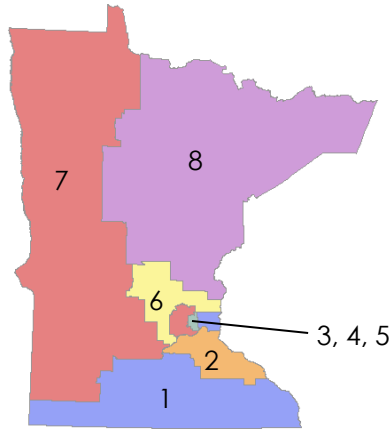


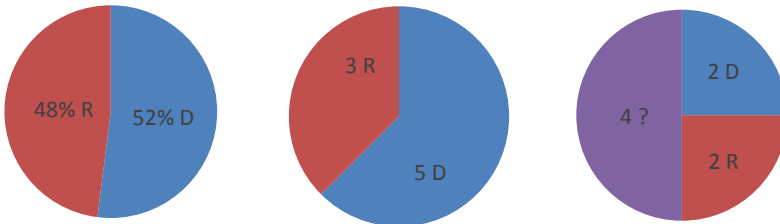


Final Congressional Redistricting Plan



Representation

Statewide Partisanship Current Delegation 2014 Projections



Partisanship is a measure of voters' underlying preference for Democrats or Republicans. See our Methodology section to learn how Partisanship is determined.

District Competitiveness

Majority Partisanship	Swing (50-<53%)	Lean (53-<58%)	Safe (58%+)
Districts	4	1	3

Redistricting

Redistricting is run by the state legislature in Minnesota. Democrats were in the minority in the legislature during the 2011 redistricting process. They attacked the Republican proposal as a gerrymander designed to displace Democrats, and Gov. Mark Dayton (D) ultimately vetoed the plan.

As a result, the state Supreme Court appointed a panel of judges to draw the lines. After first developing and publicizing criteria to guide its work, the panel issued congressional and state legislative plans on February 21, 2012.

2014 Projections: 2 R, 2 D, 4 ?

Minnesota has one of the most balanced and competitive congressional maps in the country. Because four of the state's congressional districts have closely balanced partisanship, either party could win as many as six or as few as two seats in 2014, though Democrats have a slight edge in three of the four un-projected races.

Controversial congresswoman Michele Bachmann (MN-6) narrowly won re-election in 2012, despite running in Minnesota's most Republican district. Now that her seat is open, it is likely to be safe territory for the GOP.

Date 2014 Projections Announced: April 2013.

2012 Projections: 1 R, 3 D, 4 ?. All projections accurate.

Races to Watch: Rick Nolan (MN-8, D). Though he previously served as a congressman in the late 1970's, Nolan is effectively a freshman in MN-8, and his district has only a 50.8% Democratic partisanship. Two other Democratic incumbents have a longer history of success in districts that actually favor Republicans: Tim Walz (MN-1, 49% D) and Collin Peterson (MN-7, 43% D).

Strongest Candidate: Peterson (MN-7, D): 13.8% POAC*

Weakest Candidate: Ellison (MN-5, D): -1.5% POAC

*POAC (Performance Over Average Candidate) is a measure of the quality of a winning candidate's campaign. It compares how well a winner did relative to what would be projected for a generic candidate of the same party and incumbency status. See our Methodology section to learn how POAC is determined.

Race and Gender in the U.S. House

Minnesota has no majority-minority districts, but in 2006 elected its first black representative, Democrat Keith Ellison (MN-5). Minnesota currently has two female House Members: Democrat Betty McCollum (MN-4), and Republican Michele Bachmann (MN-6). They are the second and third women to represent the state.

Dubious Democracy

Minnesota Democracy Ranking: 1st (of 50)

Minnesota consistently ranks at the top of FairVote's Democracy Index, placing first in the 2012 index after coming in second in 2010. Its success results in large part from the state's high level of voter turnout (72.6%) and the related large proportion of eligible voters who voted for winning candidates in U.S. House races in 2012 (42.7%). The state also scores well in measures of electoral competitiveness and proportionality, with relatively narrow margins of victory, few landslide elections, and little distortion between the votes received and seats won by the two major parties.

View redistricting alternatives at FairVotingUS.com

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Listed below are recent election results and 2014 election projections for Minnesota's eight U.S. House districts. All metrics in this table are further explained in the Methodology section of this report.

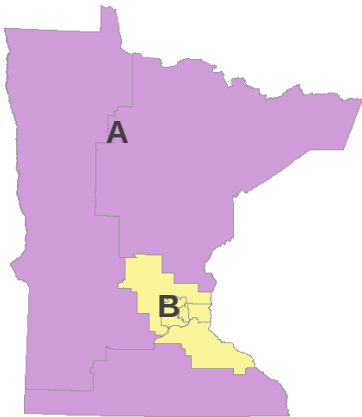
Partisanship is an indicator of voters' underlying preference for Democrats or Republicans. It is determined by measuring how the district voted for president in 2012 relative to the presidential candidates' national averages. Developed by FairVote in 1997 and adapted by Charlie Cook for the Cook Partisan Voting Index, this definition of partisanship is based on only the most recent presidential election.

Performance Over Average Candidate (POAC) is an indicator of how well the winner did compared to a hypothetical generic candidate of the same district, incumbency status, and party, based on their winning percentages in 2010 and 2012. A high POAC suggests that the winner appealed to independents and voters from other parties in addition to voters from his or her own party. A low POAC suggests that the winner did not draw many votes from independents and other parties.

District	Incumbent	Party	Race/Gender	Year First Elected	2012 2-Party Winning Percentage	POAC	District Partisanship (Dem)	2014 Projected Dem %	2014 Projection
1	Walz, Tim	D	White/M	2006	57.6%	3.0%	48.8%	55.1%	No Projection
2	Kline, John	R	White/M	2002	54.1%	0.1%	48.1%	44.3%	No Projection
3	Paulsen, Erik	R	White/M	2008	58.2%	3.4%	48.5%	41.6%	Safe R
4	McCollum, Betty	D	White/F	2000	66.4%	-0.4%	61.6%	64.9%	Safe D
5	Ellison, Keith	D	Black/M	2006	74.7%	-1.5%	72.8%	74.8%	Safe D
6	OPEN (Bachmann, Michele)	R	White/F	2006	50.6%	-10.2%	40.6%	40.6%	Safe R
7	Peterson, Collin	D	White/M	1990	63.4%	13.8%	43.2%	58.7%	No Projection
8	Nolan, Rick	D	White/M	2012	54.5%	6.1%	50.8%	52.4%	No Projection

Minnesota's Fair Representation Voting Plan

Super District (w/ current Cong. Dist. #s)	# of Seats	Pop. Per Seat	% to Win (plus one vote)	Partisanship (D/R %)	Current Rep.: 3 R, 5 D	Super District Rep.: 3 R, 4 D, 1 ?
A (CDs - 1,7,8)	3	662,991	25%	54 / 46	3 D	1 R, 2 D
B (CDs - 2,3,4,5,6)	5	662,990	16.7%	48 / 52	3 R, 2 D	2 R, 2 D, 1 ?



Partisan and Racial Impact: This fair voting plan would provide fair representation and meaningful choices to all voters in Minnesota. Four Democrats and three Republicans are projected to win seats, and one seat would swing between the parties. A coalition of racial minority groups would be able to elect a candidate of choice in super district B.

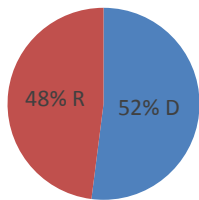
How Does Fair Representation Voting Work?

Fair representation voting methods such as ranked choice voting describe American forms of proportional representation with a history in local and state elections. They uphold American electoral traditions, such as voting for candidates rather than parties. They ensure all voters participate in competitive elections and ensure more accurate representation, with the majority of voters likely to elect most seats and backers of both major parties likely to elect preferred candidates.

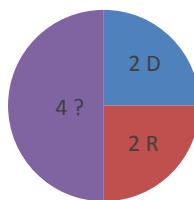
Instead of eight individual congressional districts, our fair voting plan combines these districts into two larger "super districts" with three or five representatives. Any candidate who is the first choice of more than a quarter of voters in a three-seat district will win a seat. Any candidate who is the first choice of more than a sixth of voters will win in a five-seat district.

Comparing a Fair Representation Voting Plan to Minnesota's Current Districts

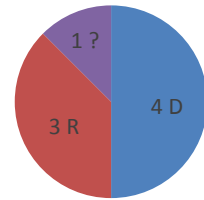
Statewide Partisanship



2014 Projections



FairVote's Plan



Partisanship is an indicator of voters' underlying preference for Democrats or Republicans. See our Methodology section to learn how Partisanship is determined.

Benefits of a Fair Representation Voting Plan

More accurate representation: Congressional delegations more faithfully reflect the preferences of all voters. Supporters of both major parties elect candidates in each district, with accurate balance of each district's left, right, and center.

More voter choice and competition: Third parties, independents and major party innovators have better chances, as there is a lower threshold for candidates to win a seat. Because voters have a range of choices, candidates must compete to win voter support.

Better representation of racial minorities: Racial minority candidates have a lower threshold to earn seats, even when not geographically concentrated. More voters of all races are in a position to elect candidates.

More women: More women are likely to run and win. Single-member districts often stifle potential candidates.

View more fair voting plans at FairVotingUS.com

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