

This map aims to minimize the number of county and city splits in Minnesota's 8 (maintained) congressional districts while providing fair, balanced partisan representation. This plan reduces the number of county divisions from 9 to 6, and reduces the number of city/town divisions to just 8. This map also proposes adjoining St. Paul and most of Minneapolis together into the 5th congressional district to form one central urban Twin Cities district. Other changes include making the 2nd district centered more in the Twin Cities Metro area, placing Rochester in the 1st congressional district, and moving the 6th congressional district further west.

This plan is predicted to elect four Republican and three Democratic representatives, with only one swing district that leans Democratic. However these predictions may not be entirely accurate given the unique nature of Minnesota's politics (the history of rural Democratic-Farmer-Labor strength and conservative suburbs) combined with the recent huge shifts in the state's politics. It is possible we see some of the rural congressional districts that PlanScore rates as safe Republican become more swing if a strong Democratic candidate runs, especially in the 8th congressional district where the historic labor-dominated, liberal Iron Range resides. However in the past five years, rural areas (1st, 7th, and 8th districts) have shifted starkly right and suburban areas (2nd and 3rd districts) have shifted leftwards. It is likely these trends will continue in the next decade.

This map unites the Twin Cities—Minneapolis and St. Paul—into one congressional district. This condenses the urban regions of the state into the 5th district and increases the minority population of the 5th from below 40% people of color to 47% people of color. This is the only district in Minnesota with a significant minority population. This plan complies with the Voting Rights Act despite it still being majority-white because the Twin Cities does not have enough people of color to create a majority-minority CVAP district, nor is there evidence of racially polarized voting in the region. For example, the majority-white, Minneapolis-based 5th congressional district has elected a Black representative from 2006-2020.