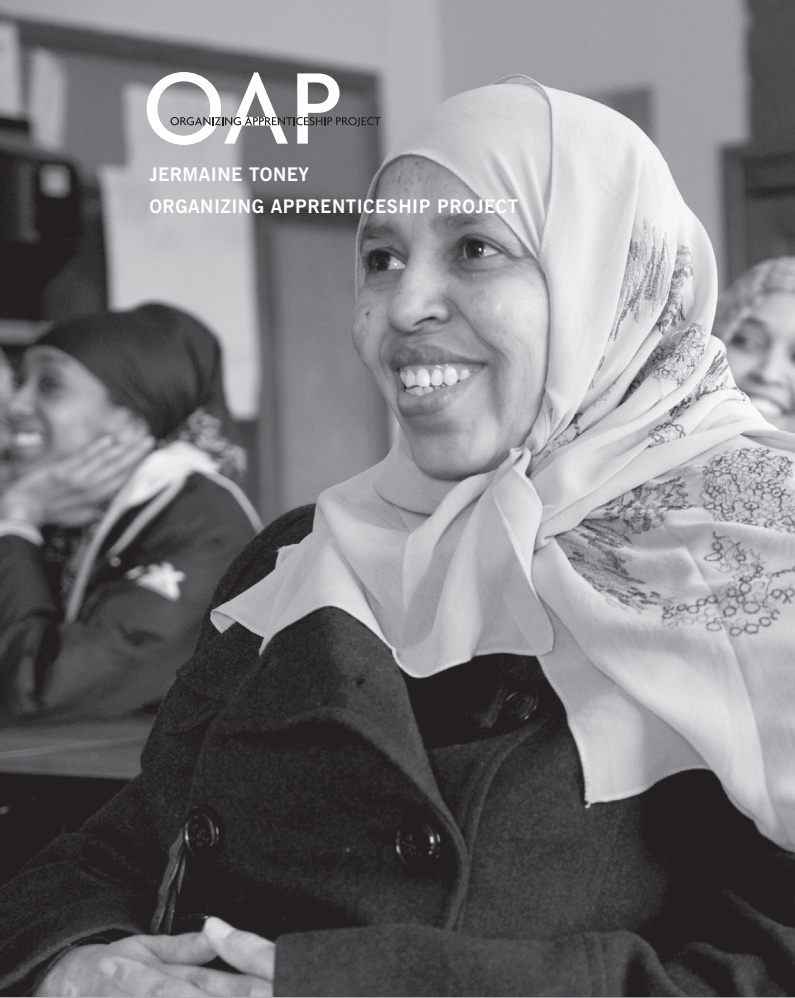




JERMAINE TONEY
ORGANIZING APPRENTICESHIP PROJECT



**MINNESOTA LEGISLATIVE REPORT
CARD ON RACIAL EQUITY**

2005 - 2010

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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.

Leading for Racial Equity: The New Minnesota Way

Since the 2005-06 biennium, the Organizing Apprenticeship Project (OAP) has released four annual Minnesota Legislative Report Cards on Racial Equity, an assessment of the state legislature's and governor's performance on supporting policies that promote opportunity, racial equity, and American Indian tribal sovereignty.

The report cards are powerful research tools that continue to break the silence around racial equity in Minnesota. OAP's four reports have helped to cultivate and build a bridge with a growing group of legislators from both political parties who publicly identify as champions of racial equity issues.

Simultaneously, the prevailing reports have helped community and organizing leaders, researchers, philanthropists, educators, and youth more effectively leverage equitable policies and institutional practices in several areas important to building a brighter Minnesota.

In November 2010, Minnesotans voted for an historic shift in the political makeup of our state. For the first time in 38 years, the Republican Party holds a majority in both the Minnesota House and Senate. And, for the first time in decades, a DFLer sits in the governor's seat. Although the outcome of the election was considered historic, Minnesota's state government remained bipartisan, which was nothing new.

As the 2011 session heats up, OAP wanted to shine a spotlight on the past, in order to illuminate decisions for the future. This report card includes a five-year review of where state policymakers made progress and where they weakened opportunity, in addition to unveiling the progress made during the 2010 session.

THE GREAT RECESSION AND ECONOMIC POLICY DECISIONS HAVE DRIVEN RACE GAPS IN WELL-BEING

Today, while leading economists declare the Great Recession over, many Minnesotans are still feeling great financial pain. The economic pain affects us all, but the recession caused a growing gap in well-being between Minnesotans of color and white Minnesotans. For example:

- Minnesotans face a statewide unemployment rate of 7.1 percent. Meanwhile, the current unemployment rate for Latinos is 15.5 percent and for Blacks is 22.5 percent—two to three times higher, respectively, than the state's overall rate.¹
- Between 2000 and 2009, Minnesota's children facing poverty increased by 56 percent, or 60,000 more children, disproportionately represented by children of color and American Indian children. One result of this increase is that Minnesota's ranking tumbled from the 5th lowest child poverty rate in the country to 12th.²

A decade of austerity and disinvestment in opportunity, often in the name of creating and supporting jobs, has not produced real results for most Minnesotans. That is truer for adults and children of color. The path we've been on has not produced an abundance of opportunity. The record:

- The last decade could be referred to as the lost decade when it came to jobs made available for Minnesotans. From 2001 through 2010, Minnesota experienced a net loss of 52,400 jobs. That was a stark contrast to the net gain of 557,900 jobs the state had experienced from 1991 through 2000.³
- As a result of job starvation, current job seekers outnumber job openings by nearly five to one. Meanwhile, 42 percent of all job openings in Minnesota are part-time, meaning that job seekers outnumber full-time job openings by eight to one.⁴

- With both parents working in a family of four in Minnesota, they must command about \$14.03 per hour to meet basic requirements. But, the median wage for all openings is only \$10.19 per hour, which means parents need to work 155 hours per week to make basic needs, according to JOBS NOW Coalition.
- Finally, unemployment disparities hold regardless of effort. A recent report by the Economic Policy Institute finds that “in the Minneapolis-Bloomington metropolitan area, Blacks are three times as likely as whites to be without jobs, despite having the same income and level of education.”⁵

Clearly, Minnesota’s economic opportunity is neither healthy nor vibrant. Limited opportunity has marginalized hundreds of thousands of Minnesotans, particularly Minnesotans of color. This marginalization from real opportunity will make our state even weaker in the years ahead, especially if we do not take urgent action to correct these disparities.

Public office holders, business and institutional leaders must lead in ways that acknowledge our state’s realities. Our economic health is not a function of nature like the weather. Instead, it grows from our economic policy decisions aimed at strengthening opportunity which will have lasting impacts for years to come. We can tackle this.

RACIAL EQUITY STANDARDS CREATE EQUITABLE POLICY, BUDGET AND A VIBRANT ECONOMY

By expecting, encouraging, even requiring core social institutions and lawmakers to document and publicly debate the possible equity outcomes of policies and practices, our state will begin to determine if the equity benefits of a particular policy outweigh the unwanted racial disparities.

For example, during the 2010 session, the DFL-controlled state legislature and Republican backed governor agreed to balance the state’s checkbook. One of the largest decisions was a \$300 million reduction in state aids to local governments. The OAP’s analysis found that counties with higher percentages of people of color, poverty and unemployment will carry a greater burden of this cut. At a time when the state faces an all-time high of 440,000 Minnesotans on food stamps, a foreclosure rate that is above the nation’s average rate, historic proportions of people unemployed, local governments have been forced to meet today’s public challenges with millions less in public investment. It is time for racial equity impact standards to drive our legislative decisions.

Using a racial equity impact standard when policy and budgets are being developed makes sense to our economic recovery and economic vitality; it will ensure our decisions actually expand opportunity and fairness, and it will help move policies that resonate with the state’s changing demographics.

Currently, communities of color and American Indians make up over 16 percent of the state’s population, and their census counts heavily contributed to Minnesota holding onto eight congressional seats.⁶ Further, economists estimate that communities of color are contributing over \$4 billion a year in taxes. Immigrant entrepreneurs and entrepreneurs of color are owners of the fastest growing businesses in state and an economic lifeline to our state’s current and future prosperity. Minnesota can’t afford to undermine this demographic change with public decisions that retreat from equity; to do so will be economic suicide and will hurt us all.

Let's step up and make racial equity the standard in critical areas that improve our collective well-being—areas like education and economic opportunity—as a tool to close gaps between people of color and whites. This new approach is one that requires a deeper level of commitment, partnership and accountability to equity. It is possible and essential. That's the new Minnesota way to push the state closer towards racial equity.

2005-2010 KEY LESSONS AND FINDINGS

LESSONS AND PROGRESS TOWARDS EQUITY OVER THE PAST FIVE YEARS

Since 2005, we have identified and watched pieces of legislation that would benefit all, particularly communities of color, to begin to recognize and encourage leadership for equity. We begin with some challenging findings and offer some powerful lessons for moving forward.

1. Overall, lawmakers have not made the grade on racial equity. Between the 2005 and 2010 sessions, state lawmakers and the governor earned an overall grade of B minus. Each session, an average of 15 percent of all bills gets passed into state law. Between 2005 and 2010, 45 of the 82 (55 percent) pieces of legislation that we watched and studied were passed into law. Since the 2005-06 session, there has been steady growth in the overall grade from year to year, from a D during 2007 to a B in 2009.

2. Despite the weak overall grade, strong racial equity policy and budget bills were supported in the bipartisan state government (DFL-controlled legislature, Republican governor). During that time they passed: in 2005, paying discharged Latino migrant workers; in 2007, preventing racially targeted predatory mortgage lending, protecting wild rice from terminator seeds of genetic modification and covering kids with health insurance; in 2008, expanding sentencing justice for veterans; in 2009, banning the box on statewide public employment, promoting hiring equity in green jobs. The significance of this is that even when there is a bipartisan state government, racial equity still moves forward. *We expect the current bipartisan legislature and governor office to also make issues of racial equity central to passing policy and budget decisions.*

3. As the state became more racially and ethnically diverse, the number of individual lawmakers on the racial justice honor roll increased. The state's population of color jumped from 13 percent in 2005 to 16 percent in 2010. Meanwhile, the number of individual lawmakers leading for equity grew substantially on the Racial Justice Honor Roll. During this time period, lawmakers with A's and B's grew from only 25 in 2005-06 to 104 in 2010. Each year, there has been a progression of more willingness to pay attention to the equity impact of policies, leading to more decisions that echo changing racial and ethnic demographics. *As the state's diversity continues to increase, we expect lawmakers to keep up with racially and economically equitable policy making.*

4. Lawmakers are leading for racial equity no matter the demographics levels. During 2007-2010, legislative districts with less than 40 percent constituents of color showed some of the strongest support for racial equity bills. Thirty-eight (38 percent)

of senators with A's come from districts with under 40 percent constituents of color. For senators with B's, 38 percent are from districts with constituents of color that range 10-14.9 percent. Rounding out the chambers, over half (55 percent) of representatives with A's govern districts with between 15-39.9 percent constituents of color. More than one-third (35 percent) of those who earned B's are in districts with 10-14.9 percent constituents of color. ***Leadership from lawmakers is sending a message that racial equity is a statewide value and issue, regardless of the percentage of constituents of color in their districts.***

2007-2010 RACIAL JUSTICE HONOR ROLL

LAWMAKERS THAT HAVE EARNED AN AVERAGE OF A OVER LAST THREE SESSIONS.

SENATORS: Linda Berglin (DFL-61, Minneapolis), Tarryl Clark (DFL-15, St. Cloud), Linda Higgins (DFL-58, Minneapolis), Gary Kubly (DFL-20, Granite Falls), Ron Latz (DFL-44, Saint Louis Park), Mee Moua (DFL-67, Saint Paul), Sandra Pappas (DFL-65, Saint Paul), Patricia Torres Ray (DFL-62, Minneapolis). **REPRESENTATIVES:** Bobby Joe Champion* (DFL-58B, Minneapolis), Karen Clark (DFL-61A, Minneapolis), Jim Davnie (DFL-62A, Minneapolis), Mindy Greiling (DFL-54A, Roseville), Jeff Hayden* (DFL-61B, Minneapolis), Phyllis Kahn (DFL-59B, Minneapolis), Diane Loeffler (DFL-59A, Minneapolis), Carlos Mariani (DFL-65B, Saint Paul), Erin Murphy (DFL-64A, Saint Paul), Michael Paymar (DFL-64B, Saint Paul), John Persell* (DFL-04A, Bemidji), Linda Slocum (DFL-63B, Richfield)

LAWMAKERS HAVE EARNED AN AVERAGE OF B OVER LAST THREE SESSIONS. SENATORS:

Ellen Anderson (DFL-66, Saint Paul), Don Betzold (DFL-51, Fridley), Terri Bonoff (DFL-43, Minnetonka), Kevin Dahle (DFL-25, Northfield), Scott Dibble (DFL-60, Minneapolis), Steve Dille (R-18, Dassel), John P. Doll (DFL-40, Burnsville), Sharon Erickson Ropes (DFL-31, Winona), Dennis Frederickson (R-21, New Ulm), Keith Langseth (DFL-9, Glyndon), Tony Lourey (DFL-8, Kerrick), Ann Lynch (DFL-30, Rochester), John Marty (DFL-54, Roseville), Steve Murphy (DFL-28, Red Wing), Rick E. Olseen (DFL-17, Harris), Gen Olson (R-33, Minnetrista), Mary Olson (DFL-4, Beltrami County), Lawrence Pogemiller (DFL-59, Minneapolis), Yvonne Prettner-Solon (DFL-7, Duluth), Ann Rest (DFL-45, New Hope), Sandy Rummel (DFL-53, White Bear Lake), Linda Scheid (DFL-46, Brooklyn Park), Kathy Sheran (DFL-23, Mankato), Katie Sieben (DFL-57, Newport), Charles Wiger (DFL-55, North Saint Paul). **REPRESENTATIVES:** John Benson (DFL-43B, Minnetonka), David Bly (DFL-25B, Northfield), Robin Brown (DFL-27A, Albert Lea), Kathy Brynaert (DFL-23B, Mankato), Julie Bunn (DFL-56A, Lake Elmo), Lyndon Carlson (DFL-45B, Crystal), Denie Dittrich (DFL-47A, Champlin), Kent Eken (DFL-2A, Twin Valley), Andrew Falk* (DFL-20A, Appleton), Patti Fritz (DFL-26B, Faribault), Paul Gardner (DFL-53A, Shoreview), Rick Hansen (DFL-39A, South Saint Paul), Larry Haws (DFL-15B, St. Cloud), Debra Hilstrom (DFL-46B, Brooklyn Center), Bill Hilty (DFL-8A, Finlayson), Frank Hornstein (DFL-60B, Minneapolis), Melissa Hortman (DFL-47B, Brooklyn Park), Larry Hosch (DFL-14B, Saint Joseph), Thomas Huntley (DFL-7A, Duluth), Gail Jackson* (DFL-16A, Princeton), Sheldon Johnson (DFL-67B, Saint Paul), Jeremy Kalin (DFL-17B, Lindstrom), Margaret Anderson Kelliher (DFL-60A, Minneapolis), Kate Knuth (DFL-50B, New Brighton), Lyle Koenen (DFL-20B, Clara City), Carolyn Laine (DFL-50A, Columbia Heights), Ann Lenczewski (DFL-40B, Bloomington), John Lesch (DFL-66A, Saint Paul), Leon Lillie (DFL-55A, North Saint Paul), Tim Mahoney (DFL-67A, Saint Paul), Sandra Masin (DFL-38A, Eagan), Will Morgan (DFL-40A, Burnsville), Terry Morrow (DFL-23A, St. Peter), Joe Mullery (DFL-58A, Minneapolis), Mary Murphy (DFL-6B, Hermantown), Michael Nelson (DFL-46A, Brooklyn Park), Jerry Newton* (DFL-49B, Andover), Kim Norton (DFL-29B, Rochester), Mike Obermueller* (DFL-38B, Eagan), Sandra Peterson (DFL-45A, New Hope), Roger Reinert* (DFL-7B, Duluth), Paul Rosenthal* (DFL-41B, Bloomington), Maria Ruud (DFL-42A, Minnetonka), Brita Sailer (DFL-2B, Park Rapids), Bev Scalze (DFL-54B, Little Canada), Anthony "Tony" Sertich (DFL-5B, Chisholm), Steve Simon (DFL-44A, Saint Louis Park), Nora Slawik (DFL-55B, Maplewood), Phil Sterner* (DFL-37B, Rosemount), Marsha Swails (DFL-56B, Woodbury), Cy Thao (DFL-65A, Saint Paul), Paul Thissen (DFL-63A, Minneapolis), Tom Tillbery (DFL-51B, Fridley), Jean Wagenius (DFL-62B, Minneapolis), John Ward (DFL-12A, Brainerd), Ryan Winkler (DFL-44B, Golden Valley)

*denotes average over last two sessions.

PROGRESS TOWARDS EQUITY DURING THE 2010 SESSION

6. During the 2010 session, lawmakers and the governor worked together to earn an overall grade of B. Eight of the 12 bills (67 percent) we studied were passed into law. The overall grade stayed the same as the 2009 session report card's grade.

7. With the racial equity and American Indian bills that passed, lawmakers and the governor met some key challenges. They include expanding child care for young parents seeking high school graduation; adding protections for tenants paying their bills on time but facing foreclosure; removing barriers to hunger prevention by eliminating the "burn your asset" test to participate in food support programs; improving health inequities by untangling information by race and language; partially restoring funding for general assistance medical care; and adding American Indian tribes as governmental units that can enter joint power agreements and reclaim land base.

8. During the 2010 session, strong leadership on issues of racial equity emerged from lawmakers in districts consisting of between 10 and 39 percent constituents of color. Over one-third (36 percent) of the representatives with A's govern districts that have 15-39 percent constituents of color. One-third of the representatives with B's govern districts with 10-14.9 percent constituents of color. Twenty-eight (28 percent) of senators with A's are from districts with 10 to 14.9 percent constituents of color; 39 percent of senators with Bs are from districts with similar demographics. Especially noteworthy is the leadership performance of Senator Steve Dille (R-Dassel). Governing a district with less than 4 percent constituents of color, Dille led the House and Senate with the most leadership points in support for strengthening opportunity and racial equity.

THE 2010 RACIAL JUSTICE HONOR ROLL. BETWEEN 2009 AND 2010 SESSIONS, THE HONOR ROLL INCREASED BY 28 LAWMAKERS (76 TO 104).

HALF OF THE STATE LAWMAKERS THAT EARNED A'S ARE FROM SUBURBAN AND GREATER

MINNESOTA AREAS. SENATORS: Ellen Anderson (DFL-St. Paul), Linda Berglin (DFL-Minneapolis), Terri Bonoff (DFL-Minnetonka), Tarryl Clark (DFL-St. Cloud), Scott Dibble (DFL-Minneapolis), Steve Dille (R-Dassel), Sharon Erickson Ropes (DFL-Winona), Dennis Frederickson (R-New Ulm), Linda Higgins (DFL-Minneapolis), Gary Kubly (DFL-Granite Falls), Ron Latz (DFL-St. Louis Park), John Marty (DFL-Roseville), Mee Moua (DFL-St. Paul), Ann Rest (DFL-New Hope), Sandy Rummel (DFL-White Bear Lake), Linda Scheid (DFL-Brooklyn Park), Patricia Torres Ray (DFL-Minneapolis).

REPRESENTATIVES: Bobby Joe Champion (DFL-Minneapolis), Karen Clark (DFL-Minneapolis), Jeff Hayden (DFL-Minneapolis), Larry Hosch (DFL-St. Joseph), Phyllis Kahn (DFL-Minneapolis), John Lesch (DFL-St. Paul), Joe Mullery (DFL-Minneapolis), Erin Murphy (DFL-St. Paul), Michael Paymar (DFL-St. Paul), John Persell (DFL-Bemidji), and Linda Slocum (DFL-Richfield).

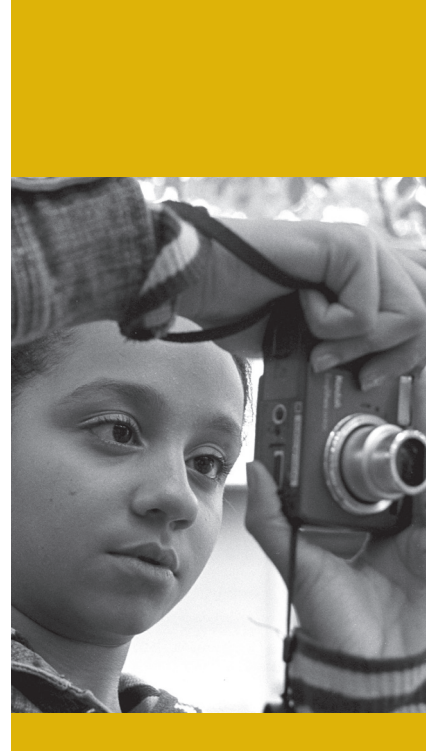
MOST OF THE STATE LAWMAKERS THAT EARNED B'S ARE FROM GREATER MINNESOTA.

SENATORS: Don Betzold (DFL-Fridley), Jim Carlson (DFL-Eagan), Satveer Chaudhary (DFL-Fridley), Richard Cohen (DFL-St. Paul), Kevin Dahle (DFL-Northfield), Leo Foley (DFL-Coon Rapids), Keith Langseth (DFL-Glyndon), Tony Lourey (DFL-Kerrick), James Metzen (DFL-South St. Paul), Steve Murphy (DFL-Red Wing), Rick Olseen (DFL-Harris), Gen Olson (R-Minnestricta), Mary Olson (DFL-Beltrami County), Sandra Pappas (DFL-St. Paul), Lawrence Pogemiller (DFL-Minneapolis), Claire Robling (R-Jordan), Kathy Saltzman (DFL-Woodbury), Katie Sieben (DFL-Newport), and Charles Wiger (DFL-North St. Paul). **REPRESENTATIVES:** Jim Abeler (R-Anoka), Tom Anzelc (DFL-Balsam Township), Joe Atkins (DFL-Inner Grove Heights), John Benson (DFL-Minnetonka), David Bly (DFL-Northfield), Robin Brown (DFL-Albert Lea), Kathy Brynaert (DFL-Mankato), Lyndon Carlson (DFL-Crystal), Jim Davnie (DFL-Minneapolis), David Dill (DFL-Crane Lake), Kent Eken (DFL-Twin Valley), Patti Fritz (DFL-Faribault), Paul Gardner (DFL-Shoreview), Mindy Greiling (DFL-Roseville), Larry Haws (DFL-St. Cloud), Debra Hilstrom (DFL-Brooklyn Center), Bill Hilty (DFL-Finlayson), Frank Hornstein (DFL-Minneapolis), Melissa Hortman (DFL-Brooklyn Park), Thomas Huntley (DFL-Duluth), Gail Jackson (DFL-Princeton), Jeremy Kalin (DFL-Lindstrom), Margaret Kelliher (DFL-Minneapolis), Kate Knuth (DFL-New Brighton), Lyle Koenen (DFL-Clara City), Carolyn Laine (DFL-Columbia Heights), Ann Lenczewski (DFL-Bloomington), Tina Liebling (DFL-Rochester), Leon Lillie (DFL-North St. Paul), Diane Loeffler (DFL-Minneapolis), Tim Mahoney (DFL-St. Paul), Carlos Mariani (DFL-St. Paul), Sandra Masin (DFL-Eagan), Will Morgan (DFL-Burnsville), Terry Morrow (DFL-St. Peter), Mary Murphy (DFL-Hermantown), Mike Nelson (DFL-Brooklyn Park), Jerry Newton (DFL-Andover), Kim Norton (DFL-Rochester), Mike Obermueller (DFL-Eagan), Mary Otremba (DFL-Long Prairie), Sandra Peterson (DFL-New Hope), Paul Rosenthal (DFL-Bloomington), Maria Ruud (DFL-Minnetonka), Bev Scalze (DFL-Little Canada), Tony Sertich (DFL-Chisholm), Steve Simon (DFL-St. Louis Park), Nora Slawik (DFL-Maplewood), Loren Solberg (DFL-Grand Rapids), Phil Sterner (DFL-Rosemount), Marsha Swails (DFL-Woodbury), Cy Thao (DFL-St. Paul), Paul Thissen (DFL-Minneapolis), Tom Tillbery (DFL-Fridley), Jean Wagenius (DFL-Minneapolis), John Ward (DFL-Brainerd), and Ryan Winkler (DFL-Golden Valley).

Five Year Review and 2010 Racial Equity Policy & Budget Bills

EDUCATION EQUITY

A statewide commitment to target wide and persistent racial disparities through policy solutions is required so we do not replicate them. Minnesota's education system is failing students of color. Disparities are well documented. English language learners have the lowest reading proficiency in higher grades. Only 41 percent of American Indian, Black and Latino students graduate from high school, compared to 80 percent of white students. Disparities in opportunity and access to a high quality education are troubling when looking at the demographic changes. Over the next 10 years, the number of high school graduates of color will increase by 98 percent, while white graduates will decrease by 17 percent, according to the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education. In other words, nearly all student growth in the next decade will come from Minnesota's American Indian communities, immigrants and communities of color. While one core element of education equity is to focus on kids, another one is to focus on broader public education efforts that make visible the contributions of cultural communities. Through policy decisions, the state legislature can create an equitable public education system with opportunities that work for all students, communities and Minnesota's economy.



2010 EDUCATION EQUITY LEGISLATION

SF 2505/Bonoff (DFL-Minnetonka), HF 2760/Slawik (DFL-Maplewood)

EXPANDING CHILD CARE OPPORTUNITY TO CLOSE EDUCATION GAP FOR YOUNG MOTHERS:

Research shows that young mothers are more likely to complete school programs when barriers to child care are removed.⁷ SF 2505 expands the determination for Child Care Assistance Program (CCAP) for parents under the age of 21 seeking high school graduation or equivalency from six months to 12 months. This change aligns with the end of a student's school year, ensuring a continuation of care and learning for kids. SF 2505 will benefit over an average of 5,400 young families per year, disproportionately represented by mothers of color and poor mothers who are more likely to participate in GED programs and CCAP.⁸

✓ *Signed by Republican Governor Pawlenty (Chapter 346, Art. 2, Sec. 2)*

HF 712/Thao (DFL-St. Paul), SF 868/Moua (DFL-St. Paul)

CONSTRUCTING AN ASIAN PACIFIC CULTURAL CENTER: In 2008, the buying power of Asian-Pacific Islanders in Minnesota was estimated at \$5.3 billion.⁹ HF 712 would have helped to complete the construction of the Asian Pacific Cultural Center in St. Paul. The city of St. Paul anticipated various leading nonprofit organizations such as Mu Performing Arts, AdopSource, and Japan America Society of Minnesota to be housed in the Center. These organizations would have contributed to bringing in an estimated \$2.5 million in annual revenue to St. Paul region. This provision passed the full state legislature and made it into the omnibus bonding bill. HF 712 was one of four provisions that explicitly attempted to make visible the cultural contributions of communities of color yet were line-item vetoed.

✗ *Line-item Vetoed by Republican Governor Pawlenty (HF 2700, Sec 21, Sub. 16a)*

PROGRESS TOWARDS EDUCATION EQUITY

2007. HF 796/ E. Murphy (DFL-St. Paul), SF 686/Torres Ray (DFL-Minneapolis)

ROOTING CHILD CARE IN CULTURAL CONTEXT: As Minnesota's student population becomes more diverse, educators have to understand the language and cultural issues when looking at a child's assessment for school readiness.¹⁰ The Family, Friend, and Neighbor (FFN) system is the most popular form of child care, particularly for racial and cultural communities. During the 2007 legislative session, lawmakers appropriated \$750,000 (one-time funding) to establish a grant program through the department of human Services to support tribal governments, nonprofits and libraries in culturally grounded training to boost activities in reading, health and school readiness,¹¹ benefiting children of color and American Indian children who constitute nearly one-third (31 percent) of the FFN care program.¹²

✓ *Signed by Republican Governor Pawlenty (HF 1078, Sec. 62)*

2008. HF 3885/ Norton (DFL-Rochester), SF 3589/ Torres Ray (DFL-Minneapolis)

REVIVING THE PIPELINE FOR TEACHERS OF COLOR: According to research in *The Review of Economics and Statistics*, on average, "students of color score higher on exams when taught by teachers of their race, scoring 3-4 percentile points higher on standardized reading and math tests." During the 2008 legislative session, lawmakers allocated \$120,000 in one-time funds to a teacher of color pilot program. That translated into grants of up to \$5,000 for potential teachers in their junior or senior years in a preparation program. The pilot will be carried out by St. Cloud State University in collaboration with the Robbinsdale School District and Winona State University with the Rochester School District. Due to the passage of this bill, more than 24 teachers of color had the opportunity to accelerate learning in school districts facing changing demographics.

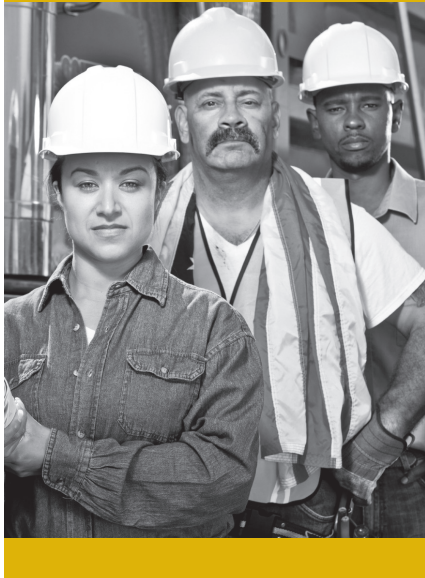
✓ *Signed by the Republican Governor Pawlenty (HF 1812, Sec. 3, Subd. 4)*

2009. 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—enrolling 7,300 new underrepresented students, including students of color, low-income students and first-generation college students.¹³ However, the Collateral Sanctions Committee of the state legislature found that scores of students spent time and money to make it through college, only to find out that their criminal record eroded their ability to find meaningful internships and employment.¹⁴ During the 2009 legislative session, lawmakers required Minnesota’s public and private higher education institutions to provide notice to thousands of students granted acceptance that past convictions, charges, and arrests can limit possibilities in certain occupations and careers.

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



ECONOMIC EQUITY

Our economic recovery must be equitable, fueled by policy commitment that upholds fair treatment, family-supporting wages, a vibrant safety net, and culturally appropriate financial services while building on the economic contributions of communities of color, American Indians and immigrants. The state's economic vitality hinges on promoting racial equity. Such policy investment translates into explosive short- and long-term rewards to the economy and to the social well-being of the community. According to a 2008 study by the U.S. Department of Commerce, when the number of businesses owned by people of color and American Indians is expanded to reflect the proportion of people of color in the overall population, there would be a sizable increase in economic growth. The study finds that there would be an increase of 31,964 businesses, generating \$34 billion in gross receipts and employing 110,565 more workers. However, at the moment policy decisions are driving large economic gaps in well-being and undermining racial equity outcomes. Communities of color are two-three times more likely to face unemployment and poverty. Reducing barriers to economic opportunities will make sure our younger workers of color are successful future investors, lawmakers, farmers and business owners of Minnesota. Minnesota's younger workers are more racially diverse than older workers and will be one of the economic engines of this state.

2010 ECONOMIC EQUITY LEGISLATION

HF 453/Fritz (DFL-Faribault), SF 481/Berglin (DFL-Minneapolis)

REMOVING BARRIERS TO HUNGER PREVENTION: Removing asset tests in public benefit programs is one of the most effective ways to solve hunger.¹⁵ Accumulating wealth and holding onto wealth is a lifeline to creating opportunity and supporting financial independence. However, state policy requiring the counting the assets of Minnesotans to determine whether a household is eligible for Food Stamps has undermined that goal, forcing many to spend down their assets in order to be eligible. HF 453 eliminated the \$7,000 asset test. In addition, SF 481 lowered another barrier to participating, increasing the gross income level from 130 percent to 165 percent of the federal poverty guidelines. According to the Minnesota Department of Human Services, these changes will likely increase the Food Support caseload by approximately 16,000 per year.¹⁶ This bill will disproportionately benefit Minnesotans of color and American Indians who account for 16 percent of state's population, yet over 40 percent of participants in Minnesota's food assistance program.¹⁷

✓ *Signed by Republican Governor Pawlenty (First Special Session HF 1, Article 18, Section 1, Omnibus State Budget)*

SF 1770/Jungbauer (R-East Bethel), HF 2062/Lanning (R-Moorhead)

EXPANDING LADDERS OUT OF POVERTY: According to the Urban Institute, lifting minimum wage, and expanding training and education programs for adults who did not complete high school will have the biggest economic impact in Minnesota. For example, this package can help decrease poverty for families with children from 7.6 percent to 4.6 percent, disproportionately benefiting families of color.¹⁸ HF 2062 allows for the creation of a Ladder Out of Poverty Task Force that is charged with lifting up the recommendations like these featured in report released by Commission to End Poverty by 2020 by identifying institutional practices and policies that assist people of color, women and low-income people to create and sustain wealth. The task force has to recommend and draft legislation to appropriate House and Senate committees no later than June 1, 2012. Some of those ideas may include job subsidies to businesses to hire Minnesotans out of work; establish baby bonds so when children meet a certain age they can use it towards paying for education, buying a home or opening a business; providing a route to accumulate wealth for renters.¹⁹ The make up of the task force will draw from the attorney general's office, commissioner of commerce, four members each of the House and Senate. The task force will sunset on June 12, 2012.

✓ *Signed by Republican Governor Pawlenty (Chapter 374)*

SF 2595/Dibble (DFL-Minneapolis), HF 2668/Mullery (DFL-Minneapolis)

PROTECTING RENTERS IN FORECLOSED PROPERTIES: Over the last couple of years, a growing number of renters in apartments and houses have paid their rent on time, yet found out that the owner of the property has not. The consequence of this is tenants and families were living in a foreclosed property, often rushed to vacate without a meaningful notice. In 2008, state lawmakers passed a tenant requirement, allowing renters to have 60 days after the bank claims ownership of the property before they have to move on. That policy did not reach far enough, especially in light of searching for alternatives in one of the lowest rental vacancy rates seen in decades.²⁰ HF 2668 added protection for tenants, including Minnesotans facing evictions or using Section 8 rental assistance. They have to be provided with 90 days or more notice in writing to move off of the premises. There are 548,347 apartment renters in the state of Minnesota.²¹ Elderly renters, low-income families and renters of color are the face of renters who stand to benefit from this policy change. In particular, although renters of color make up about one-quarter (24 percent) of the state's renters, people of color make up only 16 percent of the state's population.²²

✓ *Signed by Republican Governor Pawlenty (Chapter 315/HF 2668, Sec. 11. Subd. 1a.)*

PROGRESS TOWARDS ECONOMIC EQUITY

2005. SF 1984/Anderson (DFL-St. Paul)

PAYING DISCHARGED LATINO MIGRANT WORKERS: Up to 32,000 migrant workers per year, who are employed by crew leaders, have new added protections against payment abuse. SF 1984 strengthens the penalty on employers who fail to compensate a discontinued employee within 24 hours, or for failing to comply with the written employment contracts. This bill may help to change the behavior of managers who illegally take income from Latino migrant workers.

✓ *Signed by Republican Governor Pawlenty*

2007. HF 1004/Davnie (DFL-Minneapolis), SF 809/Higgins (DFL-Minneapolis)

PREVENTING RACIAL PREDATORY MORTGAGE LENDING: Subprime lending practices has led to a dramatic rise in single-family-home foreclosures, disproportionately in communities of color and rural areas.²³ HF 1004 bans “liar loans”; it bars a mortgage lender or broker from originating a loan without requiring documentation on the borrower’s income, assets, insurance, taxes and interest rates.²⁴ In addition, HF 1004 bans “teaser loans”—another name for “negative amortization”—wherein the loan amount to pay back increases rather than decreases with time, except for loans with a short life span. This bill protects thousands of families of color against foreclosure driven by predatory mortgage lending practices.²⁵

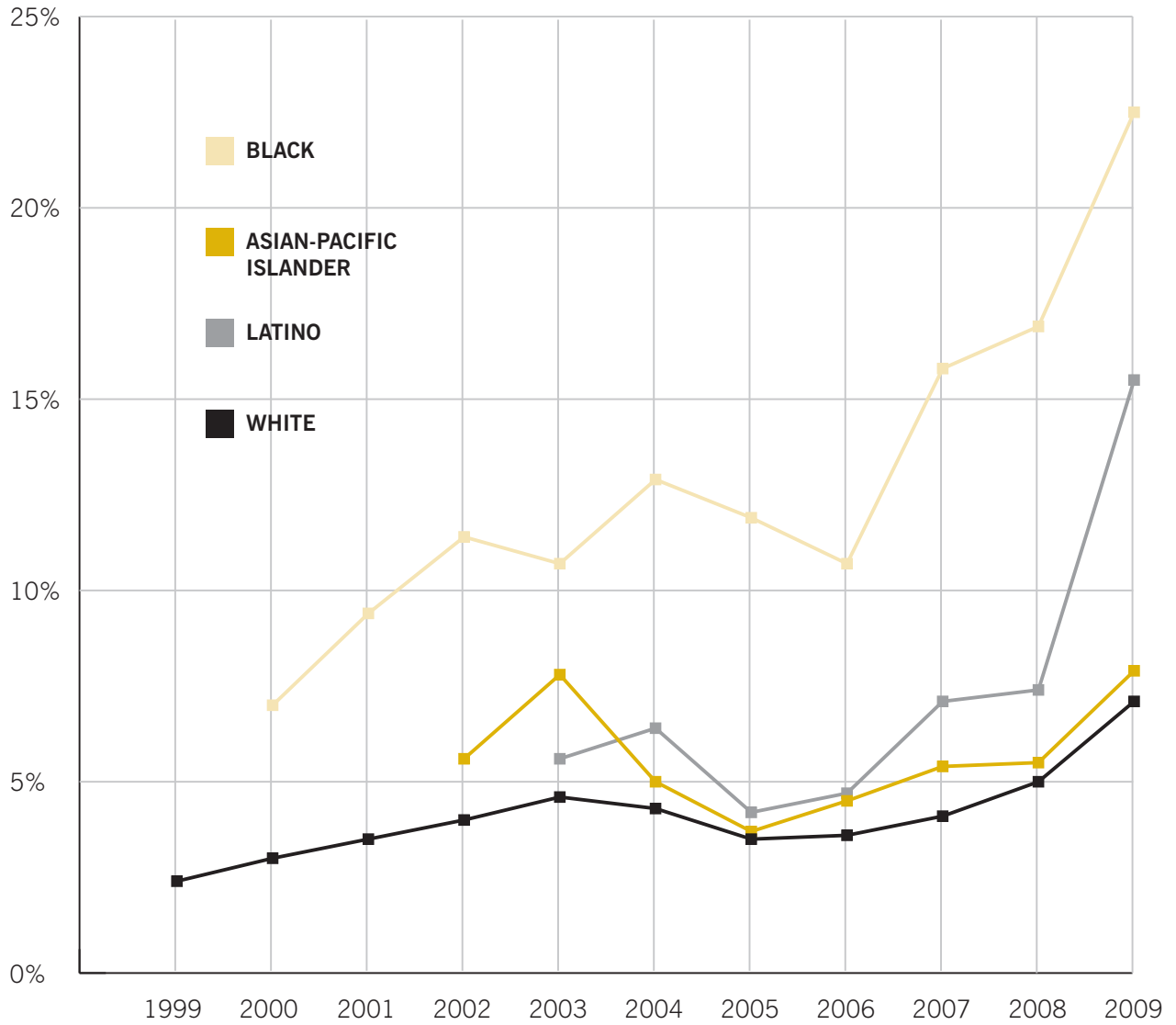
✓ *Signed by the Republican Governor Pawlenty*

2007. HF 643/Hansen (DFL-South St. Paul), SF 879/Metzen (DFL-South St. Paul)

STRENGTHENING LABOR RIGHTS OF MEATPACKING WORKERS: Headlines have tracked the meatpacking industry’s growing reliance on immigrant workers of color and its decline in labor standards.²⁶ HF 643 lays out principles for rights of packinghouse workers: right to working and restroom facilities that are adequate, as well as sufficient time for eating or restroom breaks. This proposal also authorizes the creation of a diplomat to the meatpacking industry. Housed at the department of labor and industry, the diplomat’s duties will include reviewing procedures and ensuring that workers’ rights are meaningfully protected. This proposal especially benefited immigrant workers of color who represent over one-third of the laborers in the meatpacking industry in Minnesota.²⁷

✓ *Signed by Republican Governor Pawlenty (HF 122)*

FROM 1999-2009, MINNESOTA'S UNEMPLOYMENT HAS INCREASED.
COMMUNITIES OF COLOR HAVE FACED SHARPER INCREASES.



Sources United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2009

CIVIL RIGHTS AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE



Legislative action must be accountable for removing practical barriers to education, employment, housing, and voting for the formerly incarcerated; ending profiling, disparate outcomes in arrest and incarceration, and workplace raids, and other enforcement campaigns by Immigration Customs and Enforcement. As diversity rises, disparate outcomes in arrest and incarceration must become history in our justice systems. American Indians and people of color make up 42 percent of the prison population although they account for only 16 percent of the population.²⁸ If present trends continue, by 2030, people of color will represent more than half of the arrests yet account for less than one-fourth of the population.²⁹ These disparities are anchored in policies and practices of the criminal justice systems hosting one of the country's toughest drug sentencing guidelines, whereupon youth of color face unequal disciplinary action when their crimes are similar to those committed by white youth.³⁰ Solutions exist for reclaiming opportunity for our children and adults from arrest and incarceration. During the 2010 session, lawmakers held an informational hearing on racial impact statements, a tool that helps prevent and decrease inequities. Minnesota has a national leader with the Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines Commission who use the practice. Turning their practice into law will position our state to lead on correcting stark disparities. Our future prosperity depends on expanding educational and employment opportunities and anchoring decisions in racial equity.

CIVIL RIGHTS & CRIMINAL JUSTICE LEGISLATION

SF 2790/Moua (DFL-St. Paul), HF 3382/Lesch (DFL-St. Paul)

EXPANDING EXPUNGEMENT REFORM FOR YOUTH RECORDS: Currently, the criminal expungement laws do not have any provision for the sealing of juvenile records. *Minn. Stat. § 609A.02* specifies three grounds for an expungement order. These include, certain first time drug offenses, juveniles prosecuted as adults and certain criminal proceedings not resulting in conviction. Juvenile records need to be added to *§ 609A.02* to provide those with a juvenile record with the same safeguard from the collateral consequences of those records, as is available to those with other records.³¹ To resolve this, HF 3382 would have added juvenile records to *§ 609A.02*. This bill would have positively benefited all youth, particularly youth of color who are over-represented in arrests and detention as youth. In 2008, there were 39,750 arrests for serious offenses (Part I) or less-serious offenses (Part II) for youth. Youth of color represent 40 percent of serious arrests, and 33 percent of less serious arrests, yet they account for only 23 percent of Minnesota juvenile population.³² As for detention, youth of color represent 85 percent of the average daily juvenile population, according a 2009 report by the governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee.

✘ *Vetoed by Republican Governor Pawlenty (HF 3382, Section 8),*

SF 2790/Moua (DFL-St. Paul), HF 3382/Lesch (DFL-St. Paul)

LIFTING RESTRICTIONS TO EMPLOYMENT IN HUMAN SERVICES: Minnesotans of color face an unemployment rate that is two to three times higher than the statewide average.³³ Lifting barriers to employment opportunities within social institutions is one way to promote job growth and address race gaps in unemployment. Offering the possibility for adults who as juveniles committed offenses in the past to attain a Department of Human Services (DHS) licensed position would offer them the opportunity to work. HF 3382 would have allowed the commissioner of human services to lift restrictions and set preferences for Minnesotans over the age of 21 who were turned away from licensure to work with children and adults struggling with issues of poverty due to an offense they committed as a youth. Current law allows for a juvenile's prior record to be released and/or used by an employer or other entities for checking backgrounds. In one example, the DHS can investigate a person applying for a license to work in foster care or home day care. The DHS can access the records of Minnesotans over the age of 13, or look into the period five years before the person applied for a license, or up to the person's 18th birthday.³⁴ HF 3382 would have allowed a human services licensing set-aside after age 21 for permanent disqualification based upon a juvenile record.

✘ *Vetoed by Republican Governor Pawlenty (HF 3382, Section 1)*

PROGRESS TOWARDS CRIMINAL JUSTICE

2007. SF 279/Moua (DFL-St. Paul), HF 1380/Dominguez (DFL-Minneapolis).

EXPANDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR THOSE ARRESTED BUT NOT CONVICTED:

Black job seekers receive return calls from employers at less than half the rate of white applicants.³⁵ In fact, white applicants with a felony conviction have a better chance in the job market than Black job seekers without a criminal record. During the 2007 session, lawmakers mandated the Criminal Justice Juvenile Information Policy Group to examine issues surrounding sealing arrest records for those who were arrested but not convicted, as well as looking at how criminal convictions create staggering effects on families and communities.³⁶ This committee was charged with unveiling policy recommendations to legislative leaders by January 2008. This provision also authorized a change in membership of the legislative collateral sanctions committee, allowing the Sentencing Guidelines Commission to provide expertise. In the counties of Hennepin and Ramsey alone, this bill benefited 36,193 people that were arrested but not convicted.³⁷

✔ *Signed by Republican Governor Pawlenty (SF 1992, Art. 1, Sec. 8 and Art. 2, Sec. 12-13)*

2008. HF 3670/Mullery (DFL-Minneapolis), SF 3376/Higgins (DFL-Minneapolis).

SENTENCING JUSTICE FOR VETERANS: According to military experts, Minnesota's criminal justice system will likely face thousands of veterans, disproportionately veterans of color, struggling with issues of mental health. Researchers have found rates of posttraumatic stress syndrome disorder (PTSD) among veterans were 28 percent for Latinos, 22 percent for American Indians, 21 percent among Blacks, while only 14 percent for whites. However, only one county out of 87 has authority to ask about veteran status at point of booking, essentially restricting the courts ability to provide treatment options. In the 2008 session, state lawmakers required courts to ask whether a defendant is a veteran or serving in the military. After consulting with the U.S. and Minnesota Department's of Veterans Affairs to explore options around mental health treatment, a presentence investigation and report has to be provided to the courts. Then the court has to weigh the treatment options before placing a sentence on a veteran as a viable alternative to jail.

✓ *Signed by Republican Governor Pawlenty (HF 2996, Sec. 18)*

2009. 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. However, it is well publicized that the record of the formerly incarcerated has been a major barrier to employment though there has been movement at the local levels of Minneapolis and St. Paul. In 2009, state policymakers “banned 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, a group that worked to enact this legislation in California's Bay Area several years ago.

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

HEALTH EQUITY

Our state's health policy must be committed to proactively addressing inequities in health between people of color and whites. While 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. Stark health disparities remain between health status, life expectancy and quality of life for people of color and American Indians compared to whites.³⁸ And, broad race categories often obscure underlying inequities in health. We have to tackle the underlying causes and ensure that there is unbiased, culturally appropriate, and equitable care. Racism in our health policies has been costly and making us sick, particularly communities of color. Poor working conditions, environmental degradation, lack of health insurance and systemic barriers to quality care are undermining our health. This is troubling when glancing at the racial dynamics. The face of health care is changing rapidly, particularly in suburban and rural communities. Minnesota's health care institutions must work to strengthen equitable access and treatment and prevent racial disparities.



2010 HEALTH EQUITY LEGISLATION

SF 3009/Torres Ray (DFL-Minneapolis), HF 3630/E. Murphy (DFL-St. Paul)

IMPROVING HEALTH INEQUITIES BY UNTANGLING INFORMATION BY RACE

AND LANGUAGE: Recently, the legislatures of Massachusetts, California, and New Jersey have become the nation's leaders on enacting policies and standards that systematically improve collection of race, ethnicity, and language health data by government agencies, hospitals and health plans. They have done this as a fundamental step towards reducing systematic inequities in health care and quickly responding to possible epidemics.³⁹ Over the last eight years, the Minnesota Department of Health has been granting money to community-based institutions to eliminate health disparities. Although there has been some success with addressing inequities, there have been challenges around "no consistent local data," and data does not reflect populations that are facing disparities. Minnesota's community organizations and health institutions cannot solve dynamics they can not see. A group of community organizations led by the Alliance for Racial, Cultural and Health Equity led the effort to pass a legislative fix. HF 3630 charges the commissioner of human services and health to inventory and organize information related to disaggregation by race, ethnicity, country of origin, primary language, tribal enrollment status, income and education. This inventory has to draw from programs related to health care, disease, vital statistics, and social determinants of health. Once this is complete, the commissioners have to seek advice from community- and culturally-based institutions, community health boards, tribal governments, and health plan companies on how to strengthen reporting on health disparities, making data more accessible to stakeholders,

broadening ungrouping data by race and ethnicity, direct planning and development of policies and programs that reduce health inequities. Based on suggestions, the commissioners have to offer the inventory in a report to the state legislature by Jan. 15, 2011. This report has to include a plan and estimated costs for strengthening collection and reporting infrastructure and make apparent how information was collected. This piece of legislation passed in the Senate by a vote of 55-11 and the House by 97-32. Health equity advocates await for the discussion to see what the next steps are in translating the recommendations into action.

✓ *Signed by Republican Governor Pawlenty (Special Session HF 1, Article 19, Section 23)*

HEALTHPARTNERS: MODELING THE COLLECTION OF RACE AND LANGUAGE DATA TO REDUCE HEALTH INEQUITIES AT CLINICS.

In 2006, HealthPartners clinics began monitoring quality measures and patient satisfaction by race and ethnicity. This has helped change the way Health Partners looks at health results and sets clear goals to improve outcomes for all patients, particularly patients of color. Here are some of the lessons learned and emerging outcomes:

1. Systematic collection of race, ethnicity, and language preference data and using it to monitor health care quality and patient satisfaction is the foundation for identifying and reducing health disparities among patient populations.

Health Partners has collected race and language information from more than 425,000 patients and health plan members. They have documented language preference for nearly 100 percent of patients and race/ethnicity information from more than 70 percent of patients in their clinics. And, Regions Hospital has documented language preference for 93 percent of patients admitted to the hospital and collected race/ethnicity information from 89 percent of patients admitted.

2. Customizing services based on cultural, linguistic, racial or other differences help reduce health disparities among patient populations.

At Regions Hospital, collecting information and being on top of disparities improved care for all patient populations, regardless of race and ethnicity.

For example, measures for perfect care for heart attacks and perfect care for people with pneumonia have steadily improved since 2006, to the point where there are no visible disparities between patients of color and white patients.

Meanwhile, an analysis of clinical quality measures for HealthPartners Clinics revealed disparities between racial groups on the percentage of patients who were up to date on recommended screenings for colorectal cancer and breast cancer (mammography).

HealthPartners approached community contacts and patient councils seeking feedback on approaches to address these disparities. After receiving these groups' feedback, Health Partners piloted some strategies.

At a couple of clinics, nurses and providers offered women who were being seen at the clinic a mammogram the same day, even within an hour. The results were promising. More than 50 percent of women—disproportionately women of color—overdue for a mammogram accepted the offer of same-day service.

One clinic piloted new patient care strategies to increase the percent of patients age 50-79 that are up to date with recommended colon cancer screening. That clinic saw an increase in its optimal colon cancer screening rates for patients of color that was 3.6 percent greater than the system average.

Clinic staff members are now documenting what they learned so they can spread this information to other HealthPartners clinics, providers, community organizations and leaders.

Extracted from HealthPartners, "Strategies to Identify and Reduce Health Disparities," 2007.

BUDGET EQUITY

One of the biggest priorities of the 2010 session was figuring out how to provide public health for the poorest and sickest Minnesotans and to craft and pass a bonding bill. Bonding bills are long-term infrastructure investments used to acquire and improve public lands and public buildings in Minnesota. But they are much more. They are compacts with our communities, showing us whether or not lawmakers are making investments that echo our state's demographics and cultural communities and that expand opportunity. Although health care moved forward, equity was not reflected in the color of the cuts in the bonding bill of 2010 session, whether that was a motivation or not. Governor Pawlenty stripped the four provisions that explicitly honored the cultural and economic contributions of communities of color and American Indians out of the bonding bill.

Minnesota's economic vitality hinges on budget decisions that increase racial and cultural equity. One of the Organizing Apprenticeship Project's principles for racial and cultural equity that is widely shared across the state is to recognize and harvest the contributions of racial and cultural communities. Minnesota's legislative leaders must design budget and public investment decisions that build upon the innovation and entrepreneurship of people. An area where Minnesota's communities of color and American Indian communities are visibly contributing is to local, state and federal taxes. In fact, the amount is upwards of \$4 billion annually, and could be larger when practical barriers to jobs and income are removed. We must explicitly address racial and cultural inequities. Equity is the test of our economic vitality.



2010 BUDGET EQUITY BILLS

SF 460/Berglin (DFL-Minneapolis), HF 802/E. Murphy (DFL-St. Paul)

PARTIAL RESTORATION OF GENERAL ASSISTANCE MEDICAL CARE (GAMC)

PROGRAM FOR THE SICKEST AND POOREST MINNESOTANS: A portion of the funds for GAMC were restored, but far less than what was required to provide comprehensive, affordable care to the GAMC population.⁴⁰ Under the new program, hospitals were invited to become Coordinated Care Delivery Systems (CCDS) and receive payment for the state for delivering care, but only four hospitals signed up to participate: The University of Minnesota Medical Center-Fairview, Hennepin County Medical Center, North Memorial Medical Center and Regions Hospital. Hospitals that did not participate as CCDSs were provided with only a limited uncompensated care pool with which to care for GAMC enrollees. GAMC enrollees in greater Minnesota had access to prescription drug coverage, but access to comprehensive coverage was very limited by their geography. Fortunately, the funds allocated for the revamped GAMC program were adequate to provide the state match needed for Minnesota to participate in the Medical Assistance opt-in available under the Affordable Care Act. Then Governor Pawlenty signed that the next governor had until Jan. 15, 2011, to decide whether to transport adults on GAMC and MinnesotaCare to Medical Assistance. At the start of the 2011 legislative session, Governor-elect Dayton opted in through executive order. Former GAMC enrollees will now be enrolled into Medical Assistance starting on March

1, 2011, and will receive far more comprehensive health coverage. This change will benefit more than 70,000 people, disproportionately Minnesota's American Indian and Black populations, which represent 39 percent of GAMC enrollees yet only six percent of Minnesota's population.

✓ *Signed by Republican Governor Pawlenty*

HF 1634/Clark (DFL-Minneapolis), SF 1472/Berglin (DFL-Minneapolis)

STRENGTHENING MINNESOTA'S PUBLIC UNDERSTANDING OF BLACK

CONTRIBUTIONS: Minnesota's African American inventors have improved the lives of people in Minnesota and the nation. Humphrey Reynolds received a patent from the United States Patent and Trademark Office in 1883 for developing the window ventilator for railway cars. Frederick Jones received a patent in 1943 for developing the means for automatically starting and stopping gas engines.⁴¹ Notations of these contributions are not included in Minnesota's public school curriculums. HF 1634 would have provided bonding proceeds to rehabilitate an old historic mansion that would become Minnesota's first African American History Museum and Cultural Center. Sharing Minnesota's African American legacy presents a tremendous opportunity toward creating an inclusive, equitable society while strengthening cross-cultural understanding. Currently, Minnesota is one of a few states in the U.S. without a museum dedicated to preserving and presenting African American history and culture. States in the Upper Midwest, including South Dakota, Iowa, and Wisconsin have museums devoted to sharing African American history and contributions with public audiences. HF 1634 passed the full state legislature and joined the state's catchall bonding bill but was one of the four culturally explicit provisions that were vetoed.

✗ *Line-item Vetoed by the Governor (HF 2700, Sec. 21, Sub. 8)*

PROGRESS TOWARDS BUDGET EQUITY

2007. HF 981/Brown (DFL-Albert Lea), SF 1230/Rummel (DFL-White Bear Lake)

BOOSTING FUNDING FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION: Federal and state government underfunding of special education places a heavy financial burden on local school districts.⁴² The underfunding of this program is troubling when considering the racial dynamics. Black, American Indian and limited-English-proficiency Latino students are over-identified and over-represented in special education.⁴³ HF 981 proposed to increase funding for special education to \$1.6 billion over the 2008-09 sessions, representing the largest increase in funding for education.⁴⁴ Despite this positive step forward, policymakers and educators must work to ensure that referrals to special education are a last resort, especially in suburban and rural districts, where the demographics are shifting rapidly.⁴⁵ Turning a blind eye towards tracking into special education could further disadvantage students of color and American Indian students.

✓ *Signed by Republican Governor Pawlenty (Chapter 146, Article 3, Section 14 and 18)*

2007. HF 1/Thissen (DFL-St. Paul), SF 15/Prettner Solon (DFL-Duluth)

HEALTH INSURANCE FOR ALL CHILDREN: Children of color are over-represented among the uninsured.⁴⁶ HF 1 proposed to guarantee insurance access to all children through removing barriers to coverage and restructuring current government programs. Part of this vision was rolled into the House Health and Human Service (HHS) omnibus bill. The bill provided roughly \$5 million in 2008-09 and \$50 million in 2010-11 to cover kids.⁴⁷ And it specified that children in families with incomes up to 300 percent of the poverty line can participate in the children's health security program. Other positive features of the bill were the creation of a simplified four-page application for children to enroll in public health care programs and a reduction in MinnesotaCare premiums for all enrollees, including children. Although the governor signed the HHS omnibus bill, the health care provisions in it fell far shorter than the goals of the Children's Health Security Act. In fact, this bill only covered 35,000 of 79,000 uninsured kids—disproportionately kids of color.⁴⁸

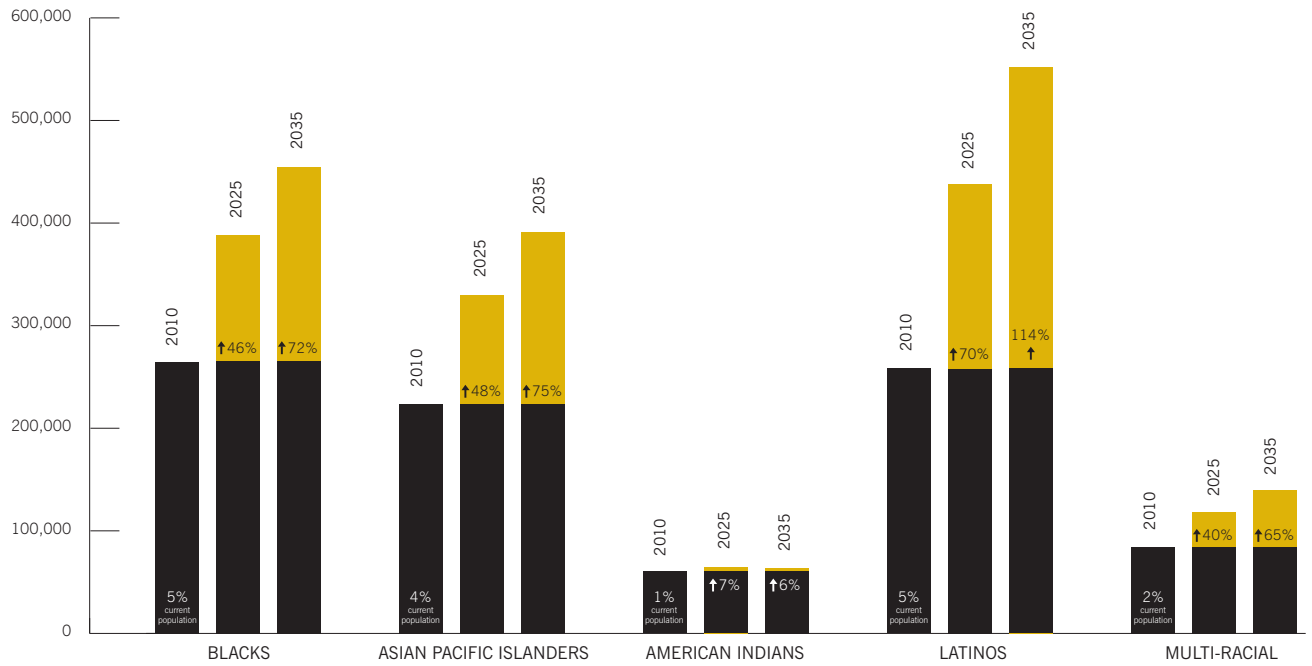
✓ *Signed by Republican Governor Pawlenty (HF 1078, Art 12, Sec 6 & 4)*

2009. 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 investment to strengthen opportunity and equity by preparing low-income Minnesotans for weatherization jobs and renewable-energy, 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 thousands of 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 Republican Governor Pawlenty*

AMERICAN INDIANS AND COMMUNITIES OF COLOR ARE CHANGING THE FACE OF MINNESOTA, 2010-2035



Sources Minnesota State Demographic Center, 2009

AMERICAN INDIAN TRIBAL SOVEREIGNTY

As Minnesotans, we must honor the political, nation-to-nation and government-to-government relationships that tribes have with the U.S and state government.⁴⁹ A stronger relationship between American Indians and non-Indians can be harvested by understanding the fundamentals of tribal sovereignty. When most of us learn about government in school, we learn about federal, state, county, and city levels. Missing are lessons on tribal governments. As Minnesotans, we have to broaden our understanding of governments to include tribal government.

Tribal sovereignty is a concept anchored in an internationally recognized idea of the power of the people to govern themselves, to determine their own future.⁵⁰ This government-to-government relationship between tribes and U.S. government was solidified into law by numerous major U.S. Supreme Court cases in the 1820s and 1830s.⁵¹ 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, and reawakening and revitalizing their cultural, language and spiritual traditions.



2010 TRIBAL SOVEREIGNTY LEGISLATION

SF 2259/Rest (DFL-New Hope), HF 2797/Hilty (DFL-Finlayson)

STRENGTHENING JOINT POWER AGREEMENTS BETWEEN INDIAN TRIBES

AND GOVERNMENTS: American Indian tribes have not been recognized in Minnesota's state law as a governmental unit that can enter joint power agreements with other municipalities. Meanwhile, the proposed Northern Lights Express, which is a train that could run from the Twin Cities metropolitan area to Duluth, would run along highways, cities and tribal communities. In particular, the line would run along land belonging to the Mille Lac Band of Ojibwe at Hinckley. American Indian tribes want to be a full partner in shaping and promoting the train with other governmental units. SF 2259 added federally recognized American Indian tribal governments to participate in joint-powers agreements with municipalities as it relates to the joint-powers laws of the state. This bill will strengthen tribes' ability to promote the well-being of their membership and honors the government-to-government relationships tribes have with the state. HF 2797 passed the Senate in a vote of 63 to 3, and passed the House in a vote of 90 to 42.

✓ *Signed by Republican Governor Pawlenty (Chapter 193)*

SF 2563/Kubly (DFL-Granite Falls), HF 2956/Koenen (DFL-Clara City)

INCLUDING TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS IN LAW AROUND LAND TRANSFERRING:

American Indian tribal governments are the only unit of government in the state of Minnesota that are not part of conveyance process wherein one owner transfers land to another. The Upper Sioux tribal government has proposed to relocate an intersection, state Highway 274 to a tribal road that currently sits on a county road in Yellow Medicine County. The tribal government would carry all the construction costs. The tribe wants to redo that road for public safety concerns. The tribe went through the motions with the Minnesota Department of Transportation (Mn/DOT) and other local governments and wanted to willingly convey the 4.3 acres of land to the state. The concern was that the tribe wanted to receive the land back—land that the state would be abandoning and land that is surrounded by tribal land held in trust. However, state law claimed that the commissioner of Mn/DOT could not convey that land back to tribal governments. SF 2563 provides a legislative fix by authorizing the commissioner of Mn/DOT to transfer land to American Indian tribal governments that is no longer needed for trunk highways, which are highly traveled roads that connect Minnesota’s population centers.⁵² HF 2956 passed the Senate by a vote of 47-20 and the House by 90-42.

✓ *Signed by the Republican Governor Pawlenty (Chapter 226)*

PROGRESS TOWARDS AFFIRMING TRIBAL SOVEREIGNTY

2007. HF 1663/Moe (DFL-Bemidji), SF 2103/Chaudhary (DFL-Columbia Heights)

PROTECTING WILD RICE FROM TERMINATOR SEEDS: In an 1837 treaty between the Ojibwe and the U.S. government, roughly 14 million acres of Wisconsin and Minnesota were ceded to the U.S. but “the privilege of hunting, fishing, and gathering the wild rice upon the lands, the rivers, and the lakes included in the territory ceded” was retained by tribes. However, “terminator” seeds—or genetically altered organisms created by institutions and corporations—could harm not only the wild lake rice but also the economic and cultural livelihood of American Indians. To contain the threat, SF 2096 specifies that all entities that desire to cultivate genetically engineered wild rice in Minnesota have to file an environmental impact statement and inform tribal governments. Minnesota has become the nation’s first state to enact such legislation.⁵³

✓ *Signed by Republican Governor Pawlenty*

2009. HF 1825/Urdaahl (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 Sept. 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.”⁵⁴ 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 an historic and symbolic move for Minnesotans, particularly Minnesota’s tribes, by recognizing their right to live here.

✓ *Signed by Republican Governor Pawlenty (Chapter 171)*

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. A voluntary working group will inventory these efforts and recommend how to further revitalize and preserve indigenous languages.⁵⁵ 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 to include the 11 American Indian federally recognized tribes, as well as 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 Republican Governor Pawlenty (HF 1231 Art. 4, Sec. 3 or Chapter 172)*



STRUCTURAL RACISM

Over the past five legislative sessions, during previous bipartisan state governments, lawmakers worked together to pass proactive pieces of legislation that would have a positive impact on Minnesotans, particularly Minnesotans of color. However, there were exceptions. During the 2010 legislative session, many policy solutions were moved at the state legislature that would have reinforced Minnesota's opportunity gap and racial disparities. Although most of us think of racism as overt and intentional acts between people, 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. Yet, proposals can create a brighter Minnesota in education, wealth-building, criminal justice, and health care when they are racial equity conscious—i.e., mindful of not reinforcing racial inequities that harm us all.

2010 STRUCTURAL RACISM BILLS

HF 3830/Drazkowski (R-Kenyon)

ENCOURAGING LAW ENFORCEMENT TO RACIALLY PROFILE MINNESOTANS, PARTICULARLY NEW MINNESOTANS: During the 2010 session, HF 3830 was introduced, a bill that mirrored Arizona's recently signed law, SB 1070, that criminalizes undocumented immigrants in the state and empowers law enforcement officers to inquire about the immigration status of people. A similar bill was moved in 2008—attempting to tie local government aid to profiling new Minnesotans—but this bill would have gone much further. HF 3830 would have banned undocumented workers from being employed in Minnesota; banned undocumented immigrants from having access to public benefits; allowed law enforcement officers to try to detect the documentation status of Minnesotans; and forced Minnesota's employers to use the e-verify system for people hired after Dec. 31, 2010. This piece of legislation is an affront to the constitutional rights of Minnesotans. Moreover, this legislation would have undermined an ordinance that defends civil rights for Minnesotans, particularly immigrants of color in Minneapolis and St. Paul, and that is being considered in other parts of the state. A couple of years ago, a broad coalition of organizations came together under the Local Impacts of the War on Terrorism Working Group. They were successful in getting both city councils of Minneapolis and St. Paul to pass ordinances prohibiting their police officers from asking individuals about immigration status if that questioning was the sole purpose of the encounter with police. The goal was to make it equitable and safer for immigrants to rely on public safety services. For example, a person who is the victim of a crime would not have to face jail time or deportation for simply reporting the crime. HF 3830 did not move past the introduction stage.

✘ *Died in House's Committee on Public Safety Policy and Oversight*

“I want to make a correction about this English-only law being about economics. This is about continuing policies created down in places in Arizona. This is just a tool people use to divide the community. These policies are not welcome here in an increasingly racially and ethnically diverse Minnesota.”

—PABLO TAPIA, PARENT OF KIDS IN LINO LAKES PUBLIC SCHOOLS

HF 57/Emmer (R-Delano), SF 146/Limmer (R-Maple Grove)

SUPPRESSING VOTER TURNOUT BY REQUIRING VOTERS TO PROVIDE

PICTURE ID: This legislation would have suppressed voter turnout for hundreds of thousands of poor people, people of color, the elderly and college students. SF 146 would have called for the creation of voter identification cards that includes a photograph of a voter. The identification card is only valid for as long as the person is eligible to vote and lives at the address they indicated for the card. A voter is not eligible for the voter identification card if a person already has a Minnesota driver's license or identification card issued by the Department of Public Safety. That requirement would have introduced a barrier to voting, with the impact falling hardest on the estimated 135,000 Minnesotans who are eligible to vote but lack a driver's license or other government-issued photo ID card.

✘ Died in the Senate State and Local Government Operations and Oversight Committee

BARRIERS TO OPPORTUNITY AND RACIAL EQUITY

2006. SF 3117/Wergin (R-Princeton), HF 3308/Smith (R-Clare Lane)

NO DRIVER'S LICENSE FOR UNDOCUMENTED LATINO WORKERS:

This bill blocks access to a drivers' license for more than 6,472 Latinos a year who can't drive with a license. SF 3117 specified that to obtain a driver's license, a person must be a resident and legal immigrant. Currently, Minnesota provides no pathway for undocumented immigrants to drive legally. Advocates state that criminalizing undocumented workers, by offering this legislation, does not offer a real solution, i.e. access to drivers' license, to connect Latino workers to employment, entrepreneurship and other opportunities.

✘ Died in Senate Committee on Crime Prevention and Public Safety

2007. SF 1059/Ingebrigtsen (R-Alexandria), HF 241/Erickson (R-Princeton)

PROMOTING LINGUISTIC ISOLATION: History and current demographics show that Minnesotans speak numerous languages, not just “English only.” In the 1830’s, Minnesota’s most common languages were Dakota and Ojibwe of American Indian tribes and communities.⁵⁶ Up until the 1960s, Minnesotans could walk into spaces where meetings were held in Swedish or German. Between 2000 and 2008, Minnesota’s foreign-born population grew by 48 percent, deepening the state’s linguistic diversity in Spanish, Vietnamese, Arabic and Russian. There were 386,380 foreign-born Minnesotans in 2008, representing 7.4 percent of the state’s population. Today, it is not uncommon to see signs in different languages at shops of Fortune 500 companies across Minnesota or highway signs in American Indian languages. However, as far back as the 2007 session, state lawmakers have proposed to undermine this explosive linguistic diversity by offering “English only” laws. During the 2007 session, HF 241 was proposed to elevate English as the state’s official language into law. Although state legislation died, in 2010 a local initiative was moved and yanked national headline news. In Lino Lakes, a Twin Cities suburb, English became the official language of local government and the area. The disastrous impact of this: a less-inclusive city and linguistically isolating the other languages spoken by Minnesota’s cultural communities.

✘ Died in Senate Committee on State and Local Government Operations and House Committee on Governmental Operations, Reform, Technology and Elections

2009. HF 989/Gottwalt (R-St. Cloud), SF 1411/Ingebrigtsen (R-Alexandria)

UNDERMINING RELIGIOUS-BASED COVERAGE IN STATE IDS: In Minnesota, between 2000 and 2007, the Black immigrant population increased by 119 percent.⁵⁷ 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 such traditional 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 United States passport photos.

✘ Died in the House’s Transportation and Transit Policy and Oversight Division and Senate’s Committee on Transportation

GRADING METHODOLOGY

State Legislature and Governor

The state legislature and governor were given a shared grade. Each session, an average of 15 percent of all legislation gets passed into state law. The shared grade of state legislature and governor is based on their percent average above that 15 percent. The grading system includes: two times above 15 percent equals a C plus; three times equals B minus; four times equals B; five times equals B plus; six times or above equals an A.

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.

Grades

A	B	C	D	F
96 and above	72-95	52-71	0 to 51	-1 and Below

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

				EDUCATION EQUITY		ECONOMIC & WEALTH EQUITY			CIVIL RIGHTS & CRIMINAL JUSTICE	
2010 HOUSE	DISTRICT	GRADE	POINTS	SF 2505	SF 868	SF 481	SF 1770	SF 2595	SF 2790	SF 2790
				HF 2760	HF 712	HF 453	HF 2062	HF 2668	HF 3382	HF 3382
Jim Abeler	R-48B, Anoka	B	84	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Bruce Anderson	R-19A, Buffalo Township	F	-36	▼	▼	●	▼	▼●		
Paul Anderson	R-13A, Freeport	D	32	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●		
Sarah Anderson	R-43A, Plymouth	D	16	▼	▼	●	▼●	▼●		
Tom Anzelc	DFL-03A, Balsam Township	B	72	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Joe Atkins	DFL-39B, Inver Grove Heights	B	72	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Michael Beard	R-35A, Shakopee	D	28	▼	▼	●	▼●	▼●		
John Benson	DFL-43B, Minnetonka	B	92	✓▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Karla Bigham	DFL-57A, Cottage Grove	C	60	▼●	▼	●	▼	▼●	▼	▼
David Bly	DFL-25B, Northfield	B	92	▼●	▼	✓●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Laura Brod	R-25A, New Prague	F	-4	▼	▼	●	▼●	▼●		
Robin Brown	DFL-27A, Albert Lea	B	72	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Kathy Brynaert	DFL-23B, Mankato	B	92	✓▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Mark Buesgens	R-35B, Jordon	F	-16	▼	▼	●	▼	▼●		
Julie Bunn	DFL-56A, Lake Elmo	C	64	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●		
Lyndon Carlson	DFL-45B, Crystal	B	72	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Bobby Joe Champion	DFL-58B, Minneapolis	A	112	▼●	▼	✓●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Karen Clark	DFL-61A, Minneapolis	A	132	▼●	▼	✓●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Tony Cornish	R-24B, Good Thunder	D	40	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●		
Greg Davids	R-31B, La Crescent	F	-8	▼	▼	●		▼●		
Jim Davnie	DFL-62A, Minneapolis	B	72	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Matt Dean	R-52B, Dellwood	D	4	▼	▼	●	▼	▼●		
Randy Demmer	R-29A, Hayfield	D	28	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●		
Bob Dettmer	R-52A, Forest Lake	F	-4	▼	▼	●	▼●	▼●		
David Dill	DFL-06A, Crane Lake	B	72	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Denise Dittrich	DFL-47A, Champlin	C	60	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Connie Doepke	R-33B, Wayzata	D	28	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●		
Al Doty	DFL-12B, Royalton	C	60	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●		
Keith Downey	R-41A, Edina	D	20	▼		●	▼●	▼●		
Steve Drazkowski	R-28B, Kenyon	F	-36	▼	▼	●	▼	▼●		
Rob Eastlund	R-17A, Isanti	D	16	▼	▼	●	▼●	▼●		
Kent Eken	DFL-02A, Twin Valley	B	72	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Tom Emmer	R-19B, Delano	F	-16	▼	▼	●	▼	▼●		
Andrew Falk	DFL-20A, Appleton	C	60	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Tim Faust	DFL-08B, Mora	C	52	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●		
Patti Fritz	DFL-26B, Faribault	B	84	▼●	▼	✓●	▼●	▼●		
Paul Gardner	DFL-53A, Shoreview	B	72	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Pat Garofalo	R-36B, Farmington	F	-4	▼	▼	●	▼●	▼●		
Steve Gottwalt	R-15A, St. Cloud	D	16	▼	▼	●	▼●	▼●		
Mindy Greiling	DFL-54A, Roseville	B	72	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼

HEALTH EQUITY	AMERICAN INDIAN		BUDGET EQUITY		STRUCTURAL RACISM		DISTRICT DEMOGRAPHICS (%)						
	SF 3009	SF 2259	SF 2563	SF 460	SF 1472		SF 146	AMERICAN INDIAN	API	BLACK	LATINO	MULTI-RACIAL	CONSTITUENTS OF COLOR
HF 3630	HF 2797	HF 2956	HF 802	HF 1634	HF 3830	HF 57							
●		▼●	✓▼●	▼				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

				EDUCATION EQUITY		ECONOMIC & WEALTH EQUITY			CIVIL RIGHTS & CRIMINAL JUSTICE	
2010 HOUSE	DISTRICT	GRADE	POINTS	SF 2505	SF 868	SF 481	SF 1770	SF 2595	SF 2790	SF 2790
				HF 2760	HF 712	HF 453	HF 2062	HF 2668	HF 3382	HF 3382
Bob Gunther	R-24A, Fairmont	D	28	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●		
Tom Hackbarth	R-48A, Cedar	D	4	▼	▼	●	▼	▼●		
Rod Hamilton	R-22B, Mountain Lake	D	28	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●		
Rick Hansen	DFL-39A, South St. Paul	C	60	▼●	▼	●	▼	▼●	▼	▼
Alice Hausman	DFL-66B, St. Paul	C	60	▼●	▼	●	▼	▼●	▼	▼
Larry Haws	DFL-15B, St. Cloud	B	72	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Jeff Hayden	DFL-61B, Minneapolis	A	112	▼●	▼	✓●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Debra Hilstrom	DFL-46B, Brooklyn Center	B	72	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Bill Hilty	DFL-08A, Finlayson	B	92	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Mary Liz Holberg	R-36A, Lakeville	D	4	▼	▼	●	▼	▼●		
Joe Hoppe	R-34B, Chaska	D	16	▼	▼	●	▼	▼●		
Frank Hornstein	DFL-60B, Minneapolis	B	72	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Melissa Hortman	DFL-47B, Brooklyn Park	B	72	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Larry Hosch	DFL-14B, St. Joseph	A	112	▼●	▼	✓●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Larry Howes	R-04B, Walker	C	60	▼	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Thomas Huntley	DFL-07A, Duluth	B	92	▼●	▼	✓●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Gail Jackson	DFL-16A, Princeton	B	72	✓▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●		
Sheldon Johnson	DFL-67B, St. Paul	C	60	▼●	▼	●	▼	▼●	▼	▼
Al Juhnke	DFL-13B, Willmar	C	52	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Phyllis Kahn	DFL-59B, Minneapolis	A	152	▼●	▼	●	▼●	✓▼●	✓▼	✓▼
Jeremy Kalin	DFL-17B, Lindstrom	B	72	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Kory Kath	DFL-26A, Owatonna	D	48	▼●	▼	●	▼	▼●		
Margaret Anderson Kelliher	DFL-60A, Minneapolis	B	92	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Tim Kelly	R-28A, Canon Falls	D	4	▼	▼	●	▼	▼●		
Mary Kiffmeyer	R-16B, Big Lake	F	-4	▼	▼	●	▼●	▼●		
Kate Knuth	DFL-50B, New Brighton	B	72	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Lyle Koenen	DFL-20B, Clara City	B	92	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Paul Kohls	R-34A, Victoria	F	-16	▼	▼	●	▼	▼●		
Carolyn Laine	DFL-50A, Columbia Heights	B	72	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Morrie Lanning	R-09A, Moorhead	D	28	▼	▼	●	▼●	▼●		
Ann Lenczewski	DFL-40B, Bloomington	B	72	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
John Lesch	DFL-66A, St. Paul	A	108	▼●		●	▼●	▼●	✓▼	✓▼
Tina Liebling	DFL-30A, Rochester	B	80	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Bernard Lieder	DFL-01B, Crookston	C	60	▼●	▼	●	▼	▼●	▼	▼
Leon Lillie	DFL-55A, North St. Paul	B	72	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Diane Loeffler	DFL-59A, Minneapolis	B	92	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Jenifer Loon	R-42B, Eden Prairie	D	16	▼●	▼	●	▼	▼●		
Tara Mack	R-37A, Apple Valley	D	16	▼	▼	●	▼●	▼●		
Doug Magnus	R-22A, Slayton	D	28	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●		
Tim Mahoney	DFL-67A, St. Paul	B	72	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼

HEALTH EQUITY	AMERICAN INDIAN		BUDGET EQUITY		STRUCTURAL RACISM		DISTRICT DEMOGRAPHICS (%)						
	SF 3009	SF 2259	SF 2563	SF 460	SF 1472		SF 146	AMERICAN INDIAN	API	BLACK	LATINO	MULTI-RACIAL	CONSTITUENTS OF COLOR
HF 3630	HF 2797	HF 2956	HF 802	HF 1634		HF 3830	HF 57						
●	▼	▼	▼●					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	
2010 HOUSE	DISTRICT	GRADE	POINTS	SF 2505	SF 868	SF 481	SF 1770	SF 2595	SF 2790	SF 2790
				HF 2760	HF 712	HF 453	HF 2062	HF 2668	HF 3382	HF 3382
Carlos Mariani	DFL-65B, St. Paul	B	72	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Paul Marquart	DFL-09B, Dilworth	C	60	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Sandra Masin	DFL-38A, Eagan	B	72	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Carol McFarlane	R-53B, White Bear Lake	D	28	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●		
Denny McNamara	R-57B, Hastings	D	8	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●		
Will Morgan	DFL-40A, Burnsville	B	72	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Terry Morrow	DFL-23A, St. Peter	B	72	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Joe Mullery	DFL-58A, Minneapolis	A	112	▼●	▼	●	▼●	✓▼●	▼	▼
Mark Murdock	R-10B, Perham	D	8	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●		
Erin Murphy	DFL-64A, St. Paul	A	132	▼●	▼	✓●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Mary Murphy	DFL-06B, Hermantown	B	72	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Michael Nelson	DFL-46A, Brooklyn Park	B	92	▼●	▼	●	▼●	✓▼●	▼	▼
Jerry Newton	DFL-49B, Andover	B	72	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Bud Nornes	R-10A, Fergus Falls	C	52	✓▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●		
Kim Norton	DFL-29B, Rochester	B	72	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●		
Mike Obermueller	DFL-38B, Eagan	B	72	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Dave Olin	DFL-01A, Thief River Falls	C	64	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●		
Mary Ellen Otremba	DFL-11B, Long Prairie	B	72	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Michael Paymar	DFL-64B, St. Paul	A	132	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	✓▼	✓▼
Gene Pelowski Jr.	DFL-31A, Winona	C	60	▼●	▼	●	▼	▼●	▼	▼
Joyce Peppin	R-32A, Rogers	D	4	▼	▼	●	▼	▼●		
John Persell	DFL-04A, Bemidji	A	112	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Sandra Peterson	DFL-45A, New Hope	B	92	✓▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Jeanne Poppe	DFL-27B, Austin	D	48	▼●	▼	●	▼	▼●	▼	▼
Roger Reinert	DFL-07B, Duluth	C	60	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Paul Rosenthal	DFL-41B, Bloomington	B	92	✓▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Tom Rukavina	DFL-05A, Virginia	C	60	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Maria Ruud	DFL-42A, Minnetonka	B	92	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Brita Sailer	DFL-02B, Park Rapids	C	60	▼●	▼	●	▼	▼●	▼	▼
Tim Sanders	R-51A, Blaine	D	16	▼	▼	●	▼●	▼●		
Bev Scalze	DFL-54B, Little Canada	B	92	✓▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Peggy Scott	R-49A, Andover	F	-4	▼	▼	●	▼●	▼●		
Marty Seifert	R-21A, Marshall	D	16	▼	▼	●	▼●	▼●		
Anthony "Tony" Sertich	DFL-05B, Chisholm	B	72	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Dan Severson	R-14A, Sauk Rapids	F	-4	▼	▼	●	▼●	▼●		
Ron Shimanski	R-18A, Silver Lake	F	-16	▼	▼	●	▼	▼●		
Steve Simon	DFL-44A, St. Louis Park	B	72	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Nora Slawik	DFL-55B, Maplewood	B	92	✓▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Linda Slocum	DFL-63B, Richfield	A	100	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Steve Smith	R-33A, Mound	D	28	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●		

HEALTH EQUITY	AMERICAN INDIAN		BUDGET EQUITY		STRUCTURAL RACISM		DISTRICT DEMOGRAPHICS (%)						
	SF 3009	SF 2259	SF 2563	SF 460	SF 1472		SF 146	AMERICAN INDIAN	API	BLACK	LATINO	MULTI-RACIAL	CONSTITUENTS OF COLOR
HF 3630	HF 2797	HF 2956	HF 802	HF 1634	HF 3830		HF 57						
●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼				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	
2010 HOUSE	DISTRICT	GRADE	POINTS	SF 2505	SF 868	SF 481	SF 1770	SF 2595	SF 2790	SF 2790
				HF 2760	HF 712	HF 453	HF 2062	HF 2668	HF 3382	HF 3382
Loren Solberg	DFL-03B, Grand Rapids	B	72	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Phil Sterner	DFL-37B, Rosemount	B	72	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Marsha Swails	DFL-56B, Woodbury	B	72	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Cy Thao	DFL-65A, St. Paul	B	92	▼●	✓▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Paul Thissen	DFL-63A, Minneapolis	B	80	▼●	▼	✓●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Tom Tillbery	DFL-51B, Fridley	B	72	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Paul Torkelson	R-21B, Comfrey	D	28	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●		
Dean Urdahl	R-18B, Grove City	C	52	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●		
Jean Wagenius	DFL-62B, Minneapolis	B	72	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
John Ward	DFL-12A, Brainerd	B	84	✓▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●		
Andy Welti	DFL-30B, Plainview	C	64	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●		
Torrey Westrom	R-11A, Elbow Lake	C	60	✓▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●		
Ryan Winkler	DFL-44B, Golden Valley	B	72	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Kurt Zellers	R-32B, Maple Grove	D	16	▼	▼	●	▼●	▼●		

HEALTH EQUITY	AMERICAN INDIAN		BUDGET EQUITY		STRUCTURAL RACISM		DISTRICT DEMOGRAPHICS (%)					
	SF 3009	SF 2259	SF 2563	SF 460	SF 1472	SF 146	AMERICAN INDIAN	API	BLACK	LATINO	MULTI-RACIAL	CONSTITUENTS OF COLOR
HF 3630	HF 2797	HF 2956	HF 802	HF 1634	HF 3830	HF 57						
●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼			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	
2010 SENATE	DISTRICT	GRADE	POINTS	SF 2505	SF 868	SF 481	SF 1770	SF 2595	SF 2790	SF 2790
				HF 2760	HF 712	HF 453	HF 2062	HF 2668	HF 3382	HF 3382
Ellen Anderson	DFL-66, St. Paul	A	96	▼●	▼	●	✓▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Thomas Bakk	DFL-6, Cook	C	64	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Linda Berglin	DFL-61, Minneapolis	A	136	▼●	▼	✓●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Don Betzold	DFL-51, Fridley	B	76	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Terri Bonoff	DFL-43, Minnetonka	A	96	✓▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Jim Carlson	DFL-38, Eagan	B	76	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Satveer Chaudhary	DFL-50, Fridley	B	76	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Tarryl Clark	DFL-15, St. Cloud	A	116	✓▼●	▼	●	✓▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Richard Cohen	DFL-64, St. Paul	B	76	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Kevin Dahle	DFL-25, Northfield	B	76	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Scott Dibble	DFL-60, Minneapolis	A	116	▼●	▼	●	✓▼●	✓▼●	▼	▼
Steve Dille	R-18, Dassel	A	156	▼●	✓▼	✓●	▼●	▼●	✓▼	✓▼
John P. Doll	DFL-40, Burnsville	C	68	▼●		●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Sharon Erickson Ropes	DFL-31, Winona	A	96	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Michelle Fishbach	R-14, Paynesville	D	36	▼●		●	▼●	▼●		
Lisa Fobbe	DFL-16, Princeton	C	64	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Leo Foley	DFL-47, Coon Rapids	B	76	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Dennis Frederickson	R-21, New Ulm	A	96	▼●	✓▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Chris Gerlach	R-37, Apple Valley	F	-20	▼		●	▼●	▼		
Joe Gimse	R-13, Willmar	D	32	▼●	▼	●	▼●	●		
David Hann	R-42, Eden Prairie	D	24	▼		●	▼●	▼●		
Linda Higgins	DFL-58, Minneapolis	A	96	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Bill G. Ingebrigtsen	R-11, Alexandria	D	44	▼	▼	●	▼●	▼●		
Debbie Johnson	R-49, Ham Lake	D	4	▼		●	▼●	▼		
Michael Jungbauer	R-48, East Bethel	D	40	▼	▼	●	✓▼●	▼●		
Ken Kelash	DFL-63, Bloomington	C	68	▼●		●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Amy Koch	R-19, Buffalo	F	-8	▼●		●	▼	▼		
Paul Koering	R-12, Fort Ripley	D	20	▼	▼	●	▼●	▼●		
Gary Kubly	DFL-20, Granite Falls	A	96	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Keith Langseth	DFL-9, Glyndon	B	88	▼●	✓▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Ron Latz	DFL-44, St. Louis Park	A	116	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	✓▼	✓▼
Warren Limmer	R-32, Maple Grove	F	-8	▼		●	▼●	▼		
Tony Lourey	DFL-8, Kerrick	B	76	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Ann Lynch	DFL-30, Rochester	D	52	▼●	▼	●	▼	▼●	▼	▼
John Marty	DFL-54, Roseville	A	136	▼●	▼	✓●	✓▼●	▼●	▼	▼
James Metzen	DFL-39, South St. Paul	B	76	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Geoff Michel	R-41, Edina	D	36	▼●		●	▼●	▼●		
Mee Moua	DFL-67, St. Paul	A	136	▼●	✓▼	●	▼●	▼●	✓▼	✓▼
Steve Murphy	DFL-28, Red Wing	B	76	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●		
Rick E. Olseen	DFL-17, Harris	B	76	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Gen Olson	R-33, Minnetrista	B	72	▼●	▼	●	▼●	●	▼	▼

HEALTH EQUITY	AMERICAN INDIAN		BUDGET EQUITY		STRUCTURAL RACISM		DISTRICT DEMOGRAPHICS (%)						
	SF 3009	SF 2259	SF 2563	SF 460	SF 1472		SF 146	AMERICAN INDIAN	API	BLACK	LATINO	MULTI-RACIAL	CONSTITUENTS OF COLOR
HF 3630	HF 2797	HF 2956	HF 802	HF 1634	HF 3830	HF 57							
▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼				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
▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼				0.9	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
▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼				0.2	1	0.5	1.1	0.8	3.t

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

SENATE

				EDUCATION EQUITY		ECONOMIC & WEALTH EQUITY			CIVIL RIGHTS & CRIMINAL JUSTICE	
2010 SENATE	DISTRICT	GRADE	POINTS	SF 2505	SF 868	SF 481	SF 1770	SF 2595	SF 2790	SF 2790
				HF 2760	HF 712	HF 453	HF 2062	HF 2668	HF 3382	HF 3382
Mary Olson	DFL-4, Beltrami County	B	88	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Julianne Ortman	R-34, Chanhassen	D	32	▼		●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Sandra Pappas	DFL-65, St. Paul	B	76	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Pat Pariseau	R-36, Farmington	C	52	▼●	▼	●	▼●	●		
Michael Parry	R-26, Waseca	D	12	▼		●	▼●	▼		
Lawrence Pogemiller	DFL-59, Minneapolis	B	76	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Yvonne Prettnner-Solon	DFL-7, Duluth	C	64	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Ann Rest	DFL-45, New Hope	A	104	✓▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Claire Robling	R-35, Jordan	B	76	✓▼●		●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Julie Rosen	R-24, Fairmont	D	36	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●		
Sandy Rummel	DFL-53, White Bear Lake	A	96	✓▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Kathy Saltzman	DFL-56, Woodbury	B	76	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Tom Saxhaug	DFL-3, Grand Rapids	C	64	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Linda Scheid	DFL-46, Brooklyn Park	A	132	▼●	✓▼	●	▼●	●	✓▼	✓▼
David Senjem	R-29, Rochester	D	48	▼●		●	▼●	▼●		
Kathy Sheran	DFL-23, Mankato	C	52	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Katie Sieben	DFL-57, Newport	B	76	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Rod Skoe	DFL-2, Clearbrook	C	64	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Dan Skogen	DFL-10, Hewitt	C	64	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Dan Sparks	DFL-27, Austin	C	56	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●		
LeRoy Stumpf	DFL-1, Thief River Falls	C	68	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●		
David Tomassoni	DFL-5, Chisholm	C	68	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼
Patricia Torres Ray	DFL-62, Minneapolis	A	152	▼●	▼	✓●	▼●	●	✓▼	✓▼
Ray Vandever	R-52, Forest Lake	D	0	▼		●	▼●	▼		
Jim Vickerman	DFL-22, Tracy	C	60	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●		
Charles Wiger	DFL-55, North St. Paul	B	76	▼●	▼	●	▼●	▼●	▼	▼

HEALTH EQUITY	AMERICAN INDIAN		BUDGET EQUITY		STRUCTURAL RACISM		DISTRICT DEMOGRAPHICS (%)					
	SF 3009	SF 2259	SF 2563	SF 460	SF 1472	SF 146	AMERICAN INDIAN	API	BLACK	LATINO	MULTI-RACIAL	CONSTITUENTS OF COLOR
HF 3630	HF 2797	HF 2956	HF 802	HF 1634	HF 3830	HF 57						
▼●	▼●	✓▼●		▼			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
▼	▼●	▼	▼●				0.4	1	1.7	5	1.4	9
▼●	▼●	▼●	▼●	▼			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)

END NOTES

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- 31 Minn. Stat. § 260B.198. Initially, such a provision may seem redundant, since there is a juvenile records expungement statute. This statute merely states that "...the court may expunge the adjudication of delinquency at any time that it deems advisable." It offers an inadequate remedy for sealing juvenile records because it provides no guidance to petitioners, judges, and attorneys regarding guidelines and procedures. There is confusion and ambiguity in the law, for example, about whether judges have the authority to seal executive branch records when sealing a juvenile record. This authority is not explicitly stated in the statute, so judges rely on their interpretation of the inherent authority to make this determination. Minnesota's adult expungement statute, 609A, on the other hand, provides clear guidance and procedures, but it presumes almost all juvenile records are sealed upon a child's 18th birthday because it was written in 1996, before the juvenile criminal laws were revised in 1999. It provides for expungement of records of cases where the juvenile was certified as an adult, but not for less serious juvenile dispositions. Thus, there is an obvious contradiction in the law, regarding juvenile expungement: more serious juvenile offenses have a broader right to expungement than less serious ones.
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