

Section	2010	2011												
Local Government Finance	Local Government Finance	State/Local Fiscal Relationships: Local Government Aid (LGA)												
Priority Issues:	<p>Local Government Aid (LGA) and Levy Limits LGA is the state program that provides cities and counties with annual financial assistance. Initiated in 1971 LGA distributes a state general appropriation based on a legislatively approved formula. In 2009 the LGA appropriation was authorized at \$526.0 million or \$42.0 million greater than the previous year's amount. However, the state budget deficit has resulted in the Governor unallotting approximately \$212 million in 2008 through 2010. As a result of the unallotments, approximately \$380.0 million in LGA will be distributed to cities as compared to the authorized \$526.0 million. The following chart presents the City of Minneapolis's certified and actual amounts for the timeframe.</p>	<p>For almost 40 years, the State of Minnesota has provided aid to cities, counties and schools, while limiting their authority to impose local taxes. Over the years the programs have been amended but the state has continued to share revenues with local governments. However, when the state experiences a revenue shortfall local governments, as well as state government, are subject to revenue reductions or, at best, no appropriations increase. Since 2008, cities and counties have been subject to reductions through unallotments and budget modifications while schools have received no increases but have been subject to shifts in payment dates.</p>												
	<p>The City's certified and actual LGA amounts from 2008 to 2010 is as follows: —</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="399 978 818 1100"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year/Unallotment Date</th> <th>Certified Amount</th> <th>Actual Amount</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2008/Dec. 26</td> <td>\$ 82,230,891</td> <td>\$ 60,057,346</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009/July 16</td> <td>-88,786,411</td> <td>-80,249,972</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010/January</td> <td>-90,012,451</td> <td>-68,671,352</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year/Unallotment Date	Certified Amount	Actual Amount	2008/Dec. 26	\$ 82,230,891	\$ 60,057,346	2009/July 16	-88,786,411	-80,249,972	2010/January	-90,012,451	-68,671,352	<p>Current Biennial Budget (FY2010/2011) Spending Changes Fall Heavily on Cities Prior to 2010 legislative action, the current biennial budget appropriated \$33.5 billion in spending but was subsequently reduced by \$2.6 billion. The spending changes included timing changes (shifts) for school aid payments and permanent reductions. The shifts are to be paid to the schools in the future. The reductions represent 77% of the budget solution while the remaining 23%, or \$711 million, were revenue changes including, but not limited to, transfers from other funds, increased tax compliance enforcement, delays in paying tax refunds. The major spending changes included:</p>
Year/Unallotment Date	Certified Amount	Actual Amount												
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	<p>During the interim before the 2010 session, several legislative taskforces are working on such topics as policies to balance the budget, job creation, and LGA. The LGA workgroup's report is due in December 2010. While it is doubtful that the Legislature will amend the LGA program including the distribution formula, the funding level could be adjusted by the 2010 legislature or the Governor if state general fund revenues do not meet projections. As part of the LGA study group's fact finding and to facilitate on-going analysis of the state local fiscal relationship, the Department of Revenue should annually collect and compile information on state tax collections by city, in addition to the county and regional reports.—</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● \$404.3 million in local aid and credit - \$404.3 million in local aid and credit programs, or 12 % of the budget solution ● \$146.6 million to higher education, or 4% of the budget solution ● \$114.3 million to state agencies, programs, and property tax relief not identified above, or 3 % of the solution. ● \$1.949 billion in payment shifts to school aids, or 56% of the budget solution. 												

	<p>The 2008 Legislature approved the imposition of levy limits for cities over 2,500 in population. The limits are effective for taxes collected in 2009 through 2011. The limits are based on levy plus aids and permit certain expenditures such as debt payments, and pensions to be special levies, or exempt from the limit.</p>	<p>The budget solution falls heavily on cities and is disproportionate to the city's appropriation as compared to the total budget.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City LGA and market value homestead credit (MVHC) paid to cities accounted for 3.6% of the budget prior to adjustments. • Reductions in LGA and MVHC paid to cities were equivalent to 7.2% of the solution (revenue, shifts and reductions), or almost twice its share of the budget.
	<p>Levy limits restrict the authority of local governments to manage their operations. In the absence of levy limits, the City of Minneapolis has been able to expend public funds that have been targeted to needed services and has maintained the City's fiscal health.</p>	<p>Excluding the revenue changes and the shift, approximately \$686.0 million in spending has been cut. Of the total spending cuts city aids and credits account for 35% of the spending reductions. Over the last three years the state has not paid the certified (promised) amounts and as a result, cities and counties have received reduced amounts. In 2009, Minneapolis was promised \$ 88.7 million but actually received \$ 80.2 million. The 2010 promised amount of \$ 90.0 million was reduced to \$64.0 million, a 29% reduction. In 2010, Minneapolis lost all of its market value homestead credit prior to a LGA reduction (\$6.4 million). The unreliable nature of LGA has caused several cities to treat LGA as one-time funding, or use it for non-recurring expenses. Cities have also reduced services, instituted lay-offs and or increased property taxes to offset state aid losses.</p>
	<p>Being aware of the LGA workgroup and the status of the state budget, the City of Minneapolis recommends that the 2010 legislature:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refrain from further reductions in Local Government Aid • Eliminate levy limits for taxes payable in 2011 and thereafter • Establish a Local Government Aid funding level that is greater than the 2010 actual level and approximate the planned certified amount. 	<p>Legislative LGA Study Commission. "Formula Reform" Delayed</p> <p>While the amount of the actual LGA amount has been a major concern for cities, the statutory formula that distributes LGA has been subject criticisms that it does not measure city needs or a city's ability to raise revenue. Concerns regarding special formula components by city size and location have also been identified. Being aware of the concerns, the 2008 tax bill contained a provision that established a LGA study group. The group which consists of city officials and legislators is charged to study the current formula and make recommendation to improve it. The report to the legislature was due by December 15, 2010 but the due date has been delayed to December 15, 2012</p>
	<p>Mall of America (MoA) The City is aware that the MoA adds to the region's economy by attracting patrons from other parts of the state and country and that it is a major employer of both construction and retail service workers. However, the City must oppose legislation relating to the expansion of the MoA unless the following conditions are met:</p>	<p>Minneapolis Priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding of the LGA program at, a minimum, its promised amount (\$526.0 million in 2011) during the 2012-2013 biennium. • Move-up the deadline of the LGA study group to December, 2011.

	<p>a) the public improvements are paid from non-regional sources and not fiscal disparities which provides property tax relief for many cities;</p> <p>b) the parking structure, in part, is self-funded either through fees or leases entered into by MoA tenants;</p> <p>c) the proposed theater will not upon completion or by a later modification provide performances that could compete with publicly funded theaters in the region. Theater configurations which will be assumed to be competitive include theaters configured as a dinner theater with tables on the main floor and a seating capacity which exceeds 1,500 seats, or a theater configured in the traditional auditorium style with "fly space" and a seating capacity which exceeds 500 seats; and</p> <p>d) the MoA's conference center will not compete with regional convention centers located in the metro area and greater Minnesota.</p>	
	<p>The 2008 legislature authorized the City of Bloomington to levy special taxes (sales, lodging, food and beverage) and tax-increment financing to support public improvements including the parking ramp. The taxes apply to the mall district and some of the taxes could be extended by the Bloomington City Council to other parts of the city. The legislation does not include regional financing and it prohibits live theater on the site.</p>	
Minneapolis supports:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued efforts by the Department of Revenue to provide public information regarding the property tax relief program. Such efforts can include but not be limited to public service announcements, web pages, printed materials and presentations at public meetings and on public education/government programming. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of the LGA study and to facilitate ongoing analysis of the state local fiscal relationship, direct the Minnesota Department of Revenue to provide information on state collected taxes by city in addition to the current county and regional reports. 	<p>Direct the Minnesota Department of Revenue to provide information on state collected taxes by city in addition to the current county and regional reports.</p>
Opposition Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of the sales tax proceeds approved by the Clean Water, Land and Legacy constitutional amendment for purposes other than those intended by the amendment. 	

Capital Bonding	<p>The following projects were submitted by the City of Minneapolis to Minnesota Management and Budget and adopted as the City's bonding priorities for the 2010 Session.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Northtown Rail Yards Bridge: \$7.0M 2. Training & Emergency Operations Center: \$750,000 3. Granary Road: \$5.3M 4. Target Center Improvements: \$6.5M 5. I-35W 3rd and 4th Street Interchange: \$2.5M 6. Grand Rounds Scenic Byway Lighting Renov: \$2.0M 7. 35W S & 35W N Storm Tunnel Pres. Projs: \$2.0M 8. Hiawatha LRT Corridor Develop: \$6.5M 	
	<p>In addition the City of Minneapolis is willing to be the political subdivision required by Minnesota law for the Orchestra Hall/Peavey Plaza Redevelopment project, should that organization obtain state bonding proceeds.</p>	
	<p>The City of Minneapolis supports metro-wide efforts to secure bonding funds for local inflow and infiltration projects.</p>	<p>The City of Minneapolis supports <u>continued</u> metro-wide efforts to secure bonding funds for local inflow and infiltration <u>and other</u> <u>stormwater</u> projects.</p>
		<p><u>Minneapolis supports bonding for statewide bridge replacement and rehabilitation and the Transit Capital Improvement Program including funding for Bottineau, I-35W/Cedar Avenue BRT, Central, Northern Lights Express, 35W and Southwest transit corridors.</u></p>
Public Safety		
Priority Issues	<p>Update MS 624.7142 (carrying while under influence of alcohol or controlled substance) to prohibit carrying a pistol with a blood-alcohol concentration of .08 or more</p>	<p>Prohibit carrying a pistol with a blood-alcohol concentration of .08 or more</p>
	<p>Legislation designating funding for treatment and creation of transitional housing programs to support prostitution prostituted people.</p>	<p>Legislation designating funding for treatment and creation of transitional housing programs to support prostituted people.</p>
	<p>Funding for General Assistance Medical Care and other programs that fund mental health treatment and other safety net services.</p>	<p><u>Sufficient</u> funding for General Assistance Medical Care and other programs that fund mental health treatment and other safety net services.</p>
Support Issues	<p>Legislative authority for the "Stop on Red" initiative</p>	<p><u>Legislation enabling cities to efficiently leverage public safety resources by allowing the use of technology such as photo enforcement.</u></p>

	Amend MS 169A.03, subd. 3 (driving while impaired definitions section), to add a subsection as an aggravating factor for having caused an accident resulting in property damage or physical injury to any other party.	Establish an aggravating factor to the driving while impaired statute for having caused an accident resulting in property damage or physical injury to another person.
Pension Sustainability		
	The MPRA and MFRA pension plans need to achieve full funding and secure pension benefits without undue burden to Minneapolis taxpayers. It is time that the City and the Legislature work to address the following problems:	The MPRA and MFRA pension plans need to achieve full funding and secure pension benefits without undue burden to Minneapolis taxpayers. The City of Minneapolis supports merging MPRA and MFRA into PERA under the following principles:
	1. Minneapolis taxpayers have an unlimited financial obligation under current law to fund the growing costs of the closed pension funds, and the City has very limited authority to manage or control these costs. From 2009 to 2010, the anticipated City contribution to the closed funds will grow by 231% to \$18.0 million, not including debt service. This substantial increase from 2010 forward is mostly due to a change in the mortality assumptions calculation for MPRA. In addition to recurring annual costs, debt service payments on the closed pension funds will cost the City \$34.9 million through 2014. The combined City obligation to the closed funds with debt service is \$258.9 million over the next 20 years if no action is taken. Also, it should be noted that the associations which govern the funds are both considering proposals that would further increase the City's costs beyond these projections. Costs could quickly balloon beyond current projections in this document unless something is done.	<u>1. Pension benefits based on a proper determination of amounts under state law, by-laws of pension plan, and court orders.</u> <u>2. Fixed annual city and state contributions sufficient to fund remaining unfunded liabilities.</u> <u>3. City approval.</u> 4. Assure the continuation of retiree base benefits as required by law. 5. Balance retiree and taxpayer interests. 6. Simplify and link the annual cost of living adjustments in a manner consistent with other governmental pension plans. 7. Establish a schedule of City contributions to fully fund the plans by 2020.
	2. The City funds the pension plans, but has limited influence in the governance of the plans. In 2009, the City's contribution to MPRA from the tax levy is \$3.0 million with an additional \$2.9 million required for debt service. The City's 2009 contribution to MFRA from the tax levy is \$1.9 million. MFRA debt service obligations were fulfilled in 2008. These costs have increased over time under the auspices of the associations which govern the plans and compute the benefit calculations.	
	3. The plans are not fully funded. MFRA was fully funded from 1998-2001; however, poor market performance has produced a negative return on investments, increasing the burden on Minneapolis taxpayers responsible for covering the shortfall. MPRA has never been fully funded. When decisions made by the associations result in losses, the City must fund these losses.	

	<p>4. Benefit calculations are determined by the associations and are not linked to cost of living adjustments commonly used by other funds. The associations are administered by the members receiving the benefits. No external party validates the calculations, and the associations are the sole arbitrators of any disputes short of legal action. In effect, the association members have exercised great latitude in setting their own benefit amounts by changing the "unit value" calculations in violation of the 1995 Agreement between the City and the associations, as identified by the State Auditor.</p>	
	<p>The annual cost of living adjustment for each of these funds is unpredictable, has no limit on the annual adjustment like other public pension plans in Minnesota, and is tied to the pay of a small number of current employees, which can vary widely from year to year.</p>	
	<p>The City's sustainability plan includes the following objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assure the continuation of retiree base benefits as required by law. 2. Balance retiree and taxpayer interests. 3. Simplify and link the annual cost of living adjustments in a manner consistent with other governmental pension plans. 4. Establish a schedule of City contributions to fully fund the plans by 2020. 	<p>Moved to earlier section</p>
	<p>While there may be a number of ways to reach these objectives, the City's sustainability plan includes the following actions that require legislative approval followed by City Council approval:</p>	<p>The City's sustainability plan includes the following actions that require legislative approval followed by City Council approval:</p>
	<p>1. Ensure that retirees receive consistent cost of living adjustments. This could be achieved by replacing the annual change in unit value with a cost of living adjustment equal to or comparable with what other police and fire retirees in Minnesota receive.</p>	<p>No change</p>
	<p>2. Change the structure of governance for the closed funds. To achieve this, the current administrative structure should be replaced with the Public Employee Retirement Association (PERA) and all of the funds' assets should be managed by the State Board of Investment (SBI).</p>	<p>2. Change the structure of governance for the closed funds. The current administrative structure should be replaced with the Public Employee Retirement Association (PERA) and all of the funds' assets should be managed by the State Board of Investment (SBI). <u>This will save significantly on the cost of administering these small funds.</u></p>

	<p>3. Commit the City to a fixed annual contribution that fully funds each plan no later than 2020. The City's funding commitment will begin when the sustainability plan is approved by the legislature, agreement is reached on actuarial assumptions, the change in administration of the plans occurs, cost of living adjustments are linked to the COLA changes for similar Minnesota pension plans, and City Council approval is made.</p>	<p><u>3. Fund these plans consistent with the requirements of statewide pension plans.</u> The City's funding commitment will begin when the sustainability plan is approved by the legislature, agreement is reached on actuarial assumptions, the change in administration of the plans occurs, cost of living adjustments are linked to the COLA changes for similar Minnesota pension plans, and City Council approval is made.</p>
Priority Issues	<p>The City will in 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pursue in cooperation with the Minneapolis Employees Retirement Fund (MERF) Board of Directors consolidation of MERF into the Public Employees Retirement Association (PERA) with an effective date of June 30, 2010. 	<p>The City will in <u>2011</u>:</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pursue legislation that will merge the Minneapolis Police Relief Association (MPRA) and the Minneapolis Fire Relief Association (MFRA) into PERA - Police and Fire with an effective date no later than December 31, 2010. The merger plan will include continued financial contributions from the city and state of Minnesota, continuation of basic pension benefits that are at least equal to current levels as required by law, cost of living adjustments consistent with other PERA - Police and Fire retirees and a plan to transfer each plan's assets to PERA - Police and Fire at least six months prior to the effective date of the merger. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pursue legislation that will merge the Minneapolis Police Relief Association (MPRA) and the Minneapolis Fire Relief Association (MFRA) into PERA - Police and Fire with an effective date no later than December 31, <u>2012</u>. The merger plan will include continued financial contributions from the city and state of Minnesota, continuation of basic pension benefits that are at least equal to current levels as required by law, cost of living adjustments consistent with other PERA - Police and Fire retirees and a plan to transfer each plan's assets to PERA - Police and Fire at least six months prior to the effective date of the merger.
Opposition Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislation increasing benefits to MFRA members until such time that a sustainable solution to ensure the long-term health of the funds can be jointly reached by MFRA and the City. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislation increasing benefits to MFRA <u>and MPRA</u> members until such time that a sustainable solution to ensure the long-term health of the funds can be reached.
Transportation		
Priority Issues		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding for 35W BRT including funds for a Lake Street Station. 	<p>Funding for <u>I-35W/Cedar BRT improvements</u> including funds for a Lake Street Station.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Funding of all other transit corridors which help build a complete transit system.</u>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding for traffic mitigation efforts in and around the University of Minnesota made necessary because of the Washington Avenue alignment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding for traffic mitigation efforts in and around the University of Minnesota made necessary because of the Washington Avenue <u>Central Corridor LRT</u> alignment.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislation creating alternative sources of revenue for transportation improvements, including local authority to create and make use of a street utility, and the repealing of special laws that limit the City of Minneapolis' authority more than other cities in Minnesota. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislation creating alternative sources of revenue for transportation improvements, including local authority to create and make use of a street utility, <u>new forms of Tax Increment Financing</u> and the repealing of special laws that limit the City of Minneapolis' authority more than other cities in Minnesota.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moving Violation for Blocking Intersections. Amend MS 169.15 to allow local jurisdictions to issue a moving violation for blocking intersections. Currently the City has an ordinance that prohibits blocking an intersection and assesses a \$30 fine for the offense 	Accomplished
Affordable Housing & Homelessness Prevention		
	Recognizing that limited resources are available, Minneapolis plans to achieve this goal by partnering with local and statewide housing advocates and agencies, including MinnesotaHousing, and several nonprofit organizations.	Recognizing that limited resources are available, Minneapolis plans to achieve <u>its housing goals</u> by partnering with local and statewide housing advocates and agencies, including MinnesotaHousing, and several nonprofit organizations.
	Other affordable housing priorities in Minneapolis include safeguarding the current MHA programs that serve low-income residents.	Other affordable housing priorities in Minneapolis include safeguarding the current <u>MinnesotaHousing</u> programs that serve low-income residents.
Priority Issues	Permitting continued occupancy of foreclosed property during the redemption period and	Accomplished
Support Issues	Continued review of the property tax code to encourage affordable housing production and preservation.	To be replaced by "This Old House" language
	The initiatives proposed by the Minnesota Coalition for the Homeless to prevent homelessness by improving transitions from corrections, including ensuring permanent state funding for additional prison discharge planners and the creation and funding for a jail re-entry pilot project in up to five Minnesota counties.	The initiatives to prevent homelessness by improving transitions from corrections, including ensuring permanent state funding for additional prison discharge planners and the creation and funding for a jail re-entry pilot project in up to five Minnesota counties.
Municipal Governance		
Priority Issues	Legislation enabling the charging of a felony when there is evidence that a person uses, trains, or possesses a dog or other animal for the purpose of participating in, engaging in, or promoting animal fighting; increased penalties for animal fighting and possession of animals for fighting; and allowing for the charging of a felony for being a spectator at an animal fight.	Accomplished

Support Issues	Support the examination of the governance of the Metropolitan Council to ensure that the council members are chosen via a process that includes an opportunity for local governments and other stakeholders to provide meaningful input, including consideration for an elected Met Council. Any future changes to the governance structure should be reflective of the true geography of the metropolitan region and a regional understanding of the Metropolitan Council's future direction and goals.	
	An amendment to the Municipal Planning Act (MS 462.351 to 462. 364) that would establish a period of time in which a person can appeal to the district court for review of the decision. The amendment would be to MS 462.361 (Judicial Review) and would be similar to the provisions of the county planning, development and zoning law (MS 394). The county law (MS 394.27 sub 9) allows an appeal to the district court of a decision made by the County Board of Adjustment within thirty days of the date of the decision.	Support legislation to amend the Municipal Planning Act so that provisions for appeals to local governments are consistent with provisions provided for county governments. For example, presently the appeal period for a local government land use decision is six years, while the appeal period for a county land use decisions is 60 days. A shared time frame provides certainty for units of government and citizens and creates a uniform standard. This also aligns the process with the timeframe for appeals of quasi-judicial decisions which is also 60 days.
	• Legislation allowing municipalities to adopt and enforce a housing, property maintenance, or rental licensing ordinance to ensure the safety of residential properties.	Accomplished
	Support and promote legislation that removes barriers to, and helps to more readily facilitate regional and cross jurisdictional partnership, joint powers and shared service agreements.	Legislation that removes barriers to, and helps to more readily facilitate regional and cross jurisdictional partnership, joint powers and shared service agreements.
	Support legislation concerning the process and regulatory requirements for the placement of high voltage power lines in urban areas.	Legislation concerning the process and regulatory requirements for the placement of high voltage power lines in urban areas.
Opposition Issues	Legislation restricting the authority of cities to license and regulate the pawnshop industry; efforts to limit the authority of cities to set licensing and transaction fees that enable cities to recover their full regulatory and enforcement expenses.	Legislation restricting the authority of cities to license and regulate industries such as pawnshops, massage establishments, tattoo and piercing establishments, the pawnshop industry; Efforts to limit the authority of cities to set licensing and transaction fees that enable cities to recover their full regulatory and enforcement expenses.
City Livability		
Priority Issues		
	Reinstate funding for the Youth Intervention Program Association.	Increased funding for youth development and early intervention programs including after-school activities and mentoring opportunities.

	Maintain funding to community health boards for the State Health Improvement Program, a statewide comprehensive health promotion plan to prevent chronic disease through the prevention of obesity and tobacco use.	Maintain funding to community health boards for the State Health Improvement Program.
	Legislation to remove one potential barrier to early entry into prenatal care created by the perceived punitive nature of a state law mandating that health care providers report prenatal substance use to local welfare agencies.	Accomplished
	Proposals to protect health care access and resources to help low-income persons obtain health care coverage and health services. Support health care coverage for all that includes a comprehensive benefit set that emphasizes primary and preventive care and includes physical health, mental health, substance abuse, dental services, medications and quality interpreter services. Support a system that is made affordable for patients and other payers by controlling both administrative and clinical costs; assures culturally relevant high quality care including interpreter and translation services, and is easy for patients to understand.	<u>Expanding health care access and resources to help low-income persons obtain health care coverage and health services. <u>Eliminating health disparities so that all residents can have equal opportunity for optimal health.</u> Support health care coverage for all that includes a comprehensive benefit set that emphasizes primary and preventive care and includes physical health, mental health, substance abuse, dental services, medications and quality interpreter and translation services. Support a system that is made affordable for patients and other payers by controlling both administrative and clinical costs, assures culturally relevant high quality care, and is easy for patients to understand.</u>
	Reinstate funding for General Assistance Medical Care, and protect funding for MinnesotaCare, and Medical Assistance and urban family planning programs.	<u>Sufficient funding for and improved access to General Assistance Medical Care, MinnesotaCare, Medical Assistance, and urban family planning programs.</u>
Support Issues (these items will be reordered and grouped in the final document for better organization)	Sustaining the minor's consent law permitting adolescents to see medical providers for reproductive, mental health and chemical dependency issues without informing or obtaining the consent of a parent or guardian.	<u>Sustaining the minor's consent law permitting adolescents to see medical providers for <u>confidential</u> reproductive, mental health and chemical dependency <u>services.</u></u>
*Suggest moving this item to Priority section	Continued funding and retention of the formula to distribute state health funds.	<u>Continued funding and retention of the <u>Local Public Health Grant Program.</u></u>
Merged with other item	Continued and expanded funding to support urban family planning programs.	
Merged with other item in priority section.	Increased funding for youth development programs including after school programs and reinstatement of the youth at risk behavior program.	

Merged with other item	A health care system and a public health system that eliminates health disparities so that all residents can have equal opportunity for optimal health. A system would be affordable, assure a culturally relevant quality of care, be user friendly and provide a comprehensive benefit set that emphasizes primary and preventive care and includes physical health, mental health, substance abuse, dental services and medications.	
	The Minnesota Health Plan Act, Senate File No. 188/House File No. 135 regarding health care availability and affordability for every Minnesotan.	The Minnesota Health Plan Act, <u>a single, statewide plan that would cover all Minnesotans for all their medical needs.</u>
<u>Environment and Sustainability</u>		
	Support an Extended Producer Responsibility Framework approach that creates effective, producer-initiated reduction, reuse and recycling programs to address the lifecycle impacts of products including greenhouse gas emissions from design through end-of-life management so that state, county and city governments do not have primary responsibility for financing such efforts.	Support an Extended Producer Responsibility Framework approach that creates effective, <u>and environmentally beneficial</u> producer-initiated reduction, reuse and recycling programs to address the lifecycle impacts of products including greenhouse gas emissions from design through end-of-life management, <u>thereby reducing the local government responsibility for financing and managing collection and recycling activities.</u>
	Support a Pharmaceutical Extended Producer Responsibility Framework approach that creates effective, producer-initiated reduction, reuse and recycling programs to deal with a medications' lifecycle impacts such as illegal use and water pollution from design through end-of-life management so that state, county and city governments do not have primary responsibility for financing such efforts.	Support a Pharmaceutical Extended Producer Responsibility approach that creates effective <u>and environmentally beneficial</u> , producer-initiated programs to deal with a medications' lifecycle impacts such as illegal use and water pollution from design through end-of-life management so that state, county and city governments do not have primary responsibility for such efforts.
	Support increased state funding of stormwater management costs to local governments. This includes funds to help cities promote best management practices for stormwater, costs associated with stormwater projects necessitated by impairments to water bodies through Total Maximum Daily Load or TMDL studies. There should be increased assistance costs associated with surcharges for excess inflow and infiltration, combined sewer overflows and flood mitigation. Priority should be given to projects that solve more than one stormwater problem and that also emphasize water quality. Future legislation should also ensure that the Metropolitan Council is eligible for all appropriate waste water funding programs and recognize the upcoming costs of stormwater management infrastructure and operation on municipalities from new regulatory mandates and load reduction requirements.	Support increased state funding of stormwater management costs to local governments <u>for rehabilitation of existing infrastructure and</u> costs associated with stormwater projects necessitated by impairments to water bodies through Total Maximum Daily Load or TMDL studies. <u>Support</u> increased assistance costs associated with surcharges for excess inflow and infiltration, combined sewer overflows and flood mitigation. Priority should be given to projects that solve more than one stormwater problem and that also emphasize water quality. Future legislation should also ensure that the Metropolitan Council is eligible for all appropriate waste water funding programs and recognize the upcoming costs of stormwater management infrastructure and operation on municipalities from new regulatory mandates and load reduction requirements.

	Clean Cars The goal is to pass legislation that adopts California's auto emissions standards (including greenhouse gas standards). The federal Clean Air Act allows states to adopt the California vehicle emission standards, which require reductions in carbon dioxide emissions of 30 percent by 2016 in new passenger vehicles. These standards, already adopted by 14 other states, go beyond the federal CAFE standards.	Accomplished Federally
	Eco Driving Support requirements to the state's driver's training curriculum regarding pollution reduction and greenhouse gas reduction.	
	Lead Weight Restrictions • Support mandates or incentives to eliminate the use of lead free tire weights for vehicles	Accomplished
	Support legislation that will increase funding for incentives for tree planting and maintenance. In addition to a net loss of nearly 9,000 public trees over the past five years, the City has more than 200,000 trees, or 1/5th of its canopy, at stake with the impending arrival of the emerald ash borer. Planting the next generation of trees now will proactively mitigate the impact of the loss of these trees.	Support legislation that will increase funding for incentives for tree planting and maintenance. In addition to a net loss of nearly 9,000 public trees over the past five years, the City has more than 200,000 trees, or 1/5th of its canopy, at stake with the arrival of the emerald ash borer. Planting the next generation of trees now will proactively mitigate the impact of the loss of these trees.
		• <u>Support research on insecticide to treat Emerald Ash Borer to determine effectiveness and impacts on human health and environment</u>
		<u>Electric Vehicles</u> • <u>Support efforts to promote electric vehicles and charging stations development in Minnesota</u>
Jobs and Economic Development		
	Authorize a tax credit for high technology and bioscience companies that conduct research and development	Accomplished
	Approve a historic tax credit.	Accomplished
Support Issues	Increase funding for the Minnesota Historical Society's Local Preservation Grant Program.	Increase funding for the Minnesota Historical Society's <u>Historical and Cultural</u> Grant Program.

Moving Violation for Blocking Intersections. Amend MS 169.15 to allow local jurisdictions to issue a moving violation for blocking intersections. Currently the City has an ordinance that prohibits blocking an intersection and assesses a \$30 fine for the offense	Achieved
Permitting continued occupancy of foreclosed property during the redemption period and	Achieved
Legislation enabling the charging of a felony when there is evidence that a person uses, trains, or possesses a dog or other animal for the purpose of participating in, engaging in, or promoting animal fighting; increased penalties for animal fighting and possession of animals for fighting; and allowing for the charging of a felony for being a spectator at an animal fight.	Achieved
• Legislation allowing municipalities to adopt and enforce a housing, property maintenance, or rental licensing ordinance to ensure the safety of residential properties.	Achieved
Legislation to remove one potential barrier to early entry into prenatal care created by the perceived punitive nature of a state law mandating that health care providers report prenatal substance use to local welfare agencies.	Achieved
Authorize a tax credit for high technology and bioscience companies that conduct research and development	Achieved
Approve a historic tax credit.	Achieved
Lead Weight Restrictions Support mandates or incentives to eliminate the use of lead free tire weights for vehicles	Achieved