



JERMAINE TONEY  
ORGANIZING APPRENTICESHIP PROJECT



# MINNESOTA LEGISLATIVE REPORT CARD ON RACIAL EQUITY

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## ORGANIZING APPRENTICESHIP PROJECT

The Organizing Apprenticeship Project works to advance racial, cultural, social and economic justice in Minnesota through organizer and leadership training, policy research and strategic convening work.

# Stimulating Minnesota's Racial Equity

*The 2009 Minnesota Legislative Report Card on Racial Equity* marks the Organizing Apprenticeship Project's fourth annual assessment of the state legislature's and governor's efforts to move policies that strengthen opportunity, racial equity and American Indian tribal sovereignty. Although this assessment documents gains in policy and our well-being, budget decisions trumped policy in the 2009 session.

For this reason, the *2009 Report Card* includes a hard look at the real consequences of budget cuts, stimulus investment and unallotment on Minnesotans and Minnesotans of color. The primary challenge of the session was to eliminate a \$6.4 billion budget deficit for the fiscal years 2010-11. Lawmakers also had to effectively plan for the investment of stimulus dollars in the state, including off-setting the deficit. Such decisions have a profound impact on Minnesota's quality-of-life and on Minnesota's stark racial disparities for years to come.

# STIMULATING MINNESOTA'S RACIAL EQUITY

Even in tough economic times, we must work to keep racial equity in mind when making state budget and investment decisions. Not only have communities of color and low-income communities been traditionally marginalized, they have also been disproportionately affected by this Great Recession.<sup>1</sup> Record levels of unemployment and home foreclosures highlight two areas where our economic crisis has had a profound impact.

- Between December 2007 and September 2009, Minnesota lost 132,000 jobs.<sup>2</sup> (That loss is almost twice the population of the city of Duluth.) While the job loss has been widely felt, the sharpest pain is being felt in communities of color and low-income communities. Thousands of Black, Latino, immigrants and low-income workers have lost their jobs at a faster clip than the general population.<sup>3</sup>
- Unequal treatment in mortgage lending resulted in Minnesotans of color often facing subprime lending to purchase a home. The higher-priced terms for subprime home mortgages contributed greatly to recent foreclosures.<sup>4</sup> Overall, between 2005 and 2007, there were 38,077 homes foreclosed in Minnesota.<sup>5</sup> But in neighborhoods where people of color make up between 40-50 percent of the population, foreclosure rates were the highest—in Minneapolis' Northside, St. Paul's Frogtown and Rondo, Brooklyn Center and inner Brooklyn Park.<sup>6</sup>

Minnesota's budget and investment decisions have the potential to make Minnesota's racial disparities better, maintain them, or make them worse.

Last session's state budget process was messy. Some budget cuts were passed. The legislature also passed multiple revenue bills. Those bills, including one passed during the last minutes of session, were vetoed by the governor, but not overrode by the legislature. When the session came to a close on May 18, 2009, the state was still looking at a \$2.7 billion deficit.

The session was also highly unusual. Ordinarily, when a session ends with a deficit that is unresolved, the legislature and governor work together to negotiate a solution. After that, the governor would call lawmakers into a special session to allow the legislature to pass the negotiated solution.

Instead, to balance the rest of the state's checkbook, the governor turned to unallotment. Unallotment is the authority of the governor to balance the state's budget by decreasing state spending without the legislature's consent.<sup>7</sup> It has been used by previous governors from both parties, primarily to handle emergency deficit situations. In other words, the governor alone balanced a significant portion of the state's budget deficit by decreasing or eliminating state spending in critical areas.

*Elements of Governor's Unallotments Will Increase  
Disparities by Race, Poverty and Unemployment*

Governor Pawlenty's unallotted programs will hurt families of color and low-income families the most. Health care and state aids to local governments took the biggest hits. By looking at the impact of those cuts on Minnesota's key quality-of-life measures like poverty, unemployment, struggling geographic areas and diversifying populations, we can unearth whether unallotment decisions would increase Minnesota's disparities or not.

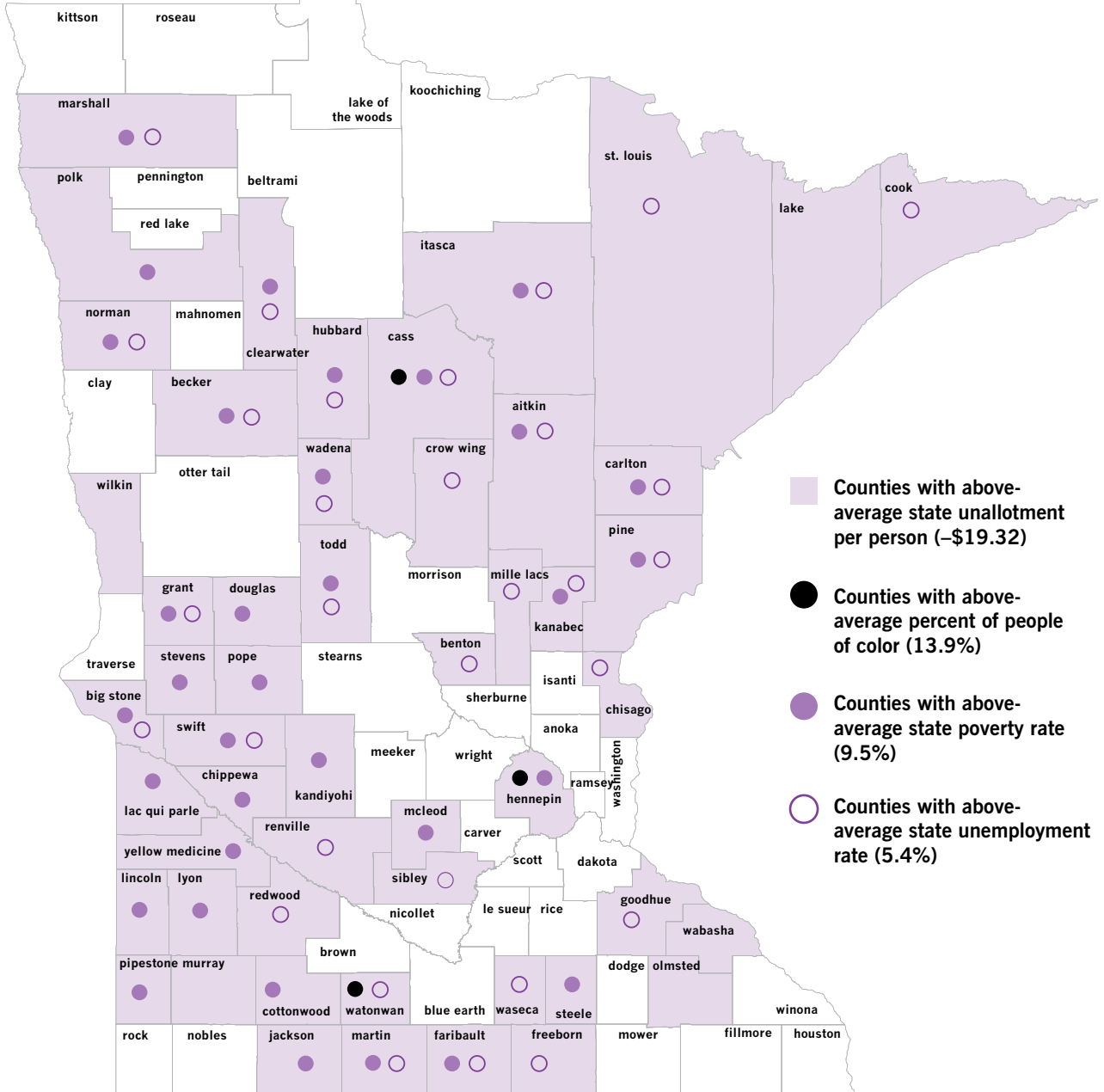
- The governor used his line-item veto and unallotment authority to dismantle the entire General Assistance Medical Care (GAMC) program, effective March 1, 2010.<sup>8</sup> In effect, this possibly means that more than 70,000 Minnesotans who earn less than \$7,800 a year will lose access to comprehensive, affordable health care coverage. This impact will fall hardest on Minnesota's Black and American Indian populations; together they represent 39 percent of GAMC enrollees but only 5 percent of the state's population.<sup>9</sup>
- Related, in 2009 people of color and American Indian patients represented 69 percent of clinic visits covered by GAMC at Hennepin County Medical Center, compared to just 30 percent for white patients.<sup>10</sup> Without GAMC, scores of low-income Minnesotans, particularly people of color will likely be turned away from health care for being sick and poor. Dismantling GAMC will undermine the mission of a core public health institution that for 120 years has treated more disadvantaged patients than any other hospital in Minnesota.
- The governor proposed a 27 percent cut or \$51 million reduction to the Renters' Credit. The Renters' Credit offsets a portion of property taxes paid for by low-income renters. For lower income Minnesotans, this refund represents more than just tax relief; it is a down payment on a house and school clothes for kids. Approximately 274,000 renters will face a reduction and 18,200 renters will actually lose their credit.<sup>11</sup> That includes elderly renters, low-income renters and renters of color. In particular, although renters of color make up 20 percent of the state's renters, people of color make up only 13.9 percent of the state's population.<sup>12</sup>
- \$300 million in state aids to local governments was unallotted or cut. The Organizing Apprenticeship Project's analysis shows that counties with higher percentages of people of color, poverty and unemployment will shoulder a greater burden of this unallotment.<sup>13</sup> Over one-third (38 percent) of counties with an above-average percent of people of color received an above-average unallotment per person;<sup>14</sup> two-thirds (64 percent) of counties with a poverty rate above the state average received an above-average unallotment;<sup>15</sup> three-fifths (60 percent) of counties with unemployment rates above state average received an above-average unallotment.<sup>16</sup>
- Similarly, some of Minnesota's most racially diverse and poorest cities will also be disproportionately harmed by unallotment.<sup>17</sup> Cities where the proportion of people of color is higher than the state's population were more likely to receive an above-average unallotment per person.<sup>18</sup> Only a few of these cities were in the Twin Cities metropolitan area, most were in greater Minnesota. These areas are also host to a disproportionate number of people without jobs and children facing persistent poverty.<sup>19</sup>

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**“Not only have communities of color, American Indian communities and low-income communities been traditionally marginalized, they have also been disproportionately affected by this Great Recession. When lawmakers make investment decisions that don't stimulate and pay attention to Minnesota's racial equity, they only make a difficult time worse. This harms us all.”**

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GOVERNOR'S UNALLOTMENT TO MINNESOTA'S COUNTIES DISINVEST  
 IN COUNTIES WITH HIGHEST POVERTY, EMPLOYMENT RATES AND  
 HIGHEST PERCENT OF PEOPLE OF COLOR



Sources: County poverty rate based on 2007 U.S. Census; unemployment rate 2008 U.S. Census; people of color 2007 U.S. Census. Minnesota Revenue "Proposed County Unallotments: 2009 & 2010," June 16, 2009.

Simply put, the governor's inequitable cuts to health care, renters, counties and cities have forced Minnesota's residents and government bodies who can least afford them to bear the brunt of the state's budget cuts, whether that result was intended or not.

What's more devastating, unallotment is part of a larger decline of public investment in core institutions that play a role in strengthening opportunity and racial equity—declines that are undermining our libraries, public schools, safe roads, and a healthy workforce.<sup>20</sup>

### *Stimulus Investment in Transportation Has Reinforced Minnesota's Disparities*

The American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) stimulus dollars are an opportunity to invest in ways that strengthen our state's equity and long-term health. As of October 2009, Minnesota received over \$2.5 billion to invest in such areas as transportation, education, health care, the environment and public safety.<sup>21</sup> These investments challenge us to think hard about how spending impacts racial and economic disparities in our state.

Overall, the impact of stimulus investment on Minnesota's disparities is mixed. On the one hand, lawmakers used the additional investment to advance hiring equity in new green job opportunities. The green job bill commits to prepare thousands of women, people of color and low-income people for renewable energy jobs and reduce the utility bills of Minnesota's low-income households.

On the other hand, a closer look at how funding is used once they reach state agencies tells a more challenging story. ISAIAH, PolicyLink and the Organizing Apprenticeship Project have assessed one component—transportation—of ARRA investments in Minnesota.<sup>22</sup> Because ARRA expanded funding for existing programs, we can use the flow of ARRA funds to analyze long-standing issues of our transportation policy.

ARRA provided Minnesota with \$600 million to strengthen our roads and bridges, “to preserve and create jobs” and “to assist those most impacted by the recession.” Historically, though, people of color have been grossly underrepresented in the construction industry.<sup>23</sup> And, history shows us that when those making investment decisions don't stimulate and pay attention to Minnesota's racial equity, they only make a difficult time worse.<sup>24</sup> ARRA has been no exception.

### **Reinforced underrepresentation in job opportunity**

- State and federal laws mandate the maintenance of records that track race, sex and hours worked of each employee on public contracts for transportation.<sup>25</sup> The Minnesota Department of Transportation's Office of Civil Rights does collect information on hiring from contractors. The Office of Civil Rights computes this information for just the last week in July—when construction is busiest—and bases the entire year's performance on these numbers.
- We were able to access the numbers of workers of color and women in the construction workforce for the last week of July 2009. We found that the participation of people of color and women has dropped since last year. There were only 114 people of color and 62 women out of 1,873 workers, lowering the participation in the construction workforce to 6.1 percent workers of color and 3.3 percent women.

### Transportation funding overlooked places hardest hit by recession

- Public investment in highway projects are in the outer Twin Cities suburban ring, out of sync with areas with higher poverty and some of the highest percentages of our cities' Minnesotans of color. A 21<sup>st</sup>-century metropolitan transportation policy must ensure that expansions to public transit link urban workers that are less dependent on cars with suburban job growth. And vice versa, connecting workers in suburbs with urban employment.<sup>26</sup>

Clearly, communities of color, low-income communities and women have been disproportionately affected by this recession.<sup>27</sup> Lawmakers must work together to create laws that allow these communities to receive a proportionate share of the benefits of public investment decisions and new opportunities. To get there, state policy leaders must ask tougher questions to get to the real equity impact of investment decisions on our state.

This is possible. We have a singular understanding of how to stimulate equity and wealth that is shared more broadly in good times and bad. Minnesotans have a long history of finding innovative ways to overcome hard times.

#### *Reclaiming Minnesota's Soul of Innovation to Lessen Disparities*

We all know that challenging times require the best of our creativity to pull us through. One major feature of Minnesota's tradition that must be applied to today's public investment decisions is innovation. Innovation is widely considered the soul of Minnesota's existence and rise.<sup>28</sup> This is our hallmark, and has contributed to our ability to make the most out of tough and rapidly changing situations in the past. Precisely:

- In the midst of the Great Depression in the 1930s, with guidance from farmers Minnesota's lawmakers adopted one of the most fair income taxes in the country, and laid a foundation for public investments that allowed Minnesota to later top the country's charts on quality-of-life measures.<sup>29</sup>
- In the early 1940s, Minnesota's corporate farming law was an innovative reform that "encourage[d] and protect[ed] the family farm as the most socially desirable mode of agricultural production, and enhance[d] the stability and well-being of rural Minnesota."<sup>30</sup>
- Early 1970s lawmakers were prominently featured in *Time* magazine for enacting the Minnesota Miracle. A transformation in financing Minnesota's public schools and local governments, it reduced the disparities between areas with wealthy tax bases and poorer ones.
- In 1992, lawmakers followed the counsel of frustrated parents and educators, who saw that their children's talents were not being fully harvested, by enacting the nation's first charter school law.

Although many of these policy innovations have not been fully realized, they are great examples of our tradition of coming together, consolidating ideas and resources, making policies that have potential to make tough situations better.



Another dynamic of that tradition of innovation is racial and cultural diversity. Minnesotans of color are essential to any economic recovery. Over the past few years, economists have revealed that we weathered the recession of 2001 in large part because of contributions from Minnesota's American Indian communities, communities of color and immigrants.<sup>31</sup> Some of the strongest contributions emerged through growth in income, particularly in greater Minnesota.

- Although incomes on most American Indian reservations lagged behind state average, in the 1990s, many reservations experienced explosive gains in income. Within the Prairie Island Indian area, median household income increased roughly tenfold; four-sixths (68 percent) on the Grand Portage Reservation; 85 and 82 percent on the White Earth Reservation and Leech Lake Reservation, respectively; and 245 percent on the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe Reservation.<sup>32</sup>
- On the White Earth Reservation, a new casino provided an employment lifeline for many area residents.
- A survey by the Center for Rural Policy and Development revealed that one-third (33 percent) of the workers in south central agricultural food-processing plants are Latino. The Latino workforce's total contribution to boosting that region's economy was estimated at \$484 million annually.<sup>33</sup>
- Finally, between 1990 and 2006, among states ranked by growth, the growth of Minnesota's Black buying power ranked 5<sup>th</sup>; Asian-Pacific Islanders ranked 5<sup>th</sup>; and Latinos ranked 8<sup>th</sup>.<sup>34</sup> Particularly noteworthy has been Minnesota's Latino businesses, growing from only 1,163 in 1997 to 1,900 in 2002 and from employing just 115 people to 500.<sup>35</sup>

Our state's tradition of innovation calls all of us to step up and truly broaden contributions, make disparities better in the midst of multibillion dollar deficits, and explosive demographic changes.

The most dramatic trend over the next 25 years is that two in 10 Minnesotans will be over the age of 65, with this growth occurring primarily among whites.<sup>36</sup> Meanwhile, one in four Minnesotans will be a person of color or American Indian person, a population mix that will be disproportionately young. More to the point, Minnesotans of color and immigrants are core to today's recovery and tomorrow's prosperity.

Without a strong commitment to equitable outcomes, future budget and public investment decisions will not only neglect to strengthen the core institutions and society we need for an equitable recovery. Failure to stimulate and pay attention to Minnesota's racial equity at every turn will also reinforce racial disparities and only grow in magnitude in the future. And this will harm us all. Racial and economic disparities in education, health care, economic and workforce development and wealth are some of the biggest challenges to our long-term economic and social survival as a state.<sup>37</sup>

To truly align with and build on our tradition of innovation, we all must recommit to make current disparities better. That's our new Minnesota way towards holding ourselves accountable for policies that truly advance racial equity, prosperity and wealth in our state.

# KEY FINDINGS

**1. Failure to work together on the state budget by the legislature and governor led to the reinforcement of Minnesota’s racial and economic disparities for people of color and poor people.** In the 2009 session, budget decisions trumped policy. In most budget years, lawmakers and the governor come to an agreement on balancing the state’s budget. This time, they both failed to agree. Gov. Pawlenty then stepped out of negotiating process and balanced the budget by unallotment. Through unallotment, the governor made a difficult time worse for renters of color, low income renters. Gov. Pawlenty’s decision to cut aid to local governments caused deeper disinvestment in counties and cities with the highest poverty, unemployment rates and highest percentages of people of color, particularly in greater Minnesota. And, in health care the governor proposed to dismantle GAMC for tens of thousands of people, disproportionately Minnesotans of color. *We expect for our policy leaders to work together, place the best interests of the state forward, and make equity a core element of decision making.*

**2. On policy, the state legislature and governor earned a “B” for 83 percent support for racial equity bills.** The body as a whole made remarkable progress, after years of legislative sessions of failure and stagnant progress on policy. Last year, lawmakers earned an “F”. During the 2009 session, lawmakers earned high marks on racial equity tests by enacting 10 of 12 bills that we studied, translating into a “B.” Racial equity bills that were passed include promoting hiring equity in green jobs, banning the box on statewide public employment, covering more kids with health insurance, strengthening efforts to revitalize Dakota and Ojibwe languages. *In the future, we expect lawmakers and the governor to put money behind policy that is created. Efforts to advance opportunity and racial equity through policy initiatives will fail if funding cuts undermine their vision.*

**3. More individual lawmakers earned “A’s” through leading and supporting racial equity legislation.** Last year, we named only 17 champions for sponsoring multiple bills that could positively impact people of color and American Indian people. This year, there were 31 lawmakers with an “A.” Champions were from rural areas, suburbs, cities, across political aisles, gender and from districts with various levels of constituents of color.

**4. The state legislature and governor showed remarkable improvement in all issue areas from last year’s report.** Education, economic, health equity and American Indian bills pass rates rose to 100 percent (2/2), respectively. Last year, there were almost as many vetoes as there were bills signed into law. This year, the legislature and the governor worked together to reverse that trend at least on policy. In particular, criminal justice bills had a stellar year. Their pass rates rose from 67 percent (2/3) to 100 percent (2/2), compared to 0 percent in 2005–06.

**5. Most lawmakers in competitive districts where voters of color could decide the election showed limited support for racial equity bills.**<sup>38</sup> Last year our opportunity analysis revealed that in 80 percent of the 34 closely watched competitive districts eligible voters of color make up half of the margin of victory. In this report card we found while only 30 percent lawmakers in competitive districts made the Honor Roll, 70 percent of earned a “C” or worse. Lawmakers with lowest grades (“Ds”) are Senators: David Hann (R-42, Eden Prairie), Ray Vandever (R-52, Forest Lake). House Representatives: Larry Hosch (DFL-14B, St. Joseph), Dan Severson (R-14A, Sauk Rapids), Bob Dettmer (R-52A, Forest Lake).

#### **RACIAL JUSTICE HONOR ROLL**

**LAWMAKERS THAT EARNED “A’s”:** **SENATORS:** Steve Dille (R-Dassel), Linda Higgins (DFL-Minneapolis), Gary Kubly (DFL-Granite Falls), Ron Latz (DFL-St. Louis Park), Tony Lourey (DFL-Kerrick), Mee Moua (DFL-St. Paul), Mary Olson (DFL-Beltrami County), Sandra Pappas (DFL-St. Paul), Yvonne Prettner-Solon (DFL-Duluth), and Patricia Torres Ray (DFL-Minneapolis). **HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:** Bobby Joe Champion (DFL-Minneapolis), Karen Clark (DFL-Minneapolis), Jim Davnie (DFL-Minneapolis), Mindy Greiling (DFL-Roseville), Jeff Hayden (DFL-Minneapolis), Bill Hilty (DFL-Finlayson), Frank Hornstein (DFL-Minneapolis), Sheldon Johnson (DFL-St. Paul), Margaret Kelliher (DFL-Minneapolis), Diane Loeffler (DFL-Minneapolis), Carlos Mariani (DFL-St. Paul), Erin Murphy (DFL-St. Paul), Kim Norton (DFL-Rochester), Michael Paymar (DFL-St. Paul), John Persell (DFL-Bemidji), Roger Reinert (DFL-Duluth), Maria Ruud (DFL-Minnetonka), Brita Sailer (DFL-Park Rapids), Nora Slawik (DFL-Maplewood), Linda Slocum (DFL-Richfield), and Paul Thissen (DFL-Minneapolis).

**LAWMAKERS THAT EARNED “B’s”:** **SENATORS:** Ellen Anderson (DFL-St. Paul), Linda Berglin (DFL-Minneapolis), Tarryl Clark (DFL-St. Cloud), Kevin Dahle (DFL-Northfield), Scott Dibble (DFL-Minneapolis), John Doll (DFL-Burnsville), Sharon Erickson Ropes (DFL-Winona), Dennis Frederickson (R-New Ulm), Ann Lynch (DFL-Rochester), John Marty (DFL-Roseville), Steve Murphy (DFL-Red Wing), Ann Rest (DFL-New Hope), Claire Robling (R-Jordan), Julie Rosen (R-Fairmont), Sandy Rummel (DFL-White Bear Lake), Kathy Sheran (DFL-Mankato), LeRoy Stumpf (DFL-Thief River Falls), and Charles Wiger (DFL-North St. Paul). **HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:** David Bly (DFL-Northfield), Robin Brown (DFL-Albert Lea), Julie Bunn (DFL-Lake Elmo), Lyndon Carlson (DFL-Crystal), Denise Dittrich (DFL-Champlin), Kent Eken (DFL-Twin Valley), Andrew Falk (DFL-Appleton), Paul Gardner (DFL-Shoreview), Rick Hansen (DFL-South St. Paul), Debra Hilstrom (DFL-Brooklyn Center), Gail Jackson (DFL-Princeton), Phyllis Kahn (DFL-Minneapolis), Jeremy Kalin (DFL-Lindstrom), Lyle Koenen (DFL-Clara City), John Lesch (DFL-St. Paul), Leon Lillie (DFL-North St. Paul), Carol McFarlane (R-White Bear Lake), Denny McNamara (R-Hastings), Terry Morrow (DFL-St. Peter), Joe Mullery (DFL-Minneapolis), Mary Murphy (DFL-Hermantown), Jerry Newton (DFL-Andover), Phil Sterner (DFL-Rosemount), Dean Urdahl (R-Grove City), Jean Wagenius (DFL-Minneapolis), and John Ward (DFL-Brainerd).

## What Is Racial Equity Conscious Legislation?

Proactive racially conscious policies or practices target institutional and structural inequities, seeking to eliminate racial disparities and advance equitable outcomes. Race-neutral or colorblind legislation or practices, whether intentionally or not, can exacerbate racial inequities.

*APPLIED RESEARCH CENTER, 2009.*

# PRINCIPLES FOR RACIAL AND CULTURAL EQUITY

The Organizing Apprenticeship Project and numerous organizations have adopted these principles, which guide our work to reduce racial disparities in education, income, wealth, employment, health and criminal justice. Here are the elements:

**FOCUS ON RACIAL EQUITY OUTCOMES.** As the population of people of color continues to expand, Minnesota has to adopt a proactive racial equity agenda to match the growing concerns of Minnesotans of color. To uphold this agenda, public policy has to be formulated and enforced to ensure that racial inequities are eliminated.

**UPHOLD EQUITY, ENFRANCHISEMENT AND ECONOMIC JUSTICE.** Minnesotans of color should have rights to civic engagement and access to institutions and public benefits such as education, employment, housing, health care, and voting rights to have meaningful participation in society. Attributes of people of color such as culture, language, immigration status, income, and criminal history should not be grounds for discrimination.

**INVEST IN OPPORTUNITY AND ADVANCEMENT.** Public, nonprofit and private institutions of Minnesota have to invest in improving education, expanding access to public services, strengthening workforce, spurring community development to build stronger social and economic returns for Minnesotans of color and Minnesota in general.

**STRENGTHEN PROTECTIONS AGAINST DISCRIMINATION, RACIAL VIOLENCE, RACIAL PROFILING.** Long before and since “September 11th,” communities of color have been subject to hate crimes and public policies that widen racial disparities in the criminal justice system (i.e. racial profiling) and the K-12 education system (i.e. zero tolerance, budget cuts). Minnesota has to build on and enforce policies to end discrimination based on race, ethnicity or immigration status.

**RECOGNIZE AND HARVEST THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF RACIAL AND CULTURAL COMMUNITIES.** For too long, cultural communities have been denied access to their heritage culture, rendered statistically insignificant and absent in policy designs. These are expressions of structural and institutional racism, placing all, particularly these communities at a further disadvantage in opportunities and outcomes. Minnesota must design policies that build upon the languages, values, cultural history and end racial and cultural inequities.

# 2009 Racial Equity Policy & Budget Bills

The state legislature and governor showed remarkable improvement in all issue areas from last year's report. Education, economic, health equity and American Indian bills pass rates rose to 100 percent (2/2), respectively. Last year, there were almost as many vetoes as there were bills signed into law. This year, the legislature and the governor worked together to reverse that trend at least on policy. In particular, criminal justice bills had a stellar year. Their pass rates rose from 67 percent (2/3) to 100 percent (2/2), compared to 0 percent in 2005–06. However, performance on budget bills was mixed.

# EDUCATION EQUITY



Aspirations to attend college are high for Minnesota high school students, including students of color and American Indian students.<sup>39</sup> Meanwhile, according to the Minnesota Minority Education Partnership, Minnesota is a national leader in providing a good education to a majority of its white students but not to our 195,099 students of color.<sup>40</sup> Even though graduation rates have improved over time, a persistent gap in opportunity and access to quality and experienced teachers exists among students of color, American Indian students and white classmates. A statewide policy commitment to target deep and persistent racial disparities is required so we will not reinforce them. Minnesota's disparities are troubling, in light of changing demographics. By 2030, estimates show that immigrants, communities of color and American Indian communities will account for half of the projected 169,000 population increase and nearly all the student growth.

## EDUCATION EQUITY LEGISLATION

**HF 501/Mariani (DFL-St. Paul), SF 405/Wiger (DFL-North St. Paul)**

**RETHINKING HIGH STAKES GRADUATION TESTING:** Unequal educational investment has meant that students of color are often not taught the skills on which they would be tested. Underserving kids fuel poor test scores. Last year, Minnesota's 11<sup>th</sup> graders were the first class required to pass a GRAD test to graduate from high school. That test decides who will go on to receive a high school diploma. However, only 57 percent of 11<sup>th</sup> graders who took the test actually passed the GRAD test. The other 43 percent of Minnesota's juniors would not have been on track to graduate from high school. What's more, the negative impact would have been borne disproportionately by students of color and American Indian students. Seventy-nine percent of Black, over 70 percent of Latino and American Indian high school juniors would not have graduated. In an effort to avoid unwarranted disparities, state lawmakers decided to waive the diploma requirement for the next five years. In the meantime, 11<sup>th</sup> graders are still required to take the test and students can re-take it two times in order to graduate. But, if they fail they can still get their diploma if they meet all the other graduation requirements, including passing math courses. Had the Legislature not acted the state's high school graduation rate, near the nation's top at 84 percent, could have tumbled to 57 percent. And, four of five Black students, two of three Latino and two of three American Indian students would not have received their diploma next year. Not only that, but it would have accelerated the test-and-arrest pipeline between schools and prison for Minnesota's youth of color.<sup>41</sup> The legislature has given itself less than a year to devise a new and improved assessment approach that is more racially equitable.

✓ *Signed by the Governor (HF 2, Art. 2, Sec. 8 and 62)*

HF 1044/Johnson (DFL-St. Paul), SF 537/Latz (DFL-St. Louis Park)

**NOTICE TO HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS REGARDING IMPACT OF**

**CRIMINAL RECORDS:** Minnesota's higher education system is experiencing historic levels of enrollment. In particular, state colleges and universities enrolled 7,300 new underrepresented students, including students of color, low-income students and first-generation college students.<sup>42</sup> However, the Collateral Sanctions Committee of the state legislature found that scores of students spent time and money to climb through college, only to find out that their criminal record eroded their ability to find meaningful internships and employment.<sup>43</sup> HF 1044 requires Minnesota's public and private higher education institutions to provide notice to students granted acceptance that convictions, charges, and arrests can limit possibilities in certain occupations and careers. Although students are encouraged to apply for government aid and look for other resources, former charges can limit access to federal and state financial assistance. The notice may get in front of students before acceptance or during the time the student has to take up a major in a field. By giving future students the notice required by this law, thousands of students of color will know their options for certain fields before they invest in a particular direction.

✓ *Signed by the Governor (SF 2083, Art. 2, Sec. 2)*

# ECONOMIC & WEALTH EQUITY



Despite declarations that an economic recovery is under way, more than 132,000 Minnesotans have lost their jobs since December 2007. In particular, the unemployment and wealth crisis has worsened for American Indians, communities of color and new Minnesotans who were facing disparate poverty and unemployment rates even before this recession.<sup>45</sup> To make matters worse, Minnesota's safety net for child care, housing and education has been nearly dismantled by a decade of public disinvestment. Predatory lending practices, from homeownership to payday lending have undermined income and wealth opportunity, making it nearly impossible for Minnesotans of color and poorer Minnesotans to earn and lean on assets in hard times. Our economic recovery must be equitable, fueled by policy that uphold fair treatment, family supporting wages, a vibrant safety net, culturally appropriate financial services and build on economic contributions of communities of color. Our future prosperity relies on eliminating barriers to economic opportunities. Minnesota's younger workers are more racially diverse than older workers. Reducing today's barriers will ensure our younger workers of color are successful future investors, lawmakers, farmers and business owners of Minnesota.

## ECONOMIC & WEALTH EQUITY LEGISLATION

“I found out that Minnesota allows irresponsible lending practices. We need to look at all aspects of lending, the issuance of credit. Poor people, particularly people of color are a population that are exploited and that needs to be changed.”

— SEN. CHARLES WIGER  
(DFL-NORTH ST. PAUL)<sup>44</sup>

### HF 914/Davnie (DFL-Minneapolis), SF 806/Dahle (DFL-Northfield)

**SETTING NEW STANDARDS FOR PAYDAY LENDERS:** Payday lending or cash advance is the business of making small, short-term loans with high rates from retail outlets or over the Internet.<sup>46</sup> Decades of federal deregulation has contributed to payday lending's astronomical growth.<sup>47</sup> One consequence of that growth is more costly credit for people living paycheck to paycheck, making it harder for workers of color and low-income workers to stay afloat and save.<sup>48</sup> HF 914 sets new expectations for payday lenders such as maintaining transaction records around the number of borrowers, how often people borrow, dollar amounts collected and interest rates charged. The agreement on the negotiated loan has to be handed to participating Minnesotans. After capturing these trends, payday lenders are required to send a report to the commissioner of the department of commerce. Payday lenders who fail to meet these new expectations will face consequences. Businesses that make loans to Minnesotans over the internet will also face consequences for noncompliance. This bill passed unanimously in the House and Senate. The state legislature's step to regulate these products will ensure fair treatment for Minnesotans, particularly low-income Minnesotans of color. Although data on Minnesota's dynamics is scarce, national research shows that payday customers are: more likely to earn \$25,000 a year, under the age of 45, people of color and face barriers to desirable credit. What's more, highlights from a 2001 study in North Carolina revealed that Blacks were five times more likely to receive multiple payday loans; twice as likely to borrow compared to whites. That same study and others have also uncovered that payday lenders are concentrated in neighborhoods with high proportions of populations of color and low-income families.<sup>49</sup>

✓ Signed by the Governor (CH 68)



**HF 680/Kalin (DFL-Lindstrom), SF 657/Anderson (DFL-St. Paul)**

**PROMOTING HIRING EQUITY IN GREEN JOBS:** Studies show that Minnesota’s communities of color and low-income communities have been hardest hit by this recession. Thousands of Black, Latino and low-income workers have lost their jobs at a faster clip than the general population. SF 657 is a significant piece of legislation that can increase hiring equity and build wealth in Minnesota’s communities of color. This bill commits \$2.5 million of public investments to strengthen opportunity and equity by preparing low-income Minnesotans for weatherization jobs and renewable-energy and energy-efficiency trades; support outreach by community-based organizations about renewable-energy opportunities; ensure equitable access for disadvantaged women-owned business and businesses owned by people of color; and report progress on how weatherization programs have explicitly benefited people of color and low-income people. Many people of color are trained in weatherization, and ready to work to improve their communities and reduce the utility bills of low-income households. Overall, this bill could potentially get more than 7,000 Minnesotans—disproportionately Minnesotans of color—back to work and fuel an equitable economic recovery. Advocates will be monitoring the Office of Energy Security’s quarterly reports to the legislature to ensure that the bill’s vision becomes a reality.

✓ *Signed by the Governor*

# CRIMINAL JUSTICE & CIVIL RIGHTS



For thousands of Minnesotans, including Minnesotans of color, old criminal records become new sentences in our society.<sup>50</sup> People reentering society from jail or prison face barriers stemming from their criminal record that significantly limit their expectations to pursue meaningful employment and access housing and educational opportunities. Studies by the Brookings Institution have affirmed that people who are incarcerated are tracked into lower earnings and higher unemployment rates later in life. This tough economy has only made matters worse. Fortunately, during the 2009 session, policymakers made it state law to find and eliminate barriers to racial and gender fairness within the entire criminal justice pipeline, including juvenile justice, corrections and judiciary in ways that uphold Minnesota's vision of equitable treatment.<sup>51</sup> This policy offers a strategic framework for ongoing legislative action to end profiling, disparate outcomes in arrest and incarceration, workplace raids and other enforcement campaigns by Immigration Customs and Enforcement; and to invest in removing practical barriers to education, employment, shelter and voting for the formerly incarcerated.

“Our justice system has become the nexus of racial and social inequalities. It has become the last resort for failures in our institutions of education, health care and labor. We turn people away from mental health services, housing services and medical care. The justice system is the one place that people don't get turned away. This has to change.”

— SARAH WALKER, 180 DEGREES

## CIVIL RIGHTS & CRIMINAL JUSTICE LEGISLATION

HF 702/Hilstrom (DFL-Brooklyn Center), SF 561/Moua (DFL-St. Paul)

**EXPOSING DECISION POINTS TO REACH JUVENILE JUSTICE:** Local and national research demonstrates that youth of color are overrepresented in secure juvenile detention, although their crimes and criminal histories are no more serious than those of white youth. Minnesota ranks among the eight worst states with the widest disparities between children of color and white children in juvenile custody.<sup>52</sup> Meanwhile, the juvenile justice system lacks a sufficient and coordinated collection of data to identify youth involved in the system and the tracking of outcomes of diversion programs, dispositions, and recidivism. For example, only five of the 87 offices of the County Attorney report race data for the yearly state disproportionate minority contact report. HF 702 sets the stage for researching and reporting information related to decision points that impact children in the juvenile justice system. The Criminal Justice and Juvenile Justice Policy Group have to work in concert with the department of corrections, office of justice programs, and community groups to produce research that reveals race, ethnicity, gender, age, charge, county of residence and offense. The research must include juvenile and justice agencies required to provide information, the agencies that are supposed to house the information, develop a workplan to collect information and highlight findings. The study has to be forwarded by Feb. 15, 2010 to high-ranking officials of the house of representatives and senate committees that have authority over policies concerned with juvenile justice. By collecting basic data related to race, ethnicity, gender, geography, and offense at every decision point in the juvenile justice system, Minnesota will be able to adopt strategies that reduce stark inequitable outcomes.

✓ *Signed by the Governor*

## HF 1043/Johnson (DFL-St. Paul), SF 538/Latz (DFL-St. Louis Park)

**BANNING THE BOX ON STATEWIDE PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT:** Each year, 10,000 Minnesotans—one-third Minnesotans of color—are released from prison with a vision of finding gainful employment.<sup>53</sup> However, it is well publicized that the record of the formerly incarcerated has been a major barrier to employment. While there has been movement at the local levels of Minneapolis and St. Paul,<sup>54</sup> HF 1301 “Bans the Box” by removing questions about criminal records from all public employment applications until the person has received an interview. Public employment includes jobs with the State of Minnesota’s agencies, counties and cities. Now, individuals with criminal records have the opportunity to be evaluated based upon their skills and qualifications, beyond the mark of their criminal record. However, places that are exempted are the jobs that absolutely require a background check and positions with Minnesota’s department of corrections. Minnesota became the first state in the country to adopt such legislation. This policy was modeled on the work of All of Us or None, who worked to enact this legislation in California’s Bay Area several years ago.

✓ *Signed by the Governor (HF 1301, Art. 5, Sec. 11)*

## Restoration of Disenfranchised Voices: Voting Rights

Minnesota has a long history of civic participation and engagement that other states envy. SF 763 would have expanded that legacy by requiring the department of corrections to notify individuals charged with a felony that a guilty plea or conviction will result in the loss of their civil rights, including the right to vote. Upon having their sentences discharged or finishing any parole and probation, Minnesotans would be simply notified that their right to vote has been fully restored.

Since the creation of our state’s constitution, Minnesota has restored people’s right to vote upon the completion of their sentence.<sup>55</sup> But they’re not always told about it by the department of corrections. The consequence of this is that it stands silent in the face of widespread belief that people with felonies can never vote again, ultimately reinforcing disenfranchisement.

In 2007, there were 68,105 felons disenfranchised in Minnesota, just about two percent of the state’s total voting-age population. However, nearly 10 percent of the Black voting age population, 6.5 percent of American Indians, one percent of Asian-Pacific Islanders, yet only 1.2 percent of whites are disenfranchised.<sup>56</sup>

This bill would have clearly removed a practical barrier to civic participation and voting. The bill passed in the Senate by a vote of 47 to 18. The bill also passed in the House by 118 to 9. Despite this overwhelming bipartisan support in both chambers, the governor vetoed the bill. While there is widespread momentum by lawmakers to eliminate barriers to racial fairness within the entire criminal justice pipeline, the governor has worked to maintain the barriers, whether intentionally or not.



# HEALTH EQUITY

Minnesota tops the nation's charts on health indicators. At the same time, Minnesota is home to some of the widest inequities among whites and people of color and American Indians. Minnesotans of color are more likely to face premature death, poorer quality of life, disease and illness, compared to their white counterparts. Racial inequities in health are heavy in cost—they cost lives and millions of dollars.<sup>57</sup> Poorly managed chronic illness, inequitable treatment or persistent illness may trigger interventions that are more expensive than proactive measures. Nonetheless, since 2001, we have made some progress on decreasing disparities. Infant mortality rates have declined for all groups with decreases ranging from 26 percent to 75 percent for Minnesota's people of color and American Indians.<sup>58</sup> Disparities in death from heart disease have decreased for Blacks by 94 percent. While heart disease remains a challenge for Asian-Pacific Islanders and Latinos, there are no visible disparities. Despite progress, stark health disparities remain between health status, life expectancy and quality of life for people of color and American Indians compared to whites. And, broad race categories often obscure underlying inequities in health, such as those that exist within Minnesota's Asian-Pacific Islander communities. Our health policy must build on this progress, especially as we head into the next decade with populations of color, new Minnesotans and American Indians continuing to shift the face of health care.

## HEALTH EQUITY LEGISLATION

**HF181/Thissen (DFL-Minneapolis), SF 207/Berglin (DFL-Minneapolis)**

**COVERING MORE KIDS WITH HEALTH INSURANCE:** This legislation will expand health care coverage to 22,000 kids, disproportionately children of color.<sup>59</sup> This legislation broadens access to children receiving health care by creating an option for all children in low-income families living under 200 percent of the poverty level to access MinnesotaCare at no cost. The bill continues MinnesotaCare coverage for families with children up to 275 percent of poverty and then allows families to continue to be covered by MinnesotaCare when they exceed that income level. More than this, the legislation paves the way for Minnesota to be the first state in the country to move beyond employer-based health care coverage, towards public health coverage for children. While the tough economy has pulled thousands more Minnesotans, particularly Minnesotans of color, into unemployment, reinforcing child poverty, we have yet another opportunity to broaden the tent of public health coverage in the midst of disappearing jobs. The legislation requires a waiver from the Federal Department of Health and Human Services which has been submitted by the state and will be processed during 2010.

✓ *Signed by the Governor (HF 1362, Art. 5, Sec. 55-57, 61-66, 68-69, 71)*

## MISSED OPPORTUNITIES

HF 1424/E. Murphy (DFL-St. Paul), SF 1294/Sheran (DFL-Mankato)

**CLOSING INEQUITIES THROUGH HEALTHY COMMUNITIES ACT:** Research shows that populations of color do not benefit from Minnesota’s abundant health opportunities.<sup>60</sup> From cradle to grave Minnesotans of color are disproportionately more likely to face inequitable outcomes in housing, transportation, wages and work conditions. HF 1424 would have encouraged the creation of a proactive tool and broader community engagement to close those inequities. SF 1294 would have charged the commissioner of health to develop a grant program that ultimately invests in organizations with expertise on conducting health impact assessments. Community groups from Minnesota would have requested the commissioner of health to grant an organization funding to conduct an assessment that would help to unearth racial or economic disparities driven by a government entity’s proposed policy or practices. And it would allow communities to co-create solutions that avoid those unwarranted disparities. Upholding this program would be a sustainable pool of funding from annual tobacco payments. This fund would also be used to fuel the Statewide Health Improvement Program (SHIP), a program that reduces the burden of persistent and deadly diseases.

✘ *Died in House’s Committee on Health Care and Human Services Policy and Oversight;  
Died in Senate’s Committee on Health, Housing and Family Security.*



## AMERICAN INDIAN TRIBAL SOVEREIGNTY

We must honor the political relationship that tribes have with the U.S. government. We must honor the nation-to-nation and government-to-government relationship that tribes have with the U.S and state government.<sup>61</sup> A stronger relationship between Indians and non-Indians can be harvested by understanding the fundamentals of tribal sovereignty. Tribal sovereignty is a concept anchored in an internationally recognized idea of the power of the people to govern themselves.<sup>62</sup> This government-to-government relationship was solidified into law by numerous major U.S. Supreme Court cases in the 1820s and 1830s.<sup>63</sup> Later, U.S. Supreme Court decisions reaffirmed Indian rights to hunt, fish and gather in original treaty areas. There is, indeed, a tribal-state relationship in Minnesota, which is based on legal and historical documentation. From this sovereign authority, American Indian tribes in Minnesota work to promote social, cultural and economic well-being for their membership. That includes but is not limited to reclaiming their Indian land base, reawakening and revitalizing their cultural, language and spiritual traditions.

### AMERICAN INDIAN LEGISLATION

**HF 1825/Urdahl (R-Grove City), SF 1623/Dille (R-Dassel)**

**RESOLVING 1860s DAKOTA CONFLICT:** In the wake of the Dakota War of 1862, 38 American Indians were hanged in Mankato. Today, this event still marks the largest mass execution in American history. By September 9, 1862, in a letter delivered to national and Minnesota lawmakers, former Governor Ramsey declared, “the Sioux Indians of Minnesota must be exterminated or driven forever beyond the borders of the state.”<sup>64</sup> During that time, then-President Lincoln signed into law the Minnesota Indian Removal Act, which led to the mass removal of Minnesota’s Dakota people from the state. Despite the passage of time, that policy has continued to be the law of the land. HF 1825 encourages the president and congress through a nonbinding resolution to overturn the federal law. This resolution also requires the Minnesota secretary of state to prepare a policy memorial to be sent to the presidential and congressional leadership. This law is a historic and symbolic move for Minnesotans, particularly Minnesota’s tribes, by recognizing their right to live here.

✓ *Signed by the Governor (CH171)*

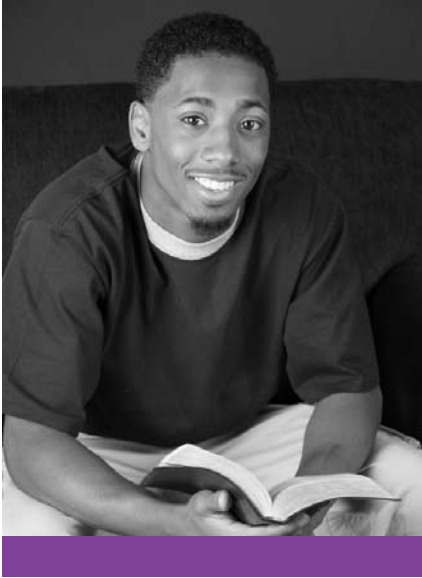
HF 1240/Eken (DFL-Twin Valley), SF 1256/M. Olson (DFL-Beltrami County)

**WORKING GROUP ON DAKOTA AND OJIBWE LANGUAGE REVITALIZATION:** Over the last couple of years in Minnesota, there have been innovative efforts to support Dakota and Ojibwe language revitalization through programs from kindergarten through higher education levels. A voluntary working group will inventory these efforts and recommend how to even further revitalize and preserve indigenous languages.<sup>65</sup> The working group is charged with creating an archive of current programs, identifying gaps in curriculum to train educators to teach indigenous languages, determining levels of technical assistance, identifying sources of funding and identifying federal and state policies that could be reformed to build on the success of Dakota and Ojibwe language immersion programs. Through invitation from the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council, the council will broaden membership from the 11 American Indian federally recognized tribes, and representatives from the Twin Cities and Duluth. Membership may even draw from the Minnesota Historical Society, Office of Higher Education and Board of Teaching.

✓ *Signed by the Governor (HF 1231 Art. 4, Sec. 3 or Chapter 172)*

**Putting Money Behind American Indian Policy: \$1.25 million to Strengthen Indian Language Revitalization**

In order to help preserve Indian languages, \$150,000 was made available in fiscal year 2010 from the arts and cultural heritage fund to the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council for the working group on Dakota and Ojibwe Language Revitalization. On top of this, \$550,000 in 2010 and \$700,000 in 2011 are available to the Indian Council to provide grants to boost Minnesota's educational programs that seek to preserve Indian languages. This is an excellent example of the legislature and governor putting money behind policy that is created.



### The Organizing Apprenticeship Project's Pocket Guide to Budget Equity

1. How does the proposed action (policy, budget or investment decision) impact racial and economic disparities in Minnesota?
2. How does the proposed action support and advance racial and economic equity in such areas as education, contracting, immigrant and refugee access to services, health, workforce, and economic development?
3. Have voices of groups affected by the proposal, budget or investment decision been involved with its development? What solutions were proposed by these groups and communities?
4. What do you need to ensure that proposals are successful in addressing disparities—what resources, what timelines and what monitoring will help ensure success of proposals for achieving racial and economic equity?
5. If your assessment shows that a proposed policy, budget or investment decision will likely increase disparities, what alternatives can you explore? What modifications are needed to maximize racial and economic equity outcomes and reduce racial and economic disparities?

# BUDGET EQUITY

In 2009, the most important decision had to do with erasing a \$6.4 billion shortfall in the state's budget for FY 2010–11 and how policymakers dealt with the injection of stimulus dollars. History shows us that even the best intentions and noblest of goals can be undermined if the impact of public investment decisions reinforces disparities in opportunities and outcomes. Today, inequitable cuts and unallotment to health care, renters, counties and cities have forced Minnesota's residents, including Minnesotans of color and government bodies who can least afford them to bear the brunt of the state's budget cuts, whether that result was intended or not. To keep equity in the forefront of decision-making, the Organizing Apprenticeship Project and partners offered "Kitchen Table Budget Principles" and a "Pocket Guide to Budget Equity." Anchored in voices from Minnesota's farmers, veterans, health workers, communities of color, American Indians, women and people facing poverty, the principles acted as wise counsel to guide tough decisions. The "Pocket Guide" rested on a set of fundamental assessment questions that could proactively strengthen the equity impacts of significant cuts, stimulus investments and even little-known devices used by the governor such as unallotment. Budget decisions must lift up equity, make Minnesota's racial disparities better, not maintain them or make them worse. Here is a snapshot of how our lawmakers weighed in on major budget decisions from the 2009 session.

## BUDGET EQUITY LEGISLATION

### HF 2/Greiling (DFL-Roseville), SF1328/Stumpf (DFL-Thief River Falls)

**HOLDING PUBLIC SCHOOLS HARMLESS DURING TOUGH TIMES:** This legislation holds the investment in public school districts, charter schools, early learning programs, special education and the department of education steady at \$13.7 billion for the 2010-11 biennium. Helping to uphold that commitment in stabilization is \$500 million in one-time funding from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. At face value, this investment appears to hold all schools harmless during these tough economic times. However, this investment would likely maintain disparities, not lead to closing them. Based on 2006-07 government data, only 41 percent of Latinos, 41 percent of Blacks, and 41 percent of American Indians completed high school, compared to 80 percent of white students.<sup>66</sup> These disparities are rooted in systemic issues that underlie opportunity gaps and racial disparities in public education. While we applaud the effort, Minnesota also requires that budget decisions advance racial and economic equity, making disparities better not maintain them.

✓ *Signed by the Governor (CH 96)*



**DISMANTLING GAMC FOR SICK AND POOR PEOPLE**

General Assistance Medical Care (GAMC) is Minnesota's health care lifeline for the state's poorest adults, those earning less than \$7,800 a year. GAMC grew out of a vision to cover low-income adults without children who were not covered by Medical Assistance, or other state and federal programs. However, late in the 2009 session, in an effort to help balance the budget, the governor used his line-item veto and unallotment authority to dismantle the entire GAMC program, effective March 1, 2010. In effect, this possibly means that more than 70,000 Minnesotans will lose access to comprehensive, affordable health care coverage. Looking closer, it reveals that significant numbers of people of color would be unfairly and disproportionately affected. The impact may fall hardest on Minnesota's Black and American Indian populations; together they represent 39 percent of GAMC enrollees but only 5 percent of state's population. To revive the program, the house of representatives attempted to override that veto. That veto-override vote failed 87 to 47, not enough to reach the two-third majority needed to sustain the program. In Nov. 2009, the Minnesota department of human services announced that GAMC enrollees would be transitioned into MinnesotaCare (MNCare) beginning April 1, 2010 for up to six months, with county governments picking up the monthly premium tab. Unfortunately, in the transition to MNCare, GAMC enrollees would face higher copayments and monthly premiums, combined with inadequate hospital coverage, making MNCare a poor alternative. The transition to MNCare will only delay the loss of coverage for GAMC enrollees. A viable and racially equitable solution has to be a top priority in the 2010 session.

✘ *Line Item Vetoed and Unallotted by the Governor (HF 1362, Pg. 373, Line 11)*

**Borrowing from Minnesota's Children of Color and Poor Children**

Despite the governor signing HF 2 to hold children harmless in tough times, the governor borrowed from our children's future through unallotment. A major challenge for Minnesota's 150 charter schools has been funding delays that were set off when the governor balanced Minnesota's budget through unallotment. The governor switched the terms of school funding. Before unallotment, the timeline for schools getting their money was 90 percent up-front, 10 percent delayed until next fiscal year. After unallotment, the formula dramatically changed to 73 percent upfront, 27 percent delayed. Despite the funding stabilization, the new formula under unallotment will mean that charter schools will likely be the hardest hit. They have limited means to seek funding beyond state aid. One of Minnesota's oldest charter schools will have to close before the school year ends, but analysts expect many more to close. This is troubling when considering the racial and economic dynamics. Charter schools are more likely than public schools to enroll poor students, English language learners and students of color. In 2008-09, 53 percent of charter students received free or reduced cost lunch, and 51 percent were students of color. Minnesota's most disadvantaged students—students of color and low-income students—could unintentionally face fewer educational options.



# LEGISLATING STRUCTURAL RACISM

Structural racism is the new civil rights issue of our time. Most of us think of racism as overt and intentional acts between people. However, the most profound level of racism is unintentionally embedded in public policies and institutional practices that routinely widen opportunities for whites while closing opportunities for people of color and American Indians. During the 2009 session, many policy solutions were moved at the state legislature that would have reinforced Minnesota's opportunity gap and racial disparities. While none of the legislation became law, it tells us that lawmakers unconsciously failed to examine the racial equity impact of their proposals. When proposals that could create a brighter Minnesota in education, wealth-building, criminal justice, and health care are race-conscious—conscious of their potential impact on racial inequities—they will contribute to benefiting all Minnesotans.

## ANTI-RACIAL EQUITY LEGISLATION

**HF 989/Gottwalt (R-St. Cloud), SF 1411/Ingebrigtsen (R-Alexandria)**

**UNDERMINING RELIGION-BASED COVERAGE IN STATE IDs:** In Minnesota, between 2000 and 2007, the Black immigrant population increased by 119 percent.<sup>67</sup> In particular, it has become an increasingly common sight in high-profile political meetings and public throughout the state to see Muslims in head scarves. However, HF 989 would have banned people from wearing headwear in Minnesota's driver's license and state identification card photos. The bill granted a few exceptions. Persons with medical conditions or deformities that require headwear were allowed to wear them for their driver's identification picture. Whether intended or not, this bill would have negatively impacted Minnesota's faith communities, including scores of Muslims but also Orthodox Jewish women. Due to community organizing driven by a multiracial collaborative of youth, particularly Muslim youth, the bill was amended to be more racially and culturally conscious and equitable. The new version of the bill allows religion-based coverage, including hijabs, which more closely align with standards for U.S. passport photos.

*✘ Died in House's Transportation and Transit Policy and Oversight Division and Senate's Committee on Transportation*


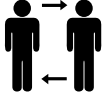


**Amendment to HF 680/Seifert (R-Marshall)**

**ARRESTING HIRING EQUITY IN NEW GREEN JOBS:** Research shows that Minnesota’s communities of color and low-income communities have been hardest hit by the recent recession, losing jobs at a faster clip. The new green economy has arrived, propped up by federal stimulus dollars. Along with it is the potential to provide family supporting wages and career mobility to elevate workers of color, women and low-income workers into higher skilled occupations.<sup>68</sup> However, an amendment to HF 680 was proposed that would have severely undermined this progress. A proposed amendment would have required employers conduct Bureau of Criminal Apprehension background checks, have applicants pay for the checks, and prohibit anyone convicted of a “violent crime” or “crime against property” from even working in this field. This legislation would have resulted in fewer job opportunities for Minnesotans most impacted by this recession, particularly Minnesotans of color. A disproportionate amount of people of color make up the formerly incarcerated.<sup>69</sup> And, in the counties of Hennepin and Ramsey alone, 36,193 people were arrested, released but not convicted.<sup>70</sup> This amendment was dropped in conference committee after it hit strong opposition, but no recorded vote was taken.

✘ *Died in Conference Committee on SF 657*

**Levels of Racism**

Racial Justice is the proactive reinforcement of policies, practices, and actions that produce equitable access, opportunities, treatment, impacts, and outcomes for all. Equitable impacts and outcomes across race are the indicators of racial justice.

LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
<b>Micro Level</b>	
<b>Individual/ Internalized Racism</b>  	Individual or internalized racism: racial bias within individuals—one’s private beliefs, attitudes, and prejudices about race.
<b>Interpersonal Racism</b>  	Interpersonal racism: racial bias between individuals—the way people publicly express their racial beliefs when they interact with others.
<b>Macro Level</b>	
<b>Institutional Racism</b>  	Institutional racism: racial bias within institutions and systems of power—the unfair policies and practices of particular institutions that produce racially inequitable outcomes.
<b>Structural Racism</b>  	Structural racism: racial bias among institutions and across society—the cumulative and compounded effects of history, ideology and culture, and the interactions of institutions and policies that systematically privilege white people and disadvantage people of color.

Source: APPLIED RESEARCH CENTER, 2009.



## REPORTING ON THE GOVERNOR

Has the governor delivered the best leadership we need during Minnesota's worst economic times since the Great Depression? Or, made decisions that position our state to thrive in midst of a new economy and increasingly multiracial Minnesota? The answer is yes on policy and no on budget. The governor earned a "B" for supporting 83 percent of the racial equity bills we studied for this report. But, when faced with the biggest challenge of erasing the state's \$6.4 billion budget deficit, the governor contributed to making a difficult time worse for Minnesotans, particularly Minnesotans of color. Here is a closer look:

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“The people we serve are up against a whole new set of difficult challenges, the worst we’ve seen in a long time. They need and deserve the best leadership we here at the Capitol can give them. So, we’ll need to work together to solve the historic challenges confronting our great State. Overcoming challenges is what Minnesota does best.”

— GOVERNOR TIM PAWLENTY'S 2009  
STATE OF THE STATE ADDRESS,  
JAN. 15, 2009.

- **The governor earned a “B” for supporting 83 percent of racial equity policies.**

The governor signed 10 of the 12 bills that reached his desk. In a state where Minnesota's families are facing tough economic times, with families of color facing even harder times the legislation signed into law will likely increase the opportunities for all Minnesotans. Among legislation signed were setting new standards for payday lending, promoting hiring equity for people of color and women in new green jobs, banning the box on all state public employment for formerly incarcerated, covering more kids through health insurance, and strengthening efforts to revitalize Minnesota's Dakota and Ojibwe languages. This year's performance on policy marks a complete reverse from last year where the governor issued almost as many vetoes as bills signed into law.

- **However, the governor showed poor leadership by making a difficult time worse for Minnesota's children of color and poor children.** In the governor's 2009 state of the state address, the governor pledged to protect funding for Minnesota's children. He upheld that pledge by signing HF 2, stabilizing the investment in public school districts, charter schools, early learning programs, special education and the department of education at \$13.7 billion for the 2010-11 biennium. However, the governor will likely undermine that promise through balancing the budget by unallotment. The governor's unallotment switched the terms of school funding. Before unallotment, the flow for school funding was 90 percent up-front, 10 percent delayed until next fiscal year. After unallotment, the formula dramatically changed to 73 percent upfront, 27 percent delayed. The new formula will possibly mean that Minnesota's 150 charter schools will likely be hit the hardest. They have limited means to seek funding beyond state aid, leading to some charter schools to close. That loss will mean that Minnesota's students of color and low-income students could unintentionally face fewer educational opportunities. Charter schools are more likely than public schools to enroll poor students, English language learners and students of color; 53 percent of charter students received free or reduced cost lunch, 51 percent were students of color.

- **The governor also showed poor leadership by cutting aid to local governments which will cause deeper disinvestment in counties and cities with the highest poverty, unemployment rates and highest percentages of people of color, particularly in greater Minnesota.** To help balance the state's budget, the governor used unallotment to issue one of his largest cuts to local governments. Unallotments issued a decrease amounting to \$300 million. The Organizing Apprenticeship Project's analysis shows that unallotment would further disinvestment in counties and cities with the highest poverty, unemployment rates and highest percentages of people of color, particularly in greater Minnesota. The governor's inequitable cut to counties and cities will force some of Minnesota's residents and government bodies who are least in position to afford them to bear the brunt. This is not a cut that ignites our state to be more geographically or economically competitive, or a more equitable multiracial Minnesota. Unless potential inequities are checked, unallotment will be on pace to further dismantle the infrastructure that we all have traditionally leaned on as a backbone to Minnesota's good life.
- **Finally, in health care the governor showed poor leadership by dismantling GAMC for poor and sick people.** GAMC is Minnesota's health care lifeline for the state's poorest adults earning less than \$7,800 a year. Late in the 2009 session, in an effort to help balance the budget, the governor used his line-item veto and unallotment authority to dismantle the entire GAMC program, effective March 1, 2010. In effect, this possibly means that more than 70,000 Minnesotans will lose access to comprehensive, affordable health care coverage. While thousands of Minnesotans will be affected, significant numbers of people of color would be unfairly and disproportionately affected. Although this may not be the intent of this proposal, it may reinforce stark disparities in health care. This impact may fall hardest on Minnesota's Black and American Indian populations; together they represent a staggering 39 percent of GAMC enrollees but only 5 percent of state's population. To revive the program, the house of representatives attempted to override that veto. That veto-override vote failed 87 to 47, not enough to reach the two-third majority needed to sustain the program. The best leadership on this issue would mean that a viable and racially equitable solution has to be a top leadership priority in the 2010 session.

# Grade: B

On policy, the state legislature and governor earned a “B” for 83 percent support for racial equity bills. The body as a whole made remarkable progress, after years of legislative sessions of failure and stagnant progress on policy. Last year, lawmakers earned an “F”. During the 2009 session, lawmakers earned high marks on racial equity tests by enacting 10 of 12 bills that we studied, translating into a “B.” Racial equity bills that were passed include promoting hiring equity in green jobs, banning the box on statewide public employment, exposing decision points to reach juvenile justice, covering more kids with health insurance, strengthening efforts to revitalize Dakota and Ojibwe languages.

# GRADING METHODOLOGY

## State Legislature and Governor

The state legislature and governor were given a shared grade. As a whole, they were given a grade based on the number of racial equity bills enacted into law out of the total number of bills examined for this report. The grading system includes: 90-100 percent equals an “A,” 80-89 equals a “B,” 70-79 equals a “C,” and 60-69 equals a “D”. Below 60 percent equates to an “F”.

## Legislators

- *Leadership.* The first five senators and first 10 house representatives—seven percent of each chamber—that signed onto a bill were given leadership points. Legislators are awarded 20 points as authors of a proactive piece of racial equity legislation and -20 points as authors of a bill that would adversely impact communities of color.
- *Votes.* Legislators are awarded 4 points for voting for a piece of racial equity legislation and -4 points for voting against a piece of legislation.
- *Passage.* A legislator is granted 4 points if the bill passes both chambers or becomes law. However, if a legislator voted against the bill, they were not awarded points for passage.
- *Final Grade.* A legislator’s grade is a reflection of total points from leadership, votes and passage. The points are tallied and converted into a letter grade curve.

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## Grades

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>F</b>
100 to 148 points	72 to 99	36 to 71	0 to 35	-1 and Below

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Three methods were employed to select and analyze racial equity legislation: (1) Interviews were conducted with leaders and organizations that advance racial, economic and cultural equity to understand their experience and gain input on selecting legislation; (2) Criteria for selecting legislation were developed—the legislation had to meet one or more of the following criteria:

- Focuses on reducing racial disparities;
- Expands access to institutions and public benefits for communities of color;
- Advances enfranchisement for communities of color;
- Protects against discrimination, racial violence and racial profiling;
- Preserves and strengthens American Indian tribal sovereignty;
- Is adequately funded; and
- Is enforceable with mechanisms in place to monitor racial justice outcomes.

(3) The potential impact on communities of color and American Indian communities was estimated by reviewing and analyzing quantitative and qualitative sources of research. Major data sources used were testimonies from interviews, fiscal notes on policies prepared by the Minnesota Department of Finance. Also consulted were public policy analysts of governmental and nonprofit organizations of issue areas.

# HOUSE

2009 HOUSE	DISTRICT	GRADE	POINTS	EDUCATION EQUITY		ECONOMIC & WEALTH EQUITY		CIVIL RIGHTS & CRIMINAL JUSTICE		
				SF 405	SF 537	SF 657	SF 806	SF 561	SF 538	SF 763
				HF 501	HF 1044	HF 680	HF 914	HF 702	HF 1043	HF 545
Jim Abeter	R-48B, Anoka	C	68	▼	▼	▼▼		▼▼	▼	▼
Bruce Anderson	R-19A, Buffalo Township	D	32	●	●	▼	▼●	▼	●	▼
Paul Anderson	R-13A, Freeport	C	56	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Sarah Anderson	R-43A, Plymouth	C	56	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Tom Anzelc	DFL-03A, Balsam Township	C	64	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Joe Atkins	DFL-39B, Inver Grove Heights	C	64	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Michael Beard	R-35A, Shakopee	C	64	●	●	▼	▼●	▼●	●	▼
John Benson	DFL-43B, Minnetonka	C	64	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Karla Bigham	DFL-57A, Cottage Grove	C	64	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
David Bly	DFL-25B, Northfield	B	84	✓●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Laura Brod	R-25A, New Prague	C	36	●	●	▼	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Robin Brown	DFL-27A, Albert Lea	B	76	✓●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Kathy Brynaert	DFL-23B, Mankato	C	64	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Mark Buesgens	R-35B, Jordon	D	16	●	●	▼	▼●	▼	●	▼
Julie Bunn	DFL-56A, Lake Elmo	B	84	●	●	✓▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Lyndon Carlson	DFL-45B, Crystal	B	84	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Bobby Joe Champion	DFL-58B, Minneapolis	A	144	●	✓●	✓▼●	▼●	▼●	✓●	✓▼
Karen Clark	DFL-61A, Minneapolis	A	104	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Tony Cornish	R-24B, Good Thunder	C	52	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	
Greg Davids	DFL-31B, La Crescent	C	44	●	●	▼	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Jim Davnie	DFL-62A, Minneapolis	A	144	●	●	▼●	✓▼●	▼●	●	✓▼
Matt Dean	R-52B, Dellwood	C	44	●	●	▼	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Randy Demmer	R-29A, Hayfield	C	44	●	●	▼	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Bob Dettmer	R-52A, Forest Lake	D	32	●	●	▼	▼●	▼	●	▼
David Dill	DFL-06A, Crane Lake	C	64	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Denise Dittrich	DFL-47A, Champlin	B	84	✓●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Connie Doepke	R-33B, Wayzata	C	48	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Al Doty	DFL-12B, Royalton	C	64	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Keith Downey	R-41A, Edina	C	44	●	●	▼	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Steve Drazkowski	R-28B, Kenyon	D	32	●	●	▼	▼●	▼	●	▼
Rob Eastlund	R-17A, Isanti	C	40	●	●	▼	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Kent Eken	DFL-02A, Twin Valley	B	84	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Tom Emmer	R-19B, Delano	D	24	●	●	▼	▼●	▼	●	▼
Andrew Falk	DFL-20A, Appleton	B	84	●	●	✓▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Tim Faust	DFL-08B, Mora	C	64	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Patti Fritz	DFL-26B, Faribault	C	64	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Paul Gardner	DFL-53A, Shoreview	B	84	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Pat Garofalo	R-36B, Farmington	D	28	●	●	▼	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Steve Gottwalt	R-15A, St. Cloud	F	4	●	●	▼	▼●	▼	●	▼
Mindy Greiling	DFL-54A, Roseville	A	104	✓●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼



HEATH EQUITY		AMERICAN INDIAN		BUDGET EQUITY		STRUCTURAT RACISM		DISTRICT DEMOGRAPHICS (%)					
SF 1294	SF 207	SF 1623	SF 1256	SF 1328		SF 1411	SF 2869	AMERICAN INDIAN	API	BTACK	TATINO	MULTI-RACIAT	CONSTITUENTS OF COTOR
HF 1424	HF 181	HF 1825	HF 1240	HF 2	HF 1362	HF 989	HF 680						
✓	▼	▼▼	▼	▼	▼			0.8	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.3	6.1
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			0.4	0.2	0.5	1.4	0.8	3.2
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			0.1	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.3	1.9
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			0.4	4.2	2.8	1.7	1.3	10.3
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			1.6	0.2	0.3	0.5	1	3.6
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			0.5	1.7	1.9	4.2	2	9.7
	●	✓▼●	●	●	▼			1.5	1.7	1	2.9	1	8.1
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			0.4	2.3	2.7	1.3	1.2	7.6
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			0.6	0.7	2	3.7	1.8	8.4
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			0.6	1.4	0.5	3.3	1.1	6.5
	●		●	●	▼			0.4	0.3	0.2	3.4	0.8	4.9
	●		●	●	▼			0.1	0.3	0.3	6	0.8	7.2
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			0.3	2.3	2	1.7	1.2	7.4
	●		●	●	▼			0.4	3.1	0.8	1.9	1.1	7.1
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			0.7	2.5	2.8	2	1.9	9.5
	●	▼●	●	✓●	▼			0.6	2.5	4.8	2.1	2	11.9
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			1.4	15.2	49.9	4.8	5.1	75.8
✓	●	▼●	✓●	●	▼			6.9	5.7	24.5	19.8	8.1	62.7
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			0.2	0.3	0.4	1.5	0.7	3.1
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			0.1	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.5	1.7
✓	●	▼●	●	✓●	▼			2.7	3.7	8.8	7.9	4.3	26.6
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			0.1	1.1	0.3	1	0.6	3
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			0.1	2.3	0.6	1.9	0.8	5.8
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			0.5	0.6	1.5	1.2	1.2	4.9
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			3	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.1	4.9
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			0.6	1.6	2.4	1.1	1	6.8
	●		●	●	▼			0.2	0.8	0.6	1.2	0.7	3.4
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.9
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			0.4	1.7	0.9	1.3	1.3	5.6
	●	✓▼●	●	●	▼	✓		0.3	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.7	3.1
		▼●	●	●	▼			0.6	0.3	0.3	0.8	1	3
	●	▼●	✓●	●	▼			9.9	0.5	0.1	1.2	3.3	14.8
	●		●	●	▼			0.2	0.1	0.4	1	0.8	2.4
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			0.2	0.9	0.7	1.2	1.3	4
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			1.7	0.3	0.8	1.5	0.9	5.1
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			0.4	1.2	1.4	5.9	1.4	9.6
	●	✓▼●	●	●	▼			0.5	2.2	0.6	1.4	1.3	6.2
	●		●	●	▼			0.2	0.7	0.6	1.6	0.9	3.9
	●	▼●	●	●	▼	✓		0.6	2.6	1	1.5	1.6	7.1
	●	▼●	●	✓●	▼			0.6	5.3	2.2	2.1	1.5	11.7

✓ Leadership (positive); ✓ Leadership (negative); ▼ Votes (positive); ▼ Votes (negative); ● Passage (positive); ● Passage (negative)

# HOUSE

2009 HOUSE	DISTRICT	GRADE	POINTS	EDUCATION EQUITY		ECONOMIC & WEALTH EQUITY		CIVIL RIGHTS & CRIMINAL JUSTICE		
				SF 405	SF 537	SF 657	SF 806	SF 561	SF 538	SF 763
				HF 501	HF 1044	HF 680	HF 914	HF 702	HF 1043	HF 545
Bob Gunther	R-24A, Fairmont	C	48	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Tom Hackbarth	R-48A, Cedar	D	24	●	●	▼	▼●	▼	●	▼
Rod Hamilton	R-22B, Mountain Lake	C	44	●	●	▼	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Rick Hansen	DFL-39A, South St. Paul	B	84	●	●	▼●	✓▼●	▼●	●	▼
Alice Hausman	DFL-66B, St. Paul	C	64	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Larry Haws	DFL-15B, St. Cloud	C	64	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Jeff Hayden	DFL-61B, Minneapolis	A	104	●	●	▼●	✓▼●	▼●	●	✓▼
Debra Hilstrom	DFL-46B, Brooklyn Center	B	84	●	●	▼●	▼●	✓▼●	●	▼
Bill Hilty	DFL-08A, Finlayson	A	104	●	●	▼●	✓▼●	▼●	●	✓▼
Mary Liz Holberg	R-36A, Lakeville	C	56	●	●	▼	✓▼●	▼●	●	▼
Joe Hoppe	R-34B, Chaska	C	56	●	●	▼	✓▼●	▼●	●	▼
Frank Hornstein	DFL-60B, Minneapolis	A	104	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	✓●	✓▼
Melissa Hortman	DFL-47B, Brooklyn Park	C	64	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Larry Hosch	DFL-14B, St. Joseph	D	44	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Larry Howes	R-04B, Walker	C	56	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Thomas Huntley	DFL-07A, Duluth	C	64	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Gail Jackson	DFL-16A, Princeton	B	84	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Sheldon Johnson	DFL-67B, St. Paul	A	104	●	✓●	▼●	▼●	▼●	✓●	▼
Al Juhnke	DFL-13B, Willmar	C	60	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	
Phyllis Kahn	DFL-59B, Minneapolis	B	84	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	✓●	▼
Jeremy Kalin	DFL-17B, Lindstrom	B	84	●	●	✓▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Kory Kath	DFL-26A, Owatonna	C	64	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Margaret Anderson Kelliher	DFL-60A, Minneapolis	A	100	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	
Tim Kelly	R-28A, Canon Falls	C	64	●	●	▼	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Mary Kiffmeyer	R-16B, Big Lake	D	28	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Kate Knuth	DFL-50B, New Brighton	C	64	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Lyle Koenen	DFL-20B, Clara City	B	84	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Paul Kohls	R-34A, Victoria	C	36	●	●	▼	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Carolyn Laine	DFL-50A, Columbia Heights	C	64	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Morrie Lanning	R-09A, Moorhead	C	56	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Ann Lenczewski	DFL-40B, Bloomington	C	64	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
John Lesch	DFL-66A, St. Paul	B	84	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	✓▼
Tina Liebling	DFL-30A, Rochester	C	64	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Bernard Lieder	DFL-01B, Crookston	C	64	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Leon Lillie	DFL-55A, North St. Paul	B	84	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Diane Loeffler	DFL-59A, Minneapolis	A	104	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	✓▼
Jenifer Loon	R-42B, Eden Prairie	C	44	●	●	▼	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Tara Mack	R-37A, Apple Valley	C	44	●	●	▼	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Doug Magnus	R-22A, Slayton	D	28	●	●	▼		▼●	●	▼
Tim Mahoney	DFL-67A, St. Paul	C	60	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼

HEALTH EQUITY		AMERICAN INDIAN		BUDGET EQUITY		STRUCTURAL RACISM		DISTRICT DEMOGRAPHICS (%)					
SF 1294	SF 207	SF 1623	SF 1256	SF 1328		SF 1411	SF 2869	AMERICAN INDIAN	API	BLACK	LATINO	MULTI-RACIAL	CONSTITUENTS OF COLOR
HF 1424	HF 181	HF 1825	HF 1240	HF 2	HF 1362	HF 989	HF 680						
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			0.5	0.6	0.3	5	0.6	6.5
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			0.6	0.4	0.3	1	1.1	3.3
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			0.4	3	0.9	7.1	1.2	11.8
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			0.3	2.5	1.8	7	2.1	12.6
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			1.2	6.6	7.3	3.8	2.7	21
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			0.8	2.6	2.2	1.2	1.8	8.6
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			2.1	5.9	28.9	20.7	6.8	62.3
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			0.4	10	12.4	3.1	3.2	28.6
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			5.4	0.4	0.9	1	1.8	9.5
	●		●	●	▼			0.5	1.9	1	1.2	1.7	6.4
	●		●	●	▼			0.2	2.1	0.9	3.9	1.1	7.9
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			0.5	2.8	2.1	1.7	2.4	9.3
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			0.4	5.7	4.4	1.5	2.8	14.6
	●	▼●	●	●	▼	✓		0.1	0.7	0.3	1.1	0.5	2.7
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			1.7	0.3	0.1	0.5	1	3.5
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			1	1.5	1.5	0.9	1.5	6.5
	●	▼●	●	✓●	▼			2.5	0.3	0.2	1.1	1	5
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			1.3	13.2	13.6	7.8	4.8	39.3
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			0.2	0.3	0.8	8.8	1.3	10.5
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			0.9	10.2	12.8	4.1	4.7	32.2
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			1	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.9	3.8
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			0.4	0.7	1.9	4.1	1.4	8.3
✓	●	▼●	●	✓●	▼			1.3	2.5	9.3	4.1	3.1	19.7
	●	✓▼●	●	●	▼			1.6	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.5	4.3
	●	▼●	●	●	▼	✓		0.3	0.5	0.1	1.1	0.5	2.6
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			0.5	3.9	2.5	1.9	2.1	10.2
	●	✓▼●	●	●	▼			1.2	0.2	0.2	3.5	0.8	5.6
	●		●	●	▼			0.2	0.9	0.3	2.5	0.8	4.4
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			1.1	3.3	4.1	2.7	3.1	14.4
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			1.3	1	0.6	4	2.1	8.8
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			0.7	3.8	3.3	2	1.7	11.3
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			1.3	22.8	14.6	9.3	5.5	51.6
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			0.6	5.4	4.1	4.2	2.5	16.5
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			1	0.6	0.4	4.5	1.1	7.3
	●	▼●	●	✓●	▼			0.6	3.6	2.3	2.7	2.5	11.1
✓	●	▼●	●	●	▼			1.9	3.2	7.8	7	3.7	23.1
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			0.2	5.8	2.3	2	1.3	11.6
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			0.3	3	2.2	2.2	1.8	9.1
	●		●	●	▼			0.5	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.6	3.1
		▼●	●	●	▼			1.1	18.2	8.7	9.2	3.5	39.7

✓ Authored (positive); ✓ Authored (negative); ▼ Votes (positive); ▼ Votes (negative); ● Passage (positive); ● Passage (negative)

# HOUSE

				EDUCATION EQUITY		ECONOMIC & WEALTH EQUITY		CIVIL RIGHTS & CRIMINAL JUSTICE		
2009 HOUSE	DISTRICT	GRADE	POINTS	SF 405	SF 537	SF 657	SF 806	SF 561	SF 538	SF 763
				HF 501	HF 1044	HF 680	HF 914	HF 702	HF 1043	HF 545
Carlos Mariani	DFL-65B, St. Paul	A	124	✓●	●	▼●	✓▼●	▼●	●	▼
Paul Marquart	DFL-09B, Dilworth	C	64	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Sandra Masin	DFL-38A, Eagan	C	64	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Carol McFarlane	R-53B, White Bear Lake	B	76	✓●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Denny McNamara	R-57B, Hastings	B	76	●	●	✓▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Will Morgan	DFL-40A, Burnsville	C	48	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Terry Morrow	DFL-23A, St. Peter	B	84	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Joe Mullery	DFL-58A, Minneapolis	B	84	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	✓▼
Mark Murdock	R-10B, Perham	C	40	●	●	▼	▼●	▼●	●	
Erin Murphy	DFL-64A, St. Paul	A	104	●	●	✓▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Mary Murphy	DFL-06B, Hermantown	B	84	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Michael Nelson	DFL-46A, Brooklyn Park	C	64	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Jerry Newton	DFL-49B, Andover	B	84	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Bud Nornes	R-10A, Fergus Falls	C	36	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Kim Norton	DFL-29B, Rochester	A	104	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Mike Obermueller	DFL-38B, Eagan	C	64	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Dave Olin	DFL-01A, Thief River Falls	C	64	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Mary Ellen Otremba	DFL-11B, Long Prairie	C	56	●	●	▼●	▼●		●	▼
Michael Paymar	DFL-64B, St. Paul	A	120	●	✓●	▼●	✓▼●	▼●	✓●	
Gene Pelowski Jr.	DFL-31A, Winona	C	56	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Joyce Peppin	R-32A, Rogers	D	16	●	●	▼	▼●	▼	●	▼
John Persell	DFL-04A, Bemidji	A	104	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	✓▼
Sandra Peterson	DFL-45A, New Hope	C	64	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Jeanne Poppe	DFL-27B, Austin	C	56	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Roger Reinert	DFL-07B, Duluth	A	124	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	✓▼
Paul Rosenthal	DFL-41B, Bloomington	C	64	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Tom Rukavina	DFL-05A, Virginia	C	64	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Maria Ruud	DFL-42A, Minnetonka	A	104	✓●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Brita Sailer	DFL-02B, Park Rapids	A	104	●	●	✓▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Tim Sanders	R-51A, Blaine	C	44	●	●	▼	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Bev Scalze	DFL-54B, Little Canada	C	56	●	●	✓▼●	▼●		●	▼
Peggy Scott	R-49A, Andover	C	36	●	●	▼	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Marty Seifert	R-21A, Marshall	C	40	●	●	▼	▼●	▼●	●	
Anthony "Tony" Sertich	DFL-05B, Chisholm	C	64	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Dan Severson	R-14A, Sauk Rapids	D	16	●	●	▼	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Ron Shimanski	R-18A, Silver Lake	C	44	●	●	▼	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Steve Simon	DFL-44A, St. Louis Park	C	64	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Nora Slawik	DFL-55B, Maplewood	A	100	●	●	✓▼●	▼●	▼●	●	
Linda Slocum	DFL-63B, Richfield	A	104	✓●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Steve Smith	R-33A, Mound	C	48	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼

HEALTH EQUITY		AMERICAN INDIAN		BUDGET EQUITY		STRUCTURAL RACISM		DISTRICT DEMOGRAPHICS (%)					
SF 1294	SF 207	SF 1623	SF 1256	SF 1328		SF 1411	SF 2869	AMERICAN INDIAN	API	BLACK	LATINO	MULTI-RACIAL	CONSTITUENTS OF COLOR
HF 1424	HF 181	HF 1825	HF 1240	HF 2	HF 1362	HF 989	HF 680						
	●	▼●	●	✓●	▼			2	6.8	9.2	18.5	5.2	39.3
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			2.1	0.2	0.2	1.6	1	5.1
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			0.8	4.7	4.3	2.3	3.2	15.2
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			0.1	2.1	1.1	1.3	0.7	5.2
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			0.3	1.1	1	1.5	1.1	4.8
	●		●	●	▼			0.8	4.2	3.6	3.1	2.3	14.1
	●	▼●	●	✓●	▼			0.1	1.2	0.8	2.9	0.5	5.3
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			1.2	12.8	30.1	3.6	5.7	53.1
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			0.5	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.5	2.4
✓	●	▼●	●	●	▼			0.5	2.9	6.7	2.7	3.4	15.7
	●	▼●	●	✓●	▼			1	0.9	0.7	0.5	1	4.2
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			0.9	8.6	19.5	3.9	4.4	37
	●	✓▼●	●	●	▼			0.5	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.7	7
	●	▼●	●	●	▼	✓		0.7	0.3	0.5	2.2	0.8	4.4
✓	●	▼●	●	✓●	▼			0.4	5.6	3	1.4	1.7	12.1
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			0.2	4.4	3.8	1.9	1.7	12
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			1	1.2	0.3	0.7	0.7	3.8
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			0.5	0.4	0.2	1.5	0.8	3.4
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			0.5	2.6	2.7	4.1	2.2	11.7
	●		●	●	▼			0.3	1.7	0.8	1.3	1.3	5
	●		●	●	▼			0.3	1.9	1	0.8	1.1	5
	●	▼●	✓●	●	▼			16.7	1.1	0.3	1.1	2.3	21.2
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			0.4	3.3	4.4	3.2	2.2	13.5
	●		●	●	▼			0.3	1.3	0.6	4.2	0.7	6.7
	●	✓▼●	✓●	●	▼			3.8	1.1	2	1.4	2.1	10.1
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			0.3	5.1	2	1.1	1.4	10
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			1.5	0.3	0.3	0.7	1	3.8
✓	●	▼●	●	●	▼			0.4	2.6	1.4	1.1	1.2	6.6
	●	▼●	✓●	●	▼			15.2	0.6	0.1	0.8	1.4	18
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			1	2.4	1	1.7	2	7.5
	●	▼●	●	●	▼	✓		0.5	4.1	2.5	1.3	2	10.1
	●		●	●	▼			0.5	0.9	0.4	1.2	1.3	4.2
	●	✓▼●	●	●	▼		✓	1.8	1.4	0.9	3	1	7.7
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			0.8	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.9	2.9
	●	▼●	●	●	▼	✓		0.2	0.5	0.3	0.6	1	2.5
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			0.2	0.6	0.2	3.1	0.5	4.4
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			0.6	3.8	4.9	4.1	1.6	14.8
	✓●	▼●	●	●	▼			0.3	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.4	10.3
	●	✓▼●	●	●	▼			0.7	7	7	5.7	3.4	22.7
	●		●	●	▼			0.2	1.3	0.5	1.1	0.8	3.8

✓ Authored (positive); ✓ Authored (negative); ▼ Votes (positive); ▼ Votes (negative); ● Passage (positive); ● Passage (negative)

# HOUSE

				EDUCATION EQUITY		ECONOMIC & WEALTH EQUITY		CIVIL RIGHTS & CRIMINAL JUSTICE		
2009 HOUSE	DISTRICT	GRADE	POINTS	SF 405	SF 537	SF 657	SF 806	SF 561	SF 538	SF 763
				HF 501	HF 1044	HF 680	HF 914	HF 702	HF 1043	HF 545
Loren Solberg	DFL-03B, Grand Rapids	C	60	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Phil Sterner	DFL-37B, Rosemount	B	84	●	●	✓▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Marsha Swails	DFL-56B, Woodbury	C	64	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Cy Thao	DFL-65A, St. Paul	C	64	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Paul Thissen	DFL-63A, Minneapolis	A	124	●	●	▼●	✓▼●	▼●	●	▼
Tom Tillbery	DFL-51B, Fridley	C	64	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Paul Torkelson	R-21B, Comfrey	D	44	●	●	▼	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Dean Urdahl	R-18B, Grove City	B	96	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Jean Wagenius	DFL-62B, Minneapolis	B	84	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
John Ward	DFL-12A, Brainerd	B	84	●	●	▼●	✓▼●	▼●	●	▼
Andy Welti	DFL-30B, Plainview	C	64	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Torrey Westrom	R-11A, Elbow Lake	C	36	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Ryan Winkler	DFL-44B, Golden Valley	C	64	●	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	●	▼
Kurt Zellers	R-32B, Maple Grove	D	24	●	●	▼	▼●	▼	●	▼

HEALTH EQUITY		AMERICAN INDIAN		BUDGET EQUITY		STRUCTURAL RACISM		DISTRICT DEMOGRAPHICS (%)					
SF 1294	SF 207	SF 1623	SF 1256	SF 1328		SF 1411	SF 2869	AMERICAN INDIAN	API	BLACK	LATINO	MULTI-RACIAL	CONSTITUENTS OF COLOR
HF 1424	HF 181	HF 1825	HF 1240	HF 2	HF 1362	HF 989	HF 680						
		▼●	●	●	▼			1.7	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.9	3.7
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			0.4	1.8	2.1	2.2	3	9.2
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			0.2	5	2.1	2.4	2	11.6
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			1.5	26.1	26.3	7.1	6.9	65.9
✓	✓●	▼●	●	●	▼			0.4	3.4	5.9	4	2.1	15.5
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			1	2.6	2	2.7	2.2	10.3
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			0.4	0.4	0.3	3.4	0.6	4.9
	●	✓▼●	✓●	●	▼			0.4	0.4	0.3	1.4	0.5	2.7
✓	●	▼●	●	●	▼			1.5	3	6.6	4.7	3.3	18.6
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			0.9	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.8	3
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			0.1	1.4	0.9	1.4	1.1	4.8
	●	▼●	●	●	▼	✓		0.3	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.5	2.2
	●	▼●	●	●	▼			0.4	3.9	4.1	2.6	1.9	12.7
	●		●	●	▼			0.2	1.8	1.2	1.4	1.2	5.8

✓ Authored (positive); ✓ Authored (negative); ▼ Votes (positive); ▼ Votes (negative); ● Passage (positive); ● Passage (negative)

# SENATE

				EDUCATION EQUITY		ECONOMIC & WEALTH EQUITY		CIVIL RIGHTS & CRIMINAL JUSTICE		
2009 SENATE	DISTRICT	GRADE	POINTS	SF 405	SF 537	SF 657	SF 806	SF 561	SF 538	SF 763
				HF 501	HF 1044	HF 680	HF 914	HF 702	HF 1043	HF 545
Ellen Anderson	DFL-66, St. Paul	B	88	●	▼●	✓▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼
Thomas Bakk	DFL-6, Cook	C	60	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●		▼
Linda Berglin	DFL-61, Minneapolis	B	80	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼
Don Betzold	DFL-51, Fridley	C	68	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼
Terri Bonoff	DFL-43, Minnetonka	C	44	●		▼●			▼●	▼
Jim Carlson	DFL-38, Eagan	C	68	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼
Satveer Chaudhary	DFL-50, Fridley	C	56	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●		
Tarryl Clark	DFL-15, St. Cloud	B	88	●	▼●	✓▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼
Richard Cohen	DFL-64, St. Paul	C	68	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼
Kevin Dahle	DFL-25, Northfield	B	88	●	▼●	▼●	✓▼●	▼●	▼●	▼
Dick Day	R-26, Owatonna	C	48	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Scott Dibble	DFL-60, Minneapolis	B	88	●	▼●	✓▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼
Steve Dille	R-18, Dassel	A	100	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼
John P. Doll	DFL-40, Burnsville	B	88	●	▼●	✓▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼
Sharon Erickson Ropes	DFL-31, Winona	B	88	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼
Michelle Fishbach	R-14, Paynesville	C	36	●	▼●	▼●	▼●		▼	▼
Lisa Fobbe	DFL-16, Princeton	C	68	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼
Leo Foley	DFL-47, Coon Rapids	C	68	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼
Dennis Frederickson	R-21, New Ulm	B	76		▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼
Chris Gerlach	R-37, Apple Valley	C	36	●	▼●	▼	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Joe Gimse	R-13, Willmar	C	60	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼
David Hann	R-42, Eden Prairie	D	32		▼●	▼	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Linda Higgins	DFL-58, Minneapolis	A	148	●	✓▼●	▼●	✓▼●	✓▼●	✓▼●	▼
Bill G. Ingebrigtsen	R-11, Alexandria	D	8	●	▼●	▼	▼●		▼	▼
Debbie Johnson	R-49, Ham Lake	C	44	●	▼●	▼	▼●	▼●		
Michael Jungbauer	R-48, East Bethel	C	56	●	▼●	▼	✓▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Ken Kelash	DFL-63, Bloomington	C	68	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼
Amy Koch	R-19, Buffalo	C	36	●	▼●	▼	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Paul Koering	R-12, Fort Ripley	C	40	●	▼●		▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Gary Kubly	DFL-20, Granite Falls	A	108	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼
Keith Langseth	DFL-9, Glyndon	C	68	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼
Ron Latz	DFL-44, St. Louis Park	A	108	●	✓▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	✓▼●	▼
Warren Limmer	R-32, Maple Grove	C	36	●	▼●	▼	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Tony Lourey	DFL-8, Kerrick	A	104	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	
Ann Lynch	DFL-30, Rochester	B	88	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼
John Marty	DFL-54, Roseville	B	88	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	✓▼●	▼●	▼
James Metzen	DFL-39, South St. Paul	C	68	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼
Geoff Michel	R-41, Edina	C	48	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Mee Moua	DFL-67, St. Paul	A	128	●	✓▼●	▼●	▼●	✓▼●	✓▼●	▼
Steve Murphy	DFL-28, Red Wing	B	80	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼
Rick E. Olseen	DFL-17, Harris	C	68	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼



HEALTH EQUITY		AMERICAN INDIAN		BUDGET EQUITY		STRUCTURAL RACISM		DISTRICT DEMOGRAPHICS (%)					
SF 1294	SF 207	SF 1623	SF 1256	SF 1328		SF 1411	SF 2869	AMERICAN INDIAN	API	BLACK	LATINO	MULTI-RACIAL	CONSTITUENTS OF COLOR
HF 1424	HF 181	HF 1825	HF 1240	HF 2	HF 1362	HF 989	HF 680						
	●	▼●	●	●				1.3	15	10.9	6.5	4.1	36.3
	●	▼●	●	●				2	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.1	4.6
	✓●	▼●	●	●				4.5	5.9	26.7	20.3	7.5	62.5
	●	▼●	●	●				1	2.5	1.5	2.2	2.1	8.9
	●	▼●	●	●				0.4	3.2	2.7	1.5	1.3	9
	●	▼●	●	●				0.5	4.5	4.1	2.1	2.5	13.6
	●	▼●	●	●				0.8	3.5	3.3	2.3	2.6	12.3
	●	▼●	●	●				0.7	2.6	1.6	1.3	1.7	7.8
	●	▼●	●	●				0.5	2.8	4.7	3.4	2.8	13.7
	●	▼●	●	●				0.5	0.9	0.4	3.3	0.9	5.7
	●	▼●	●	●				0.4	1	1.7	5	1.4	9
	●	▼●	●	●				0.9	2.7	5.7	2.9	2.8	14.5
	●	✓▼●	✓●	●				0.3	0.5	0.2	2.3	0.5	3.6
	●	▼●	●	●				0.7	4.1	3.4	2.6	2	12.7
✓	●	▼●	●	●				0.2	1	0.5	1	0.9	3.4
		▼●	●	●				0.2	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.7	2.6
	●	▼●	●	●				1.4	0.4	0.2	1.1	0.8	3.8
	●	▼●	●	●				0.5	3.6	3.4	1.3	1.9	10.7
	●	✓▼●	●	●				1.1	0.9	0.6	3.2	0.8	6.3
	●	▼●	●	●				0.4	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.5	9.2
	●	▼●	●	●				0.1	0.2	0.5	5	0.8	6.2
	●	▼●	●	●				0.3	4.2	1.9	1.5	1.3	9.1
	●	▼●	●	●				1.3	14	40	4.2	5.4	64.5
	●	▼●	●	●		✓		0.4	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.7	2.8
	●	▼●	●	●				0.5	1.4	1	1.4	1.5	5.6
	●	▼●	●	●				0.7	0.9	0.7	1.3	1.2	4.7
	●	▼●	●	●				0.5	5.1	6.4	4.9	2.8	19.1
	●	▼●	●	●				0.3	0.2	0.4	1.2	0.8	2.8
	●	▼●	●	●				0.6	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.6	2.5
	●	✓▼●	✓●	●				0.7	0.6	0.4	2.4	1	4.8
	●	▼●	●	●				1.7	0.6	0.4	2.8	1.6	6.9
	●	▼●	●	●				0.5	3.7	4.5	3.3	1.8	13.7
	●	▼●	●	●				0.3	1.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	5.4
✓	✓●	▼●	●	●				3.5	0.4	0.8	1.3	1.4	7.3
	✓●	▼●	●	●				0.3	3.4	2.5	2.8	1.8	10.6
	●	▼●	●	●				0.5	4.7	2.4	1.7	1.7	10.9
	●	▼●	●	●				0.4	2.1	1.9	5.6	2.1	11.1
	●	▼●	●	●				0.3	3.4	1.5	1.2	1.4	7.7
	●	▼●	●	●				1.2	15.5	11.1	8.5	4.1	39.5
	●	✓	●	●				1	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.6	3.7
	●	▼●	●	●				0.8	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.9	3.4

✓ Authored (positive); ✓ Authored (negative); ▼ Votes (positive); ▼ Votes (negative); ● Passage (positive); ● Passage (negative)

# SENATE

				EDUCATION EQUITY		ECONOMIC & WEALTH EQUITY		CIVIL RIGHTS & CRIMINAL JUSTICE		
2009 SENATE	DISTRICT	GRADE	POINTS	SF 405	SF 537	SF 657	SF 806	SF 561	SF 538	SF 763
				HF 501	HF 1044	HF 680	HF 914	HF 702	HF 1043	HF 545
Gen Olson	R-33, Minnetrista	C	60	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼
Mary Olson	DFL-4, Beltrami County	A	108	●	▼●	▼●	✓▼●	▼●	▼●	▼
Julianne Ortman	R-34, Chanhassen	C	68	●	▼●	▼	✓▼●	▼●		▼
Sandra Pappas	DFL-65, St. Paul	A	148	●	✓▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	✓▼●	▼
Pat Pariseau	R-36, Farmington	C	40	●	▼●	▼	▼●		▼●	▼
Lawrence Pogemiller	DFL-59, Minneapolis	C	68	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼
Yvonne Prettnner-Solon	DFL-7, Duluth	A	108	●	▼●	✓▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼
Ann Rest	DFL-45, New Hope	B	84	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	✓▼●	▼
Claire Robling	R-35, Jordan	B	88	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼
Julie Rosen	R-24, Fairmont	B	92	●	▼●	▼●	▼●		▼●	▼
Sandy Rummel	DFL-53, White Bear Lake	B	88	✓●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼
Kathy Saltzman	DFL-56, Woodbury	C	56	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Tom Saxhaug	DFL-3, Grand Rapids	C	68	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼
Linda Scheid	DFL-46, Brooklyn Park	C	68	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼
David Senjem	R-29, Rochester	C	60	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼
Kathy Sheran	DFL-23, Mankato	B	88	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼
Katie Sieben	DFL-57, Newport	C	68	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼
Rod Skoe	DFL-2, Clearbrook	C	60	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●		▼
Dan Skogen	DFL-10, Hewitt	C	68	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼
Dan Sparks	DFL-27, Austin	C	60	●		▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼
LeRoy Stumpf	DFL-1, Thief River Falls	B	88	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼
David Tomassoni	DFL-5, Chisholm	C	68	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼
Patricia Torres Ray	DFL-62, Minneapolis	A	100	✓●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼
Ray Vandever	R-52, Forest Lake	C	36	●	▼●	▼	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Jim Vickerman	DFL-22, Tracy	C	56	●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Charles Wiger	DFL-55, North St. Paul	B	88	✓●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼

HEALTH EQUITY		AMERICAN INDIAN		BUDGET EQUITY		STRUCTURAL RACISM		DISTRICT DEMOGRAPHICS (%)					
SF 1294	SF 207	SF 1623	SF 1256	SF 1328		SF 1411	SF 2869	AMERICAN INDIAN	API	BLACK	LATINO	MULTI-RACIAL	CONSTITUENTS OF COLOR
HF 1424	HF 181	HF 1825	HF 1240	HF 2	HF 1362	HF 989	HF 680						
	●	▼●	●	●				0.2	1	0.5	1.1	0.8	3.6
	●	▼●	✓●	●				9.2	0.7	0.2	0.8	1.6	12.4
	●	▼●	●	●				0.2	1.5	0.6	3.2	0.9	6.2
✓	●	▼●	✓●	●				1.8	16.4	17.7	12.8	6	53
	●	▼●	●	●				0.3	1.3	0.8	1.4	1.3	5.1
	●	▼●	●	●				1.4	6.7	10.3	5.5	4.2	27.7
	✓●	▼●	●	●				2.4	1.4	1.7	1.1	1.8	8.3
		▼●	●	●				0.5	3	4.6	2.6	2.1	12.7
	●	✓▼●	●	●				1	2.4	0.9	2.4	1.1	7.6
✓	✓●	▼●	●	●				0.4	0.4	0.4	3.2	0.7	4.8
	●	▼●	●	●				0.3	2.1	0.9	1.3	1	5.7
	●	▼●	●	●				0.5	3.8	2.4	2.2	2	10.5
	●	▼●	●	●				1.6	0.2	0.3	0.6	1	3.6
	●	▼●	●	●				0.6	9.3	15.9	3.5	3.8	32.8
	●	▼●	●	●				0.2	4	0.8	1.7	1.3	8.9
✓	●	▼●	●	●				0.2	1.7	1.4	2.3	0.8	6.3
	●	▼●	●	●				0.4	0.9	1.5	2.6	1.5	6.6
	●	▼●	●	●				12.6	0.6	0.1	1	2.3	16.4
	●	▼●	●	●				0.6	0.3	0.4	1.6	0.7	3.4
	●	▼●	●	●				0.2	0.8	0.5	5.1	0.7	7
	●	▼●	●	✓●				1	0.8	0.3	2.6	0.9	5.6
	●	▼●	●	●				1.1	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.9	3.3
	●		✓●	●				2.1	3.3	7.7	6.3	3.8	22.6
	●	▼●	●	●				0.3	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.9	4
	●	▼●	●	●				0.4	1.8	0.7	4	0.9	7.4
	●	▼●	●	●				0.5	3.1	2.5	2.7	2.4	10.7

✓ Authored (positive); ✓ Authored (negative); ▼ Votes (positive); ▼ Votes (negative); ● Passage (positive); ● Passage (negative)

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- 14 Overall, there are 8 counties where populations of color are above the statewide average (13.9 percent). Of those, three counties with populations of people of color above the statewide average have unallotment above the state average were Cass, Hennepin and Watonwan. Cass has a total population of 29,354, of whom 14 percent are people of color. Hennepin has a total population of 1,136,599, of whom 25 percent are people of color; Watonwan has 11,022, whom 21 percent are people of color.
- 15 Overall, there are 50 counties with poverty rates above the state's poverty rate. Of those, 32 counties with above state poverty rate have above state average unallotment per person: Aitkin, Becker, Big Stone, Carlton, Cass, Chippewa, Clearwater, Cottonwood, Douglas, Faribault, Grant, Hennepin, Hubbard, Itasca, Jackson, Kanabec, Kandiyohi, Lac Qui Parle, Lincoln, Lyon, Marshall, Martin, McLeod, Norman, Pine, Pipestone, Polk, Stevens, Swift, Todd, Wadena, Yellow Medicine.
- 16 Overall, there are 52 counties with an unemployment rate that hovers above the state's unemployment rate. Of those, 31 counties with above state unemployment rate have above state average unallotment per person: Aitkin, Becker, Benton, Big Stone, Carlton, Cass, Chisago, Clearwater, Cook, Crow Wing, Faribault, Freeborn, Goodhue, Grant, Hubbard, Itasca, Kanabec, Marshall, Martin, Mille Lacs, Norman, Pine, Redwood, Renville, Sibley, St. Louis, Swift, Todd, Wadena, Waseca, Watonwan. This is a conservative estimate because if we were to use 2009 figures it would reveal that poverty and unemployment have increased.
- 17 The city statewide average LGA unallotment per person for 2009-10 biennium was calculated by dividing the total amount of the LGA unallotment by the total population of Minnesota affected by unallotment.  $-147,003,681$  divided by  $2,624,343$  (this figure excludes those that do not receive unallotment or were exempted) = negative \$56; For cities analysis, 2007 population figures were taken from Minnesota Department of Revenue June 2009 spreadsheet; people of color is based on 2000 U.S. Census. This is the most current data for Minnesota's cities.
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## PRINCIPAL RESEARCHER

Jermaine Toney

## RACIAL EQUITY ADVISORY GROUP

Elaine Salinas, MIGIZI Communications  
Rodolfo Gutierrez, Hispanic Advocacy and  
Community Empowerment through Research  
Jennifer Godinez, Minnesota Minority Education  
Partnership  
Maurice Nins  
JoLynn Shopteese, Minnesota Indian Affairs  
Council  
Jesus Torres, Centro Campesino  
Dr. Rose Brewer, University of Minnesota  
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## RESEARCH AND EDITORIAL ASSISTANCE

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Salvador Miranda, Julia Freeman, Beth  
Newkirk, Organizing Apprenticeship Project  
Nan Madden, Minnesota Budget Project,  
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Jennifer Jimenez, Alliance for Metropolitan  
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Mary Ceconi, Parents United for Public  
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2525 E. Franklin Ave., Suite 301  
Minneapolis, MN 55406  
P: (612) 746-4224  
F: (612) 746-4227  
[www.oaproject.org](http://www.oaproject.org)