MINNESOTA HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON RACIAL JUSTICE

THE MINNESOTA SOLUTION

For the Racial Economic Chokehold on the ALANA Communities

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Dr. Bruce Corrie

ECONOMIST, CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY ST. PAUL

Education & Work Experience

PhD, University of Notre Dame

Chair, Governor's Working Group on Minority Business Development that produced the first comprehensive report and strategies to grow minority businesses in Minnesota and offered the vision of minorities as "assets" in 2000.

Produced numerous reports on the economic contributions of immigrants and minorities in Minnesota

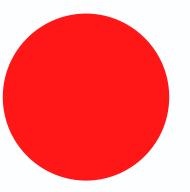
Director, Planning and Economic Development for the City of Saint Paul 2018-19 and implemented a vision for economic inclusion and empowerment.

Worked with community groups to establish a model for economic development leveraging cultural assets and reflected in Little Africa, Little Mekong and Rondo Cultural Destinations.

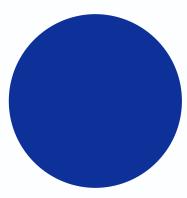
On the Community Advisory Board of the Opportunity and Growth Institute of the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis, Midway Chamber of Commerce and former chair of the District Advisory Council of the US Small Business Administration.

Articles in academic journal and the popular press including columnist for the Pioneer Press and Minnesota Business magazine.

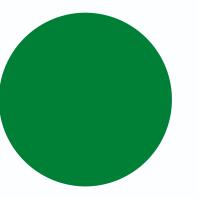




The Minnesota Paradox



The Minnesota Solution



Recommendations



High quality of life, progressive politics, innovative programs, participatory government, diverse economy



Worst racial disparities especially for Black Minnesotans



In short, racially discriminatory policies became institutionalized and "baked in" to the fabric of Minnesota life. When racism becomes institutionalized, you do not need individual racists for there to be structural racism....

...The lesson that Minnesota leaders
must learn is that until and unless we acknowledge
and remedy the internal
roots of the racial disparities in our midst, we run the
risks of future disorders.
Dr. Samuel Myers, Jr.

Racism is a Public Health Crisis

Racism is an Economic Chokehold on the ALANA Communities

HOUSING DISCRIMINATION

1 - Mortgage

2 - Location

3 - Property Taxes

4 - Appraisals for Sale 5 - Result











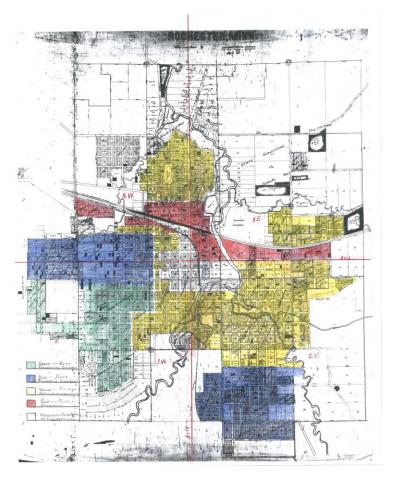
Minorities pay a higher rates or denied at a higher rate

Redlining and other practices push minorities to lower value areas resulting in lower home equity

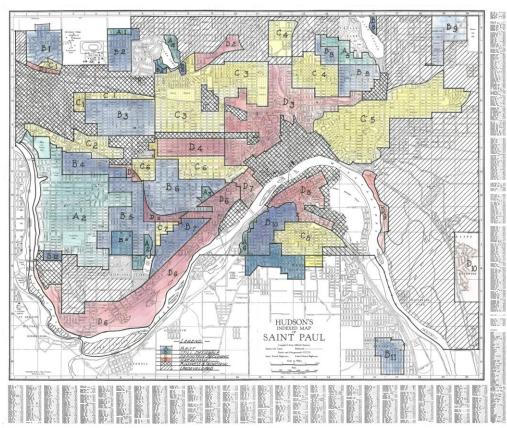
Minorities pay higher property taxes for similar valued property

Minority property is appraised at a lower value and sell for a lower rate

Lower quality has impact on student success. Lower intergeneration transfer of wealth through household equity

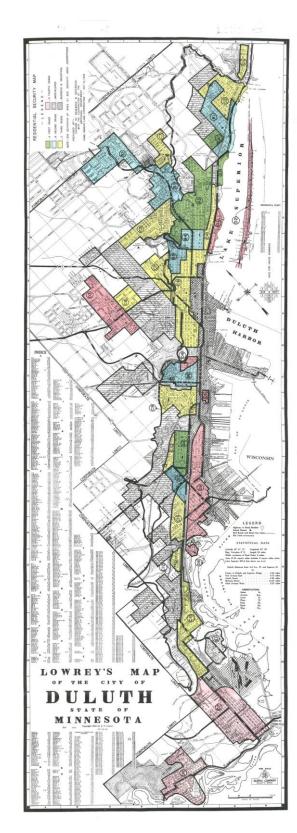


Rochester



Minneapolis

Redlining Maps



Duluth

Saint Paul

EDUCATION DISCRIMINATION

1 - School

Poor quality of education in underfunded schools and lack of cultural intelligence in the school system results in poor college readiness

2 -Remedial College



Lack of college
preparedness means
taking remedial courses at
college prices and
delaying graduation
raising the cost for
graduation and higher

student debt

3 -Academic major



Poor college readiness pushes ALANA students away from STEM or other majors with good career prospects

4 - Poor support systems



Poor institutional support systems and lack of cultural intelligence in the classroom results in poor grades, delayed graduation or not graduating

5 - Result



ALANA stuck in low paying jobs and high debt

BUSINESS DISCRIMINATION

1 - Start Up



Discrimination in the workplace, entrepreneurial energy, past experience - all results in ALANA entrepreneurs launching their business

2 -Finance



Reliance on personal and family funds rather than credit or loans from banks.
Lower capital and barriers to capital access

3 -Contracts, Customers, Networks



Unable to get public contracts. Reliance on the smaller ethnic market and so cannot scale up size. Revenue not enough to invest in professional management systems. Lack of business networks to get contracts

4 - Rules, Regulations, Licenses



Many rules and regulations act as a barrier to growth or launch

5 - Result



ALANA businesses do not achieve the size needed to have sustained growth and operate at very low revenue levels

ECONOMIC POLICIES AND PROGRAMS ON CHILD SURVIVAL AND DEVELOPMENT



1 -Maternal Health and economic assets

Important for child survival and development

2 - Economic assets and resources

Household income, wealth and assets

3 -Housing, Sanitation, Nutrition, Health ccare

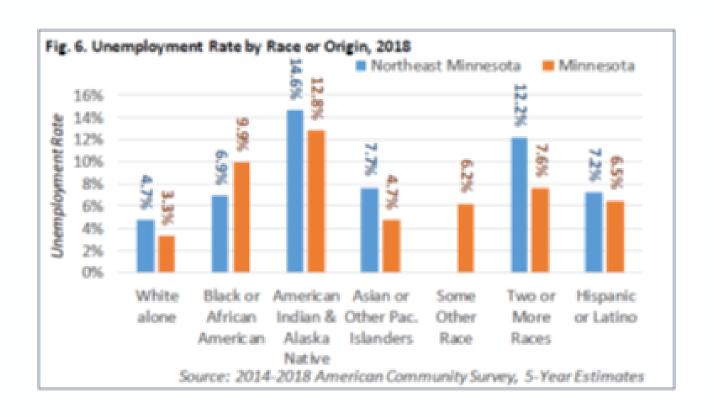
The child's physiological environment

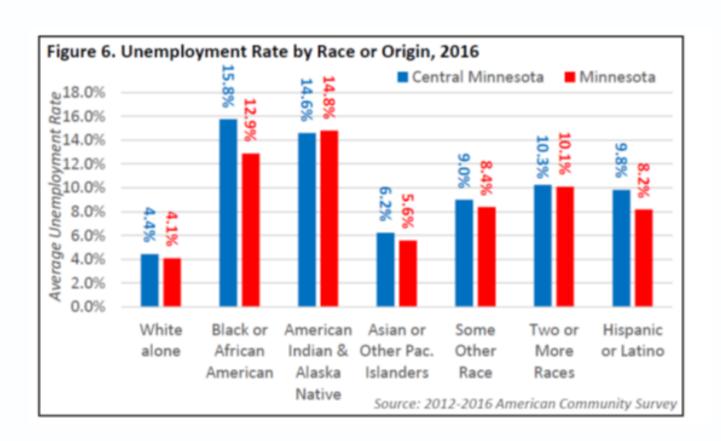
4 - Social systems

Race, class, gender, religion, attitudes and beliefs

5 - Child Outcomes

Education, Health, Nutrition, Cognition, Abilities

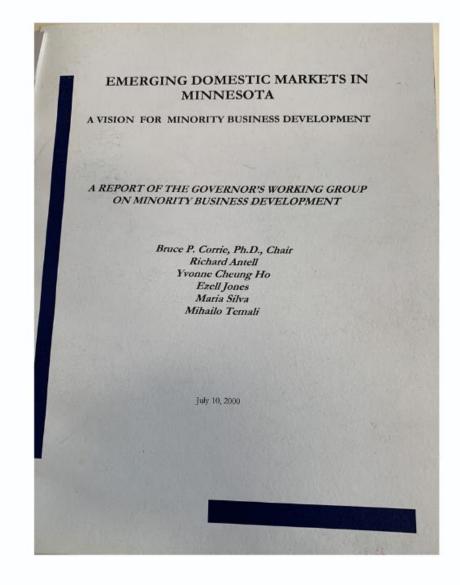




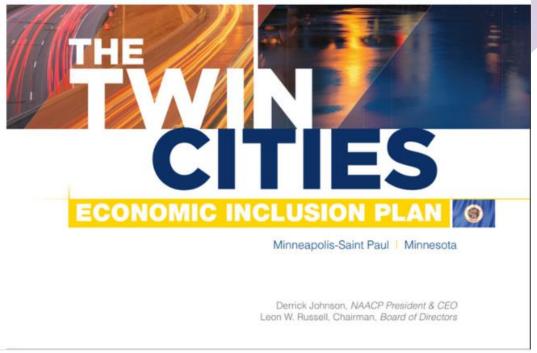
How diverse is the workforce in Northeast Minnesota? When asked about racial Percent of jobs held by diversity... persons of 12% of regional employers say color in the Koochiching 4.3 they do not employ workers who identify with a community of Northeast color. region... The good news is... Half of the region's employers are actively trying to increase the racial diversity of their workforce.



Racial
Disparities
exist all
across
Minnesota







Number of report with pertinent recommendations to grow the ALANA economy have been produced offering fairly similar and consistent recommendations - all waiting to be implemented



Two Tools

State Statute 16: C - 25 percent of all public spending targeted to small and minority businesses

HUD Section 3 - Using workforce and businesses from Public Housing and Low income background in all spending To Leverage
Government
Spending to
Grow ALANA
Businesses and
Workforce

Capacity Audit: State of Minnesota

| Column1 | GW G 2000 | Deloitte 2013 | Grade * |
|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|---------|
| Statewide hearings | Yes | Metro | |
| Change Perceptions - View Minorities as Assets | Data to show these assets | No reference | D |
| Public Officials - Operate with Cultural Intelligence | Barrier | Barrier | D |
| Integrated and Coordinated Business Infrastructure | Barrier | Barrier | F |
| Cenralized Database of Resources for small biz | Non existent | No n existent | F |
| Workforce Centers provide entrepreneur support | Non existent | ? | I |
| Cultural Specific Tech Assistance | Need | Need | В |
| Specialized Tech Assistance | Need | Need | С |
| | | No reference, Not much growth in | |
| Expand equity capital options | Need | options | D |
| Cultural Intelligence and Increased Lending by | | | |
| Bankers | Need | No reference, need still present | D |
| Need for loans at different stages of biz | Need | Need | D |
| | | no evaluation, current status | |
| Public Contracting use of MBE | insignificant | remains insignificant | F |
| Centralized/one stop certification | Need | Need | F |
| Ethnic Marketing/Cultural Corridors | Need | Need | C |
| Rural Entrepreneurs | Need | No reference, need still present | С |
| High Tech/Growth Areas | Need | Need | С |
| Increased Networking Opportunities | Need | Need | С |
| Native American Entrepreneurs | Need | No mention, Need | С |
| Immigration Reform | Need | No mention, Need | F |
| MBE Female Entrepreneurs | Barriers | No mention, Barriers | D |
| Home Based Businesses | Need | No mention, Need | D |
| Economic Policy Coordination (State) | Need | Need | С |
| | | | |

Found Not much has Changed in Programs to Serve ALANA Businesses from 2000 to 2013

In 2020....the same story of system failure

Existing State Utilization of ALANA Businesses

| Category | FY19 Spend | % of Total Spend | # of Certified Businesses (as of end 10/31) |
|----------------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| Asian | \$20,818,965 | 1.6% | 113 |
| Black | \$2,753,236 | 0.2% | 258 |
| Hispanic | \$2,575,250 | 0.2% | 80 |
| Indigenous | \$919,320 | 0.1% | 44 |
| Woman | \$38,497,699 | 3.0% | 644 |
| Disabled | \$461,454 | 0.04% | 24 |
| Economically Disadvantaged | \$18,212,325 | 1.4% | 71 |
| Veteran | \$19,393,932 | 1.5% | 135 |
| Total TG/ED/VO | \$103,632,181 | 8.2% | 1369 |
| | | | |
| Adjusted Total State Spend | \$1,268,320,931 | | |

Missed Opportunities to Grow ALANA Businesses

Section 3 ALANA Utilization 2018-19 - ZERO

Part I: Employment and Textalog

| Job Category | Number of New Hires | Number of New Hires that Are Sec. 3 Residents | Aggregate Number of Staff Hours Worked | Total Staff Hours for Section 3 Employees | Number of Section 3 Trainees |
|----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Professional | - 3 | . 0 | | | |
| Clerical | - 4 | 0 | | 0 | - 0 |
| Corporatry | . 9 | . 0 | | 0 | |
| Menoney | . 20 | . 0 | | 0 | |
| Laborers | 57 | 0 | | 0 | |
| Operators | 2 | 0 | | 0 | |
| Cornert Finishers | 4 | 0 | | 0 | |
| Rooters | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| Total New Hires | 56 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Section 3 New Hires | |
| Percent Section 3 New Hires | 0.0% |
| Total Section 3 Trainees | |
| The minimum numerical good for Section 3 new harm in 30%. | - |

Part II: Contracts Awarded

| Construction Contracts | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Total dollar amount of corobraction contracts awarded | \$2,015,030.00 |
| Total dollar amount of contracts awarded to Section 3 businesses. | \$0.00 |
| Percentage of the total dollar amount that was awarded to Section 3 businesses. | 0.0% |
| Total number of Section 3 businesses receiving construction contracts | 0 |
| The merimum numerical goal for Section 3 construction opportunities is 10%. | |

| Non-Construction Contracts | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Total dollar amount of all non-construction contracts awarded | \$310,029.00 |
| Total dollar amount of non-construction contracts awarded to Section 3 businesses. | \$0.00 |
| Percentage of the total dollar amount that was awarded to Section 3 businesses. | 0.0% |
| Total number of Section 3 businesses receiving non-construction contracts | |
| The minimum numerical goal for Section 3 non-construction apportunities is 3% | |

Missed Opportunities to Grow ALANA Businesses and Workforce





Minnesota Racial Disparities The Economic Chokehold

Racial Income Gap

Blacks earn 71 cents on the dollar compared to whites. Native Americans 68 cents, Latinos 70 cents, Asians 94 cents.

Racial Education Gap

There is a 21 percent gap in the six-year graduation rates between Blacks and whites, 19 percent gap for Native Americans, 12 percent for Latinos, 4 percent for Asians

Racial Housing Gap

There is a 53 percent
homeownership gap between
Blacks and whites, over 30
percent gap for Natve Americans
and Latinos and 25 percent gap
for Asians

Racial Investment Gap

Average sales of ALANA firms in Minnesota was \$183,000 compared to \$1.4 million of all firms in Minnesota

Source: BLS for Wage Gap, 2017 ACS for housing gap, OHE for education gap, SBO 2012 for business gap



\$287 billion Cost of Racial Disparities in Minnesota

\$22 Billion loss in Income

Closing the income gap would cause ALANA income to almost double to \$47 billion dollars.

ALANA tax payments to \$5 billion

\$174 billion less in lifetime earnings

Not Closing the educational gap resulted ALANA lifetime earnings to decrease by \$174 billion dollars

\$67 billion in business revenue

Investing in ALANA businesses to grow to the same size as white businesses could increase sales by \$67 billion in Minnesota

\$24 billion loss in home ownership, reduced rent burdens, lower property taxes

Closing the housing gap would cause ALANA residential real estate to increase by \$23 billion dollars.

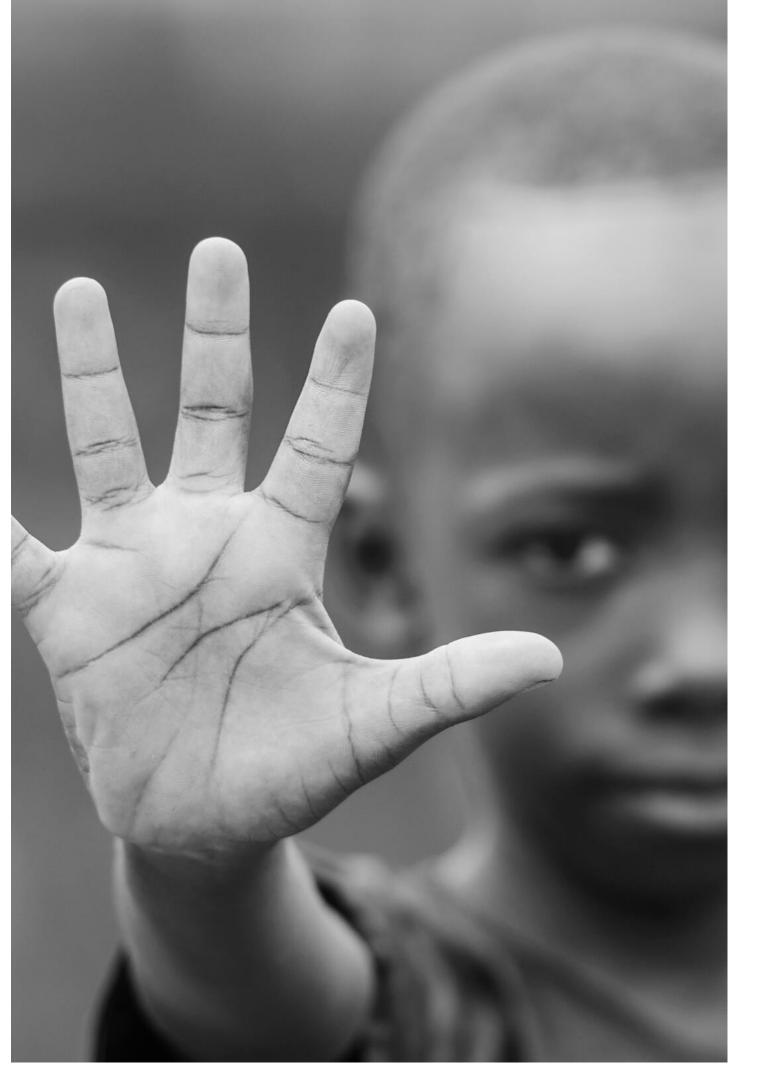
Renters would see a gain in \$1.53 billion if we eliminated the housing burden gap

Closing the Property Tax
assessment gap for Black
homeowners would come to \$23
million annually

ALANA households pay an extra \$64 million in wrong property tax assessments

Source: BLS for Wage Gap, 2017 ACS for housing gap, OHE for education gap, SBO 2012 for business gap





The High Cost of Racial Disparities National

Closing the Black Wage Gap

Would add \$2.7 trillion in income or 0.2 percent of GDP

Closing the Education Gap

Would increase life time earnings by \$90-\$113 billion

Closing the Housing Gap

Would add 770,000 Black homeowners and \$218 billion sales in the economy

Closing Investment Gap

Black entrepreneurs add \$13 trillion in business revenue and create 6.1 million jobs

Source: CITI GPS, September

2020

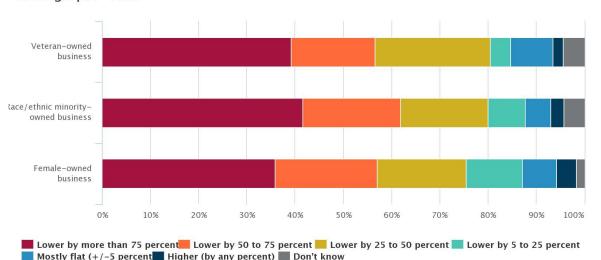
Income Mobility for Black vs. White Children Raised in High-Income Families

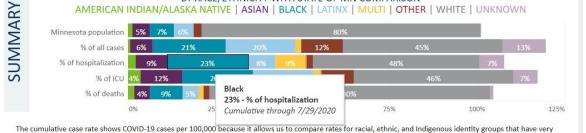


Source: Chetty, Hendren, Jones, Porter 2018; New York Times 2018

www.opportunityinsights.org

Expected sales/revenue in April compared with January-February monthly average pre-virus





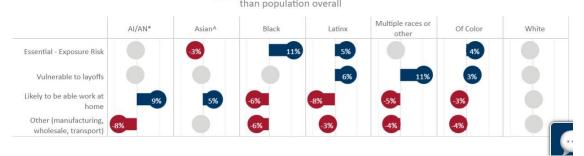
SUMMARY OF CASES, HOSPITALIZATION, ICU, AND DEATHS

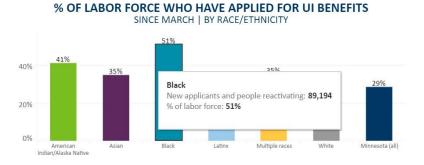
BY RACE/ETHNICITY WITH STATE OF MN COMPARISON

different population numbers. Latinx individuals may be of any race and all race groups include Latinx individuals. For this reason, the summary bars sum to more than 100 percent.

Source: Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis

Percent of Group Working in Industry Type Compared to Total Population Lower % <<< >>> Higher %





Communities of color are applying for unemployment benefits at higher rates than white Minnesotans

Half of Black Minnesotans in the labor force and 40% of Indigenous Minnesotans in the labor force have applied for uninsurance benefits since March. 1 in 3 Asian and Multiracial Minnesotans have applied for uninsurance benefits since March.

COVID Pandemic intensified existing racial disparities pushing back economic progress.

Civil unrest heightened racial tensions and cause massive destruction to economic assets

Economic Decline hit hard in sectors not "teleworkable" and sectors like retail and hospitality where large segments of ALANA workers and business earn their livelihood.





The Minnesota Solution

Sharing

Deep roots around a welcoming and sharing and building the common good

Sustainable

In both uses of the word - love of the environment and policies to preserve the environment. Strong investments to sustain economic and human development while providing access and opportunity.

Prosperity

Improved standards of living for all Minnesotans

THE MINNESOTA SOLUTION

To the Racial Economic Chokehold

5 - Sustained Investments Critical and sustained investments in core wealth creating assets 4 - Empowerment Empower Individuals to transform institutions, build assets, change systems 3 - Cultural Intelligence Institutions, programs, resources Strategies and metrics to assess impact on most 2 - People Centered vulnerable 1 - Change Perceptions **ALANA** as Assets



perceptibly tarker perceptibly darker perceptibly darker perception /pose who has perception notice things that





In policies, program and interactions view ALANA individuals as assets.

People who collectively offer Minnesota \$1.4 trillion in economic assets

Addresses a core element of racism by encouraging people to change negative perceptions



\$25 Billion Income

Fueling spending in the
Minnesotan economy
Renters pay \$175 million monthly



450000+ in School/University Potential \$1.5 trillion in lifetime earnings

Minnesota's future workforce



45000 Business \$7 billion in sales

Employing 63,000 + Minnesotans with \$1.5 billion in annual payroll in 2012



\$3 Billion Annual MN Taxes

\$ 3 billion in annual State and Local Taxes



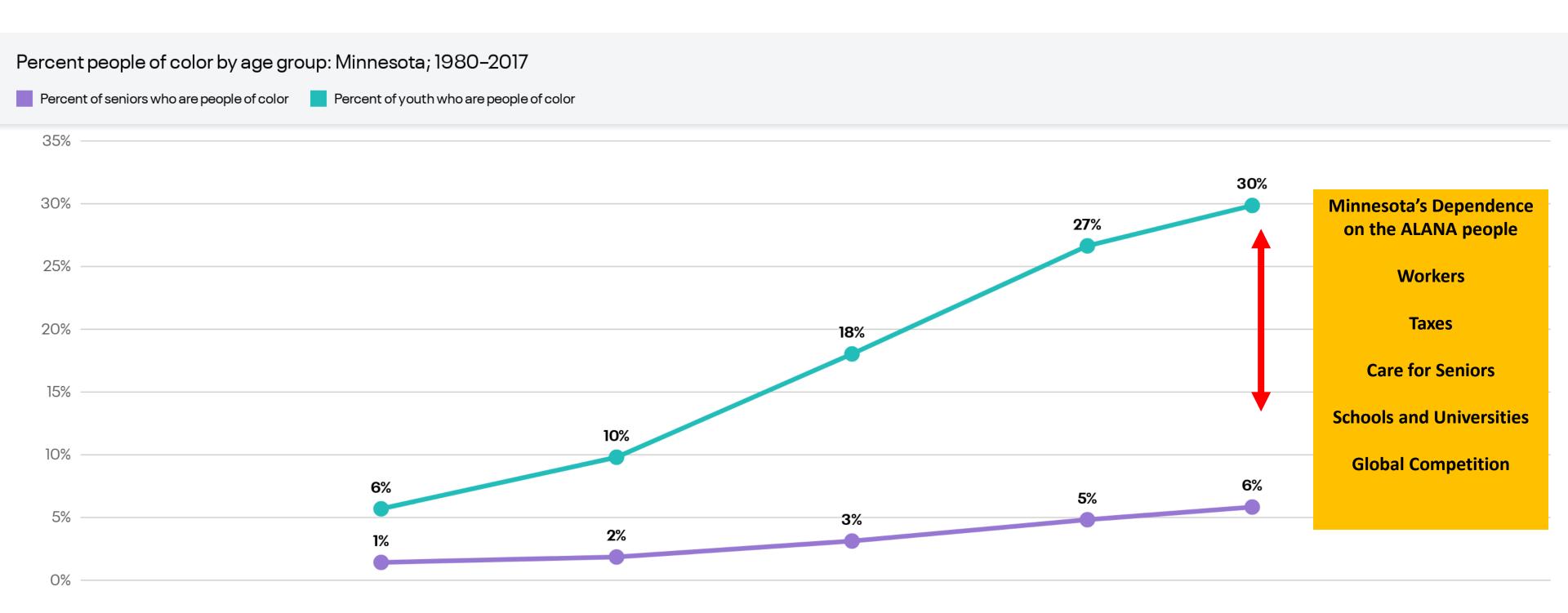
500,000 + workers. \$1.4 Trillion in lifetime earning

Essential workers, high tech workers, agricultural workers, scientists, doctors and innovators



Global & Cultural Assets

Global networks to create business opportunities for Minnesotans.
Cultural Capital to make Minnesota a global destination and to spur local economic development



2015 2017

-5%







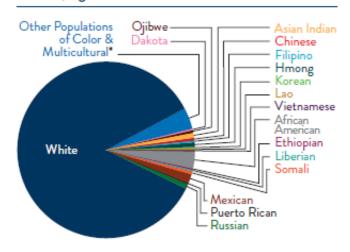
Strategies and metrics to focus on impact on the most vulnerable to assess progress

Intelligence

Individuals Ages 25-64 By Educational Attainment (High School)

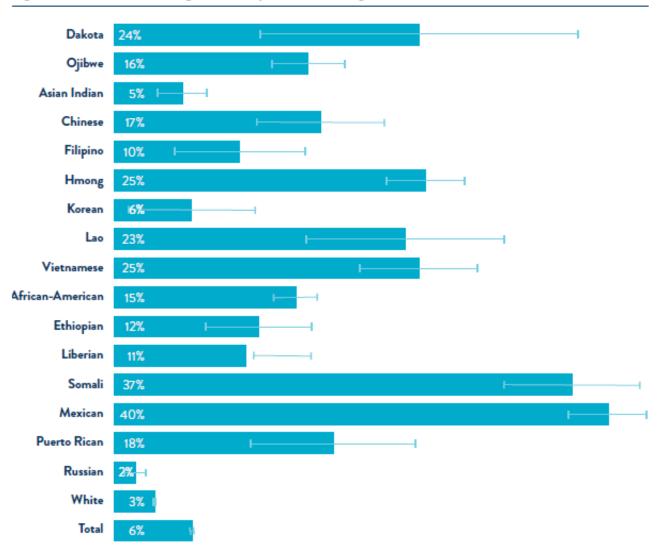
About 180,000 adults between ages 25 and 64 in Minnesota have not earned a high school diploma or equivalent. Consequently, these Minnesotans have narrow employment prospects and limited earnings potential—few of the occupations available to them pay a wage sufficient to support a family outside of poverty. Adults without a high school education are at a much greater risk of unemployment, poverty, and the need for public assistance. Forty-one percent of Minnesotans ages 25-64 who do not have a high school diploma are either unemployed or not participating in the labor force.

Figure 8b: Population Without a High School Diploma or GED, Ages 25-64



*Indicates a value for which there were fewer than 150 survey respondents in the universe, resulting in suppression within the Data Supplement. See Technical Notes for more information about data suppressions.

Figure 8a: Share Without a High School Diploma or GED, Ages 25–64



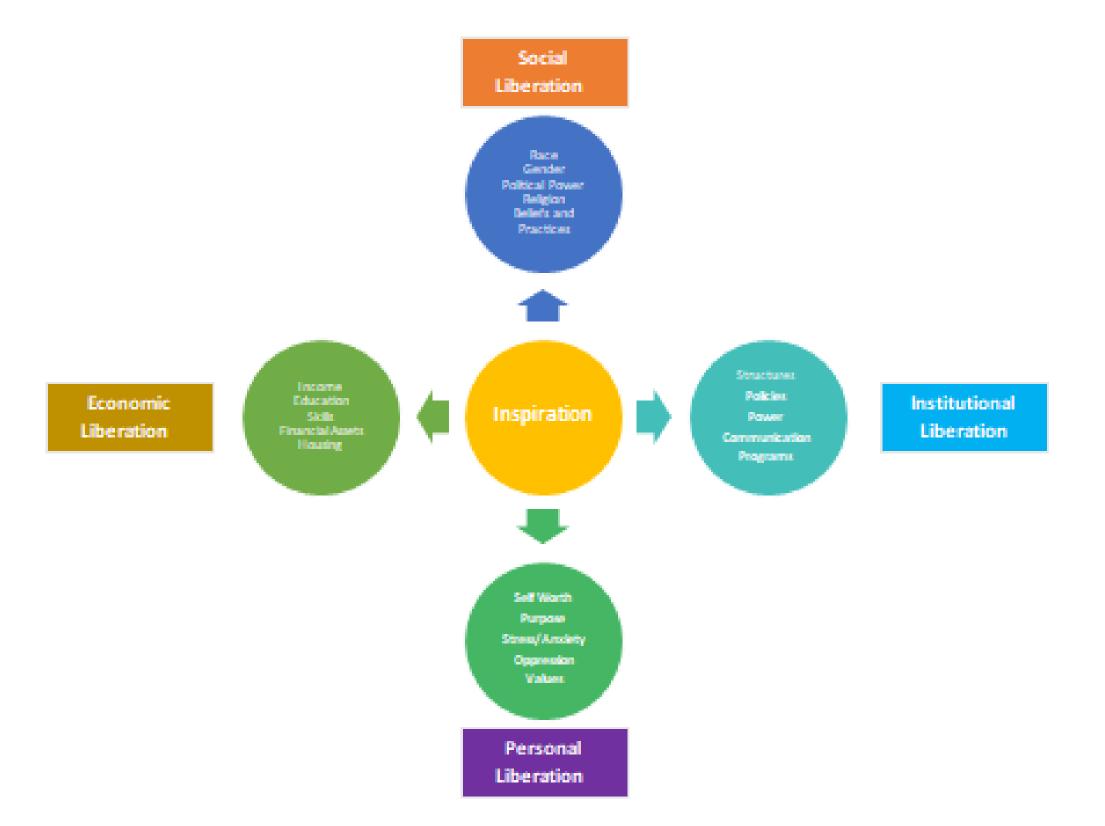
With Cultural Intelligence we can see differences within and between ALANA groups and can intervene more effectively.

Also focusing on certain groups such as female headed households in poverty or Black males or very young children, where research shows interventions can be very effective.

16



The Policy Mandala



A people centered economic development strategy empowers the individual to transform their economic, social, institutional environments to build personal and community wealth and shared sustainable prosperity

MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE

ALANA Economic Interests by Legislative District

Importance of Representation

There are 125 legislative districts each with at least \$100 million in ALANA economic interests. These legislators from both parties have enough votes to pass any legislation.

125 Legislative Districts with \$100+ Million in ALANA Economic Interests (1)

| District | Representative | Party | ALANA 2020 |
|----------|-------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| 67A | Mahoney, Tim | DEL | \$551 million |
| 678 | Xiong, Jay | DFL | \$ 549 million |
| 65A | Moran, Rena | DFL | \$527 million |
| 59A | Lee, Fue | DPL | \$ 514 million |
| 40A | Nelson, Michael | DPL | \$503 million |
| 62A | Hassan, Hodan | DFL: | \$ 502 million |
| 668 | Lesch, John | DFL | 5.493 million |
| 598 | Dehn, Raymond | DPL | \$ 489 million |
| 406 | Varg, Samantha | DPL | 5 449 million |
| 628 | Gomez, Aisha. | DFL | \$ 395 million |
| 658 | Mariani, Carlos | DFL | \$384 million |
| 50A | Howard, Michael | OFL . | 5 332 million |
| 608 | Noor, Mohamud | DAT | \$316 million |
| 368 | Hortman, Melissa | DFL | \$ 278 million |
| 55A | Tabke, Brad | DFL | \$ 270 million |
| 51A | Masin, Sandra | DFL | 5 267 million |
| 60A | Loeffler, Diane | DPL | \$ 264 million |
| 418 | Kunesh-Podein, Mary | DPL | \$ 258 million |
| 488 | Kotyza-Witthuhn, Carlie | DFL. | \$240 million |
| 45A | Carlson, Lyndon | DIL | \$ 238 million |
| 468 | Youakim, Cheryl | DFL | \$233 million |
| 26A | Liebling, Tina | DFL. | \$ 223 million |
| 41A | Bernardy, Coonie | DFL | \$217 million |
| 638 | www.empoweringst | rategies.org | \$ 216 million |
| 506 | Carlson, Andrew | DFL | \$214 million |
| 568 | Mann, Alice | DFL. | \$ 214 million |
| 43A | Fischer, Peter | DFL. | \$ 210 million |
| 428 | Becker-Finn, Jamie | DFL | \$ 207 million |
| 53A | Xiong, Tou | DFL | \$ 205 million |
| 438 | Lillie, Leon | DIL | \$ 204 million |
| SZA | Hansen, Rick | DFL | \$199 million |
| 538 | Sandell, Steve | DFL . | \$ 195 million |
| 63A | Davnie, Jim | DFL | \$195 million |
| 458 | Elkins, Stever | DFL. | \$ 189 million |
| 66A | Hausman, Alice | DFL | \$ 186 million |
| 56A | Cantrell, Hunter | DPL | \$185 million |
| 528 | Richardson, Ruth | DFL | \$179 million |
| 44A | Klevorn, Glony | DFL | \$177 million |
| 05A | Persell, John | DIL | \$171 million |
| 54A | Claffin, Anne | DFL | \$170 million |

| District | Representative | Party | ALANA 2020 |
|----------|-------------------|-------|----------------|
| 22B | Hamilton, Rod | R | \$213 million |
| 37B | West, Nolan | R | \$ 168 million |
| 02A | Grossell, Matthew | R | \$ 156 million |
| 17B | Baker, Dave | R | \$ 133 million |
| 02B | Green, Steve | R | \$ 129 million |
| 14A | Theis, Tama | R | \$ 128 million |
| 248 | Daniels, Brian | R | \$ 121 million |
| 24A | Petersburg, John | R | \$ 106 million |
| 47B | Boe, Greg | R | \$ 103 million |
| 34A | Robins, Kristin | R | \$ 103 million |

125 Legislative Districts with \$100+ Million in ALANA Economic Interests (2)

| District | Senator | Party | ALANA 2020 | District |
|----------|---------------------|-------|----------------|----------|
| 56 | Hall, Dan | R | \$ 399 million | 67 |
| 55 | Pratt, Eric | R | \$ 351 million | 59 |
| 26 | Nelson, Carla | R | 5 292 million | 40 |
| 44 | Anderson, Paul | R | \$ 286 million | 65 |
| 2 | Utke, Paul | R | \$ 285 million | 62 |
| 22 | Weber, Bill | R | \$ 264 million | 66 |
| 25 | Senjem, David | R | \$ 254 million | 60 |
| 14 | Relph, Jerry | R | \$ 240 million | 50 |
| 34 | Limmer, Warren | R | \$ 235 million | 41 |
| 24 | Jasinski, John | R | \$ 227 million | 51 |
| . 5 | Eichorn, Justin | R | \$ 210 million | 43 |
| 17 | Lang, Andrew | R | \$ 197 million | .63 |
| 35 | Abeler, Jim | R | \$ 170 million | 46 |
| 38 | Chamberlain, Roger | R | \$ 162 million | 53 |
| 47 | Jensen, Scott | R | \$ 161 million | 45 |
| www.e | mpoweringstrategies | s.org | \$ 149 million | 36 |
| 11 | Rarick, Jason | R. | \$ 145 million | 52 |
| 16 | Dahms, Gary | R | \$ 142 million | 42 |
| 30 | Kiffmeyer, Mary | R | 5 139 million | 48 |
| 39 | Housley, Karin | R | \$ 129 million | 37 |
| 1 | Johnson, Mark | R | \$ 127 million | 64 |
| 23 | Rosen, Julie | R | \$ 125 million | 57 |
| 33 | Osmek, David | R | \$ 123 million | 49 |
| 21 | Goggin, Mike | R | \$ 115 million | 61 |
| 18 | Newman, Scott | R | \$ 114 million | 54 |
| 31 | Benson, Michelle | R | \$ 101 million | 27 |
| 13 | Howe, Jeff | R | \$ 100 million | 19 |

| district | Senator | Party | 2020 |
|----------|----------------------|-------|----------------|
| 67 | Havif, Foung | DFL | \$1 billion |
| 59 | Champion, Bobby Joe | DFL | \$1 billion |
| 40 | Eaton, Chris | DFL | \$ 952 million |
| 65 | Pappas, Sandra | DFL | \$ 910 million |
| 62 | Hayden, Jeff | DFL | \$ 897 million |
| 66 | Marty, John | DFL | \$ 679 million |
| 60 | Dziedzic, Kari | DFL | \$ 580 million |
| 50 | Wiklund, Melissa | DFL | \$ 546 million |
| 41 | Laine, Carolyn | DFL | \$ 476 million |
| 51 | Carlson, Jim | DFL | \$ 416 million |
| 43 | Wiger, Charles | DFL | \$ 414 million |
| 63 | Torres Ray, Patricia | DFL | \$411 million |
| 46 | Latz, Ronald | DFL | \$ 404 million |
| 5.3 | Kent, Susan | DFL | \$ 400 million |
| 45 | Rest, Ann | DFL | \$ 400 million |
| 36 | Hoffman, John | DFL | \$ 388 million |
| 52 | Klein, Matt | DFL | \$ 378 million |
| 42 | Isaacson, Jason | DFL | 5 339 million |
| 48 | Cwodzinski, Steve | DFL | \$ 339 million |
| 37 | Newton, Jerry | DFL | \$ 324 million |
| 64 | Cohen, Richard | DFL | \$ 320 million |
| 57 | Clausen, Greg | DFL | \$ 293 million |
| 49 | Franzen, Melisa | DFL | \$ 283 million |
| 61 | Dibble, Scott | DFL | \$ 259 million |
| 54 | Bigham, Karla | DFL | \$ 241 million |
| 27 | Sparks, Daniel | DFL | \$ 210 million |
| 19 | Frentz, Nick | DFL | \$ 163 million |
| 58 | Little, Matt | DFL | \$ 159 million |
| 7 | Simonson, Erik | DFL | \$ 151 million |
| 4 | Eken, Kent | DFL | \$ 147 million |



IN AN ETHNIC NEIGHBORHOOD

Wealth Creation

CDC/CDFI

LEGAL, FINANCE, INSURANCE

BUSINESS INCUBATOR

JOB BOARD

B2B







FINANCIAL ASSET BUILDING



EMERGENCY SHELTER, FOOD, ENERGY



CO-OP/MIXED USE

COMMUNITY HEALTH
CLINIC AN D
WELLNESS CENTER



www.emergingstrategies.org

Strategies with minimum cost. Need Leadership and Political Will

LEVERAGE FINANCIAL ASSETS

FINANCIAL DEPOSITS WITH BANKS

Growing ALANA Lending and Financial assets

STATE INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO

Investment in Community Investment Notes

GUARANTEES

State can provide loan guarantees to leverage bank lending to ALANA communities

LEVERAGING PUBLIC SPENDING

Growing ALANA Businesses and Workforce

















1 - Invest in Capacity

Invest in building capacity of ALANA businesses and workforce so they can be successful in the project

2 - Change Rules and Regulations that serve as barriers

Many rules and regulations are preventing ALANA businesses from participating in contracts

3 - Develop Mentoring Partnerships

Develop mentoring partnerships so that ALANA businesses and workforce can build their capacity to grow

4 - Set Goals

Specific ALANA business and workforce goals for the project.

Enforce Section 3 and MN 16:c in all public spending

5 - Monitor short and long term outcomes

Monitor not only project success but how ALANA businesses and workforce are building wealth and growing over time

ZONING TO ALLOW MORE DENSITY FOR AFFORDABLE HOUSING

CHANGE RULES AND REGULATIONS

EXEMPT ALANA BUSINESSES WITH LESS THAN \$ 3 MILLION IN REVENUE

These businesses are still growing

LOANS AND GRANT PROGRAMS

Streamline paperwork and funding criteria to make it easier to access and use

Cultural Intelligence

Developing Cultural Intelligence in the Public sector to better serve

LEVERAGE CONGRESS THROUGH OUR CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION TO MAKE THESE INSTITUTIONS MORE EFFECTIVE

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK

Federal Reserve Bank creates a lending program to back loans to ALANA economic development projects like in the PPP program. Funding for financial institutions led by ALANA communities

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINSTRATION

Increase funding for the Microloan program and make it more flexible. Increased lending to ALANA businesses. Expand funding for technical assistance for community-based organizations

HUD

Increased funding for affordable housing and renter assistance. Make programs more user friendly by streamlining regulations. Enforce Section 3 programs in all funded projects

CDFI FUND

Expand the CDFI Fund capital to focus on ALANA led and serving financial institutions and expand funding to community-based organizations



\$1 BILLION ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BOND FUND

Investments over next 6 years

\$250 MILLION BUSINESS LOAN GUARANTEES

Loan guarantees to financial institutions lending to ALANA businesses in two pools, less than \$250,000 in revenue and over \$250,000 but less than \$5 million in revenue. Include funding for capacity building of organizations and businesses

\$250 MILLION BOND FOR LAND TRUSTS,

Investments in land trusts to provide affordable housing and commerical space for ALANA businesses

\$100 MILLION EQUITY FUND

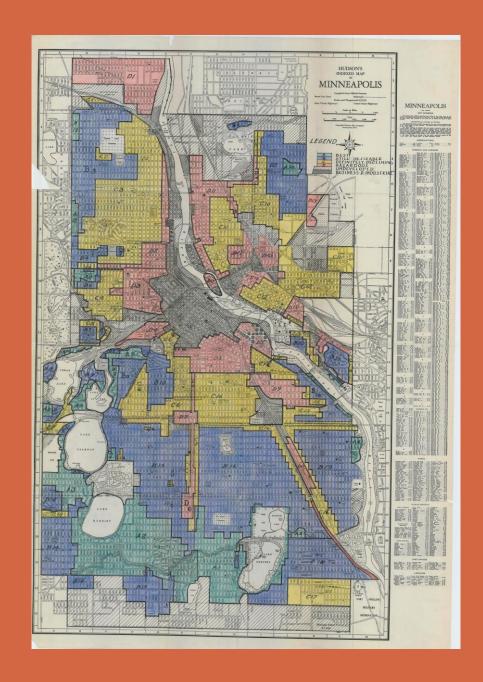
To provide equity investments in ALANA business and real estate development projects and to support the growth of crowd funding and alternative finance products

\$150 MILLION BOND FOR HOMEOWNERS AND RENTER SUPPORT PROGRAMS

Downpayment assistance, renter assistance programs

\$250 MILLION WORKFORCE FUND

Programs to transition ALANA workers from low wage to opportunity occupations and career pathways. Investment in STEM education of ALANA students.



Funding ALANA Economic Development

1 percent tax on every financial asset transaction in Minnesota

Example - 2019 59000 homes sold in the Twin Cities metro area with total sales value of \$16 billion. A 1 percent tax would yield \$165 million a year that could fund the \$1 billion bond for ALANA Economic Development

•https://www.noradarealestate.com/blog/minneapolis-real-estate-market/

Community Brain Trust

EMPOWERING UNDESERVED COMMUNITIES

Financial Instruments

Wealth Building

CDC/CDFI Capacity

Business Capacity



Big Idea 2

A Community
Brain Trust of
Experts will
help build
capacity in
offering these
tools for
wealth
creation in
minority
communities

The ALANA Community
Brain Trust is available to
partner with policy makers
in strategies to build
shared sustainable
prosperity