precinct 1 out of North Dale Recreation Center. One alternative location could be Maternity of Mary Church.

Precinct 1 (registered voters = 2113)
North Dale Rec Center-1414 St Albans St n

Precinct 2 (registered voters = 2610)
North Dale Rec Center-1414 St Albans St n

Precinct 3 (registered voters = 2131)
Front Ave High Rise- 727 Front Ave

Precinct 4 (registered voters = 3819)
Washington Tech School-1495 Rice St

Precinct 5 (registered voters = 2119)
McDonough Community Center-154 Timberlake Rd

Precinct 6 (registered voters = 2033)
Saint Bernard Parish Hall-187 Geranium Ave W

Precinct 7 (registered voters = 1321)
St. Paul Music Academy-27 Geranium Ave E

Precinct 8 (registered voters = 2593)
Mosaic Christian Community-540 Wheelock Pkwy E

Precinct 9 (registered voters = 1920)
Bruce Vento Elementary School-409 Case Ave

Precinct 10 (registered voters = 684)
Hope Community Academy-720 Payne Ave

Ward 6

In Ward 6 an alternative location might be considered for Precinct 5 instead of Duluth-Case Recreation Center. Elim Minnesota Church could an alternative location.

Precinct 1 (registered voters = 1534)
Gustavous Adolphus Lutheran Church-1669 Arcade St

Precinct 2 (registered voters = 1356)
First Covenant Church-1280 Arcade St

Precinct 3 (registered voters = 1695)
Frost Lake Rec Center-1518 Idaho Ave E

Precinct 4 (registered voters = 2061)
Divinity Lutheran Church-1655 Cottage Ave E

Precinct 5 (registered voters = 2463)
Duluth-Case Rec Center-1020 Duluth St

Precinct 6 (registered voters = 2787)
Arlington Hills Community Center-1200 Payne Ave

Precinct 7 (registered voters = 768)
Edgerton High Rise- 1000 Edgerton St

Precinct 8 (registered voters = 1681)
Boys and Girls Club - 1620 Ames Ave

Precinct 9 (registered voters = 2628)
Hazel Park Rec Center-945 Hazel St n

Precinct 10 (registered voters = 1121)
Iowa High Rise-1743 Iowa Ave E

Precinct 11 (registered voters = 1859)
Hayden Heights Rec Center-1965 Hoyt Ave E

Precinct 12 (registered voters = 1309)
Hazel Park Academy-1140 White Bear Ave N

Ward 7

In Ward 7 an alternative location might be considered for Precinct 5 instead of Mounds Park United Methodist Church. Parkway Gardens Senior Apartment Community could an alternative location.

Precinct 1 (registered voters = 2276)
Dayton's Bluff Rec Center-800 Conway St.

Precinct 2 (registered voters = 1395)
Parkway Middle School-1363 Bush St

Precinct 3 (registered voters = 1662)
Our Savior's Lutheran Church-674 Johnson Parkway

Precinct 4 (registered voters = 979)
Mounds Park United Methodist Church-1049 Euclid St.

Precinct 5 (registered voters = 1463)
Mounds Park United Methodist Church-1049 Euclid St.

Precinct 6 (registered voters = 1522)
East Community Center-1526 6Th ST E

Precinct 7 (registered voters = 1440)
Wilson High Rise-1300 Wilson Ave

Precinct 8 (registered voters = 1859)
Progressive Baptist Church-1505 Burns Ave

Precinct 9 (registered voters = 1695)
Hazel Park Congregational Church- 1831 Minnehaha Ave E

Precinct 10 (registered voters = 1581)
Eastern Heights Elementary School-2001 Margaret St

Precinct 11 (registered voters = 1503)
Conway Rec Center- 2090 Conway Ave

Precinct 12 (registered voters = 2897)
Battle Creek Rec Center-75Winthrop St S

Precinct 13 (registered voters = 2084)
Highwood Hills Elementary-2188 Londin Ln

Redistricting communication to residents

Once new precincts are established (or existing precincts are re-established), all registered voters whose polling place will change will receive a postal verification card that includes their new polling place location for 2022 elections.

In addition to postcards, later this year, our office will begin to provide outreach communications to cities and school districts. If you have citywide communications that could include redistricting information (e.g. newsletters, social media, etc), let us know and we will be happy to share example articles and posts.

Thank you for your help

Our office hopes you find this information helpful as you begin to prepare for redistricting. Please contact us with any questions you have about the information contained in this letter.

Amanda Murr

Elections Administrator 2 | Property Tax & Election Services
651-266-2069

Redistricting in 2022

September 29, 2021

Today's Agenda

- Timeline & preparation for redistricting
- Roles of the State, County and Municipalities
- How we can collaborate our efforts, create efficiencies
- Recent actions by the MN Legislature and MN Supreme Court
- Other items?

Redistricting Timeline: Important Dates

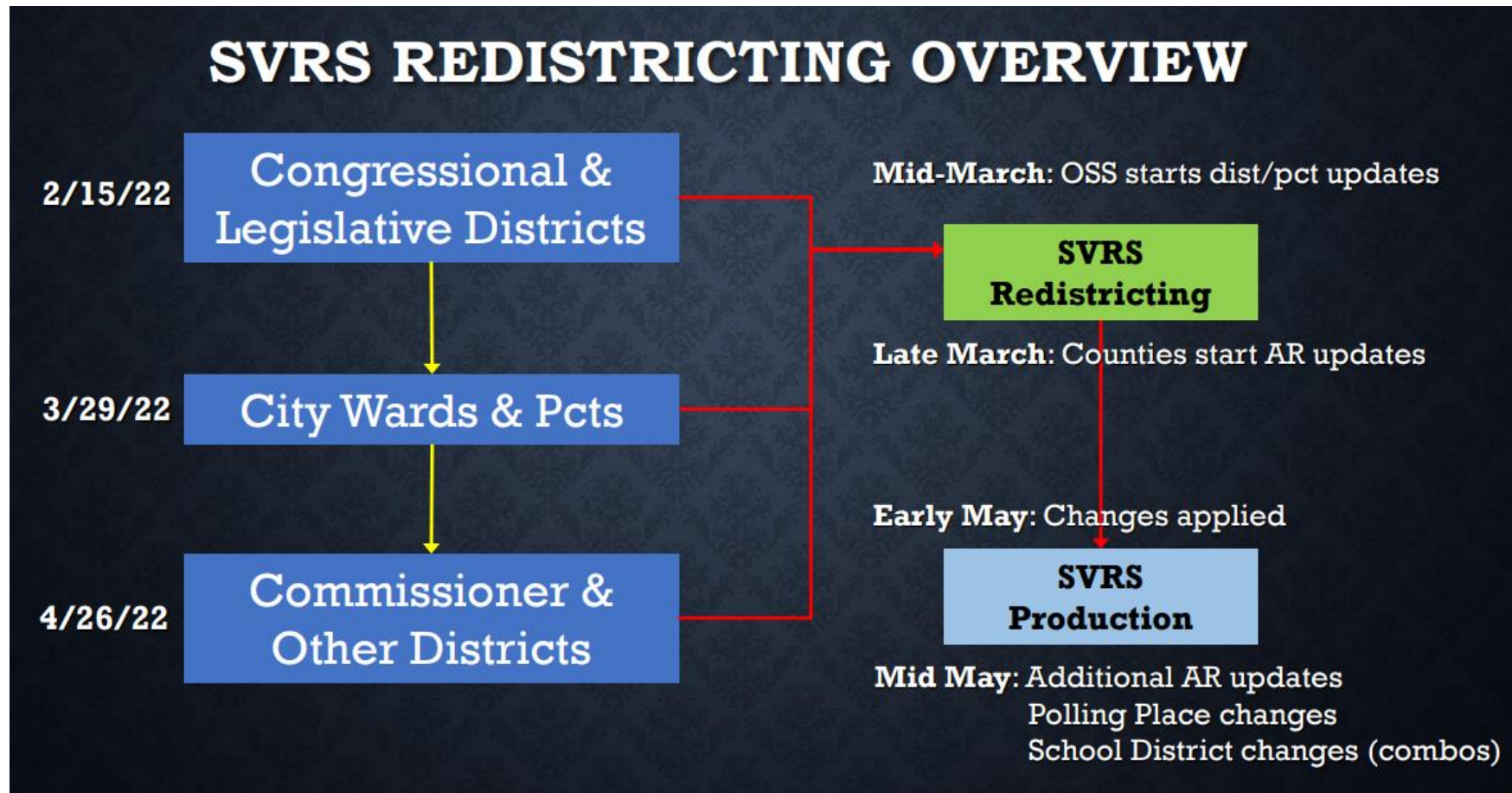
- Legislative and congressional boundaries: **2/15/2022**
 - Intended deadline (25 weeks before primary)
 - Lawsuits have already been filed to put courts in a position to take over
- Municipal precincts and wards: **3/29/2022** (19 weeks before primary)
 - Or within 60 days of legislative boundaries being passed
- Other districts: **4/26/2022** (15 weeks before primary)
 - County commissioner districts, school districts
 - Or within 80 days of legislative boundaries being passed
- No elections held on the uniform dates in April/May 2022
 - February is only time for special elections before August 2022

Redistricting Timeline: Preparation

Process will move fast, let's be prepared:

- Review your current precinct boundaries, locations, and populations
 - Are these working for your City's voters?
 - Given census data, do you need to add/subtract precincts?
 - RC sent recommendations to all city clerks based on our experience running your polling places.
- Consider your mapping abilities, GIS work
 - RC is using ESRI Redistricting software
 - Caliper's Maptitude is also a good choice
 - Internal options?
- Have conversations with your Council/Board and have a public input process
- RC Elections will provide technical expertise, don't hesitate to reach out.

Updating the Statewide Voter Registration System



Legislature's Statutory Duties

- Reestablish or redistrict both the Congressional Districts and the Legislative Districts (MN House and Senate)
- Historically the courts have had to complete this work. This occurs if the legislature cannot meet their statutory deadline. Cases have already been filed to force this action in the Courts.
 - Peter Wattson, et al v. Secretary of State Steve Simon

Municipalities' Statutory Duties

- Municipality responsibilities
 - Reestablish or redistrict precinct boundaries.
 - Notify county auditor and OSS after completion.
 - Post and publish newly established precinct boundaries.
 - Designate polling places.
 - Notify households of changes – **RC will do this for contract cities**

County's Statutory Duties

- County auditor responsibilities:
 - Provide legislative and congressional district plans to cities and school districts. These plans are provided to us from the state.
 - Update Statewide Voter Registration System based on district boundary changes.
 - Notify school districts of precinct boundary changes.
 - Publish and post finalized congressional, legislative, county commissioner, and precinct boundaries.
 - SVRS address range updates
- Board's responsibilities:
 - Re-establish or redistrict Commissioner Districts using the municipal precincts boundaries.

Other Responsibilities

- Office of the Secretary of State
 - Train the County Auditor and their staff
 - This is currently on-going, and we'll provide you information as it become available
 - Update the statewide database with precinct and district changes.
 - Notify county auditor and cities of any corrections to plans.

Working together, create efficiencies

- Create standards your council/board will follow
- Lobby legislature to ensure workable boundaries for your city
 - Boundaries that do not split-up “communities of interest” or established neighborhoods and colleges.
 - Follow major roads or obvious lines of sight (shorelines, railroads, park boundaries), avoid boundaries that have no physical features.
- As best as possible, have an equal number of voters in each precinct.
 - We recommend keeping precincts under 2,000 voters.
 - Consider the demographic changes of your voters since 2012.
- Start drawing plans today
 - If your city does not have legislative changes, then you’re almost done.

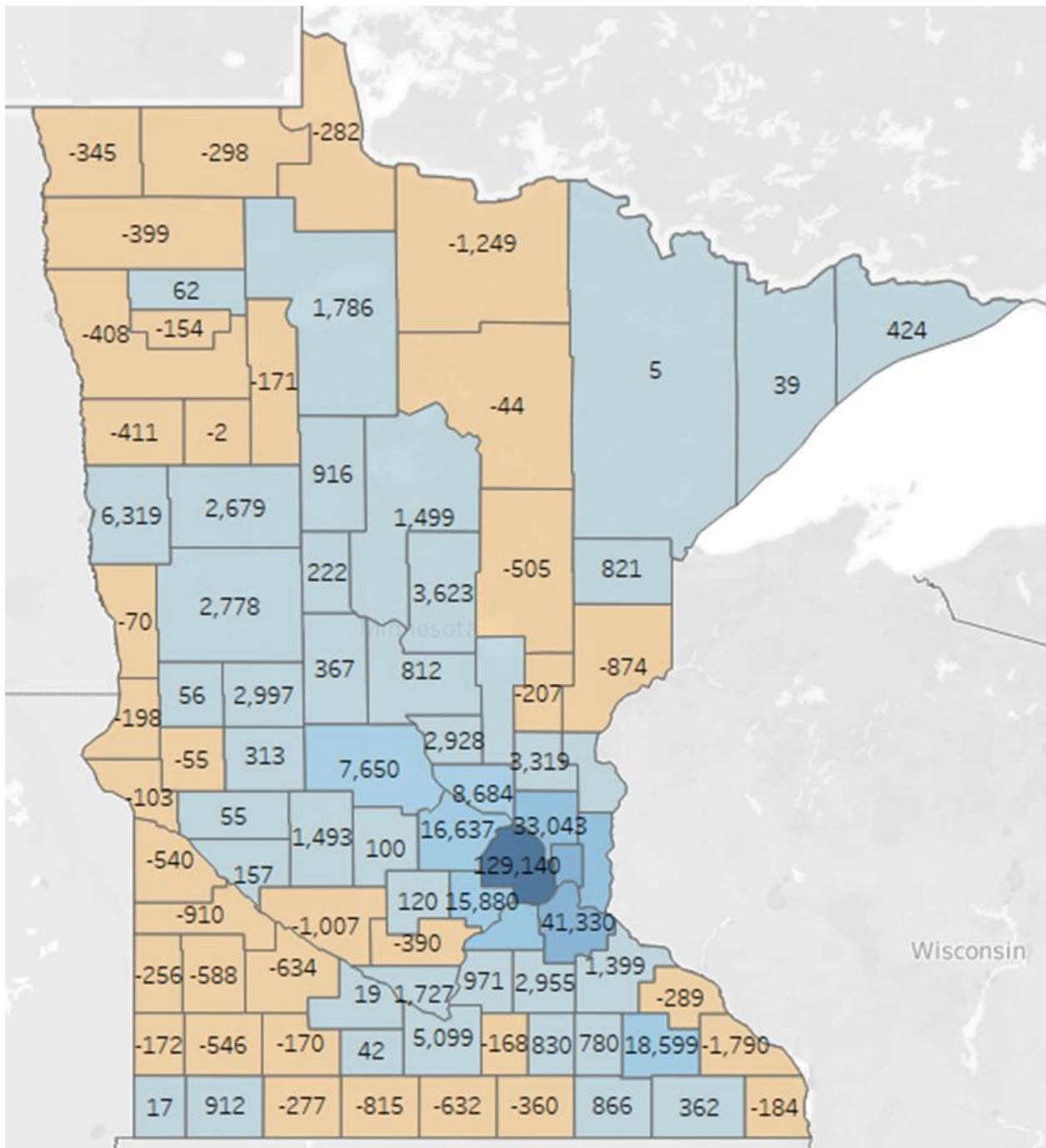
Legislative Update

- Redistricting committees have been meeting.
 - Informational overviews on history, timelines, etc.
 - Listening sessions for congressional districts.

MN Supreme Court Update

- Five judge panel selected in June.
 - Will hear cases based on legislative and congressional redistricting.
 - Public hearings to begin in October.
- Delay of census data has caused this activity to overlap with the legislature's work.

Numeric Change, Total Population, 2010-2020



Largest Gains (Numeric)

Rank	County	Numeric change	Percentage Change
1	Hennepin	129,140	11.2%
2	Ramsey	43,712	8.6%
3	Dakota	41,330	10.4%
4	Anoka	33,043	10.0%
5	Washington	29,432	12.4%

Largest Losses (Numeric)

83	Pine	(874)	-2.9%
84	Yellow Medicine	(910)	-8.7%
85	Renville	(1,007)	-6.4%
86	Koochiching	(1,249)	-9.4%
87	Winona	(1,790)	-3.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2020 Censuses

Other

- Questions?
- OSS training
 - <https://www.sos.state.mn.us/election-administration-campaigns/election-administration/2021-redistricting-training-and-resources/>
- Ramsey County Elections contact: Amanda Murr
 - amanda.murr@ramseycounty.us
 - 651-266-2069