

**W & M Budget Committee
City Coordinator Staff Direction – January 5, 2009**

Department	Services and expenditures resulting from government mandates	Services provided by City of Minneapolis and also by other levels of government	Cost to City due to construction, maintenance and/or operation of regional facilities
Assessor	<p>Minnesota statute mandates Minneapolis to value and classify all real estate and qualifying personal property for tax purposes, thus 100% of the work we perform is necessary to fulfill the State statute. That being said, not all programs need to be performed at the City or County level, recently, the Department of Revenue transferred the administration of the following property tax programs to the local level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blind/Disabled program • Veterans Exclusion Program <p>The cost to Minneapolis to administer these programs is in the range of 5. to .75 FTE</p>	<p>Hennepin County Assessor's office performs the same statutory function as the Minneapolis Assessor's office. I have requested Hennepin County Assessor Tom May to calculate the cost for Hennepin County to perform Minneapolis's annual assessment.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">N/A</p>
Attorney	<p>The only significant mandate that the City Attorney's Office has from another governmental entity is that contained in Minnesota Victim Rights Statute, Minn. Stat. Ch. 611A. That chapter imposes a number of burdens upon the Criminal Division of the City Attorney's Office regarding notification of victims and seeking victim input at various stages of criminal prosecution. The City Attorney's Office has contracted with the Council on Crime and Justice to provide the statutorily mandated victim services rather than providing those services with our own staff. In 2008 we incurred costs of \$305,196 to the Council on Crime and Justice and the anticipated amount for 2009 is \$314,351.</p> <p>In 2007 – '08, the City Attorney's Office evaluated the cost effectiveness of utilizing an outside vendor to provide these services and determined that the services would be more expensive to provide internally. We also went through a business process improvement analysis, which resulted in a number of system improvements that are now being implemented.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">N/A</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">N/A</p>

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Business Information Services	The requirements are around security standards, primarily in the criminal justice and health arenas. Currently these mandates are met through our industry best practices security incorporated into our outsourcing service provider contract.	<p>In BIS we do not directly provide services to Minneapolis residents that are also provided by another level of government.</p> <p>Essentially all technology services provided by BIS are common to other units/levels of government; especially our boards and sub-units: network monitoring, data centers, email, finance and human resource applications, etc. It would not be simple or easy but there exist numerous duplications in efforts to provide technology services to governmental staff.</p>	Currently we share fiber runs with the County – they use some of ours and we use some of theirs on a quid pro quo basis. The expensive portion of fiber installation is the street excavation to run the conduit. Moving forward, all levels of government should share the conduit, ensuring sufficient capacity for each other to add additional strands of fiber as needed.
Civil Rights	Minneapolis Department of Civil Rights-Complaint Investigations Unit (CIU) is a designated Fair Employment Practices Agency (FEPA) under the United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) see 29 C.F.R. Section 1601.74(a). CIU's status as a FEPA is active until 2012. As such the EEOC maintains a work sharing agreement with the CIU. The current work sharing agreement is set to expire in October 2009 and is renewed on an annual basis. In general the work sharing agreement allows the EEOC to transfer to the CIU allegations of employment discrimination that occur in the City of Minneapolis and the CIU administratively processes the complaints for the EEOC. The EEOC, through the Department of Treasury, compensates the CIU for the completed investigations. The EEOC transfers on average 100 files per year to CIU to be investigated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EEOC, MN Department of Human Rights and the CIU investigate employment discrimination. Current state law forbids joint jurisdiction of State of Minnesota and City of Minneapolis on investigations. • MN Department of Human Rights and the CIU investigate Public Accommodation, Public Service, Education and other areas outside of employment allegations of discrimination. • CIU under the MCRO is the one entity that offers the broadest coverage for sexual orientation discrimination. • CIU under the MCRO is the one entity that offers the broadest coverage for housing discrimination. In addition to covering for example race, age and sex the MCRO covers marital status, public assistance status and familial status and discriminatory coercion relevant to housing. 	N/A

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Civil Rights (continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mandates of Federal Executive Order 11246 as well as Title VII Federal Civil Rights Act of 1964 (the contract compliance obligations detailed in Minneapolis Ordinances 423 and 139.50 mirror these federal mandates). • 24 C.F.R. Section 135 (commonly referred to as section 3 dictates that the City observes certain requirements relative to the expenditure of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Funds. • 40 U.S.C. 3141 (Davis Bacon and related acts) mandates payment of certain prevailing wage and fringe benefits for certain federally funded and/or assisted projects and specific reporting requirements. • Mandates of Federal Executive Order 13166 (enforced by Dept. of Justice, Civil Rights Division) require Limited English Proficiency (LEP) plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal Aid Society of Minneapolis receives some monies from the City of Minneapolis annually to address Minneapolis housing discrimination (they investigate majority of cases). Majority funding source is unknown. • CIU under the MDCR is the one entity that offers broad coverage for entities that aid and abet others who engage in discriminatory activity. • CIU under the MDCR is the one entity that has developed a thorough understanding of police misconduct motivated by race and other protected class status. The MN Department of Human Rights also investigates police misconduct motivated by race and other protected class status but has not built the institutional knowledge in the area. • There are no other federal, state or county entities that duplicate our contract compliance activities (MDCR CCU activities are limited to City of Minneapolis funded and/or assisted contracts only). • There may be statements relative to the functions of the MDCR Civilian Review Authority and the MPD Internal Affairs Unit being duplicative. They are not! 	
Clerk	<p>Virtually all of the services provided by the City Clerk's area are mandated by Federal, State and City regulations. Our operations are now limited to those activities we are required to perform by law and to related administrative functions.</p>	<p>City/County Election Responsibilities</p> <p>According to state law, most responsibility for conduct of Elections falls to County Auditors. Hennepin County, being the most populous county in the state, delegates many duties to the cities. We do not believe the County is equipped to take back duties previously delegated and would be very concerned about the quality of election services that would be offered to Minneapolis voters under</p>	N/A

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Clerk (continued)		<p>a completely county-operated election system.</p> <p>The City of Minneapolis Elections Department has earned a reputation for providing quality services and is a major participant in legislative efforts to streamline election processes and procedures to achieve efficiency both in management of the election process and associated costs. The ongoing Senate election contest has placed election issues at front and center in the minds of the public and our legislators. We are in a unique position to act quickly to achieve needed reforms during the sessions of 2009 and 2010. Though proposed reforms will make conduct of elections more cost effective, savings will not be realized for several years.</p> <p>Copy, Mail and Data Operations Center</p> <p>Consolidation of the City of Minneapolis and Hennepin County copy centers has been studied several times, most recently in 2005. The last study done considered all three City functions of copy, mail, and data operations. The following determinations were made:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hennepin County was unable to provide paper supply services to City Departments • Hennepin County was unable to take on existing City staff • Hennepin County could not provide the same level of mail & courier services • City provided services were found to be better overall than the County 	N/A

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Clerk (continued)		<p>As a result of the study, the following improvements were made for the City of Minneapolis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reorganization which resulted in oversight of Data Operations being moved from Business Information Services (BIS) to the Clerk's Office • Rates were lowered to be more competitive with private industry • Convenience copier management was moved to the BIS department <p>The study concluded that the improved functions were a better fit for the business needs of the City. The Clerk's Office does not recommend another study of the issue.</p>	N/A
Communications	N/A	N/A	N/A
Community Planning & Economic Development	<p><u>PLANNING DIVISION</u> <i>Issue:</i> Review of land use applications:</p> <p><i>Mandate:</i> A city's planning agency is required to review requests for map or text amendments to a city's zoning ordinance, requests for conditional use permits, and any action take by a board of adjustment. Hearings must include notice to public.</p> <p><i>State statutes:</i> 462.357 (Excerpt) Subd. 3. Public hearings. No zoning ordinance or amendment thereto shall be adopted until a public hearing has been held thereon by the planning agency or by the governing body. A notice of the time, place and purpose of the hearing</p>	<p>Business calling – DEED and Chamber (though they don't do it with a Minneapolis message)</p>	<p>Target Center – debt service, capital investment and operating subsidy</p> <p>South East Minneapolis Industrial (SEMI)/University Research Park – infrastructure development</p>

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CPED (continued)	<p>shall be published in the official newspaper of the municipality at least ten days prior to the day of the hearing. Subd. 4. Amendments. An amendment not initiated by the planning agency shall be referred to the planning agency, if there is one, for study and report and may not be acted upon by the governing body until it has received the recommendation of the planning agency on the proposed amendment or until 60 days have elapsed from the date of reference of the amendment without a report by the planning agency.</p> <p>462.354 (Except) Subd. 2. Board of adjustments and appeals. In any municipality in which the planning agency does not act as the board of adjustments and appeals, the board shall make no decision on an appeal or petition until the planning agency, if there is one, or a representative authorized by it has had reasonable opportunity, not to exceed 60 days, to review and report to the board of adjustments and appeals upon the appeal or petition.</p> <p>Cost recovery: Fees may be charged to recoup the cost of administering these regulations (citation).</p> <hr/> <p>Issue: Administration of state environmental review rules</p> <p>State statute: Minnesota Administrative Rules 4410.0400. Subd. 2. RGU's. RGU's shall be responsible for verifying the accuracy of environmental documents and complying with environmental review processes in a timely manner.</p>		

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CPED (continued)	<p>Mandate: Local governments are typically the responsible governmental unit (RGU) charged with administering state-mandated Environmental Impact Statements (EISs), Environmental Assessment Worksheets (EAWs) and Alternative Urban Areawide Reviews (AUAR) for projects that meet state-determined thresholds.</p> <p>Cost recovery: The project proposer pays for reasonable costs associated with preparation of the EAW or EIS, including reimbursement of costs incurred by the RGU.</p> <hr/> <p>Issue: Administration of federal environmental assessments</p> <p>Federal regulation: The National Environmental Policy Act</p> <p>Mandate: In conjunction with the use of certain federal funds, federal agencies (e.g., HUD, FHWA) delegate responsibility for environmental assessments to the local government.</p> <p>Cost recovery: CPED-Planning staff does not receive funds to reimburse expenses related to review and analysis of federal environmental assessments.</p> <hr/> <p>Issue: Recording of conditional use permits</p> <p>State statute: 462.3595 Subd. 4. Recording of permit. A certified copy of any conditional use permit shall be recorded with the county recorder or registrar of titles of the county or counties in which the municipality is located for record. The conditional use</p>		

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CPED (continued)	<p>permit shall include the legal description of the property included.</p> <p>Mandate: While statute does not mandate that the city is the responsible party, staff must ensure that property owners follow-through with recording conditional use permits and that accurate information is recorded.</p> <p>Cost recovery: The city charges fees to off-set some of the cost of administering conditional use permits.</p> <hr/> <p>Issue: Annual fee reporting</p> <p>State statute: 16B.685 16B.685 ANNUAL REPORT. Beginning with the first report filed by June 30, 2003, each municipality shall annually report by June 30 to the department, in a format prescribed by the department, all construction and development-related fees collected by the municipality from developers, builders, and subcontractors if the cumulative fees collected exceeded \$5,000 in the reporting year. The report must include: (1) the number and valuation of units for which fees were paid; (2) the amount of building permit fees, plan review fees, administrative fees, engineering fees, infrastructure fees, and other construction and development-related fees; and (3) the expenses associated with the municipal activities for which fees were collected.</p>		

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CPED (continued)	<p>Mandate: Cities are required to annually report development-related fees and expenses that necessitate those fees.</p> <p>Cost recovery: The cost associated with compiling this information is not recovered.</p> <hr/> <p>Issue: Administration of shoreland, and Mississippi River Critical Area, and floodplain management regulations</p> <p>State statute and federal regulation: Minnesota Rules, chapter 6120 (Shoreland Management); Minnesota Rules, chapter 4410.8100 (Critical Areas); Minnesota statutes, chapter 103F and Federal National Flood Insurance Program 44 Code of Federal Regulations Parts 59-78</p> <p>Mandate: State and federal rules set parameters and mandate regulation of development in shoreland areas, critical areas, and floodplains.</p> <p>Cost recovery: The cost of administering these regulations is not recovered. However, fees are charged for certain land use applications that result from these regulations, covering a small percentage of the cost of implementing these regulations.</p> <hr/> <p>Issue: Reasonable accommodation</p> <p>Federal regulation: Federal Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988</p>		

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CPED (continued)	<p>Mandate: Government agencies must make reasonable accommodations in rules, policies, practices, or services, when such accommodations may be necessary to afford such person equal opportunity to use and enjoy a dwelling.</p> <p>This involves staff time in analyzing requests for such accommodation.</p> <p>Cost recovery: Costs for reviewing requests for accommodation are not recovered.</p> <hr/> <p>Issue: Administration of the 60-day law</p> <p>State statute: Minnesota statute 15.99.</p> <p>Mandate: In addition to requiring action on zoning matters within 60 (or 120 days), the statute requires written notification of the following City determinations: incomplete applications, extensions of decision period, and reasons for denial of applications.</p> <p>Cost recovery: Fees are charged to recover some of the costs associated with review of many of the application types that are subject to Minn. Stat. 15.99.</p> <hr/> <p>Issue: Developing a comprehensive plan</p> <p>State statute: Minnesota Statute 473.864 Subdivisions 1 & 2</p> <p>Mandate: The Comprehensive Plan is a long-term vision for growth and physical development of the city. It is a policy</p>		

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CPED (continued)	<p>framework that guides planning, zoning, and development decisions; basically a roadmap for how the city will grow, where the growth will occur and what type of growth is intended for that site.</p> <p>Cost recovery: None</p> <hr/> <p>Issue: Updating a comprehensive plan</p> <p>State statute: Minnesota Statue 473.86-862</p> <p>Mandate: The state legislature adopted a schedule for comprehensive plan updates, usually ever ten years. The Metropolitan Council adopts a regional framework for planning. A new framework sets out population growth projections for cities and counties in the 7-county metropolitan region. It also includes regional policies for transportation, regional parks, and housing. These policies are called “systems statements.”</p> <p>State statute also defines mandatory components of a comprehensive plan, and those components that are optional. Minneapolis updates each chapter to the comprehensive plan, which includes all the mandatory components and optional elements, like economic development, that make good business sense for the city. Jurisdictions not in compliance with update schedules are not eligible for grant funding offered through the Metropolitan Council.</p> <p>Cost recovery: None</p> <hr/>		

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CPED (continued)	<p>Issue: Consistency, conformance and compatibility of comprehensive plans</p> <p>State statute: Minnesota Statute 4, 473.175</p> <p>Mandate: Comprehensive plan amendments are evaluated by the public, staff, elected officials and the Metropolitan Council to ensure that they satisfy these criteria:</p> <p><i>Conformance</i>—are the policies consistent with the regional planning framework laid out by the Metropolitan Council, with existing city policies and regulations, and projected future plans?</p> <p><i>Consistency</i>—is the comprehensive plan consistent with the legal requirements for comprehensive planning?</p> <p><i>Compatibility</i>—does the planning and development called for in the plan work well with planning and development called for in comprehensive plans for neighboring cities, the county, the park board, and the school district?</p> <p>Cost recovery: None</p> <hr/> <p>Issue: Capital project investments being consistent with the comprehensive plan</p> <p>State statute: Minnesota Statute 462.356</p> <p>Mandate: There is a statutory requirement for review of acquisition or sale of publicly-owned real property and of capital improvements. The statute states that no publicly owned interest in real property within the municipality shall be</p>		

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CPED (continued)	<p>acquired or disposed of, nor shall any capital improvement be authorized by the municipality or special district or agency thereof or any other political subdivision having jurisdiction within the municipality until after the planning agency has reviewed the proposed acquisition, disposal, or capital improvement and reported in writing to the governing body or other special district or agency or political subdivision</p> <p>concerned, its findings as to compliance of the proposed acquisition, disposal or improvement with the comprehensive municipal plan. The statutory provision is applicable to any political subdivision having jurisdiction within the City; this includes the City and its departments, boards and agencies; MPHA; Hennepin County; and School Board. This provision is also reflected in the city charter: (City Charter, Chapter 13, §4) that directly relates to the annual review of capital budget public improvements, a process known as Location and Design Review.</p> <p><i>Cost recovery:</i> None</p> <p><u>HOUSING DIVISION</u> CDBG/HOME/ ESG programs are provided through HUD and require a significant amount of monitoring, accounting, management and reporting. The funding allows a percentage of the award to provide administrative expenses. The allowance may be sufficient to cover the costs, but only an analysis would reveal to what extend costs are being covered. Additionally, HOME requires some of the funds go to Community Housing Development Organizations, monitoring these organizations is labor intensive and possible causes more expense than what is reimbursed by the HOME</p>		

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CPED (continued)	<p>administration allocation.</p> <p>Met Council, DEED, Hennepin County, we receive a variety of funding from these entities. Each award requires a certain level of monitoring, reporting, accounting and management. Typically, there are no funds allocated to cover these costs. Occasionally, these funds are the only funds used for the project, nonetheless City of Minneapolis staff are required to administer the funds, in these situations, there are not funding sources to charge against, the expenses are paid from sources outside of the project (i.e. SHP).</p> <p>Housing Revenue Bonds do not receive funds for administration, however, when an issue is completed, the City of Minneapolis collects certain fees which reimburse the administrative expenses and other costs associated with the program.</p> <p>Low Income Housing Tax Credits, do not receive funds for administration; however, when a project is chosen, certain fees are collected which help defray administrative expenses and other costs associated with the program.</p> <p>TIF, Development Finance collects fees which help defray some of the costs of creating a TIF district.</p> <p>NRP, Single Family reports they manage some NRP project of which they are reimbursed for administrative expenses.</p> <p><u>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DIVISION</u> Grant contract administration and multi-year reporting –</p>		

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CPED (continued)	grants to private parties for development and contamination mitigation for residential, commercial and industrial development (Met Council LCDA, Hennepin County Environmental Remediation Fund, Met Council brownfields, DEED brownfields, DEED Redevelopment, state bond-funded grants to educational and cultural institutions including the Guthrie, MacPhail) – City staff time is a significant, unrecognized match in-kind for all																																
Finance	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr style="background-color: #d3d3d3;"> <th style="text-align: center;">Description</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Targeted Savings</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Pension obligation relative to stock market losses</td> <td style="text-align: center;">\$38M</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Limits on uses of revenues (MCC, RS revenue)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Financial reporting (fee study)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Auditing</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>OPED liability</td> <td style="text-align: center;">\$8M</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Description	Targeted Savings	Pension obligation relative to stock market losses	\$38M	Limits on uses of revenues (MCC, RS revenue)		Financial reporting (fee study)		Auditing		OPED liability	\$8M	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr style="background-color: #d3d3d3;"> <th style="text-align: center;">Description</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Targeted Savings</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Assessor/County</td> <td>Potential costs</td> </tr> <tr> <td>City Health/County</td> <td>GF \$4.3M (other \$9M)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transfer Civil Rights to State</td> <td>GF \$2.5M</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Board of Estimate and Taxation (BET) duties to Finance and Coordinator</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>911/County</td> <td>Long-term (budget \$9M)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MBC duties to PW or County</td> <td>\$500K annually</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pension lawsuit settlement</td> <td>2010 Impact</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Perform administrative functions of schools</td> <td>Savings to Minneapolis</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Description	Targeted Savings	Assessor/County	Potential costs	City Health/County	GF \$4.3M (other \$9M)	Transfer Civil Rights to State	GF \$2.5M	Board of Estimate and Taxation (BET) duties to Finance and Coordinator		911/County	Long-term (budget \$9M)	MBC duties to PW or County	\$500K annually	Pension lawsuit settlement	2010 Impact	Perform administrative functions of schools	Savings to Minneapolis	<p>Convention Center - Operations \$45,949,698, Transfers to support debt service on convention center debt, parking ramp debt, reserves, etc \$39,765,000</p> <p>Part of Water Infrastructure - serving other communities - 10% of total budget equates to \$9,054,723 of total expense budget for operations, debt service and capital improvements.</p> <p>Hennepin County Library System - City of Minneapolis 2009 capital commitment of \$5,055,000, Library Referendum Debt</p>
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Finance (continued)			Service \$9,166,563 and Library Operations contribution \$7,500,000 Regional Parks run by Park Board
Fire	<p>The only issue we would report would fall into Question #1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OSHA Mandates (both State and Federal) – i.e. fit-testing and training for self-contained breathing apparatus; air quality standards in Fire Stations; response protocols for Fire and EMS • Incident Reporting - National Fire Incident Reporting compliant via Firehouse software – mandated reporting on all fire and EMS incidents on a monthly basis. Sent to the State and then forwarded to federal level. <p>I do not have dollar figures/expenses associated with these mandates.</p>		
Health & Family Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency preparedness: State statute has mandated public health emergency preparedness as an essential function of local public health agencies. While currently the department receives federal funding for emergency preparedness planning, these funds are diminishing and the state's mandate to ensure these recently required public health services is unfunded. • State statute requires that local public health agencies provide a 75% match for receipt of the state general fund subsidy. In 2009 the subsidy required is \$2,486,748 that must be provided in support of the six essential public health activities detailed in statute. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Public Health: A Blue Ribbon panel convened in 2004 to assess the respective roles of the City and County health departments concluded that each department had distinct expertise and their respective strategies complemented rather than competed with or duplicated each other. They also concluded that a merger of the two health departments would result in less money for public health in Minneapolis. In 2009, for each dollar the City spends, an additional \$1.91 is being leveraged for Minneapolis residents by the city health department, primarily through competition for discretionary federal government and foundation grant funds (additional grant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The public health laboratory is used by approximately 75 law enforcement agencies throughout the metro area for drug testing. In 2009 the total lab subsidy is \$290K. • All other regional activities are programmatic (e.g. infant mortality reduction

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Health & Family Support (continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HUD capital funds include an unfunded mandate to ensure lead safety in all capital projects (for MDHFS, the funding is for renovation loans for child care facilities). 	<p>awards are pending).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency Preparedness: Hennepin County provides statutorily mandated public health emergency preparedness activities under contract with the city, such as Mass Dispensing and Quarantine and Isolation. The focus of city public health emergency preparedness is on planning and cooperative partnerships to prepare the community for any emergency, with particular attention to vulnerable populations. • Minneapolis Public School, health related services: The school district is able to fund only the mandatory services provided by the school nurses. Any additional health related activities must be funded through other sources such as partnerships with the city. In addition to city funding for the school based clinic program, staff and program expenses related to health promotion and teen pregnancy prevention initiatives are primarily funded by the department. It would be unlikely that MPS would sustain these programs without this support. • Seniors: Because of budget constraints, Hennepin County has eliminated most property tax funding for the type of senior services provided by the City's Senior Ombudsman's office, which includes telephone consultation, home assessment visits for vulnerable elders, and improving access to city services for seniors. The Ombudsman assists the elderly to access county and community based services such as adult protection services and long term care consultation to help frail elderly stay in their homes. • Tax Preparation: Under agreement with AARP, and funding through the State Department of Revenue, the Ombudsman's office has provided free tax services for a number of years for seniors or for those seeking the low 	<p>services) and are funded by outside sources for this purpose.</p>

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Health & Family Support (continued)		<p>income tax credit. The County and other metro jurisdictions do not provide these services, and outside of the Ombudsman's office, targeted free tax preparation services are provided by community based non profit organizations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laboratory services provided by the department's public health laboratory include clinical testing, environmental testing, and drug testing. Other governmental entities provide segments of this work often in a less timely way and with increased costs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Minnesota Department of Health laboratory – does not provide services to local health departments except for limited confirmatory studies on selected clinical tests; MDH testing does not duplicate that provided by the city. ○ State Bureau of Criminal Apprehension – provides drug testing for felony cases only (the majority of cases for MPD are not felony level). ○ St. Paul Ramsey Public Health Department – provides clinical testing for their own programs, and the only environmental testing provided is testing dust for lead. ○ St. Paul Police Lab – provides drug testing for their department only. ○ Hennepin County Medical Center – provides all clinical testing at costs higher than the department lab. ○ There are no other public laboratories that provide environmental testing. 	
Human Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The majority of the work done in HR is required by City Charter and/or governed by City ordinance. • Special State Law Chapter 511, H.F. No. 2078 – Rule of 3 – was requested by the City of Minneapolis to counteract 	N/A	N/A

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Human Resources (continued)	<p>Rule of 1 in City Charter, which designates how many applicants can be sent to a department for hiring consideration per vacancy. Compliance with Rule of 3 and Rule of 1 cost between \$50K and \$90K per examination with 100 applicants to create an eligible list from which departments can hire.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The field of Human Resources is highly regulated by employment law that covers general employment, selection, benefits administration, compensation, labor relations, etc. The actual laws are too numerous to list but include: ADA, FMLA, FLSA, Title VII, PELRA (Minnesota and national), EEO/AA, COBRA, etc. Compliance with these laws is the nature of our work. As they change or new ones are added, we have to adjust our service delivery to comply as best as possible. • The only services provided by HR that are not legally required are training and development, and management consultation (some of the HRG services); this amounts to the salaries and resources associated with 23% of the HR workforce. Conversely, approximately 80% or more (\$6.2M) of the HR budget supports compliance with one legal mandate or another. 	N/A	N/A
Intergovernmental Relations	<p>The state of Minnesota has several requirements pertaining to reporting that could be modified or eliminated. State law requires local governments to publish most of its public proceedings in a newspaper of public record. While not opposing public disclosure, it is suggested that the publication requirements be modified to permit more extensive use of the public sector's extensive internet capacity to publish the information. A summary of actions, public notices and or notice of availability of more information could be published in</p>	<p>Many of the services provided by the city are also offered by other cities or the county. Among the services are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City Assessor. In Hennepin County there may be 5 to 7 cities that have their assessor while the county assessor has jurisdiction over the remainder of the county, The county is responsible for assessing duties in Ramsey County. • 911. The Governor has mentioned the number of 911 	<p>This probably does not apply to IGR. However, we should include the ballpark, the U of m Stadium (possibly the U campus), and Metrodome in the definition of regional facilities.</p>

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<p>Intergovernmental Relations (continued)</p>	<p>the newspaper. The City Clerk’s Office is compiling the costs of the numerous city departments to comply with the publication requirements.</p> <p>The State Auditor and the Campaign Practices Board require lobbying reports. The information requested is similar but not identical. It is suggested that legislation be developed to produce a uniform report that can be used by both agencies. The uniform reporting process will not produce a budget saving other than reducing staff time to prepare the reports.</p>	<p>call centers as a possible area of budget consolidation. Anoka and Dakota County may be operating a single center.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health Department. There are at least three health departments in the county – city, Hennepin and Bloomington. However the mission and scope of services offered by each agency may be complimentary to each other rather than duplicative. For example the city operates a lab and is engaged in lead paint abatement. The other agencies may not emphasize these services. • Public Safety. This is the area of challenge and opportunity. The mayor has suggested a regional fire services. Currently the city’s fire department provides training for numerous departments and agencies throughout the state. The city of St. Paul also has a fire training facility. Could an element of fire service such as training become the responsibility of a regional joint powers board? The counties have used joint powers for a variety of services including but not limited to radio communications, mosquito control, and transit planning. Could the joint powers concept also be used in purchasing fire equipment? <p>It should not be unnoticed that the Police Departments throughout the region have established either by agreement or by statute “strike forces” to address such issues as gangs and financial crimes. Could the “strike force or similar concept be expanded to other police functions?</p> <p>The status of forensic analysis (crime labs) is a possible opportunity for cooperation among public safety agencies. The development of a county wide facility with the capacity to do work for non-Hennepin County departments – Dakota</p>	

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Intergovernmental Relations (continued)		<p>and Ramsey – needs to move forward. There should be budget savings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure. Roads and Bridges. The state divides the public roads and bridges into city county and state systems. Funding is provided to each system. The system has not been recently thoroughly reviewed and a review could recommend changes that increase efficiency. • Housing (Low and Moderate Income). The city, the Metropolitan Council and other local governments administer several federal and state housing programs. The housing agencies through the Twin Cities Housing Fund and other groups cooperate on programs. • Personnel: Health Care. Most local governments purchase health care services. Is it possible, feasible and economical to encourage multi-jurisdictional purchases? 	
Minneapolis Convention Center	<p>The Convention Center is mandated to staff 2 Central Alarm System (CAS) operators on-duty 24x7 by the local Fire Marshal (Authority Having Jurisdiction) to meet state fire code for delayed alarm response. We meet this requirement because of the thousands of alarm points and potentially hundreds of false alarms, we can't afford to evacuate our customers for every false alarm. The 2008 value for the additional operators was \$189,000.</p>	N/A	<p>The Convention Center is considered by many to be a regional facility. State legislators acknowledged this during the expansion process and passed legislation to pay off the remaining debt from the original construction bonds to allow the City to bond the new amount required for the expansion. Revenue from the Convention Center Sales Tax Fund is pledged</p>

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Minneapolis Convention Center (continued)			as a funding mechanism for our construction costs (debt service) and operating and maintenance costs. These costs total \$53.5 million on an annual basis (2008, expenses only).
Police	N/A	<p>In response to your direction to determine service duplications between our department and other city, county and state agencies, we have compiled the following list:</p> <p>There are currently six law enforcement agencies with jurisdiction inside the City limits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Patrol (freeways/highways) • Hennepin County Sheriff's Office • U of MN Police Department • Metro Transit • Park Police • Minneapolis Police Department <p>Undoubtedly, there will be some duplication of service among these agencies; whether or not those services redundancies can be eliminated or reduced would require serious discussion among all parties. Some possibilities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forensics • Traffic accident investigation • 911 • Report production 	N/A

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Police (continued)	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labs (narcotic/DWI testing) <p>Within our own city government, the MPD's Internal Affairs Unit (IAU) is one of three city agencies which investigate complaints of police misconduct; the other two are the Civil Rights Department and Civilian Review Authority (CRA). Other major metropolitan area police departments have hybrid models of combined CRA/IA units which may fall inside or outside the police department. Further research is needed to determine public benefit and potential cost savings.</p>	N/A
Public Works	See Attached.		
Regulatory Services	See Attached.		
911/311	N/A	<p>911</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HC Sheriff's Office provides for all HC suburbs except Bloomington, Richfield, Eden Prairie, Edina, St. Louis Park/Golden Valley, and Hopkins (who all have their own 911 Centers). • U of M 911 is redundant in the Minneapolis campus areas to City of Minneapolis 911 <p>311 (other jurisdictional and regional call answering activities)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HC has all sorts of call-answering facilities/operations, some are services that are similar to City/311 services and others are distinct (e.g. human services). • The Park Board and the MPHA also have call-handling functions that are somewhat duplicative to the 311 Center's functions (residents frequently 	N/A

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911/311 (continued)	N/A	don't know that Park and Housing administration is not a city department function).	N/A
Park Board	N/A	<p>The following information relates to regional park finances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our 2007 expenses were \$18.3 Million • Our revenues from the Met Council were \$1.3 Million. • Our net expenditures were \$17.0 Million <p>By way of some additional background on the regional park system, we also present the following for your information. In the 1970s, a regional park system was founded that is planned and partially funded by the Metropolitan Council. All the facilities within the regional park systems are owned and managed by the 10 Implementing Agencies, or IAs that include the seven metro counties, and the cities of Minneapolis, St. Paul and Bloomington. This system now comprises some 55,000 acres of parks, natural areas, trails, and water bodies across the seven county metro area. In Minneapolis, those regional parks consist of the lakes, streams, parkways, bike and pedestrian trails, major parks and natural areas that are generally along the Grand Rounds.</p> <p>The state legislature has also agreed to fund (past legislation) 40% of the costs to own and maintain those regional parks. However, the legislature has never actually appropriated that amount, but only fractions thereof. The result of that failure to act is readily apparent. Both regional and local/neighborhood parks suffer greatly from</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2007 expenses - \$18.3 million • 2007 revenues from the Met Council were \$1.3 million. • 2007 net expenditures were \$17.0 million

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Park Board (continued)	N/A	<p>inadequate funding. Many facilities are WPA era, and although built strong, are now feeling the effects of decades of lack of funding. The Park Board endeavors to leverage funding from other sources to match state funding for regional parks through the Met Council. Here too there are many competing requests for funding, and there is usually not enough to meet all needs.</p> <p>The regional parks in Minneapolis are popular. Based on the latest report of regional park visits from the Met Council published in June of 2008, Minneapolis alone accounts for over 13,000,000 of all metro area regional park visits, or almost 40% of the total. The Chain of Lakes Regional Park alone receives almost 5,000,000 visits annually. That shows a strong need, as well as a huge impact on our parks. The premise behind the idea of a regional park system was that the regional parks all attract visitors from beyond their jurisdictional boundaries, more than 40% average across the metro. For Minneapolis, this means that over 5,000,000 visits are from outside the city boundaries. These 13 million visits bring in tourism revenues to our hotels, restaurants, transit and other transportation providers, the city, bike, skateboard and ski shops, ice cream shops, boat renters and sellers, concessionaires, land and river tour operators, apparel stores, grocery stores, cab companies, and many other vendors of all types. Minneapolis' parks are well known world wide as a premier destination!</p> <p>Having such parks, natural areas and trails also make other significant economic contributions. Parks absorb a major portion of the city's stormwater runoff, helping to lower costs to the city for infrastructure such as streets,</p>	

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Park Board (continued)	N/A	sidewalks, and stormwater control and treatment facilities. They absorb pollutants, and provide shade and wind resistance, helping reduce heating and air conditioning costs. They encourage walking and biking, which helps to reduce healthcare costs to business, industry and government. The benefits of parks far outweigh their costs! Minneapolis is regularly cited as one of the best places to live in the country. Can you imagine our beautiful, amazing city without its parks? Neither can we! Therefore it is imperative that all government agencies, foundations, NGOs, and citizens work together to increase funding levels so that this very high quality of life is maintained for future generations.	