

DFL SD40 RESOLUTIONS

2026

- Using the PAPER BALLOT, vote YES for **up to 42** Resolutions. **Sign your ballot.** Include your precinct (city and number). Unsigned ballots will not be counted. Submit your ballot by the closing gavel of the convention.
- The **42 resolutions with the most YES votes**, as long as they meet the threshold of 60% or more of the total ballots submitted, are forwarded to the DFL for consideration at the State DFL Convention.

*Important: If 100 ballots are submitted, there must be 60 YES votes for a resolution. BLANKS = NO votes. Example: 100 ballots cast: Resolution #65: 55 YES votes **30 NO votes + 25 blank votes** = resolution is NOT forwarded.*

- Resolutions adopted by the SD40 Convention are forwarded to the State Platform and Issues Committee. Resolutions having support of at least 5 Senate Districts in at least 2 congressional districts may be selected for consideration at the State Convention for inclusion in the DFL Ongoing Platform or Action Agenda.

Many thanks for your consideration of these issues important to fellow DFLers in SD40.

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KEY:

Category

1 = Number of the Resolution. Corresponds to the number on the Ballot.

Title of the Resolution. Same as the title on the Ballot -- 1 = Number of Precincts adopting the Resolution.

Resolution statement/s.

Supporting statements, more information, sources.

Each resolution begins with the phrase:

The DFL Party supports

Agriculture, Food, and Land Stewardship

1 The Bean New Deal -- 1

Requiring 1) public agencies, facilities, institutions, and school lunch programs to offer one or more plant-based protein sources at every meal, 2) plant-based options be available in public food assistance programs, and 3) culinary arts programs (including high school FACS) teach plant-based meal preparation and nutritional value.

Plant-based food options promote better nutrition, fiber intake, and reduced saturated fat for better public health.

Beans and legumes are sustainable, nutritious, cost-effective, and vital to the Minnesota agricultural economy.

Civil, Human, and Constitutional Rights

2 Protect Data Privacy -- 4

Managing security and regulation of the use of AI (artificial intelligence) data, collection and facial recognition technologies related to due process and the Fourth Amendment.

Ensuring individuals have the right to request that all data collected or stored by trackers and others be deleted and violators held accountable.

Clarifying that use of likenesses and speech are essential parts of a person's identity and replicating either using AI or any other technology constitutes fraud.

The Fourth Amendment protects individuals against unreasonable searches and seizures by the government.

ICE uses companies like Palantir to collect mass data and uses it against minorities. Citizens and non-citizens alike should be able to review and delete data by and about individuals, whether owned or managed by the government or private industry.

(Resource: California Consumer Privacy Act.)

Companies and bad actors should be held accountable for generating content created by AI, including deep fakes.

3 Protect Data Privacy of Minors -1

Banning the collection or sale of personal data collected on a minor.

Data collection allows targeting and influencing young people with harmful digital content.

4 Enact the Minnesota Equal Rights Amendment -- 2

Setting passage of the Equal Rights Amendment by the Legislature as a top priority.

Leading the charge for a successful ERA ballot initiative in 2026.

Adding this language to the state Constitution ensures that the rights of all Minnesotans are secured in our strongest legal document and helps prevent future Legislatures and courts from rescinding them.

The ERA embraces the full humanity of all people in our state, establishing protection from discrimination based on race, color, ancestry, country of origin, disability, or sex including pregnancy, gender, and sexual orientation. Source: ERA Minnesota

5 Federal Agents Must Comply with Laws (ICE) -- 9

Subject to strict, bipartisan Congressional oversight, requiring federal agencies to comply with the U.S. and Minnesota Constitutions and all applicable federal and state laws including strictly complying with all traffic laws.

Protecting our communities and neighborhoods from the use of wartime authorities by repealing the Alien Enemies Act and prohibiting the use of the Insurrection Act. Requiring judicial warrants before federal agents enter any building. Agents must allow inspection of warrants before apprehending anyone. and strictly comply with all traffic laws

Since ICE, CBP, and other federal agencies have shown a marked willingness to operate outside the law, and without regard for the rights of the people, Minnesota must commit to use every necessary means—social programs, policy decisions, lawsuits, and investigations—to defend against federal overreach and the operations of ICE.

ICE, CBP, and other federal agencies have shown a marked willingness to operate outside the law, and with no regard for the rights of the people. Sources: UNIDOS MN & MONARCA MN & others

6 Legal Action Against ICE -- 4

Ensuring the right of individuals to pursue civil and criminal litigation against federal law enforcement for constitutional violations; and abolishing the doctrine of qualified immunity.

Allowing civil liability for violations of constitutional and civil rights and ending qualified immunity can increase accountability for federal agents' unlawful actions. Sources: UNIDOS MN & MONARCA MN & others

7 Restrict State/Local Assistance to ICE --

Repealing policies that allow state and local law enforcement to assist ICE (called “287(g)” agreements).

The role of state and local law enforcement, when federal authorities conduct interferes with, inhibits, or violates the constitutional rights of Minnesota residents, should be clear and consistent across the state. (Precedent set in lawsuits regarding "Section 1983"). Sources: UNIDOS MN & MONARCA MN & others

8 Protect Minnesotans: Comprehensive Immigration Reform (ICE) -- 8

Prioritizing comprehensive immigration reform and a universal pathway to citizenship over deportation and enforcement.

Restructuring of immigration enforcement in a way that protects and respects working immigrant families; is just, humane, and lawful regardless of status; and ensures their safety, dignity, and due process.

End the administration's plans to turn every federal enforcement agency against immigrants.

Immigrants are the backbone of our state, caring for our most vulnerable residents: 40% of nursing aides, 30% of food producers, and 20% of childcare providers.

Immigrant communities include business owners, educators, and professionals who build and maintain the vital industries that keep Minnesota's economy thriving and its culture rich. Sources: UNIDOS MN & MONARCA MN, North Star Alliance, and others

9 Protect Minnesotans - End ICE Operations -- 8

The immediate withdrawal of ICE agents from Minnesota.

Holding funding for ICE or CBP until the 3,000 federal agents currently operating in our state leave.

Declaring a public policy position of abolishing ICE.

Clawing back \$170 billion provided to federal agencies for immigration enforcement in the so-called One Big Beautiful Bill Act and cut DHS funding to 2023 levels.

Operation Metro Surge continues to create fear, economic harm, family separation, and violations of civil and constitutional rights in Minnesota communities.

Although Greg Bovino has left the state, Minnesota continues to be terrorized by federal agents, and de-escalation has not place Sources: UNIDOS MN & MONARCA MN and others.

10 Protect Constitutional Rights (ICE) -- 2

Prohibiting civil immigration actions at churches and healthcare clinics, courthouses and city halls.

Sources: UNIDOS MN & MONARCA MN & others

11 [REDACTED] *Included in Resolution #20.*

Education

12 Fully Fund Public Schools -- 3

Fully funding all public schools to adequately provide for staff, buildings, and curriculum. Includes mental health services and public youth programs such as sports, arts, music, STEM.

Fully funded schools (including funds for all state and federal mandates) provide equity among all schools both urban and rural as well as within urban districts and eliminates the need for local school board levies and bonds.

13 Teachers Reflect Students' Gender & Ethnicity -- 1

Having teachers who reflect the gender and ethnicity of their students.

Resource: Black Men Teach

14 Sanctuary Schools & "Sensitive" Sites (ICE) -- 10

Declaring *sanctuary school status* for all schools in the state such that ICE cannot carry out operations within two blocks of a school, on school buses, and at school bus stops nor against students or adults in transit.

Designating sites where children congregate as *sensitive locations* including schools, college campuses, early learning programs, youth centers, childcare centers, playgrounds, healthcare facilities, places of worship, and other locations where children may gather. Enforcement actions may not occur at these sites nor against children or adults in transit.

Federal immigration enforcement endangers school safety: Federal agents have militarized school grounds, deploying chemical irritants at Roosevelt High and detaining educators and parents at bus stops, creating a "portal-to-portal" atmosphere of terror.

Federal immigration enforcement disrupts educational equity: The surge has forced a 25% drop in attendance among vulnerable student populations and a 1,600% spike in emergency assistance calls as families are forced to choose between education and safety. Sources: ICE Away from Children and others

15 Flexibility for ICE-Related Safety Concerns -- 7

Protecting students and educators from academic, enrollment or legal penalties for absences caused by ICE-related safety concerns. Granting schools the flexibility to provide remote or virtual learning options to ensure the safety of immigrant students.

Protecting children from abuse, intimidation, and unnecessary trauma is a paramount state interest. Minnesota resources and cooperation should not be used in ways that expose children to harm during enforcement. Even if action is required by a judicial warrant or to address an immediate public safety emergency, care must be taken to reduce trauma to children Sources: ICE Away from Children and others

Energy & Climate

16 Minnesota Climate Superfund -- 1

Recovering the costs of extreme weather damage from the very large polluters whose greenhouse gas emissions have caused them.

The costs of extreme weather events are increasing every year. Unless new sources of revenue are identified to ensure our communities can adapt to the worst impacts of these extreme weather events, Minnesotans will continue to pay for these damages through their taxes, insurance premiums, and out-of-pocket payments.

Government Accountability to the Public

17 Adopt Ranked Choice Voting (RCV) -- 3

Adopting Ranked Choice Voting (RCV) for local, state, and federal elections and making administrative reforms necessary to implement RCV statewide.

RCV allows voters to rank candidates in order of preference, ensuring that if a voter's first-choice candidate cannot win, their vote transfers to their next-preferred candidate. RCV encourages more positive, issue-focused campaigns by reducing incentives for negative campaigning and polarization.

Successfully implemented in multiple U.S. cities and states, RCV outcomes include improved voter satisfaction, representation, and election legitimacy.

18 Campaign Finance Reform: 1) Limit Corporate Funds in Elections -- 5

Clarifying in Minnesota statute that corporations may not expend anything of value, directly or indirectly, to influence elections. However, corporations may continue to have all powers necessary for business operations, charitable activity, advocacy, and lobbying.

Calling for an amendment to the U. S. Constitution to establish that only human beings have with constitutional rights and money is not speech. Therefore, regulating political contributions and spending is not equivalent to limiting political speech [We the People].

Political power is not determined by wealth, but by the voices and votes of the people.

In its 2010 Citizens United v. Federal Elections Commission decision, the Supreme Court declared that the right to spend money to influence our elections, whether by individuals or legal entities, is protected.

19 Campaign Finance Reform: 2) Donation Transparency -- 2

Setting clear and enforceable limits on political donations from individuals, corporations, and political committees.

Ensuring full transparency and timely public disclosure of all donors, including those contributing to independent expenditure groups and organizations engaged in political advocacy.

20 Maintain State Control of Elections -- 4

Ensuring our voting system avoids federal intrusion by defending the Constitutional requirement for states to manage elections, establishing safeguards to prevent systematic interference with the elections and to protect voters from intimidation.

Prohibiting armed federal law enforcement from any presence within 60 miles of any polling places for 14 days before and on the day of election.

Prohibiting ICE, CBP, and other federal agents from operating within one mile of any polling place, ballot drop box, or tabulation centers for 48 hours before Election Day until 48 hours after the Minnesota Secretary of State has recorded all final results.

The President and his cabinet have threatened to interfere in elections.

Elections are conducted by each state, so federal agents have no role.

21 Safeguard Voter Information -- 3

Refusing to release private voter information, maintaining paper ballots, and refusing to release voting machine data to anyone but election officials.

Informing voters that the federal SAVE Act, which bumps individuals off the voter registration roster due to name changes, may be a roadblock, most likely affecting women.

22 Election Judge Volunteers -- 1

Affirming that individuals who volunteer to be election judges do so without the penalty of being required to use personal time off or losing employment pay or any other deduction.

More and greater diversity in election judges is needed. Eliminating worker penalties should prompt more volunteering.

23 Term Limits for Minnesota Elected Officials -- 1

Setting term limits for all state and local elected officials to no more than two consecutive terms. Setting term limits for U.S. Senators at two consecutive terms and U.S. House Representatives at three consecutive terms. Elected officials could be run for election again after sitting out a minimum of one term.

Term limits will prompt fresh perspectives and innovation, enhance accountability and responsiveness, reduce undue influence and entrenched power, counterbalance incumbent advantages, encourage competition, prevent political stagnation, and foster democratic renewal.

24 Age Limit of 75 for DFL Endorsed Candidates -- 1

Endorsing candidates for federal and state offices only if they are 75 years old and younger.

25 Replace the Electoral College with a National Popular Vote -- 1

Replacing the Electoral College with a national popular vote for the election of President.

Advancing reforms necessary to implement a national popular vote system that strengthens democratic participation and ensures equal representation for all voters.

A representative democracy functions best when every citizen's vote carries equal weight in determining the outcome of national elections. The current Electoral College concentrates campaign attention to "battleground" states, leaving many voters in other states with diminished impact on the final result. A national popular vote would ensure that the candidate with the broadest support among voters nationwide is elected.

Clear limits, transparent processes, and enforceable oversight tools are needed.

26 Strengthen Checks and Balances in the U. S. Government -- 1

Reforms, including constitutional amendments, that

- 1) reinforce and strengthen the constitutional balance of power among the three branches of government, ensuring that each branch can effectively check abuses or overreach by the others, and
- 2) provide increased transparency and accountability to the American people so they can evaluate whether each branch is meeting its constitutional obligations.

The three co-equal branches, intended to prevent the concentration of power, are dependent on each fulfilling its constitutional responsibilities, maintaining institutional independence, and exercising oversight when another branch exceeds or neglects its authority.

Recently, the branches have failed to operate as intended, resulting in weakened oversight, expanded unilateral authority, and diminished public confidence in the federal government.

27 Prohibit a Sitting President from Undertaking a Civil Lawsuit -- 1

Prohibiting a sitting President from undertaking a civil lawsuit seeking monetary remedy from any person, group, business, governmental agency, employee, or contractor.

Initiating a lawsuit for monetary damages distracts the President from carrying out the duties of office and can easily be used to extort money or favors in the guise of a settlement.

28 Term Limits and Mandatory Retirement Age for U.S. Supreme Court Justices -- 2

- 1) Establishing non-renewable term limits for the U. S. Supreme Court.
- 2) Setting a mandatory retirement age for all Supreme Court Justices, applied prospectively, and in a manner consistent with Constitutional requirements.
- 3) Creating a commitment to a fair, independent, and modern judiciary that serves the American people with integrity, accountability, and transparency.

Establishing clear, predictable terms of service would reduce the political intensity surrounding Supreme Court vacancies (unpredictable vacancies, strategic retirements) and help restore confidence in the impartiality and stability of the Court.

A mandatory retirement age would help ensure that Justices are able to fully meet the physical and cognitive demands of the role.

29 Vote of No Confidence - Noem & Miller Out (ICE) -- 1

Calling for the impeachment or resignation of Homeland Security Secretary Kristi Noem and the removal or termination of White House Deputy Chief of Staff Stephen Miller.

30 Mandatory Federal Agent and Vehicle Identification (ICE) -- 5

Prohibiting federal immigration enforcement agents from concealing their identities. Requiring ICE, Border Patrol, and federal agents be clearly identifiable by 1) wearing standard agency uniforms, 2) uncovered faces, 3) visible name and badge numbers, and 4) upon request, verbally providing their full name and badge number.

Requiring all federal vehicles display identification on 2x2 foot signage with 18-inch lettering on all four sides of the vehicle.

Anonymity fosters cruelty.

Identification of law enforcement officers should increase accountability.

Sources: UNIDOS MN & MONARCA MN, North Star Alliance, and others

31 Record Federal Agent Activities: Body & Dash Cams (ICE) -- 1

Requiring all federal agents must wear body cameras and keep them recording at all times while on duty.

Requiring agents to utilize active dash cameras while on duty.

Health & Human Services

32 Enact Universal, Single Payer Health Care -- 4

Enacting the Minnesota Health Plan (MHP) at the state level and the Medicare for All Act (Jayapal/Sanders) at the national level that will create a health care system that puts patients over profits.

Committing significant resources to promote MHP legislation.

Coverage would include all medically necessary services such as mental health care, prescription drugs, dental, vision, and long-term care, funded through premiums based on ability to pay, with no deductibles or co-pays.

Replacing the fragmented insurance system with a single, streamlined public plan, Minnesota would significantly reduce administrative waste. Funds saved would be redirected to ensure: 1) there are enough health care providers to guarantee timely access to care; 2) facilities are properly funded in all parts of the state to ensure equitable care to all residents; 3) Minnesota's leadership in medical education, research, and technology continues; and 4) payments to providers are adequate and timely.

33 Drop Private Insurers from Medicaid; Enact Patient-Centered Care -

Removing control of Minnesota's Medicaid program from private insurers and restoring it to full state control by enacting Patient-Centered Care (Marty/Liebling). Payment for care would go directly to health care clinicians and hospitals, not to Managed Care Organizations (MCOs).

One in five Minnesotans depends on Medicaid/Medical Assistance or Minnesota Care - children, families with low-income, seniors in nursing homes, and individuals with disabilities.

Private MCOs in Medicaid adds \$1 billion a year from taxpayers to bureaucratic middlemen, funds better spent on patient care and care coordination by primary care clinicians.

Getting MCOs out of Medicaid could save significant costs so that Minnesota would be in a better position to deal with the federal cuts to Medicaid anticipated over the next decade. We'd avoid deep cuts in Medicaid coverage or having to increase state taxes to make up for the difference.

34 Public Employee Insurance Program (PEIP) -- 1

Expanding the Public Employee Insurance Program (PEIP), which is provided by the State of Minnesota, to public employees in all settings - schools and local governments.

Health care costs have skyrocketed and become unaffordable to public employees and the school districts and branches of local government that employ them.

Extending PEIP creates a larger pool of members, lowering insurance costs while providing quality health care.

35 Co-pay Accumulator -- 1

Insurance companies must not count pharmaceutical company copayment for prescription medication void toward member deductible payments. Copay assistance should count toward deductibles as the payment is being made regardless of source.

Copay assistance means just that - copay assistance. If the insurance deductible is \$3000 and medication is also \$3000, insurance companies have not counted that copay toward a patient's deductible and have not applied medication expenses until after the copay assistance has been applied prior to deductible starting.

36 Minnesota End-of-Life Options -- 2

The Minnesota End-of-Life Option Act which affirms that terminally ill, mentally capable adults have the freedom and bodily autonomy to request and obtain medication from their health care provider that they may self-administer for a peaceful death.

Medical Aid In Dying (MAID) is part of general medical care and compliments other end of life options (palliative and hospice care), allowing individuals to have an end-of-life experience aligned with their beliefs and values. Twelve states and the District of Columbia have authorized MAID.

End-of-life decisions are private and should be made by patients with their families and health care teams.

Minnesota has long recognized that mentally capable adults have a constitutionally protected fundamental right to determine their own medical treatment in accordance with their own values; the freedom to choose care is an expression of this civil liberty.

37 Funding for Hennepin County Medical Center (HCMC) -- 1

Recognizing Hennepin County Medical Center (HCMC) as a regional and state asset; providing reliable state funding.

HCMC is the only facility in the Upper Midwest that provides comprehensive medical care to all regardless of financial status.

HCMC is a teaching resource for the State of Minnesota

The federal government is maliciously withholding designated medical funds from HCMC. Taxpayers of Hennepin County are ultimately responsible for the expenses of HCMC which should be carried by the region and state.

38 Decriminalize Psilocybin Mushrooms -- 1

Decriminalizing psilocybin mushrooms.

Currently a federal Level I drug, FDA designated it as a therapy under study as a treatment for depression.

Three states and several cities have declassified/legalized psilocybin mushrooms.

39 People-Centered Fraud Prevention Reform -- 2

Instituting a fair, people-centered approach to fraud prevention that; 1) protects people who rely on disability services; 2) protects the workers who provide services; and 3) and holds the fraud perpetrators accountable.

Fraud needs to be clearly defined in law, separated from paperwork mistakes or administrative errors, and match penalties to the seriousness of the situation.

Individuals with disabilities should not lose services during investigations and should be provided and fast transition planning.

Medicaid oversight should be improved so that problems are caught early and handled fairly, services are maintained, and responsible parties identified.

40 Support Universal Childcare -- 1

Advocating for creation of universal childcare for all Minnesota children.

Childcare is increasingly expensive for families. Women's careers are disproportionately affected as women tend to be the ones who quit work to care for the children. Income trajectory diminishes as does contribution to the community economy.

Labor & Employment

41 32-Hour Week, Fair Overtime -- 1

Transitioning to a 32-hour standard workweek, where 32 hours is full-time, with no reduction in weekly pay or benefits; and strengthening overtime protections by requiring all employers to pay at least time-and-a-half for all hours worked over 40 hours in a seven-day period, without exemptions that exclude workers.

A shorter standard work week shares productivity gains with workers and supports health, family life, and civic participation.

Strong overtime rules discourage excessive hours, reduce burnout and injuries, and ensure workers are fairly paid when long hours are required.

Overtime protections should apply broadly so employers cannot evade responsibility through carve-outs.

42 Economic Justice -- 2

Economic mobility, a livable wage, and a growing middle class.

The current statewide minimum wage of \$11.41/hour is not a living wage in any Minnesota county for any family size.

A living wage is necessary to allow all to live with dignity and security, including the ability to afford housing.

43 Growing Union Jobs -- 1

Growing the number of union jobs that can sustain workers, families, and communities for generations to come.

Good jobs with living wages and benefits put food on the table, keep a roof over your head, and allow access to affordable health and childcare.

44 Oppose "Right to Work" Laws -- 1

Opposing Right to Work laws.

"Right to Work" laws are unsafe, unfair, and unnecessary and a bad deal for workers. Large corporations and the wealthiest pushing "Right to Work" are out to cut workers' pay and benefits and weaken unions.

45 Work From Home Protections -- 1

Updating Minnesota law and workplace standards so work-from-home and remote-work arrangements are protected working conditions.

Working from home can improve retention, continuity of service, and work well-being when governed by clear rules and fair processes.

Bargaining and written standards prevent arbitrary policy changes and unequal treatment.

Reimbursement and privacy protections prevent cost-shifting and unfair monitoring.

46 Worker Protections from AI -- 2

Worker-center safeguards for AI in employment, including:

- (1) AI deployment must be subject to collective bargaining and union information rights;
- (2) high-stakes job actions cannot be based mainly on AI outputs; workers must receive notice, access to relevant records, and a timely human appeal with authority to overturn decisions;
- (3) workplace AI must be independently tested for discriminatory impacts and accuracy;
- (4) AI-enabled surveillance must be strictly limited;
- (5) employers and vendors must be accountable for workplace AI harms; and
- (6) setting of worker-centered standards in public procurement and contracting.

Workers deserve due process: AI cannot decide livelihoods without bargaining, notice, records access and real appeal.

Workplace AI can scale bias in error: independent audits and enforceable accountability prevent discrimination.

AI-enabled surveillance chills organizing and undermines privacy.

Strict limits protect dignity and workplace democracy.

Media, Internet & Information

47 Internet as a Public Utility -- 1

Treating high-speed internet as a public utility like water or electricity.

48 Expand Social Media Transparency Laws -- 1

Expanding social media transparency laws to define social media platforms as the de facto publisher, subject to all legal responsibilities publishers traditionally hold for any content that is suggested/distributed to users based on an algorithm instead of the user's manual selection or searches.

49 Social Media Minimum Age -- 1

Setting the minimum age for having a social media account at 16 years of age. Driver's licenses are one option for verifying the age eligible for a social media account.

A growing body of research shows mental health declines related to social media and the practice of big business manipulating young people is putting children at risk of greater harm.

Natural Resources & the Environment

50 Ban Copper-Nickel Sulfide Mining -- 6

Protecting the Boundary Waters Canoe Area (BWCA) Wilderness and Voyageurs National Park from pollution, impairment, and destruction by supporting a ban on copper sulfide mining and timber harvesting on lands in the watershed of the Boundary Waters.

Returning protection of the BWCA to the level of protection on December 21, 2024.

Since 2023, when the federal government revoked Twin Metals leases and placed a 20-year moratorium on sulfide mining on the public land surrounding the Boundary Water Canoe Area Wilderness, the area has been protected from sulfide mining, the most polluting industry in the United States.

--continued

50 Ban Copper Nickel Sulfide Mining - continued

Copper sulfide mining has never been done safely anywhere. Antofagasta has been fined hundreds of thousands of dollars in each of past two years for polluting waters in their home country of Chile and others. They have a history of multiple violations. Likely the minerals extracted would be sent to China for further processing and sold on the open market.

Copper-nickel sulfide mining brings metal-bearing rock and waste to the surface where it can react with air and water. When sulfur-containing minerals are exposed in this way, they can form sulfuric acid, unacceptable risks to water, ecosystems, and the rights of all Minnesotans to clean water.

51 Protect Communities from Data Centers – Moratorium -- 5

Establishing a framework to assess environmental impact of data centers so that Minnesota's energy, water, fiscal resources, and communities are protected against environmental harm and from undue corporate influence.

The framework will require full public transparency and engagement. There must be robust environmental review including Environmental Impact Statements (EIS), clear siting standards, equitable economic policy, and enforceable guarantees that Minnesota's climate and carbon-free goals are met, and the public, not corporations, determines the future of data center development in our state.

Hyperscale data centers impose significant local and global burdens, including increased noise, light pollution, massive electrical transmission expansions, and substantial electronic waste from equipment replaced every 2 to 5 years, amplifying impacts on nearby communities and the global mining footprint required to supply these facilities.

The primary beneficiaries of hyperscale data centers are the world's wealthiest corporations and individuals who capture the overwhelming economic gains from AI and related technologies while the public absorbs the environmental, social, and infrastructure costs, exacerbating inequality and concentrating technological and economic power in the hands of the top 1%.

52 Protect Dark Skies of Minnesota -- 1

Reducing light pollution by a) decreasing unnecessary outdoor artificial lighting; b) prioritizing restoration of intrinsic nighttime darkness where possible; and c) following up-to-date guidelines for efficient, cost-effective, non-intrusive lighting.

These goals-reduce energy consumption, save money, reduce light trespass, protect wildlife, improve human health, and preserve our starry night skies for our children and grandchildren.

Light pollution negatively influences natural ecosystems, human health, public safety, astronomical observations, energy security, and global climate.

53 Protect Wild Rice and Natural Habitats -- 3

Increasing protection for our natural habitats for 1) native plants like wild rice; 2) wild animals, including breeding habitats, nesting, stopover areas; and 3) wetlands and native grasslands.

Manoomin/Psín (Wild Rice) is sacred and inherently tied to the culture and health of Indigenous peoples in Minnesota.

It is also critical to the health and identity of all Minnesotans, ecosystems, and lifestyles.

Wild Rice requires stronger legal protection from climate change, invasive species, pollution, and destructive development.

Resource: Governor's Wild Rice Task Force

54 Reduce Chloride in Surface and Groundwater -- 1

Reducing chloride in Minnesota surface and groundwater by changing street de-icing practices to use less salt; funding research for new technologies and best management strategies; supporting local governments to adopt the MPCA's Chloride Reduction Model Ordinance; and encouraging the MPCA to investigate new labelling requirements for de-icing chemicals sold in Minnesota.

Upgrading, optimizing, or replacing water softener unit management practices to reduce chloride discharge and pollution; and changing the plumbing code to require new water softener installations to use an on-demand regeneration system vs a timer system; and funding for innovation grants and training.

Chlorine, as presently used in de-icing roads and softening water, is contaminating our surface waters and potentially our ground waters. Until a substitute is found, it is imperative that we find ways to use less such as the Smart Salting program certified private winter de-icing applicators. Retraining personnel, upgrading equipment and methods will help.

Recommendations of the MPCA MN Clean Water Council.

55 Regulate Trail Access to Public Land -- 1

For proposed off-road-vehicle trail projects, requiring tribal approval and local input, buffer zones, access on signed trails only, and environmental assessments, to protect and preserve habitat and waters on public lands.

South of HWY 2 (which runs from Grand Rapids to Duluth), only posted and mapped trails can be accessed. North of HWY 2 which has the majority of Minnesota's public lands, any trail can be accessed unless posted closed, including illegally created trails.

MN's forest system has 8,828 trail-miles for off-highway vehicles (OHV) and, adding county miles, totals 100,000 miles for the state's 500,000+ registered OHVs. A multi-million-dollar trail expansion is ongoing without an adequate cost-benefit analysis.

The DNR's 2008 Trail Planning, Design & Development Guidelines are voluntary. The extent to which ORVs introduce and distribute invasive species through seed dispersal is not known.

56 Replace Lead Drinking Water Pipes -- 1

Mapping and replacing all lead drinking water pipes by 2033 to ensure safe drinking water in all Minnesota homes.

There is no safe level of lead consumption. Lead exposure can damage the brain, kidneys, and nervous system.

Lead service lines (pipe connecting the water main to the interior plumbing in a building a building) contaminate drinking. Minnesota has 100,000+ lead service lines, the tenth-highest number of lead pipes per capita in the U.S.

57 Safe Drinking Water: Test Tap Water -- 1

Ensuring access to clean, safe drinking water and, where city water is unavailable, providing free water testing, education, and remediation for private wells where city water is unavailable.

Nitrate contamination of groundwater is common in several agricultural regions of Minnesota and getting worse. Other contaminants, such as PFAS, manganese, and arsenic, are present, and are harmful at very low concentrations. Municipal water supplies are regularly tested but private wells are not, so homeowners often do not know if their water is contaminated.

Municipal water supplies are regularly tested but private wells are not, so homeowners often do not know if their water is contaminated or not.

58 No Foreign Influence in Elections -- 1

Endorsing no candidates who accept funds from foreign lobbying interests or political action committees (PACs).

The resolution applies to AIPAC, as well as to Russia, China, or other foreign countries with an agenda.

Public Safety and Crime Prevention

59 Gun Violence Health Crisis Office -- 1

Recognizing gun violence as a *public health crisis* and establishing an Office of Gun Violence Prevention at the Minnesota Department of Health.

Firearms are the leading cause of death for children and teens (ages 1-17) in the US. In 2024, 564 Minnesotan died from gun violence (up from 530 the year before) and the majority of those were by suicide (72%). The suicide rate in rural counties was double that of the Twin Cities metro area.

60 Red Flag Awareness/Extreme Risk Protection Orders (ERPOS) Campaign -- 1

Funding a public awareness campaign to increase awareness and educate the public and law enforcement about Extreme Risk Protection Orders (ERPOS) which temporarily prohibits firearm purchase and possession by someone at risk of harming themselves or others.

ERPOS save lives yet application of the law has been inconsistent in Minnesota where only 16% of ERPO's filed in the first year were by household members.

61 Ban Assault Weapons and High-Capacity Magazines -- 2

Banning assault weapons and high-capacity magazines.

Assault weapons are increasingly used in mass shootings; over half of the deadliest mass shootings in history involved assault weapons. Banning assault weapons and high-capacity magazines could significantly reduce mass shootings and deaths.

Resource: Violence Prevention Project--Hamline University

62 Gun Ownership: Ammunition Tax; Liability Insurance -- 1

Establishing tax on all ammunition for handguns and assault weapons.

Requiring owners carry liability insurance for handguns and assault weapons.

Taxing ammunition for handguns and assault weapons at a higher rate than other firearms would reduce use as would the requirement that owners of these weapons carry liability insurance.

63 Report Lost and Stolen Firearms -- 1

Requiring gun owners to report lost and stolen firearms to local law enforcement.

Laws that require lost and stolen guns be reported to law enforcement are associated with significant reductions in gun trafficking, a decrease of illegal gun movement by 46% compared to states that do not have such laws, according to one study.

64 Secure Storage of Firearms -- 2

Requiring all gun owners to store firearms locked and separate from ammunition.

In Minnesota, an average of 40 children and teens die by guns every year, and 38% of these deaths are by suicide.

Households that lock both firearms and ammunition have a 78% lower risk of self-inflicted firearm injuries among children and teenagers.

65 Restrict Use of Riot Control Gear Against Unarmed Individuals (ICE) -- 1

Prohibiting federal agents from using tear gas, rubber bullets, or flashbangs against unarmed individuals. These tools must never be aimed at the head, center mass, or vehicles.

Prohibiting federal agents from drawing a firearm without one being drawn on them.

Racial, Ethnic, Gender, LGBTQ, & Economic Justice

66 Defend Transgender Rights and Gender-Affirming Care -- 2

Full legal protections for transgender and gender nonconforming people to ensure safety, dignity, and full participation in public life, including access to gender-affirming health care.

Trans people, especially trans youth, Black and Indigenous trans people, and trans immigrants, are facing escalating attacks through discrimination, harassment, and violence.

Minnesota is a trans refuge state banning discrimination in employment, education, housing, sports, and public accommodations.

Gender-affirming care is evidence-based, medically necessary health care supported by major medical associations,

67 Protections for Disability Medical Services -- 1

Reducing barriers people with disabilities face in accessing medical care.

Disabled people, especially disabled trans people, face systemic barriers to accessing medical care.

Disability laws and accommodations are unnecessarily difficult to navigate, preventing people from receiving necessary care.

68 Housing Eviction Moratorium (ICE) -- 7

An eviction moratorium paired with emergency rental assistance until the end of federal agents' actions in Minnesota.

Immigrant families' incomes have plummeted. Loss of housing would further traumatize children whose sense of safety has already been disrupted.

When housing is in flux, school is supposed to remain a stable place.

Sources: ICE Away from Our Children and others

Retirement Security

69 Social Security Expansion Act -- 1

Congress passing the Social Security Expansion Act (SSEA) to make Social Security solvent, fair and equitable for the next 75+ years, by raising the taxable income cap to \$250,000 and increasing some benefits.

The SSEA would require FICA collections on W2 income exceeding \$250,000 (current cap is \$184,500), provide a temporary \$200 monthly Cost-Of-Living adjustment, reinstate educational benefits for children (up to age 22) of deceased or disabled beneficiaries, and collect Social Security on income exceeding \$250,000 that is not reflected on W2s.

70 Public Pension Transparency -- 1

Requiring the state to be transparent regarding public employee pension systems and retirement plans - cost to employees and the employer (the state), fees, how the funds are used (example - for retiree COLAs), and how the money is invested.

Contributions by the employer (the state) are going to retirees via COLAs, requiring an increase in employee contributions to supplement the pension fund. Detailed semi-annual reports would remedy the current lack of transparency.

71 Require State to Fund Pension Obligations -- 1

Requiring state contributions to the public employee pension funds at least match the national average to ensure it can meet the obligations of current and future retirees.

Inflation is eroding the value of public employee pensions and they are underfunded. Minnesota's contributions to public pensions as a percentage of all state and local direct general spending was 2.39% while the national average was 5.19%.

Tax & Budget Policy

72 Don't Subsidize Data Centers -- 1

Ensuring data centers pay for their own power and water consumption and not be subsidized by Minnesota taxpayers and homeowners.

73 Legalize Land Value Tax -- 1

Enabling (not mandating) cities to create revenue-neutral Land Value Tax Districts (LVTs) for designated corridors or neighborhoods in place of conventional property tax.

LVT encourages development of land rather than rewarding speculators who sit on undeveloped land, avoiding taxes, as the land value increases. Other states with LVT have seen downtown redevelopment, reduction in vacant parcels, and reduction in taxes for residents.

74 Progressive Tax Reform to Ensure Fair Contribution and Essential Services to all Americans-- 1

Enacting tax reforms that promote fairness, reduce inequality, and strengthen the social and economic foundations of our nation. Tax policy should prioritize the well-being of all Americans by ensuring sufficient funding for essential services such as food assistance, affordable, housing, universal healthcare and accessible education.

A healthy democracy and a strong economy depend on a tax system in which all individuals and entities contribute their fair share to the common good.

Eliminating tax loopholes and strengthening enforcement would increase revenue, promote fairness, and prevent the wealthiest from circumventing their civic responsibilities.

75 Tax the Rich -- 4

Making Minnesota's tax system more progressive by 1) creating a fifth income tax tier for very high incomes, 2) closing tax loopholes and ensuring large profitable corporations and large nonprofit entities pay their fair share, and 3) using the revenue to fund crucial public services and strengthen Minnesota's budget.

Those with the greatest ability to pay should contribute more so working people are not asked to make up the difference. New revenue can stabilize and improve public services. Closing loopholes prevents well-connected entities from avoiding responsibility.

Local or Party Issues

76 Defeat Tom Emmer -- 1

Recruiting and funding a candidate who can defeat Tom Emmer in the 6th District.

77 Childcare in DFL Spaces -- 1

Accessible childcare in all DFL spaces regardless of cost or impact on insurance rates. The Party may opt for in-house or third-party care providers.

Democrats with small children find DFL activities inaccessible due to lack of childcare.

Another DFL district set up a childcare plan after two years of study and Party Affairs would not allow it to be introduced due to concerns about insurance rates.

Republicans manage to provide childcare for their volunteers.