

**MINNESOTA  
CHAMBER OF  
COMMERCE**

**GROWING MINNESOTA**

# 2019-2020 Legislative Voting Record

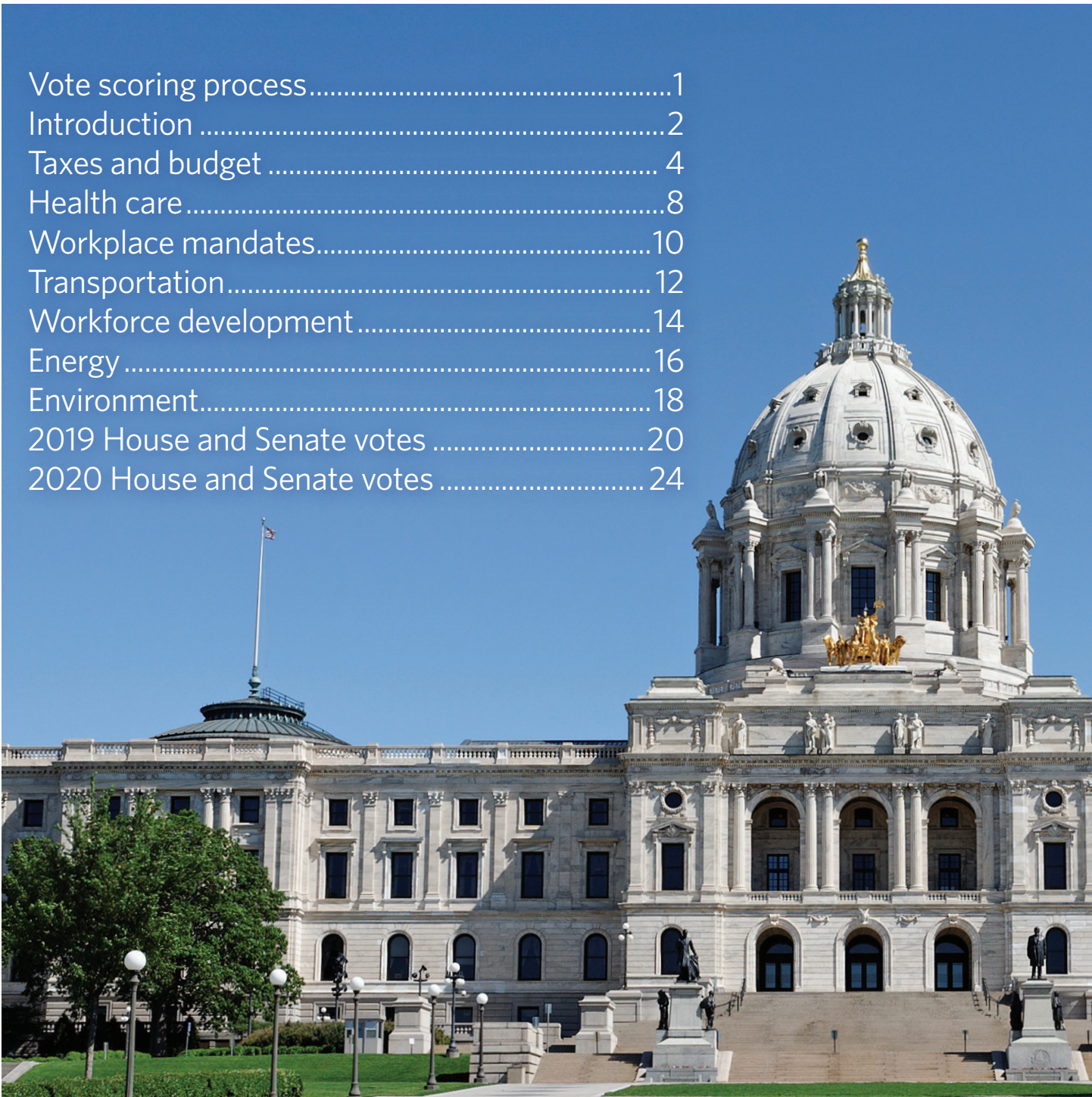


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# Vote Scoring Process



The Chamber tracks hundreds of bills during the course of a legislative session to ensure that policymakers understand how their proposals can help to make Minnesota a more affordable place to live, work, grow and expand a business.

Our practice with scoring votes is to be transparent with policymakers.

We do not score committee or procedural votes. We generally score bills or amendments at the first opportunity

of floor action in a given chamber for the following reasons: First, these issues are never guaranteed to see another vote as part of a conference report or otherwise; second, and similarly, scoring these bills or amendments as they come off the House and Senate floors helps to inform and shape the conference negotiations that follow. As part of the Minnesota Chamber's vote scoring process, we provide clear notification to legislators in the form of a floor letter, alerting them to our support of or opposition to legislation. ■



# Introduction



The Minnesota Chamber of Commerce's 2019-20 Legislative Voting Record reports key votes on priority business community concerns. Because of the election year, we felt it important to include both sessions in the biennium to enable readers to view the entirety of votes scored.

The 2019 session, defined by a newly-elected governor and the only politically split legislature in the nation, saw a record number of bills introduced culminating in a one-day special session to finalize the state's budget. Governor Walz presented his priorities based on the "One Minnesota" theme established during his gubernatorial campaign. House majority Democrats advanced their "Minnesota Values Project," which included legislation to improve education opportunities, make affordable health care a reality and increase economic prosperity for all Minnesotans. Senate majority Republicans advocated for simplifying tax laws, caring for and protecting families, investing in infrastructure, and growing Minnesota's economy. These differing policy priorities and approaches generated considerable activity and debate. Divided government requires compromise, however. As a result, many issues were unresolved setting up a full agenda for the 2020 session.

The governor signed all of the FY 2020/21 budget bills, increasing the size of the state's budget from \$45.7 billion to \$48.5 billion, a 6.5% increase. Minnesota has had six straight budget surpluses, and the steady growth in state spending and the revenues required to sustain it are

important considerations for the longer term. Demands on the state budget will only increase as Minnesota's population ages (by 2021 there will be more Minnesotans over the age of 65 than school age) and as residents increasingly rely on state government for support.

The 2020 session, with many policy items set up for election year votes, was disrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Governor Walz declared a peacetime emergency on March 13, allowing for use of sweeping executive powers exclusive of legislative involvement. Over 70 executive orders were issued between March and July, including the closure of businesses and schools, stay at home orders, and appropriation of federal COVID-19 assistance dollars. The legislature met sporadically and remotely. They ended the regular session on May 18 without a bonding bill, tax bill or appropriation of federal CARES Act funds. At the time of publication, two special sessions were held due to the governor's extension of his emergency powers. Disappointingly, there was no progress on enacting the Minnesota Chamber's number one priority, federal tax conformity with section 179 business expensing which has languished for years.

In this report, we also acknowledge the work of legislators who were champions on key business issues. Their actions helped positively impact policy proposals that would have accelerated or hindered economic activity in our state. We are grateful for their work on behalf of Minnesota employers and their employees. ■

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# PRIORITY ISSUES



# Taxes and Budget



Beth Kadoun, Vice President of Tax and Fiscal Policy, (left).

## 2019 State Budget

2019 was the budget-setting session as policymakers were required to enact a two-year balanced budget to fund state government for fiscal years of 2020 and 2021. Minnesota was on solid financial footing in 2019, with a \$1 billion forecasted general fund surplus and record budget reserves of \$2.4 billion. The forecast projected an \$11 million deficit in the next biennium of FY 2022/23 due to lower GDP growth projections. This required policymakers to account for any permanent spending increases or tax reductions by either raising taxes or reducing spending.

The DFL-controlled House and Governor Walz were aligned in advocating for tax increases to fund their spending priorities. The Republican-controlled Senate advocated for operating within the current tax revenue growth forecasted at 4.7%, increasing by \$2.2 billion. The DFL-controlled House proposed spending and tax increases just above the governor's, with a 9.5% spending increase and new taxes totaling \$2 billion for FY 2020/21. The all-funds budget proposals saw even greater spending and tax increases proposed by the House and governor with tax increases totaling over \$12 billion over the next four years including large taxes on business income; 70% increase in gas tax of 20 cents; new payroll tax to fund paid family medical leave; new capital gains tax; and removal of sunset tax on health care providers.

The Senate successfully defeated numerous policy and tax provisions that would have greatly increased the

cost of doing business in Minnesota, making our state an outlier regionally, nationally and even internationally. The final deal provided for a general fund tax increase of \$214 million mainly from federal conformity items and removed the sunset of the provider tax, lowering the rate from 2% to 1.8%. The general fund grew by 6.7% and the all funds budget is \$88.9 billion for FY 2020/21 an 8.8% growth of \$7.2 billion.

## 2019 SESSION TAX AND SPENDING

General Fund	Spending	Total Increase	Revenues	FY 2020/21
Current Law over FY 18/19	\$1.9 billion	4.1%	\$2.2 billion, 4.7%	\$48.5 billion
<b>PROPOSALS</b>	New spending	Total spending	New taxes	
Governor	\$1.97 billion	8.4%	\$1.5 billion	\$49.4 billion
House DFL	\$2.4 billion	9.5%	\$2 billion	\$49.8 billion
Senate R	\$768 million	4.6%	(\$198) million	\$48.2 billion
<b>FINAL DEAL</b>				
General Fund	\$1 billion	6.7%, \$3billion	\$214 million	\$48.5 billion

**The Minnesota Chamber advocated to use federal reforms that would broaden the base and increase state revenues to enact pro-growth tax reforms.**

### 2019 Taxes

Minnesota was one of the few states that had not updated to the major tax reforms passed at the federal level in 2017 (Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA)). The tax bill had been vetoed by Governor Dayton in the prior session. The TCJA significantly restructured the federal tax code in two major ways: 1) it lowered individual and corporate rates; and 2) it reformed taxation of business foreign earnings to bring the U.S. more in alignment with other countries. The Minnesota Chamber advocated to use federal reforms that would broaden the tax base and increase state revenues to offset pro-growth tax reforms including: lowering state income tax rates; reducing business property taxes; and full conformity with Section 179 expensing of equipment.

The final tax bill, HF 5, was passed in the special session and signed by the governor. The bill moves Minnesota's tax base from federal taxable income to federal adjusted gross income simplifying the tax code for over 90% of taxpayers who will now take the standard deduction versus itemizing. The positive provisions included a 6% reduction in the state business property tax levy and an individual income tax rate



reduction for the second tier rate from 7.05% to 6.8% (reducing taxes for incomes of \$39,000 and above). The bill resulted in a net general fund tax increase of \$90 million FY 2020/21 and \$225 million FY 2022/23. However, businesses had a larger tax increase because policymakers did not adopt many of the tax offsets such as full conformity with Section 179 and bonus depreciation. Businesses saw a \$415 million tax increase for pass-through entities and a \$321 million tax increase for corporations in FY 2020/21.

### **2019 Omnibus Tax Bill - HF 2125 (Marquart)**

**House vote** *Chamber did not support*

We opposed the House Omnibus Tax Bill due to the detrimental impact of the \$1.37 billion (FY 2020/21) in new taxes on Minnesota's employers and employees. We specifically opposed:

- \$50 million increase in the state business property tax impacting businesses of all sizes across the state that is a fixed cost already higher than most states. Minnesota ranks 2<sup>nd</sup> highest for certain commercial



	Minnesota state budget forecasts		
	Feb 2019	Feb 2020	May 2020
State Budget FY 2020/21	\$1 billion	\$1.5 billion	(\$2.4 billion)
U.S. GDP forecast for 2020	2.0%	2.1%	(5.4%)
MN unemployment rate	3.2%	3.1%	9.9%

properties in Greater Minnesota and 12<sup>th</sup> in urban areas.

- Income tax increases on pass-through entities by \$261 million and \$240 million for corporate taxpayers. This bill would have adopted all the revenue tax increases from federal tax conformity but none of the tax offsets except for full conformity with Section 179 equipment expensing.
- \$758 million tax increase on income earned overseas. This would make Minnesota a tax outlier, less competitive and undermine Minnesota companies as they would pay a tax their foreign competitors do not have to pay.
- 3% rate increase for capital gains income bringing the top rate to 12.85%, which would rank 2<sup>nd</sup> highest in the nation. This tax would negatively impact investment and harm many small business owners.

### 2019 Omnibus Tax Bill - HF 2125 (Chamberlain)

**Senate vote** *Chamber supported*

We supported the Senate bill limiting tax increases to a net \$14 million for FY 2020/21 and including provisions to reduce the fixed cost of doing business. The Senate reduced the state business property tax by 6%, or \$47 million. It also reduced the second tier income tax rate from 7.05% to 6.8%, a welcome step toward offsetting the federal tax conformity updates and providing tax relief to many individuals and pass-through entities. Other reforms included vendor compensation allowance; full conformity with Section 179 equipment expensing; repeal of the June accelerated sales tax for the construction industry; and a new election for pass-through entities to be able to pay taxes at the entity level in order to help mitigate loss of the federal state and local sales tax deduction ("SALT" cap). The Senate federal tax conformity updates would have resulted in a net tax increase on business taxpayers for both corporate and pass-through. The Senate bill mitigated those tax increases with positive reforms and other tax relief.

### 2020 Session

The February 2020 session started with a \$1.5 billion budget surplus, low unemployment, record budget reserves of \$2.4 billion and an economy entering the 11th year of expansion and growth. The state's two year budget was already set. The session focus was on the bonding

bill, smaller supplemental budget items and a tax bill to fix Section 179 business expensing. The health and economic impacts from COVID-19 were immediate. The state issued an unusual, updated budget forecast in May predicting a \$2.4 billion deficit for FY 2020/21. Decisions to address the deficit were deferred as the economic impacts of COVID-19 and uncertainty around possible additional federal funding continued.

### 2020 Taxes

The tax bill was not passed during the regular 2020 session or in the first special session. The state's constitution requires that a tax bill must originate in the House, but the House tax committee did not pass a bill to the floor for a vote in the 2020 session or in the first special session. Leadership negotiations that included taxes, a bonding bill and COVID-19 federal funds disbursement remained unresolved.

### 2020 Omnibus Tax Bill - SF 3843 (Chamberlain)

**Senate vote** *Chamber supported*

Did not become law.

We supported the Senate tax bill to mitigate the economic impacts caused by COVID-19 on employers and employees, and to help hasten Minnesota's economic recovery. The bill provided short term relief to help keep more businesses viable by providing tax payment extensions for income, property and sales tax. The bill advanced economic recovery by encouraging investment in Minnesota with full conformity of Section 179 business expensing provisions. This fixed a retroactive tax hit on small businesses and farmers resulting from the 2019 tax bill when Minnesota conformed to the federal "like-kind exchange" rules but did not conform to the immediate expensing provisions of Section 179 or bonus expensing. ■



# Health Care



While this voting record reflects legislative action during the 2019 and 2020 legislative sessions, the content related to health care issues is focused on 2019 legislative activity. The COVID-19 pandemic forced an abrupt halt to legislative activity in early March, forcing legislators and stakeholders to shelve plans for most non-COVID related legislative priorities. As a result, no votes were taken during the 2020 legislative session on any of the Chamber's health care-related legislative priorities.

Health care was a dominant issue in the 2018 election, resulting in a very busy 2019 legislative session. Governor Walz and the House DFL majority argued the state must

take on a bigger role in regulating and providing care to Minnesotans, in all corners of the state and at all income levels. While not on the ballot in 2018, the Senate GOP majority, energized by the success of programs it had put in place in previous years (like reinsurance for the individual market), looked forward to building on these successes to further strengthen the private market. All of this debate would play out against the backdrop of efforts to craft the state's two-year budget and the sunset of the \$700 million a year provider tax which funds various public health programs.

## **Reinsurance**

One of the main questions that dominated health

care debates was whether to extend the state-based reinsurance program as a means to continue stability in the individual health insurance. The Minnesota Chamber strongly supported the individual market reinsurance program when it was enacted in 2017. The program was funded for two years, and it successfully reduced premiums in the individual market by 20% in each of the 2018 and 2019 plan years. Because the individual market is important for sole proprietors and entrepreneurs in Minnesota, and is becoming increasingly important for very small employers and their employees, we supported extending the program through 2022. Spending in the program was below expected levels for the first two years, allowing for an extension to be done without additional state funds. A bill was approved as a stand-alone measure by the Senate. While it received approval as a stand-alone bill in the House Commerce Committee, it did not advance further. A two-year extension of the program was ultimately included in the omnibus health and human services finance bill signed into law. We thank Senator Gary Dahms, R-Redwood Falls, and Representative Laurie Halverson, DFL-Eagan, for their support in carrying this legislation.

### **Provider tax**

The Minnesota Chamber has consistently urged legislators to remove or reduce the various taxes and fees levied on health insurance and health care because they increase the cost of care for employers and their employees. We encouraged legislators to take advantage of the looming sunset of the state's 2% provider tax – levied on virtually all health care services performed in the state – to lower this tax burden on Minnesotans. Identifying \$700 million per year elsewhere in the budget to backfill this tax was extraordinarily challenging. Therefore, the provider tax will continue to be assessed at 1.8% instead of 2.0%, a 10% lower tax.

### **Public option**

As part of his 2018 campaign platform, Governor Walz pledged to push for the creation of a public health insurance “buy-in” option that would be available to any Minnesotan, regardless of income. The goal was to ensure lower premiums for consumers by tying the program's payments to doctors and hospitals to the payments made by public programs like Medicare and

Medicaid – which pay doctors and hospitals about half of what commercial insurance pays. Employers and their employees already pay higher costs for health care because providers rely on their payments to subsidize the public program enrollees they treat. A public option buy-in would simply exacerbate this problem and lead to even higher costs for employers and their employees. The governor's proposal was included in HF 2414, the House omnibus health and human services finance bill. It did not advance in the Senate, and it was not part of the HHS budget bill signed into law.

### **Direct primary care**

Small employers are constantly looking for new options for providing this expensive benefit to their employees. Direct primary care allows an individual to pay a monthly fee like a subscription fee to access unlimited primary care. It's not insurance, but some very small employers are beginning to look at this kind of arrangement as a way to provide some health care benefit, even if they can't afford to provide insurance. This legislation would for the first time establish a clear set of criteria that direct primary care agreements must adhere to in order to provide greater protections to both patients and the providers who enter into them. This would ensure clear rules to govern these arrangements, with the hope that this will help to make direct primary care more attractive to both providers and patients. We thank Senator Scott Jensen, R-Chaska, for his efforts in securing unanimous support for this legislation on the Senate floor.

### **Pharmacy benefits managers bill**

A bill intended to bring greater transparency to the role pharmacy benefits managers play in the supply chain for pharmaceutical drugs was weighed down significantly in its earliest versions by several provisions that would have dramatically raised the cost of prescription drugs for employers and their employees. While efforts to address these provisions were successful in the Senate, the House bill made no attempt to address the cost concerns raised. When the bill was sent to a House-Senate conference committee to work out the differences, the Senate's negotiated compromise language fortunately prevailed and was signed into law as part of the final bill. We thank Senator Scott Jensen, R-Chaska, for his willingness to work to ensure the final bill doesn't raise costs for employers and their employees. ■



# Workplace Mandates



Lauryn Schothorst,  
Director of Workplace  
Management and  
Workforce Development  
Policy, (right).

An increasingly global economy brings changes and challenges to the workplace. New norms regarding work rules and conditions are evolving. Minnesota employers provide employees with innovative and robust benefits that suit their workplaces and consistently receive national recognition for providing some of the best places to work.

Employers currently must also adhere to a strict set of labor laws and workplace safety standards at all levels of government – which became particularly apparent during the COVID pandemic.

Nevertheless, policymakers across Minnesota continue to

propose new mandates to control employers' relationships with their employees and dictate workplace operations. "One size fits all" mandates disrupt existing benefits and interfere in workplace operations. Within the current regulatory regime, employers must have the flexibility and autonomy to comply with safety guidelines, make staffing decisions, and provide wages, benefits and schedules that are appropriate for their workplace and responsive to industry needs.

The Minnesota Chamber opposes attempts to implement mandates at the state level because of the variety and nuances of the many workplaces across Minnesota.

**Omnibus Jobs and Economic Development Bill - HF 2208 (Mahoney)** *Chamber opposed*

**Paid Family and Medical Leave Bill - HF 5 (Halverson)** *Chamber opposed*

Bills passed House but not heard in Senate

Instead of reducing costs or making it easier for businesses to grow or relocate their operations to Minnesota, both HF 2208 and HF 5 would have imposed overreaching regulatory burdens and statewide mandates on every employer.

The paid family and medical leave provisions in HF 2208 would have placed a new .6% payroll tax on every employer to create a broad and costly state-run insurance program. It also would have created a mechanism for an employee to be away from their job for up to 24 weeks each year. These provisions were also voted on by the House in 2020 as a stand-alone piece of legislation (HF 5), but did not get considered by the Senate. The paid sick and safe time provisions in HF 2208 sought to mandate that employers offer fully paid time off in a specific format, for an expanded set of familial persons, for an expanded list of qualifying events.

While our members supported addressing the issue of wage theft, HF 2208 would have removed "intention" from

the definition of wage theft and created an overreaching regulatory regime that did not include reasonable good-faith employer protections or due-process provisions.

The Senate's version of the omnibus jobs and economic development finance bill did not include the paid leave mandates. It did, however, include provisions relating to wage theft which the conference committee was able to work out a compromise. The paid leave mandates were subsequently omitted from the final omnibus bill, and the compromise wage theft provisions were signed into law.

**Workers' Compensation COVID-19 Reimbursement Fund Bill - SF 4130 (Utke)** *Chamber supported*

Bill passed Senate but not heard in House

The Minnesota Chamber is the lead business organization on the state's Workers' Compensation Advisory Council and carefully monitors changes to workers' compensation statutes at the legislature since all employers in Minnesota are required to carry workers' compensation insurance. In response to the coronavirus pandemic, legislation was enacted in Minnesota in 2020 to provide a "presumption" in workers' compensation claims for first responders as well as certain health care and child care workers responding to the COVID-19 crisis. However, a reimbursement funding mechanism was not included in the final legislation at that time. At pandemic levels, this policy change could threaten the solvency of the workers compensation system as a whole and have implications for the business community at large.

SF 4130 would have implemented a reasonable reimbursement funding mechanism for all of the employers impacted by COVID-related workers' compensation claims pursuant to the presumption legislation. As structured, the bill would have used some the federal COVID-19 response funding to serve as an important stabilization fund to offset some of those costs. While this legislation was passed by the Senate, it was not considered by the House in the 2020 session or special session due to opposition by the Minnesota Department of Management and Budget. The Minnesota Chamber thanks Senator Paul Utke, R-Park Rapids, for his commitment to finding an equitable reimbursement mechanism that wouldn't shift the burden of the obligation on the business community at large. ■

**Minnesota employers provide employees innovative, robust benefits and consistency receive recognition for providing the best places to work.**



# Transportation



Bentley Graves,  
Director of Health Care  
and Transportation  
Policy (right).

Content related to transportation issues is focused on 2019 legislative activity and no votes were taken during the 2020 legislative session on any of the Chamber's transportation-related legislative priorities.

The 2019 legislative session played host to robust debate about transportation funding in Minnesota.

Governor Walz, consistent with his campaign pledge, proposed raising the gas tax and other transportation-related taxes and fees to increase investment in the state's transportation system. His sweeping transportation funding proposal was supported by the House which was largely incorporated into HF 1555, the omnibus transportation finance bill. The proposal included a 20-cent hike in the gas

tax (a 70% increase over the current 28.6 cents), higher tab fees, an increase in the motor vehicle sales tax, and a bump in the metro area sales tax to help fund the buildout of transit services.

These tax and fee increases would have raised roughly \$4 billion over four years. In addition to providing new revenues for investment in transportation, the proposal advanced by the governor and House also would have pulled back on the rental car and auto parts sales tax revenues currently being invested in transportation. It would instead return these to the general fund for use in funding other areas of state government, cutting roughly \$800 million in funding for transportation over four years.

The Senate removed all of the tax increases proposed by the House and governor and instead substituted language from its omnibus transportation finance bill. In 2017, with the strong support of the Minnesota Chamber, the legislature funded a significant increase in transportation funding by redirecting the receipts from the statewide sales tax on rental cars and auto parts from the general fund to transportation purposes.

The bill immediately directed 100% of the rental car receipts to transportation purposes, but most of the funds from the auto parts tax that was earmarked for transportation purposes won't begin flowing until the start



**The Minnesota Chamber supports a safe, reliable multi-modal system so that businesses can get their goods to market and their customers and employees to their door.**

of the 2020-21 biennium. The Senate bill made certain that the transportation funding increases set to take place as a result of the rental car and auto parts dedication actually happened with the start of the new two-year budget on July 1, 2019. At that time, the funding infusion from these two sales tax revenue streams will total about \$200 million per year – equal to about a seven-cent gas tax increase.

The Minnesota Chamber supports a safe, reliable and efficient multi-modal transportation system in Minnesota to ensure businesses are able to get their goods to market and their customers and employees to their door. We agree that additional investment is needed. As noted above, as a result of work done in 2017, sizable funding increases are already on the books. Increased investment is happening. The gas tax is one of the few state-imposed taxes where Minnesota is competitive nationally. The proposal put forward by the governor and the House would have raised it to one of the highest in the nation – joining a list of many other business taxes where we are already a national outlier. Before we consider raising the gas tax, we need to make progress in bringing down some of the other business taxes that already put us at the top of national rankings. ■



# Workforce Development



For some time, the Minnesota Chamber has been sounding the alarm to legislators about the massive shift in our state's demographics, an impending 317,000+ worker shortage and how the need for greater numbers of skilled workers would be accelerating. This issue was also a priority for legislators. During the budget-setting 2019 session, numerous provisions were enacted to provide funding for workforce development initiatives, from postsecondary education grants and scholarships to child care grants and early education scholarships.

The COVID-19 pandemic shifted the 2020 session's workforce development agenda considerably. The pandemic has offered an important - and perhaps unprecedented—opportunity to be discussing the future needs of workforce development in our state. Abruptly, we are facing record unemployment, with the immediate needs of a post-COVID-19 crisis response - rapid rehiring, nimble retraining and swift upskilling - at the forefront of workforce development discussions.

The pandemic also exposed another critical workforce-related issue: for thousands of Minnesota Chamber members, returning to full capacity is contingent on the ability of employees to secure child care. Minnesota's economic recovery will be hindered by the growing child care shortage in our communities in the short-term. This shortage has the potential to impede economic success in many communities, now and in the future. Child care also improves kindergarten readiness, leading to closing the preparation gap and

ultimately our state's worst-in-the-nation achievement gap, which leads to greater career readiness in the long-term.

Affordable, available, and flexible child care and early education provides the foundation for a productive future workforce - and supports the current workforce so that parents are able to participate. This was one area that received legislative attention and funding during the 2020 regular and special sessions.

## **State grant funding and workforce development scholarships**

The 2019 higher education omnibus bill SF 2415 included an additional \$18.2 million for state grants, the state's need-based aid program. The Minnesota Chamber strongly supports funding the state grant program because it helps students who, without state aid, would not be able to access postsecondary education.

Funding was also included for workforce development scholarships in 2019. To provide a strong alignment of education and workforce development with employer needs, \$7 million in new funding was included for workforce development scholarships. The scholarships provide an incentive for students to enter areas of greatest workforce demand and pursue jobs in the following fields: advanced manufacturing, health care services, agriculture, information technology, transportation and early child care. In addition, Minnesota State campuses partner with local employers and industry to pick the fields of highest need for the region,



which allows for the distinct needs of regional economies to be addressed.

### **Child care provider grants**

To increase the number of quality child care facilities and providers, the Minnesota Chamber supported the funding of child care provider grants included in the 2019 omnibus jobs bill SS HF 2. \$1.5 million in grants was made available through the Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development and the Minnesota Initiative Foundations. A total of \$750,000 was appropriated in grants to increase the supply of child care in communities with a documented shortage of providers.

These grants can be used by communities to address the needs of their regional economies and local employers. At least 60% of grant funds must go to communities located outside of the seven-county metro area, and the grant recipients must obtain a 50% non-state match.

An additional \$750,000 was provided to the Minnesota Initiative Foundations to facilitate rural communities' planning for an increase in sustainable quality child care. Engagement with the private sector to invest local resources is a required component. The grant is also to be used for supporting local child care businesses with business development assistance and providing low-cost training and professional development opportunities in the state's quality measurement program.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the 2020 legislature passed and the Governor signed into law a sweeping supplemental funding bill HF 4531, which included \$30 million for Peacetime Emergency Child Care Grants to support the basic infrastructure needed to keep child care capacity available.

### **Child care provider regulatory relief**

The 2019 health and human services finance bill SS SF 12 required transparency in state regulations and modifications so child care providers aren't deterred from starting or growing their businesses. The language, which originated in a bill authored by Senator Karin Housley, R - St. Mary's Point, reduces regulatory confusion by requiring a "plain language" handbook to guide providers through the regulatory process. In addition, the legislation created a task force, which names

the Minnesota Chamber as a member, to consider reform to the law in the areas of licensing, provider recruitment and retention and regulation.

### **Targeted early learning scholarships and the Child Care Assistance Program (CCAP)**

For years, the Minnesota Chamber has supported investment in early learning scholarships to enable low-income families to receive funding to cover the full costs of quality early learning. The 2019 omnibus education bill SS HF 1 allows more families to participate in the scholarship program and provides a one-time increase of \$4.5 million. Current scholarship eligibility for families with children ages three and four and high-risk children was retained, so those families will be served first, which ensures the best use of public resources to target children with the greatest need.

The Child Care Assistance Program (CCAP) is another program that assists both low-income parents and the child care providers who deliver the care with covering some of the costs of that care. In the 2020 special session, CCAP received a boost in funding. For nearly a decade, the CCAP reimbursement rates have been based on 2011 rates and have not kept up with cost of providing care, leaving many working families and child care providers struggling to cover this gap. SS HF 41 increased the CCAP provider reimbursement rates to 2018 levels, and in doing so brought the state's program into federal compliance.

### **Other highlights of the 2019 Omnibus E-12 Bill SS HF 1:**

- \$20.1 billion for the biennium, which is \$543 million in new spending. More than \$388 million of that will go for a 2% per year increase in per-pupil funding for schools.
- Funding to freeze the special education cross subsidy was set at \$90.7 million in FY 2020/21 and \$142.2 million in FY 2022/23.
- School safety grants were set at \$30 million, contingent upon a closing balance for FY 2019 exceeding the February forecast estimated closing balance.
- Voluntary prekindergarten seats for 4,000 children were funded with a \$46.7 million expenditure.
- The new tiered teacher licensure system will remain in place. There was an effort in the House to change the structure. Following several years of work to fix what the Legislative Auditor called a "broken system," it's important to give the new system time to work. ■



# Energy



Minnesota businesses are leading the way on reducing environmental impacts from their energy consumption. Many companies are committed to sustainability goals, conservation efforts and emissions reduction plans that go farther and faster than any state mandate, incentive or goal. This includes creating innovative products and services

that help others make drastic reductions in their energy consumption and climate impact.

At the same time, affordable and reliable energy are critical for business to maintain and grow their operations in Minnesota. Over the past two decades, Minnesota's

commercial and industrial electric rates have increased at a rate twice the national average (2002-2018: MN +85%, US +42%). Once solidly below national average, Minnesota's C/I rates now rank 13th highest in the country.

The Minnesota Chamber advocates for an energy policy that benefits every sector of Minnesota's economy and enables businesses to obtain competitively priced, reliable power. To power our state, we support strategies that consider all of the energy resources available to Minnesotans each to the extent it's cost-effective, provides C/I rate competitiveness and ensures energy system reliability.

We support acceleration of renewable, clean energy through market forces rather than through mandates, and we do not support proposals that will result in cost-shifting of rates for C/I consumers.

**Omnibus Jobs and Economic Development bill – H 2208 (Mahoney)**

*Chamber opposed*  
bill passed House; not heard in Senate

This legislation sought to implement Governor Walz's "One Minnesota Path to Clean Energy" which included a carbon-free electricity standard of 100% by 2050; a clean energy first resource preference for new or replacement power generation; and an incentive for fuel-switching and other market-distorting concepts. This sweeping bill also included provisions on "beneficial electrification;" subsidies for electric vehicles and infrastructure; expansion of the flawed community solar garden program; customer energy data sharing; building "stretch codes;" and studies for climate change and renewable energy transitions.

The House passed the bill but the Senate's version did not include these provisions. The conference committee was not able to resolve sharp policy differences over these proposals and subsequently did not include these energy-related provisions in the final Omnibus Jobs and Economic Development bill signed into law. We thank Senator Erik

**Minnesota businesses are leading the way on reducing environmental impacts from their energy consumption.**

Simonson, DFL-Duluth, and Representative Dave Baker, R-Willmar, for their leadership in articulating the importance of impacts to ratepayers and system reliability.

**Renewable Development Account Omnibus bill – HF 1842 Rep. Swedzinski/Sen. Howe Amendment** *Chamber supported*  
Failed

The Renewable Development Account (RDA) was established by the Legislature in 1994 as part of an agreement to allow Xcel Energy to continue to operate its two nuclear power plants in Minnesota. Funded by a special tax on Xcel Energy ratepayers, over \$400 million has been collected.

The RDA is intended to stimulate research and development of renewable electric energy, encourage grid modernization and stimulate other innovative energy projects that reduce demand and increase efficiency. RDA-funded projects have a mixed record according to a 2010 report by the Office of the Legislative Auditor that states with only a "limited number of these projects have directly contributed to the deployment of renewable sources of electricity".

In 2019, the Legislature failed to agree on an RDA spending bill. As a result, no funds were appropriated and the account continued to grow. During the 2020 legislative session, the Legislature agreed on an RDA bill that spent approximately \$25 million of the \$80 million in the account for three projects. The remaining \$55 million was left unspent and unreturned to energy customers, despite the economic hardship wrought by COVID-19 and billions of dollars in aid by the federal government to assist businesses with mortgage, rent, payroll and utility costs.

The Swedzinski/Howe Amendment would have returned the \$55 million to Xcel ratepayers in the form of a bill credit equal to roughly 25% of one month's electric bill. It also would have prevented future accumulation in the RDA due to an impasse in the legislative process by returning unspent funds to ratepayers at the end of each fiscal year.

The House defeated the amendment on a party line vote. The Senate disappointingly refused to vote on the amendment at all, a lost opportunity to provide welcome assistance and relief to ratepayers. ■



# Environment



Tony Kwilas,  
Director of  
Environmental Policy.

The hope for the 2019 Legislative Session was that bipartisan cooperation continued on the issue of determining efficiencies and streamlining the environmental review and permitting process. Previous sessions have led to agreements to modernize the permitting system while vigorously protecting the environment and natural resources of the state. With

Democrats controlling the environment committees in the House, and Republicans chairing the committees in the Senate, the only way to make progress was to reach compromise on the final proposal presented to the governor. The governor had also stated that he would like to see progress on the issue of overall permitting and regulatory concerns of businesses in Minnesota.

## SF 7 Omnibus Environment and Natural Resources Finance bill

Passed and signed into law

Minnesota businesses have expressed frustration and concern about the uncertainty, duplication and variability in the time required to process environmental review documents and permits. To maximize competitiveness in a global economy, companies seeking permits for existing, expanding or new facilities must be assured of clarity, timeliness, predictability and accountability in the environmental review and permitting process.

**Minnesota businesses expressed frustration about the uncertainty, duplication and variability in the time required to process documents and permits.**

SF 7 contained a number of provisions that clarified and provided flexibility for environmental review and permitting. The legislation changed the wetland mitigation program to allow a pilot project to commence that would allow economic development projects to replace disturbed wetland projects statewide, rather than only inside the watershed district where they are located. The bill would also require independent peer review of new or revised water quality standards proposed by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency and clarified that transfers of water between two bodies of water that did not involve pollutants (i.e. dam repairs) would not require a federal permit. The bill also placed a limit on extensions for comment periods for economic developments projects at 30 days.

The bill did not contain the recreation of the MPCA Citizen Board, creation of a carpet disposal stewardship program, any chemical bans or language addressing the regulation of wild rice.

The Minnesota Chamber thanks Senator Bill Ingebrigtsen, R-Alexandria; Representative Dan Fabian, R-Roseau;

and Representative Nathan Nelson, R-Hinckley; for their assistance in ensuring that the provisions supported by the Chamber were included in the final bill.

During the 2020 legislative session, SF 3311 (Ingebrigtsen R-Alexandria)/HF 3569 (Fabian R-Roseau) were introduced that included a number of priorities of the Minnesota Chamber. The bills included: a clarification that un-adopted rules may not be included in environmental permits; a prohibition on increasing Pollution Control Agency (PCA) water quality fees without legislative approval, permitting authorization for 16-year industrial wastewater treatment plant permits as permitted for municipal wastewater plant permits and modification of the annual Pollution Control Agency permitting efficiency report to include more information on air and industrial permits.

Additionally, the legislation included Chamber-supported provisions clarifying the definition of eminent domain in relation to pipelines, asking the Pollution Control Agency (PCA) to report on the benefits and challenges of implementing a voluntary environmental performance program similar to one used in Wisconsin and finally, funding for the PCA and Department of Natural Resources for future legal representation in defending environmental permits against lawsuits, were contained in the final version passed by the Senate Environment and Natural Resources Finance Committee.

The Minnesota Senate passed SF 3311, which included all of the Chamber priorities mentioned above. Unfortunately, the legislation approved by the House did not include the Chamber provisions. The House file did contain a number of provisions that were opposed by the Chamber including public meetings for PCA water quality permits, banning food packaging containing PFAS, requiring labeling of certain flushable wipes and establishing water quality standards for PFOS and PFAS.

The uniqueness of the end of the 2020 session due to COVID-19 and the vast differences between the House and Senate bills prohibited an agreement on the environment and natural resources bill during the 2020 legislative session. ■

# 2019 House Votes

	HF 2208 Omnibus Jobs and Economic Development bill	HF 2414 Omnibus Health and Human Services bill	HF 2125 Omnibus Tax bill	HF 1555 Omnibus Transportation Finance bill	SF 278 Pharmacy Benefit Manager bill
Acomb, D-44B	-	-	-	-	-
Albright, R-55B	+	+	+	+	+
Anderson, R-12B	+	+	+	+	-
Backer, R-12A	+	NV-EXC	NV-EXC	+	+
Bahner, D-34B	-	-	-	+	-
Bahr, R-31B	+	+	+	+	+
Baker, R-17B	+	+	+	+	-
Becker-Finn, D-42B	-	-	-	-	-
Bennett, R-27A	+	+	+	+	-
Bernardy, D-41A	-	-	-	-	-
Bierman, D-57A	-	-	-	-	-
Boe, R-47B	+	+	+	+	+
Brand, D-19A	-	-	-	-	-
Cantrell, D-56A	-	-	-	-	-
Carlson, A., D-50B	-	-	-	-	-
Carlson, L., D-45A	-	-	-	-	-
Christensen, D-39B	-	-	-	-	-
Clafin, D-54A	-	-	-	-	-
Considine, D-19B	-	-	-	-	-
Daniels, R-24B	+	+	+	+	+
Daudt, R-31A	+	+	+	NV-EXC	+
Dauids, R-28B	+	+	+	+	-
Davnie, D-63A	-	-	-	-	-
Dehn, D-59B	-	-	-	-	-
Demuth, R-13A	+	NV-EXC	NV-EXC	+	+
Dettmer, R-39A	+	+	+	+	+
Drazkowski, R-21B	+	+	+	+	+
Ecklund, D-3A	-	-	-	-	-
Edelson, D-49A	-	-	+	-	NV-ABS
Elkins, D-49B	-	-	-	-	-
Erickson, R-15A	+	+	+	+	+
Fabian, R-1A	+	+	+	+	+
Fischer, D-43A	-	-	-	-	-
Franson, R-8B	+	+	+	+	-
Freiberg, D-45B	-	-	-	-	-
Garofalo, R-58B	+	+	+	+	+
Gomez, D-62B	-	-	-	-	-
Green, R-2B	+	+	+	+	+
Grossell, R-2A	+	+	+	+	NV-EXC
Gruenhagen, R-18B	+	+	+	+	+
Gunther, R-23A	+	+	+	+	-
Haley, R-21A	+	+	+	+	+
Halverson, D-51B	-	-	-	-	-
Hamilton, R-22B	+	NV-EXC	NV-EXC	+	-
Hansen, D-52A	-	-	-	-	-
Hassan, D-62A	-	-	-	-	-
Hausman, D-66A	-	-	-	-	-
Heinrich, R-35A	+	+	+	+	-
Heintzeman, R-10A	+	+	+	+	+
Her, D-64A	-	-	-	-	NV-EXC
Hertaus, R-33A	+	+	+	+	+
Hornstein, D-61A	-	-	-	-	-
Hortman, D-36B	-	-	-	-	-
Howard, D-50A	-	-	-	-	-
Huot, D-57B	-	-	-	-	-
Johnson, R-32A	+	+	+	+	+
Jurgens, R-54B	+	+	+	+	+
Kiel, R-1B	+	+	+	+	+
Klevorn, D-44A	-	-	-	-	-
Koegel, D-37A	-	-	-	-	-
Kotyza-Witthuhn, D-48B	-	-	-	-	-
Koznick, R-58A	+	+	+	+	+
Kresha, R-9B	+	+	+	+	+
Kunesh-Podein, D-41B	-	-	-	-	-
Layman, R-5B	+	+	+	+	-
Lee, D-59A	-	-	-	-	-
Lesch, D-66B	-	-	-	-	-

	HF 2208 Omnibus Jobs and Economic Development bill	HF 2414 Omnibus Health and Human Services bill	HF 2125 Omnibus Tax bill	HF 1555 Omnibus Transportation Finance bill	SF 278 Pharmacy Benefit Manager bill
Liebling, D-26A	-	-	-	-	-
Lien, D-4A	-	-	-	-	-
Lillie, D-43B	-	-	-	-	-
Lippert, D-20B	-	-	-	-	-
Lislegard, D-6B	+	-	-	-	-
Loeffler, D-60A	-	-	-	-	-
Long, D-61B	-	-	-	-	-
Lucero, R-30B	+	+	+	+	+
Lueck, R-10B	+	+	+	+	-
Mahoney, D-67A	-	-	-	-	-
Mann, D-56B	-	-	-	-	-
Mariani, D-65B	-	-	-	-	-
Marquart, D-4B	-	-	-	-	-
Masin, D-51A	-	-	-	-	-
McDonald, R-29A	+	+	+	NV-EXC	+
Mekeland, R-15B	+	+	+	+	+
Miller, R-17A	+	+	+	+	-
Moller, D-42A	-	-	-	-	-
Moran, D-65A	-	-	-	-	-
Morrison, D-33B	-	-	-	-	-
Munson, R-23B	+	+	+	+	-
Murphy, D-3B	-	-	-	-	-
Nash, R-47A	+	+	+	+	+
Nelson, M., D-40A	-	-	-	-	-
Nelson, N., R-11B	+	+	+	+	-
Neu, R-32B	+	+	+	+	+
Noor, D-60B	-	-	-	-	-
Nornes, R-8A	+	+	+	+	NV-EXC
O'Driscoll, R-13B	+	+	+	+	+
Olson, D-7B	-	-	-	-	-
O'Neill, R-29B	+	+	+	+	+
Pelowski, D-28A	-	+	-	-	-
Persell, D-5A	-	-	-	-	-
Petersburg, R-24A	+	+	+	+	+
Pierson, R-26B	NV - EXC	+	+	+	+
Pinto, D-64B	-	-	-	-	-
Poppe, D-27B	-	-	-	-	-
Poston, R-9A	+	+	+	+	+
Pryor, D-48A	-	-	-	-	-
Quam, R-25A	+	+	+	+	+
Richardson, D-52B	-	-	-	-	-
Robbins, R-34A	+	+	+	+	+
Runbeck, R-38A	+	+	+	+	+
Sandell, D-53B	-	-	-	-	-
Sandstede, D-6A	-	-	-	-	-
Sauke, D-25B	-	-	-	-	-
Schomacker, R-22A	+	+	+	+	+
Schultz, D-7A	-	-	-	-	-
Scott, R-35B	+	+	+	+	+
Stephenson, D-36A	-	-	-	-	-
Sundin, D-11A	-	-	-	-	-
Swedzinski, R-16A	+	NV-EXC	NV-EXC	+	+
Tabke, D-55A	-	-	-	-	-
Theis, R-14A	+	+	+	+	+
Torkelson, R-16B	+	+	+	+	+
Urdahl, R-18A	+	+	+	+	NV-EXC
Vang, D-40B	-	-	-	-	-
Vogel, R-20A	+	+	+	+	+
Wagenius, D-63B	-	-	-	-	-
Wazlawik, D-38B	-	-	-	-	-
West, R-37B	+	NV-EXC	NV-EXC	+	-
Winkler, D-46A	-	-	-	-	-
Wolgammott, D-14B	-	-	-	-	-
Xiong, J., D-67B	-	-	-	-	-
Xiong, T., D-53A	-	-	-	-	-
Youakim, D-46B	-	-	-	-	-
Zerwas, R-30A	+	+	+	+	+

# 2019 Senate Votes

	SF 761 Reinsurance	SF 277 Direct Primary Care Agreements	HF 2125 Omnibus Tax bill	HF 1555 Omnibus Transportation Finance bill
Abeler, R-35	+	+	+	+
Anderson, B., R-29	+	+	+	+
Anderson, P., R-44	+	+	+	+
Bakk, D-3	-	+	-	-
Benson, R-31	+	+	+	+
Bigham, D-54	-	+	-	-
Carlson, D-51	-	+	-	-
Chamberlain, R-38	+	+	+	+
Champion, D-59	-	+	-	-
Clausen, D-57	-	+	-	-
Cohen, D-64	-	+	-	-
Cwodzinski, D-48	-	+	-	-
Dahms, R-16	+	+	+	+
Dibble, D-61	-	+	-	+
Draheim, R-20	+	+	+	+
Dziedzic, D-60	-	+	-	-
Eaton, D-40	-	+	-	-
Eichorn, R-5	+	+	+	+
Eken, D-4	-	+	+	-
Franzen, D-49	-	+	-	-
Frentz, D-19	-	+	-	-
Gazelka, R-9	+	+	+	+
Goggin, R-21	+	+	+	+
Hall, R-56	+	+	+	+
Hawj, D-67	NV-EXC	+	-	-
Hayden, D-62	-	+	-	-
Hoffman, D-36	-	+	+	+
Housley, R-39	+	+	+	+
Howe, R-13	NV-EXC	+	+	+
Ingebrigtsen, R-8	+	+	+	+
Isaacson, D-42	-	+	-	-
Jasinski, R-24	+	+	+	+
Jensen, R-47	+	+	+	+
Johnson, R-1	+	+	+	+



	SF 761 Reinsurance	SF 277 Direct Primary Care Agreements	HF 2125 Omnibus Tax bill	HF 1555 Omnibus Transportation Finance bill
Kent, D-53	-	+	-	-
Kiffmeyer, R-30	+	+	+	+
Klein, D-52	-	+	-	-
Koran, R-32	+	+	+	+
Laine, D-41	-	+	-	-
Lang, R-17	+	+	+	+
Latz, D-46	-	+	-	-
Limmer, R-34	+	+	+	+
Little, D-58	+	+	-	+
Marty, D-66	-	+	-	-
Mathews, R-15	+	+	+	+
Miller, R-28	+	+	+	+
Nelson, R-26	+	+	+	+
Newman, R-18	+	+	+	+
Newton, D-37	-	+	-	-
Osmeck, R-33	+	+	+	+
Pappas, D-65	-	+	-	-
Pratt, R-55	+	+	+	+
Rarick, R-11	+	+	+	+
Relph, R-14	+	+	+	+
Rest, D-45	-	+	+	-
Rosen, R-23	+	+	+	+
Ruud, R-10	+	+	+	+
Senjem, R-25	+	+	+	+
Simonson, D-7	-	+	-	-
Sparks, D-27	+	+	-	+
Tomassoni, D-6	+	+	+	+
Torres Ray, D-63	-	+	-	-
Utke, R-2	+	+	+	+
Weber, R-22	+	+	+	+
Westrom, R-12	+	+	+	+
Wiger, D-43	-	+	-	-
Wiklund, D-50	-	+	-	-

# 2020 House Votes

	HF 5 Paid Family and Medical Leave bill	HF 1842 Swedzinski Amendment
Acomb, DFL-44B	-	-
Albright, R-55B	+	+
Anderson, R-12B	+	+
Backer, R-12A	NV-EXC	+
Bahner, DFL-34B	-	-
Bahr, R-31B	+	+
Baker, R-17B	+	NV-EXC
Becker-Finn, DFL-42B	-	-
Bennett, R-27A	+	+
Bernardy, DFL-41A	-	-
Bierman, DFL-57A	-	-
Boe, R-47B	+	+
Brand, DFL-19A	-	-
Cantrell, DFL-56A	-	-
Carlson, DFL-50B	-	-
Carlson Sr., DFL-45A	-	-
Christensen, DFL-39B	-	-
Claflin, DFL-54A	-	-
Considine Jr., DFL-19B	NV-ABS	-
Daniels, R-24B	+	+
Daudt, R-31A	+	+
Davids, R-28B	+	+
Davnie, DFL-63A	-	-
Dehn, DFL-59B	-	-
Demuth, R-13A	+	+
Dettmer, R-39A	+	+
Draskowski, R-21B	+	+
Ecklund, DFL-03A	-	-
Edelson, DFL-49A	-	-
Elkins, DFL-49B	-	-
Erickson, R-15A	+	+
Fabian, R-01A	+	+
Fischer, DFL-43A	-	-
Franson, R-08B	NV-EXC	+
Freiberg, DFL-45B	-	-
Garofalo, R-58B	+	+
Gomez, DFL-62B	-	-
Green, R-02B	+	+
Grossell, R-02A	+	+
Gruenhagen, R-18B	+	+
Gunther, R-23A	+	+
Haley, R-21A	+	+
Halverson, DFL-51B	-	-
Hamilton, R-22B	+	+
Hansen, DFL-52A	-	-
Hassan, DFL-62A	NV-EXC	-
Hausman, DFL-66A	-	-
Heinrich, R-35A	+	+
Heintzeman, R-10A	+	+
Her, DFL-64A	-	-
Hertaus, R-33A	+	+
Hornstein, DFL-61A	-	-
Hortman, DFL-36B	-	-
Howard, DFL-50A	-	-
Huot, DFL-57B	-	-
Johnson, R-32A	+	+
Jordan, DFL-60A	-	-
Jurgens, R-54B	+	+
Kiel, R-01B	+	+
Klevorn, DFL-44A	-	-
Koegel, DFL-37A	-	-
Kotyza-Witthuhn, DFL-48B	-	-
Koznick, R-58A	+	+
Kresha, R-09B	+	+
Kunesh-Podein, DFL-41B	-	-
Layman, R-05B	+	+
Lee, DFL-59A	-	-

	HF 5 Paid Family and Medical Leave bill	HF 1842 Swedzinski Amendment
Lesch, DFL-66B	-	-
Liebling, DFL-26A	-	-
Lien, DFL-04A	-	-
Lillie, DFL-43B	-	-
Lippert, DFL-20B	-	-
Lislegard, DFL-06B	-	-
Long, DFL-61B	-	-
Lucero, R-30B	+	+
Lueck, R-10B	+	+
Mahoney, DFL-67A	-	-
Mann, DFL-56B	-	-
Mariani, DFL-65B	-	-
Marquart, DFL-04B	+	NV-EXC
Masin, DFL-51A	-	-
McDonald, R-29A	+	+
Mekeland, R-15B	+	+
Miller, R-17A	+	+
Moller, DFL-42A	-	-
Moran, DFL-65A	-	-
Morrison, DFL-33B	-	-
Munson, R-23B	+	+
Murphy, DFL-03B	-	-
Nash, R-47A	+	+
Nelson, DFL-40A	-	-
Nelson, R-11B	+	+
Neu, R-32B	+	+
Noor, DFL-60B	-	-
Nornes, R-08A	+	+
Novotny, R-30A	+	+
O'Driscoll, R-13B	+	+
Olson, DFL-07B	-	-
O'Neill, R-29B	+	+
Pelowski Jr., DFL-28A	+	-
Persell, DFL-05A	-	-
Petersburg, R-24A	+	+
Pierson, R-26B	NV-EXC	+
Pinto, DFL-64B	-	-
Poppe, DFL-27B	+	-
Poston, R-09A	+	+
Pryor, DFL-48A	-	-
Quam, R-25A	+	+
Richardson, DFL-52B	-	-
Robbins, R-34A	+	+
Runbeck, R-38A	+	+
Sandell, DFL-53B	-	-
Sandstede, DFL-06A	-	-
Sauke, DFL-25B	-	-
Schomacker, R-22A	+	+
Schultz, DFL-07A	-	-
Scott, R-35B	+	+
Stephenson, DFL-36A	-	-
Sundin, DFL-11A	-	-
Swedzinski, R-16A	+	+
Tabke, DFL-55A	-	-
Theis, R-14A	+	+
Torkelson, R-16B	+	+
Urdahl, R-18A	+	+
Vang, DFL-40B	-	-
Vogel, R-20A	+	+
Wagenius, DFL-63B	-	-
Wazlawik, DFL-38B	-	-
West, R-37B	+	+
Winkler, DFL-46A	-	-
Wolgamott, DFL-14B	-	-
Xiong, DFL-67B	-	-
Xiong, DFL-53A	-	-
Youakim, DFL-46B	-	-

# 2020 Senate Votes

	SF 3843 Omnibus Taxes and Economic Relief bill	HF 4206 Workers' Compensation COVID-Related Presumption Funding Mechanism
Abeler, R-35	+	+
Anderson, R-29	+	+
Anderson, R-44	+	+
Bakk, DFL-03	-	+
Benson, R-31	+	+
Bigham, DFL-54	-	+
Carlson, DFL-51	-	-
Chamberlain, R-38	+	+
Champion, DFL-59	-	-
Clausen, DFL-57	-	-
Cohen, DFL-64	-	-
Cwodzinski, DFL-48	-	-
Dahms, R-16	+	+
Dibble, DFL-61	-	-
Draheim, R-20	+	+
Dziedzic, DFL-60	-	-
Eaton, DFL-40	-	-
Eichorn, R-05	+	+
Eken, DFL-04	+	+
Franzen, DFL-49	-	-
Frentz, DFL-19	-	+
Gazelka, R-09	+	+
Goggin, R-21	+	+
Hall, R-56	+	+
Hawj, DFL-67	-	-
Hayden, DFL-62	-	-
Hoffman, DFL-36	+	+
Housley, R-39	+	+
Howe, R-13	+	+
Ingebrigtsen, R-08	+	+
Isaacson, DFL-42	-	-
Jasinski, R-24	+	+
Jensen, R-47	+	+
Johnson, R-01	+	+

	SF 3843 Omnibus Taxes and Economic Relief bill	HF 4206 Worker's Compensation COVID-Related Presumption Funding Mechanism
Kent, DFL-53	-	-
Kiffmeyer, R-30	+	+
Klein, DFL-52	-	-
Koran, R-32	+	+
Laine, DFL-41	-	-
Lang, R-17	+	+
Latz, DFL-46	-	-
Limmer, R-34	+	+
Little, DFL-58	+	-
Marty, DFL-66	-	+
Mathews, R-15	+	+
Miller, R-28	+	+
Nelson, R-26	+	+
Newman, R-18	+	+
Newton, DFL-37	-	-
Osmeck, R-33	+	+
Pappas, DFL-65	-	-
Pratt, R-55	+	+
Rarick, R-11	+	+
Relph, R-14	+	+
Rest, DFL-45	-	-
Rosen, R-23	+	+
Ruud, R-10	+	+
Senjem, R-25	+	+
Simonson, DFL-07	-	+
Sparks, DFL-27	+	+
Tomassoni, DFL-06	+	+
Torres Ray, DFL-63	-	-
Utke, R-02	+	+
Weber, R-22	+	+
Westrom, R-12	+	+
Wiger, DFL-43	-	+
Wiklund, DFL-50	-	-



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