



March 2, 2026

Chair Liebling and Members of the Committee,

On behalf of SEIU Local 26, I write to express our support for HF 3483.

SEIU Local 26 represents more than 8,000 janitors, security officers, window cleaners, and airport passenger service workers across Minnesota. Our members work and live in communities throughout the state and deserve to feel safe in their homes, workplaces, schools, and community spaces.

HF 3483 provides clear and reasonable standards by requiring a judicial warrant and probable cause before civil immigration enforcement actions may take place in protected spaces. This bill reinforces longstanding constitutional principles, promotes clarity in enforcement, and helps ensure that sensitive locations such as homes, schools, and shelters remain places where families and workers can access essential services without fear.

When workers are afraid to send their children to school, seek shelter, or return home safely, the impacts ripple far beyond individual families and affect workplaces, communities, and our broader economy. Establishing consistent legal safeguards strengthens trust, stability, and public safety for everyone in Minnesota.

For these reasons, SEIU Local 26 respectfully urges your support for HF 3483.

Sincerely,

Samantha Diaz-Powell
Deputy Chief of Staff

HF 3429

Establishing an Intelligent Speed Assistance Program

Written Testimony: Ian Thomas

Good afternoon, Committee Members! Thank you for this opportunity to testify in support of HF 3429, *Establishing an Intelligent Speed Assistance Program*.

My name is Ian Thomas. I am a resident of St. Louis Park. And I work for America Walks – a national education and advocacy organization, whose mission is to create safe, walkable communities all across the U.S.A.

About 40,000 people are killed on America’s roadways every year, making our transportation system one of the most dangerous in the world. About 7,000 of these are pedestrian fatalities – that’s twenty sons and daughters, mothers and fathers, friends, neighbors, and colleagues, whose lives are suddenly terminated while they are walking along or across a road, *every single day*.

Vehicle speed is the most important factor in every one of these tragedies. When a car traveling at 60 miles per hour strikes a pedestrian, there is more than a 90% chance that it will be a fatal crash. However, if the vehicle’s speed is 40 mph, the pedestrian has a 50:50 chance of surviving and at 20 mph, the probability of death falls to less than 10%. It is a failure of public policy that we design roads and vehicles which not only allow, but encourage excessive speeds.

So-called “Super Speeders” have a disproportionate impact on the road fatality statistics. These reckless drivers routinely and habitually exceed the speed limit by wide margins – driving at 70 mph in a 30-mpoh zone, or more than 100 mph on an Interstate highway, for example. Some argue that this behavior is a form of addiction or mental illness.

Intelligent Speed Assistance (ISA) is a well-tested and reliable technology which can be retrofitted to a Super Speeders’ vehicle to prevent them exceeding the speed limit. Since 75% of drivers whose licenses are revoked, still drive, this is a much more effective sentencing tool than revocation.

Please support HF 3429, so that the Minnesota courts can use this tool to make our roads much safer.

Ian Thomas, PhD
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ADVOCATES
FOR HIGHWAY
& AUTO SAFETY

March 4, 2026

The Honorable Peggy Scott, Co-Chair
The Honorable Tina Liebling, Co-Chair
The Honorable Walter Hudson, Co-Vice Chair
The Honorable Leigh Finke, Co-Vice Chair
House Committee on Judiciary Finance and Civil Law
Minnesota State Legislature
95 University Avenue West
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155

Dear Co-Chair Scott, Co-Chair Liebling, Co-Vice Chair Hudson and Co-Vice Chair Finke:

Advocates for Highway and Auto Safety (Advocates), an alliance of consumer, safety, medical, public health and law enforcement groups and insurance companies working together to pass highway and auto safety laws that prevent crashes, save lives, reduce injuries, and contain costs, supports enactment of Senate File (SF) 3691/House File (HF) 3429 to establish an intelligent speed assistance (ISA) program. Use of ISA by individuals convicted of specified or repeat offenses would be required to drive during license suspension. Installation of an ISA device would prevent the offender's vehicle from speeding and is an alternative to license suspension. ISA still allows driving for daily tasks such as taking children to school or going to work or medical appointments. This safety upgrade is critical and timely.

In 2024, there were an overall estimated 478¹ traffic fatalities in Minnesota according to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), which is a 16 percent increase since 2015.² Speed is a major contributor to crashes in Minnesota. In 2023, 29 percent of traffic fatalities were speeding related.³ In addition to the physical and emotional burden, traffic crashes exact a financial toll. Traffic crashes cause approximately \$3.8 billion of economic damage to Minnesota annually which is equivalent to a "crash tax" of \$674 per resident, according to a 2019 analysis.⁴ When updated for inflation alone, in 2026, costs would equate to over \$4.9 billion.⁵

Active ISA is technology that can identify the speed limit in real time and limit the speed of vehicles exceeding the specified threshold. A recent study on an ISA pilot program in New York City which involved 500 city fleet vehicles and over 2.9 million miles of driving showed ISA produced a 64 percent reduction in overall time spent speeding (more than 11 mph over limit), including an 82 percent reduction in time spent speeding on higher-speed roads (50 mph).⁶ Due to the program's success, it is now being expanded to 2,100 vehicles.⁷

This technology is urgently needed because excess speed contributes to both the frequency and severity of motor vehicle crashes and proves especially dangerous for vulnerable road users (VRUs) such as pedestrians, bicyclists and roadside first responders who lack the protective structure of a vehicle. Small increases in speed cause serious declines in safety. The average risk of death for a pedestrian is 10 percent at an impact speed of 23 mph, 25 percent at 32 mph, and 50 percent at 42 mph.⁸ Vehicle occupants suffer its impacts as well, crash tests showed that modest five to 10 mph increases in speed can have a severe impact on a driver's risk of injury or death.⁹

We strongly urge the passage of SF 3691/HF 3429. Last year Virginia and Washington became the first states to enact ISA laws, following the District of Columbia doing so in 2024, and many states have pending ISA legislation this year. Minnesota can become a leader in this emerging safety trend and save lives by enacting ISA. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Catherine Chase, President

- ¹ Traffic Safety Facts: Crash Stats, Early Estimate of Motor Vehicle Traffic Fatalities in 2024, NHTSA, April 2025, DOT HS 813 710, available at <https://crashstats.nhtsa.dot.gov/Api/Public/ViewPublication/813710>.
- ² State Traffic Safety Information for Minnesota, NHTSA, available at <https://cdan.dot.gov/stsi.htm>.
- ³ State Traffic Safety Information for Minnesota, NHTSA, available at <https://cdan.dot.gov/stsi.htm>.
- ⁴ The Economic and Societal Impact of Motor Vehicle Crashes, 2019, NHTSA, Feb. 2023, DOT HS 813 403, available at <https://crashstats.nhtsa.dot.gov/Api/Public/ViewPublication/813403>.
- ⁵ CPI Inflation Calculator, BLS, January 2019 to January 2026 dollars, available [here](#).
- ⁶ New York City Department of Citywide Administrative Services. (2024, October 30). DCAS & U.S. DOT Volpe Announce Municipal Speeding Reduction of 64% in New Report on Intelligent Speed Assistance [Press release] available [here](#).
- ⁷ New York City Department of Citywide Administrative Services. (2024, October 30). DCAS & U.S. DOT Volpe Announce Municipal Speeding Reduction of 64% in New Report on Intelligent Speed Assistance [Press release] available [here](#).
- ⁸ Impact Speed and a Pedestrian’s Risk of Severe Injury or Death, AAA Foundation for Traffic Safety, Sep. 2011., available at <https://aaafoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/2011PedestrianRiskVsSpeedReport.pdf>.
- ⁹ Impact of Speeds on Drivers and Vehicles – Results from Crash Tests, AAA Foundation for Safety, Humanetics, and IIHS, Jan. 2021, available at <https://www.iihs.org/api/datastore/document/bibliography/2218>.

The Honorable Tina Liebling
Co-Chair, Judiciary Finance and Civil Law
Committee Minnesota House of
Representatives
5th Floor Centennial Office Building
St. Paul, MN 55155

The Honorable Peggy Scott
Co-Chair, Judiciary Finance and Civil Law
Committee Minnesota House of
Representatives
2nd Floor Centennial Office Building
St. Paul, MN 55155

Re: HF 3483 (Feist) Trespass offenses modified to require a warrant signed by a judicial officer for immigration enforcement, and detention of persons subject to civil immigration detainers issued by the federal government prohibited.

Dear Chair Tina Liebling, Chair Peggy Scott and Members of the House Judiciary Finance and Civil Law Committee,

On behalf of Minnesota Freedom Fund Action (MFFA), I write to express our support for Minnesota House File 3483, legislation that strengthens due process protections and establishes clear guardrails around civil immigration enforcement in Minnesota.

HF 3483 does not obstruct or prohibit federal immigration enforcement, as opponents claim. Federal agencies will continue to enforce immigration law. Instead, the bill simply establishes clear rules for when and how enforcement actions can occur in certain places and clarifies the role of local officials. In doing so, the legislation recognizes the important distinction between federal civil immigration enforcement and the responsibilities of state and local officials under Minnesota law. These guardrails ensure that enforcement actions respect constitutional protections and follow appropriate legal standards, and they are vital to restoring trust between local communities and local law enforcement.

The bill also reinforces Fourth Amendment protections by requiring a judicial warrant and probable cause before entering private property or certain sensitive spaces. By requiring a warrant signed by a neutral judicial officer, HF 3483 aligns immigration-related enforcement actions with the same constitutional standards that apply in other law-enforcement contexts. It also strengthens judicial oversight by ensuring that enforcement actions in places such as schools or other sensitive locations occur only when authorized by a court. These provisions help ensure that enforcement actions are based on judicially reviewed evidence rather than administrative determinations alone.

In addition, HF 3483 clarifies that local officials should not detain individuals solely on the basis of administrative immigration warrants or civil immigration detainers, reinforcing the principle that people should not be held without proper legal authority. Civil immigration detainers are requests issued by federal agencies and are not signed by a judge or supported by a criminal warrant. Requiring a judicial warrant before continued detention means individuals will not be held in local custody without the constitutional safeguards required under the Fourth Amendment.

Clear standards like these help ensure that enforcement actions follow constitutional protections while maintaining trust between communities and public institutions. When community members trust that interactions that occur at local institutions like schools, courthouses, and public service buildings will not lead to detention without due process, they are more likely to engage with those key institutions when they need to report a crime, seek services, and participate in civic life. By reinforcing due process and judicial oversight, HF 3483 helps make sure liberty is only restricted with proper legal authority, while also providing clarity to local government and law enforcement about the limitations of their role in civil immigration enforcement.

For these reasons, Minnesota Freedom Fund Action respectfully urges the committee to support HF 3483 and advance this legislation

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Danielle Matthias

Danielle Matthias
Director of Policy & Advocacy
Minnesota Freedom Fund



MINNESOTA SAFETY COUNCIL

 Chapter of the National Safety Council

March 9, 2026

Honorable Tina Liebling
Honorable Peggy Scott
Minnesota House of Representatives
Centennial Office Building
658 Cedar Street
St. Paul, MN 55155

RE: HF3429 – Intelligent Speed Assistance Program – MSC Support

Dear Co-Chair Liebling, Co-Chair Scott and the members of the Judiciary Finance and Civil Law Committee,

The Minnesota Safety Council (MSC) supports HF3429 and the definitions and requirements for an intelligent speed assistance program to address excessive speeding on Minnesota roadways.

Speeding remains one of the top, if not the top, cause of injury and fatal roadway crashes in Minnesota and across the country. Speeding reached epidemic levels during COVID and in the aftermath of the killing of George Floyd. Recent enforcement and education campaigns by law enforcement agencies and traffic safety advocates have produced some reduction in speeding activity but speeding remains more common than it was pre-COVID. HF3429 takes a necessary next step in managing speeding by the most egregious offenders by establishing the required use of intelligent speed assistance systems.

Do intelligent speed assistance (ISA) systems work? The answer is yes. For an individual vehicle, ISA simply keeps it from exceeding set speeds. For a transportation system, like New York City, using ISA for a segment of vehicles, the whole system shows reduced speeds and more compliance. Lower speeds lead to reduced numbers of crashes AND less serious crashes.

Please support HF3429 as a sound next step to making Minnesota roads safer from speeding. Thank you for your time and attention to traffic safety and the safety of all roadway users.

Sincerely,

Paul W. Aasen, CEO
Minnesota Safety Council

Cc: Marissa Manteufel
Josh Sande



Support for HF 3483
March 9, 2026

The North STAR Alliance supports HF 3483 because Minnesotans should feel safe in their homes and children should be free from fear in their schools and on school buses at all times. This is not possible if federal officers act with impunity and violate these spaces without due cause as they seek to enforce immigration law. Our organizations have all seen how this type of racially-biased “fishing expedition” by ICE and others during Operation Metro Surge in what should be the safest spaces for children caused terror that kept children who have a legal right to an education regardless of their immigration status home instead of in class. That experience will cause economic damage for decades and trauma for lifetimes. Such tactics should never be used again.

Requiring judicial warrants and probable cause for immigration enforcement in these settings under Minnesota trespass law adds another layer of accountability. In light of recent actions by the federal government during Operation Metro Surge, such restraints on government overreach are needed.

Here are prominent examples from recent weeks:

- On January 11, 2026, ICE agents forced their way into the home of Garrison Gibson without a judicial warrant. A federal judge shortly thereafter found that ICE had violated the law and required Garrison’s release. Garrison, a Liberian immigrant, had been complying with required check-ins.¹
- On January 18, ICE agents broke down the door of ChongLy “Scott” Thao, a longtime U.S. citizen, without a judicial warrant. They took him outside in subfreezing weather wearing only underwear and a robe.²
- ICE pulled over school transportation vans containing students in Rogers, Minnesota. ICE arrested a parent at a school bus stop in Robbinsdale. ICE agents used school parking lots in Roseville to stage actions.³

NOTES:

1. Video Captures Minneapolis Immigration Arrest in a City on Edge After Shooting of Renee Good, Associated Press (Jan. 11, 2026), <https://apnews.com/article/ice-protests-shootings-minneapolis-portland-3f9db36657dda5bfebf9c240b6011ee5>; Judge Orders Release of Liberian Man Arrested in Minneapolis by Agents with a Battering Ram, Associated Press (Jan. 15, 2026), <https://apnews.com/article/minnesota-arrest-judge-orders-release-garrison-gibson-0d584d5efa50661ee920fda57a401a2f>.
2. US Citizen Says ICE Took Him at Gunpoint in Only Underwear Despite Frigid Cold and No Warrant, Associated Press (Jan. 20, 2026),



<https://apnews.com/article/minnesota-immigration-us-citizen-detained-hmong-d009590a491c0c8243ef21ef24db7182>.

3. Kids, Staff, Parents Detained: How Federal Activity in Minnesota is Affecting Schools and Students, MPR News (Jan. 23, 2026), <https://www.mprnews.org/story/2026/01/23/how-schools-and-students-are-affected-by-ice-enforcement>.

North Star Alliance Leadership Team:

- Comunidades Organizando el Poder y la Acción Latina (COPAL)
- Episcopal Church of Minnesota
- Communities Advancing Prosperity for Immigrant (CAPI USA)
- Jewish Community Action (JCA)
- Asylum Coalition for Transition - Twin Cities (ACT-TC)
- Fe y Justicia
- American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU-MN)
- Minnesota Unitarian Universalist Social Justice Alliance (MUUSJA)
- Coalition of Asian American Leaders (CAAL)
- Interfaith Coalition on Immigration (ICOM)

Medical Assistance Protection Act

The revised Medical Assistance Protection (MAP) Act (HF 2354) is bipartisan legislation that will expand the Attorney General's Office's ability to investigate fraud in Minnesota's Medical Assistance program (known federally as Medicaid), give the office new tools to hold fraudsters accountable, and increase penalties for those found guilty of stealing money meant for low-income Minnesotan's healthcare.

The MAP Act will improve the Attorney General's Office's ability to investigate and prosecute fraudsters by:

- Adding 18 new staff members to the Attorney General's Office's Medicaid Fraud Control Unit (MFCU) to account for an almost tripling of the numbers of fraud referrals the MFCU has received. The bill will increase the MFCU's staff from 32 to 50 people.
 - With those funds, the MFCU would add 11 investigators, 3 attorneys, and 4 support staff to the unit.
- Strengthening state Medical Assistance fraud laws by:
 - expanding fraud statutes to cover the breadth of fraud schemes investigators uncover;
 - creates enhanced sentencing for high-dollar fraud cases;
 - adding Medical Assistance fraud to Minnesota's racketeering statute, making it easier to take down larger conspiracies;
 - expanding the statute of limitations; and
 - increasing the state's ability to recover tax dollars lost to fraud.
- Giving the Attorney General's Office the authority to subpoena financial records during criminal Medical Assistance fraud investigations.

Increasing MFCU Staffing

Since the beginning of the State's fiscal year in October 2025, the MFCU has received more fraud referrals than in the entirety of any previous fiscal year. This roughly amounts to a tripling of the fraud referrals received. To account for this increase, the MAP Act would appropriate an additional \$1.23 million annually for the Attorney General's Office, which will be used to increase the size of Minnesota's Medicaid Fraud Control Unit from 32 to 50.

MFCU investigators perform specialized work investigating complex health care fraud and financial crimes. Its investigators come from a variety of backgrounds, including former FBI agents specializing in health care fraud, former State and local law enforcement specializing in financial crimes, former program integrity investigators at health insurance companies, former analysts and money laundering investigators at financial institutions, registered nurses who investigate complex patient abuse instances, and ex-military members. MFCU prosecutors primarily bring backgrounds as Assistant County Attorneys and Assistant United States Attorneys.

Minnesota's MFCU also more than pays for itself through the criminal restitution and civil recoveries it wins. The unit's budget is roughly \$5 million per year, of which the state only pays 25%. The other 75% is paid for by the federal government. From 2019-2025, Minnesota was awarded over \$80,000,000 in civil penalties and criminal



restitution thanks to the MFCU's work. This means that for every dollar Minnesota invests in the MFCU, roughly nine dollars are won in recoveries and restitution.

Strengthening Minnesota's Medical Assistance Fraud Law

The 2026 MAP Act strengthens Minnesota's Medical Assistance fraud law in numerous ways:

Expanding the Medical Assistance fraud statute to prohibit a wider range of criminal conduct

Key among those changes is the expansion of Minnesota's Medical Assistance fraud statute to more clearly prohibit the broad array of criminal activity that can constitute Medical Assistance fraud. Currently, Minnesota's Medical Assistance fraud statute simply prohibits presenting a false Medical Assistance claim for reimbursement to a state agency with intent to defraud. The narrow wording of the statute has proved challenging for prosecutors who have identified fraudulent conduct that extends beyond simply presenting a false claim for reimbursement for services not rendered.

To address this gap, the 2026 MAP Act expands the statute to more clearly prohibit a wider range of fraudulent acts, including: providing false information with intent to defraud when enrolling as a Medical Assistance provider; falsely altering or creating records related to the delivery of Medical Assistance services, intentionally destroying or attempting to destroy records after receiving a lawful request for those records by any state agency or law enforcement agency; preparing or submitting with intent to defraud a claim for payment or reimbursement while knowing that any part of the claim is ineligible for payment or reimbursement; and more. The full list of additions to Minnesota's Medical Assistance fraud statute can be found [here](#) (add link).

By more specifically defining the types of criminal acts that can constitute Medical Assistance fraud, the MAP Act will make it easier for prosecutors to secure convictions against those who defraud the Medical Assistance program.

Improving Minnesota's ability to recover tax dollars lost to Medical Assistance fraud

Currently, for the state to be awarded restitution from those found guilty of Medical Assistance fraud, prosecutors must charge defendants with every dollar of that fraud they want reimbursed. This requires prosecutors to comb through up to six years of financial documents before even filing charges to account for every dollar of the fraud they want to seek restitution for. This can dramatically slow down and even jeopardize investigations, particularly if the targets are a flight risk. The MAP Act changes this by permitting prosecutors to seek additional restitution for fraud they can prove at the time of sentencing. This will allow prosecutors to file charges more quickly while recovering more of Minnesotans' hard-earned tax dollars.

Enhancing sentencing for high dollar cases

Current law treats all Medical Assistance fraud above \$35,000 identically with respect to criminal penalties, meaning someone who steals \$35,001 from Medical Assistance faces the same penalties as someone who steals \$3,500,000. The 2026 MAP Act establishes new tiers of criminal penalties for Medical Assistance fraud over \$100,000 and over \$1,000,00 respectively.

Increasing penalties for stealing from Minnesota taxpayers

Minnesota's current Medical Assistance fraud law classifies Medical Assistance fraud as an attempted theft of public funds, rather than a completed theft. The maximum penalty allowed for an attempted theft is 2.5 years in prison, regardless of the amount stolen. The MAP Act brings Medical Assistance fraud in line with other state theft laws by increasing that maximum penalty to 10 years.

Extending the statute of limitations on Medical Assistance fraud

The MAP Act extends the statute of limitations for Medical Assistance fraud from its current six years to the inception of the time that the fraud scheme occurred, which will allow prosecutors more freedom to target and take down long-running fraud schemes.

Including Medical Assistance fraud in state racketeering law

Racketeering is criminal conduct orchestrated by an organized group. Minnesota racketeering statutes list specific crimes that can potentially constitute racketeering, and Medical Assistance fraud is not on that list. The MAP Act adds Medical Assistance fraud to Minnesota's racketeering statute, which makes it easier for prosecutors to take down larger fraud schemes.

Expanding the AGO's Subpoena Authority

The MAP Act improves the Attorney General's Office's ability to investigate Medicaid fraud by expanding the office's subpoena powers. Specifically, when AGO is conducting a provider fraud investigation, the act grants the AGO the same authority to subpoena financial records as county attorneys do when they conduct welfare fraud investigations. At present, even when the AGO is conducting a criminal investigation, it lacks the same authority to acquire certain records as county attorneys have. The MAP Act would fill this gap.

Background on the MFCU

The Medicaid Fraud Control Unit is a unit within Attorney General Ellison's Office that investigates and prosecutes Medicaid provider fraud. Similar units exist in all 50 states across the country and are generally located within the attorney general's office. 75% of the unit's funding comes from federal government grants and the other 25% comes from the State. While attorneys general direct the day-to-day work of MFCUs, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Office of Inspector General (HHS OIG) exercises some oversight of MFCUs, including auditing their performance and recertifying them yearly.

The MFCU operates based on referrals, which generally come from state agencies like the Department of Human Services, as well as health insurance companies. By law, the Medicaid Fraud Control Unit must devote all of its time and resources to fighting Medicaid fraud. This means the unit cannot investigate and prosecute fraud against other public programs. Authority to prosecute criminal fraud against other public programs generally rests with county attorneys and the United States Attorney's Office.

MFCU staffing levels are based on the size of a state's Medicaid budget. The present size of Minnesota's MFCU, 32, was set when the state's Medicaid budget was roughly \$13 billion. Now that the Medicaid budget is approaching \$20 billion, HHS OIG recommends Minnesota's MFCU increase its staffing levels.

States with similar Medicaid budgets to Minnesota's often have larger MFCUs, as illustrated below using data from HHS OIG's 2024 annual report:

<u>State</u>	<u>Medicaid Budget</u>	<u>MFCU Staff</u>
Virginia	\$22,354,412,784	92
Washington	\$21,318,488,278	57
Arizona	\$20,388,207,470	33
Indiana	\$20,020,602,077	59
Minnesota	\$19,328,609,948	32

Despite the Minnesota MFCU's smaller size, it regularly outpaces its peer states. An HHS OIG audit of Minnesota's MFCU noted that from 2020–22, Minnesota won the most convictions for provider fraud when compared with similarly sized states. The passage of the MAP Act would further expand Attorney General Ellison's MFCU's ability to hold fraudsters accountable.

