

# Results

MINNEAPOLIS

IGR

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# Table of Contents

## IGR

Performance Measures	Page
1. Status of Priority State Legislative Issues from 2013	3
2. Local Government Aid	24
3. Federal Agenda	25
4. Federal Expenditure Comparison by Type	27
5. Comparative Federal Expenditures by City	28
6. Aids and Grants: Value of Grants Applied for and Awarded	29
7. Aids and Grants: Awards by Department	30
8. Aids and Grants: Regional and County Awards	31
9. Coordination of Minneapolis Recovery Efforts	32
10. Consolidated Plan 	33
11. Special Projects 	35
12. Management Services 	36

## Status of Priority State Legislative Issues From 2013

Prior to the start of the 2013 session the Governor announced that his budget would increase revenue through changes to the sales and income taxes. The sales tax base would be broadened and the income tax rate would be increased for high income earners. The increased revenues would be used to eliminate the deficit, repay the schools for prior year's aid, increase school aid (E-12 and higher education) and provide property tax relief. The initial property tax relief included direct relief to property owners as well as increased aid to cities and counties.

To develop a proposal to address state aid to cities, the Governor appointed an advisory committee on local government aid (LGA). Chaired by Mayor Rybak and Mayor Dave Kleis of St. Cloud, the committee was composed of mayors from around the State. Minnesota Department of Revenue personnel staffed the committee. The committee members emphasized the importance of stabilizing LGA as a funding source.

At the close of the session the tax bill reflected the Governor's direction. The income tax was increased on high income earners, tobacco taxes were raised, and some items were added but the sales tax base broadening was not adopted. Property tax relief was provided, but a property tax refund to all owner occupants of residential housing was not enacted.

The City of Minneapolis' 2013 legislative agenda included public finance policies that were consistent with those of the Governor and the legislative leadership. Many of the City's policies were incorporated into the aids and credits, property tax relief and sales tax provisions. The table that follows is a list of the City's legislative priorities and provides an update on its legislative progress.

As indicated in the table, the 2013 session also addressed public policy issues including but not limited to public safety, energy, environment, housing, economic development, bonding, pensions, transportation and elections.

During the 2013 session the Governor proposed a bonding bill, as did the House. The House sent a \$800 million bonding bill to the floor where it did not garner enough votes to pass. The Senate did not advance a bill at the same funding levels as either the Governor or the House. The Senate did pass a small bonding bill (\$176.0 million) that funded state projects including the continued restoration of the Capitol. The Senate bill was approved by the legislature on the last night of the session and subsequently signed by the Governor. It is anticipated that a bonding bill proposing to expend significantly more funds on capital projects will be a priority for the 2014 session. In June 2013, Governor Dayton suggested that the 2014 legislature adopt a bonding bill approximating \$1.0 billion. Legislative leaders indicated a willingness to develop a bonding bill of similar size, approximately \$850.0 million. As of July 15, 2013 approximately \$2.1 billion in bonding requests for the 2014 bonding bill had been submitted to the Minnesota Department of Management and Budget for possible inclusion in the Governor's budget. Of the total \$685 million are requests for local projects including those located in Minneapolis.

**[See tables on following pages]**

### **Why is this measure important?**

The City annually adopts a legislative agenda. The agenda is divided into policy areas and within each area policy statements are grouped as “priority” or “support” items. Priority items are those items that IGR will be the lead or an active participant with others in the policy development process. Support items are those policies that the City supports and may participate in its policy development.

Progress is measured by such benchmarks as bill introductions, committee hearings, committee passage, inclusion in an omnibus bill and signature by the Governor. Lack of action on an issue leads to reassessment of the issue and possible modifications in policy and strategy.

The tables in the pages to follow illustrate the issues covered by the City. The table is important because it provides the status of each issue and a review of the table can indicate if the session was receptive to certain issues, if more progress needs to be made in subsequent sessions or if an issue may not be ready for legislative action. For example, the 2013 session was receptive to municipal revenue issues such as Local Government Aid (LGA) and the sales tax exemption for cities. Issues needing action in 2014 include but are not limited to transportation funding and bonding. Several public safety issues, for example, may require additional time and policy and advocacy development.

### **What will it take to make progress?**

During the 2013 session, progress was made in several policy areas including public finance, municipal governance, economic development, public safety, housing and economic development. Issues that will likely be the focus of the 2014 session include transportation funding, energy, and capital bonding.

Progress in the policy areas identified above will be dependent upon state revenues meeting forecast and the willingness of the Governor and legislative leadership to resolve significant policy and funding issues in a short session, and with and a November election for the Governor and House looming.

In 2014, the City will need to establish a limited set of priority issues. Once the issues are identified and approved by the City Council, a strategy to achieve passage of the policies will be developed and implemented.

Status of Priority State Legislative Issues From 2013

Legislative Agenda Area	Issue	Agenda Location	Action	Status
Local Gov't Finance	Reform should involve all three major taxes: sales, income, and property.	Principle	Achieved	Enacted tax bill included increases and changes in the individual, corporate, sales and tobacco taxes, totaling \$2.1 billion in new revenue for FY14-15.
	Accountability, certainty, adequacy, flexibility, and equity, as guiding principles for a state-local guiding partnership	Principle	Achieved	<p>For the 2014 Truth in Taxation process, cities and counties having a population of at least 500 people must submit by September 15 to the county auditor the amount of sales and use tax paid, or was estimated to be paid in 2012. The sales tax information for all of the cities in the county must be included in the mailed Truth in Taxation hearing.</p> <p>At the Truth in Taxation public hearing, the city must discuss the estimated savings realized to its budget that resulted from the sales tax exemption and how those savings will be used for property tax levy reductions, fee reductions and other purposes as deemed appropriate. City staff is developing the 2012 estimate as well as the expected 2014 sales tax "savings."</p>
	Rebalance the state-local fiscal relationship, recognizing the support of state revenues generated by local government and the need to redistribute these revenues to better reduce overburden and overreliance on property taxes	Principle	Achieved	<p>The LGA distribution formula is usually revised approximately every ten years. The 2013 legislature approved a new "needs" formula that will result in a larger portion of LGA being distributed to older suburban communities while providing aid increases to most cities throughout the state. The legislature increased the appropriation for calendar year 2014 LGA payments by \$80.0 million or 18.7 % over the 2013 amount. In 2015 and 2016 the appropriation will increase by \$2.5 million each year. In subsequent years the appropriation is not scheduled to increase.</p> <p>The City of Minneapolis' 2014 LGA is estimated by House research to be \$76,065,485 or 18.6% greater than 2013. The certified amount of 2014 LGA will be announced by the Commissioner of Revenue on August 1.</p>
	Reframe the state-local fiscal relationship to more transparently reflect local government generation of state revenues and the full array of state support programs to local government, including dedicated revenues for dedicated purposes (highways and pensions), fiscal disparities (which applies to the seven county metropolitan region and Iron Range), county program aid and LGA.	Principle	Partially Achieved	The LGA formula was revised to be more understandable, more transparent, and more accurately reflect a city's needs. The state-local fiscal relationship was not discussed in detail nor was it a subject of a hearing.

**Status of Priority State Legislative Issues From 2013**

<p><b>Local Gov't Finance</b></p>	<p>Diversify revenue sources available to cities so that they have a wider variety of tools to provide public service and capital needs, including with sales tax, street utilities, and impact fees.</p>	<p>Priority</p>	<p>Achieved and Progress</p>	<p>Authority in the final Tax Bill for cities to establish Special Service Districts and Housing Improvement Districts without enactment of special legislation is extended 15 years until June 30, 2028. Legislation authorizing cities to implement street improvement districts gained significant support in 2013. the bill passed out of six committees in the House and Senate, and off the House floor in the Tax Bill. Several key legislators still expressed concerns with the policy, so further work is occurring in interim.</p>
	<p>Reduce statutory exemptions to property tax. Ensure, when exemptions are granted, that local government is authorized to collect payments for services. Establish criteria for granting exemptions and require local government approval.</p>	<p>Priority</p>	<p>Further Efforts Needed</p>	<p>Beginning with assessment year 2014, the class 4d real property class will be two tiers: Up to \$100,000 market value = 0.75%, Value over \$100,000 = 0.25%. In years after 2014, the first tier limit is adjusted by the average statewide change in estimated market value of property classified as class 4a (fourplexes or more) and 4d for the previous assessment year. The limit may not be less than \$100,000.</p> <p>To assess the impact of the new 4d classification structure, the Commissioners of revenue and housing are required to report to the legislature by January 31, 2015, on the implementation of the second tier. The report must include the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of 4d properties subject to the second tier for taxes payable in 2015.</li> <li>- The tax impact of the tier; and</li> <li>- The characteristics of the properties to which the second tier applies such as location, building type, and number of units.</li> </ul> <p>The law also provided that a 4d property located in a tax increment financing district meeting certain criteria can receive expedited TIF payments by having the original tax capacity converted to captured tax capacity. As a result the TIF district debt would be retired several years prior to the scheduled district termination.</p>
	<p>Repeal the provision of the 1986 Convention Center law (Laws 1986 Chapter 396) that reduces the Minneapolis lodging tax when the sum of other sales taxes applied to lodging exceed 13%. Minneapolis is the only city with a cap.</p>	<p>Priority</p>	<p>No Action</p>	
	<p>Restructure the property tax relief programs to base property tax relief primarily on the income of the owner-occupant of residential property.</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Achieved</p>	<p>See following statement on the new "Homestead Credit Refund."</p>

**Status of Priority State Legislative Issues From 2013**

<p><b>Local Gov't Finance</b></p>	<p>Build property tax relief into the state's income tax system, to ensure property tax relief is directly provided to the property owner-occupant or renter without need for additional application processes.</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Achieved</p>	<p>Commonly known as the "circuit breaker" the refund has been renamed the Homestead Credit Refund. The refund has been amended similarly to the renter's credit. In addition, the homestead credit refund has been amended to require that the Commissioner of Revenue undertake a one-time effort in 2014 to notify homeowners who may be eligible for a homestead credit refund of \$1,000 or more. The notification provision is effective for taxes payable in 2014 and the notifications must be sent to potential recipients by August 1, 2014.</p> <p>The notification effort must be reported to the legislature by March 15, 2015, with a preliminary report and a final report by February 15, 2016. The reports are to include information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The count and dollar amount of homestead credit refund claims anticipated prior the notification.</li> <li>- The number of notifications issued by county.</li> <li>- The count and dollar amount of claims, with preliminary information provided in the 2015 report, and final information in the 2016 report; and</li> <li>- Information on any other outreach efforts conducted by the department.</li> </ul>
	<p>Additional Property Tax Relief</p>	<p>Not On Agenda</p>	<p>Achieved</p>	<p>The City of Minneapolis was authorized by referendum in 2000 to issue up to \$140.0 million in bonds to improve community libraries and construct a new central library. Although the Minneapolis library system merged with the Hennepin County system, the city of Minneapolis is still responsible for the library debt service. The remaining debt principal totals \$96.0 million. The legislature approved a provision that has the state of Minnesota paying 40% of the remaining annual debt service. The payments begin for debt service due in 2017 and the payments will be made in November of the preceding year.</p>
	<p>Adequate funding for the renter's credit/refund.</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Achieved</p>	<p>The renter's credit is amended to provide additional relief to renters whose income is less than \$57,170. The maximum refund is increased from \$1,620 to \$2,000. The changes become effective for rent paid in 2013.</p>
	<p>Repeal of state sales tax on local government purchases.</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Achieved</p>	<p>Effective January 1, 2014, cities and counties will be exempted from the state sales tax. While the Minnesota Department of Revenue has not issued guidance on the implementation of the exemption, it is probable that the sales tax exemption for cities and counties will be modeled after the township exemption that was granted in 2010. The League of Minnesota Cities has published the following description of the exemption which is similar to the township exemption:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Includes most taxable purchases but does not include purchases of goods or services generally provided by a private business which are defined as goods or services including but not limited to those "provided by liquor stores, gas and electric utilities, golf courses, marinas, health and fitness centers, campgrounds, cafes, and laundromats.</li> </ul>

**Status of Priority State Legislative Issues From 2013**

<p><b>Local Gov't Finance</b></p>	<p>Repeal of sunset date of June 30, 2015 for the Historic Structure Rehabilitation credit</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Achieved</p>	<p>The tax program has been extended from its scheduled sunset date of the end of fiscal year 2015 to the end of fiscal year 2021. The sunset dates related to issuance of credits and reporting were also extended by six years to 2022 and 2025 respectively. Application fees have also been modified. Current law allows a fee of up to \$5,000 be charged to the applicant. The fee structure has been changed to be up to 0.5% of qualified rehabilitation expenditures up to \$40,000. During the session there were proposals to cap the amount of credits available but they were not included in the final law.</p>
	<p>Adoption of constitutional and statutory amendments, including levy limits that would limit government revenues and authority.</p>	<p>Oppose</p>	<p>Temporary Limits</p>	<p>Cities with a population greater than 2,500 are subject to levy limits for 2014. The limit is intended to be for 2014 only and is not the current levy limit law. The 2014 levy limit cannot be lower than the greater of a city's 2011 or 2012 certified levy of its certified net tax capacity levies. The 2014 levy limit does exclude debt service from the levy limit.</p>
	<p>Unfunded mandated services or procedures imposed by the legislature on local governments.</p>	<p>Oppose</p>	<p>Achieved</p>	<p>No significant push for mandate relief occurred during the 2013 legislative session but local control played a role in many different areas.</p>
<p><b>Capital Bonding</b></p>	<p>Nicollet Mall Revitalization</p>	<p>Priority</p>	<p>Progress</p>	<p>Project included in Governor's bonding bill for \$20.0M. Project included House Capital Investment bill in competitive grant program administered by the Met Council.</p>
	<p>35W South and 35W North Storm Tunnel Preservation Projects</p>	<p>Priority</p>	<p>Progress</p>	<p>Project received hearings in House</p>
	<p>Pioneers and Soldiers Cemetery Rehabilitation</p>	<p>Priority</p>	<p>Progress</p>	<p>Project received hearings in both chambers</p>
	<p>Granary Road</p>	<p>Not On Agenda</p>	<p>Achieved</p>	<p>Bonding bill included language authorizing the \$3.5 million bonding appropriation for the Granary Road project to continue until 2015. Authorization would have expired in 2014.</p>
	<p>Inflow and Infiltration</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Achieved</p>	<p>Clean Water Legacy funds (\$500,000 in 2014 and \$500,000 in 2015) for inflow and infiltration work on private properties. Partner agencies are working with Met Council staff to establish parameters for a grant program. The funds secured in the 2012 bonding bill were oversubscribed and have been expended for work on the local infrastructure side of this issue.</p>
	<p>Statewide bridge replacement and rehabilitation and the Transit Capital Improvement Program including funding for Bottineau, Cedar, Northern Lights Express, 35W BRT Lake Street Transit Access Project and Southwest transit corridors.</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Progress</p>	<p>No local projects funding in Bonding Bill. Several transit projects supported by the City were eligible for \$50.0M in competitive Met Council funds.</p>

**Status of Priority State Legislative Issues From 2013**

<p><b>Public Safety</b></p>	<p>Public Safety Funding</p>	<p>Priority</p>	<p>Achieved</p>	<p>The final legislative appropriations for the Department of Corrections (DOC), the courts, public defenders, the Department of Human Rights, some parts of the Department of Public Safety (DPS) largely matched the Governor’s original proposal, with a few small exceptions.                  Key appropriations include:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Office of Justice Programs (OJP)                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o \$3 million increase for victims services grants;</li> <li>o \$2 million for Youth Intervention Programs grants;</li> <li>o \$700,000 for law enforcement training related to sex trafficking; and</li> <li>o \$100,000 for the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Specialty Courts                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o \$1.75 million to the State Court Administrator to develop, expand, and maintain specialty courts.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Probation Funding                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o \$2.05 million increase in pass-through funds to Community Corrections Act (CCA) county probation offices, including Hennepin County.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Court Technology                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Additional \$2.00 will be added to existing fees for several court filings. This additional revenue, about \$1.6 million for the biennium, will be used to establish a grant program to help fund court related technology projects. The Minneapolis City Attorney’s Office will be eligible to apply for these funds.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Public Defender Funding                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o \$3.8 million for retention and new hiring of public defenders in order to reduce caseloads.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </p>
	<p>Chronic Offenders</p>	<p>Priority</p>	<p>No Action</p>	
	<p>Sex Offenders</p>	<p>Priority</p>	<p>Progress</p>	<p>Multiple hearings were held in both chambers to address the need for a new process for addressing civilly committed sex offenders. While the legislation did not progress to become law, the hearings spired interim conversations between relevant jurisdictions including the City, County and State.</p>
	<p>Data Practices: General Email Privacy</p>	<p>Priority</p>	<p>Achieved</p>	<p>Email addresses and phone numbers submitted to cities by individuals will now be classified as private data if they were submitted in order to receive notification or information of a general nature from the city. The bill was amended to include language recommended by the Information and Policy Analysis Division (IPAD), the state agency charged with administering data practices. The private classification will apply to email addresses and phone numbers when received by a government entity for “notification purposes or as part of a subscription list for an entity’s electronic periodic publications” such as contact information used to send newsletters, crime data, agendas, and meeting minutes, or other similar information sent by cities and state agencies to citizens who request such updates from their government.</p>

**Status of Priority State Legislative Issues From 2013**

<p><b>Public Safety</b></p>	<p>Data Practices: Automatic License Plate Readers</p>	<p>Priority</p>	<p>Progress</p>	<p>Prior to the legislative session, the City was successful in petitioning the Information and Policy Analysis Division of the Department of Administration to classify automatic license plate reader data as private, pending action by the legislature. That decision holds for two years. During the session, legislation regulating the use of automatic license plate readers (ALPR) was introduced in both chambers. Both bills called for the data collected by an ALPR that did not result in an immediate “hit” and was, therefore, not part of a law enforcement investigation to be classified as private. The primary difference in the two bills, and the main source of disagreement throughout session, was the allowable retention period for these data that did not result in an immediate “hit.” The City of Minneapolis supported the Senate position that such data could be retained by the law enforcement agency for up to 90 days. The House bill required the data that do not result in an immediate “hit” be immediately destroyed and not retained for any length of time. The House bill passed the floor, and the Senate bill did not receive a floor vote. The issue will continue to be discussed throughout the interim and next session. Since legislation was not enacted, the IPAD decision remains the standard.</p>
	<p>Data Practices: Criminal Intelligence Data</p>	<p>Priority</p>	<p>Progress</p>	<p>The bill was drafted and introduced, but not heard. The language was offered as an amendment to the Omnibus Data Practices Bill, but was withdrawn by the author.</p>
	<p>Data Practices: Security Information Privacy</p>	<p>Priority</p>	<p>Achieved</p>	<p>Included in Omnibus Data Practices bill. Classifies “security information” (information collected for crime prevention programs) as private data. Including; email address, home address, phone number, other online account information and GPS location.</p>
	<p>Prostitution and Trafficking</p>	<p>Priority</p>	<p>Achieved, Progress</p>	<p>A Director of Child Sex Trafficking Prevention is established at MDH (\$200,000). Duties for the director include training professionals, producing a list of resources, identifying best practices in serving youth, and conducting an evaluation of the statewide program for safe harbor of sexually exploited youth. Grants are established for regional navigators (\$750,000) to coordinate resources and services for sexually exploited youth. Finally, a program evaluation must be submitted to the commissioner of health by September 1, 2015, and every two years thereafter (\$50,000 in FY15 for program evaluation). \$800,000 for law enforcement training through Public Safety budget. More funding will be sought in future sessions. Policy language was also amended to extend protections from prosecution to all youth under 18. Previous language provided more limited protections for victims aged 17.</p> <p>Prostitution or sex trafficking offenses facilitation money forfeiture; All personal property is subject to forfeiture if it was used or intended for use to commit or facilitate the commission of a designated offense. All money and other property, real and personal, that represent proceeds of a designated offense, and all contraband property, are subject to forfeiture.</p>

**Status of Priority State Legislative Issues From 2013**

<p><b>Public Safety</b></p>	<p>Domestic Abuse</p>	<p>Priority</p>	<p>Achieved, Progress</p>	<p>The new law will, in part, strike the word “knowingly” from provisions regarding enhanced penalties for violations of order for protection, harassment restraining orders and domestic abuse no contact orders. A criminal charge enhancement can now only occur if the defendant both knows of the order and knowingly violates it. All penalty levels will have the same knowledge requirements with this change. The law will also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• add cell phones as a venue where a violation for an order for protection or domestic no contact order is made or received;</li> <li>• clarify that violations of protective orders qualify as conduct that can be used when prosecuting domestic assault cases; and</li> <li>• strike the requirement that a misdemeanor domestic assault can only be enhanced to a gross misdemeanor if a previous qualified domestic violence-related offense was “against a family or household member.” This final item has been a City priority for several years.</li> </ul>
	<p>Traffic and Driving Offenses: Careless Driving Penalties Increased</p>	<p>Priority</p>	<p>Introduced</p>	<p>Bill introduced to enhance penalties for aggressive, inattentive, reckless, or careless driving resulting in death or great bodily harm. No hearings scheduled.</p>
	<p>Reducing Gun Violence</p>	<p>Priority</p>	<p>Progress</p>	<p>Though the session began with a far more ambitious gun-related legislative agenda, most items failed to garner enough support in the House to pass. Bills seeking to expand the background check system, hold straw purchases more accountable, close the “gun show loophole,” and attempts to expand the list of offenders prohibited from possessing a firearm failed to pass out of the House committee, and did not receive a Senate floor vote. In the end, a scaled back bill was passed that includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shortening the amount of time law enforcement and courts have to submit data on felons or other people ineligible to possess firearms to the state Bureau of Criminal Apprehension and the National Instant Criminal Background Check System. Police chiefs and county sheriffs across the state use such information when they consider applications for permits to purchase or to carry firearms.</li> <li>• Requiring the state courts system to add the names of people authorities have indefinitely detained, or civilly committed, for mental illness. The law would update 20 years of records, to when the federal government created the background check system.</li> </ul>
	<p>Re-entry Programs</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Achieved, Progress</p>	<p>In 2009, Minnesota became one of the first states to require all public employers to remove questions about criminal records from employment applications (“Ban the Box”). The City of Minneapolis strongly supported this change. In 2013, the law was expanded to prevent most <i>private</i> employers from asking job applicants on their application if they have been previously convicted of a felony. This makes Minnesota only the third state in the country to enact this policy.</p>

**Status of Priority State Legislative Issues From 2013**

<b>Public Safety</b>	Funding for mental health and other safety net programs	Support	Achieved, Progress	29 bills related to mental health were introduced and 17 were enacted into law including additions to the Medical Assistance benefit set, establishing family peer specialists, a provider survey, improving the teacher training law, adding case management for transition-age youth, studying CABHS, covering in-reach services, increasing funding for school-linked mental health grants, funding mental health first aid training, adding mental health education for youth and increasing the safe-school levy.
	Community Policing and Immigrant Rights	Support	No Action	
	Per drink surcharge on alcoholic beverages	Support	Progress	The House Tax Bill included an excise tax on liquor that was not included in final Tax Bill that was enacted into law. Spirits would have seen a \$1.58 per bottle increase. Wine would have been taxed an additional 47 cents a bottle. The tax on a 12-pack of beer would have been 84 cents higher. The total package was estimated to bring in over \$200 million to the state general fund. Supporters of the higher tax on alcohol noted it hasn't gone up for nearly 30 years.
	Livability Crimes	Support	No Action	
	Data Protection for Victims and Witnesses	Support	No Action	
	Regulation of Pawn Industry	Support	No Action	
	Funding ARMER System	Support	Achieved	The Allied Radio Matrix for Emergency Management (ARMER) system was allotted \$46.0M for system debt service, \$18.0M to maintain and operate the first and third phases of the backbone, and \$2.0M to the Statewide Radio Board for costs to design, construct and maintain the statewide public safety radio system.
	Forensic Lab Services	Support	No Action	
	Law enforcement use of technology, photo enforcement	Support	Progress	Bill introduced. Received one hearing in the House and did not pass.
	Driving Under the Influence	Support	No Action	
	Protection of Vulnerable Adults	Support	No Action	Significant legislation passed in 2012.
	Fire Sprinklers	Support	Achieved	A floor amendment to the Senate Omnibus environment, agriculture, commerce, energy, jobs and economy development bill (SF 1607) would have prohibited the State Building Code, Fire Code or local governments from requiring the installation of fire sprinklers in new or existing single family homes. The prohibition was NOT adopted by the conference committee and did NOT become law. Gov. Dayton vetoed the same provision in 2011 and 2012.
	Reimbursement for First Responders	Support	Progress	Legislation was successfully enacted to provide for a structure for continuing education requirements for community paramedics.
	General Changes to Criminal Code	Support	No Action	
	Expanded Use of Fireworks	Oppose	No Action	Successfully opposed in 2012. Governor's veto of expansion of fireworks sustained.
	Decriminalization of Livability Crimes	Oppose	No Action	

Status of Priority State Legislative Issues From 2013

<p><b>Public Safety</b></p>	<p>Reduce Effectiveness of APS</p>	<p>Oppose</p>	<p>Achieved</p>	<p>APS expanded to include auto and scrap industry. Along with partners in law enforcement, the City of Minneapolis has long supported increased regulation of the scrap and auto recycling industries as an effective way to identify stolen property and vehicles and return them to their rightful owners. The Scrap and Auto Theft Prevention Act of 2013 creates a strong framework for both law enforcement and the scarp and auto recycling industry to work together to reduce such crimes. The new law:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Requires sellers to prove ownership of a vehicle by providing a title or other documentation in order to scrap or recycle a vehicle.</li> <li>• Enhances purchase record requirements, investigative hold provisions, and retention periods for information and images to assist in investigation and prosecution.</li> <li>• Requires scrap vehicle operators and scrap metal dealers to record information into the Automatic Property System beginning in January, 2015. This will enable law enforcement to identify vehicle and scrap metal thieves and potentially recover stolen property.</li> <li>• Directs the MPD to facilitate a stakeholders group to design a new version of APS that will work for the industry and integrate into their existing systems, with the goal of reducing the number of places the industry must report to and streamlining their process.</li> </ul>
	<p>Transfers from Fire Safety Account</p>	<p>Oppose</p>	<p>Achieved</p>	<p>No funds diverted from dedicated Fire Safety account.</p>
	<p>Divert dedicated ARMER funds</p>	<p>Oppose</p>	<p>Achieved</p>	<p>No funds diverted from dedicated ARMER account.</p>
<p><b>Pension Sustainability</b></p>	<p>Pension Sustainability</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Achieved</p>	<p>\$48.0M over the biennium in funding for MERF. The Omnibus Pension bill appropriates \$9.0M for PERA Police/Fire amortization aid, \$1.0M for MSRS amortization aid and \$5.5M for voluntary firefighters</p>
<p><b>Transportation</b></p>	<p>Funding for Transit and Highways, Funding all forms of Transportation</p>	<p>Priority</p>	<p>Progress</p>	<p>Governor’s Transportation Finance Advisory Committee (TFAC) included a ‘world class,’ economically competitive multi-modal transportation system and identified financing streams to partially address a current \$50-55.5 billion shortfall as well as funding for a world class system beyond the current \$36.8 billion the state currently spends. With the Governor opposed to a gas tax increase needed to fund roads and only including the metro sales tax in his budget, a comprehensive transit package was unlikely to pass.</p>
	<p>Funding Southwest Corridor and Bottineau Blvd.</p>	<p>Priority</p>	<p>Achieved, Progress</p>	<p>\$37.0M in 2014 from the state general fund to be used for environmental studies, preliminary engineering, acquisition of real property, or interests in real property, and design for Southwest. This is a onetime appropriation and is available until expended. Bottineau line included in Bonding Bill as eligible project in competitive Met Council program for \$50.0M</p>
	<p>Funding 35W BRAT and Lake St. Transit Access Project</p>	<p>Priority</p>	<p>Progress</p>	<p>Project included as eligible in House Capital Investment bill in \$50.0M competitive grant program administered by the Met Council.</p>

**Status of Priority State Legislative Issues From 2013**

<b>Transportation</b>	Funding high speed rail from Twin Cities to Chicago	Priority	No Action	
	Funding all Corridors	Priority	Achieved, Progress	Corridors of Commerce program created with a one-time infusion of \$300M in trunk highway bonds. This program is designed to channel funds to state highway projects that improve commerce under a formula to be established by MNDOT. The legislature also reestablishment of the Transportation Economic Development program (TED). The program is funded with \$10 million per year in existing trunk highway dollars. The City of Minneapolis successfully sought funds from the TED program and was awarded \$6.79M of part of a \$9.7M project to construct a new westbound I-94 off ramp that will re-orient traffic entering downtown Minneapolis from 5th street to 7th street.
	New Funding Mechanisms for Transportation Alternatives, such as Streetcars	Priority	Achieved	The City of Minneapolis was authorized to establish a value capture district to assist in the financing of a street car line. The district would be approved by the city and the added taxes generated by development on properties identified in the law and expected to develop within the short term would be used to finance the costs of the street car line. The district expires in either the lesser of 25 years from the date of certification or when the bonds backed by the revenues of the district are paid or deceased.
	Funding Traffic Mitigation Around U of M	Priority	No Action	
	Funding Transit Operations	Priority	Status Quo	Governor Dayton supported raising the metro sales tax for transit, but opposed attempts to raise the gas tax need to fund roads. This balance between roads and transit is politically vital to the success of both funding plans. Late in the session, the Senate approved a transportation funding bill that combined a 1/2 cent increase in the metro sales tax for transit with a 5-cent gasoline tax increase to fund highways. The Governor agreed to a half-cent sales tax increase, but not the gas tax, instead proposing to borrow \$300 million for needed highway improvements. The final bill also restores state funds cut from previous Met Council budget and provides another \$18 million for transit operations.
	Alternative Sources of Revenue for Transportation Improvements (street utility, TIF, repeal of special laws)	Priority	Achieved	See Street Utility Fees, Value Capture for Streetcar funding.
	Changes to Municipal State Aid	Support	Progress	The Governor's TFAC recommendations included an increase in motor vehicle registration fees by 10% to generate \$1.1 billion over 20 years; increase to the per-gallon excise tax on motor fuels to raise \$15.2 billion over 20 years; \$9 billion for the County State Aid (CSAH) system and \$2 billion for the Municipal State Aid (MSA) system.

**Status of Priority State Legislative Issues From 2013**

<p><b>Transportation</b></p>	<p>Increase Funding for Pedestrian and Bike Infrastructure</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Achieved and Progress</p>	<p>The House Transportation Finance bill included a requirement that MNDOT fund the federal MAP-21 Transportation Alternatives program at SAFETEA-LU levels. This language was key, as Congress cut funding for Transportation Alternatives in MAP-21 by one-third from previous SAFETEA-LU levels and gave the state authority to transfer another third to other programs. This will result in an estimated \$6.0M in additional funds each year.</p>
	<p>Complete Streets</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Progress</p>	<p>MNDOT has been working toward Complete Streets policy adoption, and is required to report to the legislature by January, 2014 on its implementation.</p>
	<p>State-level Study of Economic Impact of Bicycling</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>No Action</p>	
	<p>Clarify Issue of Yielding to Bicycles</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Achieved</p>	<p>Included in Omnibus Transportation Policy bill. Motorists crossing a Bicycle lane to make a turn are required by state statute to yield the right-of-way to approaching bicyclists.</p>
	<p>Prohibit Parking in Bicycle Lane</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Achieved</p>	<p>Included in Omnibus Transportation Policy bill. Bicycle lanes have been added to the list of places that “stopping, standing or parking” of a motor vehicle is prohibited in state statute.</p>
<p><b>Housing</b></p>	<p>Foreclosure: Prevention, Notification, Reoccupation, Ban Dual Tracking</p>	<p>Priority</p>	<p>Achieved, Progress</p>	<p>“Homeowners Bill of Rights” requires loan servicers to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communicate ALL options to homeowners, and offer loan modifications to all eligible homeowners.</li> <li>• Bans “dual tracking,” preventing servicers from foreclosing without a clear yes or no on loan modification.</li> <li>• Requires servicers to assist homeowners in submitting documentation regarding the foreclosure process.</li> <li>• Allows homeowners to take the servicer to court to stop foreclosure if the servicer fails to comply with any aspect of the law. Lawyer’s fees and court costs would be covered should the homeowner prove their case (private right of action).</li> </ul>
	<p>Contract for Deed</p>	<p>Priority</p>	<p>Achieved</p>	<p>The new law requires a notice to be issued by a multiple seller to the purchaser. (A multiple seller is a seller who has acted as a seller in four or more contracts for deed involving residential real property during the 12-month period preceding the sale.) The notice includes information on who is responsible for paying property taxes, homeowner’s insurance, and repairs and maintenance. The notice must also include recommendations to the purchaser to get advice from an attorney or the Home Ownership Center, get an appraisal and home inspection, buy title insurance, check with the city for inspection records or unpaid utility bills, check with the county or title company to see if another mortgage or lien is on the property, and to check with the Department of Commerce to see if your interest rate is legal (not higher than the maximum rate allowed by law)</p>

**Status of Priority State Legislative Issues From 2013**

<b>Housing</b>	Housing Funding	Priority	Achieved	<p>Invested an additional \$25.4 million increase over 2012-2013 base funding to MHFA. \$21.2M + \$3.0M in one-time flood funds + \$890,000 housing grants to Open Access, HomeLine and East African Women’s Organization.</p> <p>Increases to programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Family Homeless Prevention Assistance Fund (FHPAP) \$2.1 Million</li> <li>• Challenge Fund \$11.9 million</li> <li>• Housing Trust Fund \$3.8 million</li> <li>• Rental Assistance for mentally ill (Bridges) \$400,000</li> <li>• Preservation (PARIF) (\$6.2 million)</li> <li>• Rental Rehab Loans \$2.5 million</li> <li>• Housing Rehab Loans-Single Family \$5.5 million</li> <li>• Homebuyer Education (HECAT) \$200,000</li> <li>• Capacity Building \$500,000</li> <li>• Homeowner Assistance Fund \$100,000</li> </ul>
	Nuisance Vegetation	Priority	No Action	
	Tenant Remedies Action	Priority	Drafted, Not Introduced	Consensus on language not reached. Alternative internal City processes may help mitigate concerns.
	Homelessness Youth Act, Prevent Homelessness	Priority	Achieved and Progress	DHS received a \$7.0M in ongoing base funding increase for emergency shelter, transitional housing, supportive services, and the Homeless Youth Act (\$4 million) which awards grants to providers who are committed to serving homeless youth and those at risk of homelessness. DHS must report to the Legislature every two years regarding homeless youth, including use of funds and outcomes. The Interagency Council on Homelessness must include in its strategic plan recommendations specific to homeless youth.
	State Income Tax Credits for Affordable Housing	Support	No Action	
	State-supported Land Trust Project	Support	No Action	
	Repeal \$50 offset for MFIP	Support	No Action	
	Eliminate Tax Incentives that Encourage Property Conversion to Rentals	Support	No Action	
	Heading Home Hennepin	Support	No Action	
	Repeal of Relative Homestead Property Tax Classification	Support	No Action	
	Efforts to Preserve Neighborhoods Impacted by Foreclosure	Support	No Action	
<b>Municipal Governance</b>	Date Practices: Clarify Term "Public Official"	Priority	Achieved	Included in Omnibus Data Practices Bill. Amends current law to cover the management structure of the City of Minneapolis. Law now includes managers, chiefs, heads or directors of departments, divisions, bureaus, or boards; and any equivalent position.
	Repeal Special Laws	Priority	No Action	
	Support OPCR Subpoena Power	Priority	No Action	
	Retain Municipal Building Commission	Priority	Drafted, Not Introduced	
	Utility Franchise	Priority	Progress	Bills introduced; committee hearing not scheduled in 2013.

**Status of Priority State Legislative Issues From 2013**

<b>Municipal Governance</b>	Sewer Access Charges (SAC)	Priority	No Legislative Action	In 2012, Metro Cities worked with a group of city officials and Met Council Environment Services staff to recommend changes to the “no net credit” policy for SAC. The recommendations that emerged out of this group and were subsequently adopted by the Met Council essentially reverse the 2010 no-net-credit policy to allow for the use of city wide credits with some criteria and exceptions. Currently, Metro Cities staff and a group of city officials as well as Met Council officials and staff are serving on a work group that is looking at considerations for the SAC program long-term and will recommend a scope of study.
	General Government	Support	Mixed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legislation that removes barriers to, and helps to more readily facilitate regional and cross jurisdictional partnership, joint powers and shared service agreements.</li> <li>• Legislation that would clarify the process for establishing organized collection and make it clear that those cities already organized, that are seeking new competitive bids or requests for proposals, do not need to follow the same full process as those seeking to organize for the first time.</li> </ul>
	Animal Control	Support	Progress	Legislation that would authorize state regulation of dog and cat breeders passed four House committees, but stalled in the Senate. Work amongst stakeholders is continuing in the interim and we expect more progress next session.
	Elections	Support	Progress	<p>No-excuse absentee voting passed. Reduced the number of voters an individual may vouch for as a resident of a precinct on Election Day was reduced from 15 to eight. The bill allocates funds to provide for improved data sharing between the Secretary of State’s office and Department of Corrections regarding individuals on probation for felony sentences who, under current Minnesota law, do not have voting rights until their sentences are completed. A pilot project is set up to explore the use of electronic rosters for the purposes of processing Election Day registrations or verifying the registration status of preregistered voters. The final bill did not include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Early Voting</li> <li>- Notification by first-class mail to felons living in the community of their voting status.</li> <li>- An earlier (June) primary election</li> </ul>
	Limiting City Authority to Regulate Industries	Oppose	No Action	
	Require Voter ID	Oppose	No Action	
	Animal Control Regulation	Oppose	No Action	
	Limit Civilian Review Authority	Oppose	No Action	

**Status of Priority State Legislative Issues From 2013**

<b>Municipal Governance</b>	Inverse Condemnation	Priority - Opposition	Achieved	A compromise was reached with independent waste haulers to streamline the process cities must undergo in order to organize waste collection in their city. The new law reflects a negotiated agreement that requires a 60-day negotiation period before the establishment of a waste collection study committee to allow existing licensed collectors to develop a proposal to address city concerns while protecting the businesses of the haulers currently working within the city. The city can then either implement the haulers proposal and pass an organized waste ordinance or pursue other options through a committee set up by the city to investigate organized collection. The bill was signed into law by the Governor and went into effect on May 8, 2013.
<b>City Livability</b>	Statewide Aviation Policy	Priority	Achieved, Progress	Legislation requiring Metropolitan Airports Commission to hold meetings that are more accessible to the public was heard and a compromise was agreed without final legislative passage
	Youth Violence Prevention	Priority	Achieved, Progress	See statements on Reducing Gun Violence, Summer Youth Employment.
	Public Health: Statewide Health Improvement Program	Priority	Achieved	With \$15 million allocated for SHIP through June 30, 2013 set to expire, the level of SHIP funding was a key decision in the HHS budget. The program received \$35.0M for the next two biennia out of the Health Care Access Fund, added to the MDH base budget. MDH and the governor advocated for \$40 million as the minimum required to implement a statewide program, but language was added to clarify intent to fund all counties in a process that is competitive against foundational criteria, rather than other local communities. This appropriation is a major accomplishment to ensure statewide, stable future funding for community-based prevention in Minnesota.
	Lead Prevention and Healthy Homes	Priority	Progress	The legislation provided for a new grant program for healthy housing that awards grants from the department of health for education, training, and activities that address threats that are hazards to human health found in the home. The bill appropriates money for the healthy housing grants program and for lead poisoning prevention activities. The stand-alone bill passed the House, but was not included in the final Senate Omnibus Health and Human Services bill. More action is anticipated next session.
	Expanded Health Care Access	Priority	Achieved, Progress	Legislation passed that extends Medical Assistance coverage to more Minnesotans by raising income limits to 133 percent of federal poverty guidelines (FPG). The effective income limit for these groups will be 138 percent of FPG with the standard 5 percent income disregard. The federal government will provide an enhanced federal match for the cost of Medical Assistance services provided to newly eligible persons. This enhanced match is 100 percent for 2014 through 2016, and phases down to 90 percent for 2020 and future years. The federal government will also increase reimbursement for county administrative costs from 50% to 75% for eligibility determination work (for all applicants, not just for the newly eligible population). This administrative increase is not time limited.

**Status of Priority State Legislative Issues From 2013**

<b>City Livability</b>	Minor's Consent	Support	No Action	
	Physical Education	Support	No Action	
	Public Health Emergency Preparedness	Support	No Action	
	Support for public library system	Support	No Action	
	Safe Routes to Schools	Support	Achieved, Progress	The Transportation Finance bill included \$500,000 for the biennium, in addition to existing federal funds, for SRTS non-infrastructure in MnDOT's ongoing base budget. The House included \$2.0M for SRTS infrastructure grants in the Bonding Bill.
	Freedom to Marry	Support	Achieved	Minnesota is now the 12th state in the U.S. to legalize same-sex marriage. The City of Minneapolis IGR team provided organizing and technical support for the Minneapolis legislative delegation on behalf of supportive coalition partners on the days of key votes at the Capitol. The bill authorizes the marriage and divorce of two persons, regardless of gender, and recognizes for purposes of Minnesota law marriages performed in other jurisdictions, regardless of the gender of the persons in the marriage. Allows churches and religious organizations to choose who they marry without liability.
	Single-Payer Health Care	Support	Progress	The legislature created a Minnesota-designed health insurance exchange, consistent with federal requirements of the Affordable Care Act. The exchange will be an online "marketplace" where consumers can shop for health insurance plans. The marketplace will guide consumers through a series of questions to determine whether they qualify for medical assistance, tax exemptions, or other benefits. It will then help them to compare health insurance plans that meet criteria they enter. Minnesota counties will also be able to use the system to determine eligibility for public health care programs. The legislation creates the exchange as a board within state government, outlines the composition and duties of the board, and requirements for health insurance plans within the exchange.
	Dream Act for Children of Immigrants	Support	Achieved	Included in Omnibus Higher Education Bill. Allows undocumented immigrant students who attended high school in Minnesota for at least three years to be eligible for in-state tuition and financial aid at public higher education institutions in the state.
	Wine in Grocery Stores	Opposed	Achieved	Amendment offered, did not pass
	Neighborhood Revitalization Program Directives	Opposed	No Action	
	Restrictions on Immigrant Access to Health Care	Opposed	No Action	

**Status of Priority State Legislative Issues From 2013**

<b>Environment</b>	Extended producer responsibility framework	Priority	Achieved	Architectural Paint; Product Stewardship Plan producers must, individually or through a stewardship organization, implement and finance a statewide product stewardship program that manages the architectural paint by reducing the paint's waste generation, promoting its reuse and recycling, and providing for negotiation and execution of agreements to collect, transport, and process the architectural paint for end-of-life recycling and reuse.
	Extended pharmaceutical producer responsibility framework	Priority	No Action	
	Stormwater and Wastewater Management	Support	Achieved	Wastewater and storm water funding program restrictions reduced (HF819/SF613) bill changes language related to wastewater and storm water grand and loan programs administered through the Public facilities Authority (PFA).
	Expand urban composting efforts	Support	No Action	
	Low-Carbon Fuel Standard	Support	No Action	Issue could be part of Legislative Commission' on Energy work plan
	Preparing for Climate Change and Financial Incentive	Support	Progress	Energy bill included goal that Minnesota be the first state to be use non-fossil fuels as it energy source. Energy Commission to discuss the goal and possibly do a scoping study.
	Distributed Generation Technologies	Support	Achieved, Progress	Incorporated into the Omnibus Jobs, Economic Development, Housing Commerce and Energy bill. Includes changes to Property-Accessed Clean Energy (PACE), Distributed Generation, Solar Energy, Made in Minnesota Solar, and Planning Strategy for Sustainable Energy Future.
	Land Use Impacts and Climate Change	Support	Achieved, Progress	A provision in the Legacy bill reauthorizes the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to commence rule writing for the Mississippi River Critical Corridor. The DNR began writing rules in 2009 but did not finish in the allotted 18 months agencies have to write rules. The new language allows the DNR to work on rules with no end date, but requires a report to the Legislature on progress by January 15, 2014.
	Artificial Turf	Support	No Action	
	Trees	Support	No Action	
	Ban on Chemicals in Children's Products	Support	Achieved	Passed, effective August 1, 2014, no manufacturer or wholesaler may knowingly sell or offer for sale in this state infant formula, baby food, or toddler food stored in a container that contains intentionally added biphenyl-A.
	Local Foods	Support	Progress	Bill introduced that would have created a 20-member Minnesota Food Council. Members would include a representative of the commissioner of health, someone from the University of Minnesota Extension Service, stakeholders including environmental and public health advocates, and legislators from committees of appropriation jurisdiction. The council would be a vehicle for networking, communication, research, and reporting of policy recommendations to improve the food system in Minnesota. It would report annually to the governor and the legislative committees on agriculture policy and finance.

**Status of Priority State Legislative Issues From 2013**

<p><b>Environment</b></p>	<p>Green Chemistry</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Achieved, Progress</p>	<p>\$114,000 is appropriated to maintain MDH duties around two lists: Chemicals of High Concern and Priority Chemicals. These are lists of chemicals with a known or suspected probability of being harmful to human health.</p>
	<p>Electric Vehicles</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>No Action</p>	
	<p>Asian Carp</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Progress</p>	<p>Bills introduced; Action Plan proposed by the Governor.</p>
	<p>Air Quality</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Progress</p>	<p>Regarding Silica Sand Rules: MDH shall adopt an air quality health-based value for silica sand by January 1, 2014.</p>
	<p>Transfers from constitutionally dedicated funds</p>	<p>Oppose</p>	<p>Achieved, Progress</p>	<p>A contentious debate over the spending priorities of funds collected through the 3/8 of a cent sales tax lasted into the final days of the legislative session. At the heart of the issue was whether the Legislature should accept or significantly change the citizen recommendations forwarded from the Lessard-Sams Outdoor Heritage Council (LSOHC). The money collected through a state sale tax is distributed through four funds: Clean Water Fund, Parks and Trails Fund, Arts and Culture Fund, and Outdoor Heritage Fund. A final agreement on allocating funds from the Legacy constitutional amendment passed the final day of session</p>
	<p>Efforts to weaken existing environmental regulations</p>	<p>Oppose</p>	<p>Achieved, Progress</p>	<p>The legislature passed new requirements related to the mining of industrial silica (frac) sand in southeastern Minnesota that passed this year. A lot of activists wanted a firm moratorium, or total local control. The bill did not achieve either of these. The bill:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creates a state technical panel to provide assistance to local governments.</li> <li>•Has the state collect a library of local ordinances to assist communities in seeing how others have dealt with the issue.</li> <li>•Adds a new DNR permit requirement if a proposed mine is within a mile of a designated trout stream.</li> <li>•Requires an Environmental Assessment Worksheet on more and smaller proposed mines and storage areas while new state guidelines are developed.</li> <li>•Allows local governments to extend the duration of local moratoria beyond the normal statutory limits.</li> </ul>

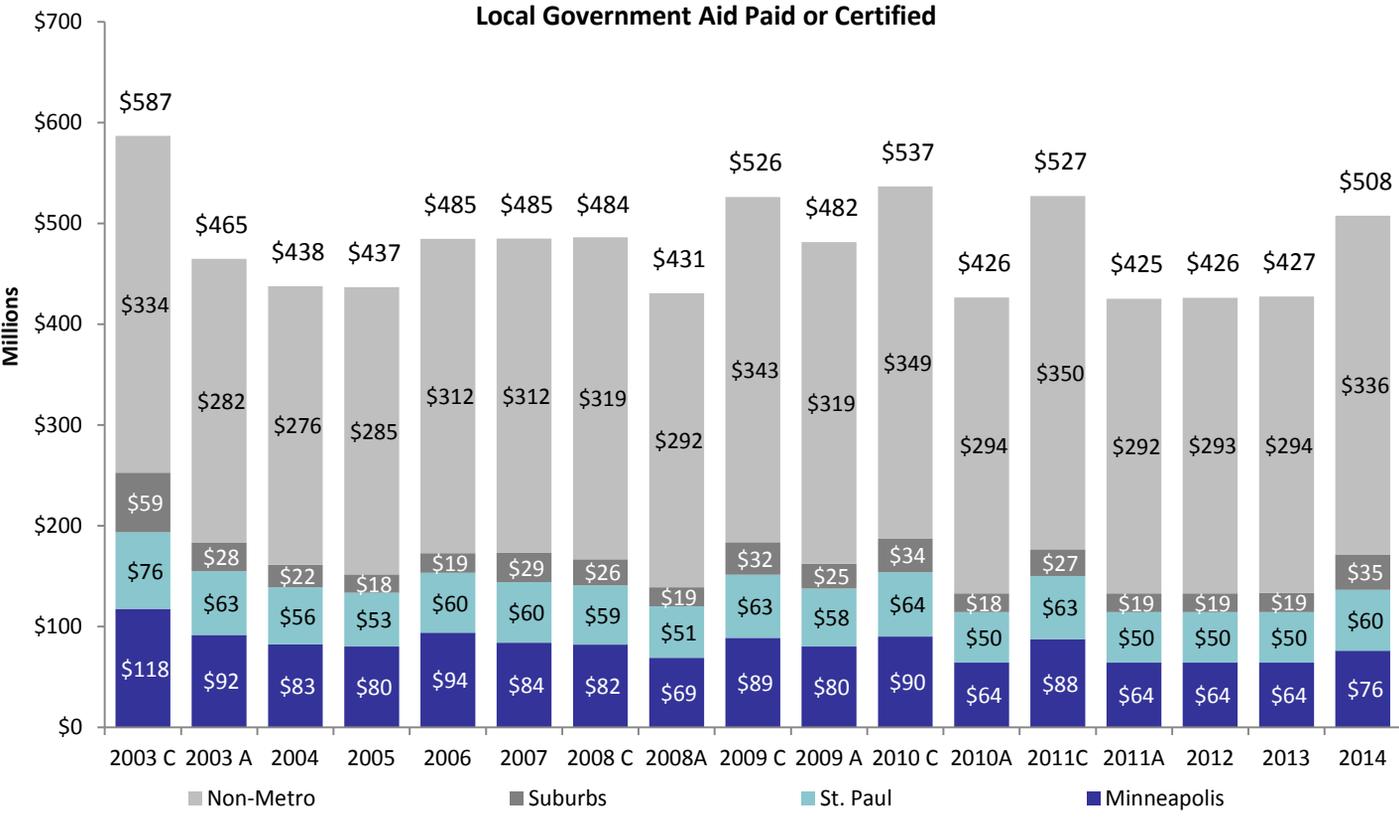
**Status of Priority State Legislative Issues From 2013**

<p><b>Environment</b></p>	<p>Water</p>	<p>Not On Agenda</p>	<p>Achieved, Progress</p>	<p>The most significant proposal, supported by the Governor and included in the House Omnibus Environment bill, raised water appropriation fees on water users in need of a DNR permit to a total of \$6.8M. Municipal water suppliers would have seen an increase from \$10 per million gallons to \$15 per million gallons while agricultural users would have seen an increase to \$35 per million gallons and non-agricultural users would have increased to \$75 per million gallons. The summer surcharge was also extended by two months in the proposal. Residential users not subject to water appropriation fees, primarily single residential wells, would not have been subject to the fee but those on a municipal system would have seen an increase of about \$1 a year. Large water users, farmers and water intensive businesses would have been subject to much higher fees. The fees would have been collected by the DNR and used to fund research on groundwater supply and quality. The proposal to raise water use fees for ground and surface water permit holders didn't pass, but the proposed uses of the roughly \$6.0M in proposed fees were eventually proposed to be funded through a general fund appropriation in the Omnibus Environment Finance bill, which passed and was signed by the Governor. The money will be used to pay for compliance monitoring, education, enforcement of appropriation permits, water level monitoring, surface water monitoring to measure interaction with groundwater, groundwater and surface water cumulative impact assessment, and regional monitoring of cumulative impacts. There will be no legislatively mandated increase to municipal water suppliers or agricultural and business permit holders to pay for the programs.</p>
<p><b>Jobs and Economic Development</b></p>	<p>Redevelopment and Economic Development</p>	<p>Priority</p>	<p>Achieved</p>	<p>Minnesota Investment Fund: \$30M FY14-15, \$30M FY15-16 Financing to help add new workers and retain high-quality jobs on a statewide basis. Focus is on industrial, manufacturing, and technology-related industries to increase the local and state tax base and improve economic vitality statewide.</p>
	<p>Green Manufacturing</p>	<p>Priority</p>	<p>No Action</p>	<p>Several economic development bills were introduced and passed with the goal of increasing jobs in Minnesota, including manufacturing, but not specifically green manufacturing.</p>
	<p>Brownfield Clean-Up</p>	<p>Priority</p>	<p>Achieved</p>	<p>Hennepin County Environmental Response Fund, which receives revenue from an additional charge on mortgage and deed registrations in the county, expired at the end of 2012. The fund and the revenue source were extended from July 1, 2013, to January 1, 2028. The Ramsey County program was also extended to January 1, 2028.</p>
	<p>Summer Youth Employment</p>	<p>Priority</p>	<p>Achieved</p>	<p>\$5.696M for the biennium was appropriated to the Youth Workforce Development Grant Program. This represented level funding from the prior biennium. The legislature removed one large applicant from pool and gave direct appropriation, so hopefully more funds to disperse among current grantees.</p>

**Status of Priority State Legislative Issues From 2013**

<b>Jobs and Economic Development</b>	Expanded TIF	Support	Achieved	The general law TIF provisions were amended as follows: - The provisions of the economic development district (MS 469.176 subd. 4c) relating to TIF use to stimulate jobs and construction during the recession were deleted. - The provisions of the section (MS469.176 subd. 4g) related to the use of TIF for historic structure was deleted. - The four year rule for districts certified on or after January 1, 2005, and before April 20, 2009, had been extended for six years. Chapter 143 extends the six year provision to December 31, 2016, for districts certified during the specified timeframe. - The 2013 legislature reestablished the general education levy. The TIF law was amended to specify that the education levy not be considered TIF. - A new subdivision was added to the law (MS 469.177) that provides adjustments to the original net tax capacity of a district that has been impacted by the homestead market value exclusion.
	This Old House	Support	No Action	
	Parkland Dedication Platting	Support	No Action	
	Transfer of Contamination Tax	Support	No Action	
	Continuation of Livable Communities Act Programs	Support	Achieved	Level funding
	Increased Funding for Historical Society's Historical and Cultural Grant Program	Support	Progress	Legacy bill continues programs. Appropriation increased.
	Extension of Unemployment Benefits	Support	No Action	
	Design-Build Authorization	Support	No Action	General law not changed. City received similar authority for Target Center.
	MNDOT Air Rights	Support	No Action	
	Eminent Domain	Support	No action	
	Prohibits employers from refusing to hire unemployed persons.	Support	No Action	
	Eliminate the deduction in entitlement amounts for the non-issuance of bonds from 2008 through 2012	Support	Achieved	A provision included in the economic development article of the tax law, directs the commissioner of management and budget not to deduct bond authority from an entitlement issuer if it did not use all of its allocation by December 31, 2012. The city of Minneapolis is an entitlement issuer. It is estimated that the provision preserved approximately \$18.0 million of the city's bonding allocation.
	Park Dedication Fee	Support	Achieved	The final Omnibus Jobs bill included the Park Board's park dedication fee language and provisions requested by the City of St. Paul and the Builders Association. The effective date for implementing the new fees is January 1, 2014.
	Eliminating Racial and Gender Disparities	Support	Achieved, Progress	See "Ban the Box" update. Legislation introduced to guarantee gender equality under the law and constitutional amendment proposed. The bill did not receive a hearing.

Local Government Aid Paid or Certified



**Why is this measure important?**

The graph illustrates the history of LGA from 2003 – the high water mark of the appropriation amount- to 2013. The chart’s depiction of the distribution by city, region and group of cities is important because it shows that by 2013 the metropolitan suburbs were not being recognized in the formula. To maintain the viability of the program, the needs of the suburbs had to be addressed. As a result of the formula approximately 48 percent of the additional revenue (\$80.0 million) was distributed to the metropolitan area. As a result of the formula and additional funding, the suburban cities received \$16.5 million in additional aid.

**What will it take to make progress?**

Progress was made in 2013 for most of the municipal community. However, continued progress would be the adoption of the annual program appropriation increase based on population and the implicit price deflator or a similar factor. The House included such a factor in its bill but it was absent in the Senate bill. With no increase most cities will not receive LGA increases over the next few years.

**Federal Agenda**

The City of Minneapolis annually adopts and amends a federal agenda. The federal agenda includes sections related to appropriations and policy. In prior years the agenda included appropriation requests for specific projects. Commonly referred to as “earmarks,” the specific project requests have been suspended in Congress indefinitely.

During 2012, the City Council amended the agenda to add policies that impact the City and its residents. Among the amendments were policies related to housing, refugees, non-documented students, elections, human trafficking and the federal minimum wage. Due to a rather large number of additions and the reduction in federal domestic spending, the federal agenda has not yet been revised in 2013.

The 2012 *Results Minneapolis* report noted that federal domestic spending would be impacted by the sequester approved by Congress. As of March 1, 2013, the sequester has been implemented by federal agencies including the Department of Defense. Most federal agencies are meeting sequester targets by furloughing employees, reducing grants, closing or consolidating offices and/or imposing a hiring freeze on new employees.

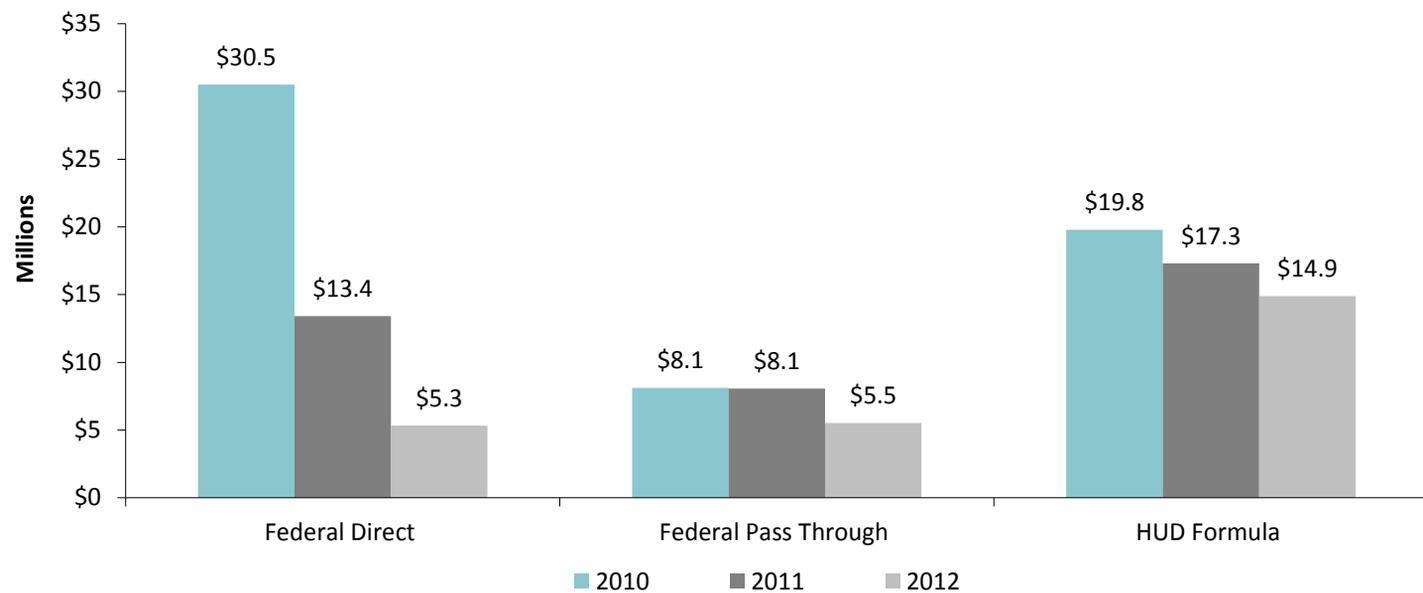
The effects of sequestration are beginning to be experienced in the City. The Department of Housing and Urban Development has furloughed employees and is consolidating housing program offices. Among the offices to be consolidated into the Chicago office is the Minneapolis Multifamily Office. While amounts for the FY 2014 Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) could be up to 15 percent below the current year’s level if a Continuing Resolution is approved for 2014 combined with sequester. Reductions are expected in public health programs and the general fund portion of transportation programs.

In addition to sequestration, FY 2014 could further reductions to domestic programs. The House Appropriations Committee has adopted a Transportation and Housing and Urban Development Committee Appropriations bill that reduces Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program by approximately 50 percent. The Senate bill maintains the same funding level as FY 2013. As noted above a Continuing Resolution may be the path provided by Congress.

The City receives federal grants as direct grants or pass-through grants. Direct grants can be either formula or competitive grants. As a direct grant recipient, the City is the contracting entity with the federal, state or regional agency and is responsible for grant administration. A State of Minnesota department or agency is usually the contracting agency with the federal government for pass through grants. Pass through grants retain any federal or state mandates associated with the funding program.

The City is a recipient of both direct and pass-through federal grants. The table on the following page presents federal grants by type and dollar amount.

## Federal Grant Dollars Received by Type

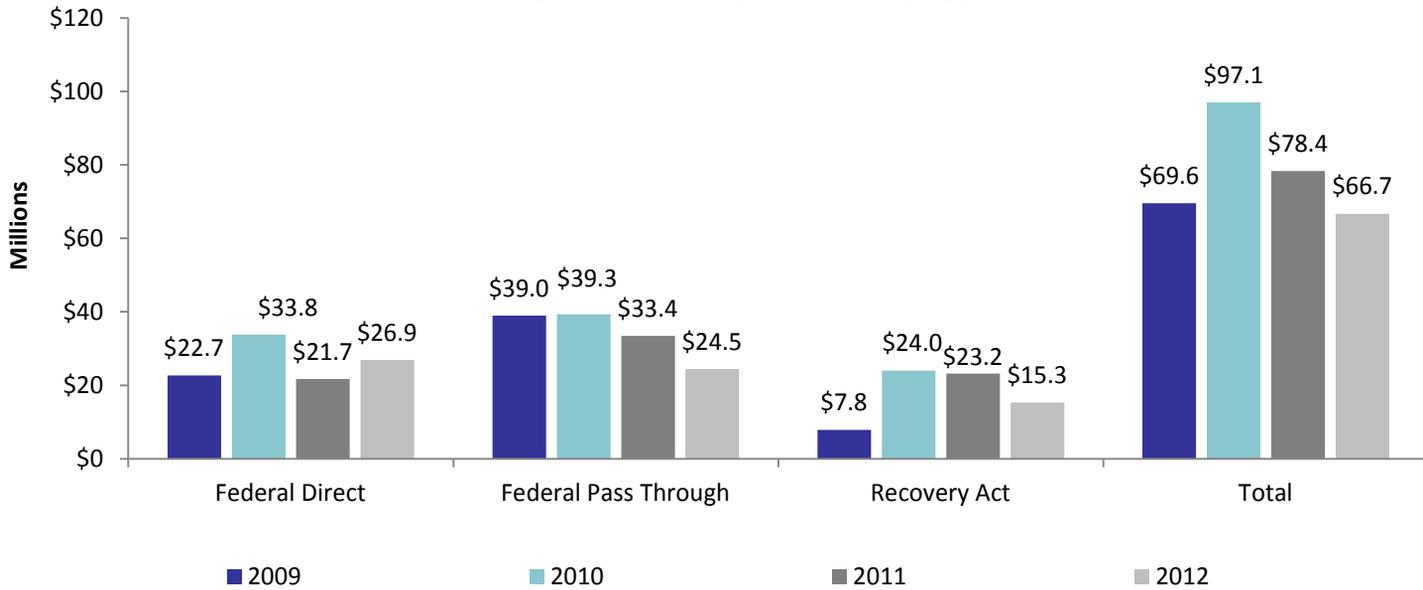
**Why is this measure important?**

The City receives federal grants as direct grants or pass-through grants. Direct grants can be either formula or competitive grants. As a direct grant recipient, the City is the contracting entity with the federal, state or regional agency and is responsible for grant administration. A State of Minnesota department or agency is usually the contracting agency with the federal government for pass through grants. A notable exception is the Department of Justice grants which are awarded to Hennepin County. Pass through grants retain any federal or state mandates associated with the funding program. Contracting agencies can retain a portion of the grant for administration and programming and also can enter into contracts with sub-recipients to provide services.

**What will it take to make progress?**

The measure above shows that federal direct funding, often in the form of competitive granting, as been declining as a result of the deficit reduction actions of the most recent Congress. It is anticipated that a similar result will be realized with the current deficit reduction options that are being entertained by Congress. The 2010 number is somewhat higher than historic as well with the HUD competitive award received by the City for foreclosure recovery efforts. There is currently a similar type program proposed by the White House for which the City may not be competitive, however, Congress has not authorized any funding for this program.

## Minneapolis Federal Expenditures by Type

**Why is this measure important?**

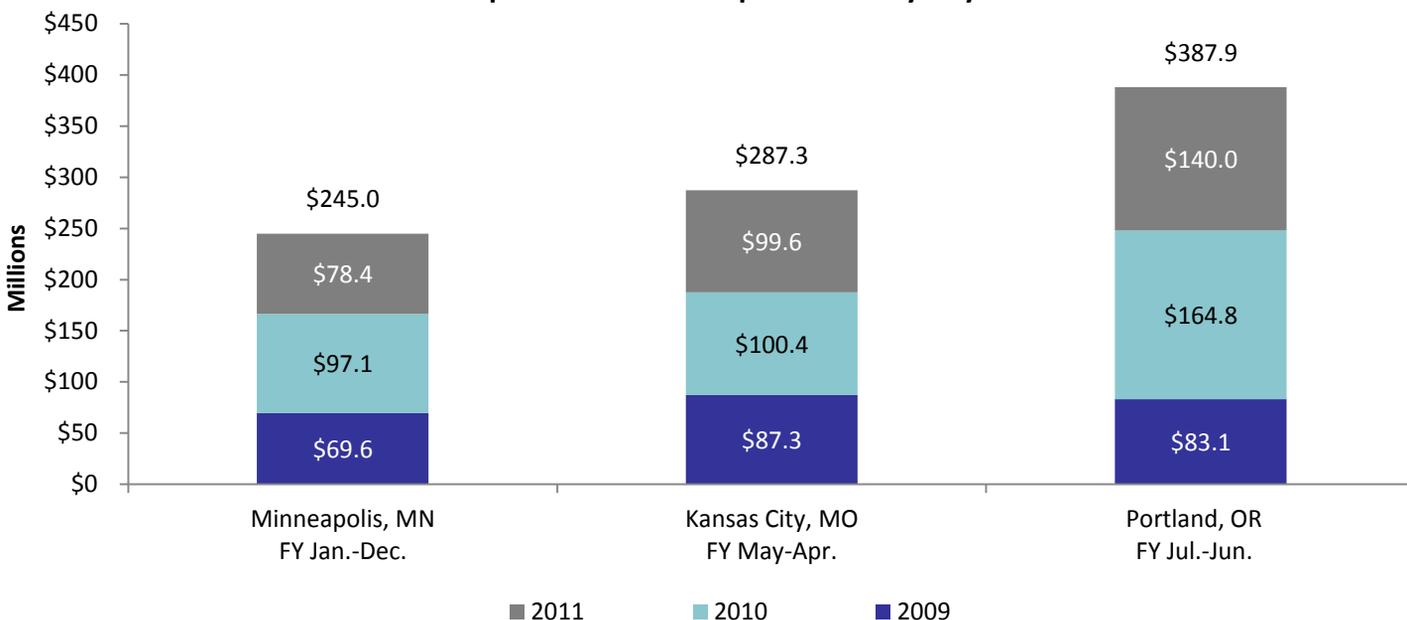
In 2010 and 2011 the City's federal expenditures increased due to several factors including the increased expenditure of prior year awards in 2011, non-recurring Recovery Act programs, and changes in pass-through programs. In 2010, the City's HUD expenditures included approximately \$24.0 million in CDBG funds of which approximately \$12.0 million were from prior years. Multiple year expenditures were reported in the Homeland Security grants. In addition, the City expended \$4.9 million in Recovery Act authorized tax credit programs. The tax credit program expired in 2011.

The City also expended Recovery Act expenditures for projects over a multi-year period. The increased volume of federal awards provided by the Recovery Act continued to inflate expenditure levels into 2011 though not at the high rate realized in 2010. Now as many of the Recovery Act programs have expired, 2012 expenditure rates are more on par with 2009.

**What will it take to make progress?**

To be a healthy measure, annual expenditures should correspond nearly one-for-one with federal awards received in previous years. The City needs to apply for funds that can immediately assist in meeting its near-term business objectives. It is poor fiscal management to be sitting on federal fund balances. As the federal funding environment continues to be more limited in opportunities, it is important for the City to continue to be efficient in utilizing the funds it does receive.

### Comparative Federal Expenditures by City



Note: 2012 Data for all not available

Source: OMB A-133 Audit Clearinghouse SF-SAC

#### Why are these measures important?

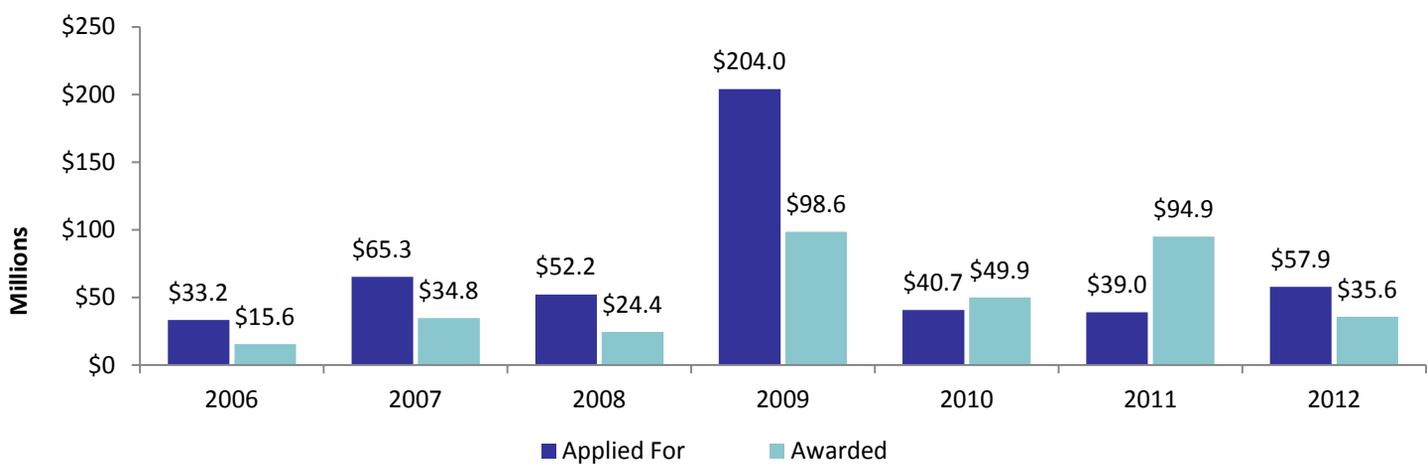
The City of Minneapolis is often compared to other similar-sized cities. In an effort to develop comparable data, staff identified several cities that are considered peers. The cities include Portland and Kansas City, Missouri. Past IGR *Results* reports included expenditure data from these and other cities (Denver, Omaha, Indianapolis). It was reported out as **expenditure data by grant**. IGR will now be reporting this information out as **federal expenditures in total**. The 2011 expenditure reports for Denver, Omaha and Indianapolis were not published so the following table presents data for Minneapolis, Kansas City and Portland and the plan is to continue reporting this in future *Results* reports.

Each of the cities have unique governance characteristics that influence expenditure numbers. For example, Portland receives transportation operating funds for its street car network that are passed through its regional transit agency. In Kansas City, the airport is owned and operated by the city and receives direct Federal Aviation Administration funds for airport improvements and Transportation Security Agency funds for airport security. The value of the measure for Minneapolis should be two-fold in tracking performance: the relative size of the expenditure block against the other communities should be comparable over each year; and the Minneapolis number should be near equivalent to its annual average of federal funds received as referenced on p. 26.

#### What will it take to make progress?

To keep spending of federal funds at a healthy level, funding must correspond with appropriate, timely projects that the City undertakes. Spending should also meet funding guidelines which IGR is proposing to track in the future with a set of audit/monitoring measures, one example is provided in the Consolidated Plan management section of this report.

### Value of Grant Funds Awarded and Applied For



- Note:
1. The totals reported above include grants from all levels of government and a few private sector grants. The majority are competitive, but also include some formula grants.
  2. It is possible for award amounts to come in from previous application year. The calendar is impartial to requests made.

#### Why is the measure important?

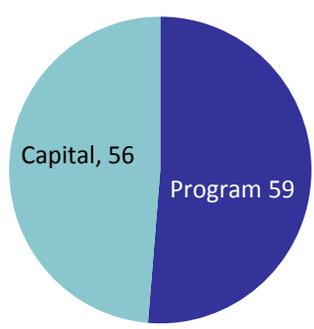
This can be a measure of operational efficiency in pursuing competitive grant opportunities. The City should apply for grants for which it is highly competitive while being able to demonstrate to funders that City program objectives address grantor priorities. This measure can also inform staff if grant budget requests are reasonable in a competitive funding environment.

#### What will it take to achieve the target?

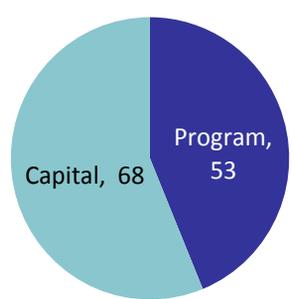
A review of this measure in recent years shows a percentage of success upwards to 50 percent. The current target is set to have 50 percent of applied funds result in awards. This success ratio is achieved by strategically applying for funding opportunities that promise the best match for City program objectives. Based on historic numbers, the City could expect to receive \$35 million annually if this target is met.

The department meets with city operating departments to solicit information about funding needs and relating those needs to eligible competitive grant opportunities. Internal coordination within the department occurs to tie together grant funding ideas with other aid opportunities.

2011 Number of Grants Applied for by Type



2012 Total Number of Grants Applied for by Type



2012 Awards by Department	Award Total	# of Awards	Program	# of Program Awards	Capital	# of Capital Awards
911	\$ 2,500	1	\$ 2,500	1	\$ -	0
City Attorney	\$ 150,000	1	\$ 150,000	1	\$ -	0
City Coordinator	\$ 40,000	1	\$ 40,000	1	\$ -	0
Civil Rights	\$ 4,500	1	\$ 4,500	1	\$ -	0
Convention Center	\$ 10,000	1	\$ 10,000	1	\$ -	0
CPED	\$ 17,720,437	63	\$ 1,108,250	7	\$16,612,187	56
Finance-Property Services	\$ 288,688	3	\$ -	0	\$ 288,688	3
Fire	\$ 1,437,970	4	\$ 1,129,970	3	\$ 308,000	1
Health and Family Support	\$ 2,329,834	11	\$ 2,329,834	11	\$ -	0
Information Technology	\$ 25,000	1	\$ 25,000	1	\$ -	0
Mayor	\$ 50,000	1	\$ 50,000	1	\$ -	0
Office of Emergency Management	\$ 1,340,343	8	\$ 1,290,343	7	\$ 50,000	1
Police	\$ 1,249,800	12	\$ 1,249,800	12	\$ -	0
Public Works	\$ 8,439,244	13	\$ 1,134,448	3	\$ 7,304,796	10
Regulatory Services	\$ 2,499,200	3	\$ 2,499,200	3	\$ -	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 35,587,516</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>\$ 11,023,845</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>\$24,563,671</b>	<b>71</b>

### Why is the measure important?

This measure is a snapshot of the number of awards by City department and the detailed nature of award support for city programming or capital needs. This year's chart includes private entity awards as well (private number is a subset of total). It illustrates departments that are relatively more active in grants and is not intended to be a measure of comparative success. Capital awards are for infrastructure development and preservation of housing, public facilities and community assets. They are usually one time awards for development costs, unless the City is the owner of the capital asset. In that case, policy consideration may need to include longer-term O&M budgeting. Many of the CPED capital awards are passed through to other agents (sub-recipients). Most awards often come with significant funder compliance requirements that may not directly relate to traditional quality assurance measures typically associated with procuring a good or service. An example would be hiring goals associated with labor services supplied to a capital project.

Program awards are either development of, or support of existing city-sponsored programming. They can include capital asset development in support of other city programming or service provision. For example, grants for homeland security infrastructure are classified as programmatic since the funds are used for equipment purchases supporting the City's ability to provide a service response. Policy considerations for program grants may include the long term staffing costs to the City if the program is to extend beyond the life of the particular grant that made the program possible. As with capital grants, there are likely associated compliance terms with the award that a department would need to incorporate into their business practices.

### What will it take to make progress?

In 2012, capital grants consisted of a larger share of grant awards by dollar volume and number which is a change from recent years. The measure is intended to be a snapshot view of grant award composition. The department works with city recipients on grant seeking, management and reporting concerns. Primary customers are CPED, Health Department, Police and Regulatory Services.

Award by Grant Program	2009	2010	2011	2012
Hennepin County ERF	\$2,786,316	\$1,876,837	\$2,154,937	\$2,001,400
Hennepin County TOD	\$545,000	\$815,000	\$1,945,000	\$1,300,000
Met Council LCDA	\$943,000	\$2,288,900	\$1,321,941	\$7,696,100
Met Council LHIA	\$575,000	\$0	\$825,000	\$750,000
Met Council Predevelopment	\$0	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Met Council TBRA	\$170,000	\$2,206,250	\$2,516,200	\$7,080,847
<b>TOTAL AWARDED</b>	<b>\$5,019,316</b>	<b>\$7,286,987</b>	<b>\$8,863,078</b>	<b>\$18,928,347</b>

Notes: (ERF – Environment Response Fund) (TOD- Transit Oriented Development) (LCDA- Livable Cities Demonstration Account) (LHIA- Local Housing Incentives Account) (TBRA – Tax Base Revitalization Account)

The Metro Council programs are authorized by the Livable Communities Act which was enacted in 1995. The ERF was authorized by the 1998 legislature and extended to 2028 by the 2013 legislature.

### Why is the measure important?

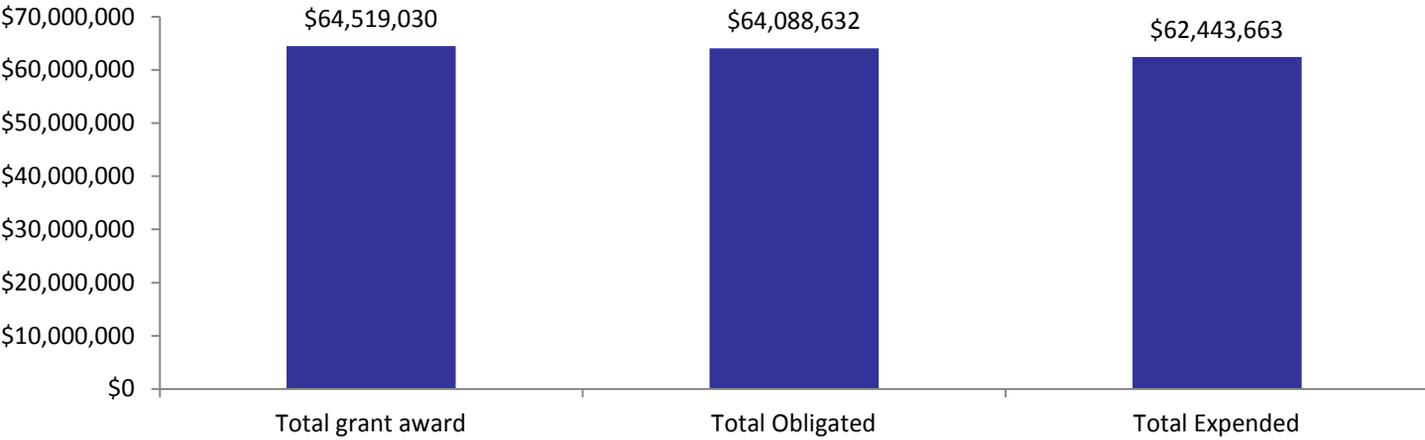
The city has participated in several county and regional grant programs. The programs focus on tax base growth, land clean-up, housing and transit development. The programs are generally financed with tax levies, special fees and contributions from the fiscal disparities program.

The programs are important because they provide additional resources for redevelopment and economic development projects which have relied on federal resources as a major funding source. During the past several years federal funds have declined and the regional funds have played a role in allowing the City to continue to address its community redevelopment objectives.

### What will it take to make progress?

A key factor employed by CPED in submitting these developer-driven proposals is a pre-application process with developers that identifies competitive, ready-to-proceed developments. This process has strengthened the quality of the applications submitted and allowed the City to be able to secure a relatively higher number of awards in the region.

### ARRA Grants Awarded, Obligated and Expended Thru Q2 2013



#### Why are these measures important?

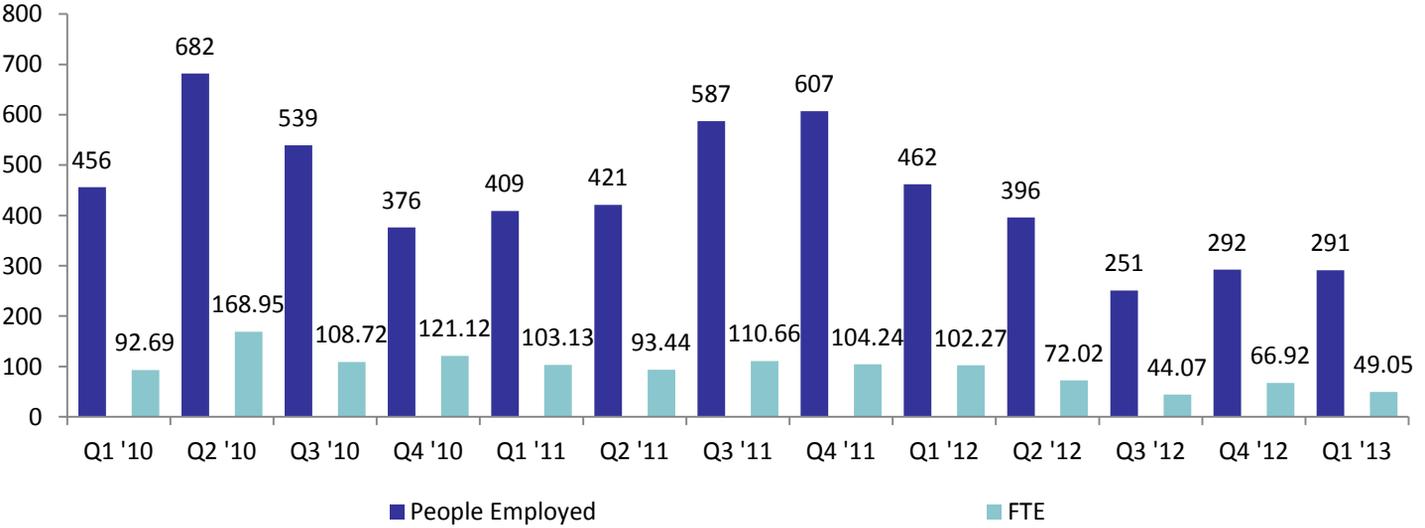
Just short of \$65.0 million dollars of federal grant dollars have been granted to Minneapolis as a result of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA). Those dollars were distributed through ongoing formula programs, as well as an influx of dollars through competitive grant programs.

Two measures are being reported in this year’s progress report and provide updated information. The first measure of ARRA performance gives a broad perspective on dollars applied for, received and spent. This is useful as an internal tracking device as well as information for the public. As seen above, the City is close to fully expending its full amount of ARRA awards and expects to spend the balance out in 2013. The next graph includes the key federal measure of job creation data through first quarter 2013 (one next page). This graph illustrates the jobs effect of the ARRA funds over time.

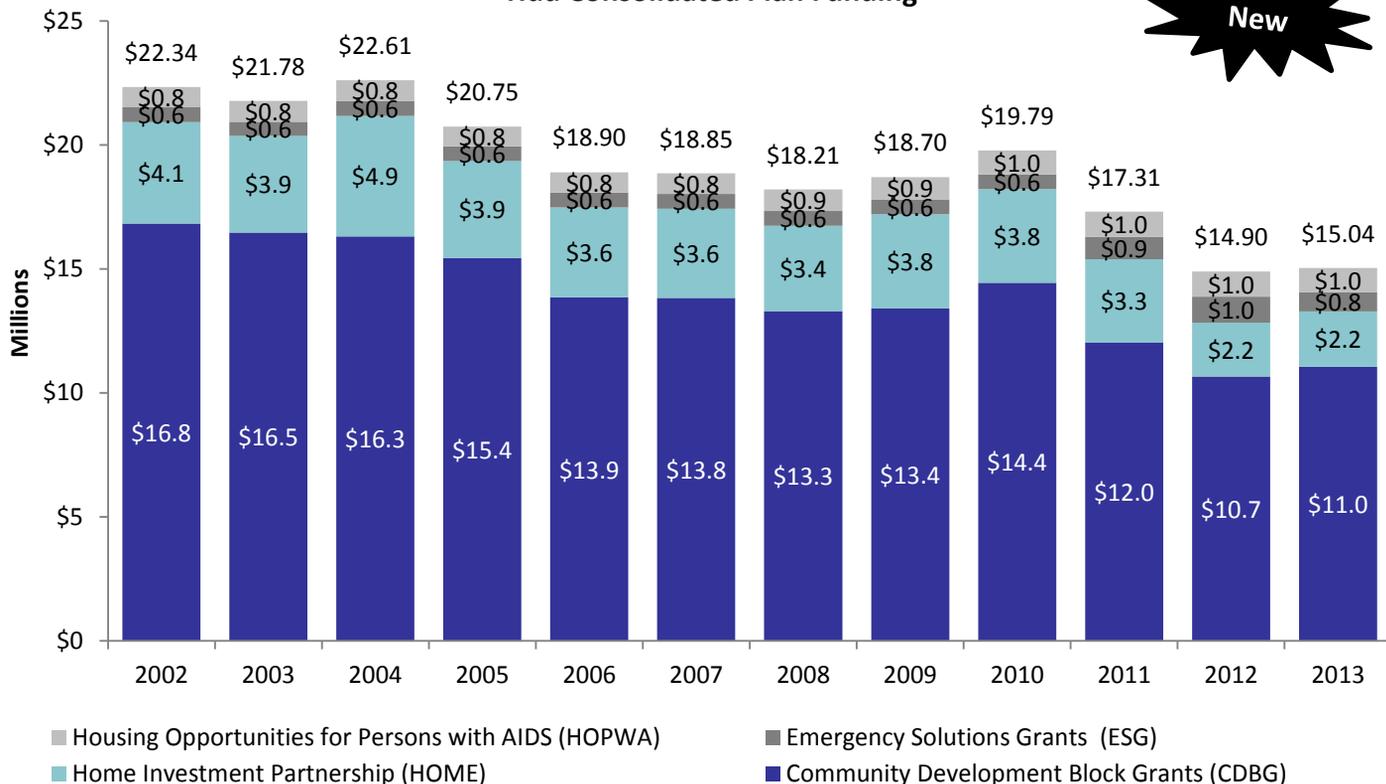
#### What will it take to achieve target?

An interdepartmental oversight committee has convened since announcement of the Recovery Act to provide coordination of Recovery Act grant seeking and implementation. One tool to assist in tracking progress is the data reporting systems developed by Business Information Services for centralized reporting transparency on Recovery Act programming under the direction of IGR/City Coordinator staff. There are also frequent, periodic communications with respective program managers regarding expenditure rates and the means needed to keep those rates on prescribed pace. As discussed, the balance of ARRA funds is scheduled to be spent down in 2013 so this will be the last *Results* report detailing these specific measures.

### Minneapolis Recovery Act jobs



### Hud Consolidated Plan Funding

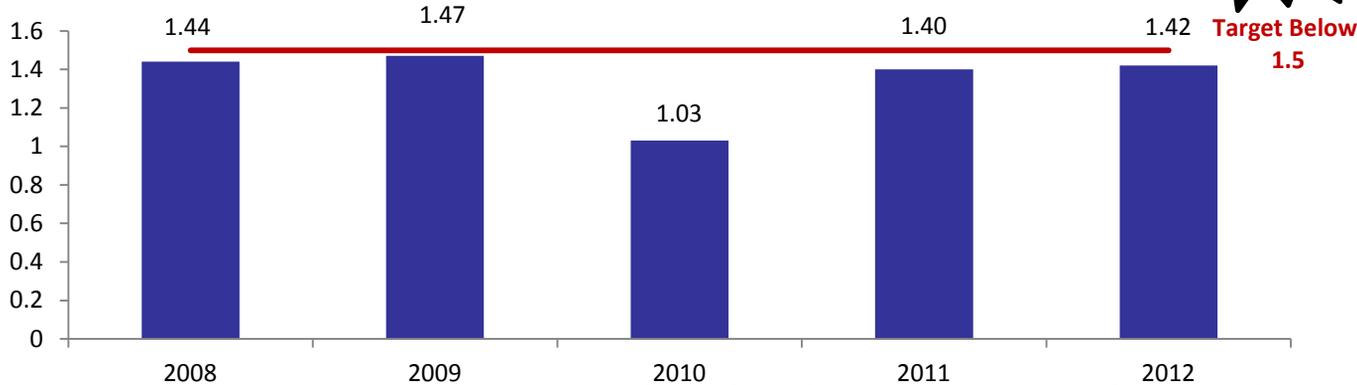


HOME Performance "Snapshot" as of March 31, 2013			
Program Progress	Minneapolis Avg.	National Avg.	National Peer Ranking (percentile)
Percent of Funds Committed	93%	93%	52
Percent of Funds Disbursed	87%	88%	43
Leveraging Ratio for Rental Activities	9.69	5.3	100
% of Completed Rental Disbursements to All Rental Commitments	100%	93%	100
% of Completed CHDO Disbursements to All CHDO Reservations	84%	82%	46
<b>Low-Income Benefit</b>			
% of 0-50% AMI Renters to All Renters	85%	82%	59
% of 0-30% AMI Renters to All Renters	57%	46%	79
<b>Lease-Up</b>			
% of Occupied Rental Units to All Completed Rental Units	100%	97%	100
<b>Overall Ranking</b>			
	81st Percentile		
<b>HOME Allocation Years Not Disbursed</b>			
	2.89	5.4	

Additional Data and Narrative on Next Page...



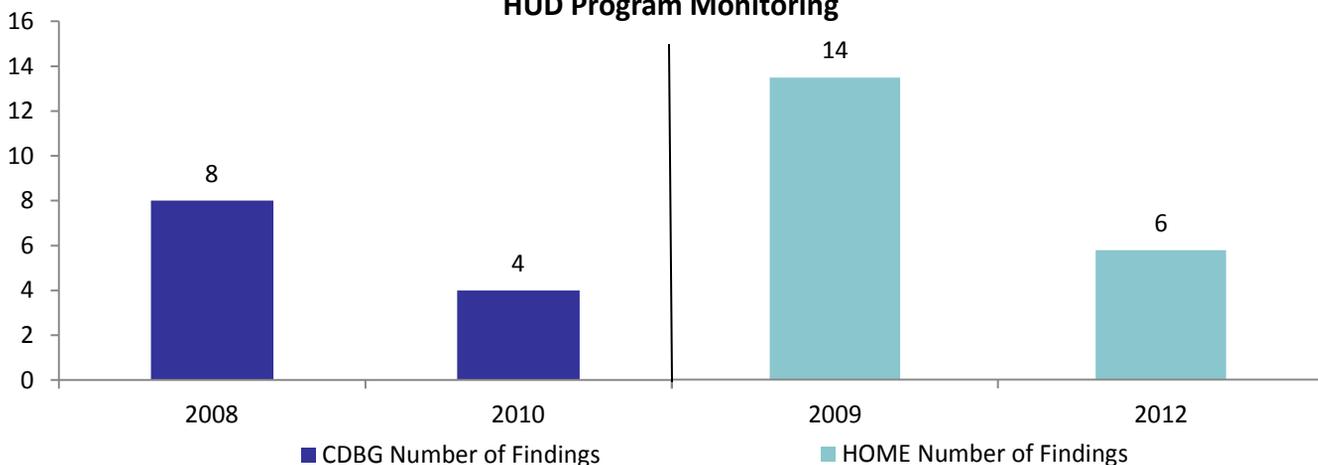
### Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Timeliness Ratio



**New**  
Target Below 1.5

Note: A grantee is considered to be timely in its spending of CDBG funds if 60 days prior to the end of the grantee's program year the funding balance in its line-of-credit does not exceed 1.5 times the most recent annual grant.

### HUD Program Monitoring



#### Why are these measures important?

The first chart illustrates the level of Consolidated Plan funding over the past decade. Over this timeframe total funding has been reduced by approximately 1/3. The HOME Performance Snapshot describes the City's comparative performance of the utilization of HOME funds for new rental and ownership housing construction and rehab. This HUD report can be useful for policymakers in seeing impacts of their HOME investments. The final two charts cover the City's performance in meeting CDBG timeliness spending ratios and reporting of program monitoring findings by HUD in the City's CDBG and HOME programs. Under CDBG regulations, a grantee is considered to be timely in its spending of CDBG funds if 60 days prior to the end of the grantee's program year the funding balance in its line-of-credit does not exceed 1.5 times the most recent annual grant. The Performance Snapshot, Timeliness, and Monitoring Findings are charts that the Department proposes to include as measure in future Results to assess the Department's performance in ensuring that the City enterprise operates compliant Consolidated Plan programs for these important housing and community development funds for the City.

#### What will it take to make progress?

The Department's work in administration of these funds goes beyond the annual application and reporting process associated with these funds. The Department works with the City departments and sub-recipients that receive these funds to ensure that regulatory compliance issues are understood and delivered upon by users of the funds. The Department annually works with HUD in partnership with monitored departments to resolve findings and to develop any business processes to prevent future occurrences. The Department also selects several funded programs annually to monitor areas that may be subject to future HUD monitoring visits. This is performed to identify potential concerns that may be evaluated by HUD as a finding, seeking to correct the problem beforehand.

Special Project Name	Period of Staff Support	Departments Primarily Involved in Planning
Beyond the Yellow Ribbon	2012-2013 + ongoing support	City Coordinator, City Council, IGR
Holidazzle Legislative Celebration	2002 – ongoing	City Council, IGR, City Clerk, Meet Minneapolis, other external partners.
Minneapolis Sesquicentennial	2007 – 2008	City Coordinator, Communications, IGR
One Minneapolis One Read	2011 – ongoing	City Coordinator, City Council, Communications, IGR, NCR, many partners-including Hennepin County Library and Minneapolis Public Schools
Secret City festival	2013 – ongoing	City Coordinator, City Council, Communications, CPED-Special Projects Committee, Convention Center, IGR, Mayor’s Office, Meet Minneapolis, Public Works
Sister Cities/Global Partnerships	Ongoing	City Coordinator, City Council, CPED, IGR, Mayor’s Office, Meet Minneapolis
2014 Baseball All-Star Game	2013-2014	City Coordinator, Mayor’s Office, IGR, Meet Minneapolis, Public Works, Reg. Services
2011 Site Tour for DNC	2011	IGR coordinating with relevant City departments
2013 Open Streets	2012	IGR assisted CM in preparing the grant application and working with city departments.

### Why is this measure important?

Special Projects are projects of enterprise importance. A Special Project may be a new initiative generated by a department or elected official, external opportunity led by a partner agency, or special event or opportunity coming to the City. Such programs may fit within the context of the IGR department, or may need ongoing support from IGR. Special Projects require coordination across multiple departments throughout the enterprise, and often other jurisdictions or organizations. These projects require long-term planning, budgeting, coordination, implementation, and resources. Currently the IGR department has budgeted .5 FTE from the general fund for Special Projects.

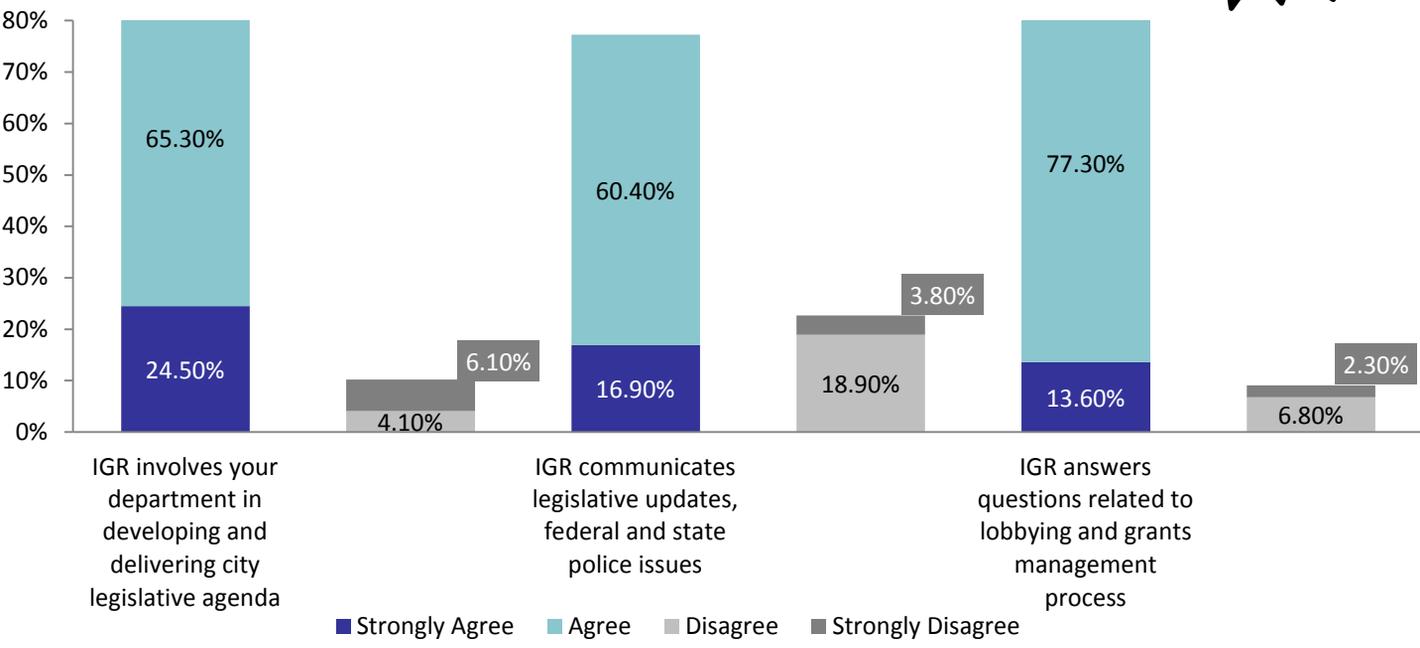
By tracking these projects we can begin a discussion about a process for identifying and prioritizing Special Projects. Currently, the City lacks a system for determining which Special Projects receive City support, and how that engagement will be manifest.

The table above is a sample list of Special Projects the IGR department has provided staff time and resources to support. This is not a comprehensive list and does not include Special Projects that other City departments may be planning or implementing without involvement from IGR.

### What will it take to make progress?

Special Projects play a unique and vital role in the City. They offer varied opportunities to collaborate throughout the enterprise and engage with external partners to promote the City of Minneapolis in a wide array of arenas. The City currently lacks a process for determining which Special Project opportunities it will engage in and for how long, what form that engagement will take, and who is responsible for that process. This creates difficulty in managing budgets, measuring success towards goals, and ultimately may limit the success of such endeavors. The City needs to explore ways to better structure and formalize the Special Projects program.

Coordinator’s Management Services Survey (2013)



Note: Respondents were asked if they agreed with the statements above.  
 Source: City Coordinator’s Management Services Survey 2013

**Why is this measure important?**

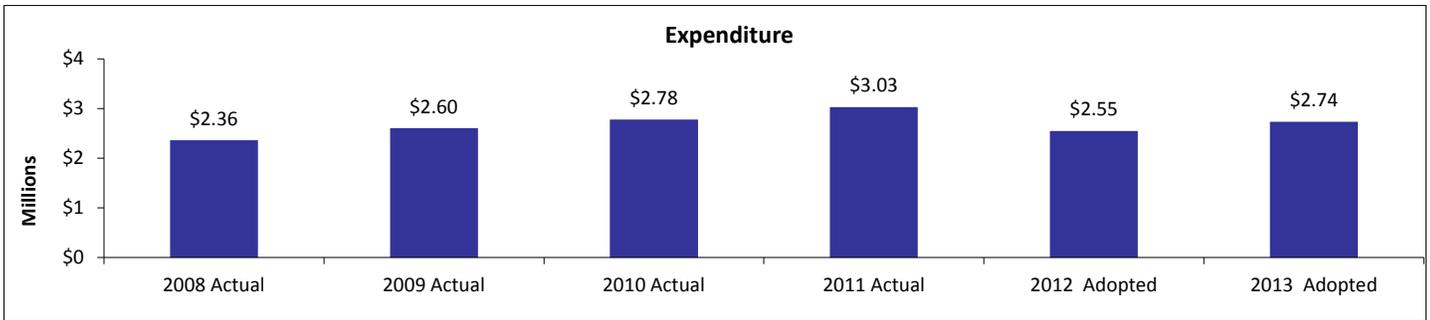
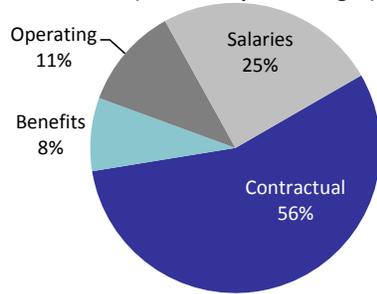
The measure gauges the Department’s performance from a customer’s standpoint. The results indicate a high rate of satisfaction. However the second question needs to be addressed. A proposal to increase communications regarding state and federal policies is described in the answer to the next question.

**What will it take to make progress?**

IGR is forming a multi-department team that is intended to increase communication and encourage input on policy issues. The team should have its first meeting in August 2013. IGR will discuss improved communication methods with the team and the Communications staff.

# Management Dashboard: IGR

**Expenditures by Type: \$2.78 million  
(2013 Adopted Budget)**



<b>Loss Prevention Data</b>					
Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Workers Comp	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Liability Claims	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

<b>Average Sick Days Taken per Employee</b>					
Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Days	4.1	4.1	10.1	1.9	5.4

<b>Workforce Demographics</b>			
Year end	12/31/03	12/31/11	12/31/12
% Female	63%	43%	43%
% Employee of Color	12%	14%	14%
# of Employees	8	7	7

<b>Overtime Costs</b>					
Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Hours	7.5	6.0	-	-	-
Cost	\$167	\$92.00	\$0.00	\$0	\$0

<b>Employee Turnover and Savings</b>					
Year End	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Turnover	0.0%	23.5%	13.3%	0.0%	0.0%

<b>Position Vacancies</b>					
Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Vacancies	0%	20%	13%	13%	13%

<b>Performance Reviews Past Due in HRIS</b>	
As of 07/24/13	86%

<b>Retirement Projections</b>											
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Number	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0

**Notes:**

Average Sick Days taken per Employee

- A) Based on the payroll calendar year not the calendar year.
- B) Does not include employees who were in a suspended ("S") Pay Status at the end of a given payroll year.
- C) Includes employees who are in a paid ("P") Leave of Absence status and an unpaid Leave of Absence status ("L").

Overtime Costs

- A) OT amount - Fiscol. Reconciled with CRS and Data ware house queries.
- B) Hours - based on HRIS management reports with payroll data

Workforce Demographics

- A) Includes employee counts at year's end for 2003 and 2008.
- B) Only includes active FT regular employees.

Employee Turnover and Savings

- A) Turnover Savings= \$Budgeted (personnel) - \$Actual (personnel)