

2015–2016 Minnesota Legislative Report Card on Racial Equity



**VOICES FOR
RACIAL JUSTICE**

ORGANIZING | ADVOCACY | POLICY

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OAP IS NOW VOICES FOR RACIAL JUSTICE

On October 28, 2014, we publicly announced our name change, from the Organizing Apprenticeship Project to Voices for Racial Justice. Our celebratory event at the Parkway Theater featured the voices of multiracial and multicultural partners, sharing their stories, their art, and their vision for Minnesota that is inclusive of all of us. We also honored our 21 year history and our founding executive director Beth Newkirk. Our new name boldly claims our explicit commitment to racial justice. It also recognizes that what we are building does not live inside an organization, but stretches out to the communities of color, American Indian communities, and many allies who lead this work with us. All of our voices are part of building racial justice.

VOICES FOR RACIAL JUSTICE

Voices for Racial Justice advances racial, cultural, social, and economic justice in Minnesota through organizer and leadership training, strategic convenings and campaigns, and research and policy tools.

NO JUSTICE, NO PEACE: MINNESOTA'S RESPONSE TO RACIAL DISPARITIES

People across the nation are crying out for justice. Recent protests in the Twin Cities over the killing of Jamar Clark often included the chant No justice, no peace: Prosecute the police. This chant represents a rallying cry for those in authority to hold officers accountable when they abuse their power. "Justice means to me for the officer who killed my brother to be incarcerated and prosecuted and convicted of a crime that he committed." These words were spoken by Jamar Clark's sister, Sharice Burns.¹ Sharice did not receive her wish for justice. On the morning of March 30, 2016, Hennepin County Attorney, Mike Freeman, announced that the officers responsible for the death of her brother will not face charges – a startling reminder that the road to justice is often paved with acts of injustice, heartache and blood.

Yet following the death of Jamar Clark, something significant happened. Groups of people from different ethnic and racial backgrounds gathered at the Fourth Precinct Police Station to show support for Clark's family. Volunteers with APIs4BlackLives-MN – a coalition of Minnesota Asian and Pacific Islander (API) individuals and organizations that work in solidarity with BlackLivesMatter (BLM) in Minneapolis and St. Paul – talked with Asian residents in North Minneapolis to assess levels of awareness and engagement with the issues of police abuse, the killing of Jamar Clark, and Black Lives Matter.

The achievement of racial equity in Minnesota will have to be a collaborative effort of multiple racial and ethnic groups, including whites. While it is true that the language of racial equity has become more visible in Minnesota in recent years,² Minnesota continues to suffer from some of the worst racial and economic disparities in the nation.³ That is a reality which calls into question a state long known for its robust economy and progressive politics, not to mention the growing number of people who continue to lose faith in the state's criminal justice system.

It is time that the language of racial equity present in Minnesota's laws and statutes translates into concrete gains within the lives of Minnesota's communities of color and American Indian communities. The 2015-2016 Minnesota Legislative Report Card on Racial Equity is a tool designed to hold Minnesota's legislators accountable to racial equity. The Legislative Report Card on Racial Equity leads with the "knowledge that undoing years of structural racism embedded in our institutions requires being explicit in naming racial equity as a goal..."⁴ Legislators need to lead with that knowledge and understanding as well.

The cry for racial justice has gotten so loud that we cannot ignore it. Justice is not a luxury, but the birthright of every human being. Justice is a prerequisite for life lived with a sense of dignity, respect and beauty. Where there is no justice there is no peace. The Legislative Report Card on Racial Equity reminds legislators that justice must be applied under the law, and that it must be applied equally and equitably to all communities, including communities of color and American Indian communities.

At the time of the writing of this report, negotiations are continuing between Governor Dayton and legislative leaders about a potential special session to address a number of issues, as well as some additional priorities raised by the Governor. For example, the legislature did not pass an infrastructure bill (commonly called a bonding bill) or significant transportation investments during the regular 2016 Legislative Session. The tax bill passed by the Legislature was pocket vetoed by Governor Dayton, who cited a drafting error in the bill and another concern. What policymakers decide on these issues and how their decisions will address racial and economic disparities now remains to be seen.

2015–2016 KEY LESSONS AND FINDINGS

GOVERNOR DAYTON VETOED THE OMNIBUS EDUCATION POLICY AND FINANCE BILL

The Omnibus Education Policy and Finance bill (SF 811/HF 844), which included a funding increase to schools, was ultimately vetoed by Governor Dayton for a number of reasons. The Governor deemed this bill unacceptable due to no funding for prekindergarten for four year olds, no increased funding to eliminate the lengthy waiting list of low-income children for Head Start, no increased funding for the Northside Achievement Zone and the St. Paul Promise Neighborhood, no increased funding for the Bureau of Indian Education schools, and no increased funding for English Learning programs. The Education Finance bill presented during the special session (HF 1) addressed many of these shortcomings and was signed into law.

THE MINNESOTA POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY (MPCA) CITIZENS' BOARD WAS NOT REINSTITATED

The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) Citizens' Board was not reinstated. This democratic institution established in 1968 was abolished in the final hours of the 2015 state legislative session. The MPCA Citizens' Board had served as a testament to the belief that people in Minnesota deserve a say in the decisions that impact their lives and communities. Four Senate bills were introduced to reinstate the Citizens' Board, with a total of 17 authors and co-authors.

LEGISLATIVE LEADERS ASKED THE GOVERNOR TO CALL A SPECIAL SESSION

Legislative leaders asked Governor Dayton to call a special session after a \$1 billion statewide public works and transportation package imploded in the final minutes of the 2016 legislative session. The failure to pass the measure doomed new buildings, roads and bridge improvements in nearly every corner of the state — projects that local officials and residents have counted on and have often spent years lobbying for.⁵ If a special session is called, in addition to infrastructure projects, communities of color and American Indian communities want lawmakers to focus on racial equity.

SENATE LEADERS CREATED A COMMITTEE FOCUSED ON RACIAL DISPARITIES

Senate leaders announced the creation of a committee that would focus on racial disparities in jobs, housing, health, education and other topics. The committee of 15 state senators was led by Sen. Bobby Joe Champion, DFL-Minneapolis and Sen. Jeff Hayden, DFL-Minneapolis.⁶ In total the committee had six Republican state senators and eight DFL state senators.⁷

REAL ID DID NOT BECOME LAW

Current Minnesota driver's licenses do not meet federal requirements that were set in 2005. The Real ID Act of 2005 set more stringent requirements for licenses as a result of the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks, but Minnesota politicians objected over concerns over mass collection of private data.⁸ In the final days of the 2016 legislature, House leadership added language to their version of the REAL ID bill which would place tens of thousands of immigrant families in constant fear of being displaced by the state's immigration system. The Senate REAL ID bill – which passed with strong bi-partisan support – was silent on the issue of immigrant access to driver's licenses. A broad and diverse array of religious, business, law enforcement, labor, and community organizations support the restoration of access to driver's licenses to hard working immigrant families. There is no organized opposition to this reform, and the Senate has passed a bill (twice) to restore this access.

THE CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE SENTENCING REFORM BILL BECAME LAW

The controlled substance sentencing reform bill was approved by Governor Mark Dayton on May 22, 2016. Law enforcement, prosecutors and public defenders came to an agreement on the first major changes to the state's controlled substance sentencing guidelines in nearly 30 years. The new guidelines reduce some sentences, eliminate some mandatory minimums, increase certain controlled substance threshold amounts, and drop trace amounts of certain controlled substances from felony to gross misdemeanor. The new guidelines also institute some new mandatory minimums and reduce threshold amounts for marijuana charges. The idea of the law is to differentiate between those who suffer from addiction to controlled substances and those who sell them for profit. Under the former law, both were treated the same.⁹

THE COALITION TO INCREASE TEACHERS OF COLOR AND AMERICAN INDIAN TEACHERS IN MINNESOTA WAS FORMED

The coalition to increase teachers of color and American Indian teachers was formed in December 2015 to influence the 2016 legislative session with a goal to double the percent of teachers of color and American Indian teachers by 2020. Over 200 people from more than 80 districts, organizations, and institutions throughout the state gathered on February 6 to discuss and recommend policies for the upcoming legislative session. The coalition succeeded in getting bills introduced in the House and Senate that represented their policy proposals. Although not everything in these bills made it into omnibus education bills, the final 600-page supplemental bill (HF2749) that emerged out of conference committee and was approved by the full legislature included 17 policy changes to several existing statutes that now can be building blocks for a diverse teacher workforce in Minnesota.

THE USE OF STUDENT DATA TO BETTER INFORM POLICY AND PRACTICE PASSED

As part of the supplemental budget bill, the state will spend \$79 million on pre-K-12 programs. The bill, signed by Gov. Mark Dayton, includes a wide range of education items. One new policy positions Minnesota to be a national leader in using student data to better inform education policies and practices. State Sen. Susan Kent's bill requires the Minnesota Department of Education to disaggregate and publish student data on measures like graduation rates and outcomes from standardized state assessments by race, ethnicity, refugee status, home language, foster care status and more.¹⁰

THE GOVERNOR WAS A CHAMPION FOR RACIAL EQUITY

During the 2015 and 2016 legislative sessions, Governor Dayton signed legislation, including omnibus bills that contain racial equity provisions into law. Racial equity bills signed by the governor promoted cultural rites and increased funding for Indigenous tribes, low-level and non-violent drug offense sentencing reform, supplemental funding for minority owned businesses, incentivizing landlords to rent to homeless persons or people who are at risk of being homeless, and increasing pathways for teachers of color and American Indian teachers in K-12 education. Governor Dayton also appointed Shawntera Hardy as Commissioner of the Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development (DEED). Before the appointment, Hardy served as the deputy chief of staff for Governor Dayton where she helped lead the governor's efforts to diversify state government heads and expand economic opportunities for communities of color. As DEED Commissioner, Hardy will oversee the majority of Governor Dayton's supplementary spending plan, which was signed into law during the 2016 legislative session. The spending plan includes \$35 million in one-time funding for programs to help reduce racial, economic and educational disparities.

LEVELS OF RACISM AND TARGETED SOLUTIONS ¹¹

Rather than focus on a colorblind approach, which assumes the only racism is individual, interpersonal, and intentional, Voices for Racial Justice highlights strategies for moving racial justice at the institutional and structural level. Racial Justice strategies recognize that racism is present in all aspects of our society, that it is embedded in institutions, and that it can often be an unintentional result of policies and practices. Knowing the level of racism we are confronting allows for more targeted solutions and can help avoid the unintentional consequences of policies that appear colorblind.

INDIVIDUAL OR INTERNALIZED RACISM: Racism within individuals, through personal attitudes, thoughts, and internalized oppression (feeling inadequate because of your race). Solutions focus on changing individual attitudes through conversation, groups, and other educational opportunities.

INTERPERSONAL RACISM: Racism between individuals resulting in bigotry and bias. Solutions should include diversity training, building cultural awareness, and developing relationships.

INSTITUTIONAL RACISM: Racism within and between institutions which results in discriminatory treatment, unequal treatment, and disparate outcomes. Solutions to mitigate institutional racism must focus on change in policies and practices that focus on equity, as well as demand accountability for disparities.

STRUCTURAL RACISM: Racism that permeates through society through history, culture, and systemic inequality. Solutions must expose historical roots, assumptions, and biases and lead to racial justice movement building that connects issues and systems that are part of the fabric of structural racism.

2015-2016 RACIAL EQUITY CHAMPIONS

A Racial Equity Champion is a legislator who has voted consistently to advance racial equity and has shown leadership on racial equity by serving as chief author or co-author on racial equity legislation.

LAWMAKERS EARNING AN 'A+'

Senate: Jeff Hayden (DFL-62, Minneapolis)

House: Rena Moran (DFL-65A, St. Paul), Karen Clark (DFL-62A, Minneapolis), Susan Allen (DFL-62B, Minneapolis), Raymond Dehn (DFL-59B, Minneapolis), Sheldon Johnson (DFL-67B, St. Paul)

LAWMAKERS EARNING AN 'A'

Senate: Sandra L. Pappas (DFL-65, St. Paul), Fong Hawj (DFL-67, St. Paul), Patricia Torres Ray (DFL-63, Minneapolis), Kari Dziejic (DFL-60, Minneapolis), Bobby Joe Champion (DFL-59, Minneapolis), Ron Latz (DFL-46, St. Louis Park)

House: Erin Murphy (DFL-64A, St. Paul), Phyllis Kahn (DFL-60B, Minneapolis), Diane Loeffler (DFL-60A,

Minneapolis), Carolyn Laine (DFL-41B, Columbia Heights), Jim Davnie (DFL-63A, Minneapolis), Frank Hornstein (DFL-61A, Minneapolis), Jennifer Schultz (DFL-07A, Duluth), JoAnn Ward (DFL-53A, Woodbury), Tim Mahoney (DFL-67A, St. Paul)

LAWMAKERS EARNING AN 'B'

Senate: D. Scott Dibble (DFL-61, Minneapolis), David H. Senjem (R - 25, Rochester), John A. Hoffman (DFL-36, Champlin), Branden Petersen (2015) (R-35, Andover)



House: Carlos Mariani (DFL-65B, St. Paul), Connie Bernardy (DFL-41A, New Brighton), John Lesch (DFL-66B, St. Paul), Ryan Winkler (DFL-46A, Brooklyn Park), Peggy Flanagan (DFL-46A, St. Louis Park), Rod Hamilton (R-22B, Mountain Lake), Erik Simonson (DFL-07B, Duluth), Jean Wagenius (DFL-63B, Minneapolis), Ann Lenczewski (DFL-50B, Bloomington), Tina Liebling (DFL-26A, Rochester), David Pinto (DFL-64B, St. Paul), David Dill (DFL-03A, Crane Lake)

GRADING METHODOLOGY

Bills were selected based on their potential to impact racial disparities positively or negatively. We conferred with community leaders and partners from organizations working on multiple issues across the state in selecting bills. A positive racial equity bill must meet at least one of the following criteria:

- Does the legislation explicitly address racial disparities and work to eliminate racial inequities?
- Will the legislation help eliminate barriers to access to public benefits and institutions for Native American communities and communities of color?
- Does the legislation advance enfranchisement and full civic participation for everyone in the state?
- Will the legislation protect against racial violence, racial profiling, and discrimination?
- Does the legislation improve the conditions for American Indian communities and/or preserve, protect, or strengthen the ability of American Indian tribes to exercise their rightful sovereignty?

Many of the bills featured in this report were policy priorities in the Voices for Racial Justice 2015 and 2016 Racial Equity Agendas and/or listed in each Racial Equity Bill Watch.

 Indicates a Racial Equity Agenda item.  Indicates a Racial Equity Bill Watch item.

LEGISLATORS

Individual legislators were graded based on their votes and leadership on racial equity. Points are deducted for leadership and votes for structural racism bills. In the grades chart, a ✓ indicates a vote for racial equity (or against structural racism); an X indicates a vote against racial equity (or for expanding structural racism).

Eighty points of each legislator's score comes from floor votes, with votes in support of racial equity or against structural racism increasing their score. Twenty points or more of each legislator's score comes from leadership¹² in sponsoring racial equity legislation. Chief authors of bills to advance Racial Equity received 5 points and co-authors received 1 point. Chief authors of bills to impede racial equity received -5 points and co-authors received -1 point.

Chief authors and co-authors of Missed Opportunity Bills that do not progress to a floor vote also receive leadership points. When a positive bill is ultimately passed but as part of a larger omnibus package, we acknowledge the original leadership but not the votes on the entire omnibus bill.

A	B	C	D	F
90-99+%	80-89%	70-79%	60-69%	0-59%

Exceptional leadership for racial equity can result in an A+ (100 points and above).

THE GOVERNOR

This report evaluates the Governor based on multiple criteria. The criteria are based on and informed by information used in previous racial equity legislative report cards.¹³ The following is a list of criteria used: (a) Signed legislation to advance racial equity;¹⁴ (b) Exercise of veto on legislation that would hinder racial justice;¹⁵ (c) Policy proposals that advance racial equity;¹⁶ (d) Use of executive orders to move forward with measures important to communities of color and American Indian communities;¹⁷ and (e) the appointment of commissioners whose work has advanced racial equity. It is important to note that as we continue to evolve our evaluation methods of state leaders in future report cards, our methods for evaluating the Governor will evolve as well.

While Governor Dayton's status as a Racial Equity Champion reflects his commitment to racial equity as determined by the criteria mentioned above, it is also important to note areas where the Governor has been less successful. During the 2016 Legislative session, Governor Dayton signed into law a controversial bill that creates statewide guidelines to govern police use of body cameras. Critics of the bill say the bill undermines the goal of police body camera programs, which are designed to restore public trust in law enforcement, and fear that the final language of the law, which classifies almost all body camera footage as private data, will shield officer misconduct and give police yet another tool for intrusive surveillance of communities of color.



AMERICAN INDIAN COMMUNITIES AND TRIBAL SOVEREIGNTY

Tribal sovereignty refers to the inherent rights of American Indian tribes to govern themselves and their lands, to define their own membership, and to regulate tribal commerce and other domestic relations. Minnesota is home to 11 tribal governments – 7 Ojibwe Bands to the North and 4 Dakota Communities to the South. Minneapolis has one of the largest urban American Indian populations in the country, representing a diverse array of tribal citizens from many of the 562 federally recognized tribes in the U.S.¹⁸ The bills identified in this section either uphold or impede tribal sovereign authority and/or efforts to improve the lives of American Indian communities.

2015 SESSION

BILLS THAT RECEIVED FLOOR VOTES AND BECAME LAW:

SF 1694/HF 1935 RELIGIOUS OBJECTIONS TO AUTOPSIES IN CERTAIN INSTANCES

CHIEF AUTHORS: Sen. Lourey/Rep. Green

SENATE CO-AUTHORS: Saxhaug, Skoe

HOUSE CO-AUTHORS: Allen, Lueck, Murphy, M., Scott, Swedzinski, Urdahl, Hancock, Torkelson, Sundin, Newton, Dehn, R.

DESCRIPTION OF BILL: American Indian communities often observe specific burial traditions and practices after death as an essential component of the tribe's cultural and spiritual beliefs. Similar to other tribal religions, the Midewiwin belief holds that the body of the deceased should not be desecrated as the spirit continues after death. This belief has often been needlessly interrupted for the purposes of an autopsy, and families have been denied the right to perform the rites of passage specific to their belief. This bill protects individuals that object to an autopsy on religious grounds. Further, the bill is a move towards the advancement of equity and the acknowledgment of Indigenous rights in Minnesota.

LEGISLATIVE OUTCOME: SF 1694/HF 1935 was passed during the 2015 session, signed by Gov. Dayton on 5/19/15 (Chapter 60).

BILLS THAT RECEIVED FLOOR VOTES BUT DIDN'T BECOME LAW: 0

BILLS INCLUDED IN OMNIBUS BILLS: 0

2016 SESSION

BILLS THAT RECEIVED FLOOR VOTES AND BECAME LAW: 0

BILLS THAT RECEIVED FLOOR VOTES BUT DIDN'T BECOME LAW: 0

BILLS INCLUDED IN OMNIBUS BILLS:

HF 3249/SF 2669 GRANT TO THE WHITE EARTH BAND OF OJIBWE

CHIEF AUTHORS: Rep. Dean, M. / Sen. Skoe

SENATE CO-AUTHORS: Abeler

HOUSE CO-AUTHORS: Persell, Zerwas, Flanagan

DESCRIPTION OF BILL: This bill would appropriate money for a grant to the White Earth Band of Ojibwe.

LEGISLATIVE OUTCOME: House referred to Health and Human Services Finance. Senate referral to health and human services budget division. Signed into law by the Governor on 6/6/2016

HF 3248/SF 2668 APPROPRIATING MONEY FOR THE RED LAKE BAND OF CHIPPEWA AND MILLE LACS BAND OF OJIBWE CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

CHIEF AUTHORS: Rep. Dean, M. / Sen. Skoe

SENATE CO-AUTHORS: Abeler

HOUSE CO-AUTHORS: Persell, Zerwas, Flanagan, Clark

DESCRIPTION OF BILL: This bill would appropriate money for the Mille Lacs Band and Red Lake Band child welfare initiative. The child welfare initiative is a partnership between the State of Minnesota Department of Human Services and tribal governments that upholds tribes' ability to administer programming and provide child welfare services to American Indian children and families.

LEGISLATIVE OUTCOME: House referred to Health and Human Services Finance. Included in Health and Human Services omnibus bill in the House (HF 3467), and passed full House. Senate laid over for possible inclusion in the omnibus bill. Included in Senate Omnibus budget bill. Signed into law by the Governor on 6/6/2016.

HF 2866/SF 2793 WILD RICE LICENSE REQUIREMENTS MODIFIED  

CHIEF AUTHORS: Rep. McNamara/Sen. Marty
SENATE CO-AUTHORS: 0
HOUSE CO-AUTHORS: Hansen, Lueck

DESCRIPTION OF BILL: This bill would provide invasive special control, modify wild rice license requirements, provide a streamlined review of plans and regulations, and provide and modify civil penalties.

LEGISLATIVE OUTCOME: Included in HF 3931; passed by full House.

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MISSED OPPORTUNITY BILLS: ¹⁹
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SF 1703/HF 1858 AMERICAN INDIAN AND INDIGENEOUS PEOPLES DAY ESTABLISHED  

CHIEF AUTHORS: Sen. Eaton/Rep. Allen
SENATE CO-AUTHORS: Pappas, Saxhaug, Scalze, Hayden
HOUSE CO-AUTHORS: Clark, Nelson, Murphy, M., Johnson, S., Fischer

DESCRIPTION OF BILL: The purpose of this bill is to establish the second Monday in October as American Indian and Indigenous Peoples Day in recognition of the Indigenous nations that originally occupied the land that would later become the state of Minnesota. Indigenous communities have experienced legacies of violence and racism in Minnesota and throughout the rest of the nation, with little acknowledgment of their history prior to European settlement. Though Indigenous Peoples Day has been established in Minneapolis and St. Paul in lieu of Columbus Day, this bill would establish this holiday on a statewide level.

LEGISLATIVE OUTCOME: SF 1703/HF 1858 was not passed during the 2015 session. The Senate bill was heard in the Committee on State and Local Government, but did not receive a hearing in the House.

HF 1891/SF 1990 INDIAN AFFAIRS COUNCIL LANGUAGE PRESERVATION APPROPRIATION



CHIEF AUTHORS: Rep. Hancock/Sen. Skoe
SENATE CO-AUTHORS: 0
HOUSE CO-AUTHORS: Clark, Persell, Allen, Slocum

DESCRIPTION OF BILL: The preservation and revitalization of Dakota and Ojibwe languages is very important to American Indian people in Minnesota. Indigenous languages represent the lifeblood of culture and tradition and are a key component of many ceremonial activities within Native communities. Language revitalization through immersion programming and other efforts statewide have been supported by the legislature for several years but lots of work still needs to be done to ensure that a new generation of fluent speakers emerges.

LEGISLATIVE OUTCOME: This bill did not pass.

HF 2701/SF 2988 CREATING THE OFFICE OF THE OMBUDSMAN FOR AMERICAN INDIAN FAMILIES



CHIEF AUTHORS: Rep. Allen/Sen. Pappas
SENATE CO-AUTHORS: Saxhaug
HOUSE CO-AUTHORS: Clark, Persell, Johnson, S., Bly, Slocum, Dehn, R.

DESCRIPTION OF BILL: This bill would create the Office of the Ombudsman for American Indian Families and modify provisions related to the American Indian community-specific board. The services provided by the Ombudsman for American Indian Families are unique because of the application of the Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA). This federal law recognizes the inherent sovereign authority of tribal governments to make determinations about the placement of American Indian children who are caught up in the Child Welfare system. This unique requirement of applying the ICWA and navigating through a very complicated set of intersecting systems and jurisdictions justifies the need to separate out the American Indian component of the program.

LEGISLATIVE OUTCOME: House referred to Health and Human Services Reform. Senate referred to Health, Human Services and Housing. The bill did not get included in the House Health and Human Services omnibus bill (HF 3467). Therefore, this bill did not pass.

As we come to agree
as communities that
disparities hurt all
of us—by weakening
our economic, social,
and cultural web—
then we can also come
together to break
down barriers to
racial equity.

WHAT IS RACIAL EQUITY?

Racial equity exists when all people have access to the opportunities available and outcomes are not predictable by race.

WHY FOCUS ON RACIAL EQUITY?

Disparities by race dominate the landscape of opportunities, from education to housing to employment. Yet communities are not truly successful when entire racial or ethnic groups are not sharing in that success.

As we come to agree as communities that disparities hurt all of us—by weakening our economic, social, and cultural web—then we can also come together to break down barriers to racial equity.

Closing the current gaps requires intentional policymaking that examines the racial equity impact of proposed change. When policymakers wear a racial equity lens, every decision point is an opportunity to prevent further disparities and advance equity.





FINE AS
FROG'S
HAIR

CIVIL RIGHTS

Civil rights are the individual rights of personal liberty guaranteed by the Bill of Rights and the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 19th Amendments. Civil rights are also guaranteed by legislation such as the Voting Rights Act. Civil rights include the right to vote, the right of due process, and the right of equal protection under the law.²⁰

2015 SESSION

BILLS THAT RECEIVED FLOOR VOTES AND BECAME LAW: 0

BILLS THAT RECEIVED FLOOR VOTES BUT DIDN'T BECOME LAW: 0

BILLS INCLUDED IN OMNIBUS BILLS: 0

2016 SESSION

BILLS THAT RECEIVED FLOOR VOTES AND BECAME LAW: 0

BILLS THAT RECEIVED FLOOR VOTES BUT DIDN'T BECOME LAW: 0

BILLS INCLUDED IN OMNIBUS BILLS: 0

.....
MISSED OPPORTUNITY BILLS:
.....

SF 206/HF 391 VOTER PRE-REGISTRATION FOR MINORS)  

CHIEF AUTHORS: Sen. Carlson/Rep. Urdahl
SENATE CO-AUTHORS: Clausen
HOUSE CO-AUTHORS: Halverson, Nelson, Hornstein, Selcer, Kahn, Pinto, Johnson, S.

DESCRIPTION OF BILL: Young voters continually demonstrate among the lowest voter turnout. Ensuring that young voters feel that they have a stake in their communities and that their voices are heard is imperative to advancing equity in Minnesota. Allowing individuals to preregister to vote at age 16 will encourage youth to cast their ballots and make their voices heard once they reach the legal voting age of 18.

LEGISLATIVE OUTCOME: SF 206/HF 391 was not passed during the 2015 session. The voter pre-registration provision was eliminated from the Omnibus Election bill (SF 455/HF 840), and thus has not been adopted.²¹

SF 224/ HF 97 DRIVER'S LICENSES FOR UNDOCUMENTED MINNESOTANS  

CHIEF AUTHORS: Sen. Champion/Rep. Hamilton
SENATE CO-AUTHORS: Carlson, Marty, Hawj, Hayden
HOUSE CO-AUTHORS: Baker, Liebling, McNamara, Freiberg, Gunther, Erhardt, Youakim, Bly, Hausman, Schultz, Hornstein, Davnie, Laine, Slocum, Loeffler, Persell, Pinto, Dehn, Johnson, S., Allen, Clark, Mariani

DESCRIPTION OF BILL: Nearly 100,000 undocumented immigrants are currently living in Minnesota, many of whom are unable to drive or do so without a license. This bill provides undocumented individuals the ability to obtain a driver's license, which opens opportunities to employment, education, and training. The legislation would also assure that all drivers have received suitable training and car insurance, thereby creating safer roads for everyone.

LEGISLATIVE OUTCOME: SF 224/HF 97 was not passed during the 2015 session. The bill passed out of the Senate Transportation and Public Safety Committee, but did not receive a vote in the House Transportation Policy and Finance Committee, and thus has not been adopted.²²

HF 174/SF 262 INCREASE THE NUMBER OF VOTERS AN INDIVIDUAL IS ALLOWED TO ASSIST IN MARKING BALLOTS  

CHIEF AUTHORS: Rep. Mahoney/Sen. Hawj
SENATE CO-AUTHORS: Sieben, Hoffman, Torres Ray
HOUSE CO-AUTHORS: Atkins, Schoen, Dehn, Johnson, S., Clark

DESCRIPTION OF BILL: As the number of New Americans increases in Minnesota, it is important to make voting more accessible to everyone by allowing translators and others to assist more eligible voters in marking their ballots. This bill increases the number of voters an individual is allowed to assist in marking ballots.

LEGISLATIVE OUTCOME: SF 262/HF 174 was not passed during the 2015 session. The Senate bill was laid over in the Subcommittee on Elections, and did not receive a hearing in the House. The bill was re-introduced in 2016. Although the 2016 elections omnibus was passed by the full senate on 4/26/2016, this provision was not included in the House omnibus bill and therefore did not pass.

HF 1449/SF 1346 AUTOMATIC VOTER REGISTRATION


CHIEF AUTHORS: Rep. Schultz/Sen. Sieben

SENATE CO-AUTHORS: Carlson, Marty, Hayden

HOUSE CO-AUTHORS: Ecklund, Hortman, Wagenius, Isaacson,
Yarusso, Winkler, Bernardy, Freiberg, Lesch, Lien, Erhardt, Youakim,
Hausman, Murphy, M., Schoen, Davnie, Johnson, C., Fischer, Selcer,
Slocum, Loeffler, Kahn, Dehn, Pinto, Johnson, S., Moran

DESCRIPTION OF BILL: Minnesota consistently has one of the highest voter turnout rates, varying among race, ethnicity, and age. Voter turnout could be improved, however, by implementing automatic voter registration upon applying for a driver's license, instruction permit, or identification card. The system proposed in this piece of legislation would provide a simplified, cost-effective voter registration process that will make voting easier.

LEGISLATIVE OUTCOME: The bill was not passed during the 2015 session. It was re-introduced in 2016, and was referred to Government Operations and Elections Policy. No further action was taken.

A young man wearing a red hoodie with a yellow Nike swoosh and a red baseball cap with "HEAD" on it is standing in a store aisle. He is holding a black chalkboard sign with white chalk text. The sign reads: "People Think I'm In A Gang I'm In College". The aisle contains shelves of snacks, including bags of "Stripped Shortbread" and "Vanilla Cream" cookies. In the background, there are shelves of t-shirts and a circular mirror.

People Think
I'm In A Gang
I'm In College

- 
1. PULL YOUR PANTS UP
2. STAY OUT OF THE WRONG PLACE
3. BE MORE CAREFUL

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Criminal justice is the system of practices and institutions of governments directed at deterring and mitigating crime, or sanctioning those who violate laws with criminal penalties and rehabilitation efforts. The criminal justice system is the set of agencies and processes established by governments to control crime and impose penalties on those who violate laws. There is no single criminal justice system in the United States but rather many similar, individual systems. How the criminal justice system works in each area depends on the jurisdiction that is in charge: city, county, state, federal, or tribal government, or military installation. Different jurisdictions have different laws, agencies, and ways of managing criminal justice processes.²³ The bills included in this section promote a criminal justice system that is equitable and just, that treats people with compassion and dignity, and that allows for second chances.²⁴

2015 SESSION

BILLS THAT RECEIVED FLOOR VOTES AND BECAME LAW: 0

BILLS THAT RECEIVED FLOOR VOTES BUT DIDN'T BECOME LAW: 0

BILLS INCLUDED IN OMNIBUS BILLS: 0

2016 SESSION

BILLS THAT RECEIVED FLOOR VOTES AND BECAME LAW:

HF 3983/SF 3481 CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES SENTENCING REFORM BILL

CHIEF AUTHORS: Rep. Cornish/Sen. Latz
SENATE CO-AUTHORS: Chamberlain, Newman, Hayden, Bakk
HOUSE CO-AUTHORS: Zerwas

DESCRIPTION OF BILL: Minnesota drug sentencing laws have been some of the harshest in the country for years. As a result, thousands of low-level, nonviolent drug offenders have been sent to prison rather than receive the help they need for their addiction. This bill reduces some sentences, eliminates some mandatory minimums, increases certain drug threshold amounts, and drops trace amounts of controlled substances from felony to gross misdemeanor, all of which are important to communities of color and American Indian communities, and overdue reforms. However, this bill also institutes

some new mandatory minimums and reduces threshold amounts for marijuana charges.

LEGISLATIVE OUTCOME: This bill passed both houses and was signed by the Governor on May 22, 2016.

BILLS THAT RECEIVED FLOOR VOTES BUT DIDN'T BECOME LAW:0

BILLS INCLUDED IN OMNIBUS BILLS:

HF 2928/SF 2680 HATE CRIME PENALTY INCREASE

CHIEF AUTHORS: Rep. Hilstrom/Sen. Latz
SENATE CO-AUTHORS: Hoffman, Rosen, Johnson, Senjem
HOUSE CO-AUTHORS: Schoen, Moran, Mariani, Hornstein, Allen, Lesch, Nelson, Flanagan, Mullery

DESCRIPTION OF BILL: Islamophobia, anti-Muslim and anti-immigrant sentiments have been on the rise across the country, and Minnesota is not exempt from its horrific consequences. Attacks on people based on race are unacceptable and must be punished at heightened levels. Hate crimes currently do not carry a heavy penalty in Minnesota. This bill would increase the penalty received for committing a hate crime.

LEGISLATIVE OUTCOME: The bill was included in the omnibus supplemental finance bill (HF 2749)..

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MISSED OPPORTUNITY BILLS:
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SF 994/HF 1069 JUVENILE JUSTICE PROVISIONS

CHIEF AUTHORS: Sen. Latz/Rep. Zerwas
SENATE CO-AUTHORS: Dibble
HOUSE CO-AUTHORS: Winkler, Murphy, M., Schoen, Fischer, Dehn, Moran, Howe, Hertaus, Ward, Hornstein, Allen

DESCRIPTION OF BILL: Racial and ethnic disparities in the juvenile justice system can be addressed and interrupted with the introduction of appropriate policy. Communities of color are disproportionately impacted by the criminal justice system, and juveniles are often funneled into this system due to deeply embedded structural racism and draconian sentencing policies. This bill sought to reduce disparities by eliminating minimum sentences,

eliminating the unnecessary use of detention, and allowing and encouraging the use of alternatives to juvenile detention such as diversion programs.

LEGISLATIVE OUTCOME: SF 994/HF 1069 was not passed during the 2015 session. The Senate bill passed the full Senate, but was not heard in the House Public Safety Committee, and thus has not been adopted.

SF 1151/ HF 1189 ELIMINATES PRISON-BASED GERRYMANDERING

CHIEF AUTHORS: Sen. Hayden/Rep. Dehn

SENATE CO-AUTHORS: Petersen, Hoffman, Rest

HOUSE CO-AUTHORS: Schoen, Moran, Atkins, Clark, Mariani

DESCRIPTION OF BILL: By counting incarcerated individuals as residents of the municipalities in which they are confined, population data demonstrates a highly distorted image of the demographic makeup within the community. This becomes problematic in the democratic process, as districts with a prison receive greater representation, which dilutes the voting power of other districts. This bill sought to redistrict population data in order to reflect incarcerated persons at their residential address prior to incarceration. This will ensure accurate representation, thus safeguarding the democratic process. As the provision was eliminated from the Omnibus Election bill, it will be presented again in the 2016 session.

LEGISLATIVE OUTCOME: SF 1151/HF 1189 was not passed during the 2015 session. The redistricting provision was eliminated from the Omnibus Election bill (SF 455/HF 840), and thus has not been adopted.

HF 2895/SF 2768 STATE AND COUNTY CONTRACTING WITH PRIVATE PRISONS PROHIBITED

CHIEF AUTHORS: Rep. Hilstrom/Sen. Latz

SENATE CO-AUTHORS: Bakk, Goodwin, Lourey, Dziedzic

HOUSE CO-AUTHORS: Schoen, Hornstein, Flanagan, Clark, Dehn, Fischer, Ward, Isaacson, Yarusso, Freiberg, Lien, Youakim, Davnie, Johnson, C., Selcer, Loeffler, Kahn, Pinto, Persell, Johnson, S., Considine, Rosenthal, Lillie, Bly, Newton, Murphy, E.

DESCRIPTION OF BILL: People of color and American Indians make up a disproportionate percentage of inmates in Minnesota's prison system.²⁵ Opening private prisons creates an incentive to incarcerate more people from communities of color and American Indian communities.²⁶ This bill would prohibit re-opening a vacant

prison in Appleton, Minnesota, and would prohibit state and county contracting with private prisons.

LEGISLATIVE OUTCOME: Rep. Hilstrom moved her bill as an amendment to the larger supplemental budget bill in the Ways & Means committee; and then she moved it onto the house floor where it failed.

HF 342/SF 355 VOTER RIGHTS RESTORATION FOR FORMERLY INCARCERATED INDIVIDUALS

CHIEF AUTHORS: Rep. Cornish/Sen. Champion

SENATE CO-AUTHORS: Petersen, Eaton

HOUSE CO-AUTHORS: Schoen, Hornstein, Dehn, Ward, Yarusso, Freiberg, Lien, Davnie, Johnson, C., Loeffler, Kahn, Pinto, Johnson, S., Lillie, Newton, Hilstrom, Moran, Allen, Mariani, Mullery, Howe, Hertaus, Zerwas, Hausman, Slocum, Schultz, McDonald, Melin, McNamara, Kresha, Garofalo, Mahoney, Persell, Hamilton

DESCRIPTION OF BILL: Felony disenfranchisement prevents Minnesotans with criminal convictions from having a stake in their communities and a voice in decisions that affect all aspects of their lives. As a result of disproportionate contact with the criminal justice system, communities of color and American Indian communities are affected in greater numbers by felony disenfranchisement. This bill would restore voting rights to formerly incarcerated individuals upon release.

LEGISLATIVE OUTCOME: It did not pass the full Senate. It received a second reading in the Senate. It was never heard in committee in the House. Therefore, the bill did not pass.



EMPLOYEES ONLY
CAUTION



ECONOMIC EQUITY

Economic Equity is a measure of fairness in the allocation of local, state and federal budgets, particularly in regard to how budgets help communities navigate political and social determinants of economic development.²⁷ In this 2016 legislative session, Republicans, who control the House, offered up a budget that leaves spending on most state programs flat, reserving a projected \$900 million surplus open to spend on tax cuts and transportation. DFL Gov. Mark Dayton and the Democrats, who control the Senate, want to spend much of the surplus on education and racial equity.²⁸ Bills included in this section promote a vision of economic equity for all Minnesotans, including communities of color and American Indian communities.

2015 SESSION

BILLS THAT RECEIVED FLOOR VOTES AND BECAME LAW: 0

BILLS THAT RECEIVED FLOOR VOTES BUT DIDN'T BECOME LAW: 0

BILLS INCLUDED IN OMNIBUS BILLS: 0

2016 SESSION

BILLS THAT RECEIVED FLOOR VOTES AND BECAME LAW: 0

BILLS THAT RECEIVED FLOOR VOTES BUT DIDN'T BECOME LAW: 0

BILLS INCLUDED IN OMNIBUS BILLS:

HF 2884/SF 2437 URBAN INITIATIVE BOARD (MINNESOTA INITIATIVE PROGRAM BILL)

CHIEF AUTHORS: Rep. Vogel/Sen. Sparks
SENATE CO-AUTHORS: Nelson, Tomassoni, Dziedzic, Ingebrigtsen
HOUSE CO-AUTHORS: Mahoney, Baker, Johnson, S., Backer, Gunther, Carlson, Lien, Smith, Simonson, Rosenthal

DESCRIPTION OF BILL: This bill creates a statewide revolving loan pool for making small business loans to minority, women, and low-income entrepreneurs. It also funds capacity building grants for nonprofits that support small business development. This bill specifically targets nonprofit lenders that have established relationships with communities of color and whose board members

have experience addressing racial disparities. It also requires that 9 of the 12 Minnesota Emerging Entrepreneur Program (MEEP).²⁹ Board members are representative of minority business enterprises.

LEGISLATIVE OUTCOME: The Budget Conference Committee included the Minnesota Initiative Program bill in the Omnibus Budget bill for funding in two areas: (1) \$850,000 in FY 2017 and \$750,000 per year thereafter for the revolving loan pool and (2) \$320,000 in FY 2017 and \$1,000,000 per year thereafter for capacity building grants. The House and Senate both passed the Omnibus Budget bill on Sunday, May 22, 2016. Governor Dayton signed the supplemental budget bill on June 1, 2016, so this bill has become law.

HF 3625/SF 3111 LANDLORD GUARANTEE PILOT PROGRAM

CHIEF AUTHORS: Rep. Peterson/Sen. Hall
SENATE CO-AUTHORS: 0
HOUSE CO-AUTHORS: 0

DESCRIPTION OF BILL: According to the Minnesota Housing Partnership, a disproportionate number of individuals or families who are unable to find a rental unit are people of color. Some of the grounds for excluding these individuals or families are committing a felony, or a lack of a permanent address. This bill would appropriate \$250,000 to the Minnesota Housing Financing Agency to establish landlord risk mitigation programs that reduce landlord financial risks of renting to individuals or families who are homeless, or at imminent risk of homelessness, or who do not qualify for rental housing under standard screening criteria.

LEGISLATIVE OUTCOME: The final Supplemental Budget bill did include \$250,000 for the program, which passed both chambers, and the Governor has signed the bill into law.

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MISSED OPPORTUNITY BILLS:
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SF 282/HF 997 \$30 MILLION TO FINANCE HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES MADE EQUITABLE (HOME) PILOT PROJECT

CHIEF AUTHORS: Sen. Hawj/Rep. Clark
SENATE CO-AUTHORS: Goodwin, Hayden, Marty
HOUSE CO-AUTHORS: Hornstein, Dehn, Ward, Moran, Mariani, Fischer, Gunther, Murphy, M.

DESCRIPTION OF BILL: Minnesota has one of the highest homeownership rates in the nation - 75% of residents own their homes. However, the homeownership gap for communities of color is also one of the worst in the nation, and it continues to worsen. Only 39% of all households of color own their homes, as compared to 77% of white households. The Housing Opportunities Made Equitable (HOME) project sought to close the disparity in homeownership rates and increase homeownership opportunities through long-term financial education training and more accessible mortgage financing. This bill would have provided \$30 million in funding to build a more equitable housing market in Minnesota.

LEGISLATIVE OUTCOME: SF 282/HF 997 was not passed during the 2015 session. The Housing Opportunities Made Equitable (HOME) provision was not included in the Omnibus bill, and thus has not been adopted.

SF 481/HF 549 REQUIRING EMPLOYERS PROVIDE AT LEAST ONE HOUR OF SICK TIME FOR EVERY 30 HOURS AN EMPLOYEE WORKS

CHIEF AUTHORS: Sen. Pappas/ Rep. Lesch
SENATE CO-AUTHORS: Bakk, Schmit, Saxhaug, Dahle
HOUSE CO-AUTHORS: Hornstein, Moran, Clark, Schoen, Yarusso, Kahn, Johnson, C., Pinto, Johnson, S., Lillie, Newton, Mullery, Hausman, Slocum, Melin, Mahoney, Youakim, Considine, Isaacson, Bly, Murphy, E., Nelson, Winkler, Wagenius, Anzelc, Laine, Carlson, Masin, Sundin, Metsa, Hansen, Lenczewski

DESCRIPTION OF BILL: Far too many workers in Minnesota do not have access to any sick leave and cannot afford to take a day off due to lost income. Low-wealth families with children are most likely to need paid leave, but are least likely to have access to it. These workers are commonly employed in low wage service-related positions, which are often characterized by unpredictable schedules, work hour cuts, little to no benefits, and low pay. Further, access to paid sick leave is substantially lower for Latino and African American workers. This bill sought to implement earned sick and safe³⁰ time for employees.

LEGISLATIVE OUTCOME: SF 481/HF 549 was not passed during the 2015 session. This bill was heard in the Senate Committee on Jobs, Agriculture, and Rural Development, but did not receive a hearing in the House. Therefore, this bill did not pass.

SF 1330/HF 1139 FAIR SCHEDULING ACT

CHIEF AUTHORS: Sen. Latz/Rep. Moran
SENATE CO-AUTHORS: Eaton, Tomassoni, Hoffman, Torres Ray
HOUSE CO-AUTHORS: Murphy, E., Melin, Simonson, Schultz,

Hansen, Bly, Davnie, Johnson, C., Lien, Allen, Laine, Loeffler, Winkler, Clark, Johnson, S., Dehn, R., Erhardt, Kahn, Pinto, Hornstein, Masin, Lillie, Hilstrom, Ward, Sundin, Applebaum, Isaacson, Metsa, Considine, Bernardy, Mariani, Nelson, Freiberg, Newton

DESCRIPTION OF BILL: Low-wealth employees with children often endure erratic scheduling that creates conflicts with obligations beyond work. The Fair Scheduling Act is a bill that requires employers to provide workers with 21 days' notice of any schedule changes, as well as provide compensation if a shift is cancelled with less than 24 hours' notice. The bill also provides additional protection for workers against employer retaliation.

LEGISLATIVE OUTCOME: SF 1330/HF 1139 was not passed during the 2015 session. This bill was heard in the Senate Committee on Jobs, Agriculture, and Rural Development, but did not receive a hearing in the House.

HF 869/SF 734 MFIP CASH ASSISTANCE PAYMENT AMOUNT INCREASE

CHIEF AUTHORS: Rep. Franson/Sen. Hayden
SENATE CO-AUTHORS: Tomassoni, Jensen
HOUSE CO-AUTHORS: Peterson, Gruenhagen, Laine, Albright, Lillie, Allen, Pierson, Dehn, R., Bly, Pinto, Erhardt, Selcer, Moran, Johnson, S., Bernardy, Hornstein, Ecklund

DESCRIPTION OF BILL: The Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) is the state's welfare program for low-wealth families. The current MFIP cash grant for a family of three is \$532, which is the same as it was in 1986. This cash grant is only 32 percent of the federal poverty threshold, which is defined as deep poverty. This bill sought to provide an additional \$100 for MFIP assistance recipients, but the provision was eliminated from the Health and Human Services Omnibus.

LEGISLATIVE OUTCOME: Not included in the House or Senate omnibus bills. Therefore, this bill did not pass.

HF 3589/SF 2586 AND HF 3163/SF 3039 WORKING FAMILY INCOME TAX CREDIT MODIFIED

CHIEF AUTHORS: Rep. Davids/Sen. Rest, Rep. Selcer/Sen. Latz
SENATE CO-AUTHORS: Eken, Dziedzic, Senjem, Jensen, Marty, Hoffman, Rosen, Koenen
HOUSE CO-AUTHORS: Marquart, Halverson, Youakim, Rosenthal, Johnson, C., Lien, Allen, Simonson, Schultz, Mullery, Laine, Murphy, E., Masin, Bernardy, Hornstein, Loeffler, Pinto, Kahn, Erhardt

DESCRIPTION OF BILL: Expanding the Working Family Tax Credit is one way to support working families, make Minnesota taxes fairer, and get children off to a stronger start in life. Expanding the Working Family Credit can also play a role in narrowing Minnesota's racial economic disparities. While people of color make up about 18 percent of the state population, about 30 percent of Minnesota households that qualify for the Working Family Credit are people of color. The Working Family Credit bill provides \$49 million in tax reductions to about 386,000 Minnesota families and individuals. Specifically, the bill increases the size of the credit, makes more families and workers eligible by raising the incomes they can earn and qualify for the credit, and makes the credit available for the first time to younger workers ages 21 to 24 without dependent children.

LEGISLATIVE OUTCOME: Included in the Senate 2016 omnibus tax bill (HF 3931) and the final omnibus tax bill passed by the Legislature (HF 848). On June 6, 2016, Governor Dayton pocket vetoed³¹ the 2016 tax bill. Negotiations are continuing that could result in the tax bill being passed in a special session.

HF 3099/SF 2931 SMALL BUSINESS OWNED BY WOMEN OF COLOR START-UP AND EXPANSION ASSISTANCE PROVIDED, AND MONEY APPROPRIATED

CHIEF AUTHORS: Rep. Moran/Sen. Eaton

SENATE CO-AUTHORS: Torres Ray, Dziedzic, Pappas, Franzen

HOUSE CO-AUTHORS: Bly, Kahn, Persell, Allen, Johnson, S., Mahoney

DESCRIPTION OF BILL: This bill would provide expansion assistance and start-up funding to small businesses owned by women of color.

LEGISLATIVE OUTCOME: House referred to Job Growth and Energy Affordability Policy and Finance. Senate referred to finance subcommittee on equity. Not included for funding in the House; included in Senate Budget omnibus – passed Senate. No further action was taken. Therefore, this bill did not pass.

HF 2990/SF 2578 TAX TIME SAVINGS GRANT PROGRAM

CHIEF AUTHORS: Rep. Swedzinski / Sen. Koenen

SENATE CO-AUTHORS: Rest, Senjem, Abeler, Dziedzic

HOUSE CO-AUTHORS: Simonson, Zerwas, Johnson, S., Wills, Erhardt, Fenton, Carlson, Schultz, Marquart, Albright, Koznick, Kahn, Petersburg, Davids

DESCRIPTION OF BILL: Communities of color make up the fastest growing segment of Minnesota's population. Data also show

that members of communities of color are more likely to live in poverty.³² This bill provides funding for non-profits to offer free tax preparation and financial capabilities services to low-wealth tax payers, many of whom are members of communities of color.

LEGISLATIVE OUTCOME: The Taxes Conference Committee included the Tax Time Savings bill in the Omnibus Tax bill for \$800,000 per year in ongoing funding. This doubles the amount of funding available through the existing Taxpayer Assistance Grants program by adding \$400,000 per year, and makes an additional \$400,000 per year available through the new Tax Time Savings program to fund financial capability services at free tax prep sites. The House and Senate both passed the Omnibus Tax bill on Sunday, May 22, 2016, and it's been sent to Governor Dayton for his signature.³³ Governor Dayton pocket vetoed the tax bill on Monday, June 6, 2016.³⁴

HF 2784/SF 2410 HOMES FOR ALL BONDING BILL

CHIEF AUTHORS: Rep. Hausman/Sen. Tomassoni

SENATE CO-AUTHORS: Senjem, Marty, Rosen, Hayden

HOUSE CO-AUTHORS: Schomacker, Slocum, Bernardy, Hornstein, Fischer, Baker, Gunther, Murphy, E., Moran, Schoen, Erhardt, Poppe, Halverson, Atkins, Hamilton, Kahn, Metsa, Persell

DESCRIPTION OF BILL: According to the Minnesota Housing Partnership, a disproportionate number of people of color have relied on subprime loans for financing and were more likely to face a foreclosure on their home. This bill would provide \$130 million, including \$110 million in housing infrastructure bonds (HIB) to increase the supply of affordable housing and to preserve existing units, and \$20 million in general obligation (GO) bonds.

LEGISLATIVE OUTCOME: The Senate released its capital investment omnibus bill on 5/2/16 including \$70 million in housing infrastructure bonds (HIB) and \$20 million in general obligation (GO) bonds. The Senate bill failed by one vote. On the week of May 16th, the House released its bonding bill, which did not include any money for housing. On May 19th, the House bonding bill failed. A conference committee consisting of both House and Senate members has been meeting since this time in hopes of negotiating a compromise. However, the only way for there to be a bonding bill is for Governor Dayton to call for a special session. As of the publication of this report, there is no special session scheduled.





EDUCATION EQUITY

Education equity is a measure of achievement, fairness, and opportunity in education. With Minnesota student achievement and opportunity for working class students and students of color near the lowest in the country, it is important to eliminate structural barriers, including inequitable funding systems and state, district and school level policies that promote implicit bias. The bills in this section promote a vision of racial equity in public education for all Minnesotans that includes free, high-quality preschools; an increase in teachers and school leaders who are of color and from indigenous communities; well-resourced public schools that are safe and supportive; and affordable, high-quality college degrees.

2015 SESSION

BILLS THAT RECEIVED FLOOR VOTES AND BECAME LAW: 0

BILLS THAT RECEIVED FLOOR VOTES BUT DIDN'T BECOME LAW: 0

BILLS INCLUDED IN OMNIBUS BILLS:

SF 398/HF 858 FUNDING FOR COLLABORATIVE URBAN EDUCATOR RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING PROGRAMS AT CERTAIN INSTITUTIONS

CHIEF AUTHOR: Sen. Dziedzic/Rep. Pierson
SENATE CO-AUTHORS: Nelson, Clausen, Hall, Wiger
HOUSE CO-AUTHORS: Davnie, Mariani, Erickson

DESCRIPTION OF BILL: The Collaborative Urban Educator Program, along with three other programs listed in the bill, provides funding for students of varying racial and ethnic backgrounds to become licensed K-12 teachers. This program specifically targets underrepresented populations who wish to teach in culturally, socially, and economically diverse classrooms.

LEGISLATIVE OUTCOME: The collaborative urban educator grant program appropriation was included in the special session Omnibus early childhood and K-12 funding and policy bill (SF 3/HF 1), which was passed by the Legislature and signed by Gov. Dayton on 6/13/15 (Chapter 3).

SF 995/HF 1217 DEVELOPING AND EXPANDING CONCURRENT ENROLLMENT (DUAL CREDIT) COURSES UNDER THE POSTSECONDARY ENROLLMENT OPTIONS ACT

CHIEF AUTHORS: Sen. Clausen/Rep. Davnie
SENATE CO-AUTHORS: Wiger, Nelson
HOUSE CO-AUTHORS: Marquart, Urdahl, Selcer, Mariani, Newton, Wills, Murphy, M.

DESCRIPTION OF BILL: Dual enrollment courses have proven to have enormous benefits for all students, especially low-wealth American Indian students and students of color. Students enrolled in dual credit courses are far more likely to graduate from high school, are twice as likely to enroll in a 2- or 4-year college, are able to save thousands of dollars in college costs, and are much more likely to complete their degree. This bill, included in the Omnibus Early Childhood and K-12 Funding and Policy bill, appropriates \$4 million per year for concurrent enrollment programs.

LEGISLATIVE OUTCOME: The concurrent enrollment appropriation was included in the Omnibus early childhood and K-12 funding and policy bill (SF 3/HF 1), which was signed by Gov. Dayton on 6/13/15 (Chapter 3).

SF 606/HF 603 EARLY LEARNING SCHOLARSHIPS PROGRAM

CHIEF AUTHORS: Sen. Cohen/Rep. Kresha
SENATE CO-AUTHORS: Franzen, Wiger, Saxhaug, Pratt
HOUSE CO-AUTHORS: Winkler, Loon, Anderson, S., Marquart, Newton, Nornes, Selcer, Mariani, Moran, Wills, Metsa, Peterson, Anzelc, Laine, Lueck, Murphy, M., Zerwas, Urdahl, Mullery, Ward, Pinto, Youakim, Carlson, Allen, Lien

DESCRIPTION OF BILL: In Minnesota, children from low-wealth families, American Indian children, and Latino children have among the lowest rates of kindergarten readiness. This legislation, included in the special session Omnibus Early Childhood and K-12 Funding and Policy bill, empowers parents and families who live at or near the poverty line to choose a high-quality early education program that meets their needs, thereby closing the opportunity gap for lower-wealth children.

LEGISLATIVE OUTCOME: The legislature appropriated a total of \$104 million in funding for early learning scholarships for fiscal years 2016-17.

2016 SESSION

BILLS THAT RECEIVED FLOOR VOTES AND BECAME LAW: 0

BILLS THAT RECEIVED FLOOR VOTES BUT DIDN'T BECOME LAW: 0

BILLS INCLUDED IN OMNIBUS BILLS:

HF 2944/SF 2610 EQUITABLE ACCESS TO EFFECTIVE AND MORE DIVERSE TEACHERS



CHIEF AUTHORS: Rep. Mariani/Sen. Torres Ray
SENATE CO-AUTHORS: Wiklund, Dahle, Wiger, Jensen
HOUSE CO-AUTHORS: Norton, Bly, Bernardy, Persell, Ward, Fischer, Schultz, Johnson, S., Yarusso, Selcer, Moran, Kahn

DESCRIPTION OF BILL: Students of color and American Indian students represent 30% of Minnesota's school population, but teachers of color and American Indian teachers represent only 4% of the 58,200 public school teachers in the state. This bill would provide all students, including low-wealth and minority students, with improved and equitable access to effective and more diverse teachers.

LEGISLATIVE OUTCOME: While not the entire bill was included in the omnibus verbatim, significant parts were. For example, in several areas of the bill, the review and evaluation of effective instruction and curriculum must also include "students' access to effective teachers who are members of populations underrepresented among the licensed teachers in the district or school and who reflect the diversity of enrolled students." This call to increase teacher diversity and evaluate programs with an equity lens is articulated throughout the law (HF2749 - pages 425; 427; 437; and 448).

HF 3340/SF 3003 COLLABORATIVE URBAN EDUCATOR PROGRAM



CHIEF AUTHORS: Rep. Fenton/Sen. Bonoff
SENATE CO-AUTHORS: Hayden, Wiger, Housley, Pratt
HOUSE CO-AUTHORS: Davnie, Marquart, Mariani, Bennett, Urdahl, Theis, Slocum, Flanagan, Mullery, Johnson, S.

DESCRIPTION OF BILL: The Collaborative Urban Educator program is funding that is appropriated to Concordia University, the University of St. Thomas, Hamline University and Augsburg College. While the money is intended to increase the recruitment and retention of teachers of color, not all programs have been using the

money to increase teacher diversity. This bill would make CUE a grant program and allow all traditional and alternative teacher preparation programs to apply for the CUE money. It would also increase the money to the program from \$780 thousand to \$5 million.

LEGISLATIVE OUTCOME: The final omnibus bill continues to fund the four universities and increases appropriation from \$780k a year to \$1.09 million a year. The bill also requires the schools to submit a report showing how they are increasing teacher diversity, graduating teachers of color, retaining teachers of color, and placing teachers of color in gainful employment.

HF 2805/SF 2516 GROW YOUR OWN TEACHER RESIDENCY PILOT PROGRAM ESTABLISHED



CHIEF AUTHORS: Rep. Fenton/Sen. Hayden
SENATE CO-AUTHORS: Dahle, Dibble, Torres Ray, Hawj
HOUSE CO-AUTHORS: Flanagan, Urdahl, Allen, Mariani, Mullery

DESCRIPTION OF BILL: Grow Your Own teacher programs aim to help diversify a public school district's teacher work force so that it is more reflective of the student body. The Grow Your Own program helps paraprofessionals earn their professional teaching license. The program helps cover tuition and allows paraprofessionals to continue working while they obtain their teaching license. It is estimated that the Grow Your Own program in Minneapolis has 80 percent educators of color, who will in turn relate with and understand the concerns of children of color.³⁵ This bill would establish and appropriate funds for a Grow Your Own teacher residency pilot program.

LEGISLATIVE OUTCOME: The omnibus bill (HF2749) provided \$1.5 million in state funding to the paraprofessional pathway to teacher licensure.

HF 2860/SF 2553 UNDERREPRESENTED POPULATION LOCAL GRANTS TO PURSUE A TEACHING CAREER



CHIEF AUTHORS: Rep. Moran/Sen. Pappas
SENATE CO-AUTHORS: Hawj, Cohen, Clausen
HOUSE CO-AUTHORS: Mariani, Mahoney, Hausman, Pinto, Murphy, E., Dehn, R., Bly, Johnson, S., Loeffler

DESCRIPTION OF BILL: This bill would create a grant program for St. Paul that would help high school students and non-licensed educators, such as community content experts and paraprofessionals obtain a professional teacher license. This program is similar to the Grow Your Own Program.

LEGISLATIVE OUTCOME: The omnibus bill funds this program, along with the Grow Your Own Program, at \$1.5million.

HF 2576/SF 2487 LOAN FORGIVENESS AWARENESS PROGRAM PROMOTED

CHIEF AUTHORS: Rep. Murphy, E./Sen. Dahle

SENATE CO-AUTHORS: Dzedzic, Franzen

HOUSE CO-AUTHORS: Youakim, Isaacson, Bernardy, Backer, Loeffler

DESCRIPTION OF BILL: Student loan debt is an issue for many people, but it's one that hits communities of color and American Indian communities particularly hard. For example, more than 40 percent of African-Americans between the ages of 25-55 had student loan debt in 2013, compared to 28 percent of whites.³⁶ This bill would require the state agencies and public sector, and nonprofit employers to inform their workers about the Federal Public Service Loan Forgiveness program, which helps pay public sector and nonprofit employees with qualifying direct student loans.

LEGISLATIVE OUTCOME: The bill was included in the omnibus bill (HF2749).

SF 2375 TEACHER LOAN FORGIVENESS PROGRAM APPROPRIATION

CHIEF AUTHORS: Sen. Jensen

SENATE CO-AUTHORS: Sparks

DESCRIPTION OF BILL: This bill would increase appropriations to allow the Department of Education to reimburse teachers who have student loans and are teaching in teacher shortage areas.

LEGISLATIVE OUTCOME: The spending omnibus bill increased the appropriation by \$2 million, changing the appropriation from \$200,000 to \$2.2 million. This will help incentivize teachers to enter the teaching profession and help fill teacher shortages.

HF 3292/SF 2981 K-12 TEACHER LICENSURE AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT TAX CREDIT

CHIEF AUTHOR: Rep. Davids/Sen. Jensen

SENATE CO-AUTHORS: 0

HOUSE CO-AUTHORS: Slocum

DESCRIPTION OF BILL: This bill would give a refundable tax credit up to \$3,000 to a teacher who pays tuition or fees for courses to become nationally board certified, a teacher licensure program in a shortage field, and/or for a Master's degree in the teacher's field. This would help teachers, especially those in Greater Minnesota -

where teacher shortages are the hardest felt - pay for courses to become experts in their fields and continue teaching dual credit courses.

LEGISLATIVE OUTCOME: The tax bill (HF848) includes a \$2,500 refundable tax credit for teachers obtaining a Master's degree in their content field. It does not include a refund for licensure courses.

HF 46/SF 6 UNIVERSAL ALL-DAY PRESCHOOL PROVIDED FOR FOUR-YEAR-OLD STUDENTS

CHIEF AUTHORS: Rep. Murphy, E. /Sen. Hoffman

SENATE CO-AUTHORS: Sieben, Johnson, Franzen, Dahle

HOUSE CO-AUTHORS: Murphy, M., Schoen, Freiberg, Schultz, Dehn, R., Applebaum, Selcer, Hausman, Johnson, S., Mariani, Lenczewski, Lien, Wagenius, Slocum, Halverson, Hortman, Moran, Nelson, Lillie, Persell, Youakim, Johnson, C., Winkler, Erhardt, Fischer

DESCRIPTION OF BILL: Research shows that substantial increases in children's enrollment in preschool, particularly among children of color, in combination with increases in preschool quality, have the potential to decrease school readiness gaps.³⁷ This bill would provide universal all-day preschool for four-year-old students.

LEGISLATIVE OUTCOME: HF2749 includes a new line of revenue for voluntary half-day PreK for 4 year olds. The legislature passed a \$25 million appropriation for the new program. Now, public voluntary PreK joins the Childcare Assistance Program (CCAP), school readiness, early learning scholarships, and Early Childhood Family Education as the newest way the state can pay for early learning.

HF 3313/SF 2814 STUDENT DISCIPLINE WORKING GROUP

CHIEF AUTHORS: Rep. Christensen/ Sen. Clausen

SENATE CO-AUTHORS: Abeler

HOUSE CO-AUTHORS: Erickson, Kresha, Pugh, Fenton

DESCRIPTION OF BILL: According to the 2016 State of Students of Color and American Indian Students Report, "In 2013-14, Black students were 11.5% of Minnesota K-12 student enrollment, but constituted 40.3% of all disciplinary actions (3½ times their population). American Indian students were similarly over-represented, including 2.4% of the student enrollment, but 6.9% of disciplinary actions (3 times their population)."³⁸ This bill would create a student discipline working group to review the substance, application, and effect of Minnesota's Pupil Fair Dismissal act, and make recommendations to the legislature.³⁹

LEGISLATIVE OUTCOME: The Senate version of the bill was included in the final omnibus (HF2749), which took out the St. Paul Special Education Advisory Council; the Solutions Not Suspensions Coalition; MinnCAN; Students for Education Reform; the African American Leadership Forum; American Indian Opportunities Industrialization Center; the Minnesota Association of Charter School Authorizers; and the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council. These groups were in the House version of the bill. The Minnesota Disability Law Center; the National Alliance of Mental Illness Minnesota; the Parent Advocacy Coalition for Educational Rights (PACER) Center; Educators 4 Excellence; the Minnesota Education Equity Partnership; Education Minnesota, and the Minnesota Youth Council were included in the final working group law.

MISSED OPPORTUNITY BILLS:

SF 2/HF 340 TUITION ASSISTANCE FOR STATE HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES TO ATTEND MNSCU COLLEGES

CHIEF AUTHORS: Sen. Stumpf/Rep. Carlson
SENATE CO-AUTHORS: Champion, Bonoff
HOUSE CO-AUTHORS: Marquart, Dill, Freiberg, Gunther, Ward, Newton, Slocum, Kahn, Lien, Atkins, Fischer, Murphy, M.

DESCRIPTION OF BILL: One of the primary barriers to higher education for people of color who live in low-wealth conditions is the increasingly high cost of tuition.⁴⁰ In order to offset this cost, this legislation would provide funding to pay any amount in excess of the grants that a student receives at a community or technical college, opening up opportunities to education for those that would otherwise be unable to attend.

LEGISLATIVE OUTCOME: SF 2/HF 340 was not passed during the 2015 session. The bill was heard in the Senate Finance committee, but did not receive a hearing in the House.

SF 1001/HF 1233 ELIMINATE SCHOOL SUSPENSIONS

CHIEF AUTHORS: Sen. Hoffman/Rep. Christensen
SENATE CO-AUTHORS: Johnson, Pratt, Wiger, Housley
HOUSE CO-AUTHORS: Erickson, Mariani, Moran, Murphy, M.

DESCRIPTION OF BILL: Students of color, students with disabilities, and American Indian students are disproportionately affected by harsh and subjective discipline policies in schools. This is the result of personal and system-wide implicit bias, and institutional racism. Varying forms of disciplinary action negatively affect students, who often miss critical learning time and lose out on student collaboration that is essential to positive school climates. Disciplinary action also affects families, who often have to take off work in order to care for their child in the event of a dismissal. This bill sought to eliminate suspensions for students from PreK-3rd grade, expand the use of positive behavioral intervention plans to prevent unwanted behavior, and encourage schools to use alternatives to student dismissals.

LEGISLATIVE OUTCOME: SF 1001/HF 1233 was not passed during the 2015 session. The alternatives to suspension provision were included in the Senate Omnibus Education Policy bill (SF 1495) and was passed by the Senate on April 29, 2015. The legislation was not included in the final Education Omnibus bill.

SF 2898/HF 3041 THE STUDENT INCLUSION AND ENGAGEMENT ACT

CHIEF AUTHORS: Sen. Pappas/Rep. Mariani
SENATE CO-AUTHORS: Bonoff, Dahle, Kent
HOUSE CO-AUTHORS: Moran, Bly, Fischer

DESCRIPTION OF BILL: This bill sought to eliminate nonviolent suspensions, expulsions and exclusions for all students, expand the use of positive behavioral intervention plans to improve student behavior and set educator expectations, encourage schools to use alternatives to student dismissals, create due process for students who are dismissed that brings teachers and families to the table, and requires the state to collect better data on what student groups are being excluded from school and class most often, and why.

LEGISLATIVE OUTCOME: SF 2898/HF 3041 was not passed during the 2016 session. The bill was heard in the Senate on March 24, 2016 and was laid over for possible inclusion in the chair's education bill. The legislation was not included in the final Education Omnibus bill.





ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

Environmental Justice is the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income, with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, policies and practices.⁴¹ Environmental justice will be achieved when everyone enjoys the same degree of protection from environmental and health hazards, and equal access to the decision-making process to have a healthy environment in which to live, learn, and work. Bills in this section promote access to healthy and nutritious food and help to end “environmental racism,” or the placement of communities of color and American Indian communities in proximity to environmentally hazardous or degraded environments, such as food deserts and urban decay.

2016 SESSION

BILLS THAT RECEIVED FLOOR VOTES AND BECAME LAW: 0

BILLS THAT RECEIVED FLOOR VOTES BUT DIDN'T BECOME LAW: 0

BILLS INCLUDED IN OMNIBUS BILLS:

HF 3363/SF 2958 GOOD FOOD ACCESS PROGRAM

CHIEF AUTHORS: Rep. Hamilton/Sen. Sparks
SENATE CO-AUTHORS: Ruud, Dahms, Tomassoni, Ingebrigtsen
HOUSE CO-AUTHORS: Schomacker, Anderson, P., Kiel, Clark, Bly, Kahn, Johnson, S., Norton, Slocum, Johnson, C., Gunther, Youakim, Persell, Mariani

DESCRIPTION OF BILL: The Good Food Access Program is leveraging state dollars to increase the availability of affordable and nutritious food in communities facing food access challenges across Minnesota. The fund will support new and existing facilities selling healthy and affordable food such as new or enhanced grocery stores, mobile markets and farmers' markets, community supported agriculture, fresh food refrigeration, and other community-driven solutions. Low-wealth communities and communities of color around the state are disproportionately impacted by current food access challenges. This contributes to racial, health and economic inequities. The Good Food Access Program will prioritize solutions identified by communities directly impacted as opportunities to advance access and equity. Specifically, this bill would appropriate funding and provide financial and technical assistance to increase

access to healthy and nutritious food in low-wealth communities.

LEGISLATIVE OUTCOME: The language that passed in the Agriculture article of the supplemental budget bill establishes the Good Food Access Fund through the Department of Agriculture, along with an initial investment of \$250,000. Applications are currently open for members representing diverse community interests to serve on an Advisory Committee, ensuring funds are equitably and meaningfully distributed. The Fund will begin providing grants, low-cost loans, and technical support later this year for food-related enterprises. The coalition will continue to seek an annual appropriation of \$10 million in additional funds in 2017.

MISSED OPPORTUNITY BILLS:

HF 3324/SF 3310 URBAN AGRICULTURE PILOT PROGRAM ⁴²

CHIEF AUTHORS: Rep. Clark/Sen. Hayden
SENATE CO-AUTHORS: Dzedzic
HOUSE CO-AUTHORS: Davnie, Loeffler, Hamilton, Anderson, P., Schomacker, Poppe, Gunther, Laine, Kahn, Slocum, Hornstein, Johnson, S., Johnson, C., Mariani, Allen

DESCRIPTION OF BILL: The urban agriculture development program is focused on improving racial equity with at least 50% of its funding dedicated to low-wealth communities of color and Native American communities. This bill would appropriate funding and establish an urban agriculture development pilot program.

LEGISLATIVE OUTCOME: It passed in the House in both the Ag Policy Committee and the Ag Finance Committee and was rolled into the larger House Ag bill with \$3 million requested for funding. However, it was not funded. In the Senate, it was heard in the Ag Policy Committee, but never heard in the Senate Ag Finance Committee.

HF 2818/SF 2496 INDOOR URBAN FARM PLANNING

CHIEF AUTHORS: Rep. Clark/Sen. Hayden

SENATE CO-AUTHORS: Hawj

HOUSE CO-AUTHORS: Dehn, R., Laine, Bly, Kahn, Fischer

DESCRIPTION OF BILL: Low-wealth communities and communities of color around the state are disproportionately impacted by current food access challenges. This contributes to racial, health and economic inequities. This bill would help alleviate some of these inequities by providing funding and issuing bonds for indoor urban farm planning and development.

LEGISLATIVE OUTCOME: The Indoor Urban Farm bill in East Phillips received a hearing in the House with very positive response from the House Ag Committee members overall. It was passed on to the House Ag Finance committee. However, since there was no Ag funding in the House Committee, it was not funded there. Chief author Sen. Hayden did not have any hearings on this bill in the Senate, and it was not included in the Senate racial equity bill.





HEALTH EQUITY

Health equity is the measure of race or ethnicity, biological sex, sexual identity, age, disability, socioeconomic status, and geographic location on an individual's ability to achieve optimal health. It is important to recognize the impact that social determinants⁴³ have on health outcomes of specific populations. Bills included in this section pay attention to the root causes of health inequities and health disparities, specifically health determinants, a principal focus of the Minnesota Department of Health and the Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion.⁴⁴ Particular attention is paid to groups that have experienced major obstacles to health associated with socio-economic disadvantages and historical and contemporary injustices.

2015 SESSION

BILLS THAT RECEIVED FLOOR VOTES AND BECAME LAW: 0

BILLS THAT RECEIVED FLOOR VOTES BUT DIDN'T BECOME LAW: 0

BILLS INCLUDED IN OMNIBUS BILLS:

SF 552/HF 1061 FUNDING FOR HOUSING AND SUPPORTIVE SERVICES FOR SEXUALLY EXPLOITED YOUTH; SAFE HARBOR

CHIEF AUTHORS: Sen. Pappas/Rep. Miller
SENATE CO-AUTHORS: Sheran, Franzen, Eken, Rosen
HOUSE CO-AUTHORS: Dean, M., Zerwas, McDonald, Allen, Murphy, E., Halverson, Backer, Schomacker, Pinto, Loeffler, Pierson, Laine, Persell, Moran, Lohmer, Gruenhagen, Franson, Liebling, Schoen, Clark, Mullery, Hamilton, Mack, Lucero, Selcer, Ward, Dettmer, Daniels, Dill, Murphy, M., Fischer, Newton, Pugh

DESCRIPTION OF BILL: In Minnesota, young people of color and especially Native American girls are victims of sex trafficking.⁴⁵ As a result of legislation adopted in 2011, sexually exploited youth in Minnesota are viewed as victims and survivors rather than criminals. The Safe Harbor Law addresses the ongoing issue of sexual exploitation and sex trafficking of youth in the state of Minnesota. This bill, incorporated into the Health and Human Services Omnibus bill, provides an additional \$1.4 million to the safe harbor budget for fiscal years 2016-17.

LEGISLATIVE OUTCOME: SF 552/HF 1061 was not passed during the 2015 session, but was included in the Omnibus Health and Human Services appropriations bill (SF 1458/HF 1638), which

appropriated funds for emergency shelter and transitional and long-term housing beds for sexually exploited youth and youth at risk of sexual exploitation. The Omnibus bill was signed by Gov. Dayton on 5/22/15 (Chapter 71).

SF 501/HF 1208 REQUIRING HEALTH CARE QUALITY MEASURES AND PAYMENT METHODS TO IDENTIFY AND ADJUST FOR HEALTH DISPARITIES RELATED TO RACE, ETHNICITY, LANGUAGE, AND SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC RISK FACTORS

CHIEF AUTHORS: Sen. Wiklund/Rep. Zerwas
SENATE CO-AUTHORS: Lourey, Sheran, Rosen, Hayden
HOUSE CO-AUTHORS: Loeffler, Backer, Kahn

DESCRIPTION OF BILL: Minnesota has a reputation of being of one of the healthiest states in the country; but it is also a state with among the worst health disparities by race and ethnicity. These disparities are worsened by a lack of health disparities data, which can lead to disproportionate resource allocation to health care providers. This bill sought to address health disparities by adjusting quality incentive payments to reflect risk factors related to race, ethnicity, language, and other factors. The bill would also have provided more funding for health care providers that serve patients who experience the greatest health disparities.

LEGISLATIVE OUTCOME: SF 501/HF 1208 was rolled into the Omnibus SF 1458, and was included in final passage. (It was not eliminated – this was the legislation that, among other things, calls on MDH to stratify five quality measures effective July 1, 2016, and includes implementation language concerning consultation with communities impacted by health disparities using culturally appropriate community engagement principles and methods). In the Omnibus bill, it's in Article 8 (Health Care Delivery), Sections 33-36.

2016 SESSION

BILLS THAT RECEIVED FLOOR VOTES AND BECAME LAW: 0

BILLS THAT RECEIVED FLOOR VOTES BUT DIDN'T BECOME LAW: 0

BILLS INCLUDED IN OMNIBUS BILLS:

HF 3191/SF 2784 SAFE HARBOR SERVICES

CHIEF AUTHORS: Rep. Miller/Sen. Pappas
SENATE CO-AUTHORS: Sheran, Eken, Franzen, Rosen

HOUSE CO-AUTHORS: Dean, M., Zerwas, Allen, McDonald, Newton, Laine, Ward, Schomacker, Selcer, Fischer, Whelan, Loeffler, Moran

DESCRIPTION OF BILL: In Minnesota, young people of color and especially Native American girls are victims of sex trafficking.⁴⁶ Safe Harbor services address the ongoing issue of sexual exploitation and sex trafficking of youth in the state of Minnesota. This bill would expand eligibility for safe harbor services to youth ages 24 and younger.

LEGISLATIVE OUTCOME: Included in House HHS omnibus bill (HF 3467). Senate laid over for possible inclusion in the omnibus bill in Finance - Health and Human Services Budget Division - included in Budget Omnibus.

HF 3192/SF 2787 SEX TRAFFICKING INVESTIGATION GRANTS

CHIEF AUTHORS: Rep. Pinto/Sen Latz

SENATE CO-AUTHORS: Pappas, Dibble, Ingebrigtsen, Limmer

HOUSE CO-AUTHORS: Miller, Fenton, Youakim, Masin, Schoen

DESCRIPTION OF BILL: The FBI has identified the Twin Cities as one of 13 U.S. cities with a high incidence rate of sexually exploited and trafficked youth. About 50% of adult women interviewed as part of a 2010 study⁴⁷ focused on North Minneapolis stated that they "first traded sex when they were under the age of 18, with the average age at 13."⁴⁸ This bill would appropriate money for sex trafficking investigation grants.

LEGISLATIVE OUTCOME: House referred to Public Safety and Crime Prevention Policy and Finance. Senate laid over to consider for inclusion in the Judiciary Finance Omnibus Bill - included in budget omnibus.

HF 3780/SF 2422 LOW-WEALTH UNINSURED ADULTS AND CHILDREN INELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAL ASSISTANCE (MA) OR MINNESOTACARE HEALTH CARE PROGRAM ESTABLISHMENT

CHIEF AUTHORS: Rep. Hamilton/ Sen. Hayden

SENATE CO-AUTHORS: Eaton, Marty, Wiklund, Sheran

HOUSE CO-AUTHORS: Loeffler, Murphy, E., Mariani, Thissen, Moran, Davnie, Johnson, S., Hausman, Ward, Clark, Newton, Mullery, Masin

DESCRIPTION OF BILL: This bill provides health care programs for low-wealth individuals up to 200% FPG⁴⁹ regardless of immigration status.

LEGISLATIVE OUTCOME: Passed the Senate Health, Human Services and Housing and HHS Budget Division. While the full proposal was not funded in the Senate, the portion of the proposal that covers kidney transplants was funded.⁵⁰ The bill did not have a hearing in the House HHS Reform committee.

HF 2703/ SF 2485 REQUIRES THE COMMISSIONER OF HUMAN SERVICES TO DEVELOP A PROCESS TO ALLOW FEDERALLY QUALIFIED HEALTH CENTERS TO DETERMINE PRESUMPTIVE ELIGIBILITY

CHIEF AUTHORS: Rep. Zerwas/ Sen. Hoffman

SENATE CO-AUTHORS: Abeler, Wiklund, Hawj

HOUSE CO-AUTHORS: McDonald, Loeffler

DESCRIPTION OF BILL: Although Minnesota has long been one of the healthiest states in the country, some Minnesotans of color and American Indian communities in Minnesota experience shorter life spans, higher rates of infant mortality, higher incidence of diabetes, heart disease, cancer and other diseases, and poorer general health.⁵¹ This bill allows Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs) to temporarily enroll pregnant women and children under 1 year of age in the Medicaid⁵² program based on an initial screening using information such as income and household size.

LEGISLATIVE OUTCOME: This proposal was included in the Senate HHS omnibus bill and was heard in the House HHS committees but was not included in the House HHS omnibus bill. Within the Senate omnibus bill there was also an inclusion of \$1 million dollars for grants to Safety Net clinics and hospitals as well as a 5% Medical Assistance rate increase for outpatient mental health, primary care and preventive dental services.

MISSED OPPORTUNITY BILLS:

SF 643/HF 1252 ESTABLISHING A HEALTH CARE PROGRAM FOR LOW-WEALTH UNINSURED ADULTS AND A HEALTH CARE PROGRAM FOR LOW-WEALTH CHILDREN INELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAL ASSISTANCE (MA) OR MINNESOTA CARE

CHIEF AUTHORS: Sen. Hayden/Rep. Hamilton

SENATE CO-AUTHORS: Rosen, Lourey, Hawj, Marty

HOUSE CO-AUTHORS: Murphy, E., Gunther, Loeffler

DESCRIPTION OF BILL: This bill sought to establish a health care program for low-wealth uninsured adults and children who are

ineligible for subsidized health care. In order to qualify for the program, individuals must also qualify for Emergency Medical Assistance, which is available to undocumented persons and noncitizens. Although this bill did not reach the House this session, it begins to address the issue of health coverage for undocumented individuals living in Minnesota.

LEGISLATIVE OUTCOME: SF 643/HF 1252 was not passed during the 2015 session, as the bill did not receive a hearing in the House.

HF 3177/SF 2943 REQUIRING THE COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH TO STUDY AND REPORT ON DISPARITIES FACED BY WOMEN OF COLOR

CHIEF AUTHORS: Rep. Pinto/Sen. Franzen

SENATE CO-AUTHORS: Hoffman, Eaton

HOUSE CO-AUTHORS: Knoblach, Moran, Flanagan, Kiel, Loon, Kahn, Fischer, Clark, Johnson, S.

DESCRIPTION OF BILL: The commissioner of health shall study disparities in the adequacy, timeliness, and scope of prenatal care by women of color, American Indian women, and low-wealth women, including identifying the sources of these disparities.

The commissioner shall conduct the study in consultation with organizations that represent and serve families of color, American Indian families, and low-wealth families. This bill requires the commissioner of health to study and report on disparities faced by women of color, American Indian women, and women who live in low-wealth conditions, in accessing prenatal care.

LEGISLATIVE OUTCOME: House motion to recall and re-refer, motion prevailed Health and Human Services Finance. Senate referred to Health, Human Services and Housing. The bill did not receive hearings in either body.

Rather than focus on a colorblind approach, which assumes the only racism is individual, interpersonal, and intentional, it is important to highlight strategies for moving racial justice at the institutional and structural level.



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LEGISLATING AGAINST STRUCTURAL RACISM

POSITIVE RACIAL EQUITY BILLS

Structural Racism is a system in which public policies, institutional practices, cultural representations, and other norms, work in various, often reinforcing ways to perpetuate racial group inequity. Structural racism identifies dimensions of history and culture that have allowed privileges associated with “whiteness” and disadvantages associated with “color” to endure and adapt over time. Structural racism is a feature of the social, economic and political systems in which we all exist.⁵³ Bills included in this section fall under two distinct types: those that promote efforts to legislate against structural racism (positive racial equity bills) and those that promote efforts to legislate structural racism (negative racial equity bills).

2015 SESSION

BILLS THAT RECEIVED FLOOR VOTES AND BECAME LAW: 0

BILLS THAT RECEIVED FLOOR VOTES BUT DIDN'T BECOME LAW: 0

BILLS INCLUDED IN OMNIBUS BILLS:

SF 1419/HF 1353 ETHNIC COUNCILS

CHIEF AUTHORS: Sen. Pappas/Rep. Laine
SENATE CO-AUTHORS: Hayden, Hawj, Saxhaug
HOUSE CO-AUTHORS: Moran, Anderson, S., Mullery, Mariani, Runbeck, Howe, Cornish, Ward, Nash, Pugh, Fischer

DESCRIPTION OF BILL: This bill creates three ethnic councils as part of the legislative branch, including the Council on Latino Affairs, the African Heritage Council, and the Council on Asian-Pacific Minnesotans. The provision was incorporated into the Omnibus State Government Finance bill and signed into law.

LEGISLATIVE OUTCOME: SF 1419/HF 1353 was not passed during the 2015 session. However, the ethnic councils provision was included in the Omnibus state government finance bill (SF 888/HF 1864, Art. 2, Sec. 5). This bill was signed by Gov. Dayton on 5/23/15 (Chapter 77).

2016 SESSION

BILLS THAT RECEIVED FLOOR VOTES AND BECAME LAW: 0

BILLS THAT RECEIVED FLOOR VOTES BUT DIDN'T BECOME LAW: 0

BILLS INCLUDED IN OMNIBUS BILLS: 0

.....
MISSED OPPORTUNITY BILLS:
.....

SF 1823/HF 1986 CREATING THE DEPARTMENT OF ETHNIC AFFAIRS

CHIEF AUTHORS: Sen. Torres Ray/Rep. Dehn, R.
SENATE CO-AUTHORS: 0
HOUSE CO-AUTHORS: Mariani

DESCRIPTION OF BILL: This bill sought to restructure the Ethnic Councils and create the Department of Ethnic Affairs. As a part of the state government, this department would seek to analyze and propose policy that improves the quality of life of people of color in Minnesota with an explicit focus on the elimination of disparities across the state.

LEGISLATIVE OUTCOME: SF 1823/HF 1986 was not passed during the 2015 session. The Senate bill was heard in the Finance Committee, but did not receive a hearing in the House.

HF 2198/SF 2054 EQUITY IMPACT NOTES ON PROPOSED LEGISLATION

CHIEF AUTHOR: Rep. Thissen/Sen. Hayden
SENATE CO-AUTHORS: 0
HOUSE CO-AUTHORS: Moran, Allen

DESCRIPTION OF BILL: This bill provides Equity impact notes on proposed legislation. Specifically, it is meant to advise legislators on the equity impact of the work they do, to educate voters, and to allow state government to understand the causes and foundations for disparities faced by Minnesota communities. It is a data-driven way of looking at policies introduced in the legislature that impact communities of color.⁵⁴

LEGISLATIVE OUTCOME: This bill was introduced late in 2015, and was reintroduced in 2016 under a new House and Senate File number (HF 3025/SF 2816).⁵⁵

HF 3025/SF 2816 EQUITY IMPACT NOTE

CHIEF AUTHORS: Rep. Thissen/Sen. Hayden

SENATE CO-AUTHOR: Dziedzic

HOUSE CO-AUTHOR: Kahn, Moran, Johnson, S., Loeffler

DESCRIPTION OF BILL: This bill provides an equity impact analysis of proposed legislation, requires state agency bi-annual reports on actions taken to address disparities, and requires each change item in the governor's budget proposal to include a disparity analysis.

LEGISLATIVE OUTCOME: House referred to Government Operations. Rep. Tim Sanders (37B), Chair of Government Operations and Elections Policy Committee, never allowed the bill to receive a hearing. Senate referred to Finance - State Departments and Veterans Budget Division. The bill was given a hearing on 3/31/2016 and re-referred to Finance. The bill did not receive a hearing in the Finance Committee chaired by Sen. Richard Cohen (64). The bill did not get a hearing in the Equity Subcommittee and was not included in the equity packet of the supplemental budget HF2749. The Equity Subcommittee was co-chaired by Sen. Bobby Joe Champion (59) and Sen. Jeff Hayden (62).

HF 1610/SF 769 RACIAL IMPACT SCREENING OF LEGISLATION

CHIEF AUTHORS: Rep. Moran/Sen. Dibble

SENATE CO-AUTHORS: Goodwin, Hoffman, Champion

HOUSE CO-AUTHORS: Dehn, R., Slocum, Murphy, M.

DESCRIPTION OF BILL: This bill would require racial impact screening of legislation.

LEGISLATIVE OUTCOME: This bill died in both Houses within respective committees.

LEGISLATING STRUCTURAL RACISM

NEGATIVE RACIAL EQUITY BILLS ⁵⁶

2015 SESSION

BILLS THAT RECEIVED FLOOR VOTES AND BECAME LAW: 0

BILLS THAT RECEIVED FLOOR VOTES AND DIDN'T BECOME LAW: 0

BILLS INCLUDED IN OMNIBUS BILLS:

SF 1007/HF 1000 PROHIBITS THE APPLICATION OF WILD RICE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

CHIEF AUTHORS: Sen. Tomassoni/ Rep. Melin
SENATE CO-AUTHORS: Saxhaug, Bakk, Ingebrigtsen
HOUSE CO-AUTHORS: Lueck, Metsa, Anzels, Dill, Newberger

DESCRIPTION OF BILL: Many American Indian cultures regard wild rice as an essential and sacred component of their culture and tradition, as well as a critical element of lake and stream ecosystems. Indigenous communities have sustained and harvested wild rice on Minnesota lakes for generations, though rice beds have begun to vanish in northern Minnesota. Wild rice beds can suffer damage by high sulfate levels, which come naturally from soil and groundwater, but are also commonly discharged from taconite mining operations. This bill would prohibit the Pollution Control Agency from applying the 10 milligrams per liter wild rice water quality standard for sulfate, as well as preventing the listing of waters containing natural beds of wild rice as impaired due to sulfate pollution. This bill has the potential to jeopardize an indispensable part of Indigenous culture and history.

LEGISLATIVE OUTCOME: SF 1007/HF 1000 was not passed during the 2015 session. However, this bill was included in the special session Agriculture, Environment, and Natural Resources Finance Bill (SF 5), which was signed by Gov. Dayton on 6/13/15 (Chapter SS-4).

2016 SESSION

BILLS THAT RECEIVED FLOOR VOTES AND BECAME LAW: 0

SF 498/ HF 430 PORTABLE RECORDING SYSTEM (BODY CAMERA) DATA CLASSIFICATION, DESTRUCTION AND REGULATION; LEGISLATIVE AUDITOR REVIEW REQUIREMENT

CHIEF AUTHORS: Sen. Latz/Rep. Cornish
SENATE CO-AUTHORS: Newman
HOUSE CO-AUTHORS: Johnson, B., Schoen, Metsa

DESCRIPTION OF BILL: This bill would create statewide guidelines to govern police use of body cameras. The final language of the bill makes public all footage that involves the firing of an officer's weapon or the use of force by an officer that results in "substantial bodily harm." All other footage is classified as private, although the subject of the footage can request the data themselves and release it. Critics of the bill say the bill undermines the goal of police body camera programs, which they say are designed to restore public trust in law enforcement. "Classifying almost all of this body camera footage as private data will shield officer misconduct while also allowing police yet another tool for pervasive surveillance of our communities, and we think that's a problem," said Ben Feist, ACLU of Minnesota Legislative Director (<http://www.mprnews.org/story/2016/05/24/dayton-sees-defects-body-cam-bill>).

LEGISLATIVE OUTCOME: This bill was signed by Governor Dayton on May 31, 2016

BILLS THAT RECEIVED FLOOR VOTES BUT DIDN'T BECOME LAW:

HF 3585 LABOR AGREEMENTS AND COMPENSATION PLANS RATIFIED

CHIEF AUTHORS: Rep. Draskowski
SENATE CO-AUTHORS: 0
HOUSE CO-AUTHORS: 0

DESCRIPTION OF BILL: According to the Legal Defense Foundation, right to work laws prohibit union security agreements, or agreements between employers and labor unions that govern the extent to which an established union can require employees' membership, payment of union dues, or fees as a condition of employment, either before or after hiring. Right-to-work laws do not aim to provide general guarantee of employment to people seeking

work, but rather are a government regulation of the contractual agreements between employers and labor unions. According to the Institute for Southern Studies, “right to work” legislation finds its roots in “extreme pro-segregationist and anti-communist elements in the 1940s South.” This bill would ratify labor agreements and compensation plans, provide authority to exclusive representatives to charge fair share fees and to repeal dues deductions, require affirmative approval before interim implementation of state employee collective bargaining agreements, and require legislative approval of political subdivision compensation waivers.

LEGISLATIVE OUTCOME: It passed the full House, but did not make it to the Senate floor.

BILLS INCLUDED IN OMNIBUS BILLS:

HF 3223/SF 3192 USE OF APPLETON CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

CHIEF AUTHORS: Rep. Miller/Sen. Koenen
SENATE CO-AUTHORS: Tomassoni, Dahms, Westrom
HOUSE CO-AUTHORS: Cornish, Daudt, Baker, Swedzinski, Davids, Urdahl, Johnson, B., McNamara, Dettmer, Petersburg, Green, Gunther, Pugh, Fabian, Nornes, Albright, Daniels, Backer, Torkelson, Anderson, P., Runbeck, Kiel, Gruenhagen

DESCRIPTION OF BILL: People of color and American Indians make up a disproportionate percentage of inmates in Minnesota’s prison system.⁵⁷ Opening private prisons creates an incentive - whether directly or indirectly - to incarcerate more people from communities of color and American Indian communities.⁵⁸ This bill would allow incarcerated individuals to be housed in private prison facilities.

LEGISLATIVE OUTCOME: Included in Health and Human Services omnibus bill in the House (HF 3467). Passed the House via the omnibus budget bill - never moved in Senate; therefore, it did not pass.

CLOSE CALL BILLS: ⁵⁹

HF 3396/SF 3002 HUMAN RIGHTS ACT PROVISIONS GOVERNING GENDER SPECIFIC ACCOMMODATIONS CLARIFIED (THE BATHROOM BILL)

CHIEF AUTHORS: Rep. Gruenhagen/Sen. Newman
SENATE CO-AUTHORS: Hall, Thompson, Benson, Gazelka
HOUSE CO-AUTHORS: Miller, Whelan, Pugh, Scott, Lohmer, Vogel, Smith, Knoblach, Nornes, Franson, Backer, Uglem, McDonald,

Daniels, Dean, M., Drazkowski, Heintzeman, Runbeck, Newberger, Nash, Baker, Barrett, Swedzinski, Lucero, Hancock, Dettmer, Kiel, Gunther, Albright, Anderson, M., Cornish, Fabian, Hertaus

DESCRIPTION OF BILL: Human Rights Act provisions governing gender specific accommodations clarified. Gender specific accommodations of the human rights act provisions modifications (Senate version).⁶⁰ People in the LGBT community who are also people of color tend to face higher sentencing and violence than other groups; bills like this one normalize and legislate prejudice much of which affects people of color.

LEGISLATIVE OUTCOME: SF 3002 referred to Judiciary on 03/21/16; not introduced in the Judiciary committee as of 04/28. HF 3396 – referred to Civil Law and Data Practices on 03/21/16. Added to committee calendar; introduced and public testified on 04/12/16 – informational only, no vote called. Therefore, this bill did not become law.

HF 2529/SF 2247 REIMBURSING TAXING JURISDICTIONS IN MILLE LACS COUNTY FOR LOST REVENUE

CHIEF AUTHORS: Rep. Erickson/Sen. Brown
SENATE CO-AUTHORS: 0
HOUSE CO-AUTHORS: 0

DESCRIPTION OF BILL: This bill would reimburse taxing jurisdictions in Mille Lacs County for lost revenue for land that is placed in trust by the federal government for American Indian tribes. The intention of this legislation was not to build bridges between non-Indian and American Indian communities but to perpetuate anti-tribal sovereignty and obstruct the inherent right of tribes to petition the federal government to put land owned by a tribe into trust.

LEGISLATIVE OUTCOME: House referred by chair to property tax and local government finance division. Senate withdrawn and returned to author. Therefore, this bill did not pass.

Report Card

THE LEGISLATURE: F

	LEADERSHIP AND FLOOR VOTE POINTS	NUMBER OF LEGISLATORS**	GRADE POINTS	LETTER GRADE
HOUSE	8,812.68	137	64.33	D
SENATE	4,223	68	62.1	D
TOTAL	13,035.68	205	63.59	D

The 2015-2016 biennium saw multiple bills introduced that advanced racial equity, including bills that received floor votes and bills that were incorporated into omnibus bills. Of a total number of 58 bills introduced that advanced racial equity, 27 passed either as individual bills or as bills incorporated into omnibus bills. Dividing the total number of bills that advanced racial equity (58) by the total number of bills that passed either as individual bills or as bills incorporated into omnibus bills (27) yields a percentage of 46.5,

or an “F” grade. One half of the Legislature’s grade is based on this percentage. The other half of the Legislature’s grade (shown in the table above) is based on dividing the total number of points each individual legislator received on leadership and floor votes by the total number of legislators. This calculation yields a percentage of 63.59, or an “D” grade. The average of 46.5% and 63.59% yields a percentage of 55, or an “F” grade. This grade reflects the overall grade for the Legislature.

**multiple representatives included:
 House District 03A Dill/Ecklund
 House District 46A Winkler/Flanagan
 House District 50B Lenczewski/Anderson, C.
 Senate District 035 Petersen/Abeler

HOUSE					AMERICAN INDIAN COMMUNITIES AND TRIBAL SOVEREIGNTY	CRIMINAL JUSTICE
2014 HOUSE	PARTY & DISTRICT	GRADE	TOTAL POINTS	LEADERSHIP POINTS	HF 1935/SF 1694 RELIGIOUS OBJECTIONS TO AUTOPSIES	HF 3983/SF 3481 CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE REFORM BILL
					VOTE	VOTE
Tony Albright	R-55B, Prior Lake	F	40	0	✓	✓
Susan Allen	DFL-62B, Minneapolis	A+	105	25	✓	✓
Chad Anderson	R-50B, Bloomington	F	26.68	0	–	✓
Mark Anderson	R-09A, Lake Shore	F	39	-1	✓	✓
Paul Anderson	R-12B, Starbuck	F	41	1	✓	✓
Sarah Anderson	R-44A, Plymouth	F	42	2	✓	✓
Tom Anzelc	DFL-05B, Balsam Township	D	61	1	✓	✓
Jon Applebaum	DFL-44B, Minnetonka	D	62	2	✓	✓
Joe Atkins	DFL-52B, Inver Grove Heights	D	64	4	✓	✓
Jeff Backer	R-12A, Browns Valley	F	42	2	✓	✓
Dave Baker	R-17B, Willmar	F	41	1	✓	✓
Bob Barrett	R-32B, Taylors Falls	F	39	-1	✓	✓
Peggy Bennett	R-27A, Albert Lea	F	41	1	✓	✓
Connie Bernardy	DFL-41A, New Brighton	B	87	7	✓	✓
David Bly	DFL-20B, Northfield	C	72	12	✓	✓
Lyndon Carlson Sr.	DFL-45A, Crystal	D	69	9	✓	✓
Drew Christensen	R56A- Burnsville	F	50	10	✓	✓
Karen Clark	DFL-62A, Minneapolis	A+	108	28	✓	✓
John (Jack) Considine Jr.	DFL-19B, Mankato	D	63	3	✓	✓
Tony Cornish	R-23B, Vernon Center	D	64	4	✓	✓
Brian Daniels	R24B, Faribault	F	39	-1	✓	✓
Kurt Daudt	R-31A, Crown	F	19	-1	✓	–
Greg Davids	R-28B, Preston	F	50	10	✓	✓
Jim Davnie	DFL-63A, Minneapolis	A	94	14	✓	✓
Matt Dean	R-38B, Dellwood	D	61	1	✓	✓
Raymond Dehn	DFL-59B, Minneapolis	A+	104	24	✓	✓
Bob Dettmer	R-39A, Forest Lake	F	39	-1	✓	✓
David Dill	DFL-03A, Crane Lake	B	81	1	✓	*
Steve Drazkowski	R-21B, Mazeppa	F	54	-6	✓	✓
Rob Ecklund	DFL-03A, International Falls	F	56	2	*	✓
Ron Erhardt	DFL-49A, Edina	D	68	8	✓	✓
Sondra Erickson	R-15A, Princeton	F	28	8	X	✓
Dan Fabian	R-01A, Roseau	F	38	-2	✓	✓
Kelly Fenton	R-53B, Woodbury	F	33	13	–	✓
Peter Fischer	DFL-43A, Maplewood	C	75	15	✓	✓

LEGISLATING STRUCTURAL RACISM (NEGATIVE EQUITY BILLS)		DISTRICT DEMOGRAPHICS (%) 2014					
HF 430/SF 498 BODY CAMERA DATA CLASSIFICATION	HF3585 LABOR AGREEMENTS AND COMPENSATION PLANS RATIFIED	AMERICAN INDIAN	API	BLACK	LATINO	MULTIRACIAL	CONSTITUENTS OF COLOR
VOTE	VOTE						
X	X	1	2.7	1.6	2.8	2	10.1
✓	✓	1.7	2.1	17.2	22.5	4.9	48.4
X	X	0.8	5.9	7.9	7.8	3.6	26
X	—	0.7	0.3	0.5	1.2	1.2	3.9
X	X	0.2	0.3	0.3	4.5	0.6	5.9
X	X	0.3	9.9	4.1	3	2	19.3
X	✓	1.6	0.4	0.5	1	2.3	5.8
X	✓	0.3	4	3.7	2.8	3.3	14.1
—	✓	1	4.2	4	9.4	2.5	21.1
X	X	1	0.6	0.3	2.3	1.5	5.7
X	X	0.5	0.5	3.1	11.8	1.4	17.3
X	X	0.3	0.9	0.4	1.9	1.5	5
X	X	0.3	0.8	0.9	8.4	1.1	11.5
✓	✓	0.7	5.8	11.1	5.8	4.2	27.6
X	✓	0.3	2.6	1.3	5.4	1.6	11.2
X	✓	0.3	4.9	14.6	8.3	2.8	30.9
X	X	0.5	6.5	6.4	5	3.4	21.8
✓	✓	4.6	4.3	30	21.9	3.9	64.7
X	✓	0.5	2.7	4.4	2.7	2.1	12.4
X	✓	0.2	0.7	0.6	7.8	1.1	10.4
X	X	0.6	0.9	4.7	8.9	1.6	16.7
X	X	0.3	1.3	0.4	3.5	1.9	7.4
X	X	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.9	1.2	2.8
✓	✓	1.3	2.1	7.6	8.9	6.1	26
✓	X	0.7	2.8	1.4	2.8	2	9.7
✓	✓	1	10.6	38.7	6	4.5	60.8
X	X	0.2	2.1	0.6	2.8	1.9	7.6
—	*	3.8	0.6	0.4	0.7	2.2	7.7
✓	X	0.2	1.7	0.5	4.2	0.9	7.5
X	✓	3.8	0.6	0.4	0.7	2.2	7.7
X	✓	0.5	4.2	2.2	2.2	2.8	11.9
X	X	4	0.4	0.5	1.3	2	8.2
X	X	0.9	1.3	0.9	2.2	1.7	7
X	X	0.1	9.6	5.4	3.5	3	21.6
X	✓	0.2	10.8	5.1	4.5	3	23.6

KEY: ✓ Support of racial equity X Vote against racial equity — Absent and did not vote * Not in office at time of vote

HOUSE					AMERICAN INDIAN COMMUNITIES AND TRIBAL SOVEREIGNTY	CRIMINAL JUSTICE
2014 HOUSE	PARTY & DISTRICT	GRADE	TOTAL POINTS	LEADERSHIP POINTS	HF 1935/SF 1694 RELIGIOUS OBJECTIONS TO AUTOPSIES	HF 3983/SF 3481 CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE REFORM BILL
					VOTE	VOTE
Peggy Flanagan	DFL-46A, St. Louis Park	B	85	5	*	✓
Mary Franson	R-08B, Alexandria	F	45	5	✓	✓
Mike Freiberg	DFL-45B, Golden Valley	D	67	7	✓	✓
Pat Garofalo	R-58B, Farmington	F	41	1	✓	✓
Steve Green	R-02B, Fosston	F	39	-1	✓	✓
Glenn Gruenhagen	R-18B, Glencoe	F	36	-4	✓	✓
Bob Gunther	R-23A, Fairmont	F	46	6	✓	✓
Tom Hackbarth	R-31B, Cedar	F	40	0	✓	✓
Laurie Halverson	DFL-51B, Eagan	D	65	5	✓	✓
Rod Hamilton	R-22B, Mountain Lake	B	84	24	✓	✓
Dave Hancock	R-02A, Bemidji	F	44	4	✓	✓
Rick Hansen	DFL-52A, South St. Paul	D	62	2	✓	✓
Alice Hausman	DFL-66A, St. Paul	C	72	12	✓	✓
Josh Heintzeman	R-10A, Nisswa	F	39	-1	✓	✓
Jerry Hertaus	R-33A, Greenfield	F	41	1	✓	✓
Debra Hilstrom	DFL-40B, Brooklyn Center	C	72	12	✓	✓
Joe Hoppe	R-47B, Chaska	D	60	0	✓	✓
Frank Hornstein	DFL-61A, Minneapolis	A	93	13	✓	✓
Melissa Hortman	DFL-36B, Brooklyn Park	D	62	2	✓	✓
Jeff Howe	R-13A, Rockville	F	43	3	✓	✓
Jason Isaacson	DFL-42B, Shoreview	D	65	5	✓	✓
Sheldon Johnson	DFL-67B, St. Paul	A+	103	23	✓	✓
Clark Johnson	DFL-19A, North Mankato	D	69	9	✓	✓
Brian Johnson	R-32A, Cambridge	F	38	-2	✓	✓
Phyllis Kahn	DFL-60B, Minneapolis	A	98	18	✓	✓
Tim Kelly	R-21A, Red Wing	F	40	0	✓	✓
Debra Kiel	R-01B, Crookston	F	40	0	✓	✓
Jim Knoblach	R-14B, St. Cloud	F	20	0	✓	-
Jon Koznick	R-58A, Lakeville	D	61	1	✓	✓
Ron Kresha	R-09B, Little Falls	F	47	7	✓	✓
Carolyn Laine	DFL-41B, Columbia Heights	A	95	15	✓	✓
Ann Lenczewski	DFL-50B, Bloomington	B	82	2	✓	*
John Lesch	DFL-66B, St. Paul	B	87	7	✓	✓
Tina Liebling	DFL-26A, Rochester	B	82	2	✓	✓
Ben Lien	DFL-04A, Moorhead	D	69	9	✓	✓

LEGISLATING STRUCTURAL RACISM (NEGATIVE EQUITY BILLS)		DISTRICT DEMOGRAPHICS (%) 2014					
HF 430/SF 498 BODY CAMERA DATA CLASSIFICATION	HF3585 LABOR AGREEMENTS AND COMPENSATION PLANS RATIFIED	AMERICAN INDIAN	API	BLACK	LATINO	MULTIRACIAL	CONSTITUENTS OF COLOR
VOTE	VOTE						
✓	✓	0.6	4.3	7.5	5.1	3.4	20.9
X	—	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.1	1.2	3.3
X	✓	0.6	3.7	10.5	3.2	3.5	21.5
—	X	0.3	2	1.2	2.2	2.1	7.8
X	X	11.8	0.5	0.6	1.7	4.2	18.8
X	X	0.1	0.6	0.6	6.8	0.9	9
X	X	0.2	1.2	0.4	4.1	1	6.9
X	X	0.3	1.2	0.4	1.9	1.3	5.1
X	✓	0.4	7.7	3.6	3	2.7	17.4
X	✓	0.3	4.9	2.4	16.2	1.6	25.4
X	X	16.1	0.8	0.5	2	2.9	22.3
X	✓	0.2	2.7	4.4	13.3	3.9	24.5
✓	—	0.5	8.3	5.3	5.8	2.7	22.6
X	X	1.2	0.5	1	1.3	0.6	4.6
X	X	0.2	1.6	1.1	2.5	1.5	6.9
X	✓	0.5	16.5	27.2	7.7	3.2	55.1
✓	X	0.2	3.2	1.4	5.6	2.2	12.6
✓	✓	0.5	3.5	4.8	3.9	4	16.7
X	✓	0.7	13.7	12.1	3.3	2.7	32.5
X	X	0.2	1.3	0.9	2.5	0.6	5.5
X	✓	0.1	10.2	5.7	4.5	2.9	23.4
✓	✓	0.8	0.6	1.4	1.7	1.8	6.3
X	✓	0.2	1	2.4	4	1.5	9.1
X	X	1.1	23.5	19.1	11.5	6.3	61.5
✓	✓	0.3	11.9	19	3.2	4.2	38.6
X	X	1.3	0.3	1.2	3.1	1.8	7.7
X	X	0.9	0.7	1	5.3	2.3	10.2
X	X	0.7	1.6	8.2	2.6	2.5	15.6
✓	X	0	4.4	2.3	2.6	2	11.3
X	X	0.2	0.5	0.4	3.9	1.3	6.3
✓	✓	0.5	4.9	14.6	7.8	4	31.8
*	*	0.8	5.9	7.9	7.8	3.6	26
✓	✓	0.9	25.3	14.5	10.4	4.3	55.4
✓	✓	0.3	6.3	9	8.8	3.2	27.6
X	✓	1.2	1.6	2.2	4.6	3.2	12.8

KEY: ✓ Support of racial equity X Vote against racial equity — Absent and did not vote * Not in office at time of vote

HOUSE					AMERICAN INDIAN COMMUNITIES AND TRIBAL SOVEREIGNTY	CRIMINAL JUSTICE
2014 HOUSE	PARTY & DISTRICT	GRADE	TOTAL POINTS	LEADERSHIP POINTS	HF 1935/SF 1694 RELIGIOUS OBJECTIONS TO AUTOPSIES	HF 3983/SF 3481 CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE REFORM BILL
					VOTE	VOTE
Leon Lillie	DFL-43B, North St. Paul	D	66	6	✓	✓
Diane Loeffler	DFL-60A, Minneapolis	A	96	16	✓	✓
Kathy Lohmer	R-39B, Stillwater	F	40	0	✓	✓
Jenifer Loon	R-48B, Eden Prairie	F	42	2	✓	✓
Bob Loonan	R-55A, Shakopee	F	40	0	✓	✓
Eric Lucero	R-30B, Dayton	D	60	0	✓	✓
Dale Lueck	R-10B, Aitkin	F	40	0	✓	✓
Tara Mack	R-57A, Apple Valley	F	41	1	✓	✓
Tim Mahoney	DFL-67A, St. Paul	A	90	10	✓	✓
Carlos Mariani	DFL-65B, St. Paul	B	89	29	✓	✓
Paul Marquart	DFL-04B, Dilworth	D	66	6	✓	✓
Sandra Masin	DFL-51A, Eagan	D	65	5	✓	✓
Joe McDonald	R-29A, Delano	F	43	3	✓	✓
Denny McNamara	R-54B, Hastings	F	41	1	✓	✓
Carly Melin	DFL-06A, Hibbing	F	18	-2	X	-
Jason Metsa	DFL-06B, Virginia	D	62	2	X	✓
Tim Miller	R-17A, Prinsburg	F	45	5	✓	✓
Rena Moran	DFL-65A, St. Paul	A+	121	41	✓	✓
Joe Mullery	DFL-59A, Minneapolis	C	70	10	-	✓
Erin Murphy	DFL-64A, St. Paul	A	99	19	✓	✓
Mary Murphy	DFL-03B, Hermantown	C	71	11	✓	✓
Jim Nash	R-47A, Waconia	D	60	0	✓	✓
Michael V. Nelson	DFL-40A, Brooklyn Park	D	66	6	✓	✓
Jim Newberger	R-15B, Be4er	F	58	-2	✓	✓
Jerry Newton	DFL-37A, Coon Rapids	C	70	10	✓	✓
Bud Nornes	R-08A, Fergus Falls	F	39	-1	✓	✓
Kim Norton	DFL-25B, Rochester	D	62	2	✓	✓
Tim O'Driscoll	R-13B, Sartell	F	40	0	✓	✓
Marion O'Neill	R-29B, Maple Lake	F	40	0	✓	✓
Gene Pelowski Jr.	DFL-28A, Winona	F	40	0	✓	✓
Joyce Peppin	R-34A, Rogers	F	20	0	✓	-
John Persell	DFL-05A, Bemidji	C	71	11	✓	✓
John Petersburg	R-24A, Waseca	F	40	0	✓	✓
Roz Peterson	R-56BM Lakeville	F	47	7	✓	✓
Nels Pierson	R-26B, Rochester	F	47	7	✓	✓

LEGISLATING STRUCTURAL RACISM (NEGATIVE EQUITY BILLS)		DISTRICT DEMOGRAPHICS (%) 2014					
HF 430/SF 498 BODY CAMERA DATA CLASSIFICATION	HF3585 LABOR AGREEMENTS AND COMPENSATION PLANS RATIFIED	AMERICAN INDIAN	API	BLACK	LATINO	MULTIRACIAL	CONSTITUENTS OF COLOR
VOTE	VOTE						
X	✓	0.3	9.7	7.3	4	3	24.3
✓	✓	1.4	5.2	9.9	11.2	4.7	32.4
X	X	0.6	1.7	3.3	2.1	1.4	9.1
X	X	0.2	13.6	5.3	3.7	3	25.8
X	X	0.9	10.7	4.7	9.9	3.9	30.1
✓	X	0.3	2.4	1.9	1.5	3.2	9.3
X	X	1.5	0.5	0.4	1.1	1.4	4.9
X	X	0.2	5.6	6	3.3	3.7	18.8
✓	✓	1.4	27.6	13.8	13.1	5.5	61.4
-	✓	1	9.9	16.9	14.5	4.4	46.7
X	✓	2.1	0.3	0.4	2.5	1.9	7.2
X	✓	0.6	8	11	8.1	2.8	30.5
X	X	0.3	0.4	0.6	2.4	0.9	4.6
X	X	0.4	1.2	1.5	3.5	2.5	9.1
-	✓	1.5	0.5	0.7	1.6	1.7	6
✓	✓	2.5	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.9	5.8
X	X	0.4	0.4	0.8	5.8	1.2	8.6
✓	✓	1.1	19.2	31.2	7	5.3	63.8
✓	✓	1.3	13.7	35.4	6.9	8.5	65.8
✓	✓	0.5	4	6.3	5.6	3.2	19.6
X	✓	0.7	1.1	1	1.3	1.8	5.9
✓	X	0.2	0.9	0.9	2.8	2.4	7.2
X	✓	0.3	11.6	34.1	11.6	4.5	62.1
✓	X	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.1	3.6
X	✓	0.7	4.5	4.9	5.5	3	18.6
X	X	0.5	0.7	1.4	3.7	1.4	7.7
X	✓	0	6.6	6.9	2.8	2.6	18.9
X	X	0.1	2.1	1.3	1.8	1.5	6.8
X	X	0.6	0.7	0.5	4	1.3	7.1
X	-	0.4	2	1.7	1.3	0.9	6.3
X	X	0.1	5.3	2.4	1.8	2.2	11.8
X	✓	17	0.8	0.8	1.7	4	24.3
X	X	0.3	0.9	3.2	7.3	2.2	13.9
X	X	0.2	4.1	9	8.5	3.3	25.1
X	X	0.1	3.5	1	2.2	1.5	8.3

HOUSE					AMERICAN INDIAN COMMUNITIES AND TRIBAL SOVEREIGNTY	CRIMINAL JUSTICE
2014 HOUSE	PARTY & DISTRICT	GRADE	TOTAL POINTS	LEADERSHIP POINTS	HF 1935/SF 1694 RELIGIOUS OBJECTIONS TO AUTOPSIES	HF 3983/SF 3481 CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE REFORM BILL
					VOTE	VOTE
David Pinto	DFL-64B, St. Paul	B	82	22	✓	✓
Jeanne Poppe	DFL-27B, Austin	F	42	2	✓	–
Cindy Pugh	R-33B, Chanhassen	D	61	1	✓	✓
Duane Quam	R-25A, Byron	F	40	0	✓	✓
Jason Rarick	R-11B, Pine City	F	40	0	✓	✓
Paul Rosenthal	DFL-49B, Edina	D	63	3	✓	✓
Linda Runbeck	R-38A, Circle Pines	F	59	-1	✓	✓
Tim Sanders	R-37B, Blaine	F	40	0	✓	✓
Dan Schoen	DFL-54A, Cottage Grove	C	71	11	✓	✓
Joe Schomacker	R-22A, Luverne	F	45	5	✓	✓
Jennifer Schultz	DFL-07A, Duluth	A	92	12	✓	✓
Peggy Scott	R-35B, Andover	F	59	-1	✓	✓
Yvonne Selcer	DFL-48A, Minnetonka	C	75	15	✓	✓
Erik Simonson	DFL-07B, Duluth	B	84	4	✓	✓
Linda Slocum	DFL-50A, Richfield	C	74	14	✓	✓
Dennis Smith	R-34B, Maple Grove	F	40	0	✓	✓
Mike Sundin	DFL-11A, Esko	D	62	2	✓	✓
Chris Swedzinski	R-16A, Ghent	F	43	3	✓	✓
Tama Theis	R-14A, St. Cloud	F	41	1	✓	✓
Paul Thissen	DFL-61B, Minneapolis	C	71	11	✓	✓
Paul Torkelson	R-16B, Hanska	F	39	-1	✓	✓
Mark Uglem	R-36A, Champlin	F	39	-1	✓	✓
Dean Urdahl	R-18A, Grove City	F	48	8	✓	✓
Bob Vogel	R-20A, Elko New Market	F	44	4	✓	✓
Jean Wagenius	DFL-63B, Minneapolis	B	83	3	✓	✓
JoAnn Ward	DFL-53A, Woodbury	A	92	12	✓	✓
Abigail Whelan	R35A, Anoka	D	60	0	✓	✓
Anna Wills	R-57B, Rosemount	F	43	3	✓	✓
Ryan Winkler	DFL-46A, Brooklyn Park	B	86	6	✓	*
Barb Yarusso	Dfl-42A, Shoreview	D	65	5	✓	✓
Cheryl Youakim	DFL-42, Hopkins	C	70	10	✓	✓
Nick Zerwas	R-30A, Elk River	D	61	21	✓	✓

LEGISLATING STRUCTURAL RACISM (NEGATIVE EQUITY BILLS)		DISTRICT DEMOGRAPHICS (%) 2014					
HF 430/SF 498 BODY CAMERA DATA CLASSIFICATION	HF3585 LABOR AGREEMENTS AND COMPENSATION PLANS RATIFIED	AMERICAN INDIAN	API	BLACK	LATINO	MULTIRACIAL	CONSTITUENTS OF COLOR
VOTE	VOTE						
X	✓	0.3	3.5	8.9	5.9	4.3	22.9
X	✓	0.2	1.9	2.5	10.8	1.8	17.2
✓	X	0.3	3	0.8	2.3	1.3	7.7
X	X	0.1	4.3	1.6	3.8	2.2	12
X	X	2.2	0.5	1.7	2.5	2	8.9
X	✓	0.4	8.3	5.6	3.8	2.3	20.4
✓	X	0.7	3	2	2.2	2.4	10.3
X	X	0.7	9	4.1	1.5	3.3	18.6
X	✓	0.3	6.2	4	6.3	3.4	20.2
X	X	0.6	1.5	0.6	2.7	0.9	6.3
✓	✓	1.4	2.1	2.8	1.5	2.6	10.4
✓	X	0.1	2.8	2.3	1.6	2.8	9.6
X	✓	0.3	3.6	3.4	2.4	2.7	12.4
✓	✓	2.5	0.6	2.9	1.8	3.6	11.4
X	✓	0.4	7.5	10.8	16.4	4.1	39.2
X	X	0.2	5.9	4.2	2.8	2.2	15.3
X	✓	6.1	0.7	1.3	1.4	2.6	12.1
X	X	1.3	1.5	1.8	5.3	1	10.9
X	X	0.9	3.3	7.9	2.2	2.3	16.6
X	✓	0.8	2	4.9	4.8	3.5	16
X	X	2.3	0.5	0.5	3	0.9	7.2
X	X	0.2	3	5.2	3	3	14.4
X	X	0.4	0.5	0.4	3.4	1.5	6.2
X	X	0.3	0.7	0.4	3.5	1.1	6
✓	✓	1.1	2.9	8.5	11.8	3.5	27.8
✓	✓	0.4	8.2	6.8	6.5	3.1	25
✓	X	0.5	2.8	3.7	3	2.3	12.3
X	X	0.1	4.6	4.4	5.2	2.8	17.1
*	*	0.6	4.3	7.5	5.1	3.4	20.9
X	✓	0.4	7	2.5	3.1	2.1	15.1
X	✓	0.4	5.7	11.7	6.6	4.3	28.7
X	X	0.7	1.9	1.3	3.1	1.7	8.7

KEY: ✓ Support of racial equity X Vote against racial equity — Absent and did not vote * Not in office at time of vote

SENATE					AMERICAN INDIAN COMMUNITIES AND TRIBAL SOVEREIGNTY	CRIMINAL JUSTICE		
2015-16 SENATE	PARTY & DISTRICT	GRADE	TOTAL POINTS	LEADERSHIP POINTS	HF 1935/ SF 1694 RELIGIOUS OBJECTIONS TO AUTOPSIES	HF 2928/SF 2680 HATE CRIME PENALTY INCREASE	HF 3983/SF 3481 CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES SENTENCING REFORM BILL	
					VOTE	VOTE	VOTE	
Jeff Abeler (2015)	R-35, Anoka	F	32	5	*	X	✓	
Bruce D. Anderson	R-29, Buffalo	F	40	0	✓	X	X	
Thomas M. Bakk	DFL-03, Cook	F	22	2	–	–	✓	
Michelle R. Benson	R-31, Ham Lake	F	39	-1	✓	X	X	
Terri E. Bonoff	DFL-44, Minnetonka	D	67	7	✓	✓	✓	
David M. Brown	R-15, Becker	F	35	-5	✓	–	X	
Jim Carlson	DFL-51, Eagan	D	67	7	✓	✓	✓	
Roger C. Chamberlain	R-38, Lino Lakes	F	41	1	✓	–	✓	
Bobby Joe Champion	DFL-59, Minneapolis	A	92	12	✓	✓	✓	
Greg D. Clausen	DFL-57, Apple Valley	C	73	13	✓	✓	✓	
Richard Cohen	DFL-64, St Paul	F	46	6	–	✓	✓	
Kevin L. Dahle	DFL-20, Northfield	C	70	10	✓	✓	✓	
Gary H. Dahms	R-16, Redwood Falls	F	20	0	✓	X	X	
D. Scott Dibble	DFL-61, Minneapolis	B	88	8	✓	✓	✓	
Kari Dziedzic	DFL-60, Minneapolis	A	93	13	✓	✓	✓	
Chris A. Eaton	DFL-40, Brooklyn Center	C	74	14	✓	✓	✓	
Kent Eken	DFL-04, Twin Valley	D	63	3	✓	✓	✓	
Michelle L. Fischbach	R-13, Paynesville	F	20	0	✓	X	X	
Melisa Franzen	DFL-49, Edina	C	71	11	✓	✓	✓	
Paul E. Gazelka	R-09, Nisswa	F	19	-1	✓	X	X	
Barb Goodwin	DFL-41, Columbia Heights	F	43	3	✓	–	✓	
Dan D. Hall	R-56, Burnsville	F	45	5	✓	X	✓	
David W. Hann	R-48, Eden Prairie	F	40	0	✓	–	–	
Foung Hawj	DFL-67, St. Paul	A	97	17	✓	✓	✓	
Jeff Hayden	DFL-62, Minneapolis	A+	114	54	✓	–	✓	
John A. Hoffman	DFL-36, Champlin	B	82	22	✓	✓	✓	
Karin Housley	R-39, St. Mary's Point	F	42	2	✓	✓	X	
Bill Ingebrigtsen	R-08, Alexandria	F	22	2	✓	X	X	
Vicki Jensen	DFL-24, Owatonna	C	73	13	✓	✓	✓	
Alice M. Johnson	DFL-37, Blaine	D	63	3	✓	✓	✓	
Susan Kent	DFL-53, Woodbury	D	61	1	✓	✓	✓	
Mary Kiffmeyer	R-30, Big Lake	F	40	0	✓	X	X	
Lyle Koenen	DFL-17, Clara City	D	61	1	✓	✓	✓	

LEGISLATING STRUCTURAL RACISM (NEGATIVE EQUITY BILLS)	DISTRICT DEMOGRAPHICS (%) 2014						
	HF 430/SF 498 BODY CAMERA DATA CLASSIFICATION	AMERICAN INDIAN	API	BLACK	LATINO	MULTIRACIAL	CONSTITUENTS OF COLOR
VOTE							
X	0.3	2.8	3	2.3	2.5	10.9	
✓	0.4	0.5	0.6	3.2	1.1	5.8	
X	2.2	0.9	0.7	1	2	6.8	
✓	0.3	1.3	0.4	2.7	1.6	6.3	
X	0.3	7	3.9	2.9	2.6	16.7	
✓	2.1	0.5	0.6	1.2	1.5	5.9	
X	0.5	7.8	7.4	5.6	2.8	24.1	
X	0.7	2.9	1.7	2.5	2.2	10	
✓	1.1	12.2	37.1	6.4	6.4	63.2	
X	0.1	5.1	5.2	4.3	3.2	17.9	
-	0.4	3.8	7.6	5.7	3.8	21.3	
X	0.3	1.6	0.8	4.4	1.4	8.5	
X	1.8	1	1.2	4.2	0.9	9.1	
✓	0.6	2.8	4.9	4.3	3.8	16.4	
✓	0.8	8.6	14.4	7.2	4.4	35.4	
-	0.4	14	30.7	9.7	3.9	58.7	
X	1.7	1	1.3	3.6	2.6	10.2	
X	0.2	1.7	1.1	2.1	1.1	6.2	
X	0.5	6.3	4	3	2.5	16.3	
X	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.6	1.2	5	
X	0.6	5.3	12.8	6.8	4.1	29.6	
X	0.4	5.3	7.7	6.8	3.3	23.5	
✓	0.3	8.7	4.4	3	2.8	19.2	
✓	1.3	25.5	16.5	12.3	5.9	61.5	
✓	3.1	3.2	23.5	22.2	4.4	56.4	
X	0.5	8.3	8.6	3.1	2.9	23.4	
X	0.4	1.9	1.9	2.5	1.7	8.4	
X	0.4	0.5	1	2.4	1.3	5.6	
X	0.5	0.9	4	8.1	1.9	15.4	
X	0.7	6.8	4.5	3.5	3.2	18.7	
X	0.3	9	6.1	5	3.1	23.5	
✓	0.5	2.2	1.6	2.3	2.4	9	
X	0.5	0.4	2	8.8	1.3	13	

KEY: ✓ Support of racial equity X Vote against racial equity - Absent and did not vote * Not in office at time of vote

SENATE					AMERICAN INDIAN COMMUNITIES AND TRIBAL SOVEREIGNTY	CRIMINAL JUSTICE		
2015-16 SENATE	PARTY & DISTRICT	GRADE	TOTAL POINTS	LEADERSHIP POINTS	HF 1935/ SF 1694 RELIGIOUS OBJECTIONS TO AUTOPSIES	HF 2928/SF 2680 HATE CRIME PENALTY INCREASE	HF 3983/SF 3481 CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES SENTENCING REFORM BILL	
					VOTE	VOTE	VOTE	
Ron Latz	DFL-46, St. Louis Park	A	90	30	✓	✓	✓	
Warren Limmer	R-34, Maple Grove	F	41	1	✓	X	X	
Tony Lourey	DFL-11, Kerrick	D	68	8	✓	✓	✓	
John Marty	DFL-66, Roseville	C	72	12	✓	✓	✓	
James P. Metzen	DFL-52, South Saint Paul	F	40	0	✓	✓	–	
Jeremy R. Miller	R-28, Winona	F	40	0	✓	✓	X	
Carla J. Nelson	R-26, Rochester	F	43	3	✓	–	✓	
Scott J. Newman	R-18, Hutchinson	F	55	-5	✓	✓	✓	
Sean R. Nienow	R-32, Cambridge	F	40	0	✓	X	X	
Julianne E. Ortman	R-47, Chanhassen	F	40	0	✓	X	X	
David J. Osmek	R-33, Mound	F	40	0	✓	X	X	
Sandra L. Pappas	DFL-65, St. Paul	A	98	38	✓	✓	✓	
John C. Pederson	R-14, St. Cloud	F	20	0	✓	X	–	
Branden Petersen (2015)	R-35, Andover	B	82	2	✓	*	*	
Eric R. Pratt	R-55, Prior Lake	F	23	3	✓	X	X	
Roger J. Reinert	DFL-07, Duluth	D	60	0	✓	✓	✓	
Ann H. Rest	DFL-45, New Hope	D	67	7	✓	✓	✓	
Julie A. Rosen	R-23, Vernon Center	F	47	7	✓	✓	X	
Carrie Ruud	R-10, Breezy Point	F	21	1	✓	X	X	
Tom Saxhaug	DFL-05, Grand Rapids	F	45	5	–	✓	✓	
Bev Scalze	DFL-42, Little Canada	D	61	1	✓	✓	✓	
Matt Schmit	DFL-21, Red Wing	D	61	1	✓	✓	✓	
David H. Senjem	R - 25, Rochester	B	84	4	✓	✓	✓	
Kathy Sheran	DFL-19, Mankato	D	64	4	✓	✓	✓	
Katie Sieben	DFL-54, Cottage Grove	F	47	7	✓	–	✓	
Rod Skoe	DFL-02, Clearbrook	C	76	16	✓	✓	✓	
Dan Sparks	DFL-27, Austin	C	71	11	✓	✓	✓	
LeRoy A. Stumpf	DFL-01, Plummer	D	65	5	✓	✓	✓	
Dave Thompson	R-58, Lakeville	F	59	-1	✓	X	✓	
David J. Tomassoni	DFL-06, Chisholm	D	63	3	✓	✓	✓	
Patricia Torres Ray	DFL-63, Minneapolis	A	94	14	✓	✓	✓	
Bill Weber	R-22, Luverne	F	20	0	✓	X	X	
Torrey N. Westrom	R-12, Elbow Lake	F	19	-1	✓	X	X	
Charles W. Wiger	DFL-43, Maplewood	D	66	6	✓	✓	✓	
Melissa H. Wiklund	DFL-50, Bloomington	D	68	8	✓	✓	✓	

LEGISLATING STRUCTURAL RACISM (NEGATIVE EQUITY BILLS)	DISTRICT DEMOGRAPHICS (%) 2014						
	HF 430/SF 498 BODY CAMERA DATA CLASSIFICATION	AMERICAN INDIAN	API	BLACK	LATINO	MULTIRACIAL	CONSTITUENTS OF COLOR
VOTE							
X	0.5	5	9.6	5.9	3.9	24.9	
✓	0.1	5.6	3.3	2.3	2.2	13.5	
—	4.1	0.6	1.5	1.9	2.3	10.4	
—	0.7	16.8	9.9	8.1	3.5	39	
—	0.6	3.4	4.2	11.4	3.2	22.8	
X	0.3	1.1	1	1.1	1.1	4.6	
X	0.2	4.9	5.1	5.6	2.3	18.1	
X	0.3	0.5	0.5	5.1	1.2	7.6	
✓	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.8	1.7	5.7	
✓	0.2	2	1.1	4.2	2.3	9.8	
✓	0.3	2.3	0.9	2.4	1.4	7.3	
—	1.1	14.6	24.1	10.7	4.8	55.3	
X	0.8	2.4	8.1	2.4	2.4	16.1	
*	0.3	2.8	3	2.3	2.5	10.9	
X	0.9	6.7	3.2	6.3	3	20.1	
X	1.9	1.3	2.8	1.7	3.1	10.8	
X	0.4	4.3	12.6	5.7	3.2	26.2	
X	0.2	0.9	0.5	5.9	1	8.5	
X	1.3	0.5	0.7	1.2	1	4.7	
X	9.3	0.6	0.6	1.4	3.2	15.1	
X	0.3	8.6	4.1	3.8	2.5	19.3	
X	0.7	1	0.8	3.7	1.4	7.6	
✓	0.1	5.4	4.2	3.3	2.4	15.4	
X	0.4	1.8	3.4	3.3	1.8	10.7	
—	0.3	3.7	2.7	4.9	3	14.6	
X	13.9	0.6	0.5	1.8	3.6	20.4	
—	0.2	1.3	1.7	9.6	1.4	14.2	
X	0.9	1	1	3.7	2	8.6	
✓	0.2	3.2	1.8	2.4	2	9.6	
—	2	0.4	0.6	1.1	1.8	5.9	
✓	1.2	2.5	8.1	10.3	4.9	27	
X	0.5	3.2	1.5	9.5	1.3	16	
X	0.6	0.5	0.3	3.4	1	5.8	
X	0.3	10.2	6.2	4.2	3	23.9	
X	0.6	6.7	9.4	12.2	3.8	32.7	

KEY: ✓ Support of racial equity X Vote against racial equity — Absent and did not vote * Not in office at time of vote

REFERENCES

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- <http://www.nytimes.com/2016/01/11/us/minneapolis-less-visible-and-more-troubled-side.html>
- See p. 1, <http://voicesforracialjustice.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/ReportCard-2013-14-final-web-USE-033015.3.pdf>
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- http://blogs.mprnews.org/capitol-view/2016/04/house-dflers-call-for-action-on-disparity-crisis/?utm_campaign=Capitol%20View%20Daily%20Digest%20for%20April%2020%2c%202016&utm_medium=email&utm_source=Eloqua&utm_content=Capitol%20View%20Daily%20Digest%20for%20April%2020%2c%202016&elqTrackId=8a0a49b29dd748a683adfe7324bc8ebe&elq=49c7eba85f4b4b3696dbc1395181bde3&elqaid=21679&elqat=1&elqCampaignId=18810
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- Leadership means that a legislator was a Chief author or co-author of a bill.
- For Minnesota, please see the 2013-2014 Legislative Report Card on Racial Equity at the following link: <http://voicesforracialjustice.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/ReportCard-2013-14-final-web-USE-033015.3.pdf>
For California, please see the following link: https://www.raceforward.org/sites/default/files/downloads/CA_2010_reportcard.pdf
- For a list of racial equity bills signed by the Governor, please see the 2015-2016 Legislative Report Card on Racial Equity.
- Veto of omnibus agriculture, environment and natural resources appropriations bill – 5/23/2015. Please see the Governor's veto letter at the following link: https://www.leg.state.mn.us/archive/vetoes/2015veto_ch79.pdf
Veto of omnibus K-12 education policy and finance bill – 5/21/2015. Please see the Governor's veto letter at the following link: https://www.leg.state.mn.us/archive/vetoes/2015veto_ch72.pdf
- Governor Dayton outlines \$100 million proposal to address racial disparities: <http://www.startribune.com/dayton-s-100-million-racial-equity-agenda-aims-to-reverse-longstanding-disparities/372888011/>
Community's proposals to address racial disparities get support from the Governor: <http://bringmethenews.com/2016/04/07/communitys-proposals-to-address-racial-disparities-get-support-from-the-governor/>
Governor Dayton backs legislative agenda to address racial gaps: <http://www.twincities.com/2016/04/07/mark-dayton-backs-legislative-agenda-to-address-racial-gaps/>
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- On January 20, 2015, Governor Dayton signed Executive Order 15-02 establishing the creation of the Diversity and Inclusion Council. Please see link: http://mn.gov/govstat/images/2015_07_01_diversity_and_inclusion_council_report.pdf
Other Executive Orders include Executive Order 16-02 -Establishing the Governor's Task Force on Mental Health; Executive Order 16-01 - Establishing the Diversity and Inclusion Council; Rescinding Executive Order 15-02; Executive Order 15-15 - Creates the Governor's Committee to advise the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency; Executive Order 14-15 - The Governor's Executive Order creates The Governor's Task Force on the Protection of Children to advise the Governor and Legislature on system and practice improvements in the child protection system at all levels of government within the State of Minnesota; Executive Order 14-14 - The Governor's Executive Order instructs Minnesota Management and Budget (MMB) and the State Director for Equal Opportunity to develop a model for recruitment and hiring strategies to increase the employment of people with disabilities. It also requires all state agencies to develop plans for promoting employment opportunities for Minnesotans with disabilities, and to begin reporting their progress on a quarterly basis. The Order also directs MMB to develop ways to help employees to more easily update their disability status with their employer; Executive Order 13-10 - Directing state government agencies to implement new tribal consultation policies aimed at improving relationships and collaboration with Minnesota's eleven Tribal Nations. For a complete list of Executive Orders, please see the following link: <https://mn.gov/governor/resources/executiveorders/#/list/appld/1/filterType//filterValue//page/1/sort/Date/order/descending>
- <http://www.civilrights.org/indigenous/tribal-sovereignty/?referrer=https://www.google.com/>
- Missed opportunity bills are bills that did not receive floor votes and were not included in omnibus bills.
- Black's Law Dictionary, Eighth Edition, 2004, p. 263.
- Voter pre-registration was adopted by the Senate as part of the omnibus elections bill.
- The Senate adopted driver's licenses for all, including undocumented immigrants, for the second year in a row.
- <https://victimsofcrime.org/help-for-crime-victims/get-help-bulletins-for-crime-victims/the-criminal-justice-system#what>
- See Council on Crime and Justice vision and mission statement: <http://www.crimeandjustice.org/councilinfo.cfm?PID=3>
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- <http://aeese.psu.edu/nercrd/economic-development/for-researchers/poverty-issues/social-and-political-forces-as-determinants-of-poverty-a-spatial-analysis>
- <https://www.minnpost.com/politics-policy/2016/04/not-adding-halfway-through-session-legislative-leaders-remain-far-apart-key>
- In the last days of the session, the Minnesota Asset Building Coalition (MABC) and the Metropolitan Consortium of Community Developers (MCCD) worked closely with the MN Dept. of Employment and Economic Development (DEED) to reconcile differences between the Minnesota Initiative Program (MIP) and a very similar proposal in

- the Governor's proposed budget. The compromises agreed to were incorporated in the bill by amendment, and one change was that the name of the program was changed to the Minnesota Emerging Entrepreneur Fund (MEEP). The other major change was that while the original bill language targeted the loans to minority, women, and low-income entrepreneurs, the amendment added people with disabilities and veterans, which were a high priority for the administration.
30. Safe time is essentially the time taken off to deal with domestic abuse, sexual assault, or stalking. The full bill language on circumstances that would allow safe time is: absence due to domestic abuse, sexual assault, or stalking of the employee or employee's family member, provided the absence is to: (i) seek medical attention related to physical or psychological injury or disability caused by domestic abuse, sexual assault, or stalking; (ii) obtain services from a victim services organization; (iii) obtain psychological or other counseling; (iv) seek relocation due to domestic abuse, sexual assault, or stalking; or (v) take legal action, including preparing for or participating in any civil or criminal legal proceeding related to or resulting from domestic abuse, sexual assault, or stalking.
 31. A pocket veto is an indirect veto of a legislative bill by the president or a governor by retaining the bill unsigned until it is too late for it to be dealt with during the legislative session.
 32. <http://www.mncompass.org/disparities/race#1-9529-g>
 33. "There's a lot of drama around the Tax bill right now, because they've discovered a \$103 million drafting error since the bill passed the House and Senate. The Governor has said that he can't sign the bill until the error is fixed, but it's not clear whether it can be fixed without legislative action in a special session, and it's also not clear whether legislative leaders will come to an agreement to hold a special session. Will they really let the Tax bill die over a drafting error? It seems unlikely, but no one seems to know exactly how the error will get fixed." – Anna Odegaard, Minnesota Asset Building Coalition (MABC)
 34. <http://www.startribune.com/dayton-gop-remain-at-impasse-as-clock-ticks-down-on-tax-bill/381984281/#1>
 35. Personal communication with Joshua Crosson – MinnCAN
 36. <https://www.minnpost.com/community-voices/2016/04/if-only-id-known-earlier-state-should-help-promote-awareness-student-loan-f>
 37. Future Child. 2005 Spring; 15(1):169-96
 38. <http://mneep.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/SOSOCAI-Report-2016.pdf> - p. 42
 39. The Solutions Not Suspensions coalition worked to include communities of color, students, and families of children with disabilities to the discipline working group. While the working group includes the teachers union, a student group, and disability advocacy organizations, organizations that serve families and communities of color directly were not invited to the table. With the exception of a few, members of the working group are part of the same system that suspends and expels Native American children, children of color, and children with disabilities disproportionately.
 40. Students of color and American Indian students accounted for 24% of credit students in 2015 – Student demographics, Minnesota State Colleges and Universities - <file:///C:/Users/Brett%20Grant/Desktop/Mnscu%20demographic%20data.pdf>
 41. <https://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice>
 42. "The Urban Ag bill was greatly modified from the 2015 session. We described it in 2016 as a "pilot project" and new criteria in it included the opportunity for rural communities of 10,000 or more population that have significant people of color populations to apply as well as Native American tribal communities." – Representative Karen Clark
 43. See page 11 in "Advancing Health Equity in Minnesota: Report to the Legislature": http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/chs/healthequity/ahe_leg_report_020414.pdf
 44. <https://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/about/foundation-health-measures/Disparities>
 45. See 2015 Racial Equity Agenda - http://voicesforracialjustice.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/VFRG_Agenda-2014_web.pdf
 46. See footnote 43
 47. Duren Banks and Tracey Kyckelhahn, "Characteristics of Suspected Human Trafficking Incidents, 2008-2010," U.S. Department of Justice - <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cshti0810.pdf>
 48. <http://www.wfmn.org/mn-girls-are-not-for-sale/educate/get-the-facts/>
 49. Federal Poverty Guideline
 50. The kidney transplant provision was also included in the final supplemental budget bill that was signed by the governor. The kidney provision allows those individuals on EMA with kidney failure who are receiving dialysis to get kidney transplants rather than continuing to receive the very costly dialysis.
 51. <http://mn.gov/health-reform/topics/prevention/health-disparities/>
 52. Medicaid and CHIP provide health coverage to nearly 60 million Americans, including children, pregnant women, parents, seniors and individuals with disabilities. In order to participate in Medicaid, federal law requires states to cover certain population groups (mandatory eligibility groups) and gives them the flexibility to cover other population groups (optional eligibility groups). States set individual eligibility criteria within federal minimum standards. States can apply to CMS for a waiver of federal law to expand health coverage beyond these groups. Please see <https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid-chip-program-information/by-topics/eligibility/eligibility.html>
 53. <http://www.aspeninstitute.org/sites/default/files/content/docs/rcc/RCC-Structural-Racism-Glossary.pdf>
 54. <http://www.tcdailyplanet.net/three-mn-bills-addressing-racial-disparities-you-need-to-follow/>
 55. Bills introduced in the first year of a biennium that do not receive a hearing can be reintroduced in the second year of the biennium. That is what happened with this bill.
 56. There are no "Missed Opportunity" bills in this section because these are negative bills for racial equity.
 57. <https://www.minnpost.com/politics-policy/2015/06/minnesotas-otherprison-problem-race>
 58. See United Black Legislative Agenda
https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B2ilek_XQNNGbWMYUWdfUEQyMzA/view
 59. These are bills that have nuanced legislative outcomes. For example, the "Bathroom Bill" falls into this category because it never made its way out of committee in either the House or the Senate; and due to its negative impact on racial equity, it doesn't fall under the category of a "Missed Opportunity Bill."
 60. <https://www.minnpost.com/community-voices/2016/04/bathroom-politics-and-transgender-discrimination-house-gop-bill-constitutio>
<https://www.minnpost.com/dc-dispatches/2016/04/why-are-minnesota-lawmakers-suddenly-so-interested-who-uses-which-bathroom>





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