

Hippert v. Ritchie

Special Redistricting Panel
A 11-152

The Martin Plans:
Responsive to Principles and Testimony

The Martin Congressional Plan Complies With the Panel's Principles

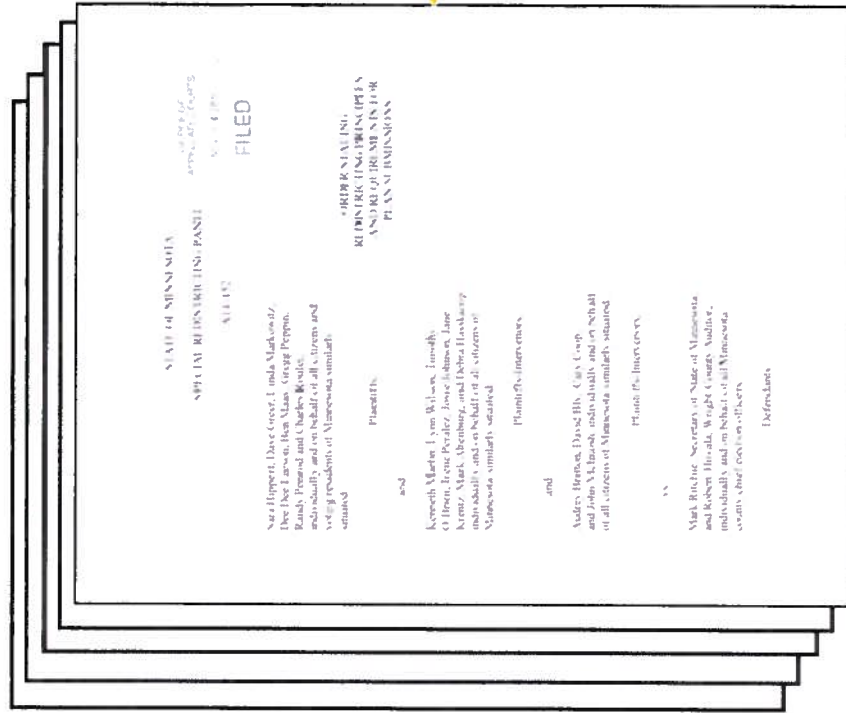
Preserving Minority Voting Strength

Convenient and Compact Districts

Preserving Political Subdivisions

Recognizing Communities of Interest

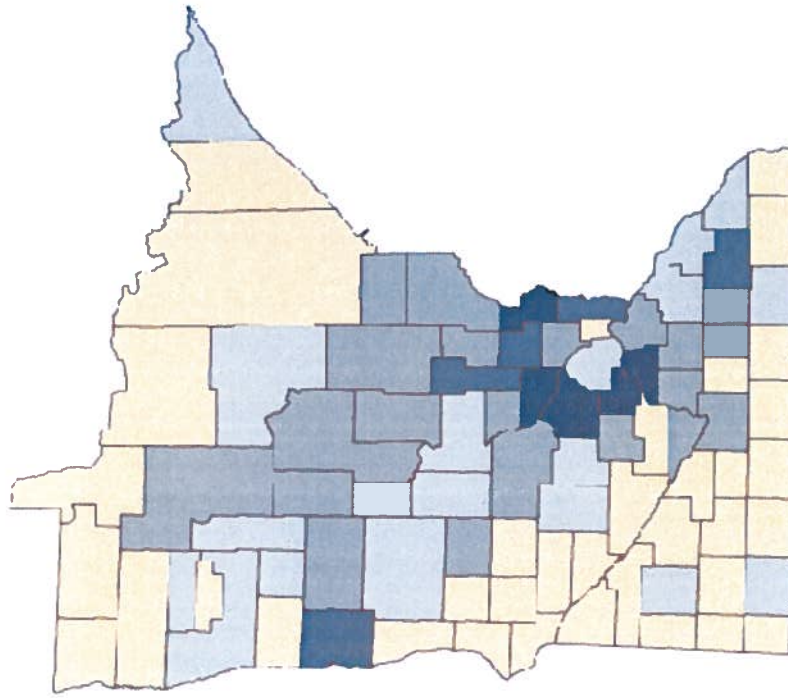
Avoiding Excessive Incumbent Protection or Conflict



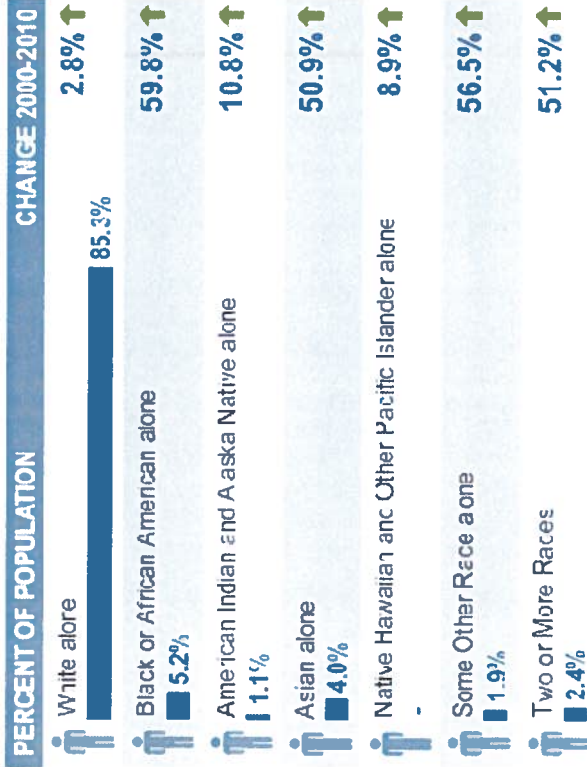
Minnesota

STATE POPULATION: 5,303,925

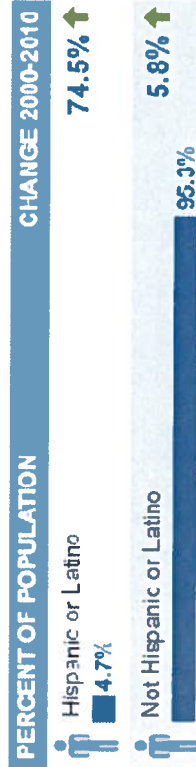
POPULATION CHANGE BY COUNTY: 2000-2010



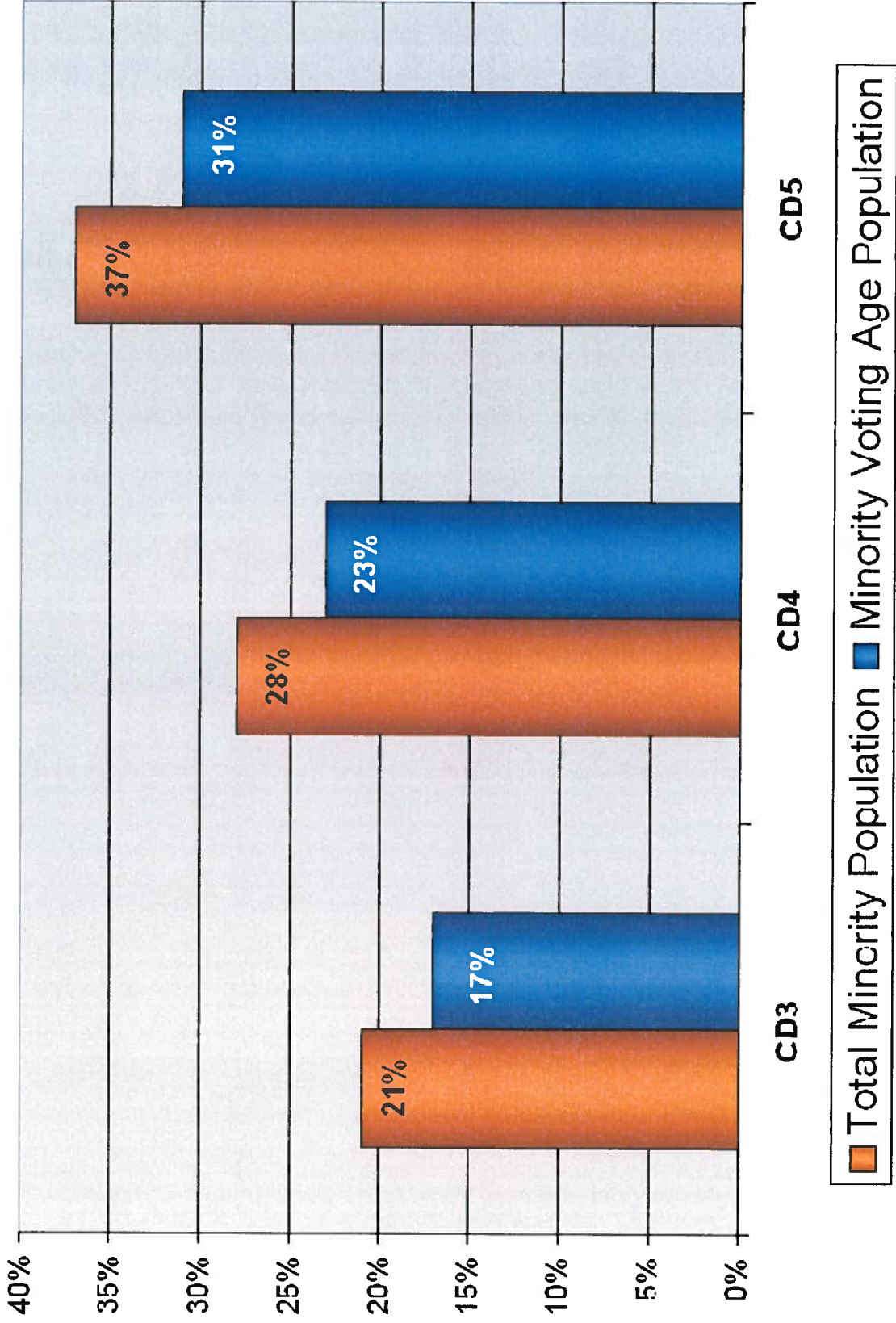
STATE POPULATION BY RACE MINNESOTA: 2010



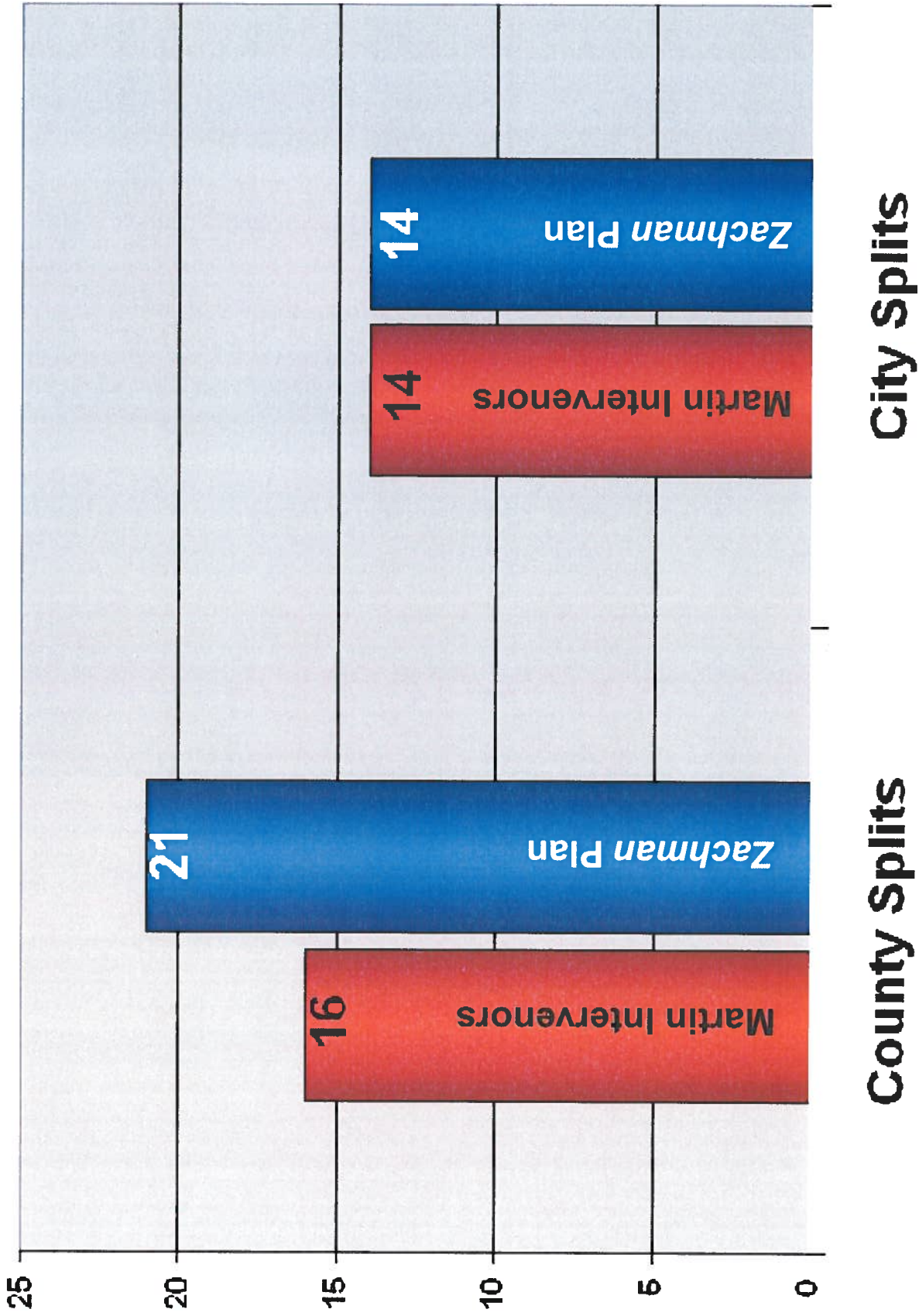
STATE POPULATION BY HISPANIC OR LATINO ORIGIN MINNESOTA: 2010



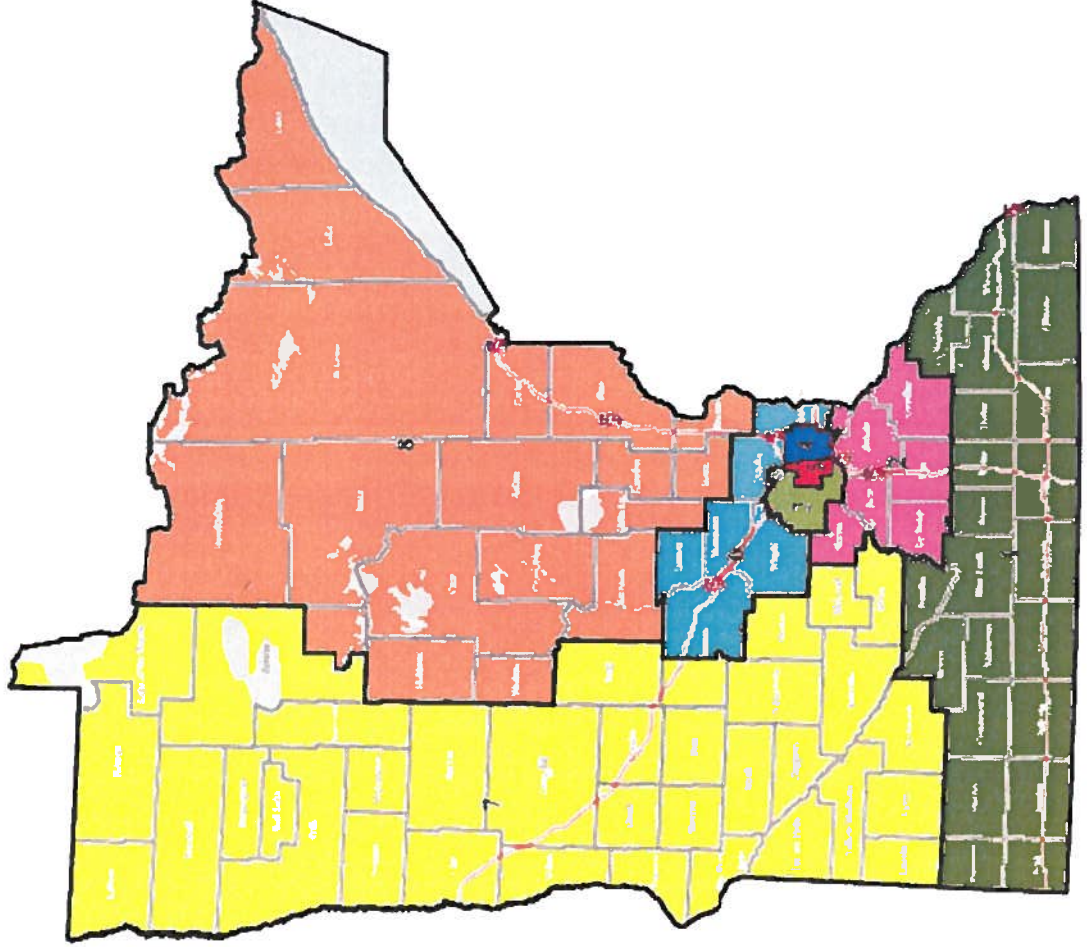
Martin Proposed Districts



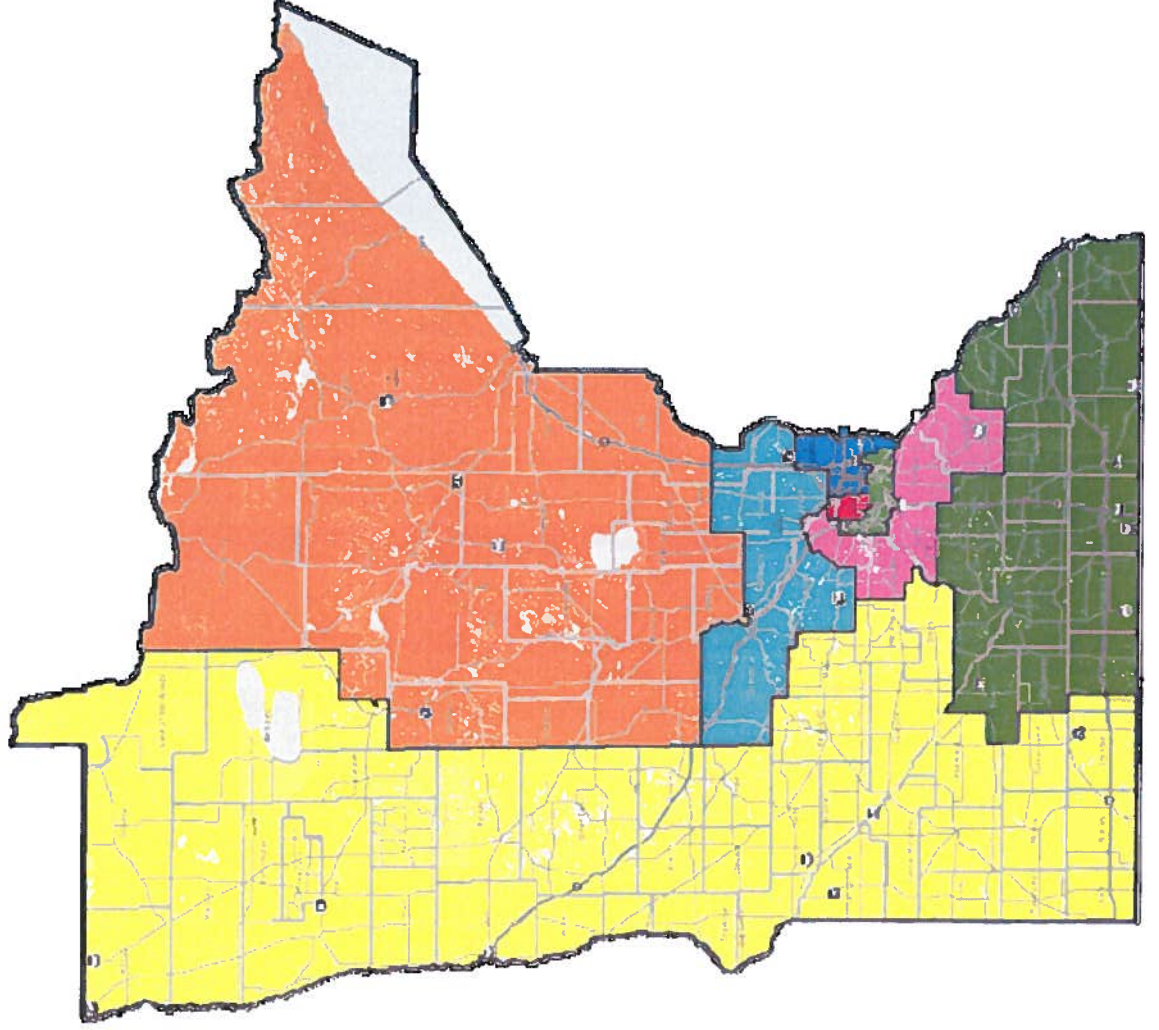
Preserving Political Subdivisions

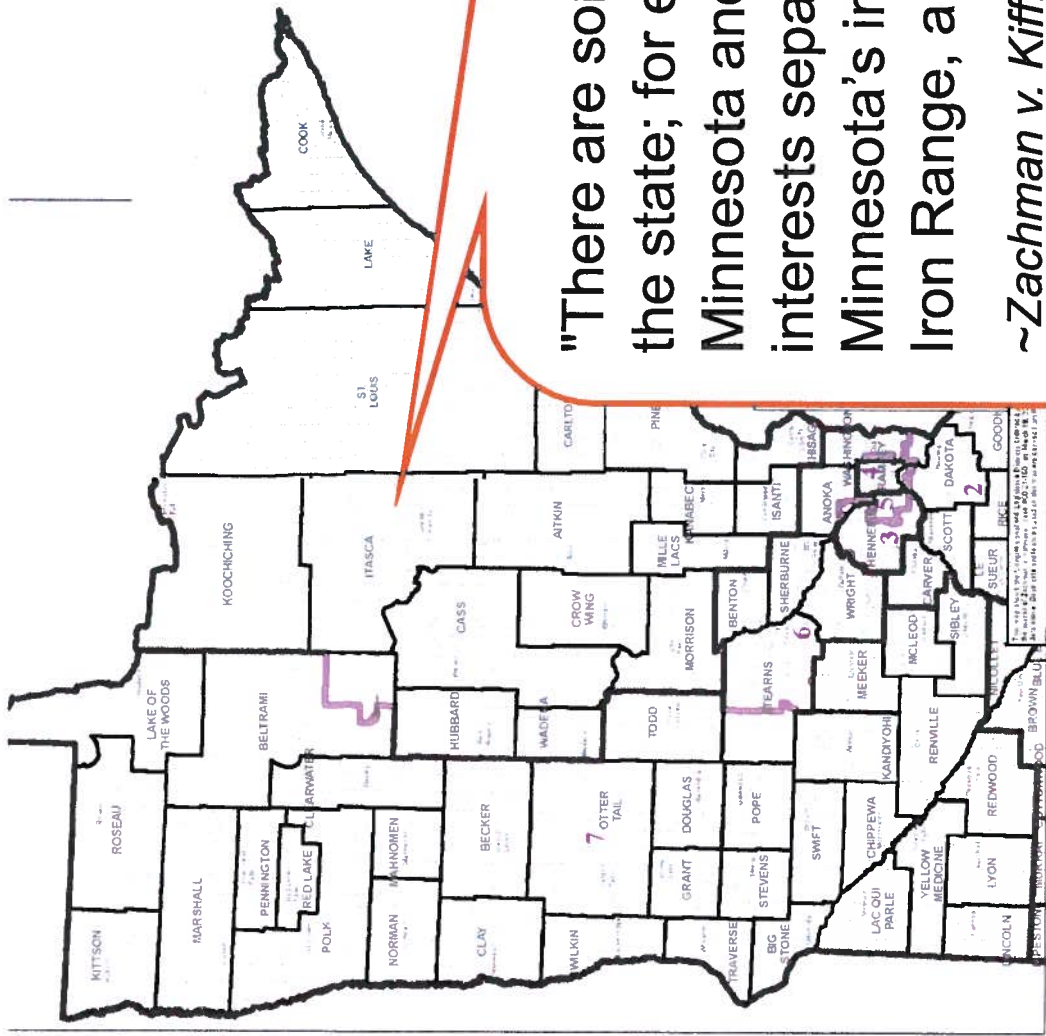


Current Congressional Plan



Martin Proposed Congressional Plan

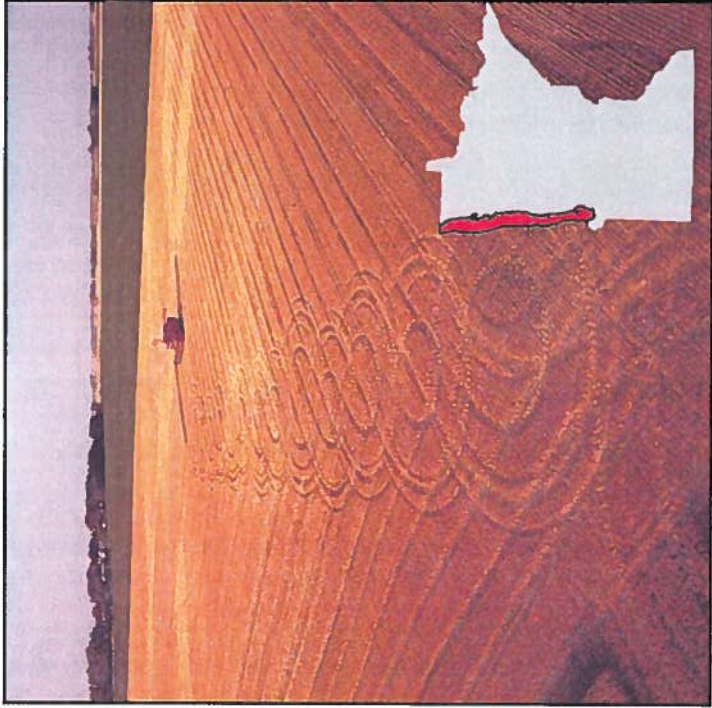




"There are some natural divisions within the state; for example, northwestern Minnesota and the Red River Valley have interests separate from northeastern Minnesota's interests in its forests, the Iron Range, and Lake Superior."

~Zachman v. Kiffmeyer, C0-01-160, Final Order Adopting a Congressional Redistricting Plan

Red River Valley— East Grand Forks



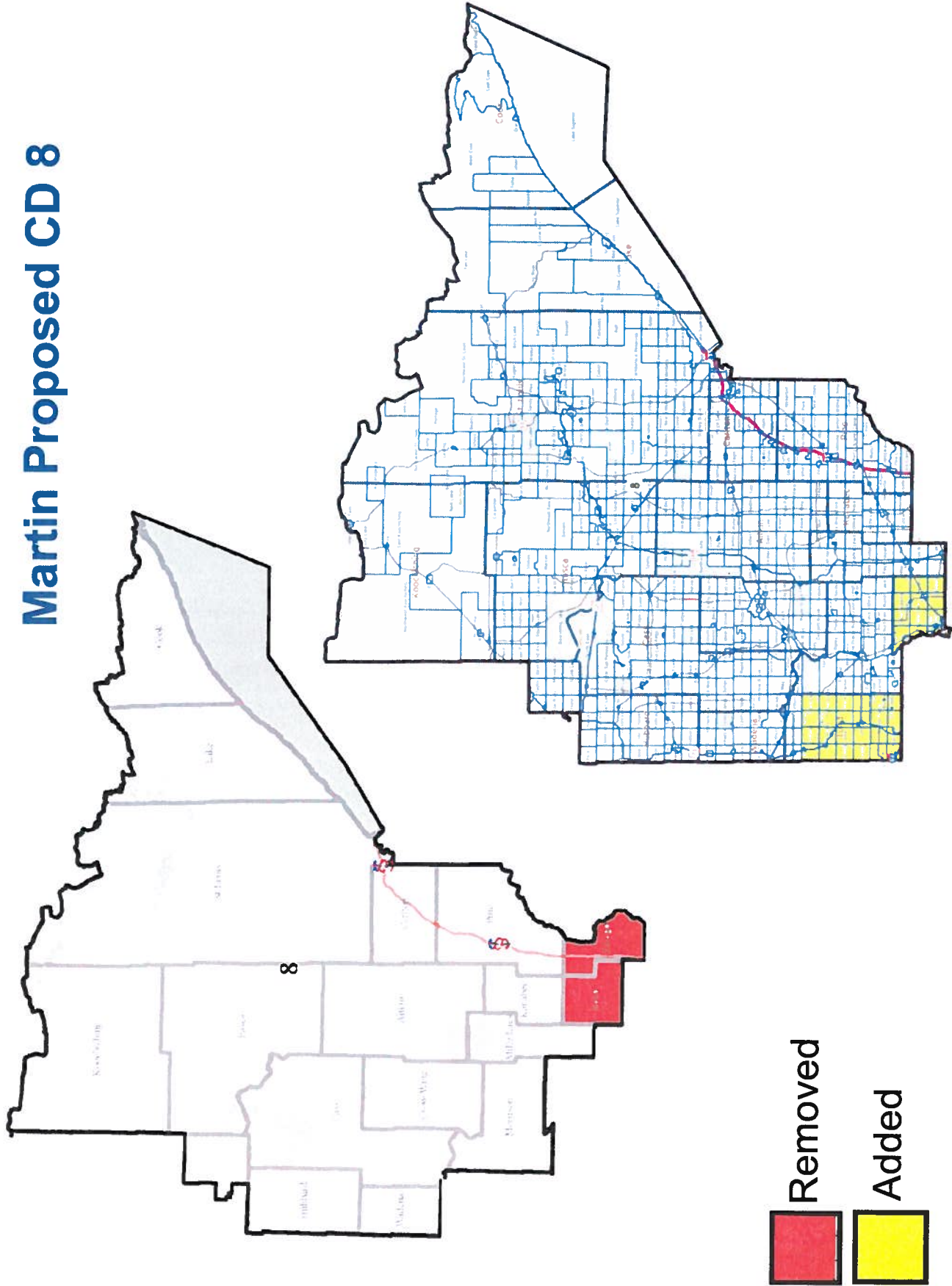
<http://kids.britannica.com/>

Iron Range— Hull Rust Mahoning Mine



<http://www.ironrange.org/attractions/mining/hull-rust/>

Martin Proposed CD 8



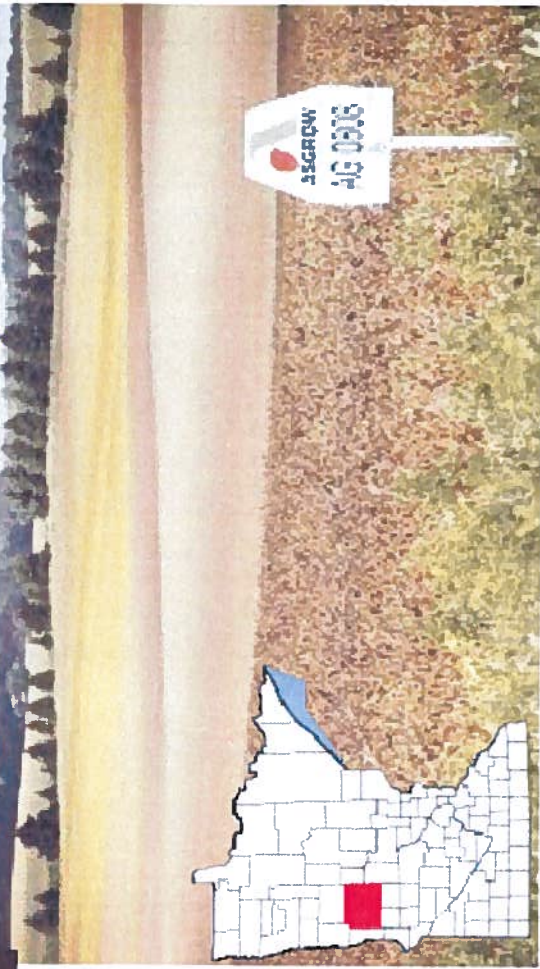
Removed
Added

Soybean Field near Jackson, MN



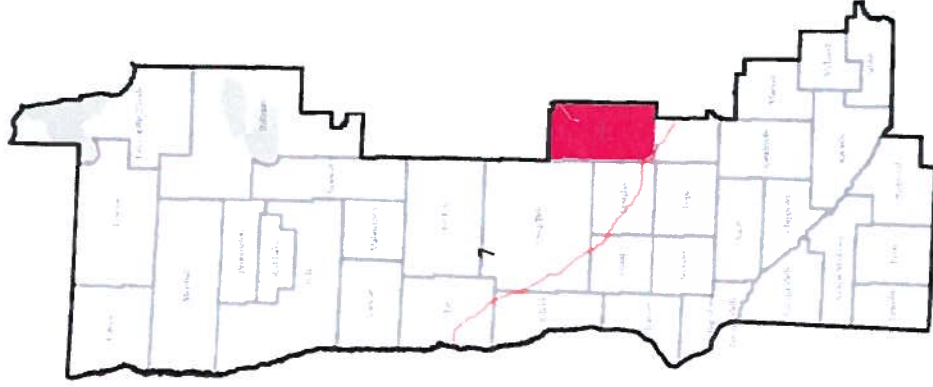
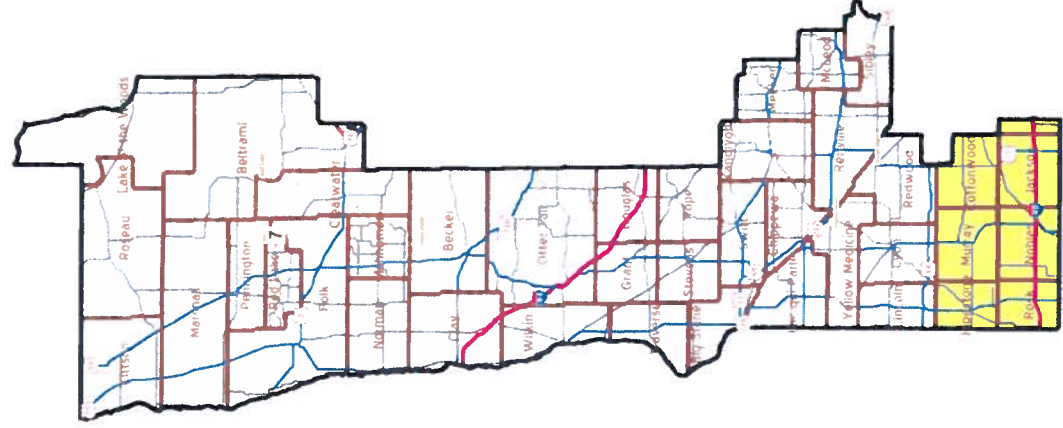
<http://72ppi.us/>



Soybean Field near Fergus Falls, MN



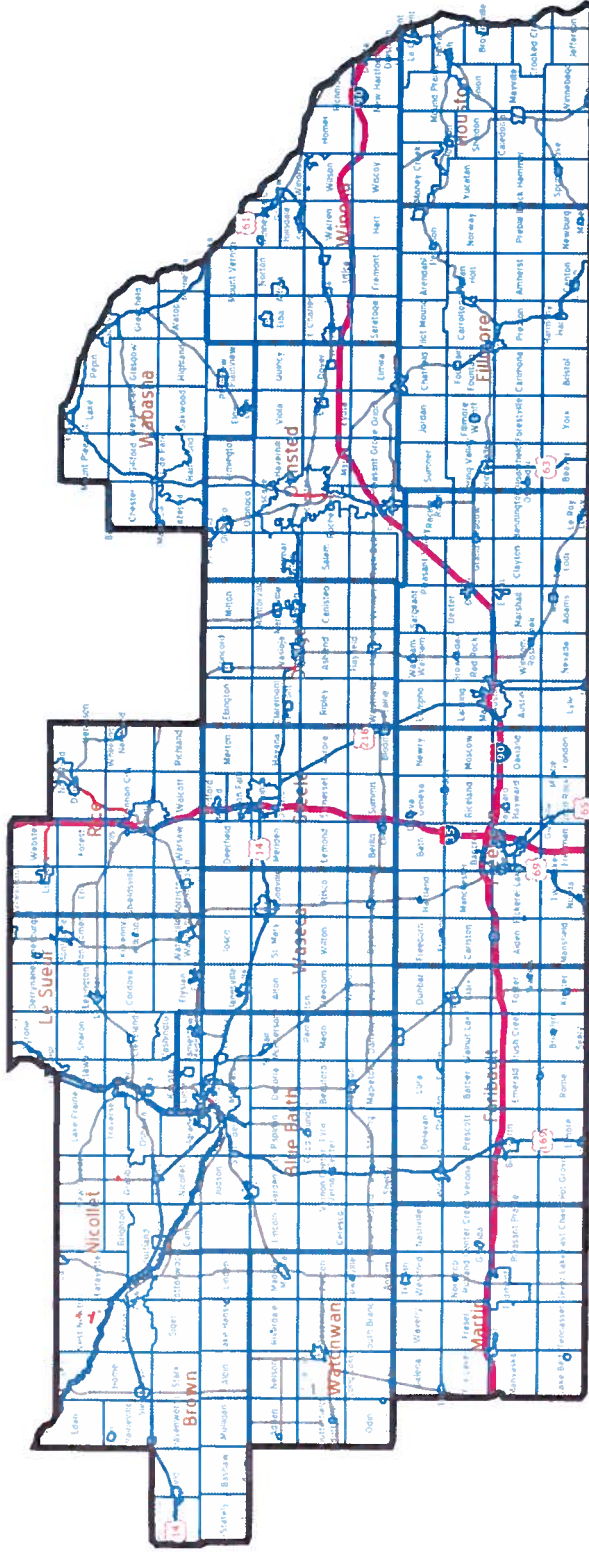
<http://fergusfallsjournal.com>

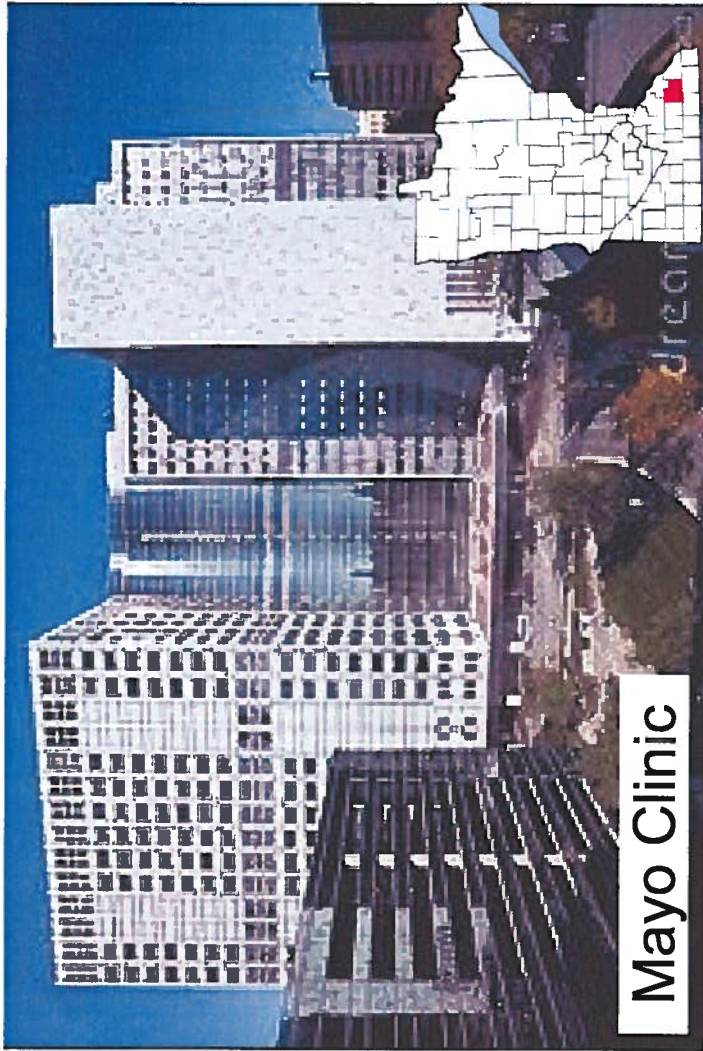
Martin Proposed CD 7



-  Removed
-  Added

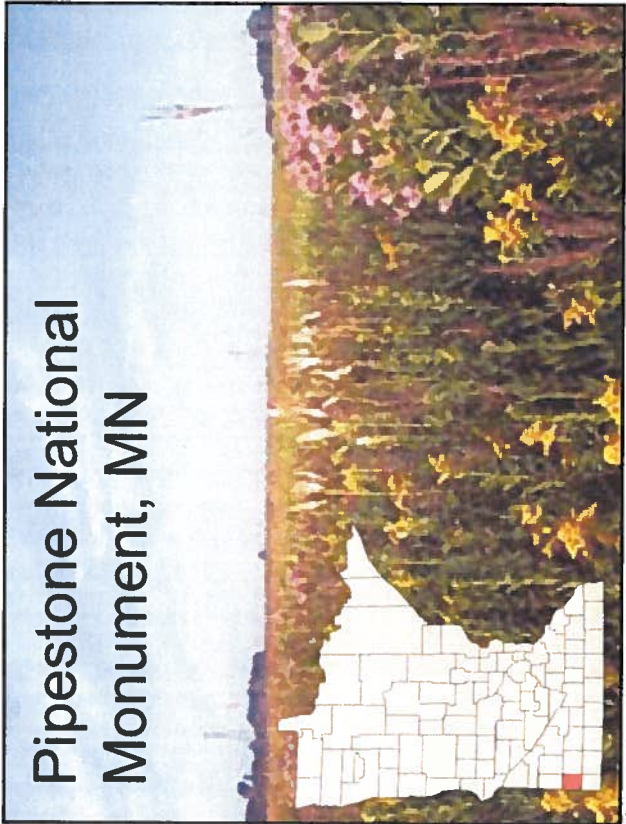
Martin Proposed CD 1





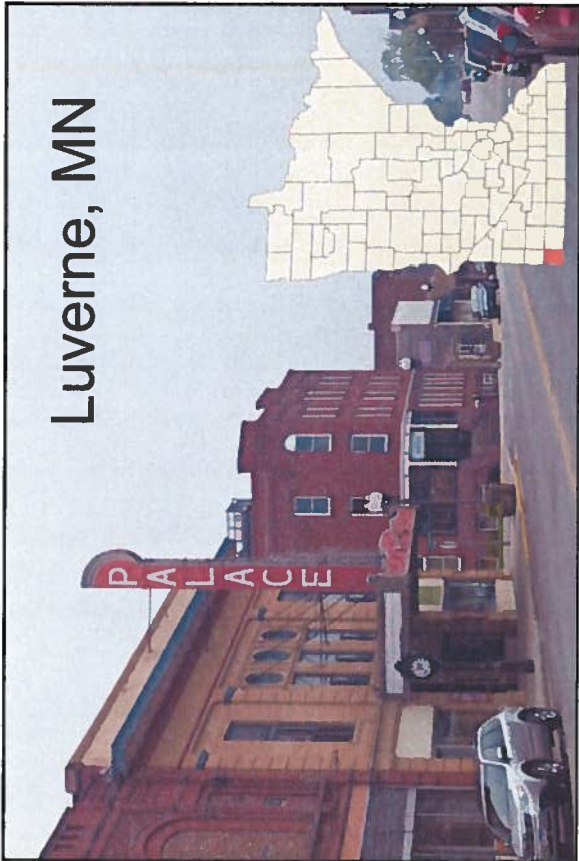
Mayo Clinic

<http://www.dreamstime.com/>



Pipestone National Monument, MN

<http://www.nps.gov/pipe/naturescience/index.htm>

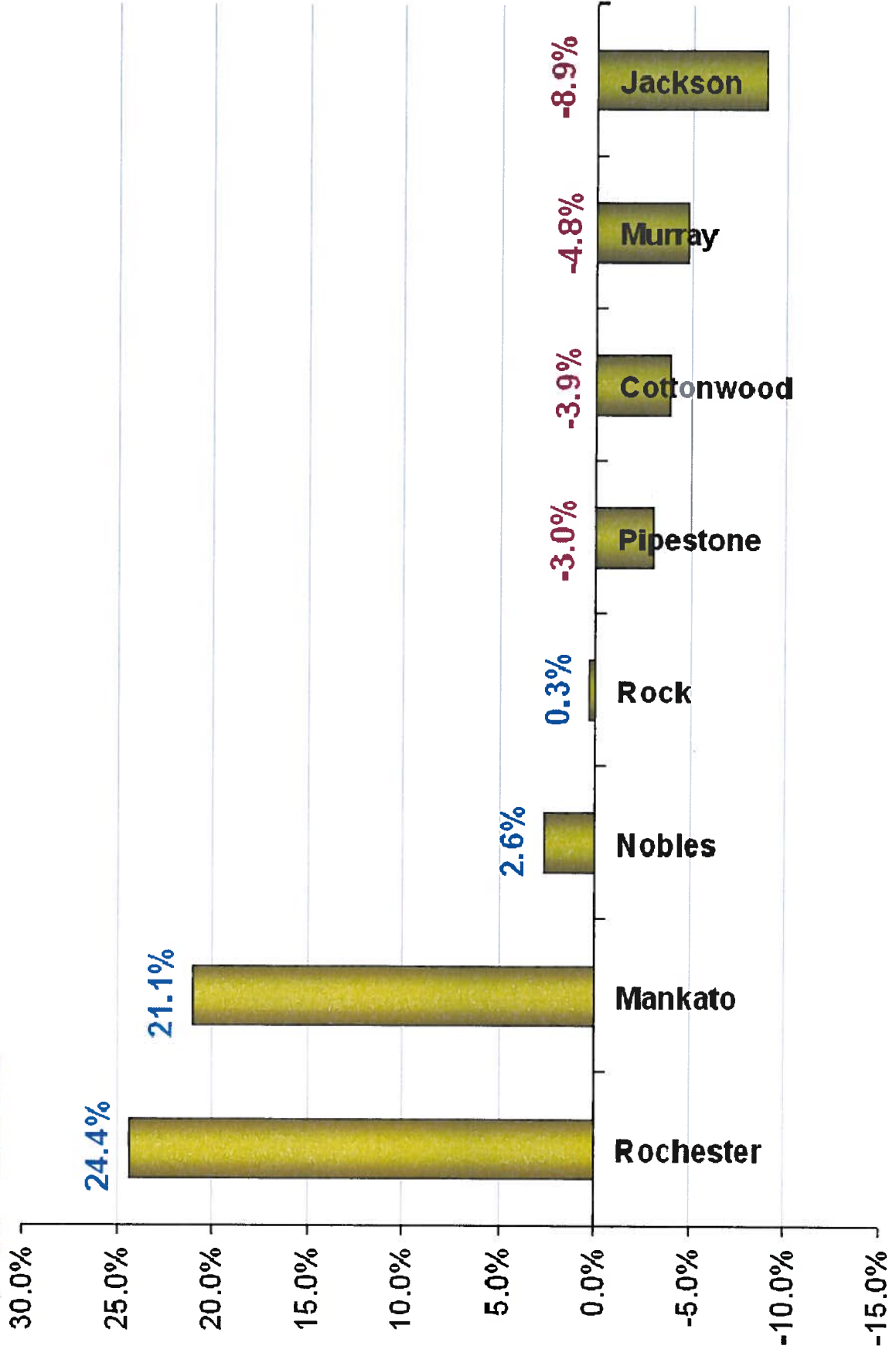


Luverne, MN

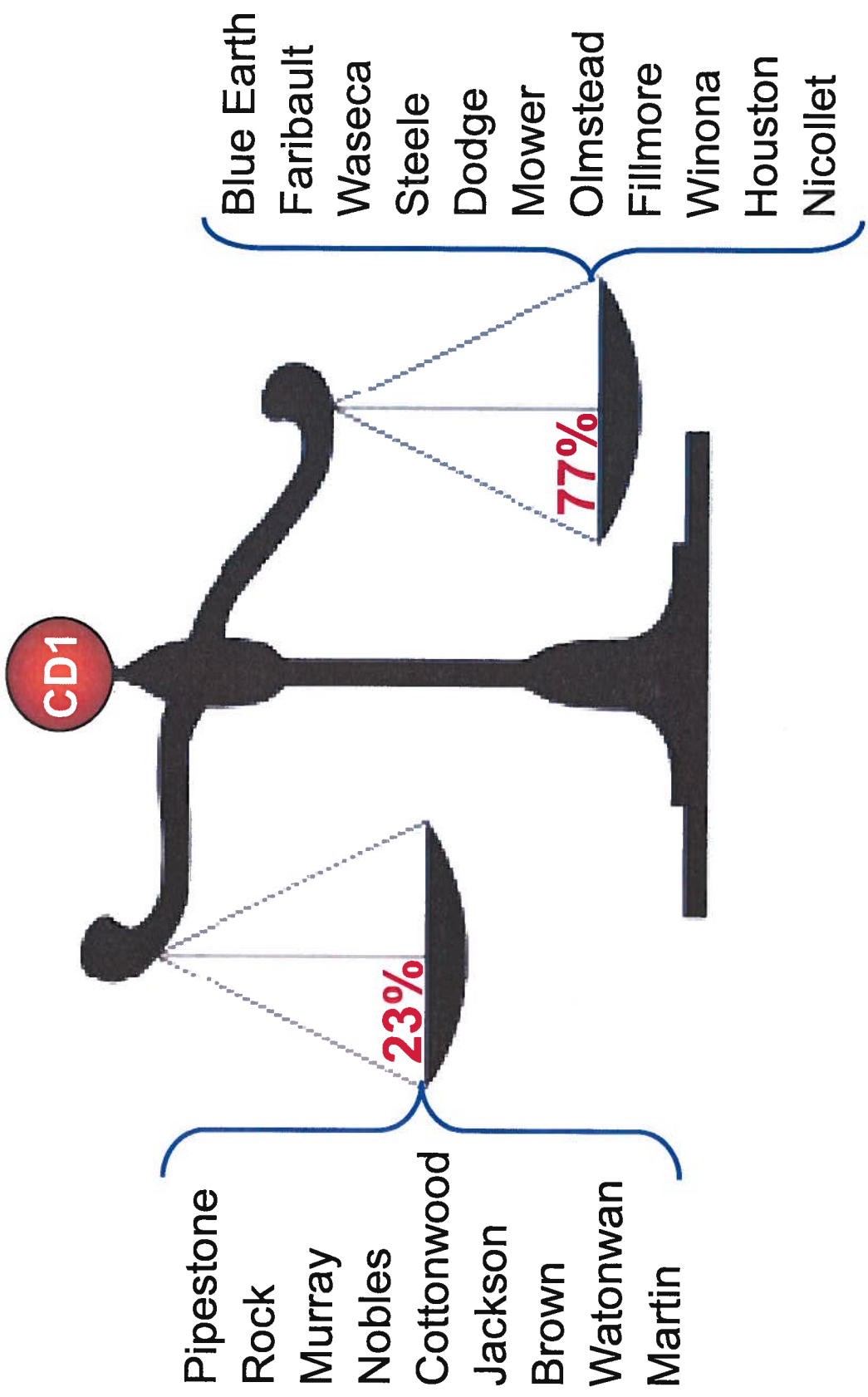
<http://project49.rossfinlayson.com/>

Disparate Population Growth in Southern Minnesota

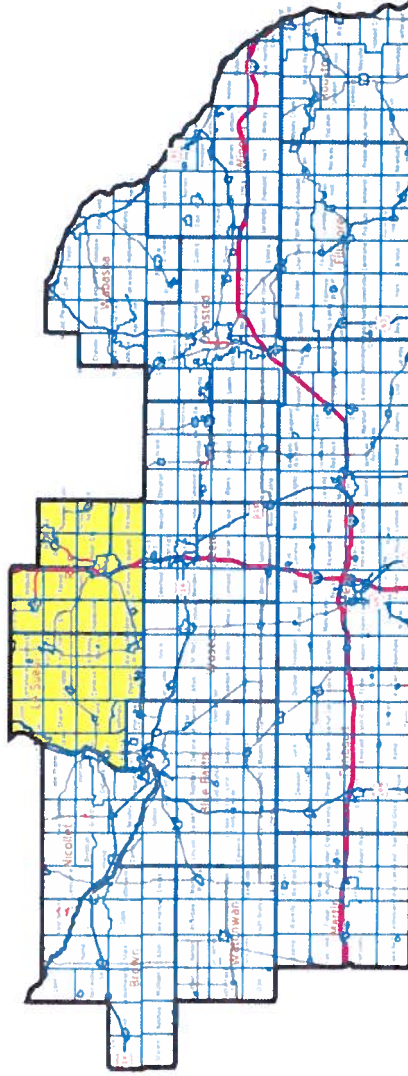
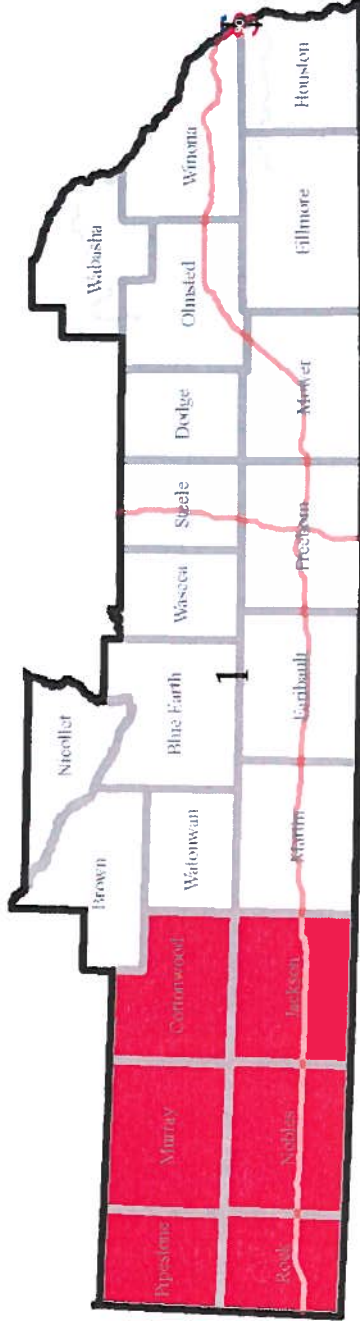
Minnesota



Current CD 1 Is Heavily Imbalanced Toward Southeastern Minnesota

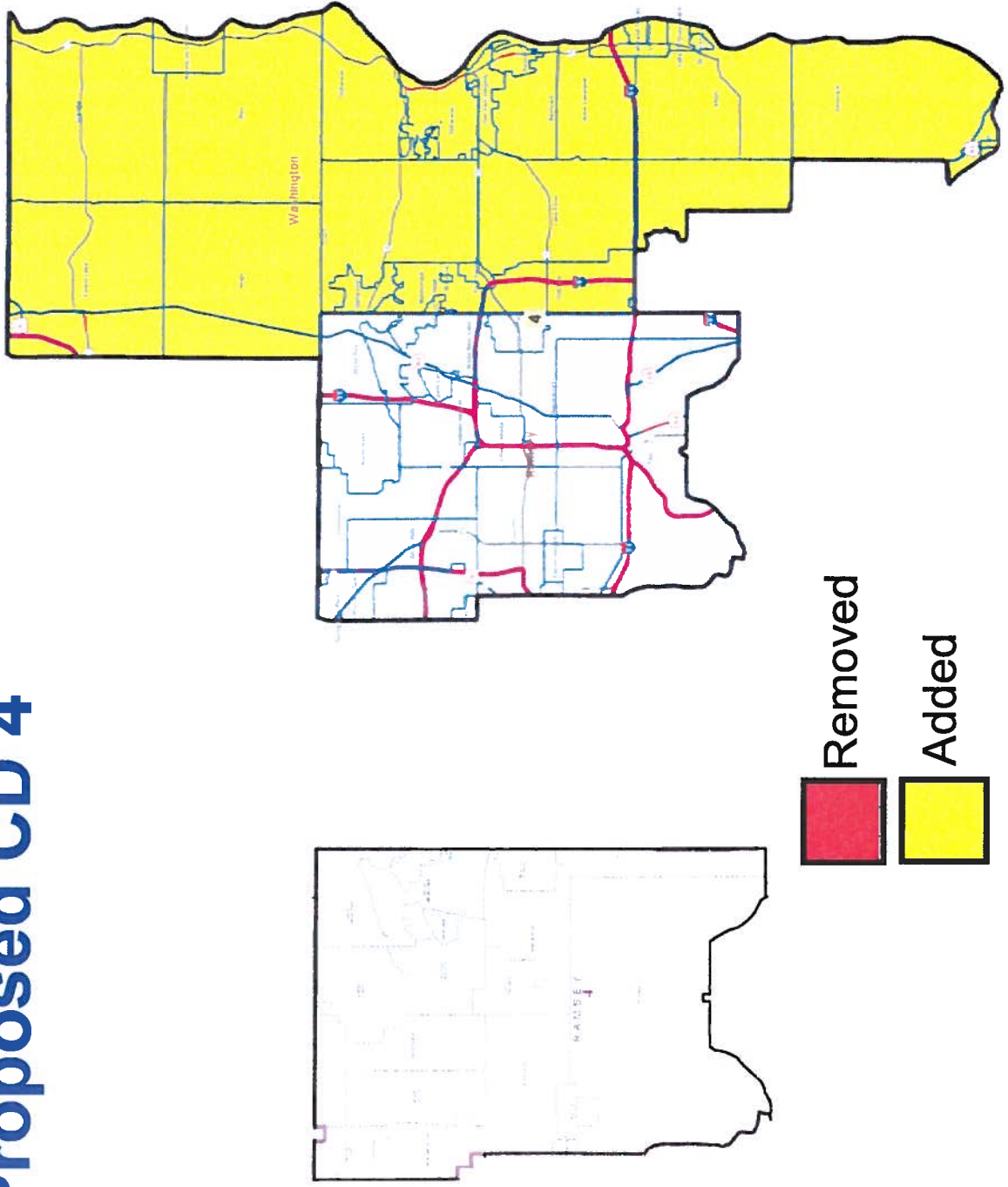


Martin Proposed CD 1

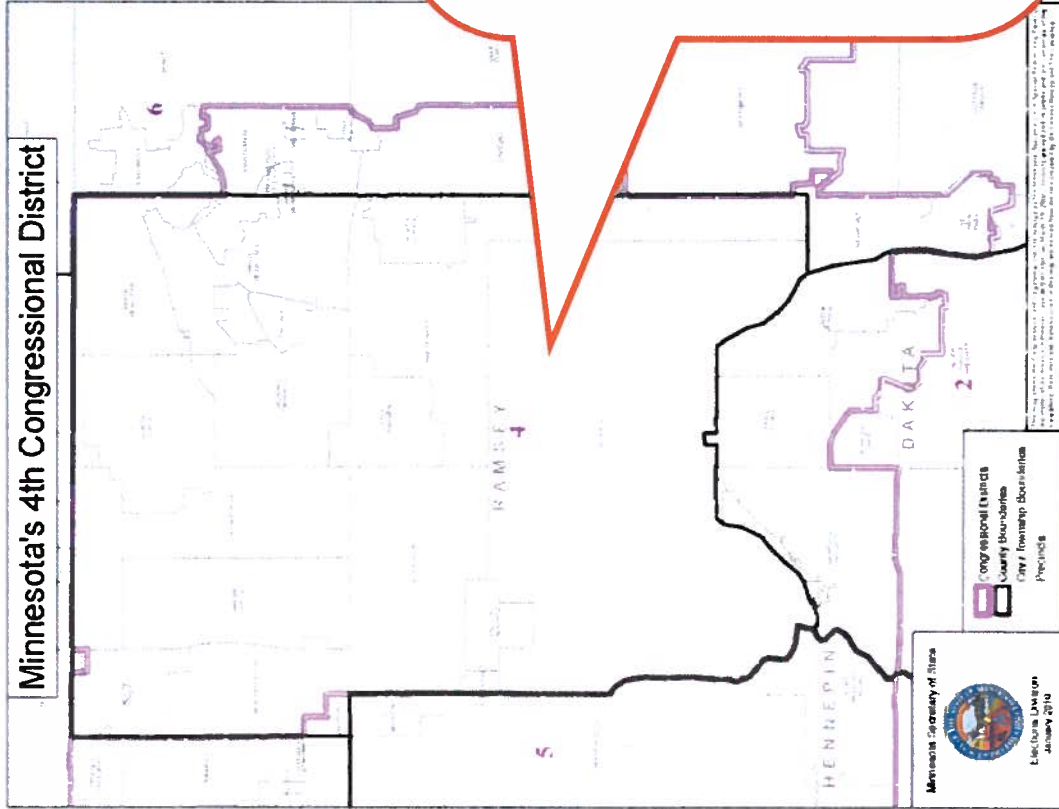


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- Added

Martin Proposed CD 4



Minnesota's 4th Congressional District



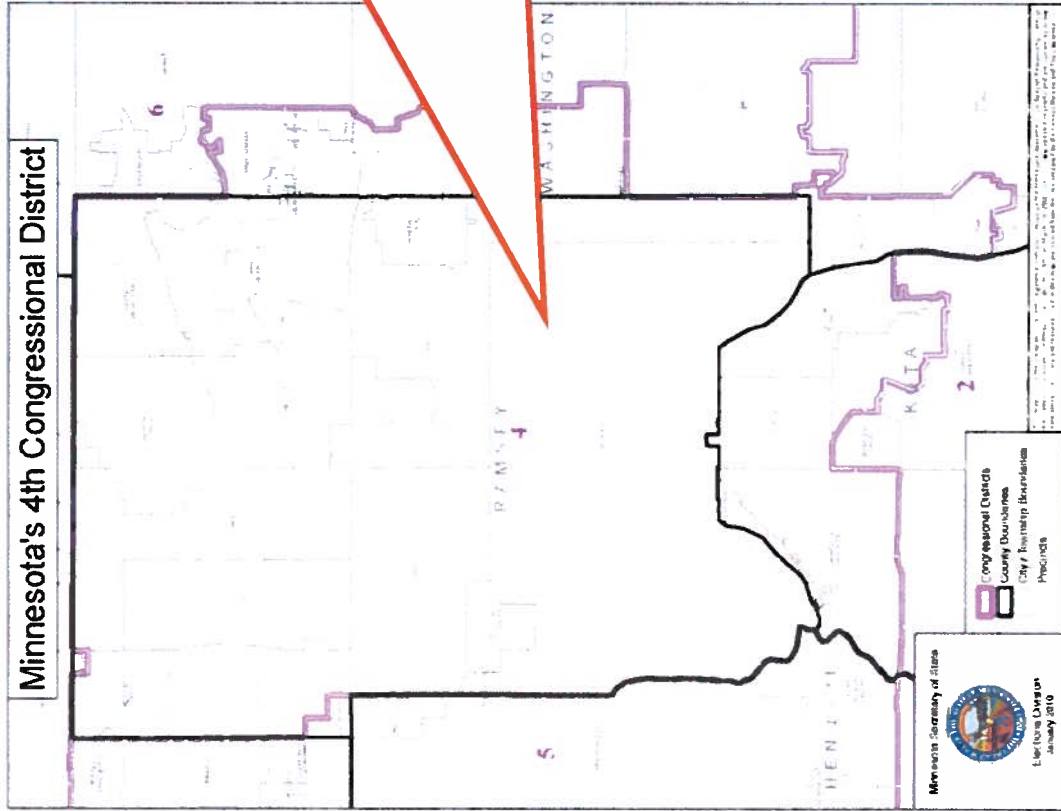
"[W]e have very little connection with the bigger parts of the sixth district.... [W]e would rather be connected where our people are more involved in, and that's in the metro area of St. Paul."

~Gerald Beedle, St. Paul Hearing
(Washington County resident)

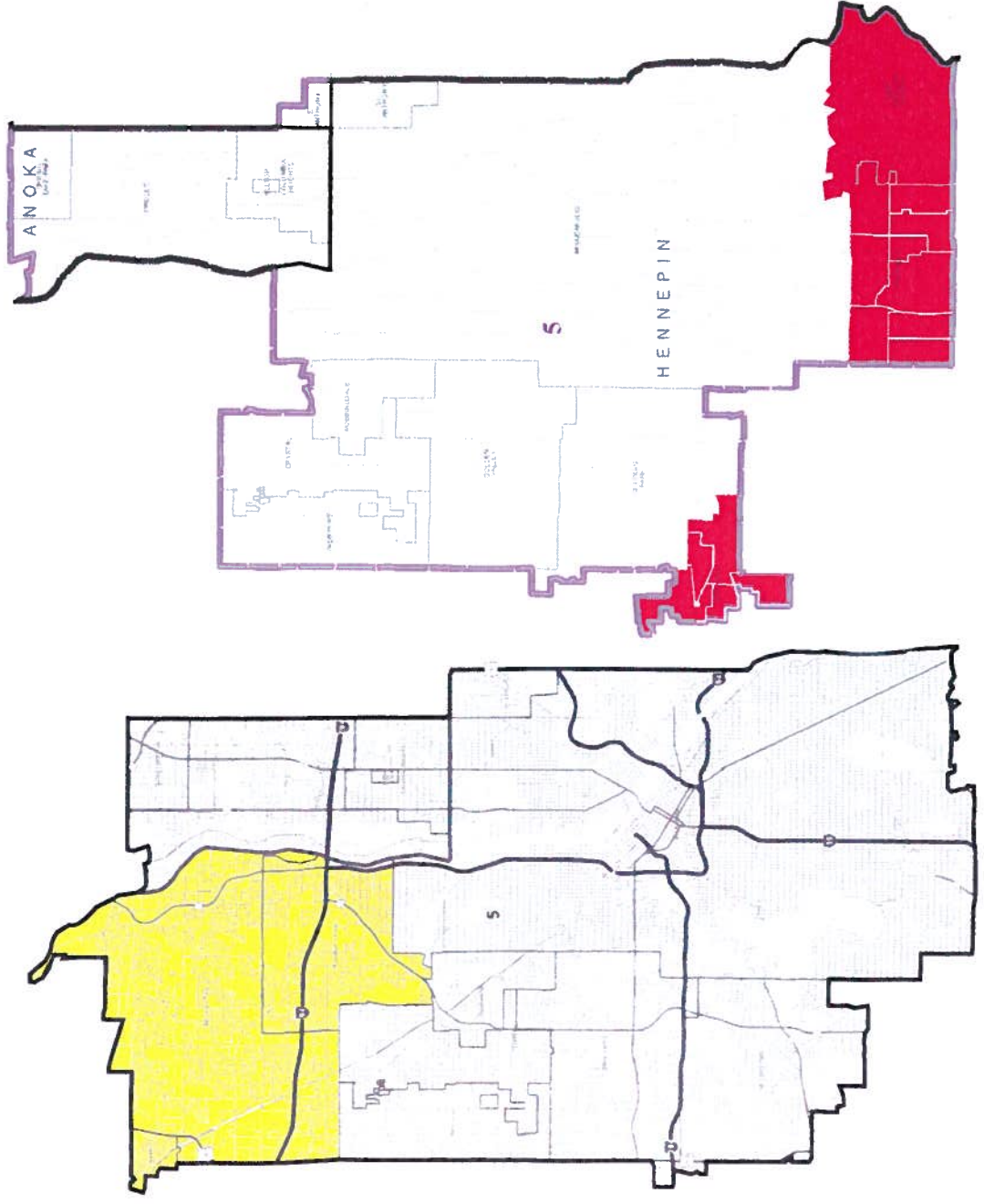
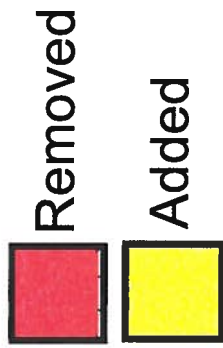
"[W]e have very little connection with the bigger parts of the sixth district... [W]e would rather be connected where our people are more involved in, and that's in the metro area of St. Paul."

"Ideally, I would like to just push Congressional District 4 out to the St. Croix River Valley and encompass all of Ramsey and Washington Counties."

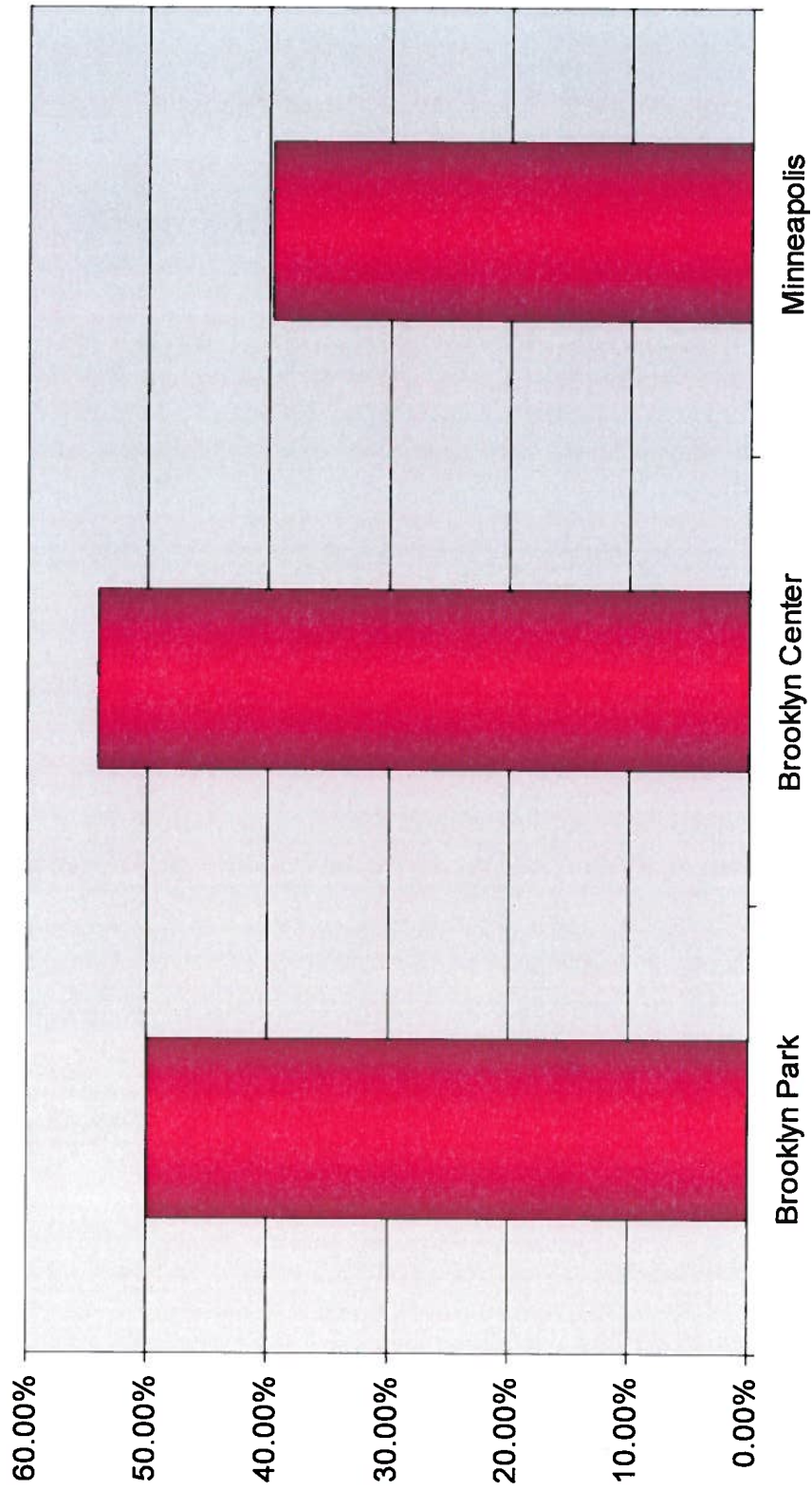
~Rhonda Schwartz, St. Paul Hearing

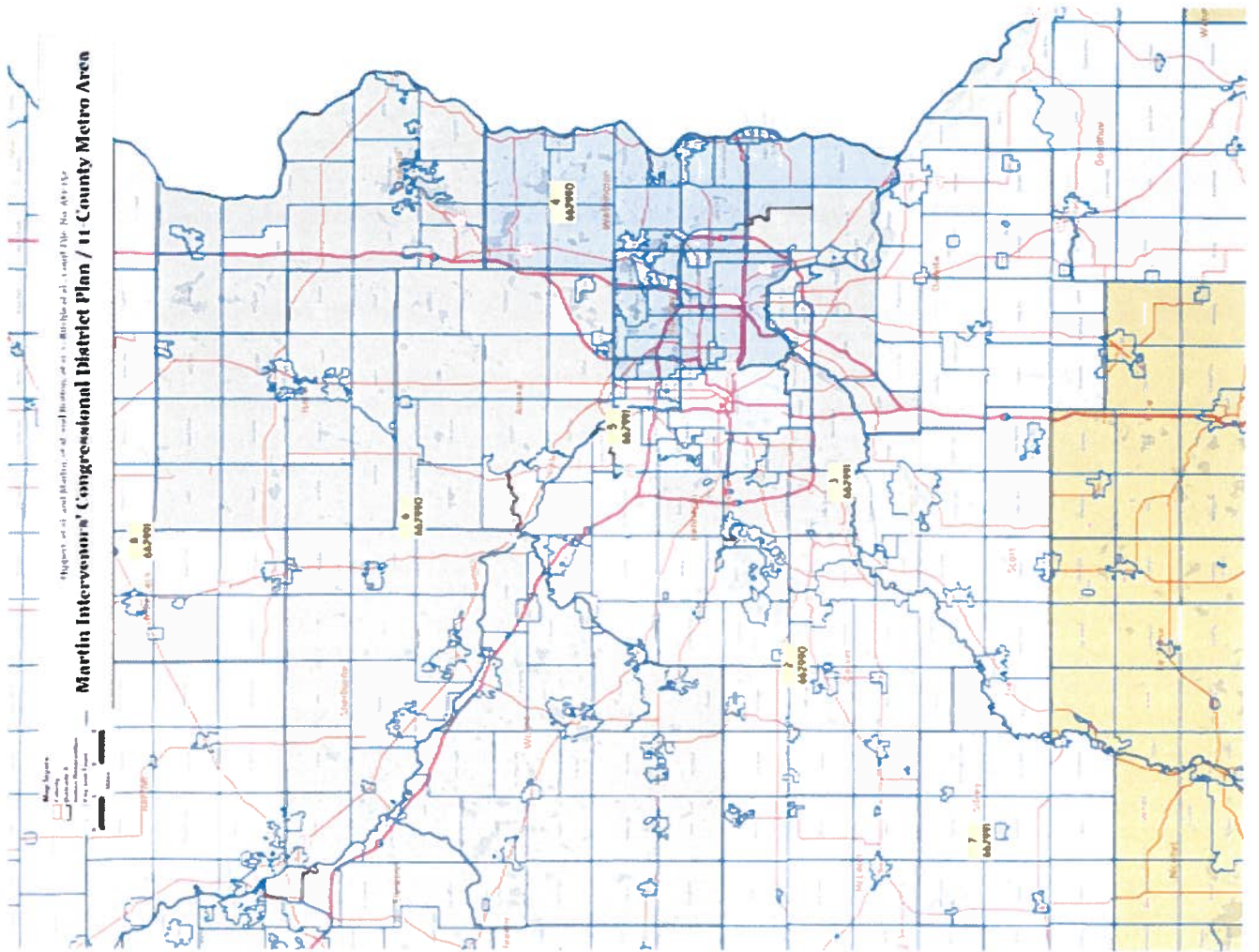


Martin Proposed CD 5

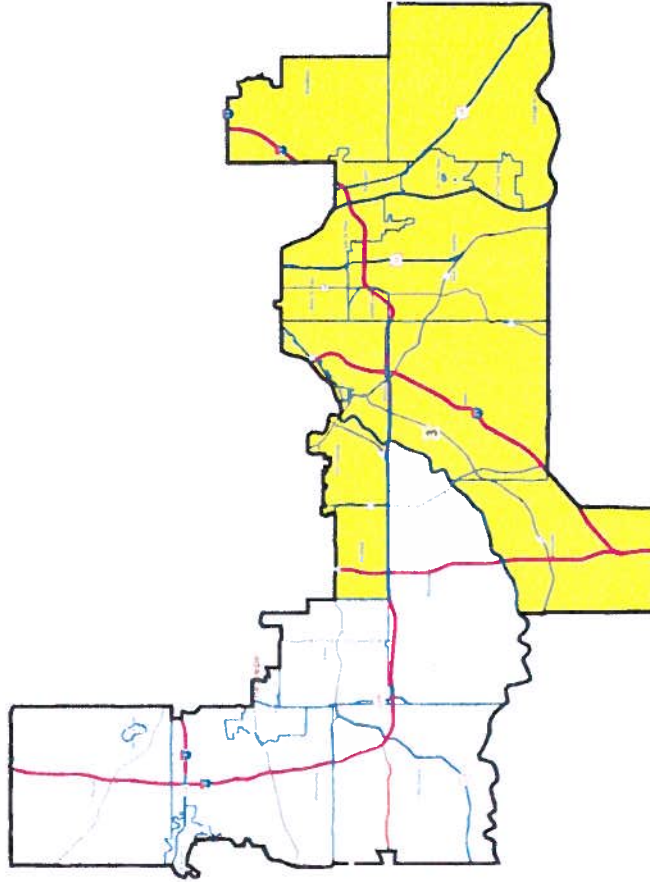
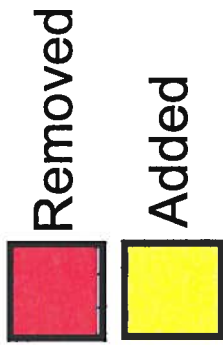
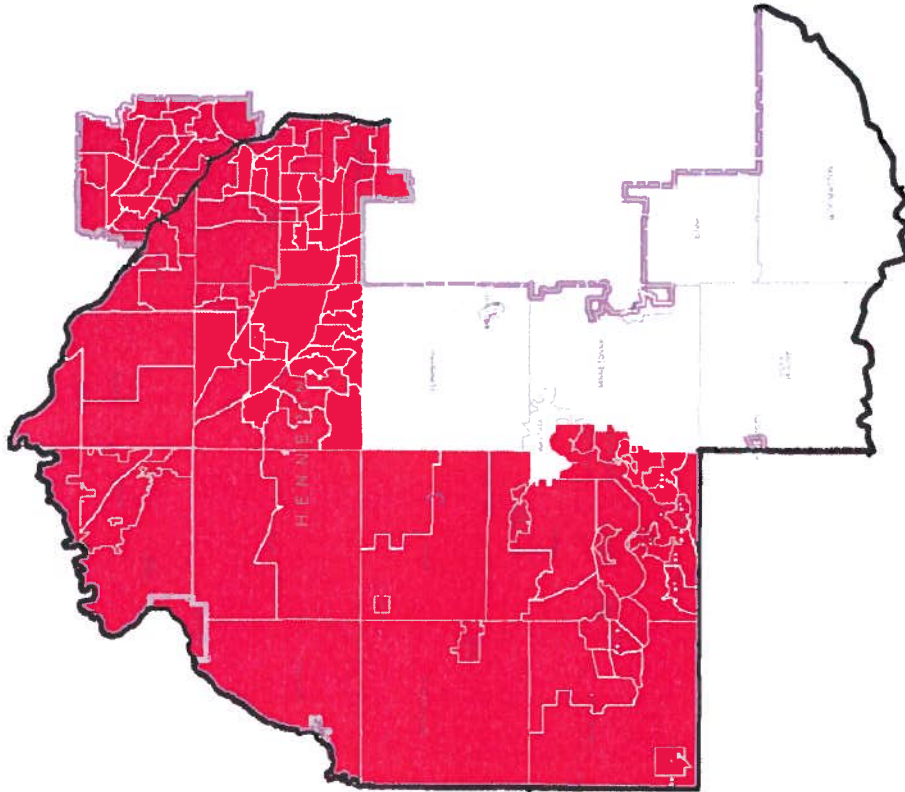


Total Minority Population



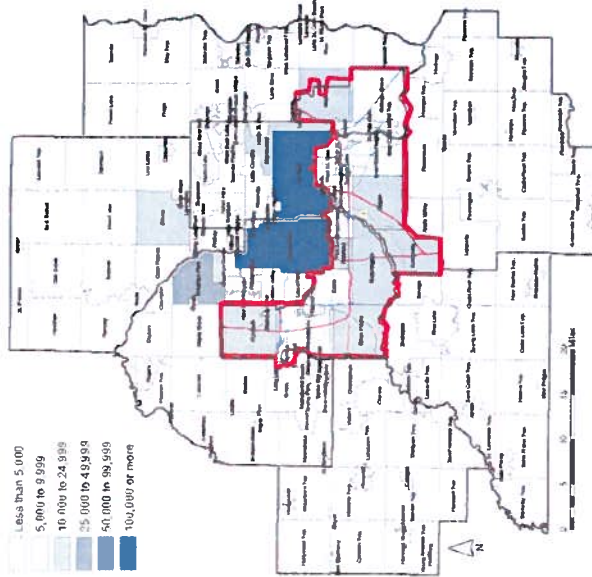


Martin Proposed CD 3



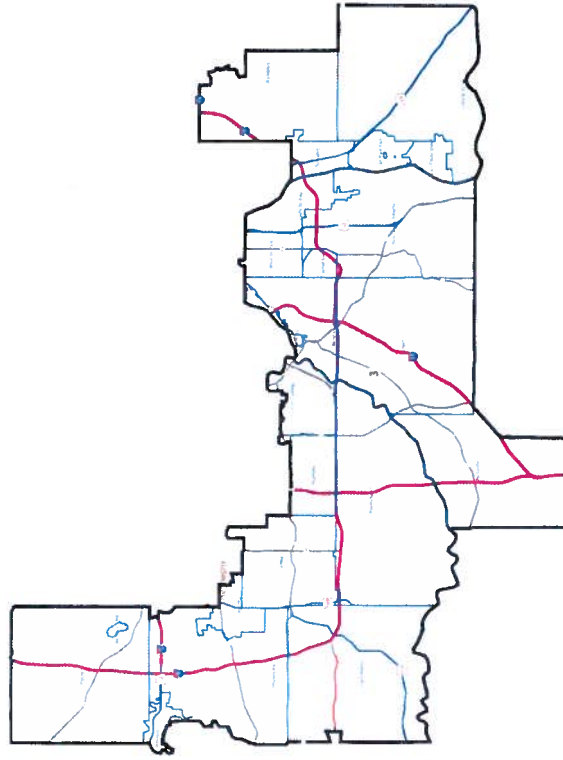
Martin Proposed CD 3

Population of Color, 2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census 2010 (PL Data)

The total population of color in the seven-county metropolitan area increased 52 percent from 2000 to 676,249 in 2010. The distribution varied widely across the metropolitan area. The population of color is mostly concentrated in the core of the region—both in the central cities and in surrounding suburbs. Minneapolis, St. Paul, Bloomington, and Brooklyn Park have the highest absolute number of residents of color in the metro area. Nine additional suburban communities have more than 10,000 residents of color—Brooklyn Center, Burnsville, Eagan, Richfield, Woodbury, Plymouth, Eden Prairie, Maplewood, and Blaine. Nineteen other communities have at least 5,000 residents of color.

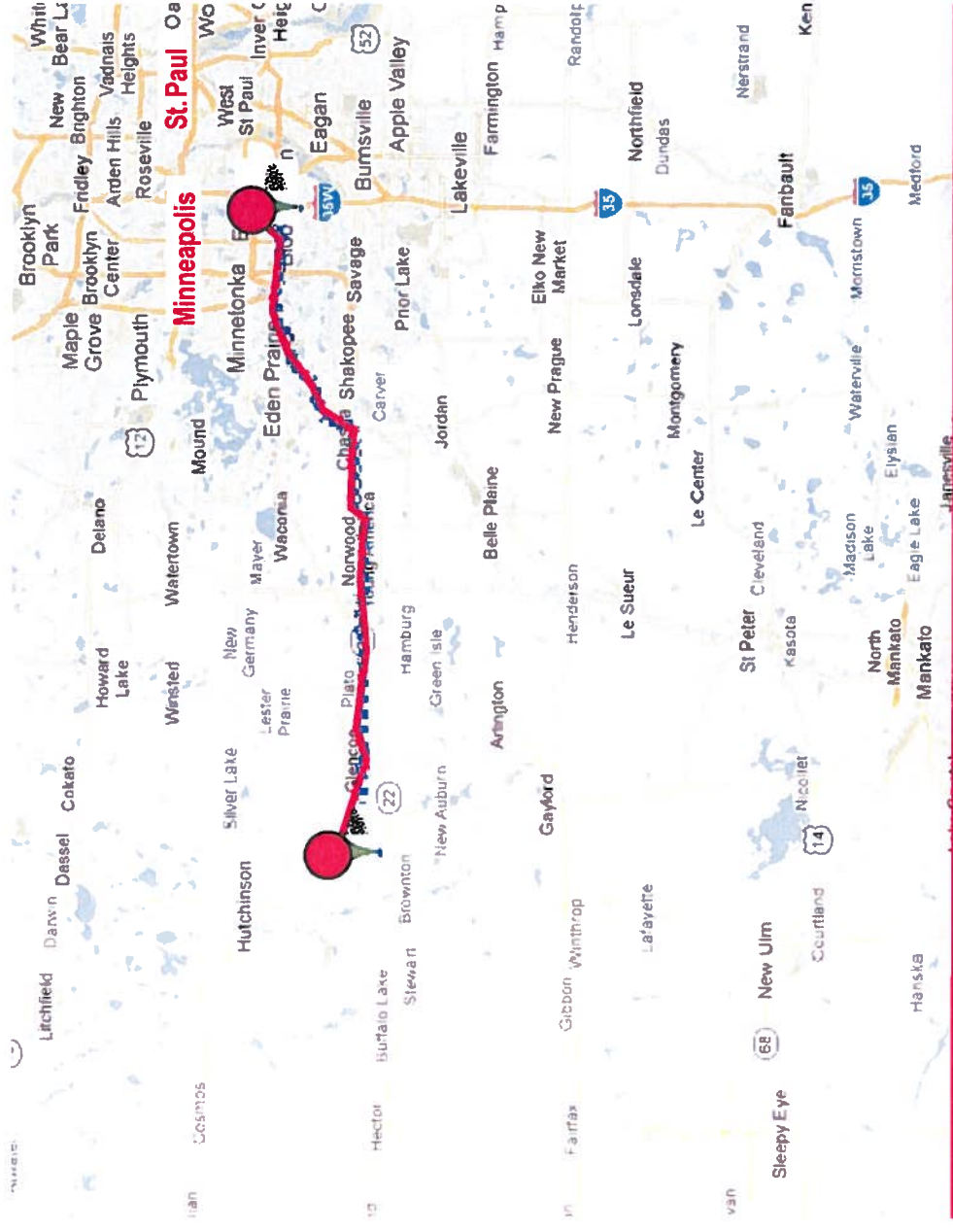


Martin Proposed CD 3



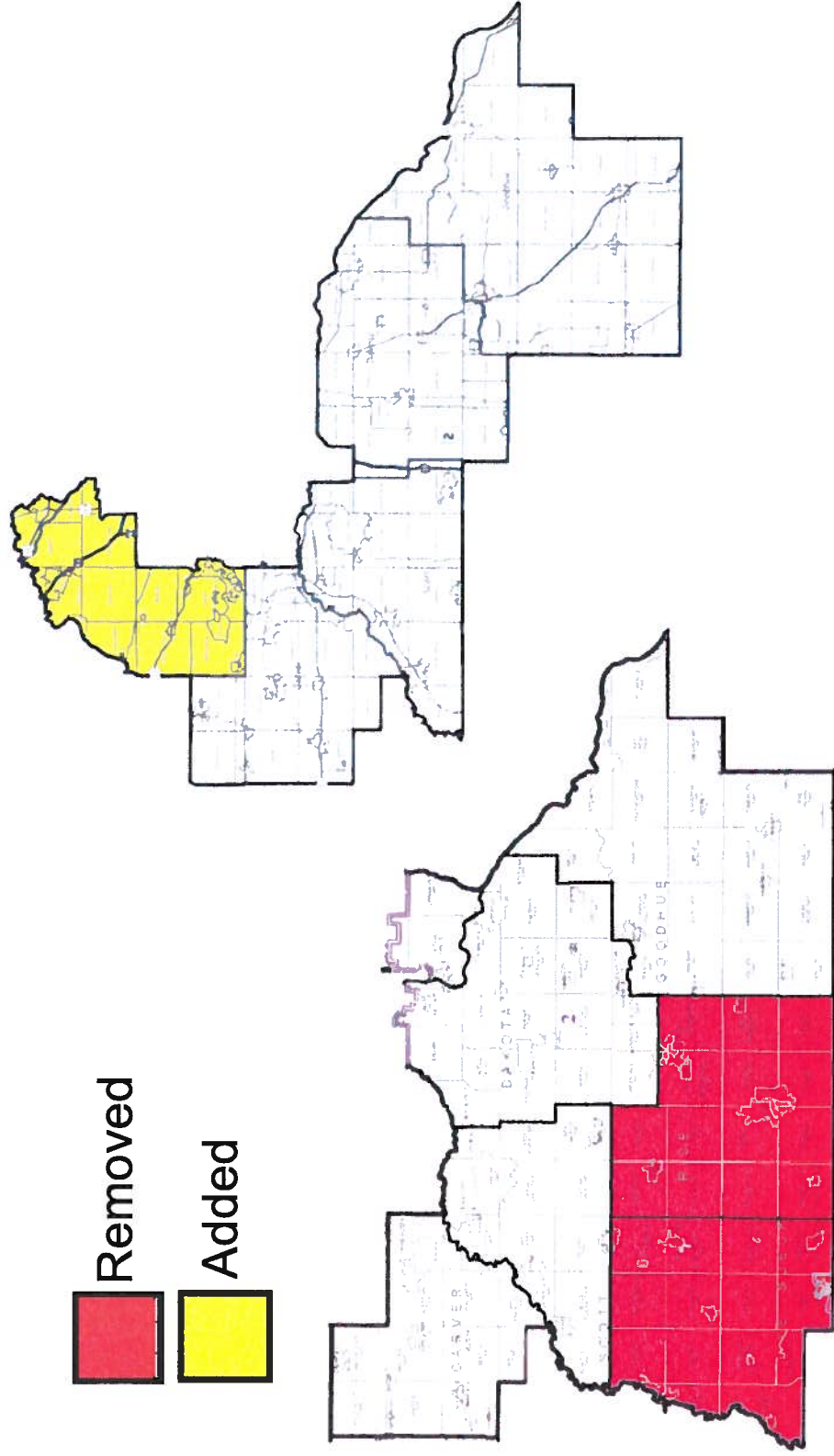
**Woodbury to Plymouth:
40.3 miles; 41 minutes**

Hippert Proposed CD 3

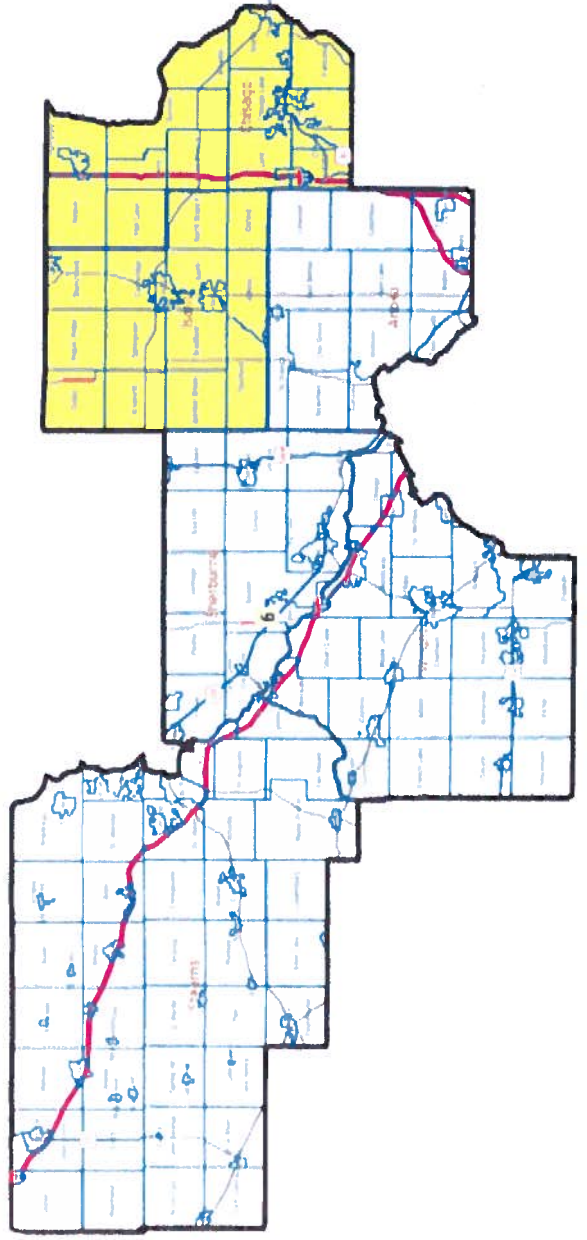
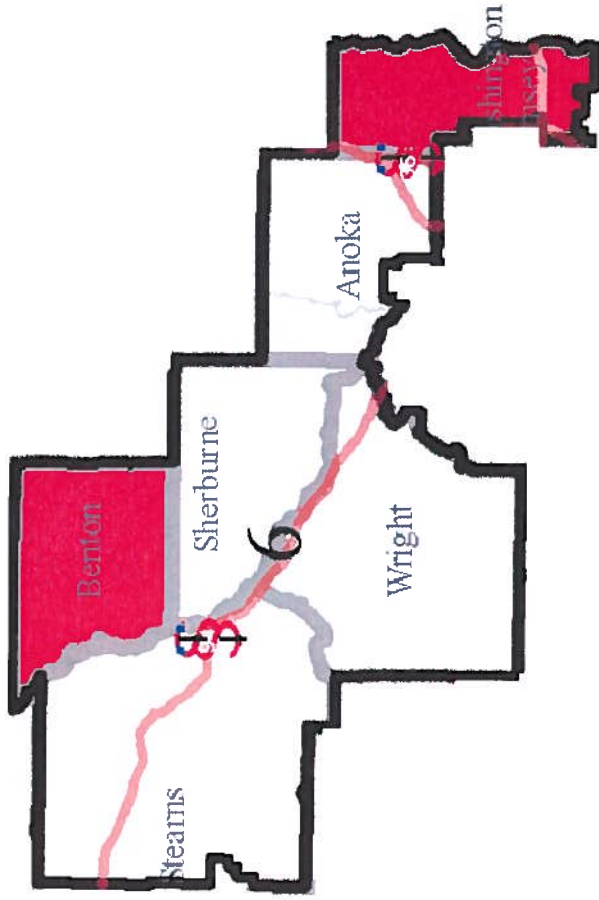
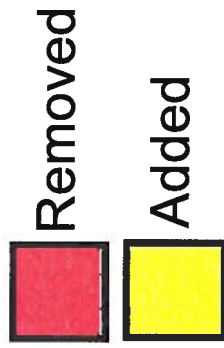


Bloomington, MN to Sumter, MN:
56.8 miles; 1 hour 15 minutes

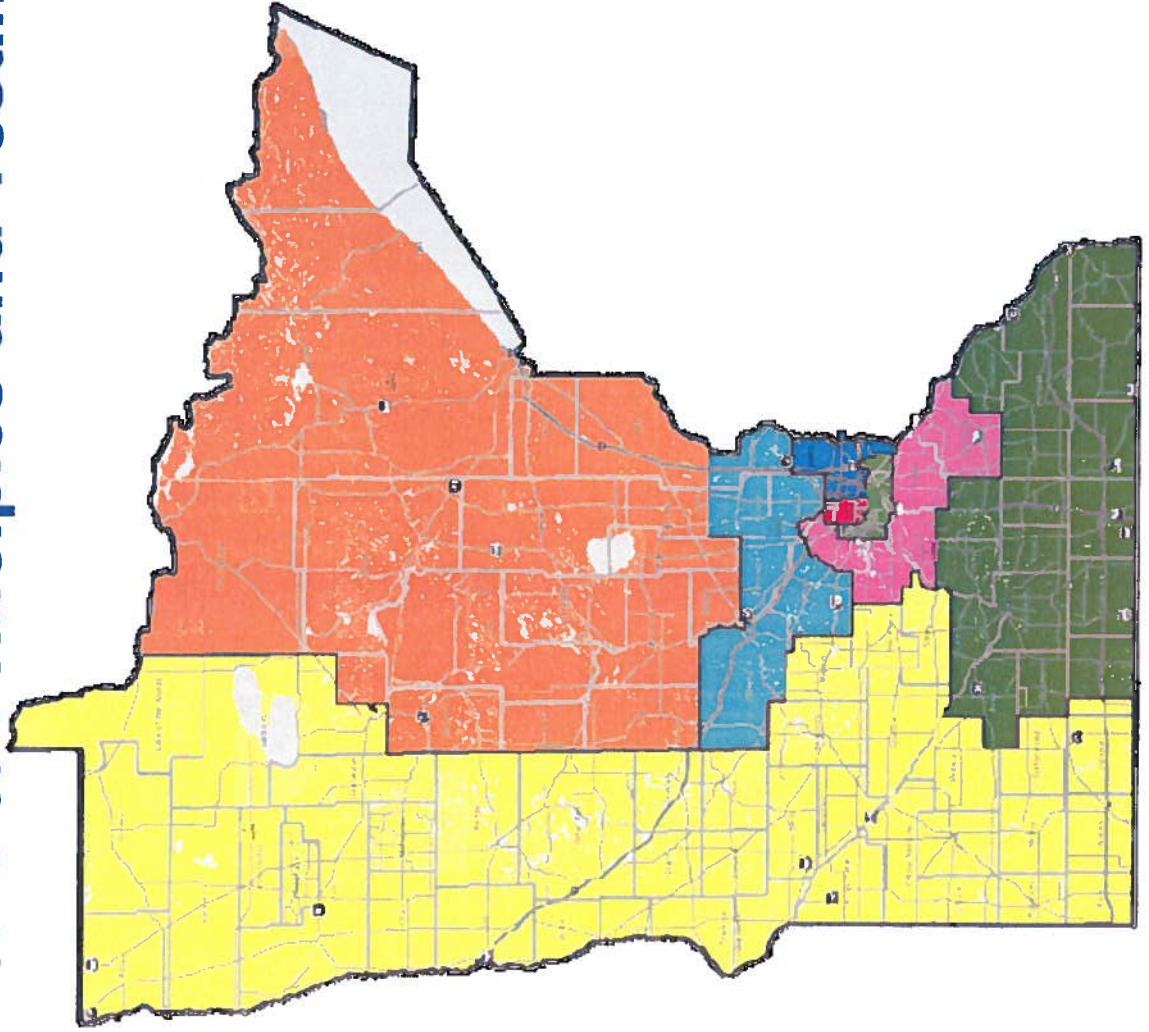
Martin Proposed CD 2



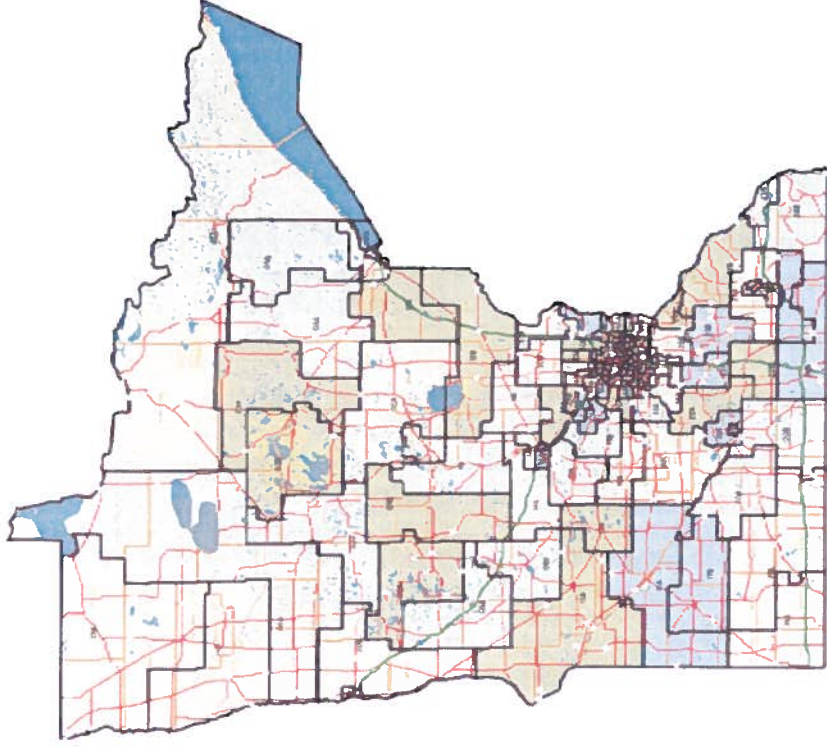
Martin Proposed CD 6



The Martin Congressional Plan: Responsive to Principles and Testimony



The Martin Legislative Plan

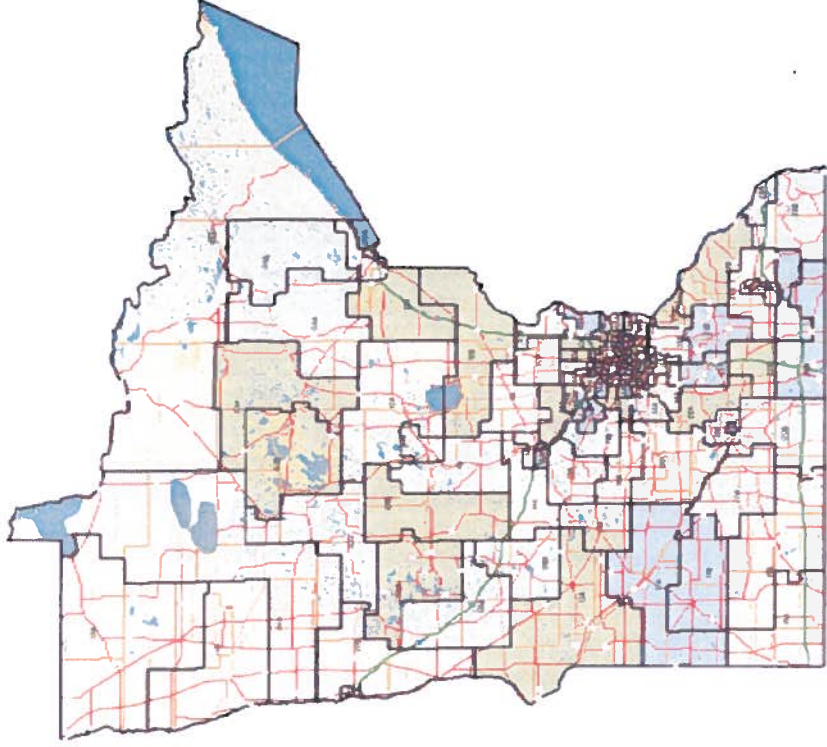


1. Complies with the Panel's Redistricting Principles

2. Protects the Interests of Greater Minnesota Communities

3. Protects the Interests of Metro Area Communities

The Martin Plan Complies With the Panel's Principles



Preserving Minority Voting
Strength

Convenient and
Compact Districts

Preserving Political Subdivisions

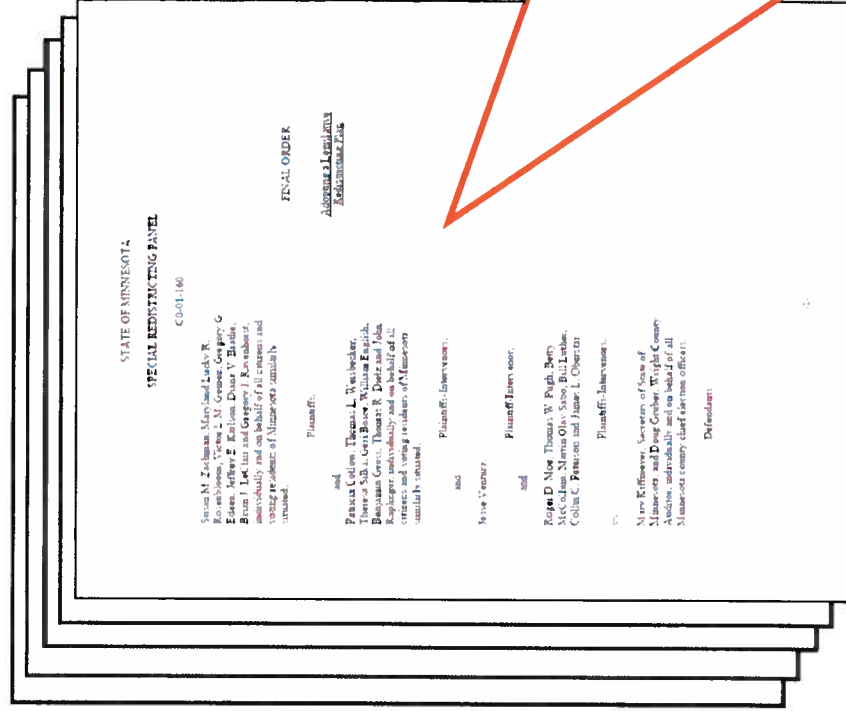
Recognizing Communities of
Interest

Avoiding Excessive Incumbent
Protection or Conflict

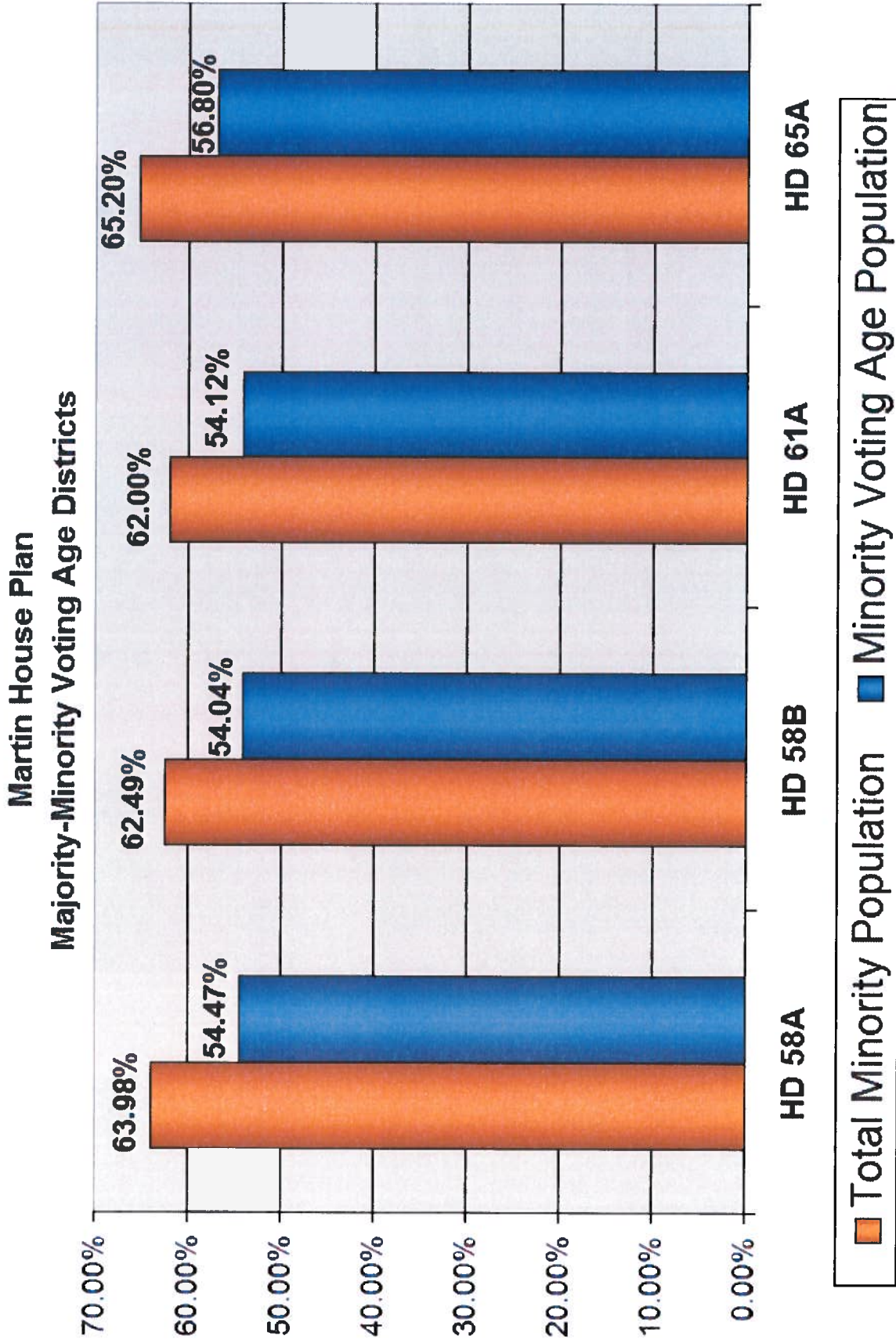
Preserving Minority Voting Strength

“As a basic result of both a statewide increase in the diversity of Minnesota’s population and our objective to follow political subdivision, neighborhood, precinct, and community boundaries, **minority groups have greater opportunities to influence their legislators** under this plan than under either the parties’ plans or the plan from the last decade. The plan may also **increase the ability of minorities to elect legislators of their choice**, especially if minority groups should choose to vote together in certain district.”

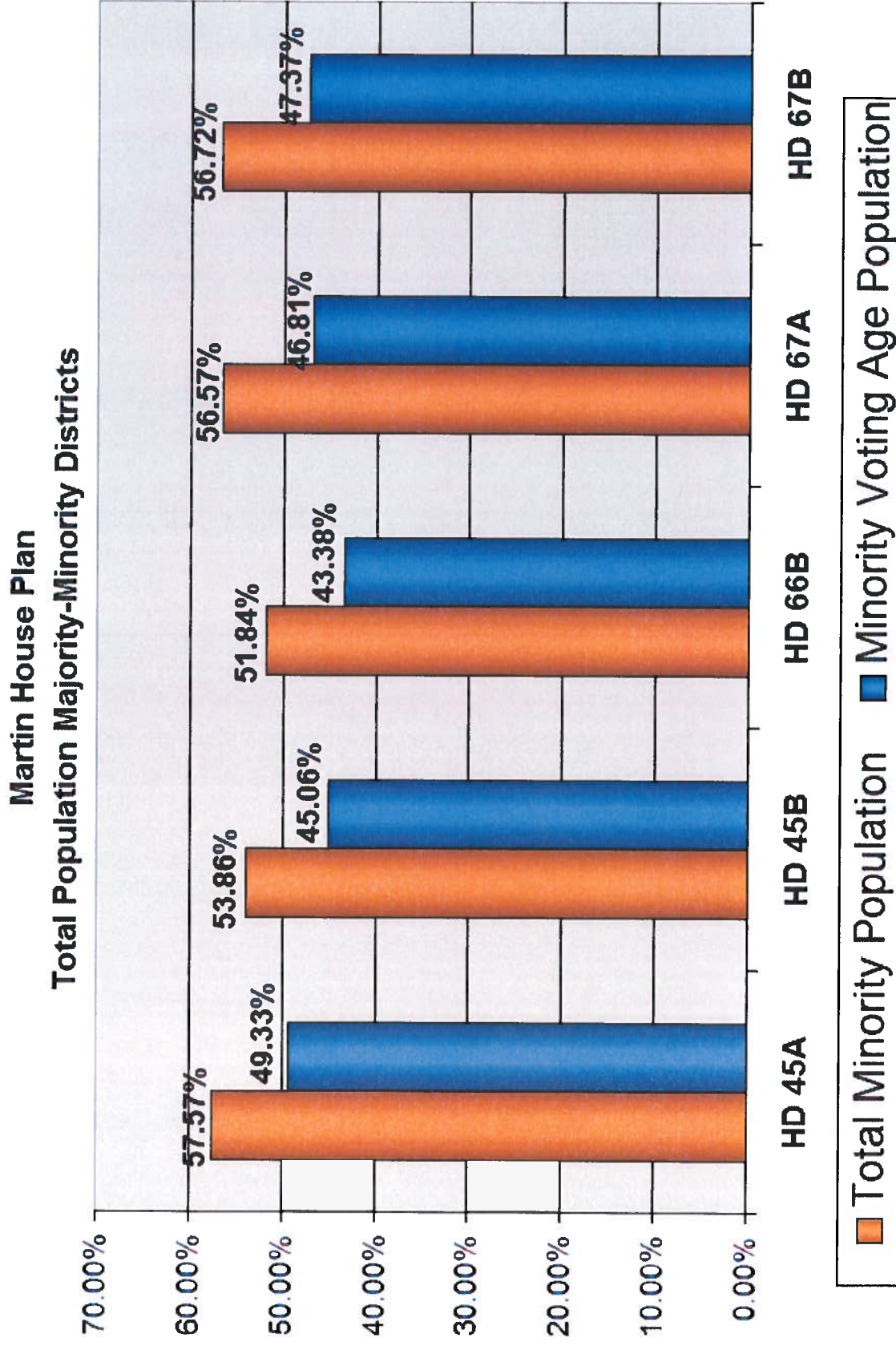
~*Zachman v. Kiffmeyer*, C0-01-160, Final Order Adopting a Legislative Redistricting Plan, at 5.



Preserving Minority Voting Strength

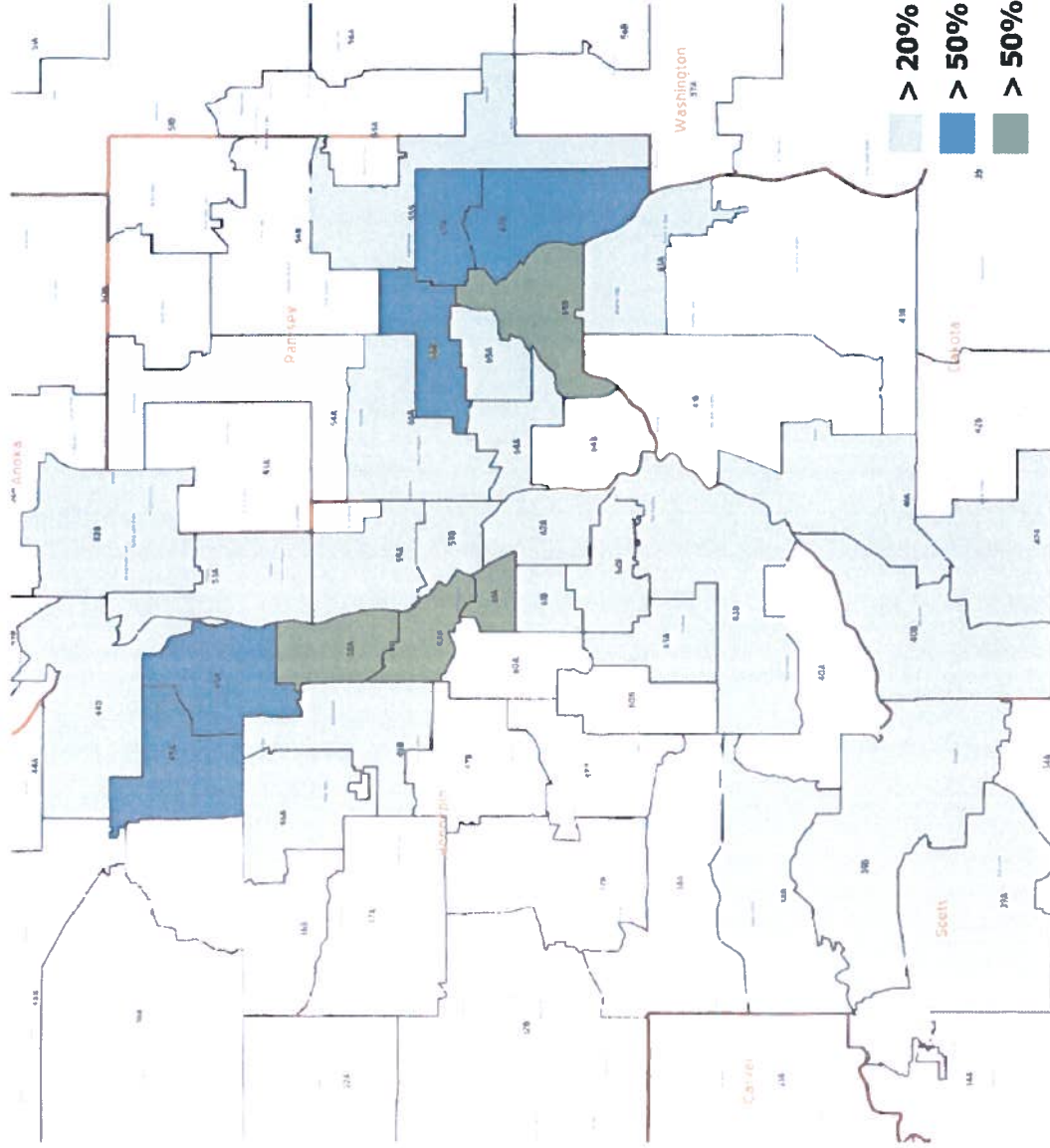


Preserving Minority Voting Strength

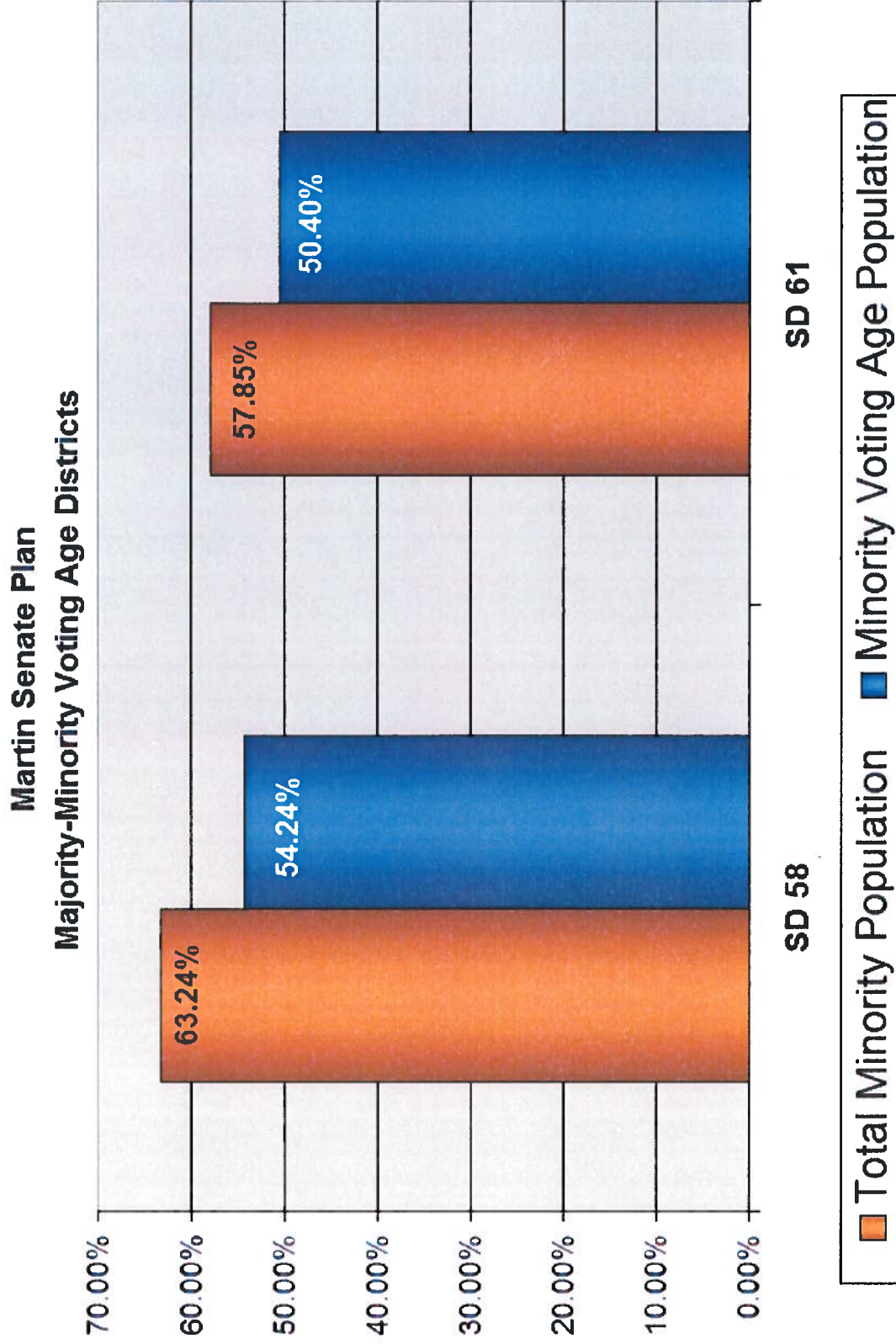


Preserving Minority Voting Strength

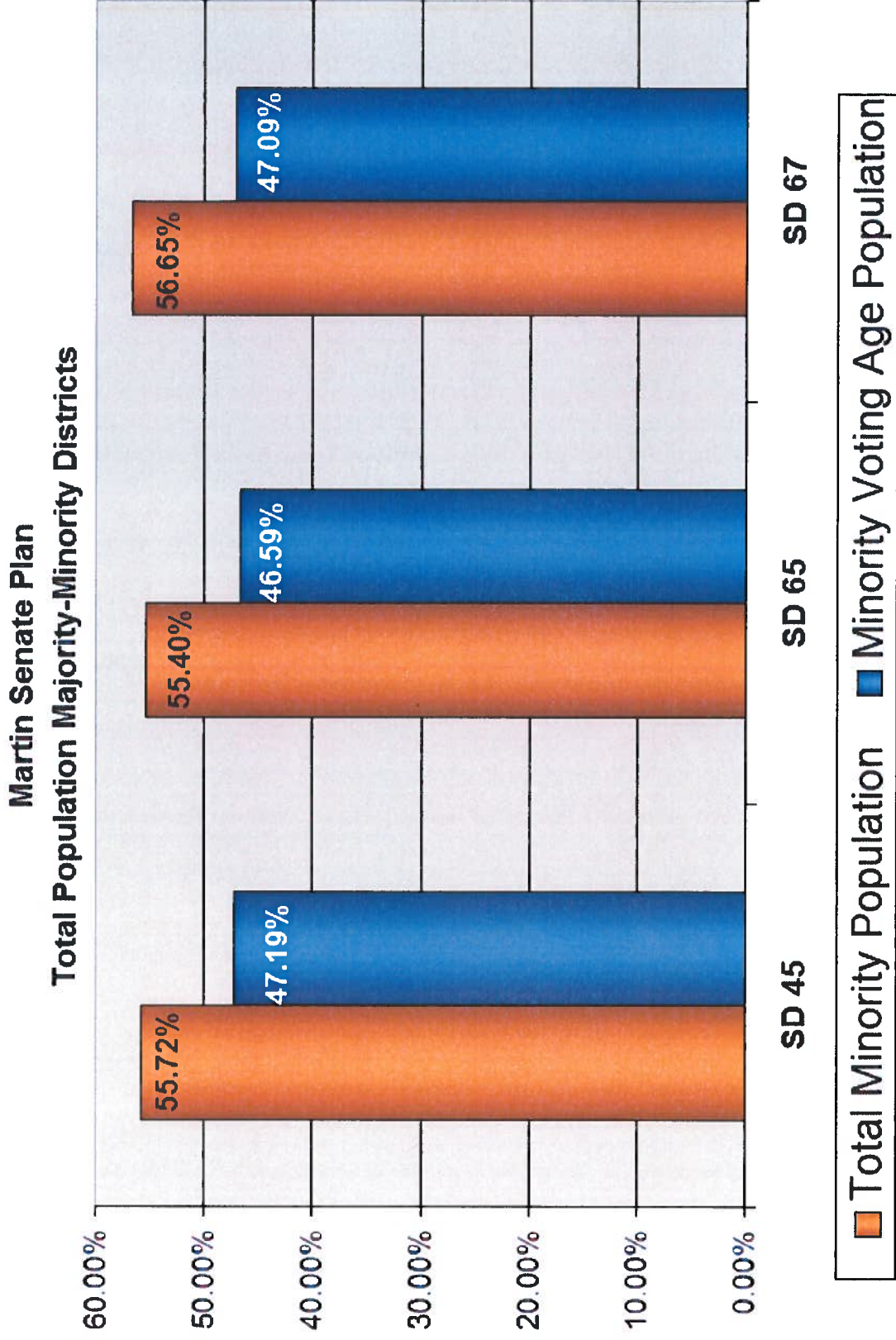
- **Twenty-eight** additional House Districts with over 20% minority population. (Including HD 2A, not displayed.)



Preserving Minority Voting Strength

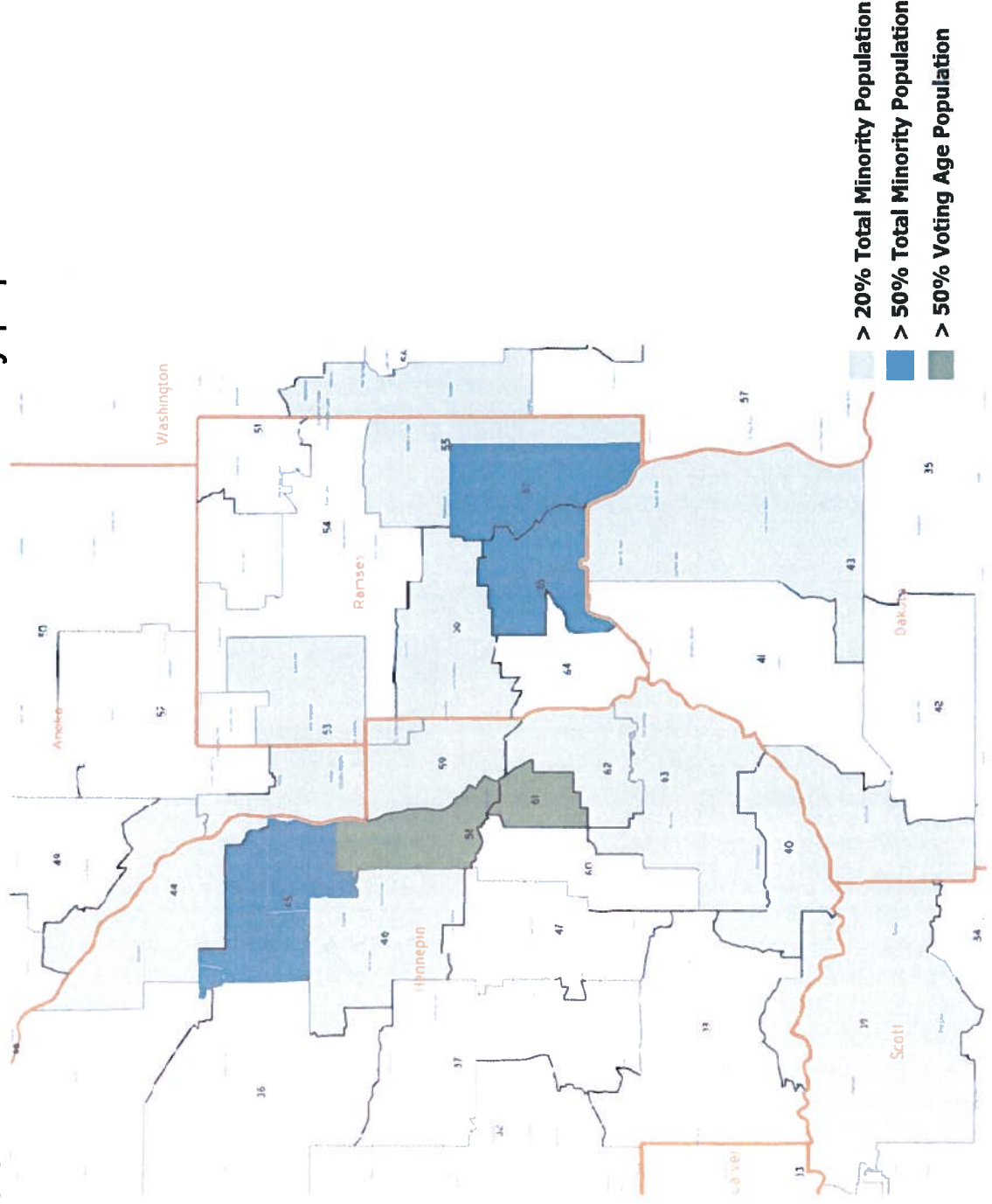


Preserving Minority Voting Strength



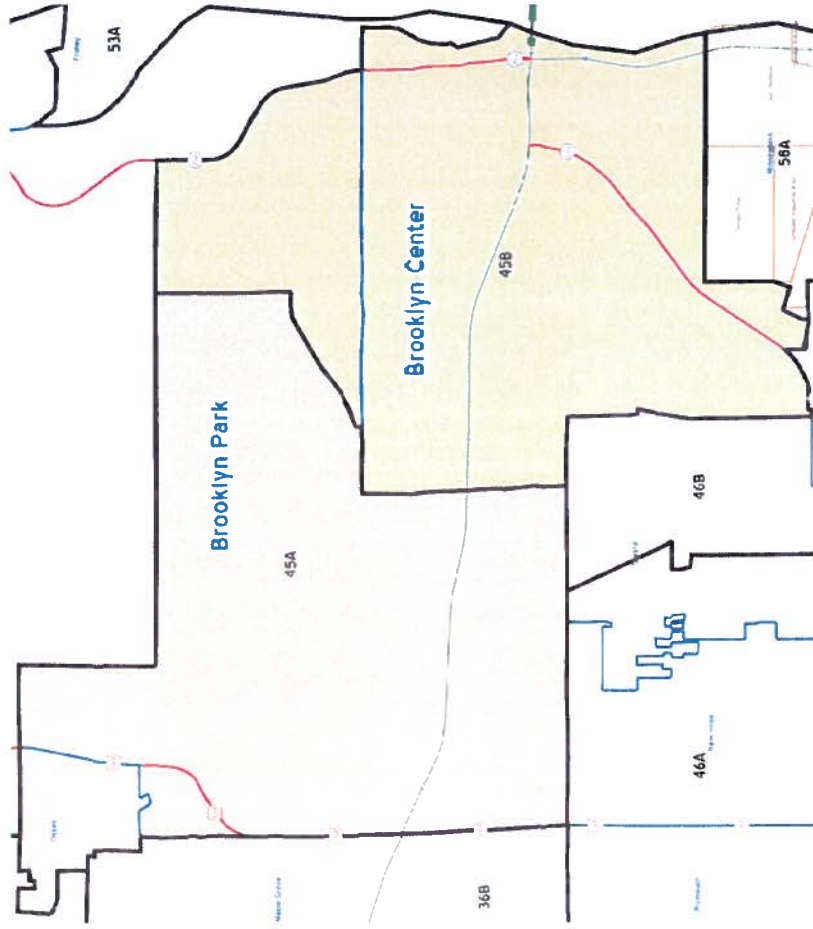
Preserving Minority Voting Strength

- Twelve additional Senate Districts with over 20% minority population.

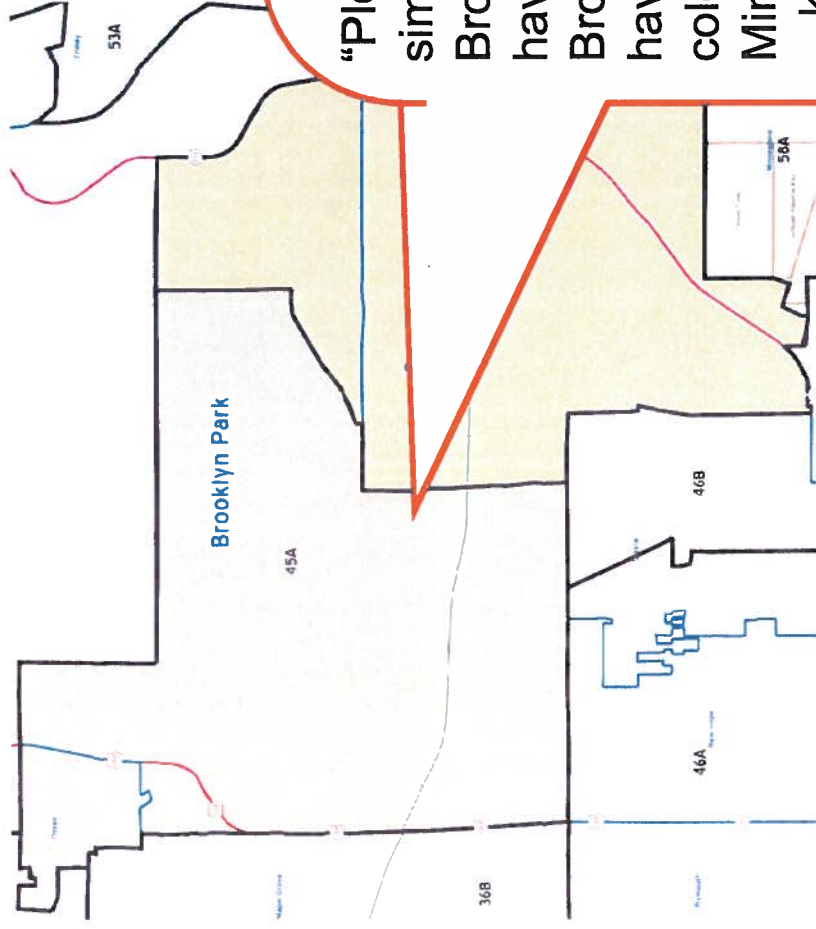


Example: Brooklyn Park and Brooklyn Center

- House District 45A and 45B are both majority-minority with respect to total population, protecting the voting strength of these fast-growing minority communities.



Example: Brooklyn Park and Brooklyn Center



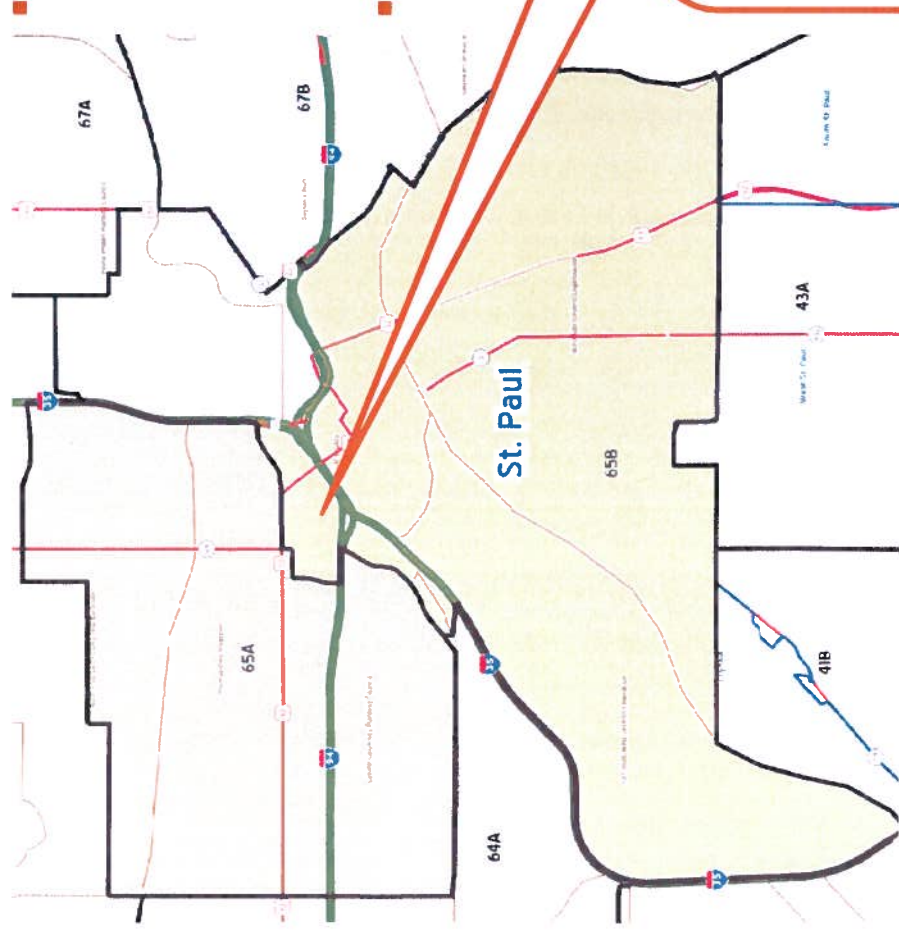
“Please draw the new political boundaries similar to the existing boundaries of Brooklyn Park and Brooklyn Center, as they have been for the past ten years.... Brooklyn Park and Brooklyn Center together have a higher percentage of population of color than either of the two central cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul. Drawing the line -- keeping Brooklyn Center and Brooklyn Park will help people of color have a stronger voice in public policy.”

~John Wexler, Bloomington Hearing

Example: Saint Paul (Rondo)

Proposed Senate District 65 is majority-minority with respect to total population, and House District 65A is majority-minority with respect to voting-age population.

Preserves historically African-American neighborhood of Rondo.

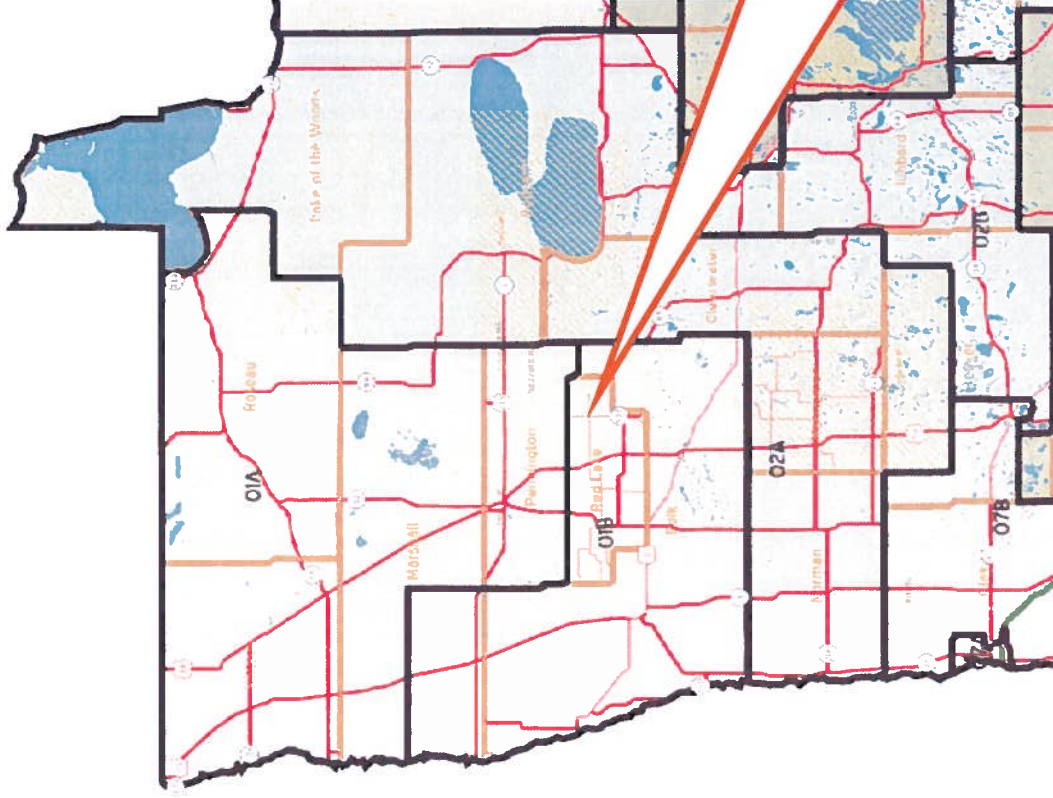


“I ask the panel to consider not dividing Rondo, which is our historically African American community, and not divide the Hmong community.”

~Arthur Allen, St. Paul Hearing

Protecting the Vote of Native American Communities

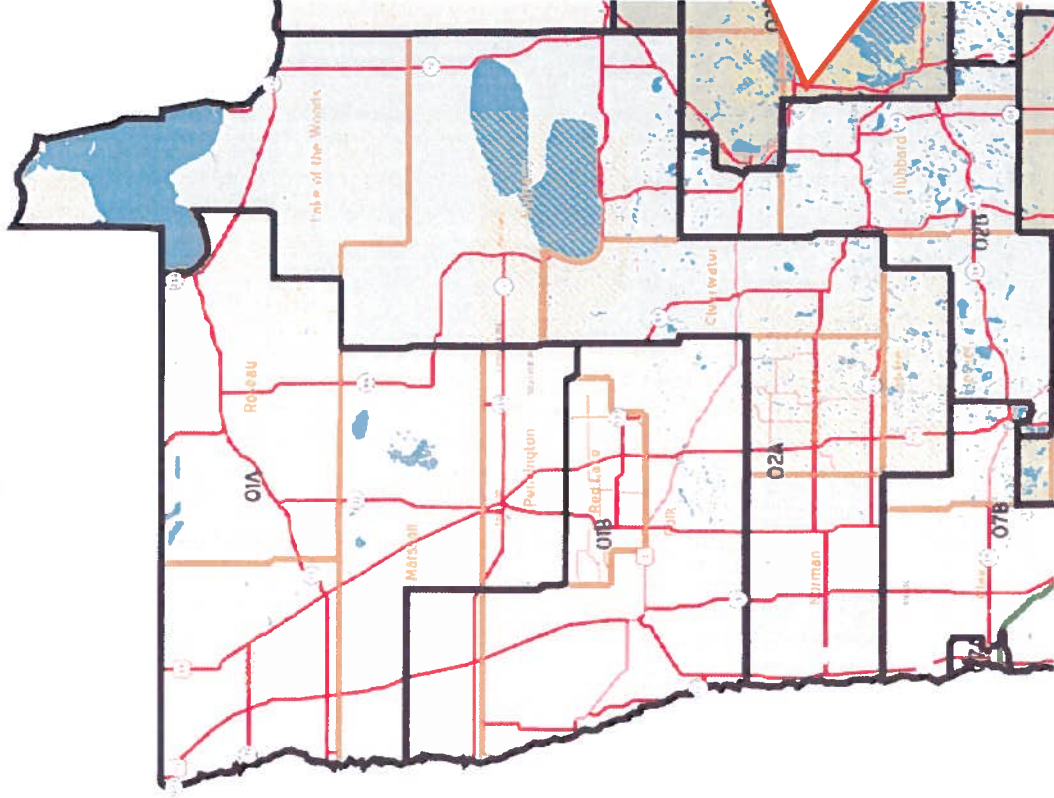
- Only the Martin Legislative Plan respects the boundaries of reservations, keeping the White Earth and Red Lake reservations in a single house district (2A)



“As tribal leaders have requested, the White Earth and Red [Lake] Reservations are intact in a common senate district.”

~*Zachman v. Kiffmeyer*, C0-01-160, Final Order Adopting a Legislative Redistricting Plan, at 4.

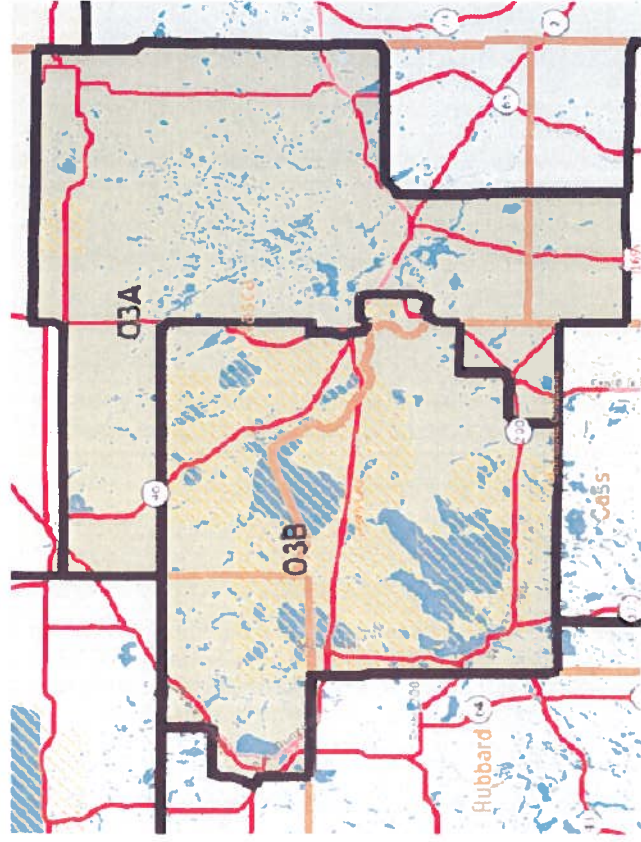
Protecting the Vote of Native American Communities



“[A]ligning our state legislative district with Region II preserves the minority communities of interest of the Red Lake and White Earth Indian Reservations by keeping them in one Senate District.”

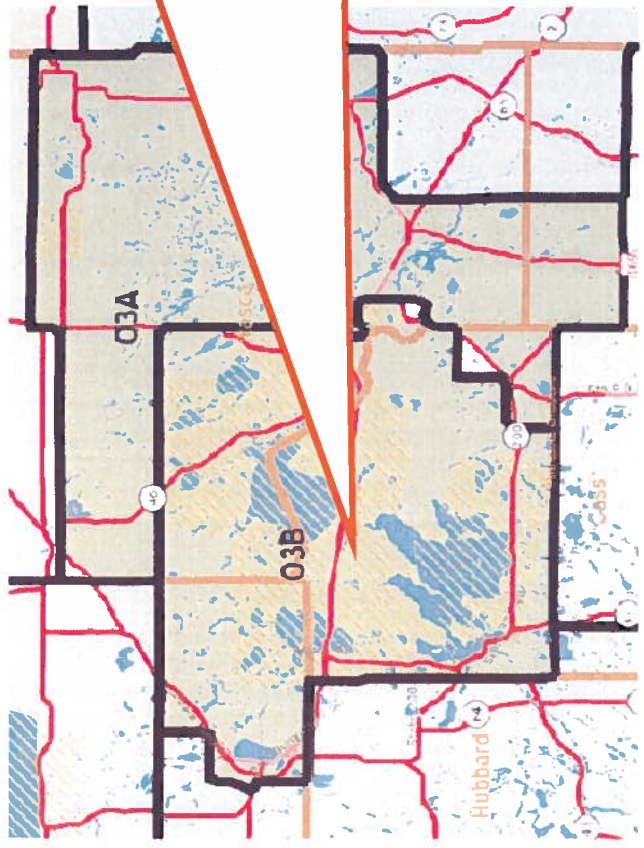
~Rita Albrecht, Bemidji City Council, Bemidji Hearing

Protecting the Vote of Native American Communities



- The Martin Legislative Plan keeps nearly all of the Leech Lake Reservation in a single house district (3B)

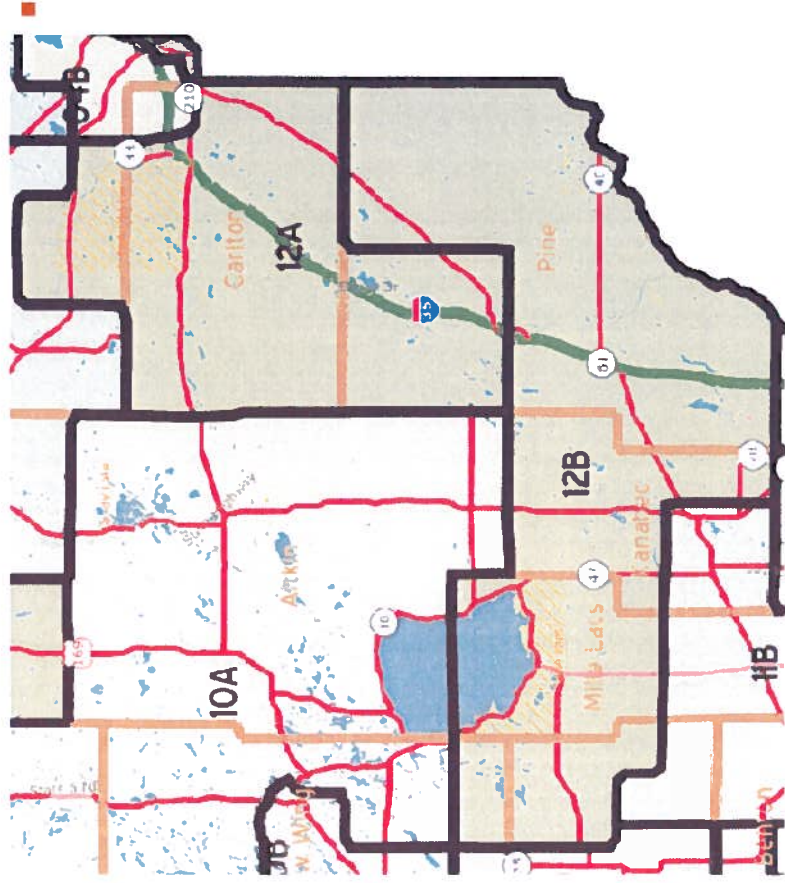
Protecting the Vote of Native American Communities



“It is our community’s belief that the interests of the members of Leech Lake are best served by not diluting their voting by splitting the Leech Lake Reservation into multiple legislative districts... I ask you maintain the entirety of the Leech Lake Reservation in one House district.”

~Council Member Eugene “Ribbs” Whitebird, Bemidji Hearing

Protecting the Vote of Native American Communities

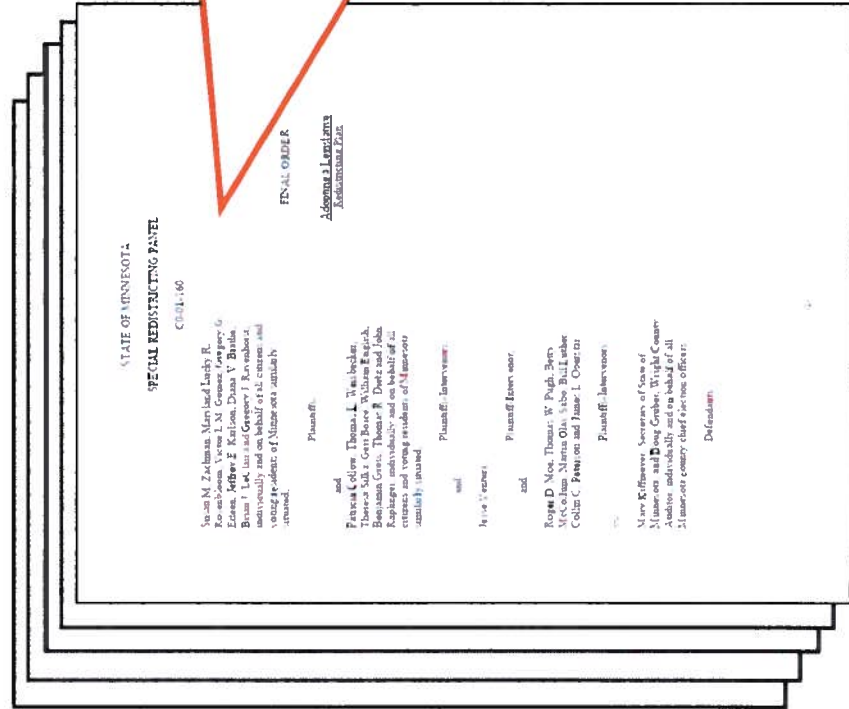


The Martin Legislative Plan preserves the Fond Du Lac Reservation whole in HD 12A, and preserves the Mille Lacs Reservation whole in HD 12B, uniting both communities in a single Senate District.

Convenient and Compact Districts

- The **Martin** House plan has a perimeter measure of **13,577.22**, which betters the measure of **13,605.09** under the **Zachman** plan.
- The **Martin** Senate plan has a perimeter measure of **10,085.00**, which betters the measure of **10,110.59** under the **Zachman** plan.
- The **Martin** House and Senate plans have mean Roeck ratings, mean Polsby-Popper ratings, and mean population circle ratings close to those of the **Zachman** plan.

But Not Every District Need Be “Neat and Tidy”



STATE OF MINNESOTA
SPECIAL REDISTRICTING PANEL
C001-160

Joan M. Zachman, Maria Laci Lundy R.
Kosmopoulos, Veron L.M. Gerson, Joseph G.
Barnes, J. Mark D. Olson, David J. Blum,
Brent A. Johnson, and
various residents of Minnesota similarly
situated.

Plaintiff.

and
Patrick K. Olow, Thomas L. Twellman,
Theresa Kull, Gary Bove, William Kasper,
Benjamin Gross, Thomas R. Dietz and John
L. Johnson, and
various residents of Minnesota
similarly situated.

Plaintiff, Intervenor.

and
Intervenor.

Plaintiff Intervenor.

Robert D. Moss, Thomas W. Pugh, Brent
McClellan, Martin Olson, Sobo Bill Lasker,
Colin C. Pappas and Jane L. O'Connell
Plaintiff, Intervenor.

Mary Kiffmeyer, Secretary of State of
Minnesota and Doug Grober, Wright County
Auditor individually and on behalf of all
Minnesota county chief executive officers.

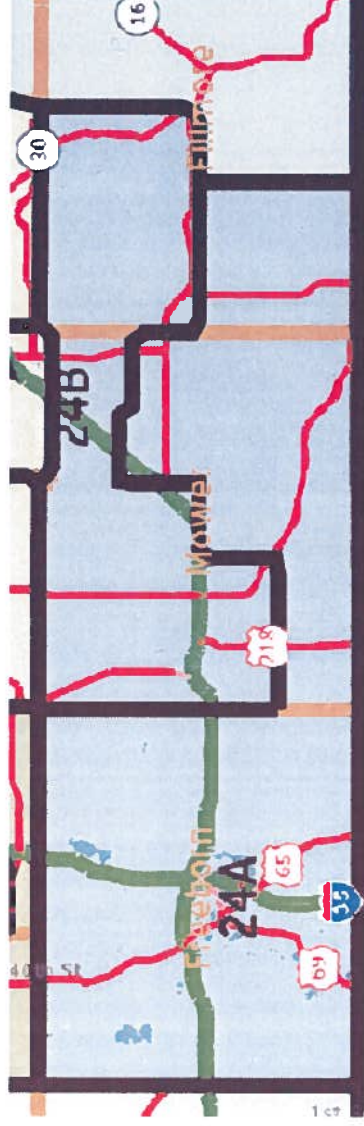
Defendant.

FINAL ORDER
Adopting a Legislative
Redistricting Plan

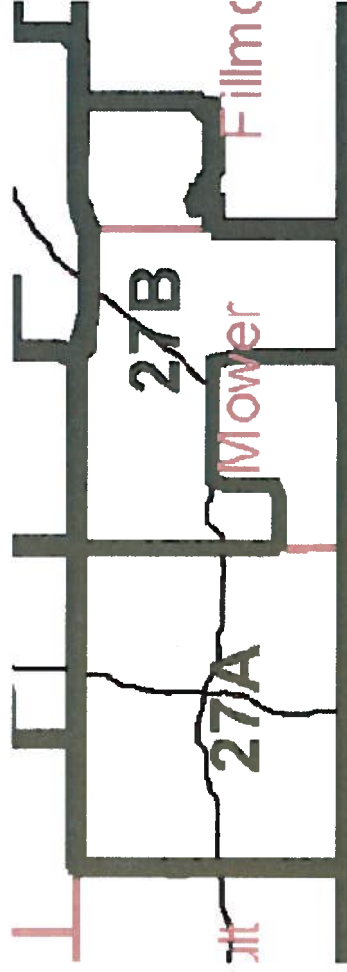
“[T]he plan recognizes communities of interest at the expense of making every district neat and rectangular.... [T]hese districts... illustrate the frequent choices of interest and creating tidy district boundaries.”

~Zachman v. Kiffmeyer, C0-01-160, Final Order Adopting a Legislative Redistricting Plan, at n. 3.

Convenient and Compact Districts

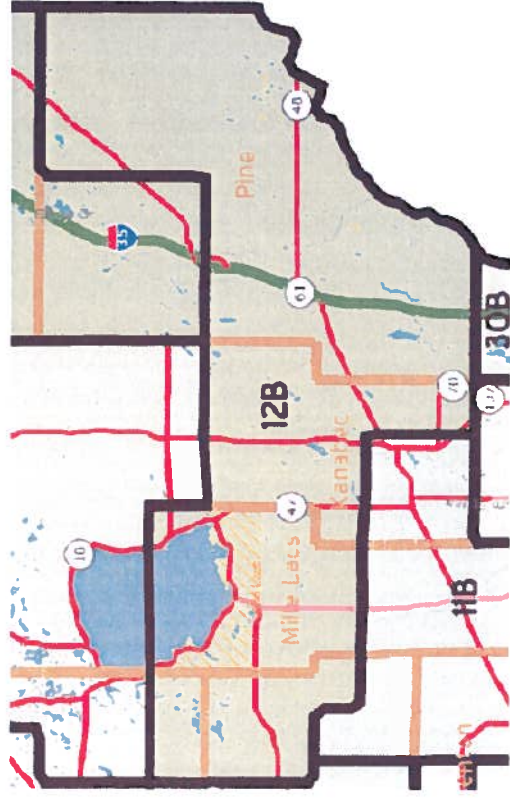


Martin HD 24A and HD 24B

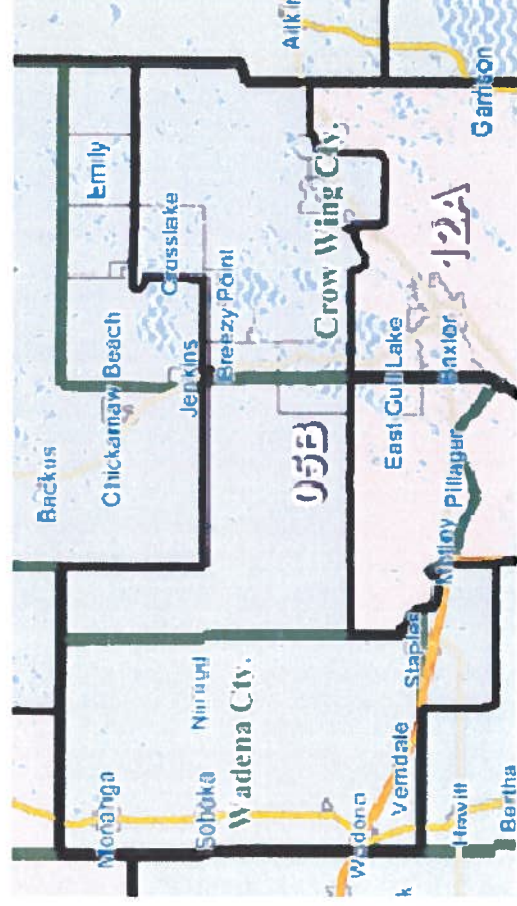


Zachman HD 27A and 27B

Convenient and Compact Districts

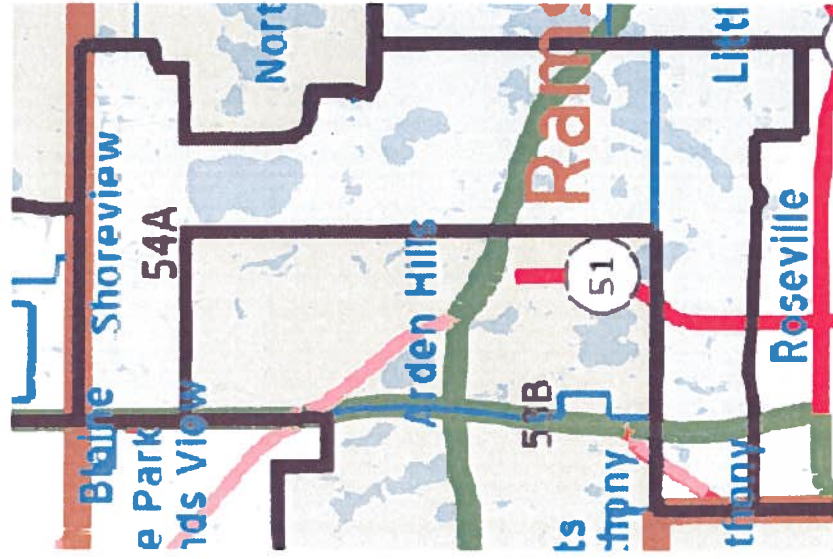


Martin HD 12B

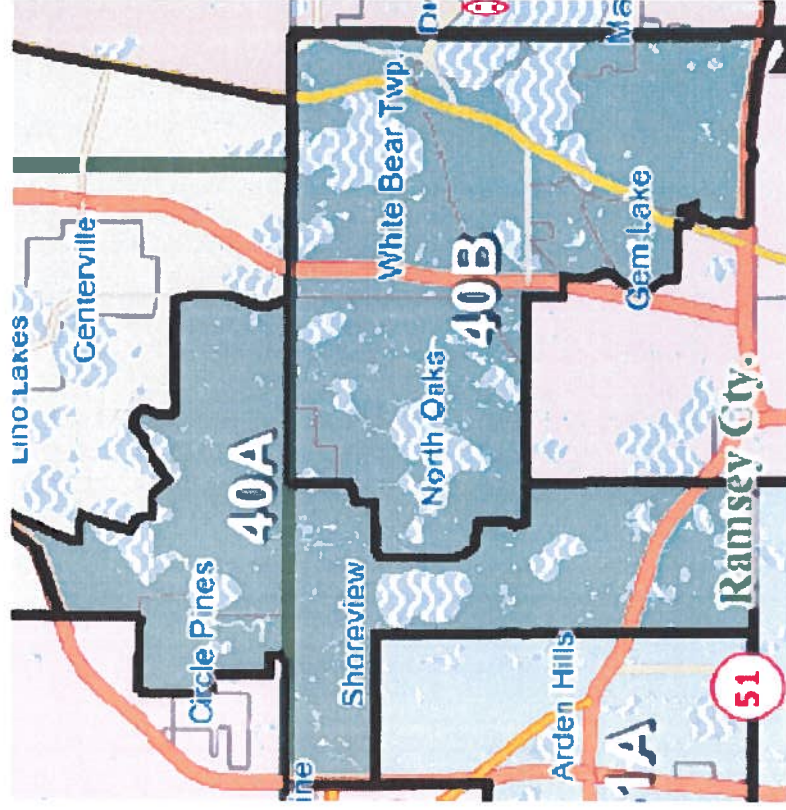


Hippert HD 5B

Convenient and Compact Districts



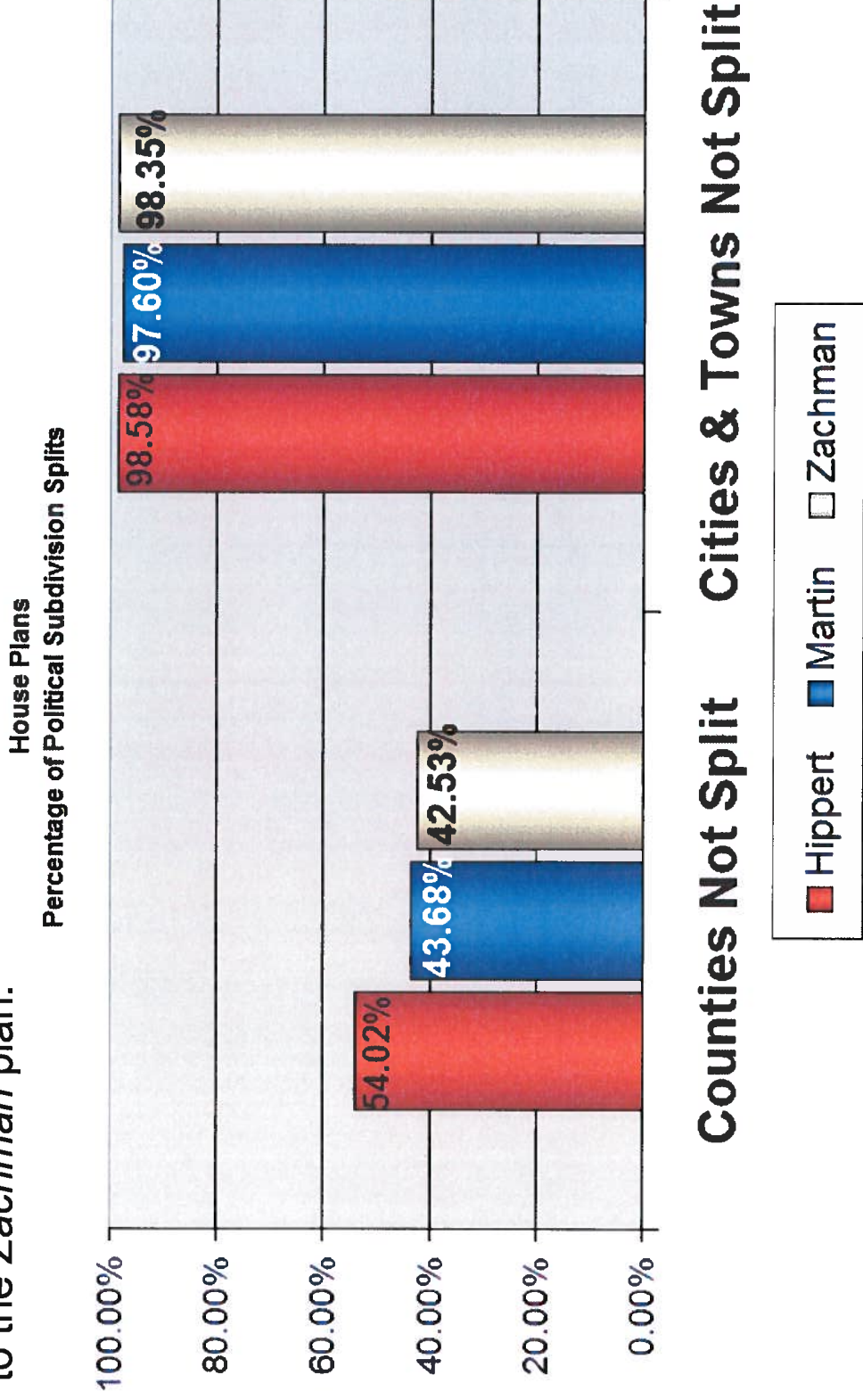
Martin HD 54A



Hippert HD 40A and 40B

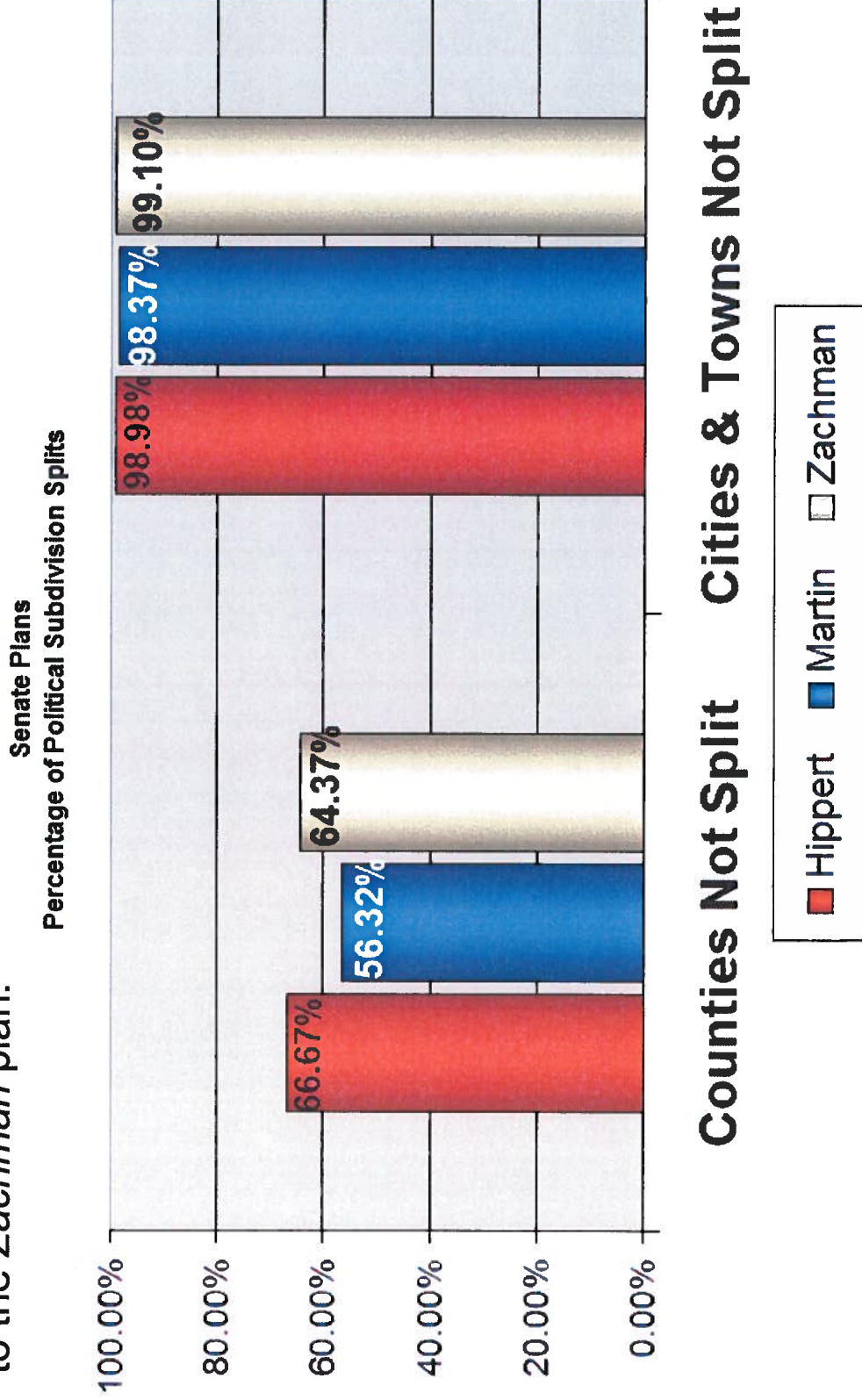
Preserving Political Subdivisions and Recognizing Communities of Interest

- The Martin House plan features a comparable number of subdivision splits to the Zachman plan.



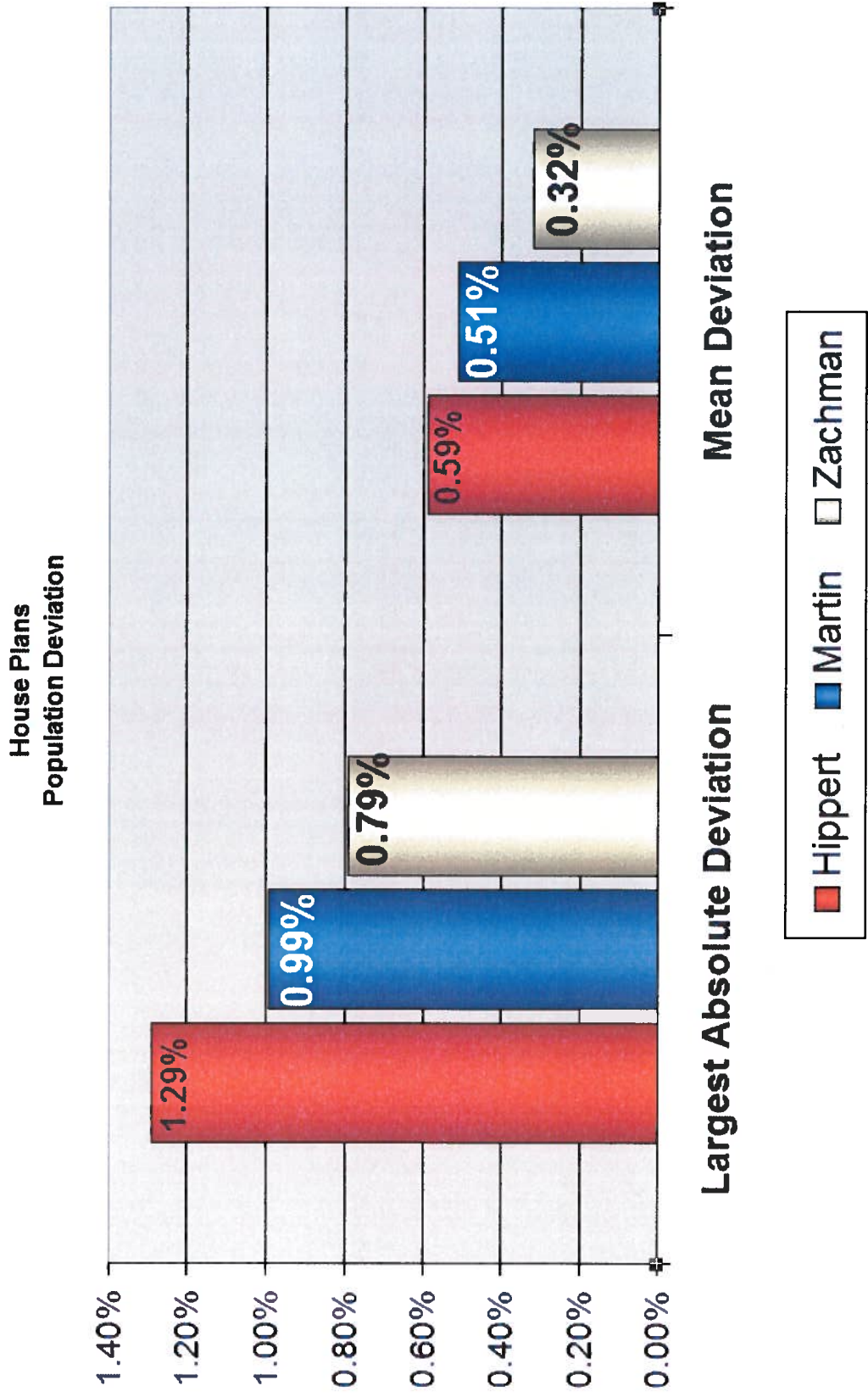
Preserving Political Subdivisions and Recognizing Communities of Interest

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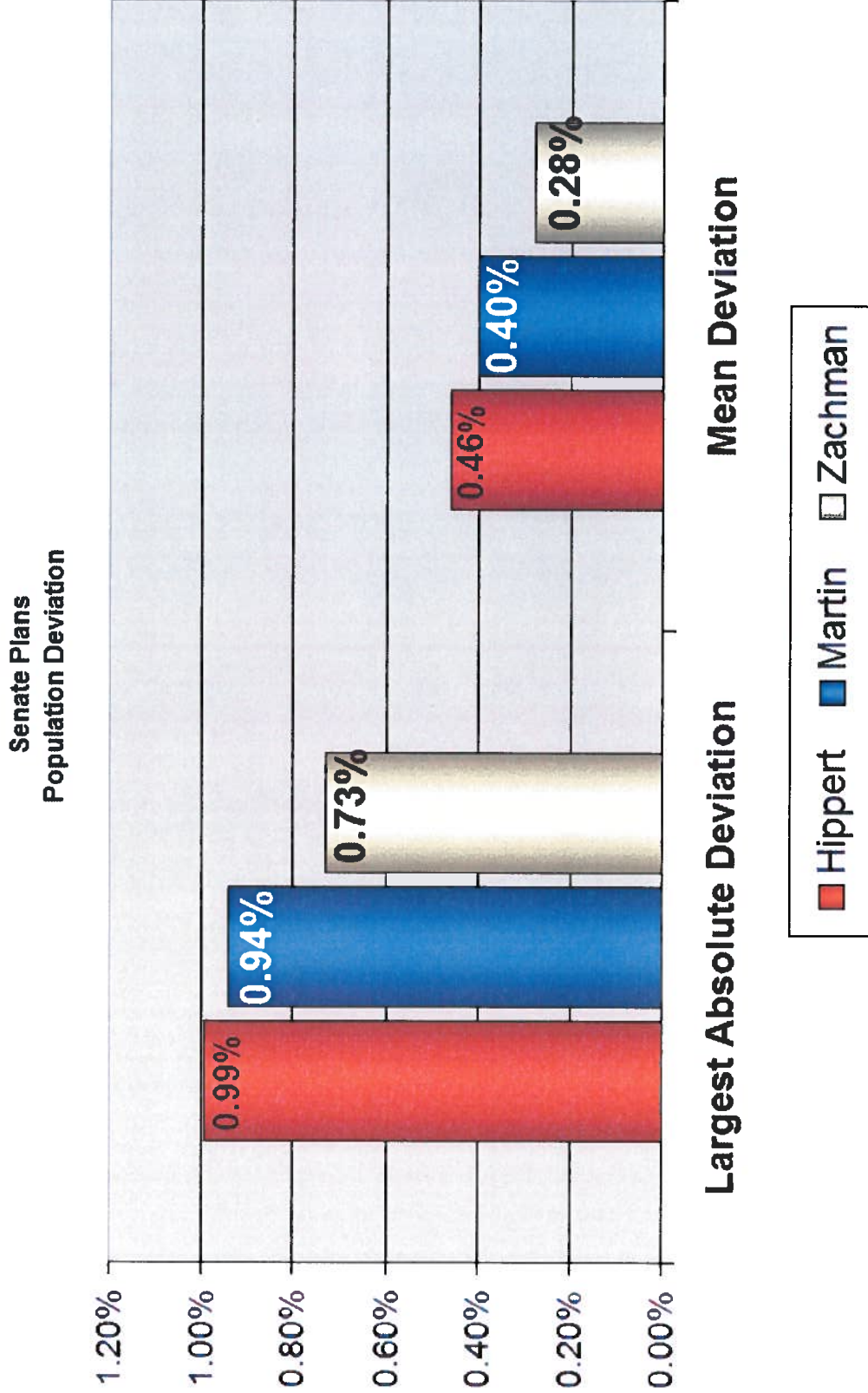
Preserving Political Subdivisions and Recognizing Communities of Interest

- The Hippert House plan reduces the number of political subdivision splits by larger population deviations:



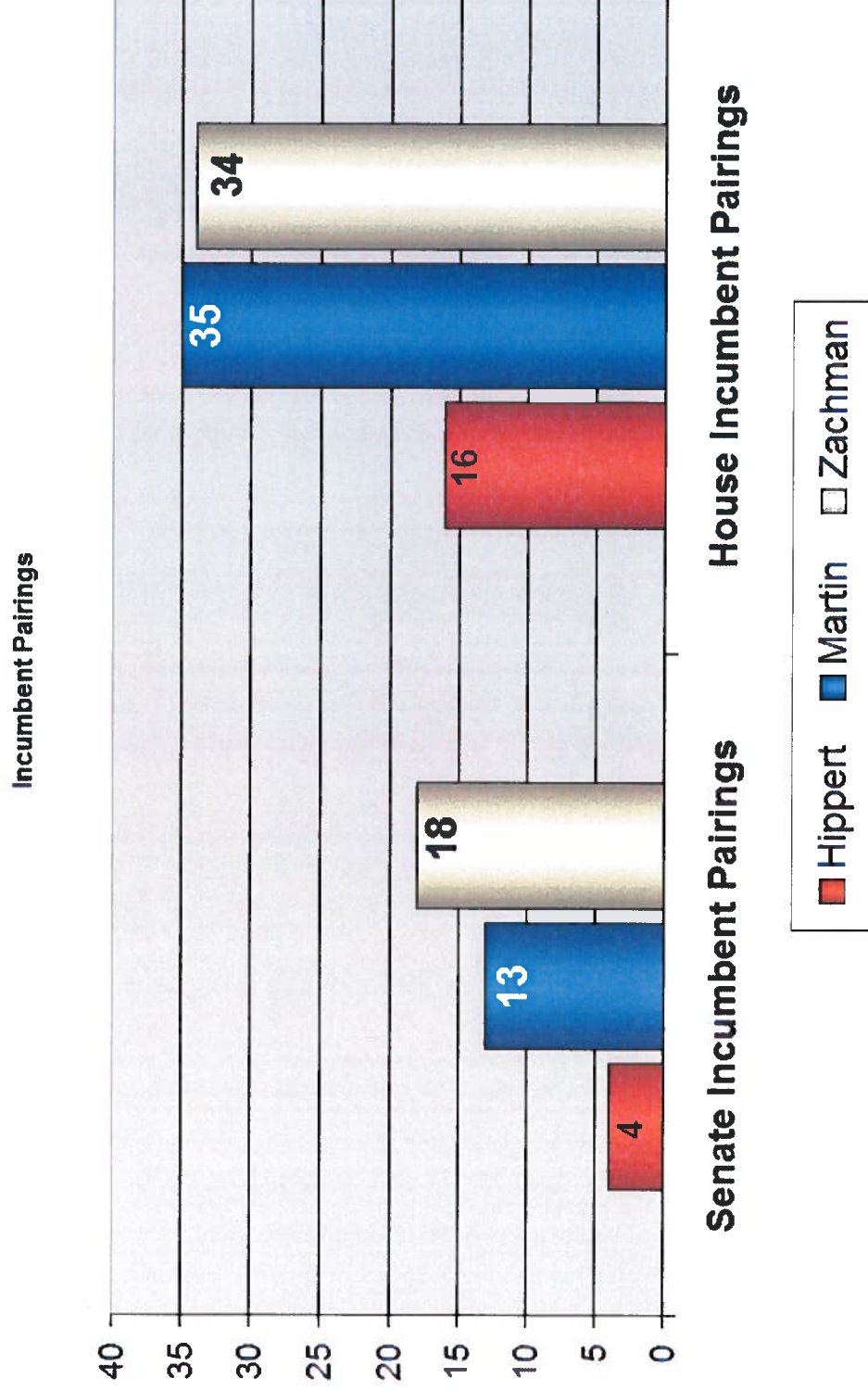
Preserving Political Subdivisions and Recognizing Communities of Interest

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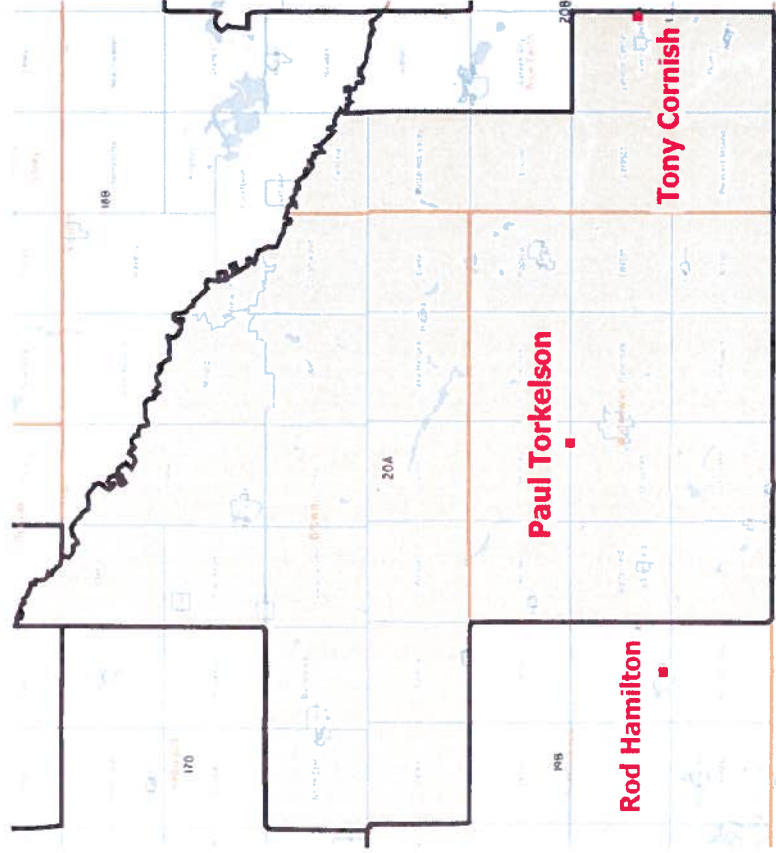
No Excessive Effect on Incumbents

- The number of incumbent pairings in the Martin Plan is quite close to *Zachman*. By contrast, the Hippert plan excessively protects incumbents.

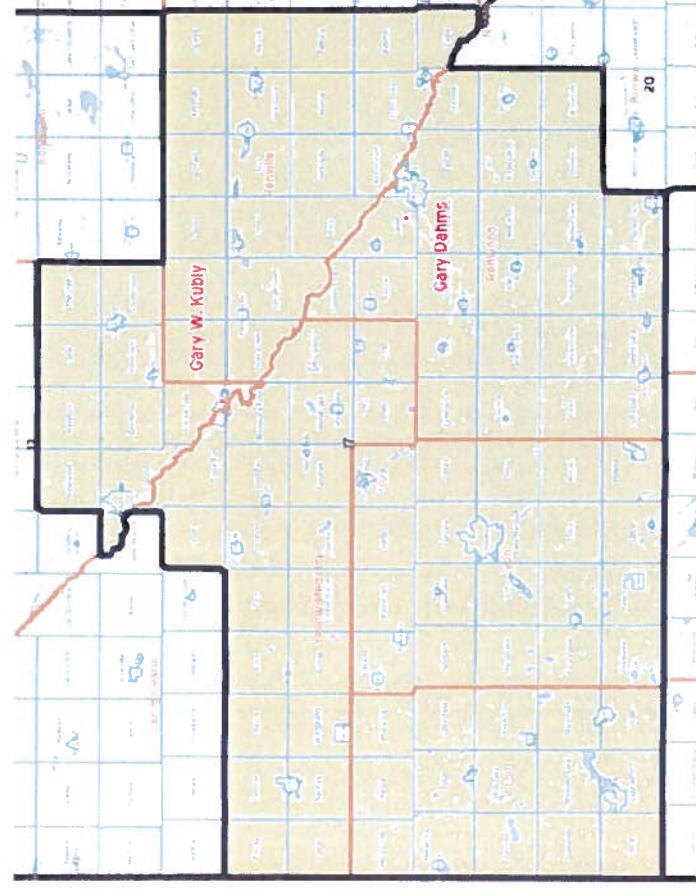


No Excessive Effect on Incumbents

- In areas of decreasing population, pairing of incumbents cannot be easily avoided:



Martin HD 20A

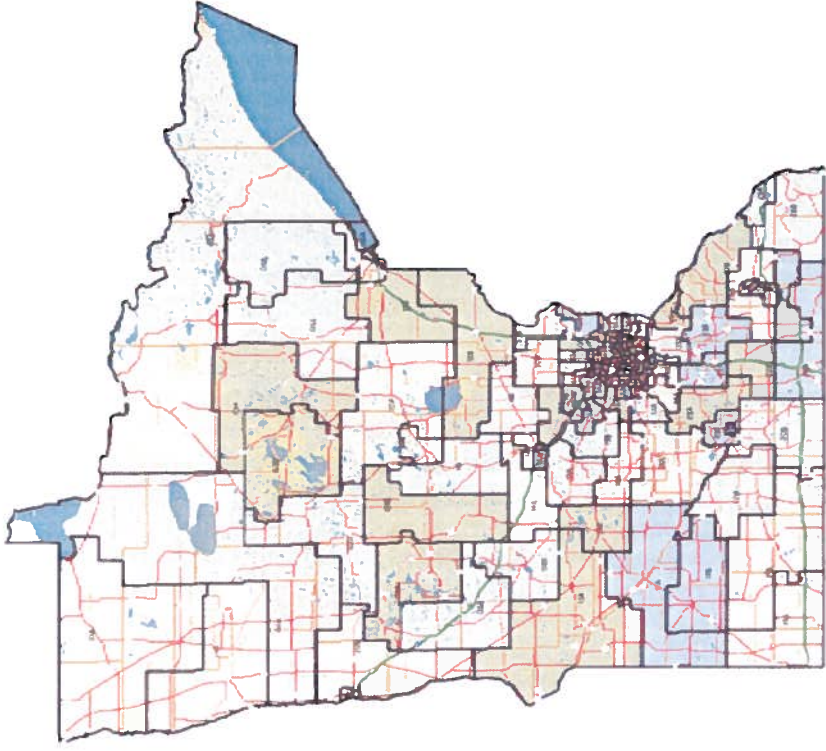


Martin SD 17

Hippert Plan is an Incumbent Protection Plan

- The balance struck by the Martin plan is closer to Zachman than Hippert plan, by which unequal districts disproportionately protect Republican incumbents.
- Understandably, the Hippert goal is to lock in the results of the 2010 election.

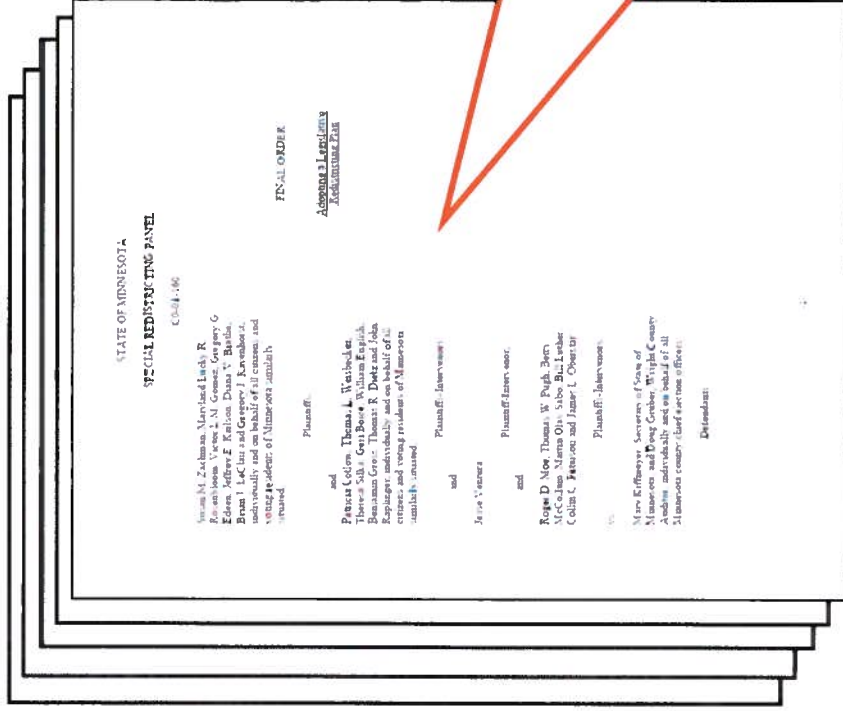
The Martin Legislative Plan: Greater Minnesota



Protecting Urban and Rural
Interests

Protecting Communities of
Interest Defined by Shared
Services

Protecting Urban and Rural Interests



“The plan recognizes that many cities in Minnesota are too large to remain intact in one house district, but are small enough to fit within a senate district and would like to remain intact where possible.”

~Zachman v. Kiffmeyer, C0-01-160, Final Order Adopting a Legislative Redistricting Plan, at 4.

STATE OF MINNESOTA
SPECIAL REDISTRICTING PANEL
C0-01-160

William M. Zachman, Maryland Lusk, R.
Elizabeth Vetter, L.M. Gomez, Gregory G.
Boren, E. Ryan, David V. Beldin,
Brent J. Larson, and
unusually and on behalf of all citizens and
voting residents of Minnesota, amicus
et passim.

FINAL ORDER
Adopting Legislative
Redistricting Plan

Plaintiff.

and
Patricia Collins, Thomas A. Weisbach,
Theresa Sills, Gail Boese, William English,
Benjamin Grodz, Thomas R. Dietz and John
M. Engquist, et al., on behalf of all
citizens and voting residents of Minnesota,
amicus et passim.

Plaintiff-Intervenor.

Miss Vetter
and
Plaintiff-Intervenor.

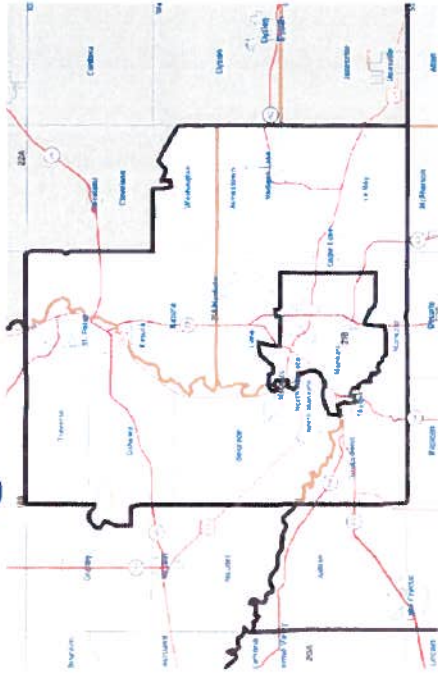
Roger D. Moe, Thomas W. Pugh, Brent
McCabe, Maria Oja, Sibel Ben Lasker,
Colin C. Peterson and James L. Oberstar.

Plaintiff-Intervenor.

vs.
Mary Kiffmeyer, Secretary of State of
Minnesota and Pong Gwhee, Wayne County
Auditor, individually and on behalf of all
Minnesota county-level executive officers.

Defendant.

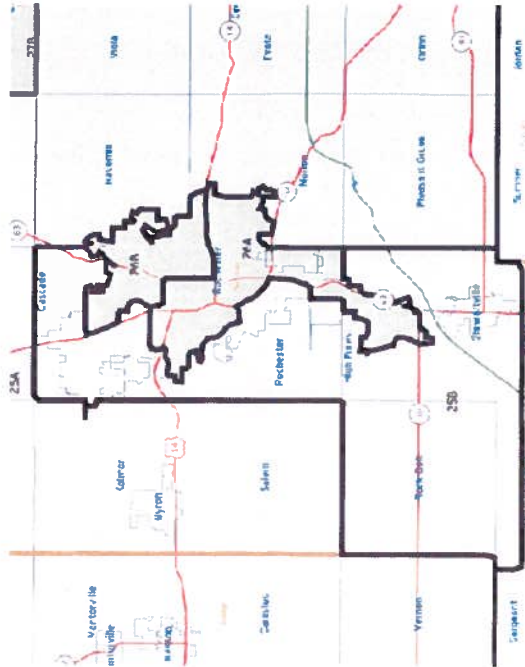
Protecting Urban and Rural Interests



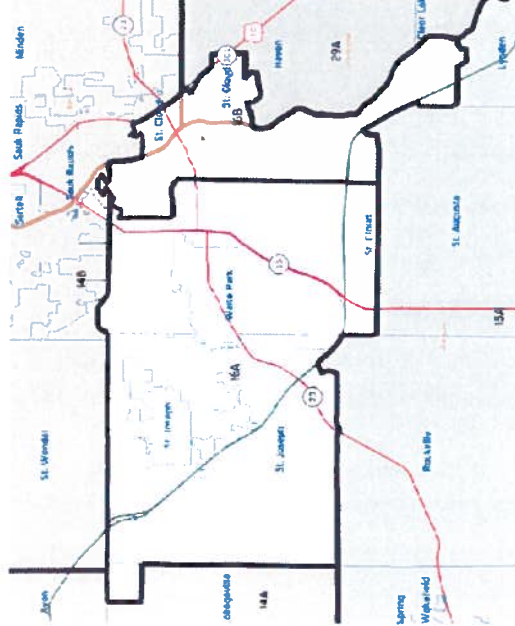
Mankato



Moorhead



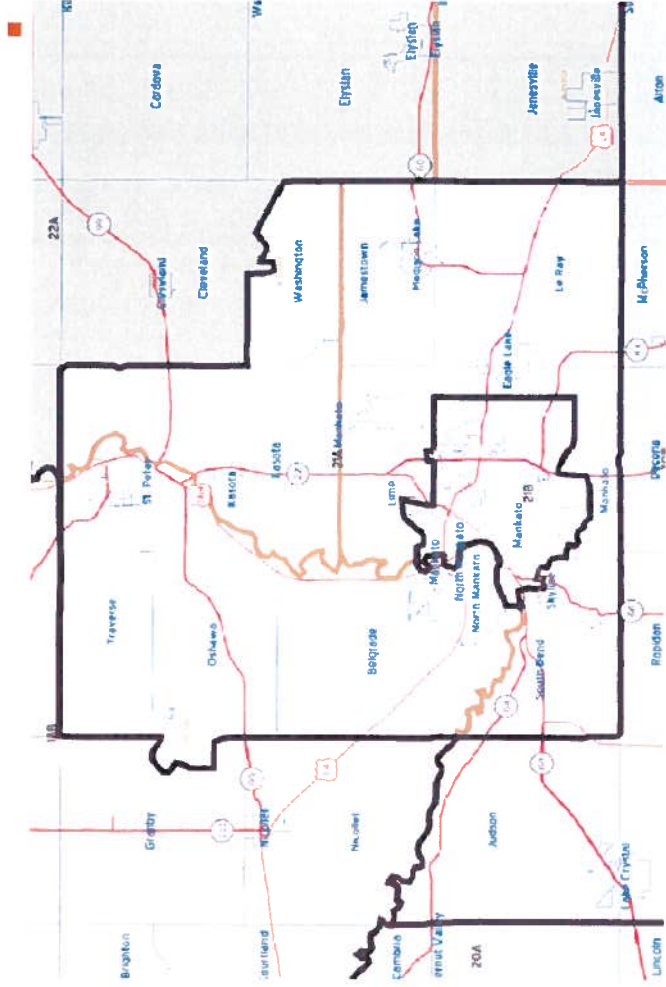
Rochester



St. Cloud

Protecting Urban and Rural Interests: Mankato

House District 21B unifies the City of Mankato in a single district. House District 21A protects the interests of the surrounding area.

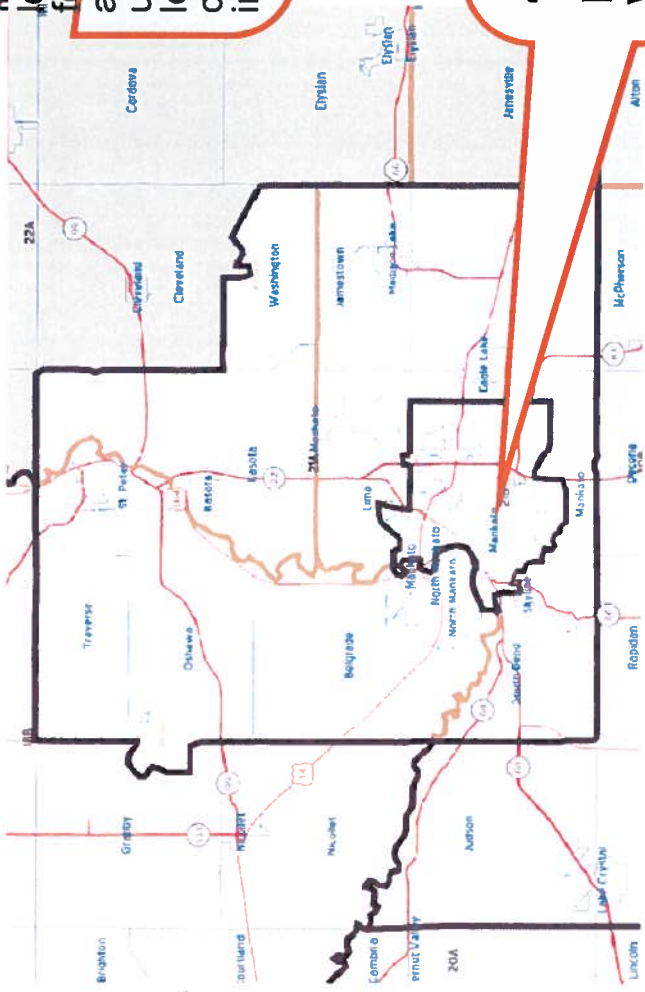


Protecting Urban and Rural Interests: Mankato

"I do not believe that it's in our citizens' best interest to fracture the city into several legislative districts. As a resident of Mankato, I feel that a large part of our success of becoming a regional leader and a regional center is the unified voice that we're able to present to the legislature.... I would simply ask that you consider allowing our city to remain politically intact."

"The City of Mankato's population is pretty darn close...in population, so that would make sense to leave Mankato as one legislative district."

~Patty O'Connor, Blue Earth Co Auditor,
Mankato hearing



Protecting Urban and Rural Interests: Moorhead

- House District 7A consists of Moorhead and Oakport Township. House District 7B unites the areas surrounding and serving Moorhead, including Detroit Lakes.



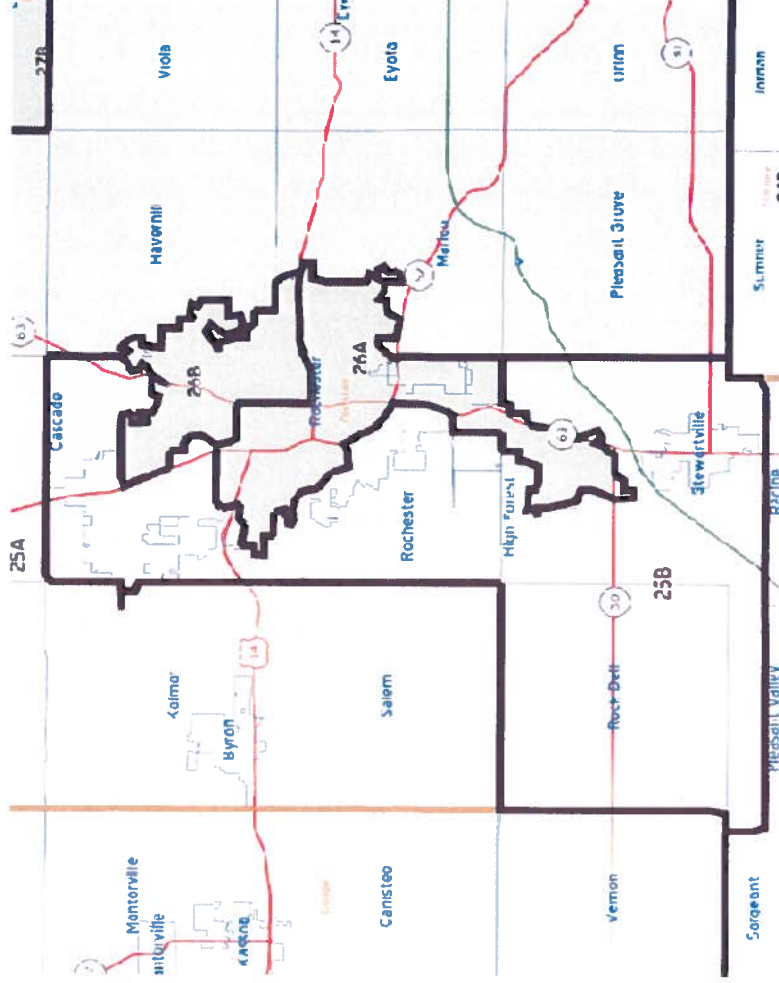
Protecting Urban and Rural Interests: Moorhead



“What I would ask is that you consider redistricting 9A to take a real solid look at the population of the city of Moorhead.... In 2006, as you see in the map, we annexed a small portion to the south and east of us called Americana Estates.... In 2015, January 1, we will be annexing just to the north of us an area called Oakport Township. If you add those two together along with our current population, we get just under the 39,500. It looks like should be about the average size for a district.”

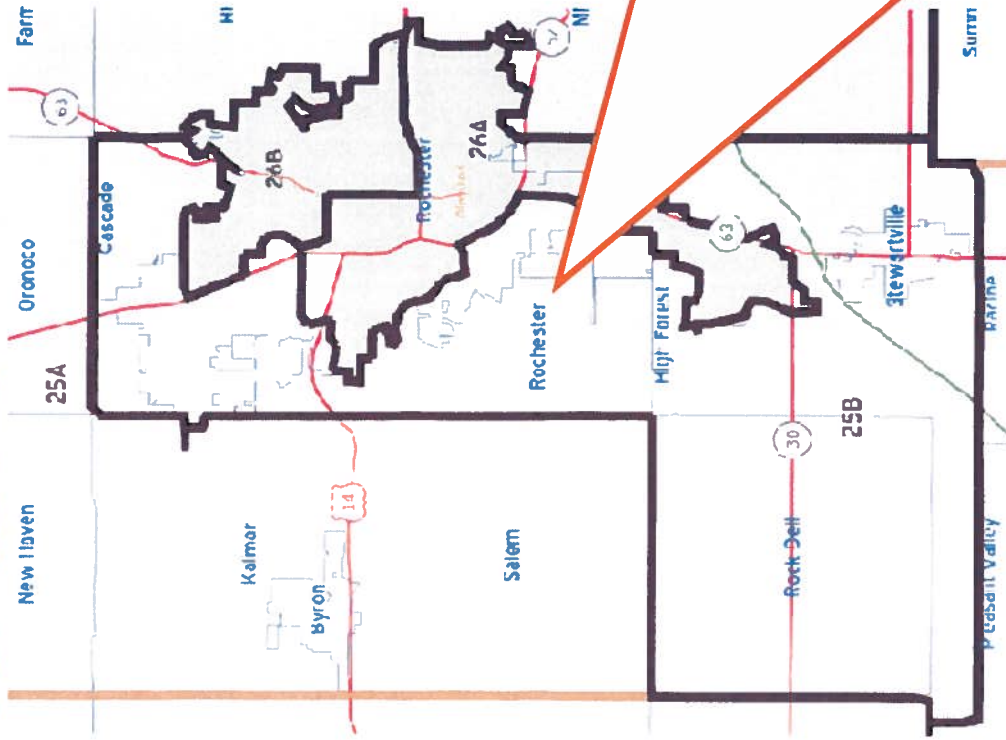
~Moorhead Mayor Mark Voxland, Moorhead hearing

Protecting Urban and Rural Interests: Rochester



- Senate District 26 puts the majority of Rochester in a single Senate District. House District 25B unites the fast-growing northern and western areas with the communities in the immediate area. House District 25A is primarily rural.

Protecting Urban and Rural Interests: Rochester



“Rochester is distinct from the surrounding area in that Rochester’s proportion of minority persons, especially recent immigrants, greatly exceeds that found in the surrounding county.

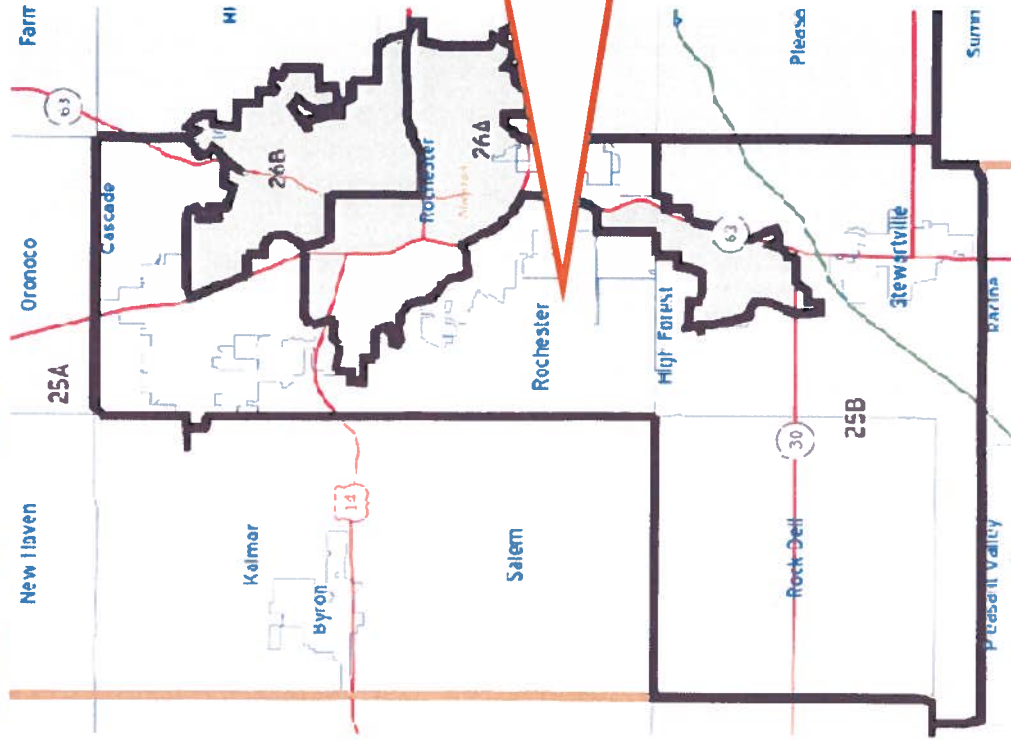
To the greatest extent possible, [Rochester’s] community interest should be reflected in the process but concentrating the current residents of Rochester into three house districts.

That would also concentrate the Rochester population into one Senate District that is comprised almost entirely of Rochester residents, with still a significant Rochester population...in a second Senate District.

[W]e would suggest the House seat that includes the northern or western parts of Rochester, which are the fastest growing areas of the city, would be the most logical seat to be combined with areas outside of Rochester.”

~Rochester Mayor Ardele Brede, Rochester hearing

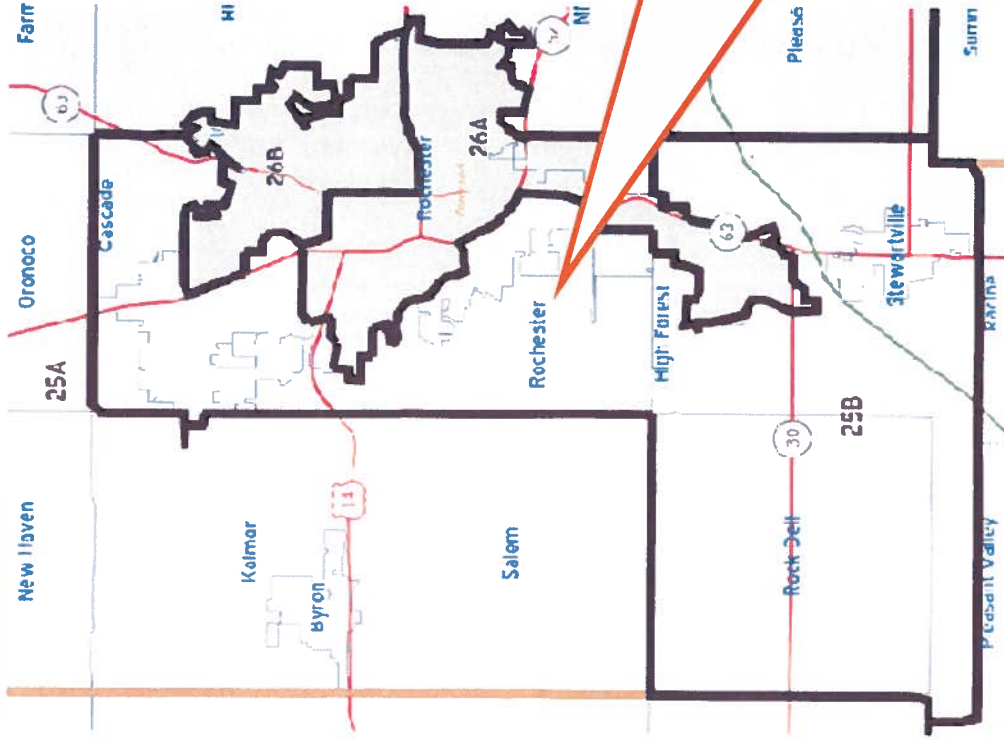
Protecting Urban and Rural Interests: Rochester



"I also believe that it should be possible to have one Senate District in the City of Rochester that contains the bulk of the minority populations. Any if you join all the legislative districts with large rural areas...those voices get very diluted."

~Janet Krueger, Rochester hearing

Protecting Urban and Rural Interests: Rochester



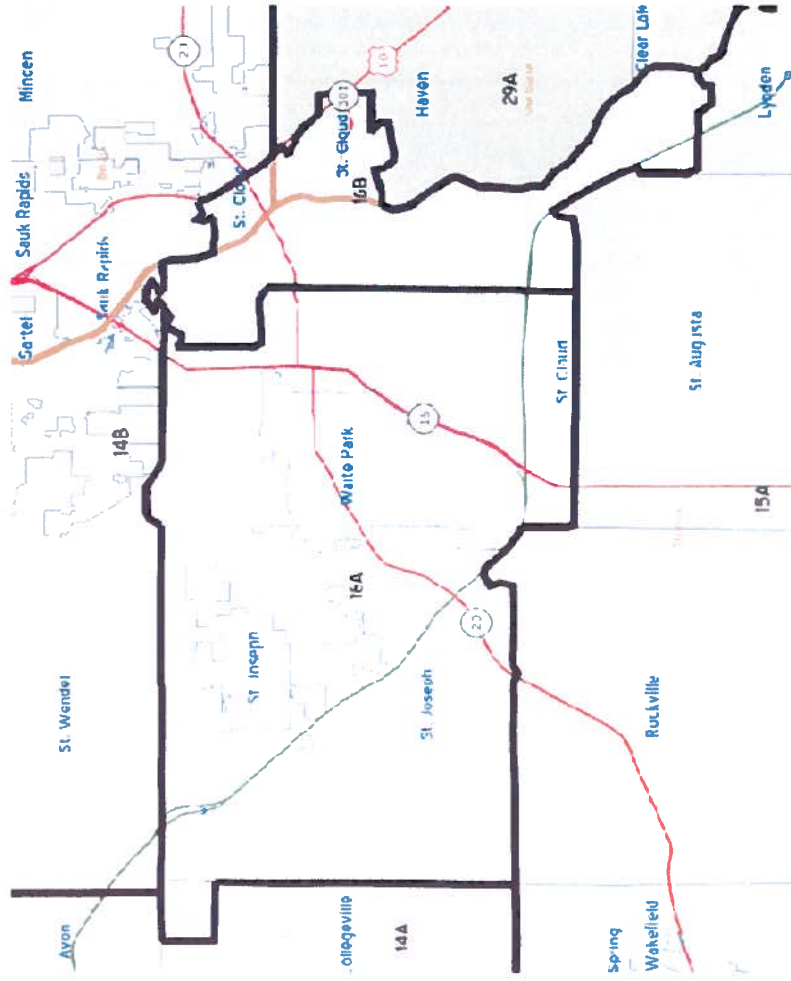
"I also believe that it should be possible to have one Senate District in the City of Rochester that contains the bulk of the minority populations. Any if you join all the legislative districts with large rural areas...those voices get very diluted."

"I would ask that you make every effort to maximize minority voting strength. You could achieve that goal by not combining rural areas that have few people of color with portions of cities. A good example is the City of Rochester... I would encourage you to start in the City and create a whole house and senate district."

~Lester Collins, Minneapolis hearing

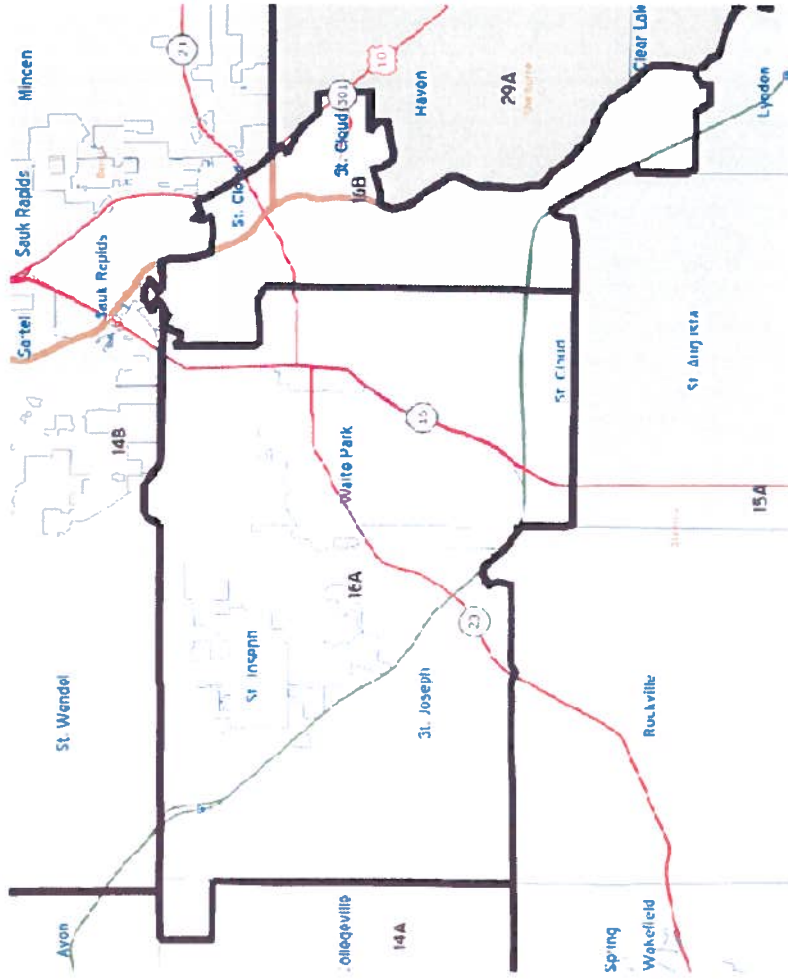
Protecting Urban and Rural Interests: St. Cloud

- The majority of St. Cloud is in a single Senate District, SD 16.



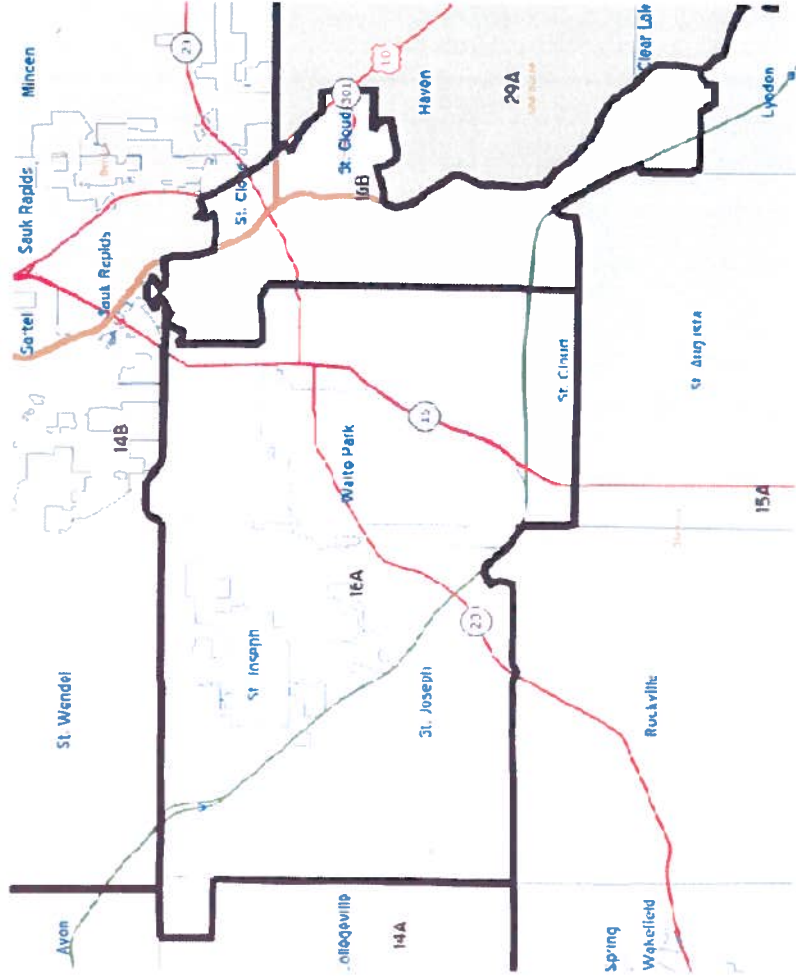
Protecting Urban and Rural Interests: St. Cloud

- The majority of St. Cloud is in a single Senate District, SD 16.
- The communities of interest surrounding St. Cloud's institutions of higher learning are united in House District 16A.



Protecting Urban and Rural Interests: St. Cloud

- The majority of St. Cloud is in a single Senate District, SD 16.
- The communities of interest surrounding St. Cloud's institutions of higher learning are united in House District 16A.
- 16B contains the rest of St. Cloud and follows city boundaries.



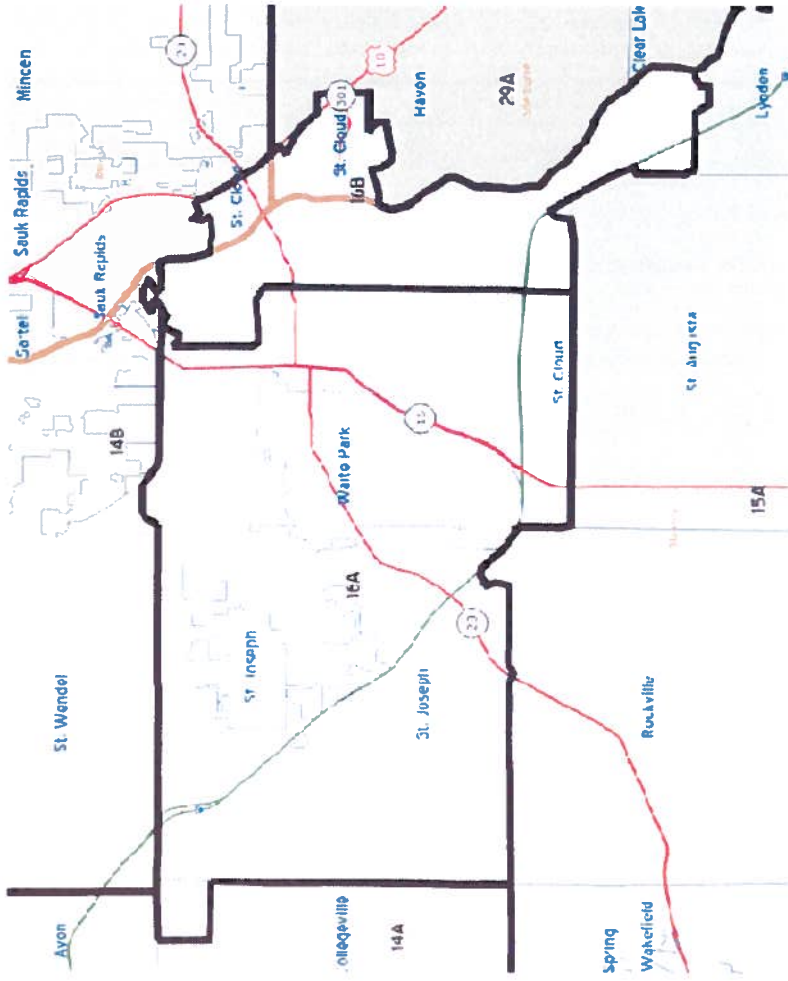
Protecting Urban and Rural Interests: St. Cloud

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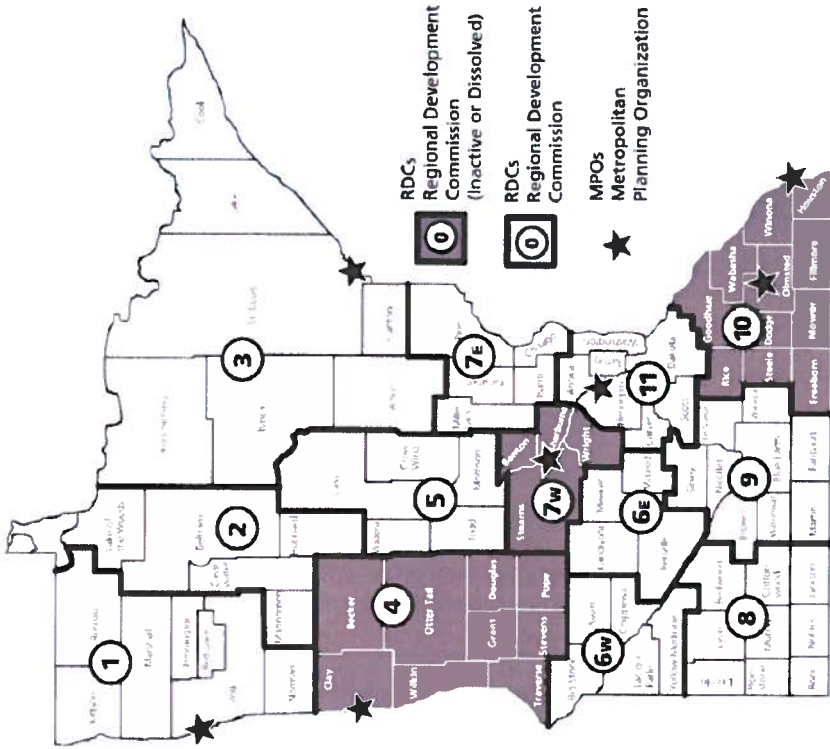
■ The communities of interest surrounding St. Cloud's institutions of higher learning are united in House District 16A.

■ 16B contains the rest of St. Cloud and follows city boundaries.

■ The Martin Intervenors' plan only separates those portions of St. Cloud that are discontiguous and which lie within other townships.



Uniting Communities Sharing Common Services and Governing Bodies

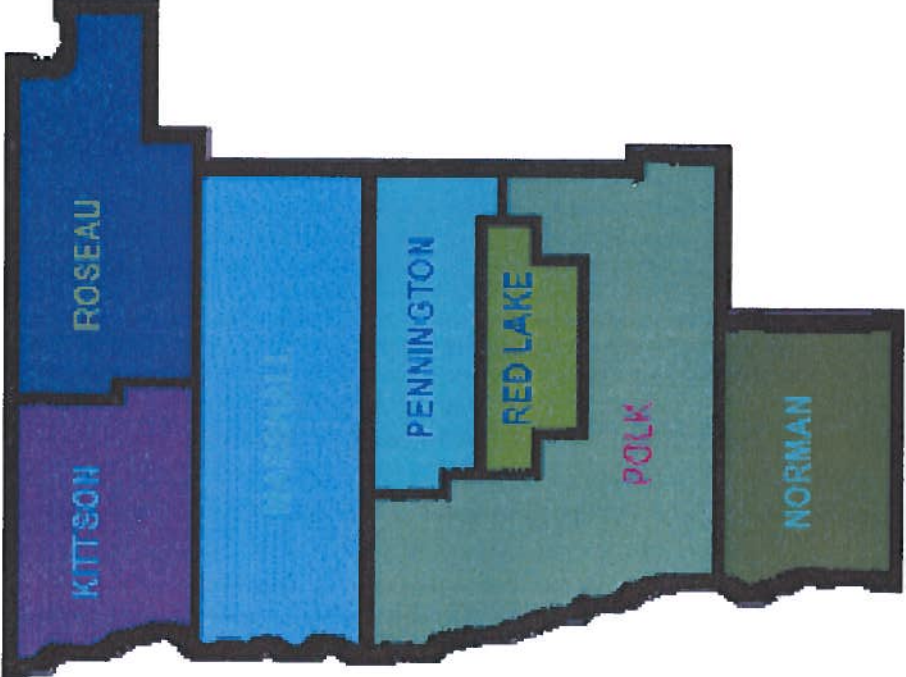
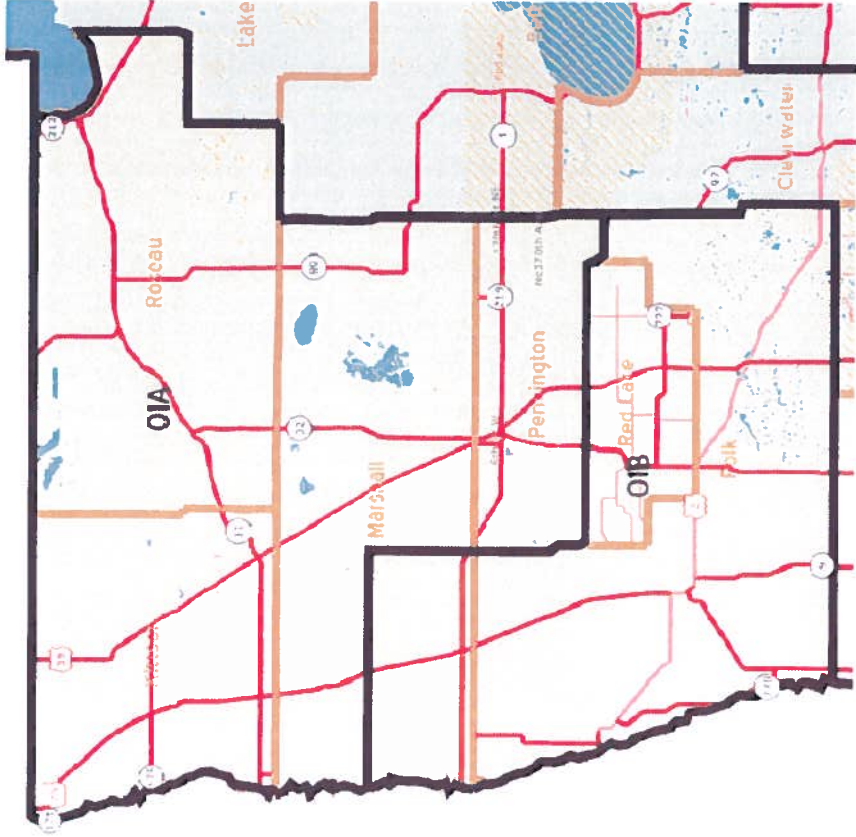


“[L]ook at the Regional Development Commission Map.... They are a wonderful organization.... They are great for technical planning and assistance on putting grants together for regional transportation matters, for regional education matters, for environmental, and especially economic development matters.... It is something to be attentive to.”

~Brian Wojtalewicz, Minneapolis Hearing

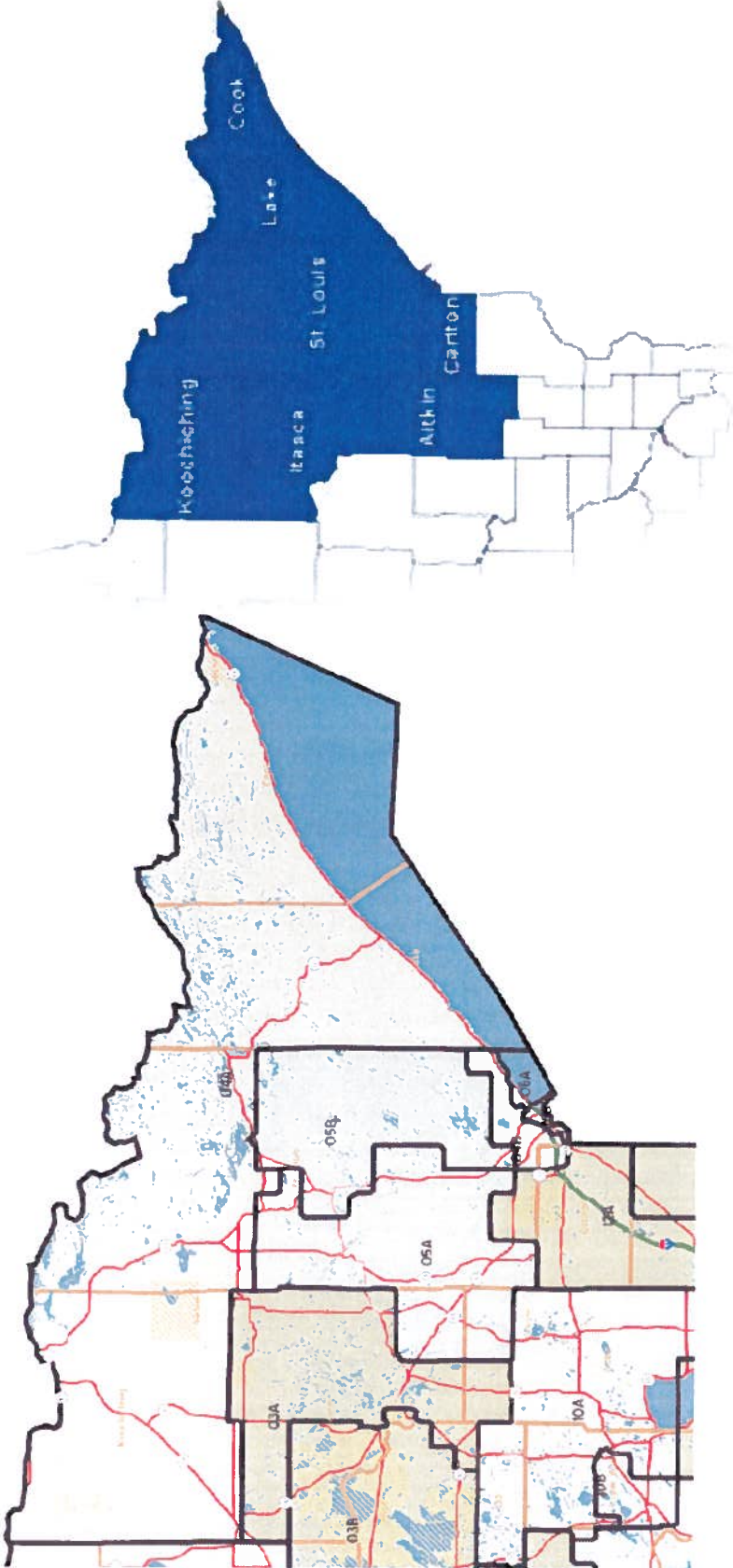
Uniting Communities Sharing Common Services and Governing Bodies

- Senate District 1 unites communities served by Northwest Regional Development Commission.



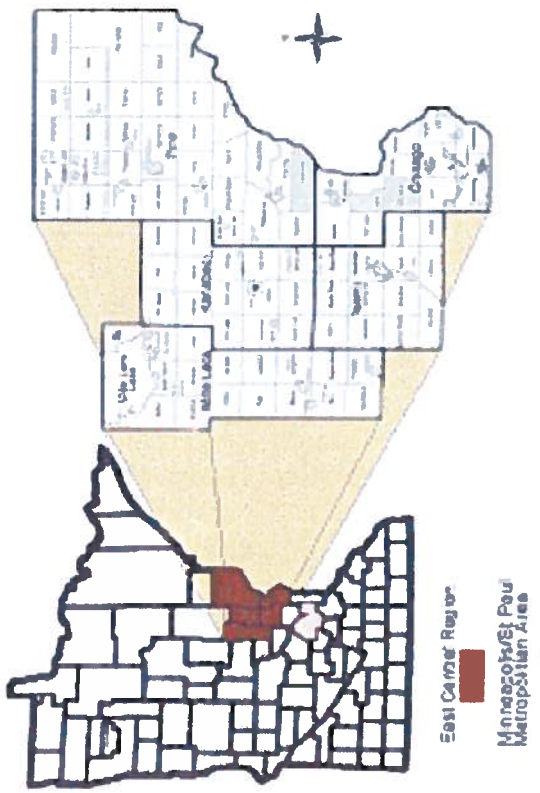
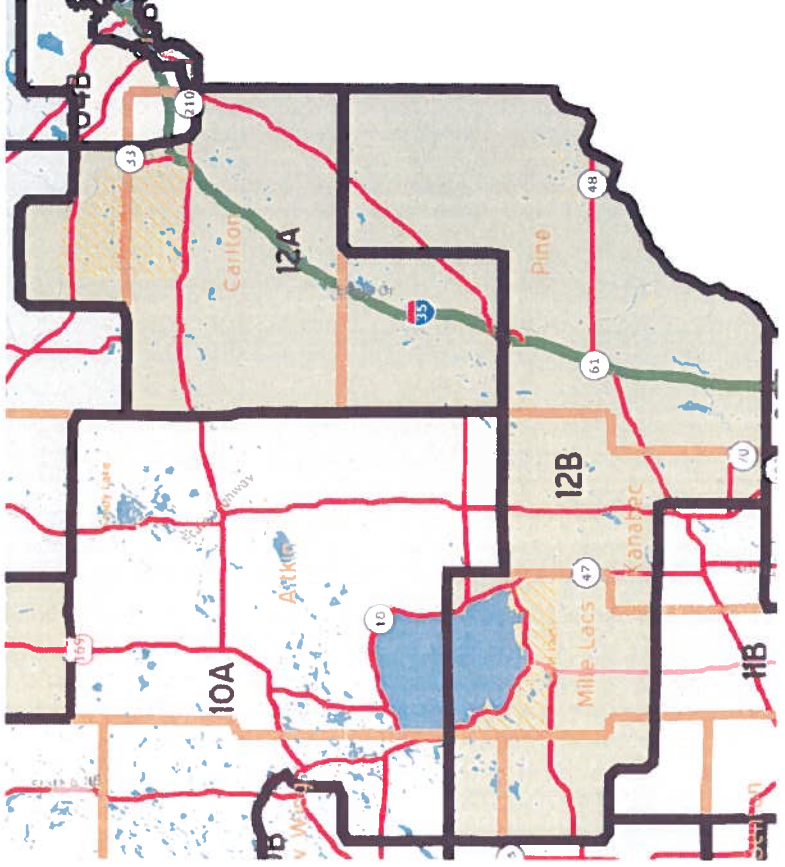
Uniting Communities Sharing Common Services and Governing Bodies

- Senate Districts 4 and 5 unite communities served by the Arrowhead Regional Development Commission.



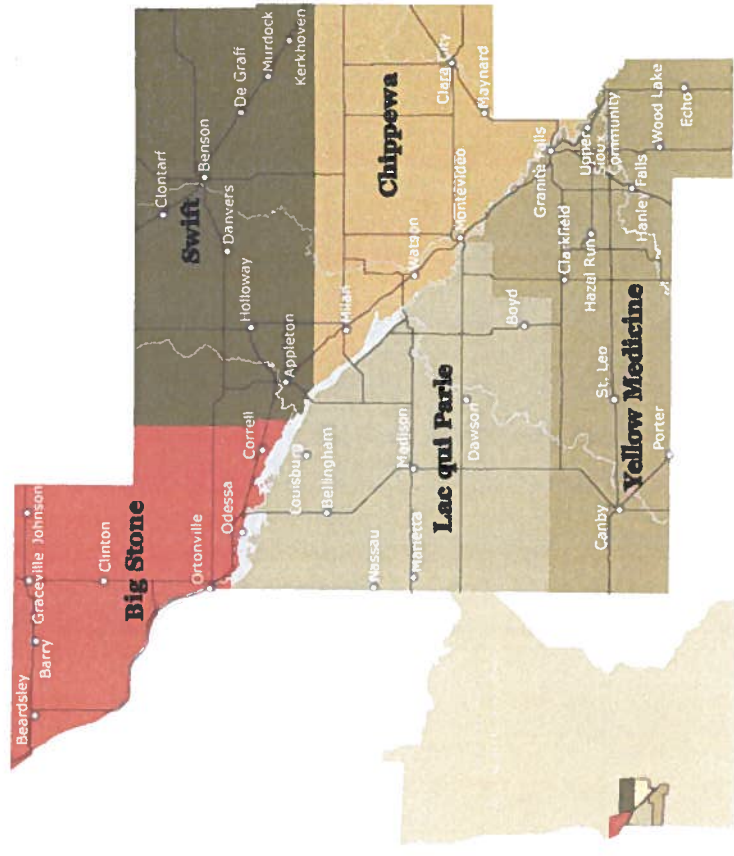
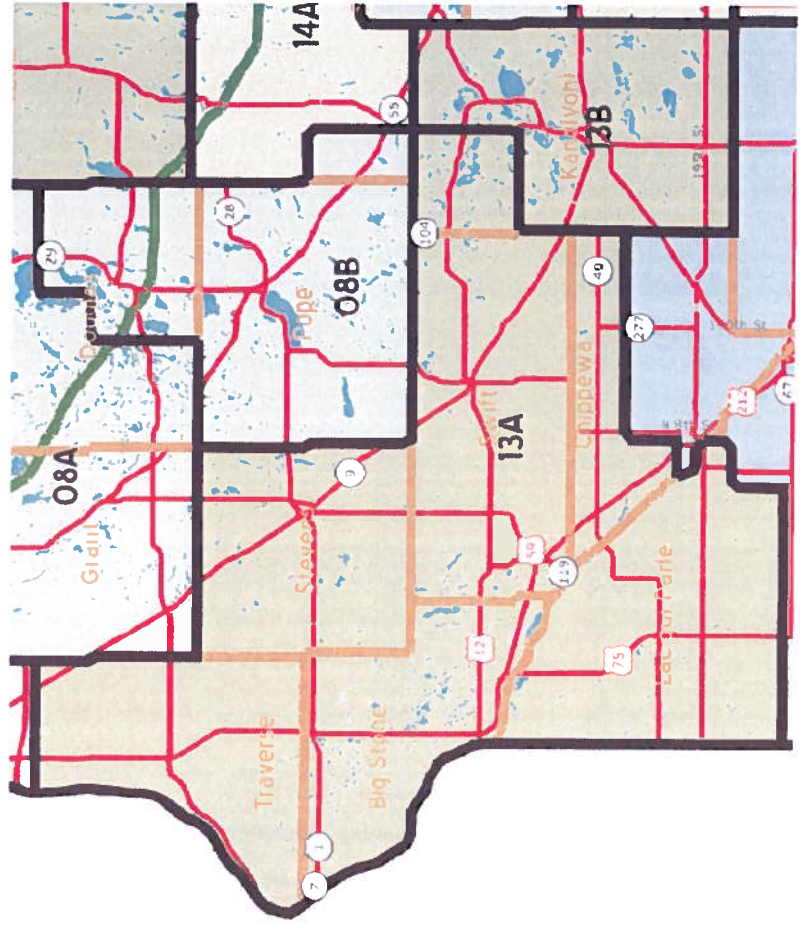
Uniting Communities Sharing Common Services and Governing Bodies

- Senate District 12 unites communities served by the East Central Regional Development Commission.



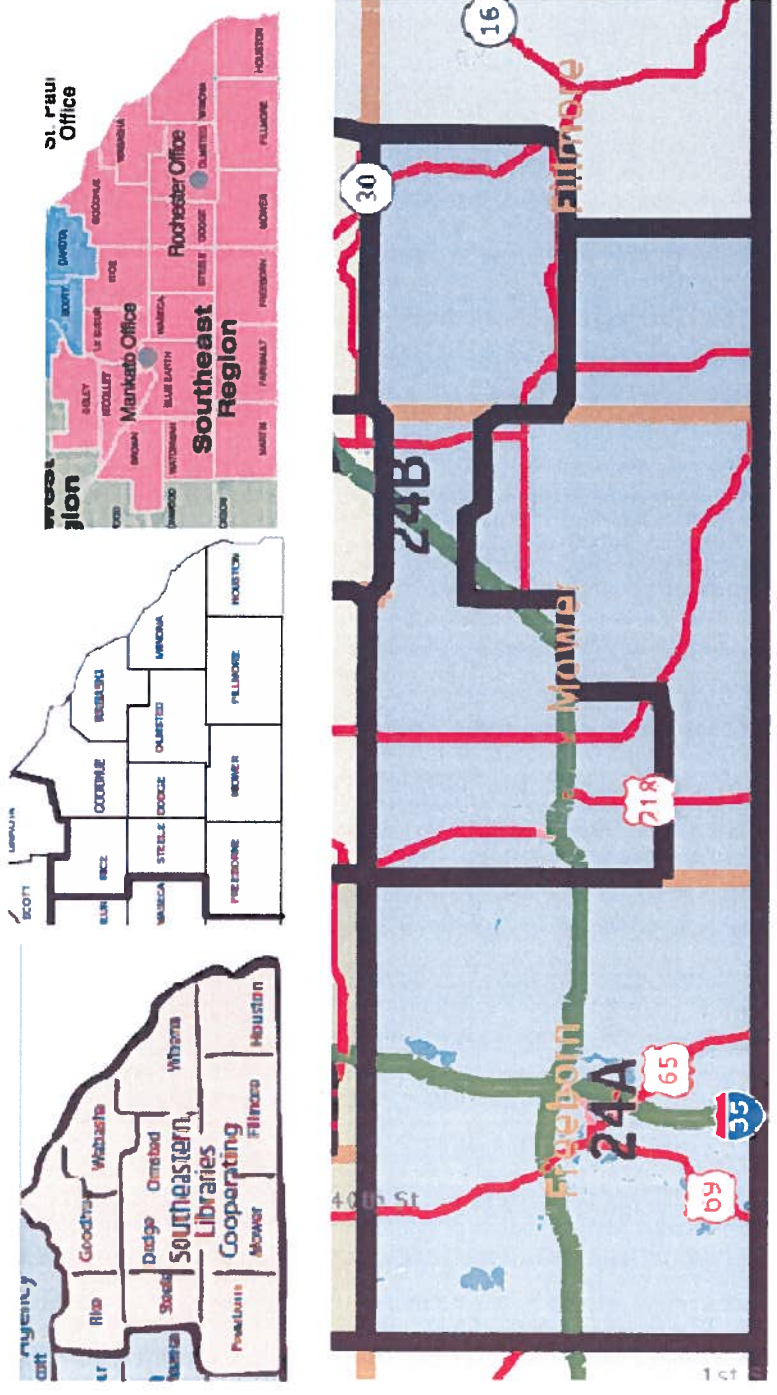
Uniting Communities Sharing Common Services and Governing Bodies

- Senate District 13 unites communities served by the Upper Minnesota Valley Regional Development Commission.

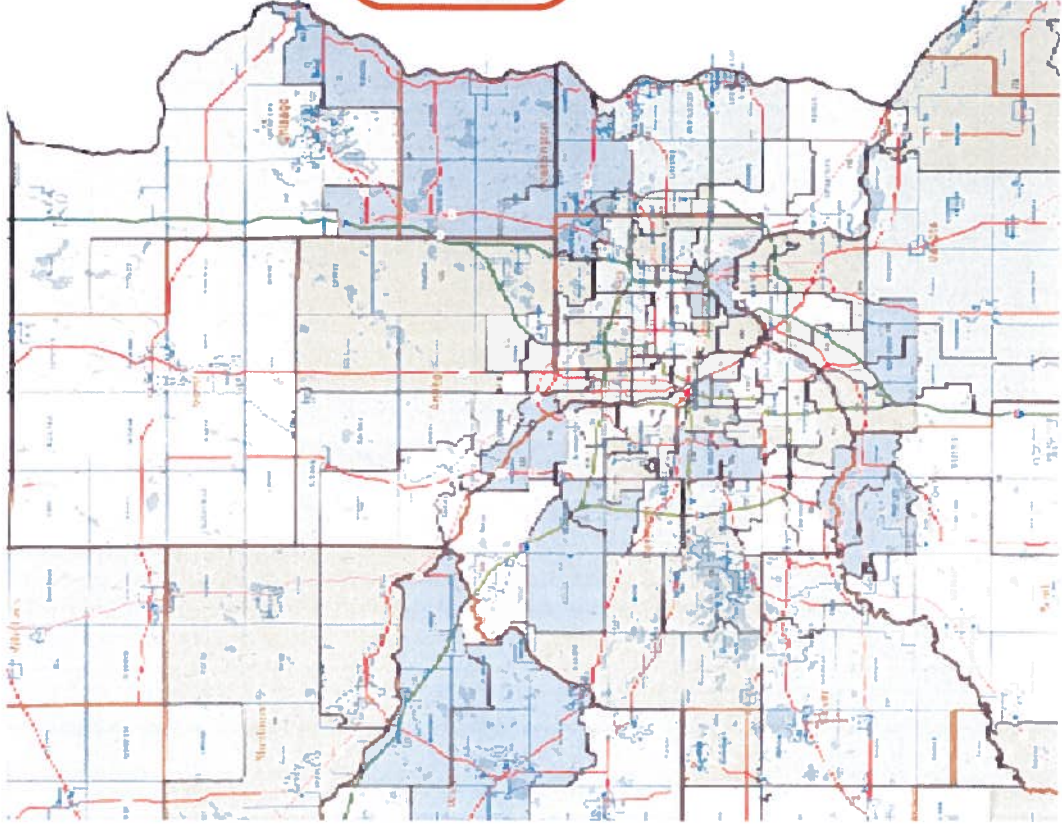


Uniting Communities Sharing Common Services and Governing Bodies

- Senate District 24 unites communities served by the Southeastern Libraries Cooperating, Southeast Region of the Minnesota Emergency Medical Services Regulatory Board, the Southeast Regional of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency.

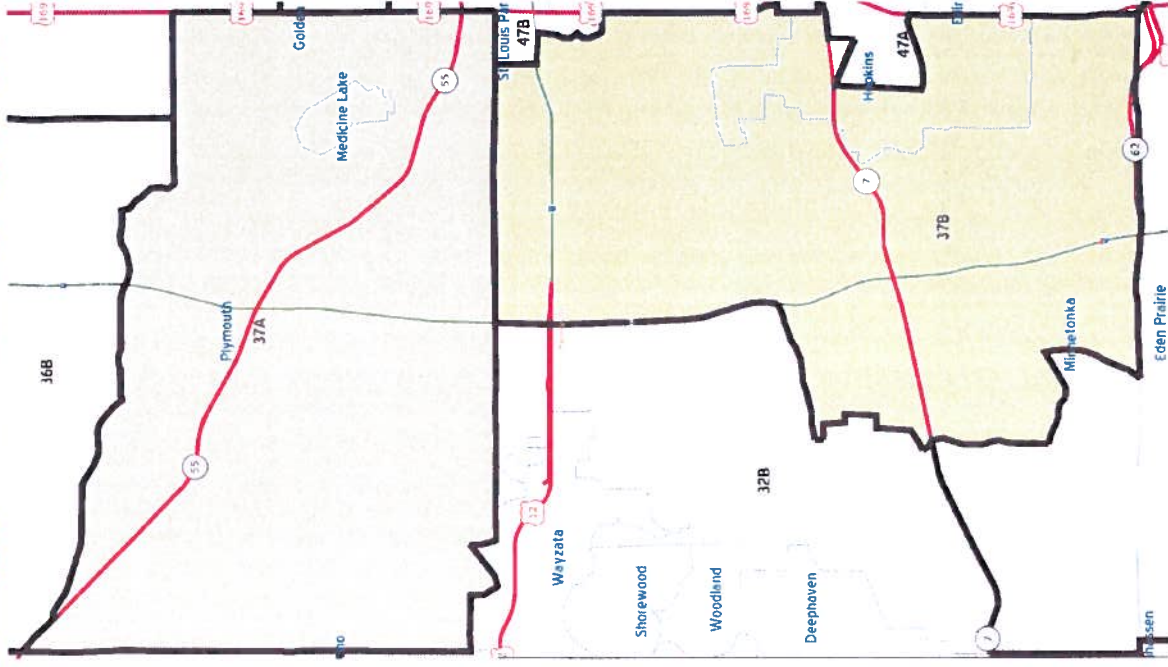


The Martin Legislative Plan: Metro Area



Protecting Urban, Suburban, and Exurban Communities of Interest

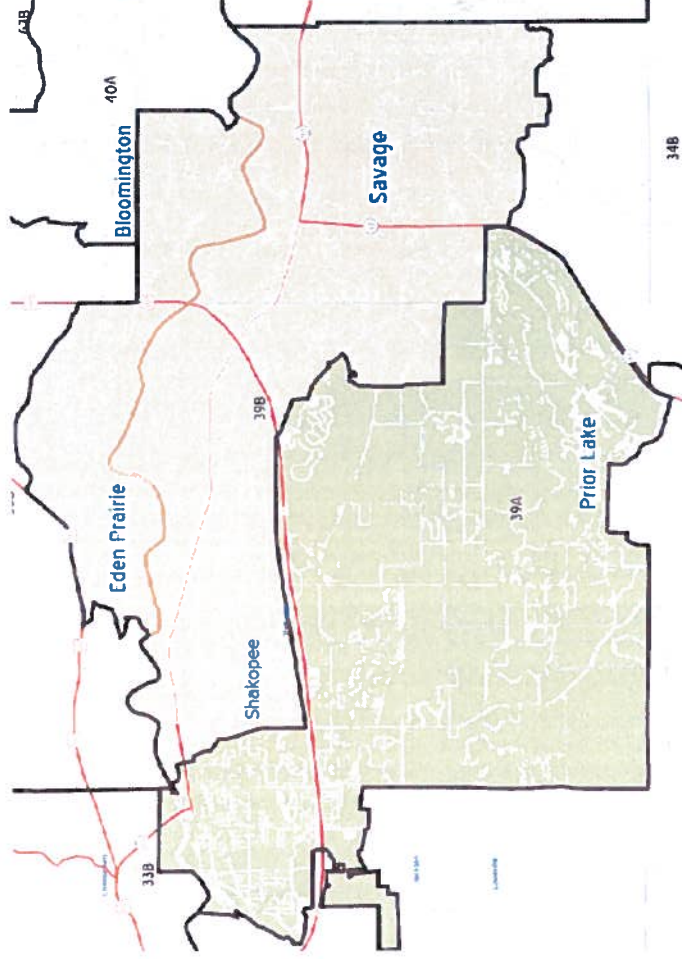
Protecting Urban, Suburban, and Exurban Communities of Interest



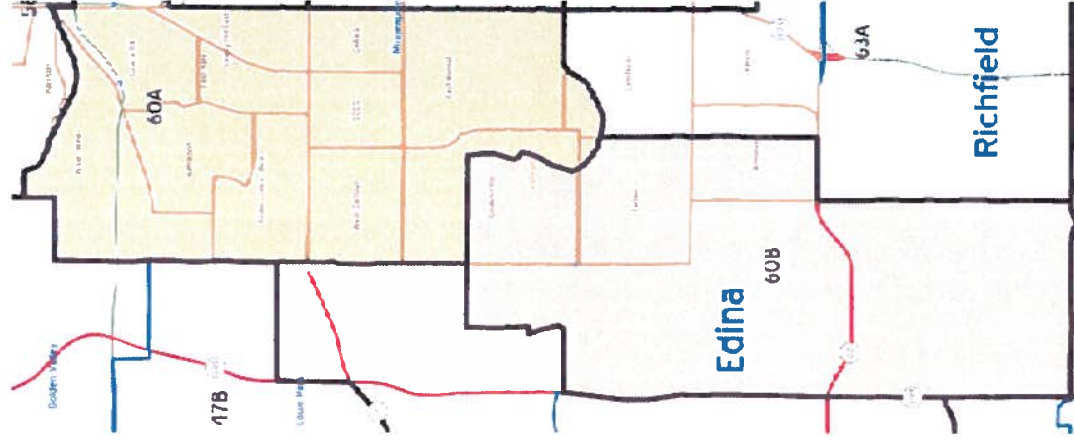
- Senate District 37 unites the suburbs of Plymouth, Minnetonka and Hopkins.
- Minimizes the number of splits necessary in Minnetonka, uniting the majority of the city with similar interests in Plymouth and Hopkins.
- Divides Hopkins logically by carving out the dense, commercial area between Excelsior Blvd. and Hwy 7.

Protecting Urban, Suburban, and Exurban Communities of Interest

- Preserves the voting strength of Shakopee and Savage in House District 39B.
- District is easily traversed by Highway 13 and County Highway 101.
- Contains one of the largest crossing points of the Minnesota River at Highway 169.



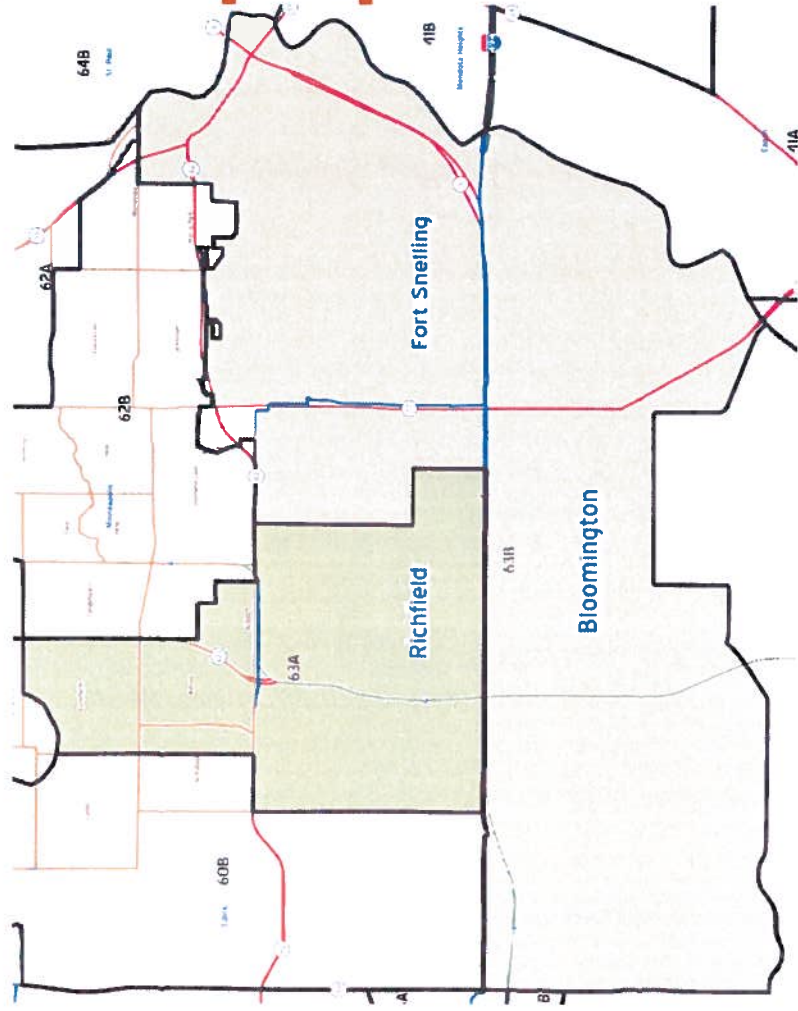
Protecting Urban, Suburban, and Exurban Communities of Interest



- Senate District 60 achieves population equality by uniting the Linden Hills and Fulton neighborhoods of Minneapolis with Edina.
- Same approach followed by Hippert plan, except Edina is divided at its most logical point—the natural boundary formed by Highway 100.

Protecting Urban, Suburban, and Exurban Communities of Interest

- Senate District 63 unites the southern suburbs of Richfield, Fort Snelling, and Bloomington.
- Contains major transport corridors of I-494 and I-35W.
- Combined with portions of Minneapolis to achieve population equality.



The Martin Legislative Plan: Responsive to Principles and Testimony

