

**MINNESOTA
CHAMBER OF
COMMERCE**

GROWING MINNESOTA



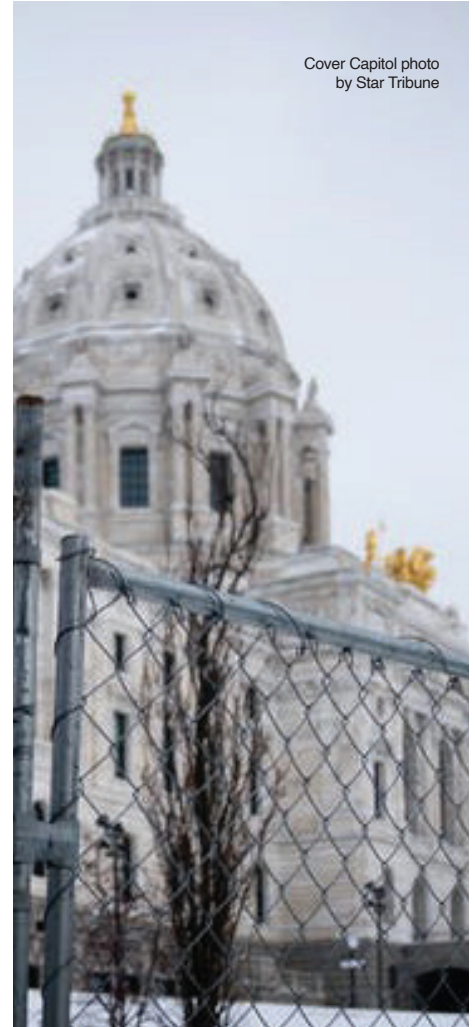
2021 Legislative Voting Record





Table of Contents

- Return on investment for Chamber advocacy 1
- Introduction 2
- Priority issues 3
- Support employers and employees through the remainder of the COVID-19 pandemic 4
- Maintain benefit flexibility 6
- Ensure high-quality, affordable health care 7
- Promote reliable, affordable, cleaner energy and sustainability 8
- Promote workforce development..... 9
- Support safe, reliable infrastructure 10
- Promote efficient environmental permitting 11
- 2021 Votes..... 12



Cover Capitol photo by Star Tribune

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: These issues are never guaranteed to see another vote as part of a conference report or otherwise, 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. ■

Return on investment for your Minnesota Chamber membership

The Minnesota Chamber of Commerce has been the voice of business at the Capitol for more than 100 years. We work at every step of the policy process to make Minnesota a state where businesses can start and thrive for generations.

LOWER TAXES

SECURED

business-saving tax relief for

190,000 

Minnesota businesses that accepted Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) loans, totalling \$400 million.

Employers accepted these loans during the COVID-19 pandemic to retain employees and weather pandemic-related shut-downs and decreased disruptions in demand.

ACHIEVED over

\$1 billion 

in property tax relief in Minnesota over the next 10 years.

DEFEATED over

\$1 billion 

in new tax increases. These permanent increases would have been among the highest in the nation, hurting recruitment and retention, and business growth.



New income tax tier of 11.5% starting at \$1 million joint filing.



New corporate tax rate of 10.8%.



Tax increase of \$453 million on foreign income.

FEWER MANDATES AND REGULATIONS

PREVENTED A

.6% payroll tax increase on employers. 

These mandates would cost over \$2.2 billion over three years and combined would require up to 30 weeks mandatory paid leave for employees.

MORE AFFORDABLE HEALTH CARE

SECURED

the reinsurance program, which kept individual market rates 

20% lower

than they would otherwise be.

TRANSPORTATION INVESTMENTS

SECURED

\$13,000 


in transportation investment, for each business that moves goods and services on Minnesota roads.

PREVENTING HIGHER ENERGY COSTS

BLOCKED

tens of millions 

of new taxes and fees on customers' electricity bills.



Introduction

The 2021 Legislative Session was defined by the ongoing global COVID-19 pandemic, considerable financial uncertainty, unprecedented levels of federal stimulus and the state operating under 16 months of emergency powers. With the Legislature, lobbyists and stakeholders working remotely, a record number of bills were introduced, many of which were unrealistic and overly ambitious given the constraints of the session and the partisan make-up of the nation’s only split legislature (House controlled by Democrats, Senate controlled by Republicans).

The regular session started in January and concluded May 17, requiring a 16-day special session to complete the state’s fiscal years 2022-23 budget and avoid a shutdown.

The budget forecast unexpectedly changed from a \$1.2 billion deficit in November to a \$1.6 billion surplus in February. In March, the federal government provided Minnesota \$2.83 billion in American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funds. Guidance on use of these funds was provided in mid-May—the primary reason for the special session. Local governments, higher education institutions, public schools, hospitals and child care facilities received over

\$5 billion in federal emergency funds directly. In addition to the surplus and federal funds, state budget reserves are at robust levels of \$1.88 billion. State government spending is projected to be \$2.83 billion under current law for FY 2022/23 (6.8% growth over previous budgets).

Even with a large surplus and record federal funding, Governor Walz and the House DFL majority aligned on proposals to enact new permanent tax increases to fund new spending. The proposed tax increases included a new 5th tier for individual income tax, corporate rate increase; surcharge on capital gains; and higher taxes on corporate foreign earnings. The Senate Republicans were opposed to any new tax increases and argued spending needs could be prioritized with current law resources and the additional federal dollars.

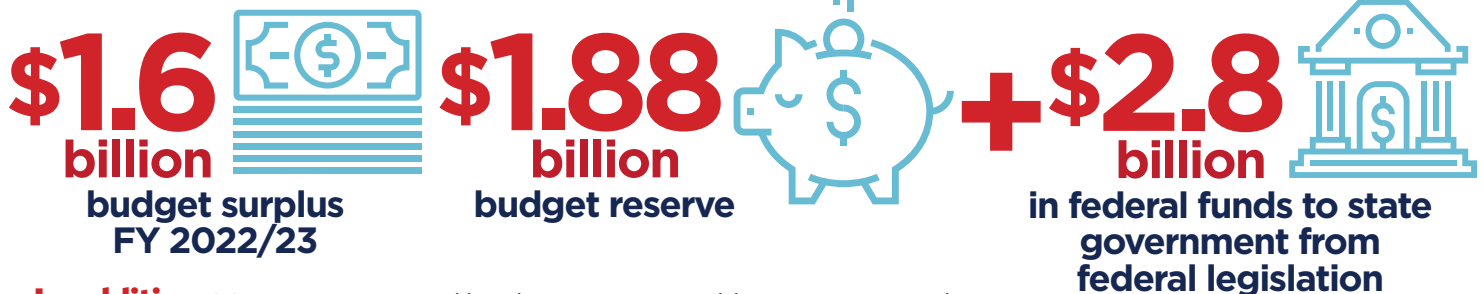
The Minnesota Chamber’s approach with policymakers was to “do no harm” to employers and the still recovering economy. We succeeded in helping to stabilize businesses that had suffered economic disruption and damage, protected employers from onerous mandates, and positioned the economy to not just recover but to grow. ■



STATE IS FLUSH WITH CASH!

Minnesotans need tax relief, not higher taxes and costs.

State spending is already increasing by 6% (\$2.87 billion) under current law for FY 2022/23. This does not take into account additional federal dollars coming into the state.



In addition, Minnesota state and local government, public institutions and businesses received another **\$42.6 billion** in federal funds for COVID-19 recovery efforts in 2020. The America Rescue Plan includes **\$2.12 billion** to local governments, **\$1.32 billion** to public K-12 and **\$552 million** to higher ed.

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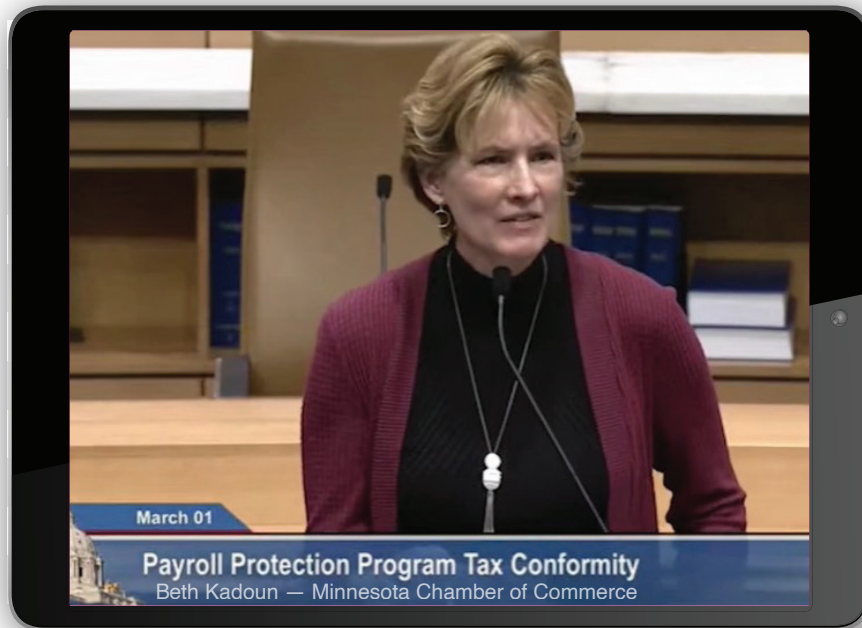


PRIORITY ISSUES



Support Employers and Employees Through the COVID-19 Pandemic

The Chamber focused on speeding Minnesota’s economic recovery by helping business fully reopen; providing relief to hard hit industries and preventing additional cost burdens on employers, as the state comes off the worst economic downturn in over 70 years. A top priority was federal tax conformity to prevent a \$409 million state tax hit for the over 190,000 Minnesota businesses that received federal Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) loans. PPP helped to retain employees during the worst of the COVID-19 pandemic, and keep their businesses operational. The Senate passed the PPP conformity bill in early March, but the House delayed until late in session and only included partial conformity.



The Chamber strongly opposed permanent tax increases proposed by the governor and House Democrats that would have made Minnesota a tax outlier both nationally and internationally and slow Minnesota’s economic recovery by discouraging investment, talent recruitment and retention.

Final budget and tax bills were passed in a June special session with no new taxes; 9.5% growth in spending of \$4.5 billion; \$754 million in tax relief including full conformity with PPP loans; \$491 million increase transfer to the budget reserve; \$500 million in federal funds for the governor to spend; and \$1 billion of the federal funds left on bottom line for legislators to allocate in the 2022 session.

PPP loans were provided TO OVER 190,000 Minnesota businesses.



2021 Tax Bill #1 - SF 263 (Bakk)

Chamber supported

The Chamber supported early passage of a tax bill to prevent a \$409 million state income tax hit for the current tax year for businesses that received PPP loans. These forgivable loans were tax free at the federal level and in the majority of other states. This bill passed the Senate 55 to 12. The House never took up the companion bill for early passage and included partial conformity in the House's later Omnibus Tax Bill. This provision passed in special session as part of the final budget deal.

2021 House Omnibus Tax Bill - HF 991 (Marquart)

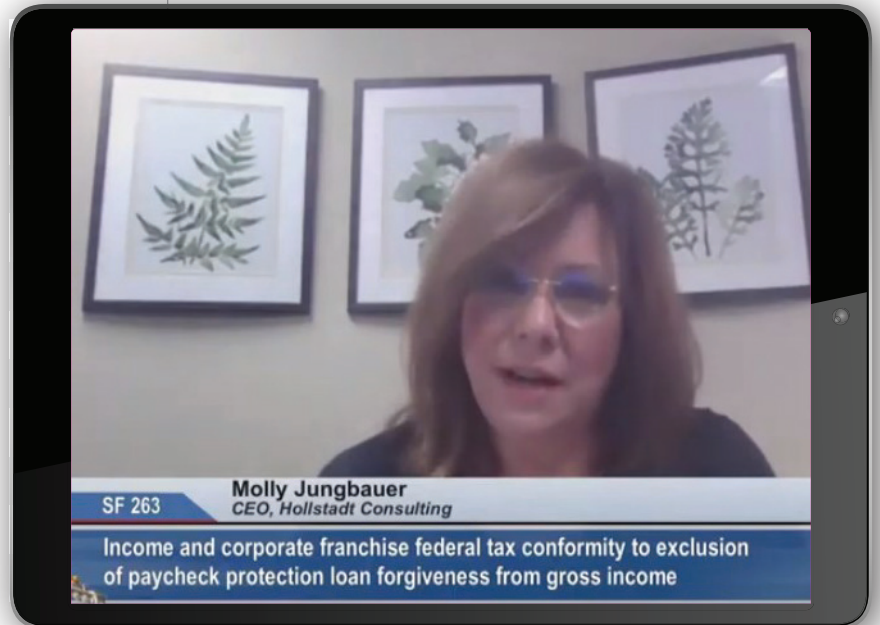
Chamber opposed

This bill contained over \$1 billion in new, uncompetitive and permanent tax increases, and passed the House 68 to 66. It contained some positive provisions, but most were one-time relief. This bill included a new 5th tier individual income tax rate of 11.15%, moving Minnesota to 2nd highest rate in the nation and increased taxes on corporate foreign earnings, making Minnesota a national and international tax outlier. They provided only partial federal conformity on forgivable PPP loans below \$350,000, penalizing businesses that took out larger loans with more employees to retain. The Senate did not agree with the House, and the Conference Committee did not find resolution. A final tax bill was passed in a June special session.

2021 Senate Omnibus Tax Bill - HF 991 (Nelson)

Chamber supported

The Chamber supported this bill to help Minnesota's economic recovery, including full federal conformity with PPP forgivable loan treatment, reduction in state property tax levy, pass-through election option allowing "pass-through" business taxpayers the ability to pay their state income tax at the entity level which will not trigger the \$10,000 federal state and local tax (SALT) cap limit. No new tax increases were included in the Senate bill, which passed by a vote of 39 to 26. The final tax bill was passed in June special session and included full PPP conformity and no tax increases. ■



THANK YOU

Senator Bakk
Majority Leader Gazelka
Senator Nelson
Senator Rest
Senator Rosen
Minority Leader Daudt
Representative Davids
Representative Pelowski



Maintain Benefit Flexibility

Minnesota businesses don't have the luxury of considering labor policies and state tax and spending decisions separately, in a vacuum. A "do no harm" approach was important this session to prevent additional cost burdens and mandates on employers doing their best to keep their doors open and people employed.

Again this session, the Minnesota House advanced numerous paid leave mandates and workplace burdens on employers and sought to remove existing employer flexibilities and small business exemptions. Over-reaching "one size fits all" state mandates disrupt the positive relationship between most employers and employees, unnecessarily inhibit creative workplace solutions, and interfere in the operations of workplaces that are already heavily regulated. We oppose these attempts because of the variety and nuances of the many workplaces across Minnesota. These bills were incorporated into the House Jobs Omnibus Bill (HF 1342) and the combined effects of these ideas would greatly impede Minnesota's business competitiveness and recovery.

Omnibus Workforce and Business Development Bill - HF 1342 (Noor, Ecklund)

Chamber opposed

This all-encompassing bill included provisions from several bills that included new mandates on employers:

HF 1200/SF 1205 (Richardson/Kent) - Included up to 24 weeks of a paid family and medical leave mandate financed through a new 0.6% payroll tax on every employer to create a broad new state-run insurance program that will collectively cost the Minnesota business community \$2.2 billion over the next three years.

HF7/SF 29 (L. Olson/Pappas) - Included up to 80 hours of a statewide paid sick and safe time mandate that employers must offer fully paid time off in a specific format, for an expanded set of familial persons, for an expanded list of qualifying events.



HF 41/SF 331 (Frazier/Murphy) - Included up to 160 hours of emergency paid sick leave for certain "essential workers" — retroactive to March 13, 2020 and through September 31, 2021.

HF 39/SF 841 (Carlson/Champion)

- Included emergency rehire and retention protections on certain employers by requiring them to rehire employees who were laid-off due to the pandemic based on a preference system of qualifications and seniority.

The Minnesota Senate largely took the opposite approach and focused its efforts on facilitating and accelerating economic recovery. Given the divided legislature, and the Senate's strong opposition to these proposals, none of these mandates were enacted into law this session.

A15 Amendment to SF 9 (Rep. Lislegard) - Required outside contractors working at oil refineries in Minnesota to have apprenticeship-level training. Members of the Chamber utilize and employ both union and non-union workforces. Ultimately, a company's workforce decisions are based a variety of factors such as site specific needs, employee qualifications, special skill sets, safety requirements, among others. Businesses must be able to have that discretion. We oppose the state mandating a private sector business to use one particular workforce over the other. While both the House and Senate took votes affirming the policy during the legislative process, it was determined that the language was not ready to be included in the final Jobs Omnibus Bill at this time. ■

THANK YOU

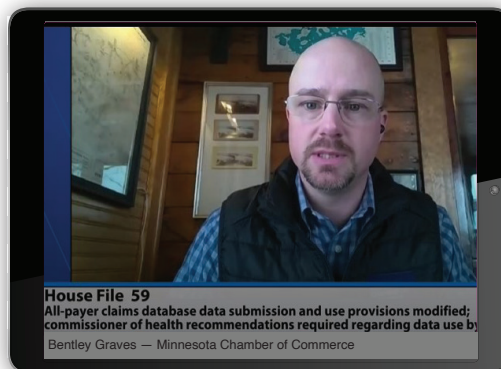
- Senator Draheim
- Majority Leader Gazelka
- Senator Housley
- Senator Pratt
- Representative Albright
- Representative Baker
- Representative Demuth
- Representative Garofalo
- Representative Haley
- Representative Hamilton
- Representative Nash
- Representative Neu Brindley
- Representative Robbins

Ensure High-Quality, Affordable Health Care

Health insurance is an increasingly important benefit, allowing employers to attract and retain talent in the marketplace and to ensure their employees stay healthy and productive at work. The majority of Minnesota Chamber members offer health insurance to their employees. Yet improving access to affordable health care is among the top issues Chamber members say the legislature must address. This reflects the reality that employers – especially small employers – are struggling with the high cost of health insurance.

Reinsurance – SF 694 (Dahms), SF 972 (Dahms), A25 Amendment to SF 972 (O’Driscoll) *Chamber supported*

Since 2018, Minnesota has leveraged state and federal resources to bring stability to the individual health insurance market through reinsurance, which required legislative approval to continue beyond the end of this year. This program has lowered premiums by roughly 20%, and earlier this year, the Minnesota Department of Commerce estimated that premiums would increase by 25% or more in 2022 if the program were to end. This session, we supported legislation to continue the reinsurance program for plan year 2022 and beyond. The Senate approved this legislation on two separate occasions. The House voted down an extension that was offered as an amendment to its version of the Commerce and Energy Budget bill. The governor’s budget also assumed an end to the program. However, the Senate ultimately prevailed in its support for reinsurance in the end of session negotiation with the governor and House. As a result reinsurance will remain in place for 2022, though it will run at roughly 75% of its size from the previous four years. Additionally, the Department of Commerce is required to apply for federal approval to extend the program for plan year 2023 and beyond.



Mandate Review – SF 972 (Dahms) *Chamber supported*

Minnesota requires coverage of roughly 60 benefits as part of fully-insured individual and group health insurance products sold in the state. By some estimates, Minnesota ranks in the top five states with the most mandates. All of these mandates add cost

to the health benefits that employers offer. The Chamber supported legislation to ensure that as new proposals are brought forward to add new mandated health benefits, legislators will have access to reliable data and information about the cost/benefit tradeoffs associated with each proposal. The proposal was championed by the Senate and signed into law as part of the Commerce and Energy Budget Bill.

Frozen Formulary – A28 Amendment to HF 2128 (Rasmussen) *Chamber opposed*

A “Frozen Formulary” proposal, limiting the extent to which the prescription drug formularies associated with private, fully-insured health insurance plans can be changed during the plan year, was included in the House Health Care Budget bill. While the goal of such proposals has merit, the real-world impact of these types of proposals is often increased costs associated with prescription drug benefits. Similar proposals have come with varying cost estimates over the years. We supported an amendment to the health care budget bill to remove this provision. While the amendment failed, the provision was not included in the final version of the budget bill that was signed into law. ■

THANK YOU

Senator Benson
Senator Dahms
Representative Elkins
Representative O’Driscoll
Representative Rasmussen



Promote Reliable Affordable Cleaner Energy and Sustainability

The Minnesota Chamber supports transitioning to cleaner energy and more sustainable practices. Voluntary clean energy and sustainability plans from Minnesota utilities and businesses are leading the way toward a cleaner future.

Minnesota is making tremendous progress toward cleaner energy. The state's electric supply is nearly 50% carbon-free today and - without any new mandates - projects to be over 66% carbon-free by 2030. At the same time, affordability has suffered. Since 2008, Minnesota's commercial/industrial electric rates have risen 20 times more than the national average and are now the 13th highest in the country.

Ensuring balance between affordability, reliability and cleaner energy is key to making energy policy that advances Minnesota's economy.

Senate Omnibus Commerce and Energy Bill - SF 972 (Dahms)

Chamber supported

The Senate version of the Energy Omnibus Bill took a more responsible approach to energy policy and included several business community-supported provisions. Of note, the Senate bill contained fewer new taxes and fees on energy customers. New carbon-reduction programs proposed in the bill had a clear purpose and cost caps. In addition, the Senate bill would have repealed the state's prohibition on planning for new nuclear energy generating facilities and important regulatory modernization for telecommunication providers. This bill passed the Senate



(amended version passed Conference Committee).

House Omnibus Commerce and Energy Bill - SF 972 (Stephenson)

Chamber opposed

This bill imposed no fewer than a dozen new or enhanced charges and fees on utility customers, and included numerous mandates and embedded costs with unknown price tags.

It would have radically altered the state's energy planning and ratemaking process, with the effect of downgrading reliability and affordability from their place as primary factors. The sum of these changes would result in utility electric customers more frequently paying three times for the same energy: once for early retirement of already paid-for power plants, once for intermittent replacement energy resources and once more for backup power to supplement intermittent resources.

Adoption of this bill would have resulted in even more expensive electricity, a less stable grid and a diminished ability for Minnesota to compete economically with other states and countries. This bill passed the House (amended version passed Conference Committee). ■

THANK YOU

- Senator Dahms
- Senator Howe
- Senator Kiffmeyer
- Senator Mathews
- Senator Utke
- Representative Franson
- Representative Gruenhagen
- Representative Igo
- Representative Swedzinski

Promote Workforce Development

Minnesota is facing a workforce shortage in nearly every sector of the economy, while record levels of Minnesotans are claiming unemployment insurance and we continue to emerge from the effects of the pandemic. While this shortage pre-dates the COVID-19 pandemic, the need for greater numbers of skilled workers continues to accelerate. The immediate needs of a post-COVID-19 crisis response – rapid rehiring, nimble retraining and swift upskilling – are at the forefront of workforce development discussions. Employers are doing their part in offering on-the-job training and professional development as well as education benefits such as tuition assistance. Policymakers can either advance policies that stimulate workforce participation and enhance our economic recovery – or stifle it.

House Jobs Omnibus Bill - HF 1342/SF 1098

Chamber opposed

This bill would have impeded the state’s business competitiveness and recovery. Multiple expansions to Minnesota’s unemployment insurance (UI) program were proposed – at a time when the federal government has provided significantly enhanced benefits and the state’s UI Trust Fund is facing over a \$1.3 billion deficit. Steep automatic UI payroll tax increases will be needed to backfill this deficit. The state’s UI policy should be a partnership with, not only at the expense of, employers, and should not disincentivize a prompt return to work. The Senate bill took into account the precarious status of the UI Trust Fund when determining effective dates for a limited set of expansions. Penalizing employers with additional increased UI taxes will disincentive hiring and slow economic recovery. Ultimately, the final bill included UI eligibility expansions – high school



students and seniors on Social Security will now be eligible to collect UI benefits. We thank Senator Pratt for his work to push out the effective date to July 2022 and secure a report in the interim to get better information on the impact of these proposed expansions on the Trust Fund before they actually do go into effect.

This bill also proposed significant revisions to our state’s employer-funded workforce development

system. While the Chamber shares many of the stated objectives, we opposed the rushed nature of these reforms without more substantial employer input.

A4 Amendment (Haley)

Chamber supported

This would apply a credit to an employer’s annual special assessment liability for amounts spent by an employer for worker training each year. Too often, publicly-funded workforce programs are difficult for employers to utilize. As a result, employers frequently invest time and resources into their own employee development programs and collaborating with local communities to develop and support additional initiatives that ensure student and career readiness outside of our state’s workforce development system. A partial refund of this special assessment that supports the goals set forth by our state’s publicly-funded programs seems to be a reasonable way to support both employers and workers as well as communities and local economies. While this amendment was not enacted at this time, the concept will certainly be a component of future discussions. ■

THANK YOU

Senator Pratt

Representative Baker

Representative Haley

Representative Robbins



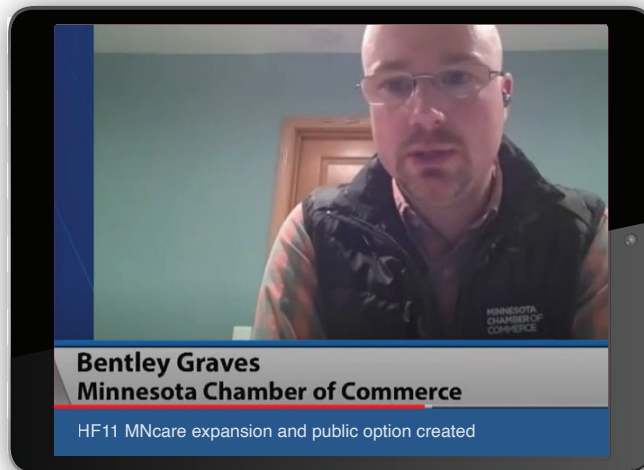
Support Safe, Reliable Infrastructure

The Minnesota Chamber works consistently to make sure Minnesota maintains a safe, reliable, multimodal transportation system that provides for the needs of employers and employees by delivering projects as efficiently, cost-effectively and transparently as possible. This includes an efficient freight system that enhances Minnesota’s economic competitiveness in national and international markets.

Going into the 2021 Legislative Session, state forecasts indicated that additional investments would be needed to keep the state’s transportation budget whole in the wake of COVID-19-related declines in transportation revenues. To meet this need, the Chamber encouraged the legislature to shift the allocation of auto parts-related revenues used to help fund investments in our transportation infrastructure from a static annual amount (currently set in statute at \$145 million) to the corresponding percentage of 60%, ensuring the growth, over time, of this important funding source.

Additionally, we argued the legislature should ensure owners of electric vehicles pay their share for the upkeep of our roads and bridges by raising the current \$75 electric vehicles (EV) registration fee to match the average annual contribution to road and bridge funding that drivers of combustion engines generate from the gas tax. Making this change now, while the EV fleet in Minnesota is relatively small, will position the state to capture increasing amounts of revenue in future years as the EV fleet grows.

Finally, in the wake of a historic, worldwide pandemic



that fundamentally altered both consumer and producer demands related to the movement of goods through our freight network, the Chamber supported the creation of a state-based freight network optimization tool for use by the Minnesota Departments of Transportation and Employment and Economic Development. Optimization tools are routinely used by private companies to find ways to streamline their

supply chains, facilitate site selection, reduce costs and build resilience into transportation networks. Minnesota can use optimization to help inform decision-making around public infrastructure investments and economic development and business attraction and retention.

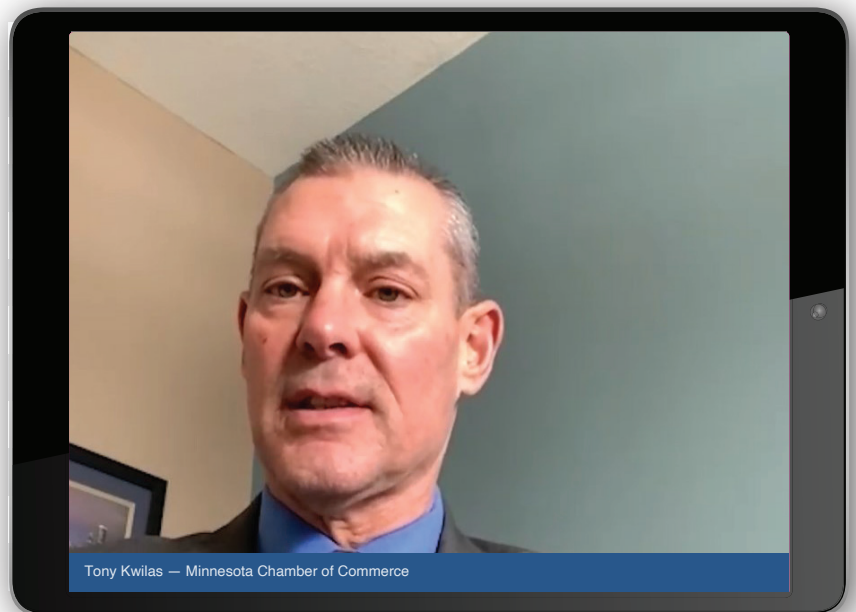
Omnibus Transportation Bill - SF 1159 (Newman) *Chamber supported*

This bill included a number of the Chamber’s priorities, including a shift in the allocation of the auto parts related revenues to a percentage, an increase in the EV fee, and the creation of a state-based freight network optimization tool. While neither the change in auto parts allocation nor the change in the EV fee was part of the final Transportation Budget Bill that was negotiated with the House and signed into law by the governor, the final bill did include the creation of a freight network optimization tool. ■

THANK YOU
Senator Jasinski
Senator Newman
Representative Elkins

Promoting Efficient Environmental Permitting

The hope for the 2021 Legislative Session was that bipartisan cooperation could continue on the issue of identifying 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. The Chamber supports a state permitting and environmental regulatory process that allows for our state to protect our natural environment while fostering economic growth.



Omnibus Environment and Natural Resources Bill - SF 959 (Ingebrigtsen)

Chamber supported

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, and to help return to pre-COVID-19 production levels, 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.

This bill contained a number of provisions that provided certainty and predictability to the environmental and permitting process. The legislation required legislative approval of water quality fee increases, allowed 16-year permits for industrial wastewater treatment plants, changed the signature requirement for environmental review documents and required industrial permits to be individually listed in annual permit reports.

Omnibus Environment and Natural Resources Bill - HF 1076 (Hansen)

Chamber opposed

This bill contained numerous fee increases, increased regulatory burdens and product bans. When all of the provisions were considered in their totality, it sent a concerning message to Minnesota businesses, as well as any future businesses and economic development projects that were potentially considering locating or expanding in Minnesota. ■

THANK YOU
Senator Ingebrigtsen
Senator Ruud
Representative Heintzeman

2021 House Votes

	HF 7 Earned sick and safe time	HF 39 Rehire and retention requirements for laid-off workers during a declared emergency	A4 Amendment (Haley) HF 1342 Omnibus Workforce and Business Devel- opment bill	HF 1342 Omnibus Workforce and Business Development bill	A25 Amendment (O'Driscoll) SF 972 Omnibus Commerce Policy and Finance bill	SF 972 Omni- bus commerce policy and finance bill	HF 991 Omnibus tax bill	A28 Amend- ment (Rasmus- son) HF 2128 Omnibus health and human services policy and finance bill	A15 Amend- ment (Lislegard) SF 9 Omnibus employment and economic development bill
Acomb, DFL-44B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agbaje, DFL-59B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Akland, R-19A	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Albright, R-55B	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Anderson, R-12B	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Backer, R-12A	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Bahner, DFL-34B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahr, R-31B	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
Baker, R-17B	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Becker-Finn, DFL-42B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bennett, R-27A	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Berg, DFL-56B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bernardy, DFL-41A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bierman, DFL-57A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bliss, R-05A	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Boe, R-47B	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Boldon, DFL-25B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkel, R-01A	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Carlson, DFL-50B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Christensen, DFL-39B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daniels, R-24B	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Daudt, R-31A	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Davids, R-28B	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Davnie, DFL-63A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Demuth, R-13A	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Dettmer, R-39A	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Drazkowski, R-21B	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
Ecklund, DFL-03A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edelson, DFL-49A	-	-	-	-	NV - EXC	-	+	-	-
Elkins, DFL-49B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erickson, R-15A	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Feist, DFL-41B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fischer, DFL-43A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Franke, R-54A	NV - EXC	NV - EXC	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
Franson, R-08B	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Frazier, DFL-45A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Frederick, DFL-19B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Freiberg, DFL-45B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Garofalo, R-58B	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
Gomez, DFL-62B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Green, R-02B	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Greenman, DFL-63B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grossell, R-02A	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Gruenhagen, R-18B	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Haley, R-21A	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Hamilton, R-22B	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Hansen, DFL-52A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hanson, DFL-56A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hassan, DFL-62A	-	-	NV - ABS	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hausman, DFL-66A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heinrich, R-35A	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	NV - EXC
Heintzeman, R-10A	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Her, DFL-64A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hertaus, R-33A	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Hollins, DFL-66B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hornstein, DFL-61A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hortman, DFL-36B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Howard, DFL-50A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Huot, DFL-57B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Igo, R-05B	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Johnson, R-32A	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Jordan, DFL-60A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jurgens, R-54B	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
Keeler, DFL-04A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kiel, R-01B	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Klevorn, DFL-44A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Koegel, DFL-37A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kotyza-Witthuhn, DFL-48B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	HF 7 Earned sick and safe time	HF 39 Rehire and retention requirements for laid-off workers during a declared emergency	A4 Amendment (Haley) HF 1342 Omnibus Workforce and Business Devel- opment bill	HF 1342 Omnibus Workforce and Business Development bill	A25 Amendment (O'Driscoll) SF 972 Omnibus Commerce Policy and Finance bill	SF 972 Omni- bus commerce policy and finance bill	HF 991 Omnibus tax bill	A28 Amend- ment (Rasmus- son) HF 2128 Omnibus health and human services policy and finance bill	A15 Amend- ment (Lislegard) SF 9 Omnibus employment and economic development bill
Koznick, R-58A	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Kresha, R-09B	NV - EXC	NV - EXC	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Lee, DFL-59A	-	-	NV - EXC	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liebling, DFL-26A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lillie, DFL-43B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lippert, DFL-20B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lislegard, DFL-06B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long, DFL-61B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lucero, R-30B	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
Lueck, R-10B	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Mariani, DFL-65B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marquart, DFL-04B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Masin, DFL-51A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
McDonald, R-29A	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Mekeland, R-15B	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
Miller, R-17A	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
Moller, DFL-42A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moran, DFL-65A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NV - ABS
Morrison, DFL-33B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortensen, R-55A	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
Mueller, R-27B	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Munson, R-23B	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+
Murphy, DFL-03B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nash, R-47A	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Nelson, DFL-40A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nelson, R-11B	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Neu Brindley, R-32B	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Noor, DFL-60B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Novotny, R-30A	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
O'Driscoll, R-13B	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Olson, DFL-07B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Olson, R-23A	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
O'Neill, R-29B	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	NV-EXC	+
Pelowski, DFL-28A	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
Petersburg, R-24A	+	+	+	+	NV - EXC	-	+	+	+
Pfarr, R-20A	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Pierson, R-26B	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Pinto, DFL-64B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poston, R-09A	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Pryor, DFL-48A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quam, R-25A	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Raleigh, R-38A	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Rasmusson, R-08A	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Rever, DFL-51B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Richardson, DFL-52B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbins, R-34A	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Sandell, DFL-53B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sandstede, DFL-06A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Schomacker, R-22A	+	NV - ABS	+	+	+	+	+	+	NV - EXC
Schultz, DFL-07A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scott, R-35B	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	NV - ABS
Stephenson, DFL-36A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sundin, DFL-11A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swedzinski, R-16A	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Theis, R-14A	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	NV-EXC	+
Thompson, DFL-67A	-	-	-	NV - EXC	-	-	-	-	-
Torkelson, R-16B	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Urdahl, R-18A	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Vang, DFL-40B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wazlawik, DFL-38B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West, R-37B	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Winkler, DFL-46A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wolgamott, DFL-14B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Xiong, DFL-53A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Xiong, DFL-67B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Youakim, DFL-46B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

2021 Senate Votes

	SF 263 PPP Conformity	SF 694 Reinsurance	SF 972 Omnibus commerce bill	SF 959 Omnibus environment, natu- ral resources, and tourism policy and finance bill	HF 991 Omnibus tax bill	HF 1684 Omnibus transportation finance bill
Abeler, R-35	+	+	+	+	+	+
Anderson, R-29	+	+	+	+	+	+
Bakk, I-3	+	+	+	+	+	+
Benson, R-31	+	+	+	+	+	+
Bigham, DFL-54	+	-	-	-	-	+
Carlson, DFL-51	+	-	-	-	-	-
Chamberlain, R-38	+	+	+	+	+	+
Champion, DFL-59	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clausen, DFL-57	+	-	-	-	NV - EXC	-
Coleman, R-47	+	+	+	+	+	+
Cwodzinski, DFL-48	+	-	-	-	-	-
Dahms, R-16	+	+	+	+	+	+
Dibble, DFL-61	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dornink, R-27	+	+	+	+	+	+
Draheim, R-20	+	+	+	+	+	+
Duckworth, R-58	+	+	+	+	+	+
Dziedzic, DFL-60	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eaton, DFL-40	-	-	-	-	NV - EXC	-
Eichorn, R-5	+	+	+	+	+	+
Eken, DFL-4	+	+	-	-	+	+
Fateh, DFL-62	-	-	-	NV - ABS	-	NV - EXC
Franzen, DFL-49	+	-	-	-	-	-
Frentz, DFL-19	+	-	+	-	-	-
Gazelka, R-9	+	+	+	+	+	+
Goggin, R-21	+	+	+	+	+	+
Hawj, DFL-67	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hoffman, DFL-36	+	-	+	+	+	+
Housley, R-39	+	+	+	+	+	+
Howe, R-13	+	+	+	+	+	+
Ingebrigtsen, R-8	+	+	+	+	+	+
Isaacson, DFL-42	+	-	-	-	-	-
Jasinski, R-24	+	+	+	+	+	+
Johnson, R-1	+	+	+	+	+	+
Johnson Stewart, DFL-44	+	-	-	-	-	-

	SF 263 PPP Conformity	SF 694 Reinsurance	SF 972 Omnibus commerce bill	SF 959 Omnibus environment, natu- ral resources, and tourism policy and finance bill	HF 991 Omnibus tax bill	HF 1684 Omnibus transportation finance bill
Kent, DFL-53	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kiffmeyer, R-30	+	+	+	+	+	+
Klein, DFL-52	+	+	-	-	-	-
Koran, R-32	+	+	+	+	+	+
Kunesh, DFL-41	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lang, R-17	+	+	+	+	+	+
Latz, DFL-46	+	-	-	-	-	-
Limmer, R-34	+	+	+	+	+	+
Marty, DFL-66	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mathews, R-15	+	+	+	+	+	+
McEwen, DFL-7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miller, R-28	+	+	+	+	+	+
Murphy, DFL-64	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nelson, R-26	+	+	+	+	+	+
Newman, R-18	+	+	+	+	+	+
Newton, DFL-37	+	+	+	-	-	+
Osmek, R-33	+	+	+	+	+	+
Pappas, DFL-65	-	-	-	-	-	-
Port, DFL-56	+	-	-	-	-	-
Pratt, R-55	+	+	+	+	+	+
Putnam, DFL-14	+	-	-	-	-	-
Rarick, R-11	+	+	+	+	+	+
Rest, DFL-45	+	-	-	-	+	-
Rosen, R-23	+	+	+	+	+	+
Ruud, R-10	+	+	+	+	+	+
Senjem, R-25	+	+	+	+	+	+
Tomassoni, I-6	+	+	+	+	+	+
Torres Ray, DFL-63	+	-	-	-	-	-
Utke, R-2	+	+	+	+	+	+
Weber, R-22	+	+	+	+	+	+
Westrom, R-12	+	+	+	+	+	+
Wiger, DFL-43	+	-	-	-	-	-
Wiklund, DFL-50	+	-	-	-	-	-

The Minnesota Chamber thanks the businesses of all sizes across the state that made their voice heard this legislative session. Their 4,000 letters to Governor Walz and legislators resulted in policies that saved hundreds of millions of dollars at a critical recovery point for the economy.

4,000
messages
to Governor Walz and legislators

“

I run a very small conference production company and I've been hit very hard by the pandemic. I've had no in-person events in 2020 and will not have any in 2021 most likely unless things are safe by fall. **Paying state tax on my PPP loans will have additional negative impact on my business.**

”

“

Taxing the PPP money is patently unfair. The state has a tax surplus! And small businesses have been crushed by COVID-19 and unreasonable government restrictions. **Please do not add insult to injury and tax us on the relief money.**

”

“

To tax restaurants that are still losing money defeats the whole purpose of the PPP loan. The PPP loan wasn't designed to make us profitable simply to keep our heads above water until restrictions end and people start to return to bars and restaurants. Please allow us to keep moving forward on the extremely long road to recovery not dig the hole deeper that we've all fallen into.

”

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CHAMBER OF
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