

The Corrie Plaintiffs' Redistricting Plan

January 4, 2022

Oral Argument

Special Redistricting Panel



Grassroots Origin of the Corrie Plaintiffs' Redistricting Plan

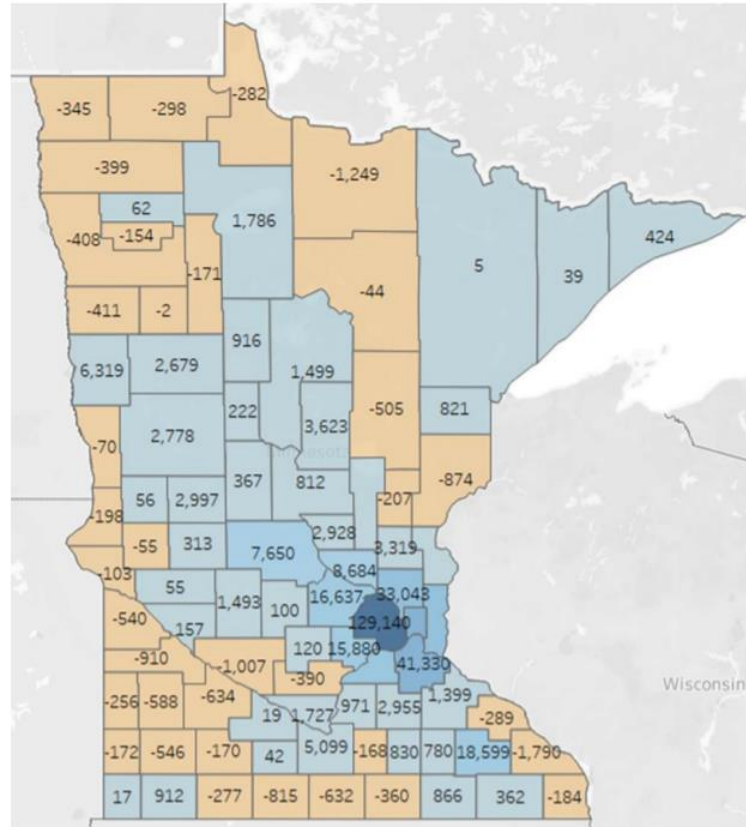
- Plan informed and supported by (1) MN Census Mobilization Partnership; and (2) Our Maps MN Campaign
- MN Census Mobilization Partnership engaged diverse communities during the 2020 Census and helped MN achieve #1 response rate nationally.
- Our Maps MN
 - Led **100+ hours of redistricting education sessions;** community outreach and listening sessions; and map drawing sessions
 - Helped develop **40+ community of interest maps** based on information shared by community members about their collective experiences

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The Corrie Plaintiffs Are the Only Party that Engaged Directly with Communities Impacted by Redistricting

- The Corrie Plaintiffs' redistricting plan is based on the statewide "Unity Map" and reflects the 40+ community of interest maps created through the Our Maps MN campaign.
- By engaging with diverse communities impacted by redistricting, the Corrie Plaintiffs' Plan best protects the rights and interests of Minnesota's BIPOC communities, preserves communities of interest, and gives a voice to Minnesotans who have been historically underrepresented in Congress and at the Minnesota Legislature.

Key Driver Behind the Corrie Plaintiffs' Redistricting Plan: Population Growth in Minnesota



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%

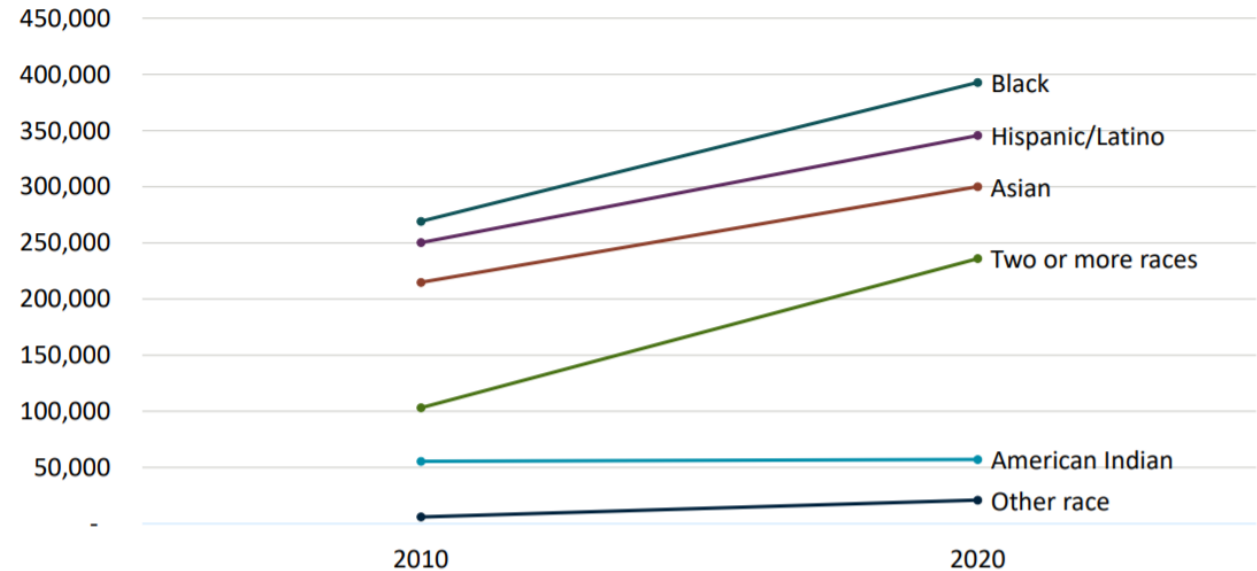
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2020 Censuses

"While population increases since 2010 occurred near population centers, the greatest losses were in rural corners of the state." Star Tribune (August 13, 2021)

Population Growth Was Especially Dramatic in BIPOC Communities

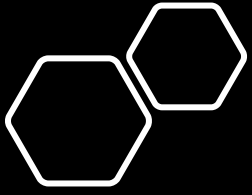
While Minnesota's BIPOC populations grew by 454,000 jointly (now making up 23.7% of the State), Minnesota's White non-Hispanic population declined by 51,000 residents.

Growth of BIPOC race groups in Minnesota



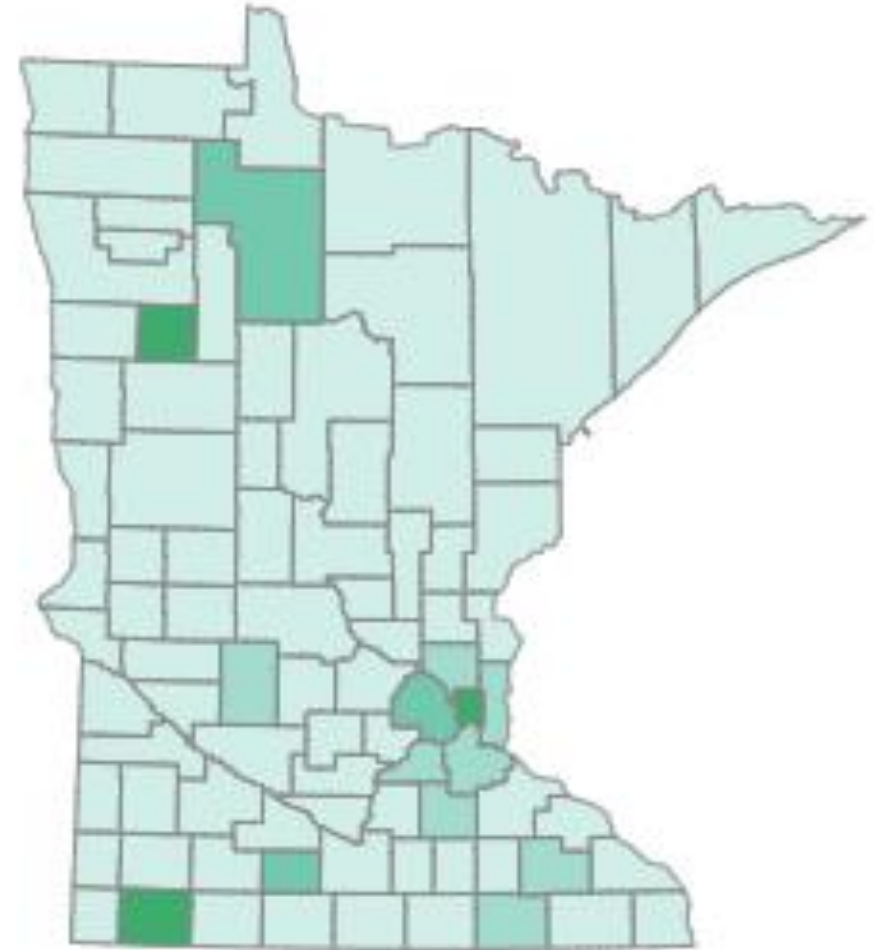
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2020 Censuses

The Diversity Index

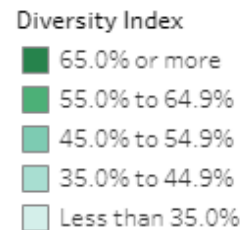


2010 MN Diversity Index: 30.3%

Source: Census Bureau, [MINNESOTA: 2020 Census](#)



2020 MN Diversity Index: 40.5%



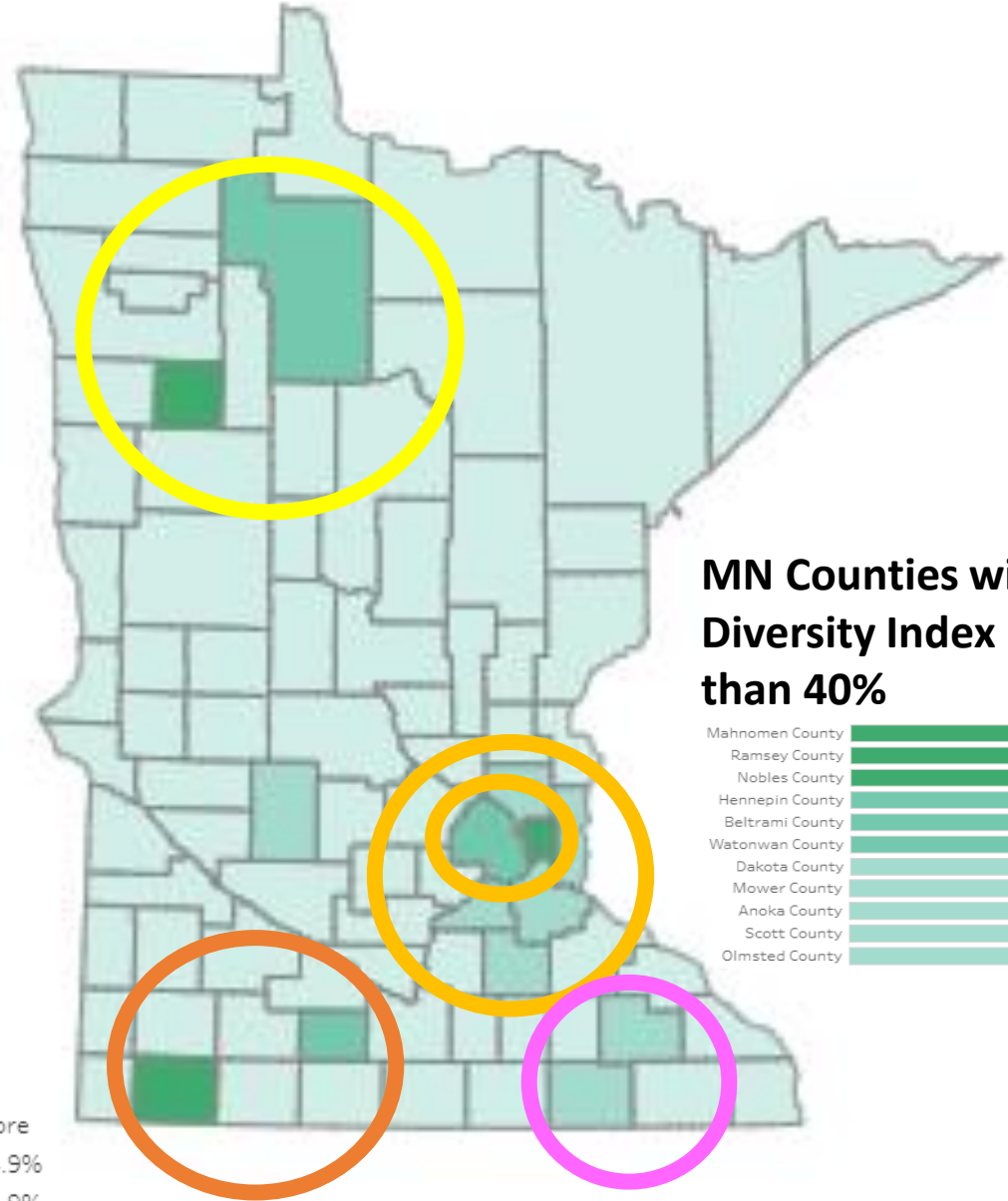
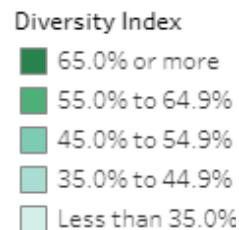
BIPOC Population in Minnesota

The Census Bureau identifies these areas as having the highest diversity in Minnesota:

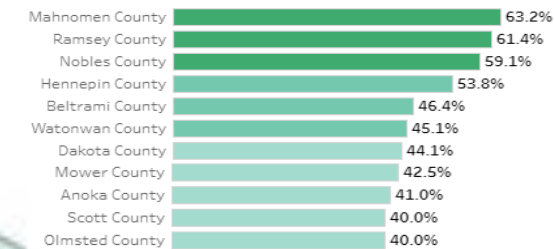
- **Northern:** Mahnomen Co., Beltrami Co.
- **Twin Cities:** Ramsey Co., Hennepin Co.
Twin Cities Suburbs: Dakota Co., Anoka Co., Scott Co.
- **Southwest:** Nobles Co., Watonwan Co.
- **Southeast:** Mower Co., Olmstead Co.

Source: Census Bureau, [MINNESOTA: 2020 Census](#)

Census Bureau 2020 Diversity Index by County



MN Counties with Diversity Index higher than 40%



The Corrie Plaintiffs Complied with the Redistricting Principles Adopted by the Panel

- Ideal Population
- Minority Voting Rights
- American Indian Reservations
- Convenient, Contiguous Districts
- Political Subdivisions
- Communities of Interest
- Compactness
- Partisan Bias

But the Panel rejected the "least-change" approach to redistricting.

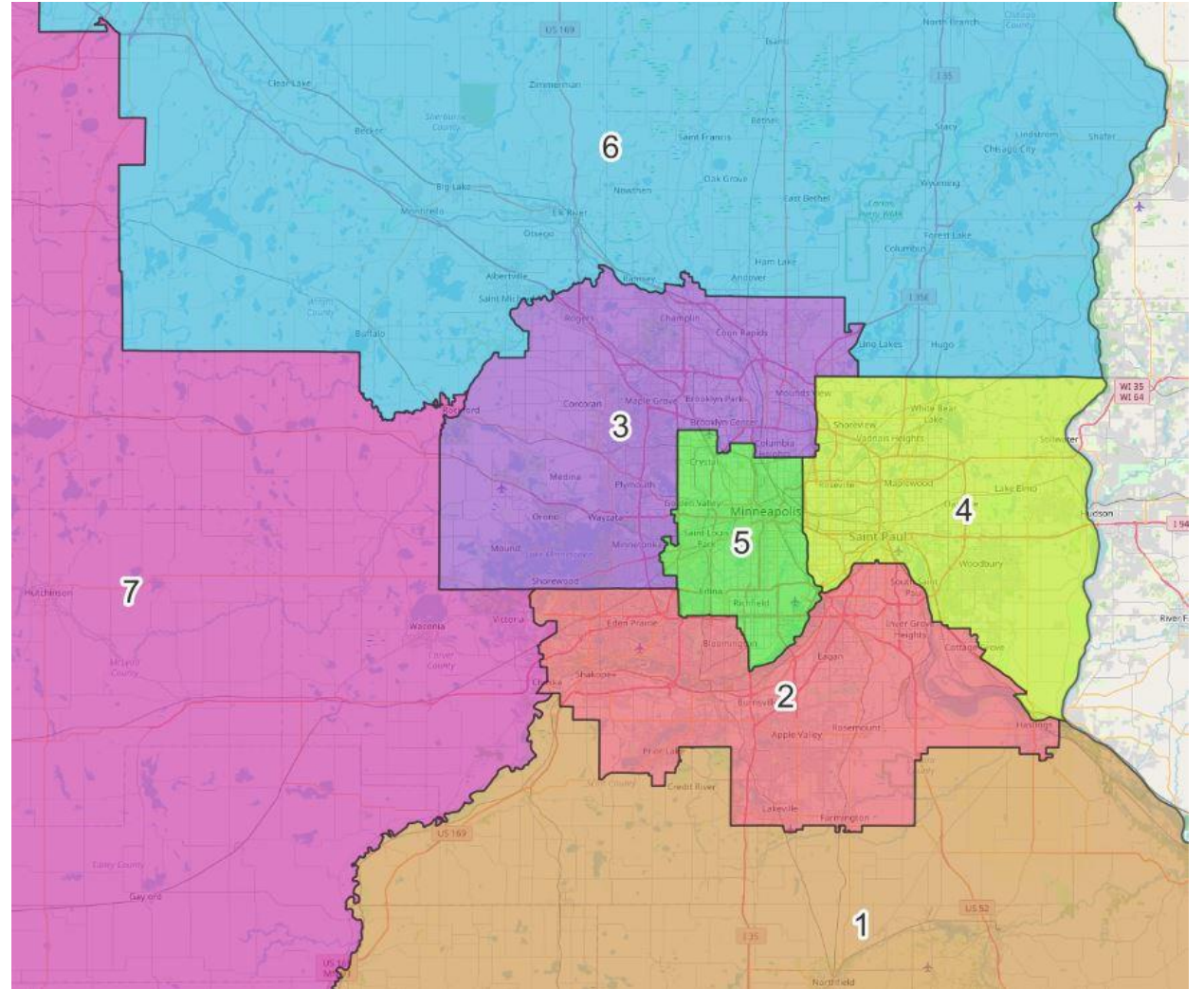
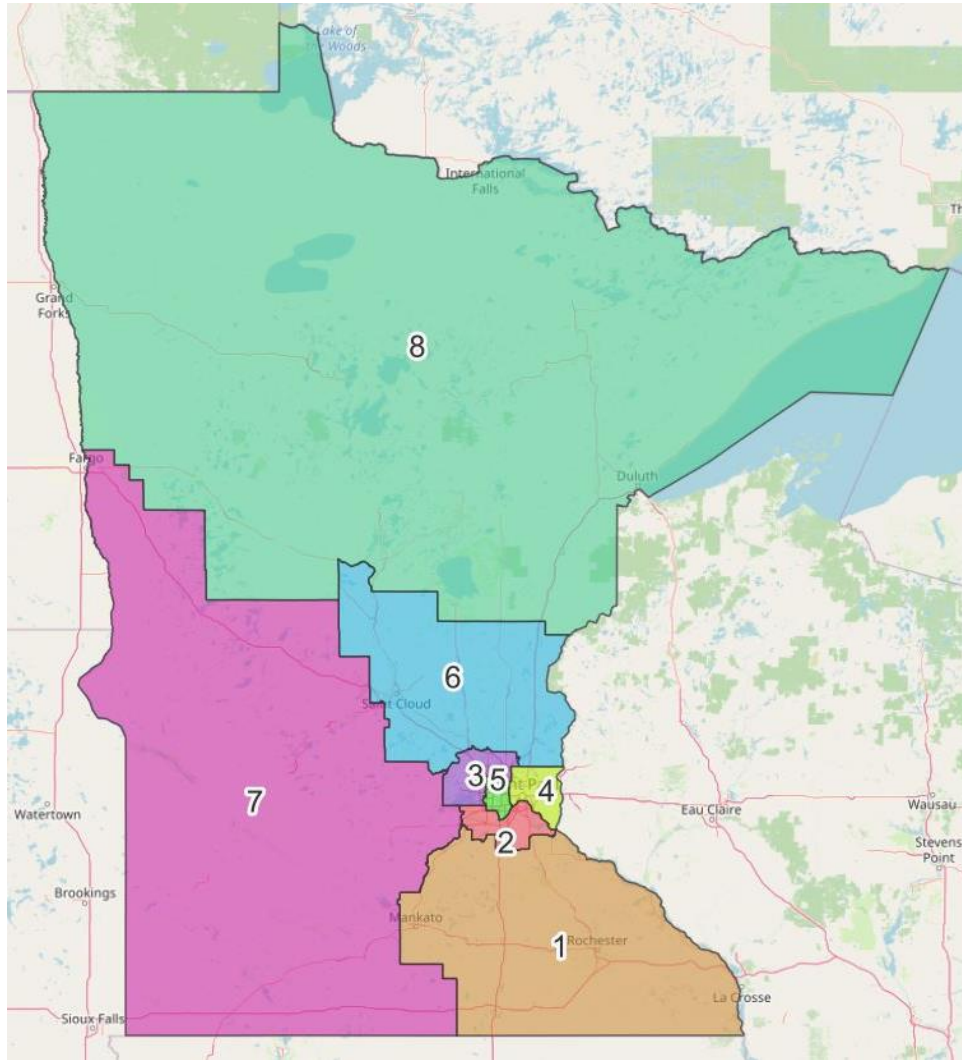
The Corrie Plaintiffs Primary Goals

Ensure that Minnesota's BIPOC communities have the ability to participate in the political process and elect candidates of their choice; and

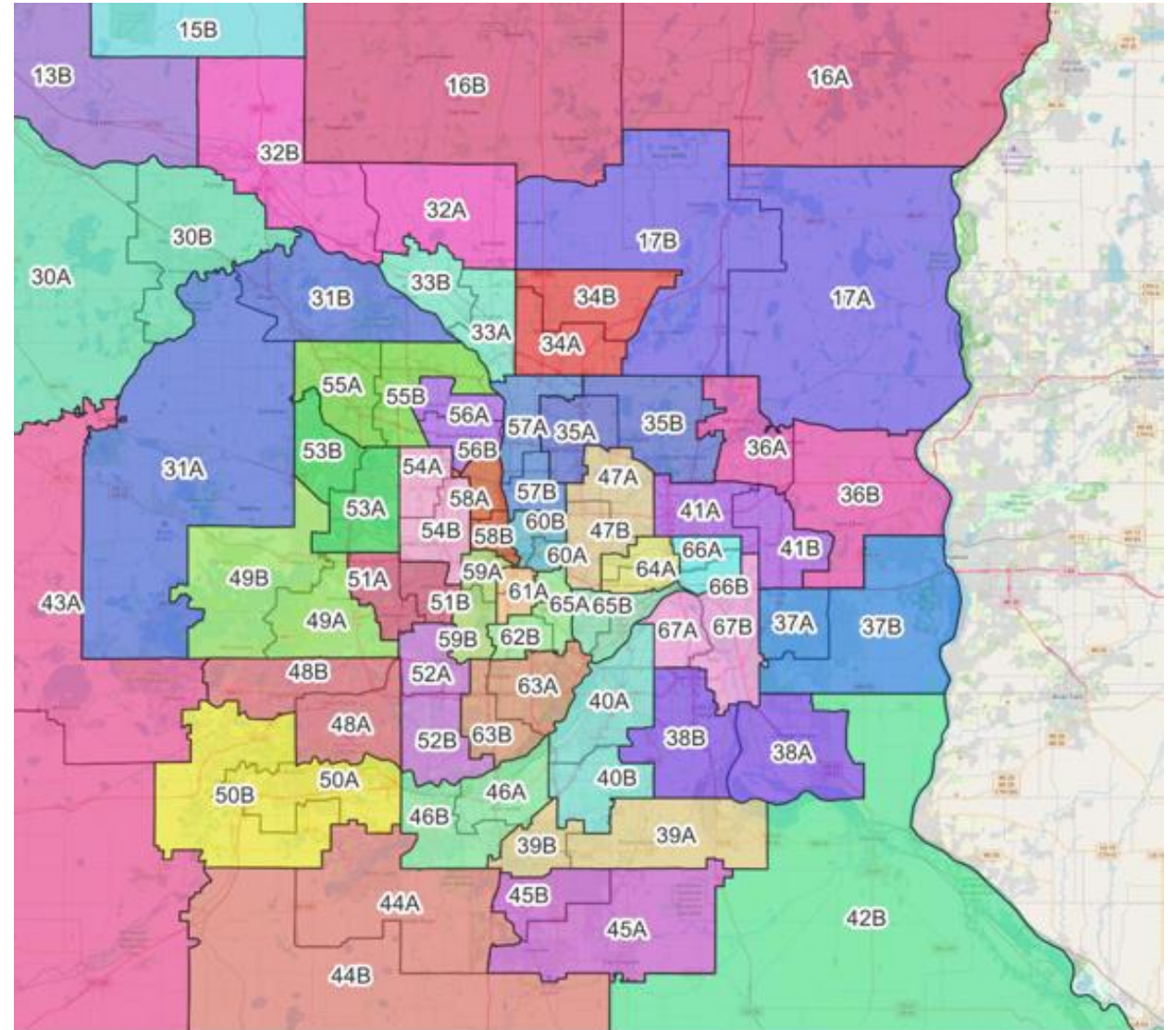
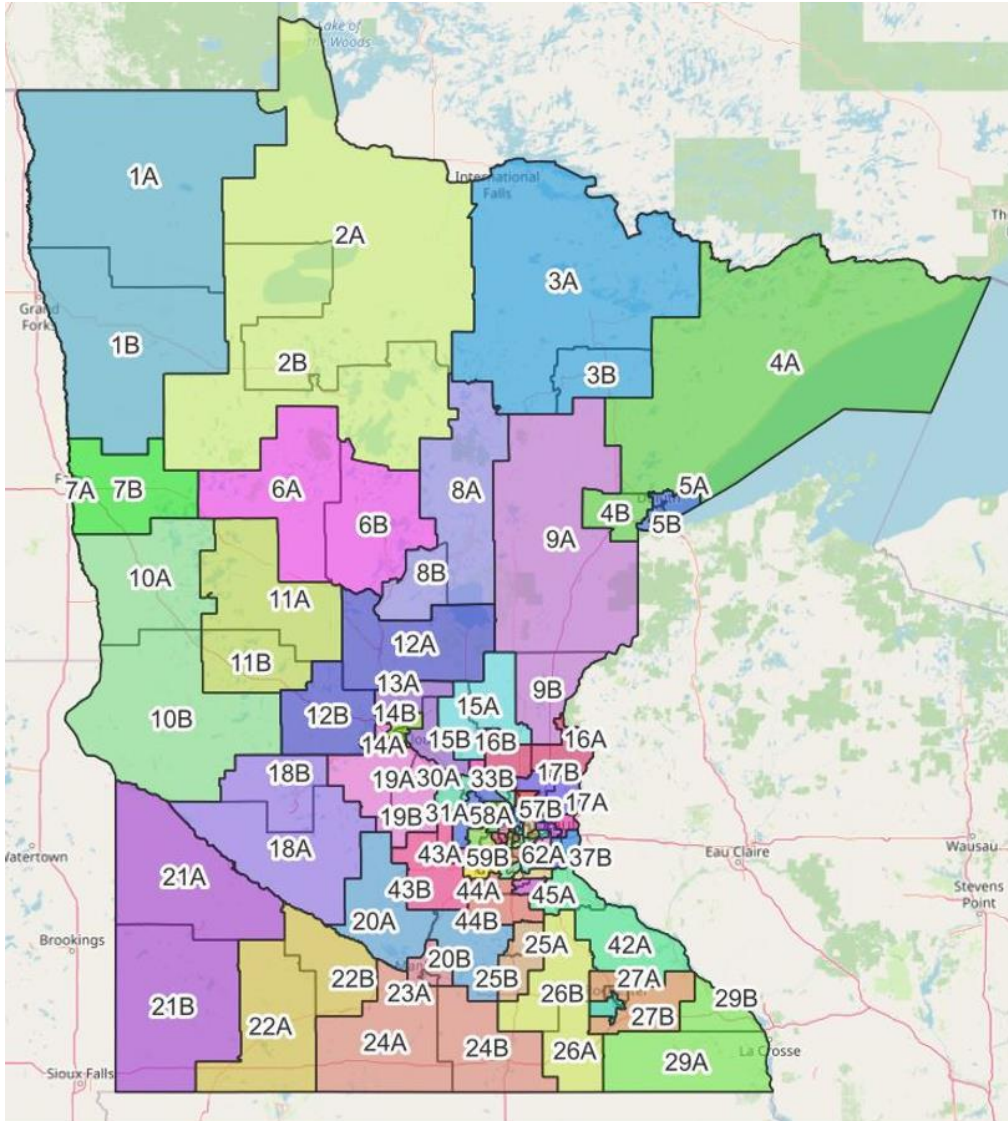
Ensure that the rights and interest of communities of interest—particularly BIPOC communities of interest—are protected.

Nonetheless, the Corrie Plaintiffs' Redistricting Plan Complies with all of the Redistricting Principles.

Corrie Congressional Plan



Corrie Legislative Plan

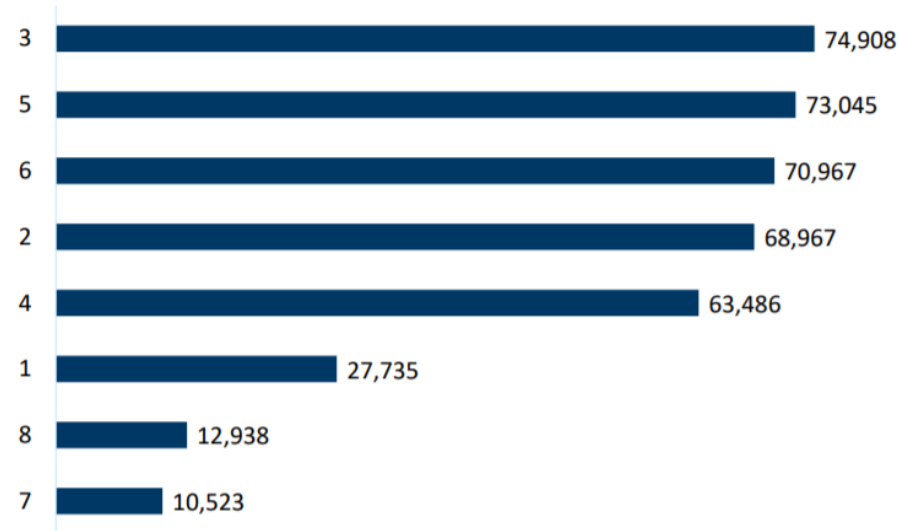


Ideal Population

- Minnesota's population did not grow evenly across the state.
- 78% of Minnesota's growth happened in the 7-county Twin Cities metro area.
- A "least change" approach intentionally disregards how Minnesota is changing.

Growth in Minnesota's U.S. Congressional Districts

Population Change by Congressional District, 2010-2020



Ideal population size
2020: 713,312
2010: 662,991

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

Ideal Population

Congressional

Congressional District	Population	Deviation	Percent Deviation
1	713,315	3	0.000004
2	713,312	4	0.000006
3	713,315	-1	0.000001
4	713,299	-13	0.000018
5	713,291	-21	0.000029
6	713,339	22	0.000031
7	713,282	-25	0.000035
8	713,341	29	0.000041

Legislative

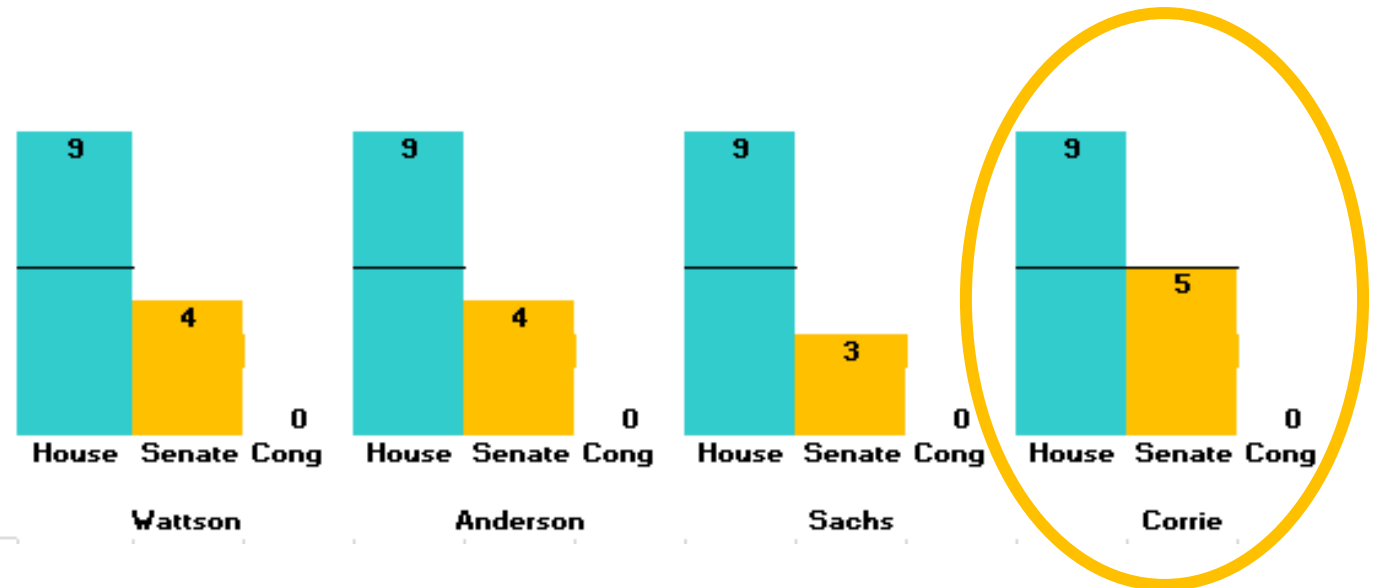
Senate		House	
Total Deviation	Mean Deviation	Total Deviation	Mean Deviation
0.91%	0.15%	1.12%	0.24%

Minority Voting Rights

Corrie Redistricting Plans created:

- 9 House districts with more than 50% minority population
- 5 Senate districts with more than 50% minority population

Corrie Plans created more majority-minority districts than other plans

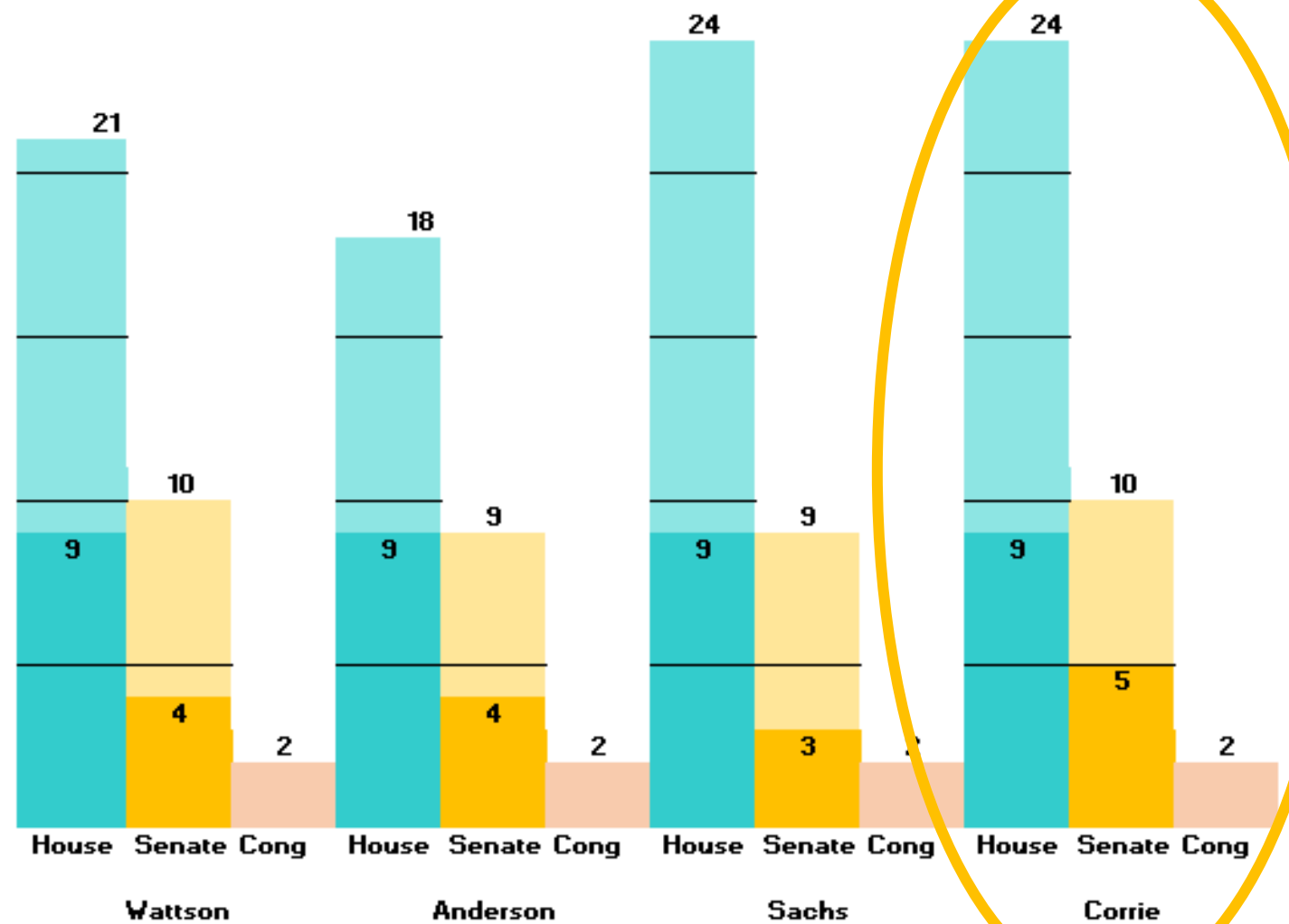


Minority Voting Rights

Corrie Redistricting Plans created:

- 24 House districts with more than 30% minority population
- 10 Senate districts with more than 30% minority population
- 2 Congressional districts with more than 30% minority population

Corrie Plans created more opportunity districts than other plans



American Indian Reservations

- The Corrie Plaintiffs' Congressional Plan unites the major American Indian reservations, including non-contiguous portions, by uniquely creating a **northern district—CD 8**.
- The Corrie Plaintiffs' Legislative Plan unites the three largest Ojibwe reservations into one district—HD 2B—creating the **first opportunity House district** for the American Indian/Native American populations in the area.
- In addition, the Corrie Plaintiffs' Legislative Plan minimizes reservation splits by placing reservations in nested house districts wherever possible.

Political Subdivisions

- The Corrie Plaintiffs Redistricting Plan has the lowest number of city splits.
- In addition, where counties are split, they are split for good reason—to comply with the ideal population principles and/or preserve communities of interest and in a manner consistent with the applicable legal authority.

Party	Congress		Senate		House	
	Counties	Cities	Counties	Cities	Counties	Cities
Wattson	62	62	142	143	228	251
Anderson	25	38	124	156	191	218
Sachs	25	38	118	152	209	244
Corrie	37	25	154	121	236	210

Partisan / Incumbent Bias

The Corrie Plaintiffs' Redistricting Plan was drawn in a neutral manner without regard to incumbents, candidates, and political parties.

The Corrie Plaintiffs:

- ARE NOT affiliated with any political party
- DID NOT consider partisan data

Corrie Plaintiffs: We put diverse communities first, preserving them whenever possible and consistent with other redistricting principles.



Dr. Bruce Corrie

Professor of Economics
Concordia University

Minnesota's statewide ALANA economy is an estimated **\$1.4 trillion annually**

Our redistricting plan would create 92 House Districts (69 percent of all House Districts) and 66 Senate districts (98 percent of all Senate Districts) with an annual ALANA economy of \$100 million or more—effectively increasing the current representation of ALANA interests from 125 to 158 legislative districts.

We focused on keeping ethnic communities of interest together such that, as the economic bases of these communities continue to grow and achieve critical economic mass, they will necessitate greater civic engagement, political participation, and political representation.



Lenny Fineday

*Member of Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe
Chief Legal Counsel for White Earth Band of Ojibwe
Vice Chair of the Cass Lake-Bena Public School Board*

Today the Ojibwe provide a significant economic impact, operating eight casino-resorts throughout their territories, which collectively make them the largest employer in the area....

Even before the pandemic, many Ojibwe faced homelessness or near-homelessness on their reservations, with waits of 14 months on average for subsidized housing, compared to an average of nine months for other Minnesotans.

The housing and health problems of the Ojibwe cannot be addressed without a dedicated advocate in the legislature.

The proposed boundaries presented by the Corrie plaintiffs keep our Ojibwe community intact and ensure effective representation for the Ojibwe people.

Northern Minnesota

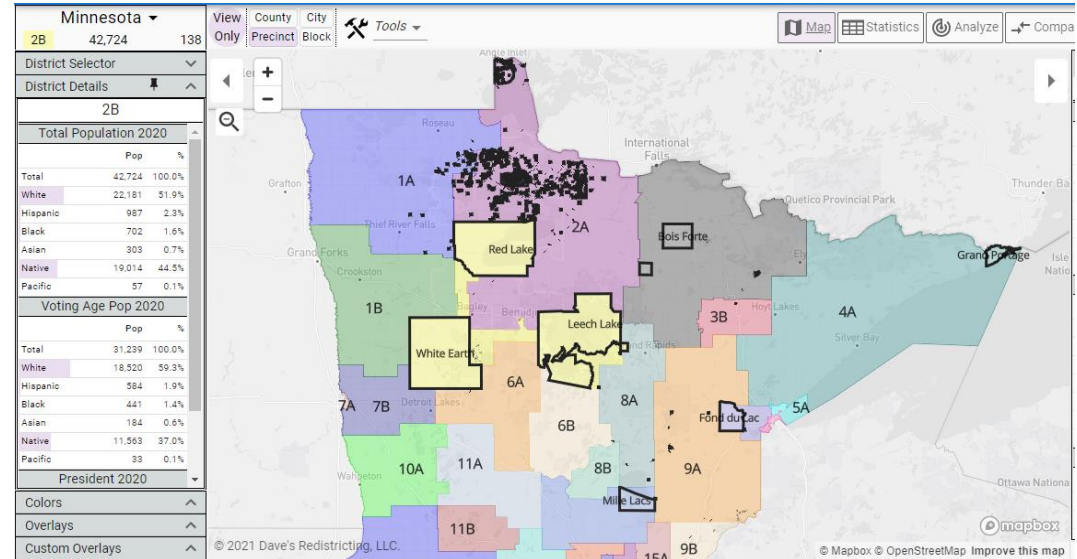
House District 2B (Yellow) - Opportunity District:

- Unites 3 largest American Indian reservations in Minnesota (Red Lake Nation, White Earth Nation, and Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe)
- American Indian opportunity district (44.5% of HD 2B is American Indian)

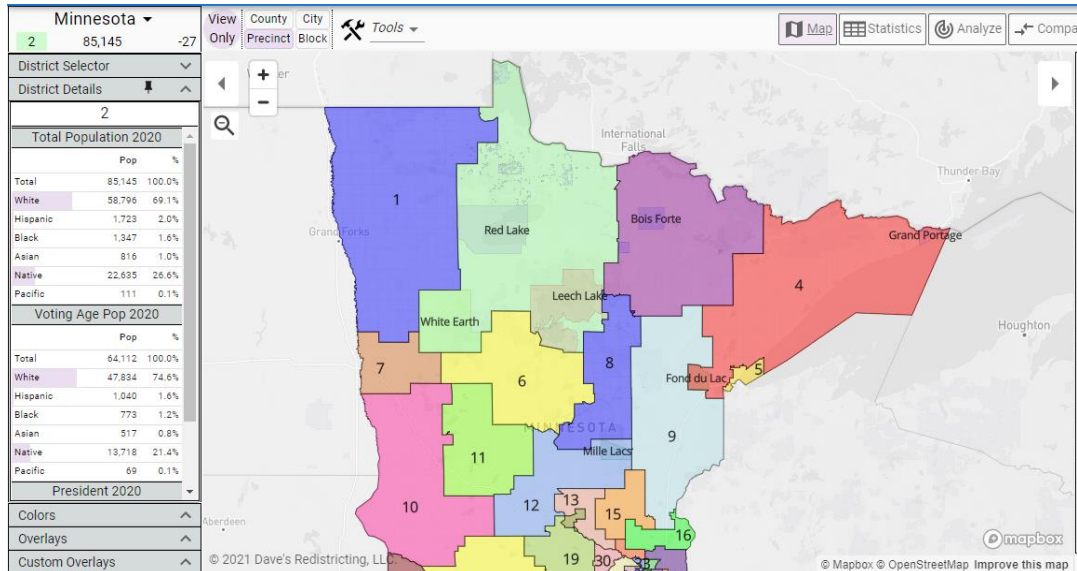
Senate District 2 (Pale Green):

- Unites same Ojibwe reservations and trust lands

Corrie House Plan



Corrie Senate Plan





Wali Dirie

*Executive Director
Islamic Society of America*

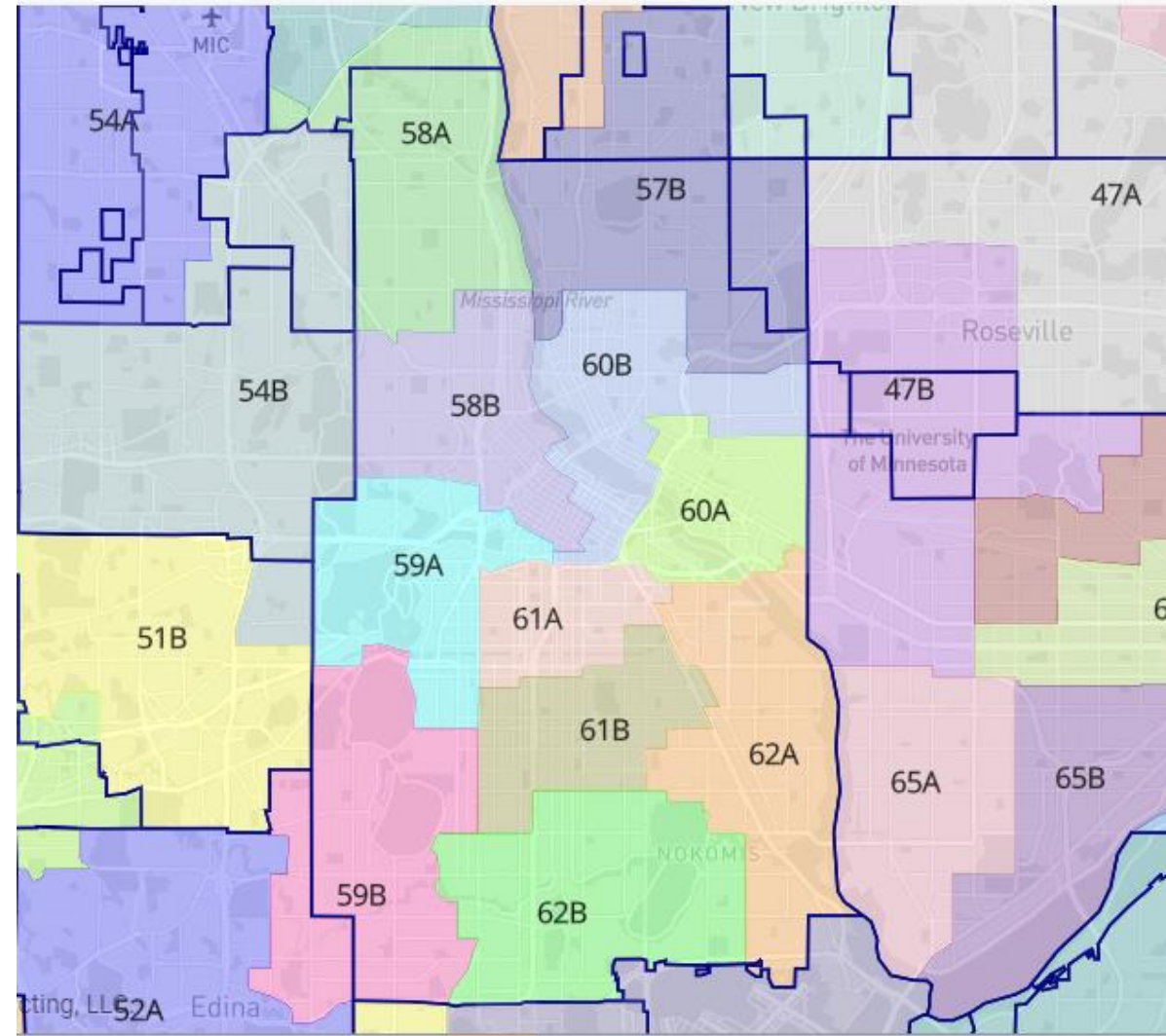
Minnesota is home to more than 85,000 Somali, Ethiopian, and other East Africans, many of whom live in the Twin Cities. The Somali, Ethiopian and other East African communities face challenges that are unimaginable to our native-born neighbors: many of us came to Minnesota to escape civil war, political repression, and severe poverty.

Despite these challenges, many East Africans have thrived, building small businesses along Minneapolis' Lake Street Corridor, but even here we faced distinct hardships after the civil unrest of 2020 and the COVID pandemic. Many East African business owners lacked insurance or the wherewithal to navigate the application system for government assistance.

We support the proposed boundaries for House District 60A keeping together the predominantly **East African communities that have been living, working, and flourishing in the **Ceder-Riverside** area for the past few decades.**

Twin Cities – Minneapolis

Corrie House Plan - Minneapolis



HD 60A – Green

HD 60B – Light purple

City boundaries – Blue lines



Nelima Sitati Munene

Executive Director

African Career, Education, & Resource (ACER)

Brooklyn Center, which along with Brooklyn Park is referred to locally as “Little Monrovia”, has seen its population of Black residents increase significantly in the past 30 years.

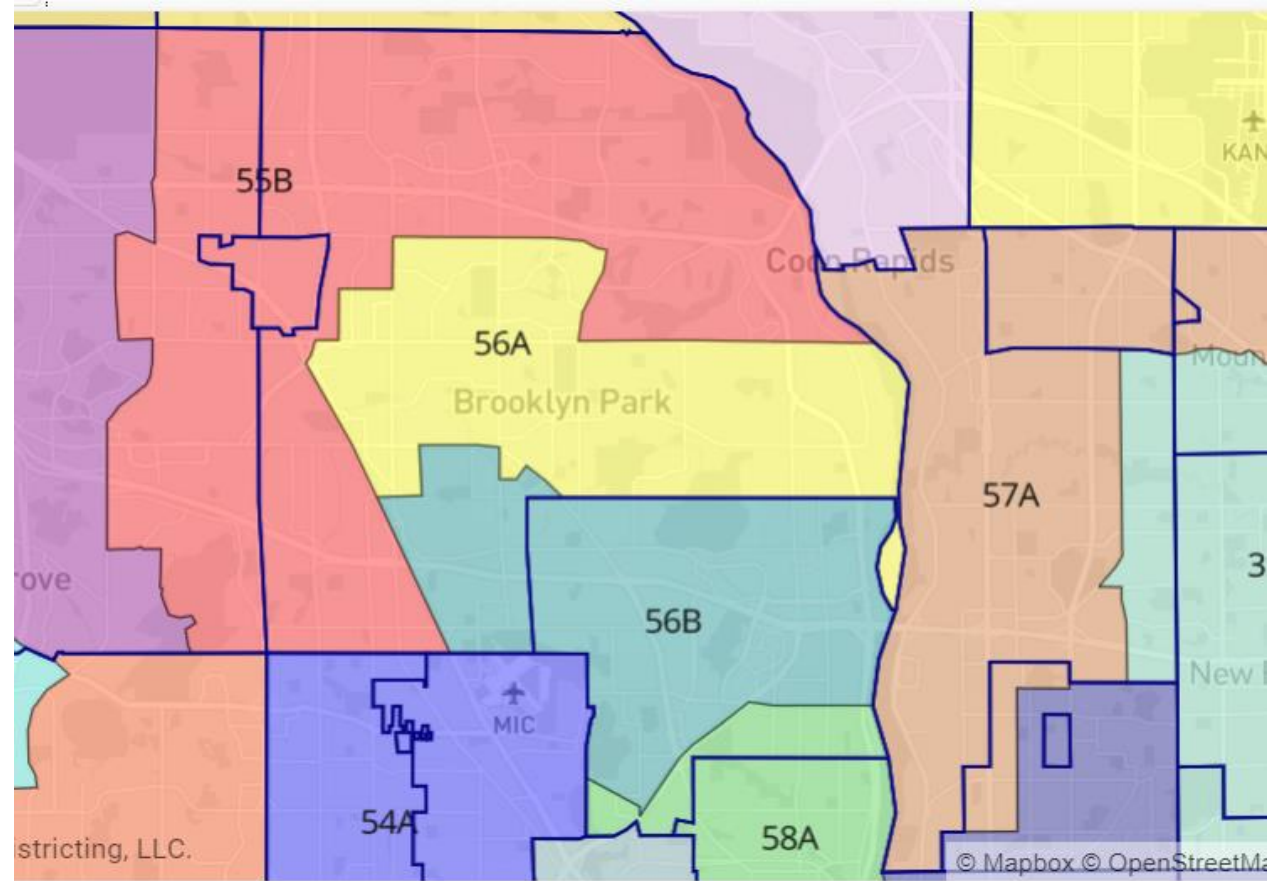
New African residents are drawn to Brooklyn Center and Brooklyn Park in large part due to the social support networks, as well as African restaurants, shops, and services. An estimated 4,500 African immigrants live in the northwest suburbs, hailing primarily from Liberia, Somalia, and Nigeria. About one-fifth of the residents of Brooklyn Center and Brooklyn Park trace their roots to West Africa. Close to 40,000 Liberian Americans call Minnesota home, most living in Brooklyn Park and Brooklyn Center.

We support the proposed boundaries for House District 55B, 56A and 56B keeping together the West and East African communities that have been living, working, and flourishing in the Brooklyn Park and Brooklyn Center area for the past decade together.

Corrie House Plan – Brooklyn Park & Brooklyn Center

Twin Cities Suburbs – Brooklyn Park & Brooklyn Center

- House District 56A — Centered on Brooklyn Park, home to multiple immigrant communities.
- House District 56B — Includes most of Brooklyn Center and portions of Brooklyn Park.
- Senate District 56—Unites the diverse communities of Brooklyn Park and Brooklyn Center.
- All majority-minority districts.



House District 56A – yellow
House District 56B – teal
City boundaries – blue lines



Monica Bryand

*Voices for Racial Justice
Audubon Minnesota*

The heart of the Latino community in Saint Paul is in the West Side, known as District del Sol, home to iconic Latino-owned businesses that have been in our community for generations. More than a quarter of the West Side is Latino.

People of Mexican descent began to come to Saint Paul in the early 20th century, around the time of World War I. Many Latino families in the West Side have resided here for generations, spanning nearly a century. In the early 90s the diversity of the area exploded to include other Latinos such as Puerto Ricans.

As the community has expanded so have culturally specific community resources such as La Clinica, afterschool community library programs in Spanish, and adult daycare that is focused on celebrating the cultural similarities among its Spanish-speaking patients.

The West Side of Saint Paul is one of the oldest Mexican and Chicano communities in Minnesota. The proposed districts, including House District 67A covering the West Side, presented by the Corrie plaintiffs keep our community intact and ensure effective representation.

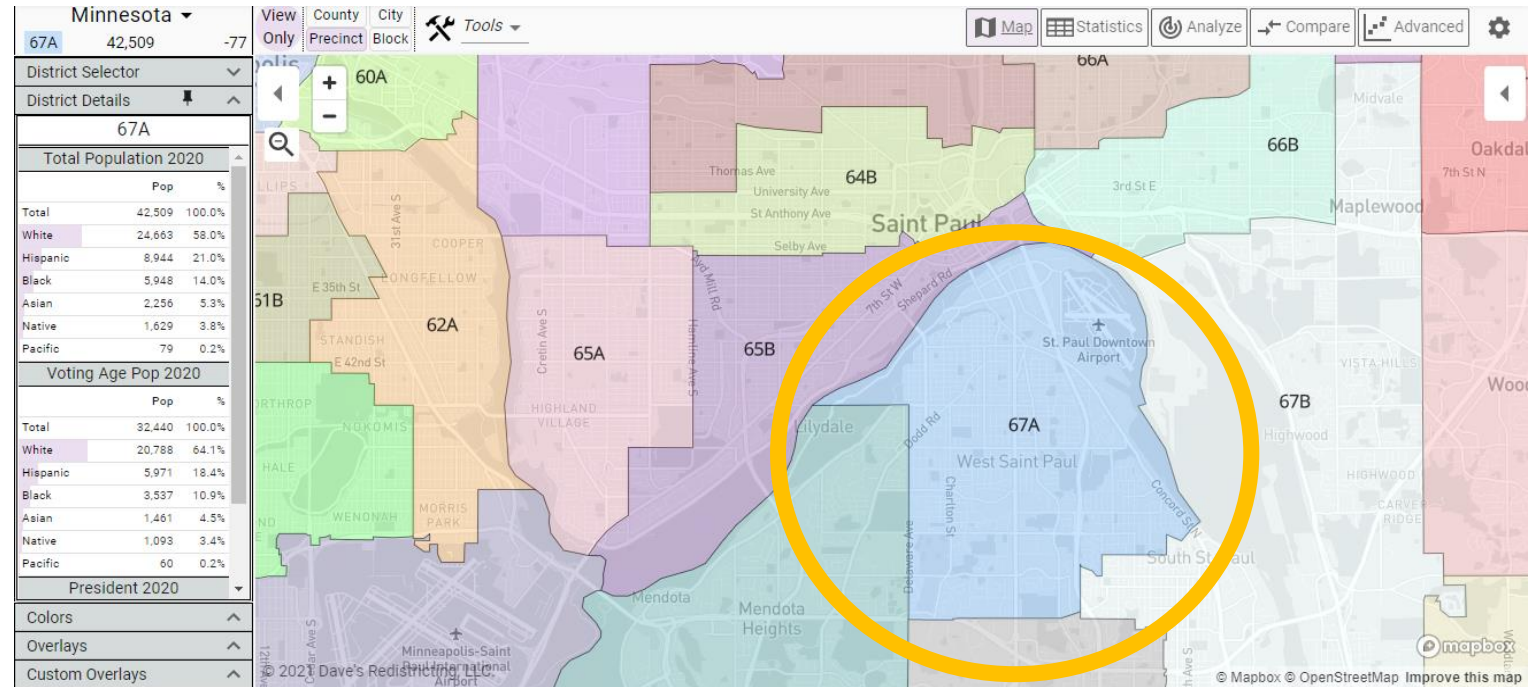
Twin Cities – St Paul

The Corrie Legislative Plan creates house and senate districts that center BIPOC communities where possible.

Within St. Paul:

- House District 67A unites the Latino community in the West Side neighborhood of St Paul with South St. Paul.
- HD 67A This creates an opportunity district where the BIPOC population is 36% VAP.

HD 67A – blue shaded area





Ngawang Dolker

President

Tibetan American Foundation of Minnesota (TAFM)

Today, Tibetans in Minnesota live in a compact and united community. Beyond language, culture, and ethnic identity, Tibetan Minnesotans share a similar economic interest. We are overwhelmingly represented in the health care industry such as nurses, nursing assistants, cooks, housekeepers, and other hospital staff in the major hospitals located in Hennepin County.

I support the proposed boundaries for House District 35A to keep together our growing Tibetan communities that are living and growing in this district for the past decade.

The Tibetan communities in Fridley and New Brighton want to be kept together and have unified representation because we constitute a distinct community in Minnesota with specific cultural ties and common issues.

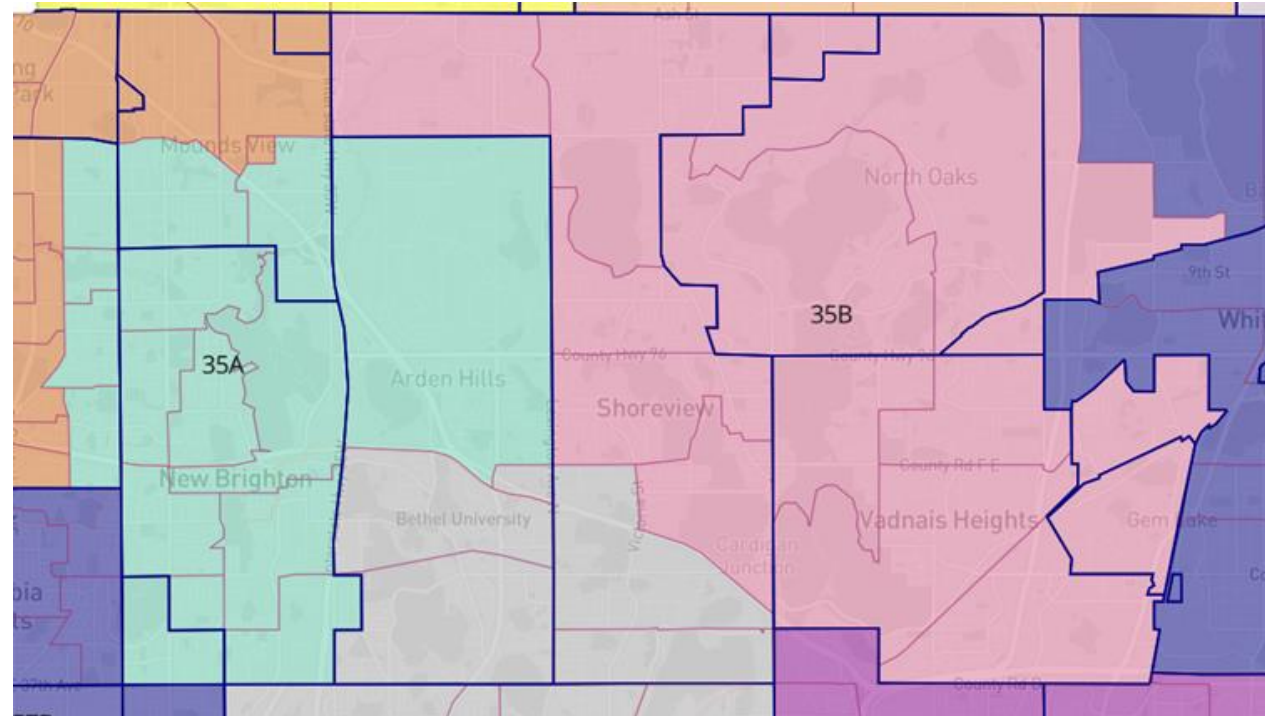
Twin Cities – Fridley, New Brighton, Arden Hills

The Corrie Legislative Plan creates house and senate districts that center BIPOC communities where possible.

House District 35A:

- Unites the second largest Tibetan community in United States.
- Minority opportunity district (34% BIPOC)

HD 35A – turquoise





Rebeca Sedarski

Member of the Board of Directors
Alliance of Chicanos, Hispanics and Latin Americans (ACHLA)
Former Regional Community Liaison, [Minnesota Council on Latino Affairs](#)

I support the Corrie Plaintiffs' proposed boundaries for House District 28A because it keeps Latino and East African communities that have been living, working, and growing the local economy for the past several decades together.

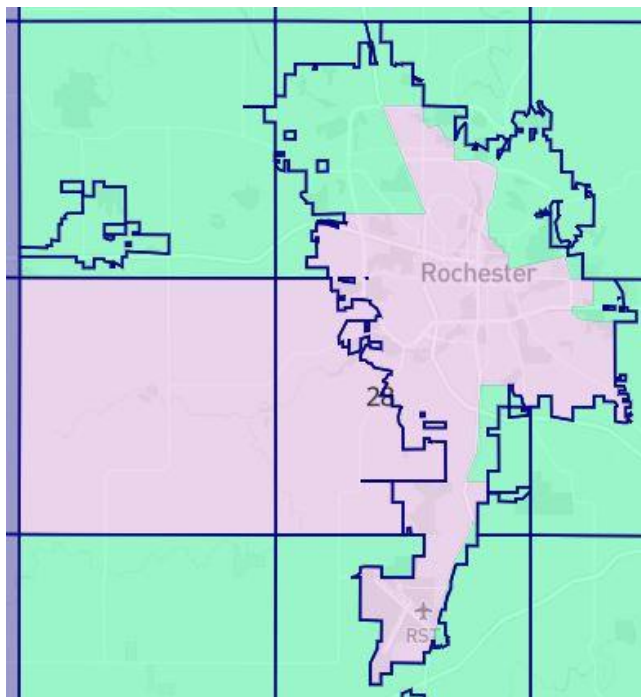
I also support the Corrie Plaintiffs' proposed boundaries for House District 28B, which reflects input from community members from Latino/Hispanic and East African communities to make a House seat that places Latino/Hispanic and East African residents in a single district.

It is important to keep these communities with similar interests and values together in voting districts, so that our **Latino and African Rochester residents can have a louder voice in our state's politics. For our communities to receive the services we need, we must have a representative who can speak for our common needs at all levels of government.**

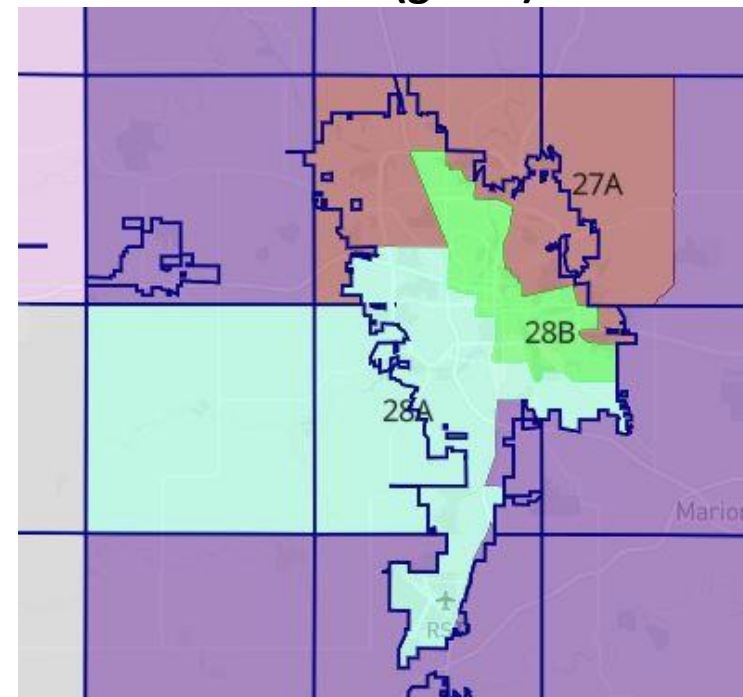
Southeastern Minnesota: Rochester

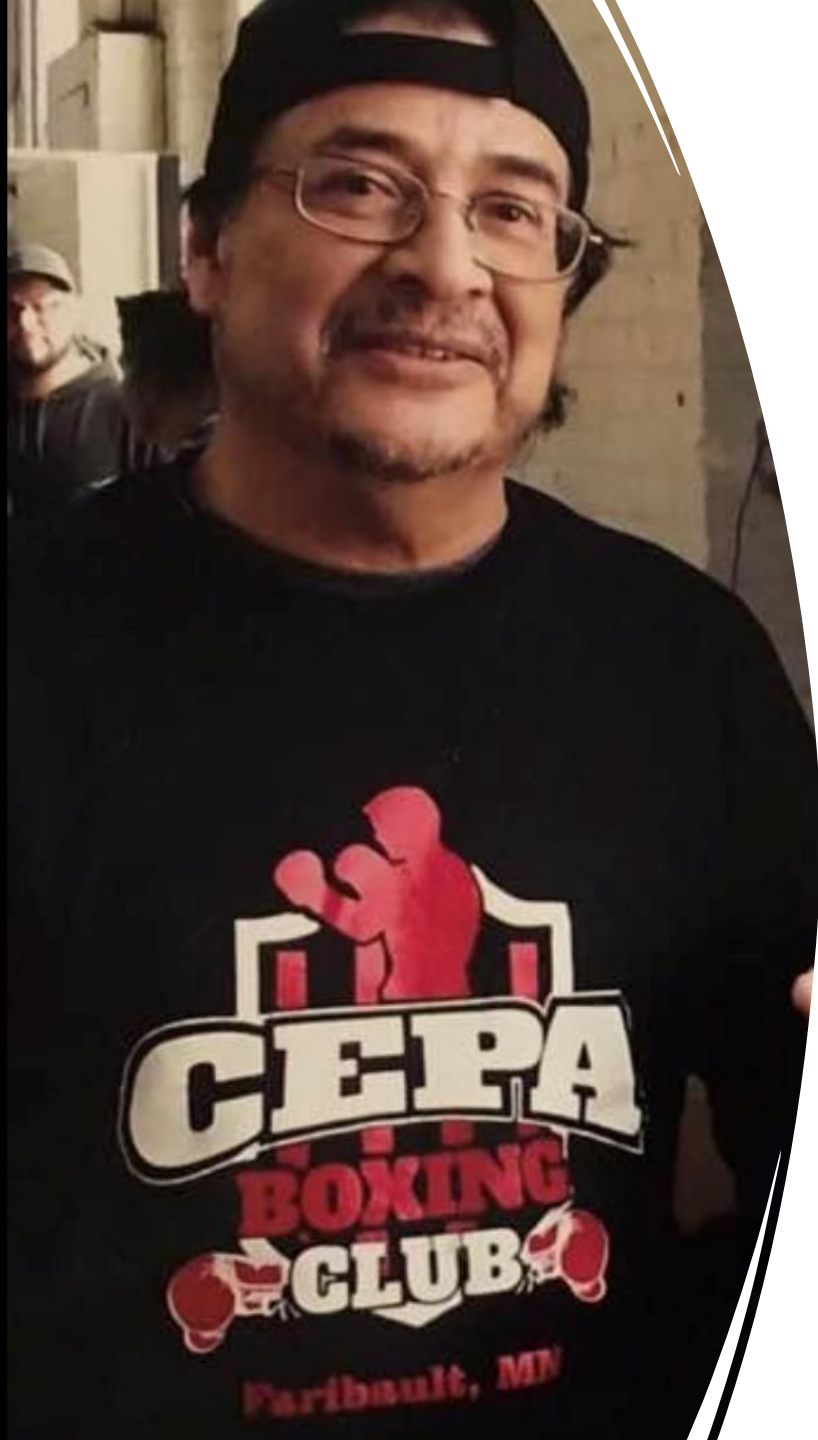
- Corrie map unites Rochester more effectively than other maps.
- Senate District 28 (houses 67% of Rochester residents)
 - HD 28B: 100% Rochester residents, 37% BIPOC
 - HD 28A: 86% Rochester residents

Corrie SD 28 (pink)



Corrie HD 28A (turquoise) and HD 28B (green)





Cecilio Palacio

Faribault resident

Northfield and Faribault are cities in Southeast Minnesota that have seen significant growth in their Latino population over the last few decades.

The Latino communities in this region share values, cultural ties, and economic interests. We want to be kept together and have unified representation because we constitute a distinct community in that region with specific common issues such as affordable housing, education, employment, and entrepreneurial interests.

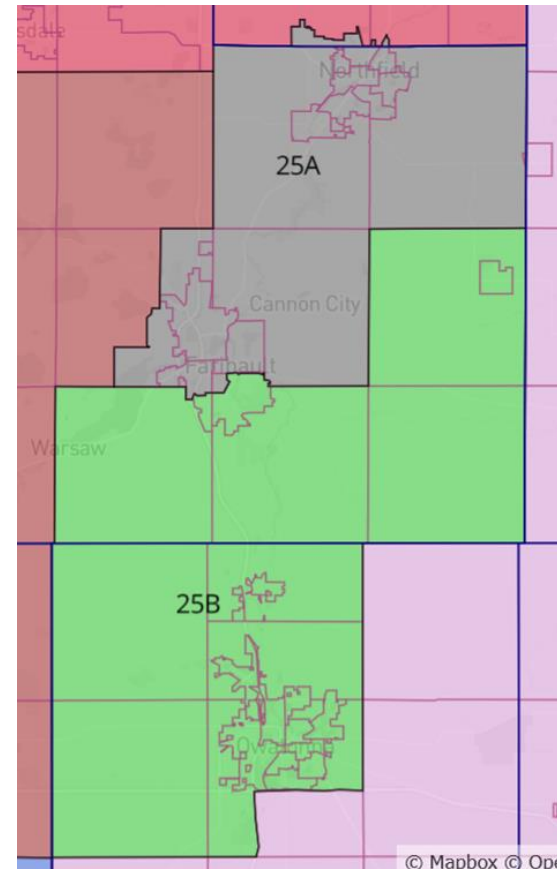


I support the Corrie Plaintiffs' proposed boundaries for House Districts 25A and 25B because they keep Latino communities that have been living, working, and growing the local economies in the Northfield-Faribault areas for the past several decades together.

Southeastern Minnesota: Faribault, Northfield

- Corrie map unites growing Latino communities in Faribault and Northfield (HD 25A)
- Corrie HD 25A would be 26% BIPOC

Corrie HD 25A (gray) and 25B (green)





Jovita Francisco

*Executive Director
Minnesota Immigrant Movement (MIM)*

The cities of Worthington, St. James, and Madelia have some of the largest Latino populations in the region. Many public policy issues unite the Latino communities of Southwest Minnesota, including affordable housing, education, economic development, workplace safety issues and transportation.

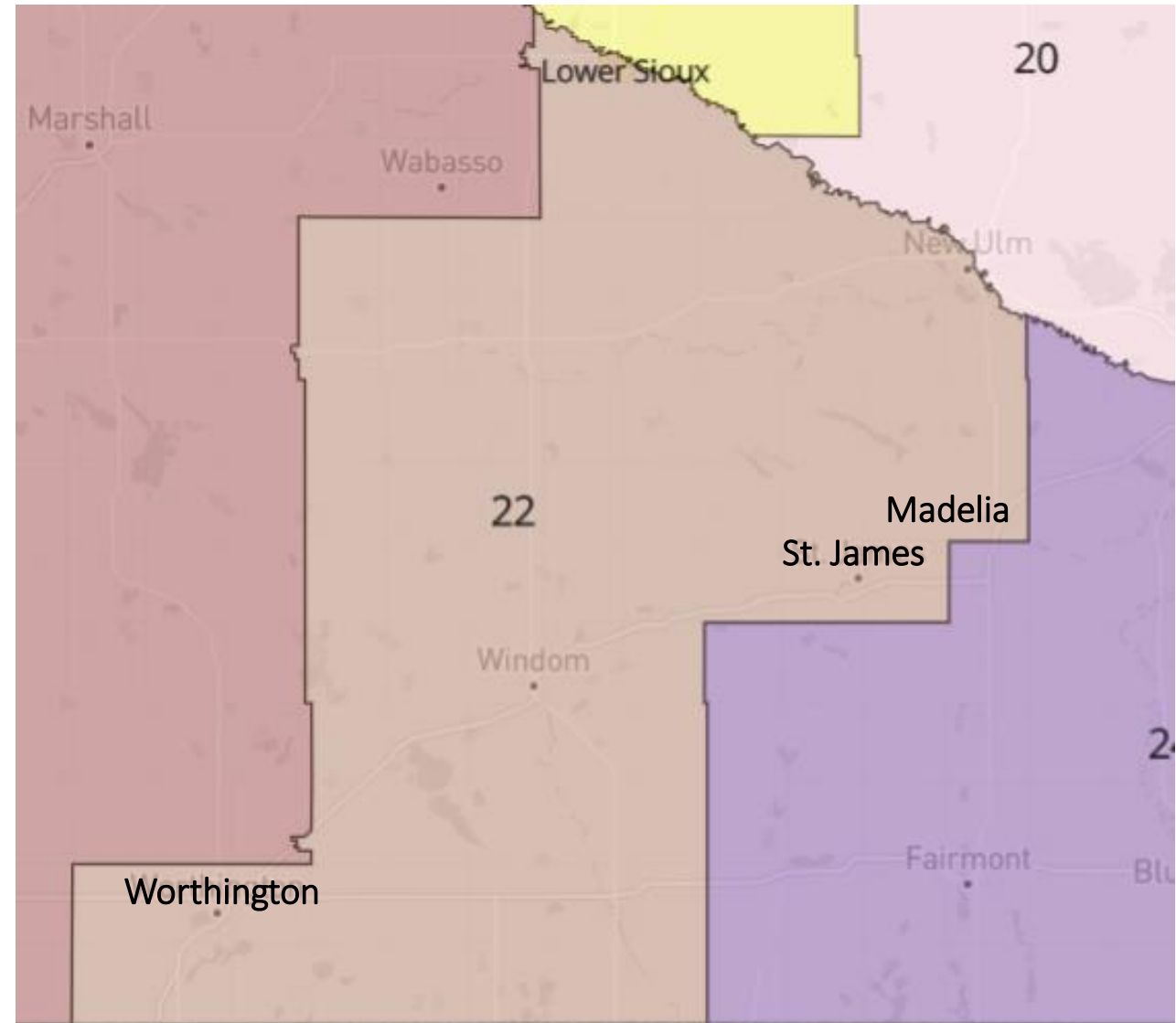
After experiencing a loss since 2010, Southwest Minnesota is now home to about 392,000 residents and, in recent years, welcomed a net influx of nearly 4,000 foreign-born Minnesotans...including a substantial number of immigrants from Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras.

The local St. James economy is driven by meat and food processing plants in the area, where many Latinos work. Many Latino residents lack health insurance and access to local resources.

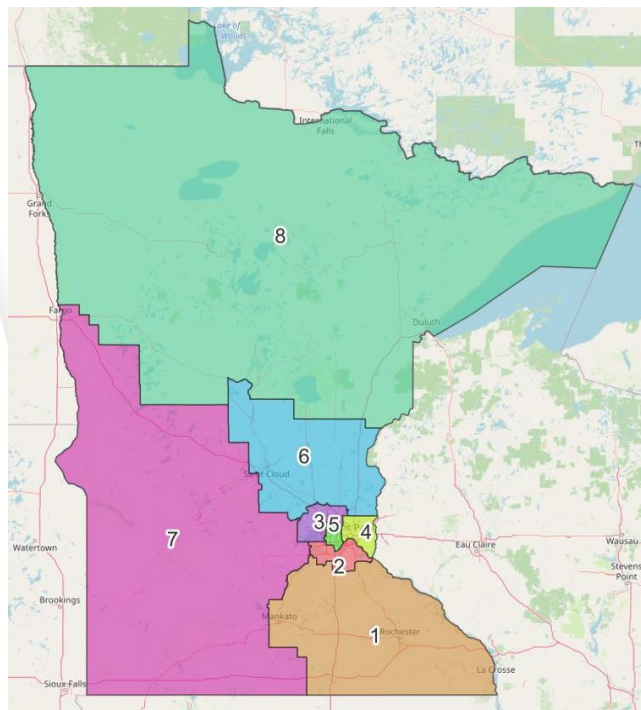
Keeping these same communities together in Senate District 22—Worthington in House District 22A, and St. James and Madelia in House District 22B—and combining them with the 6 counties to the west and north of Nobles County (Lincon, Lyon, Murray, Pipestone, Redwood, and Rock) in forming Congressional District 7 makes a lot of sense. We want all 8 of these counties—with Nobles and Watonwan—to be kept within the same congressional district, because we utilize the same crucial services provided by the same providers.

Southwestern Minnesota

- Corrie Senate map is the only one to preserve Latino communities in Madelia, St. James, and Worthington.



Corrie CD 7 unites SW Minnesota



Southwestern Minnesota

- Corrie CD 7 keeps together all 10 counties that provide residents with mental health and social services through collaboratives.
- All other maps split these counties between two CDs and divide at least one collaborative's counties.

Corrie CD 7 preserves counties served by SW MN Health and Human Services

