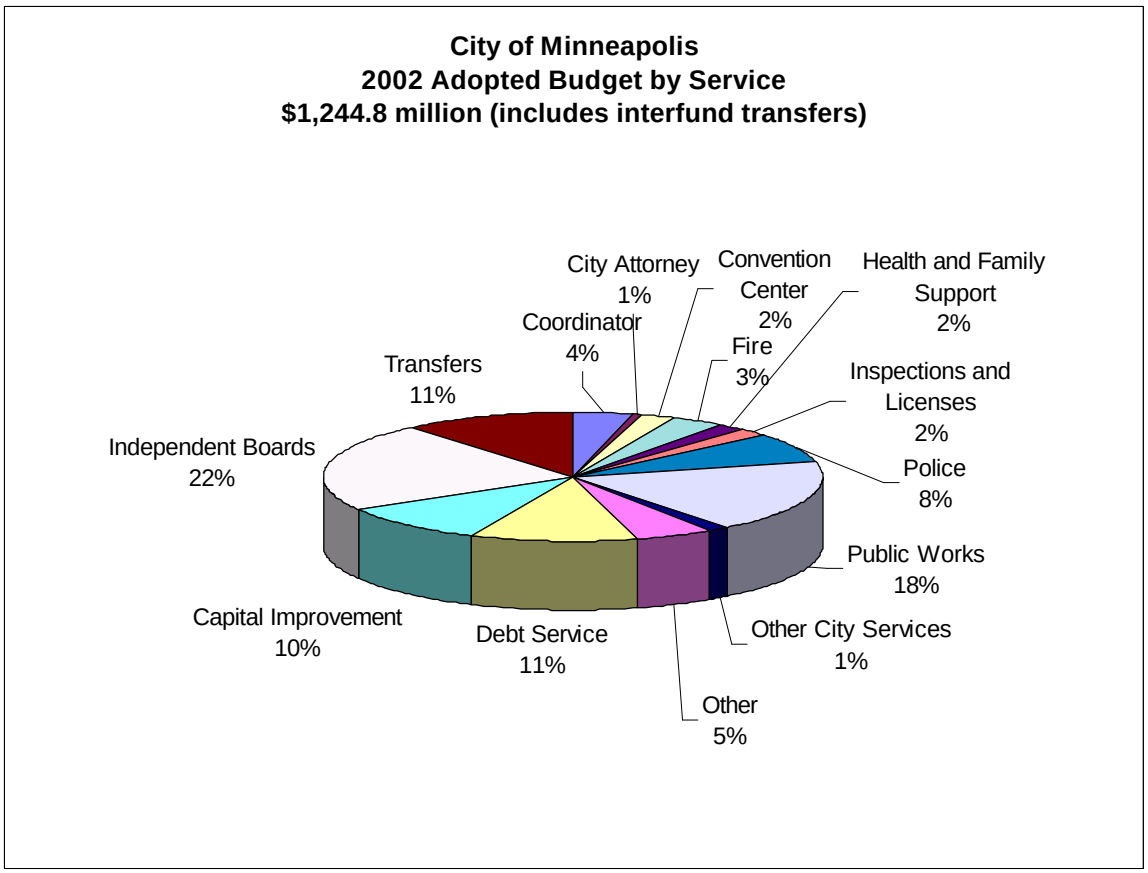
City of Minneapolis
FY 2002 Adopted Budget

Financial Overview

The 2002 adopted budget for all City funds represents a 3.6% increase from the 2001 adopted budget, with total expenditures going from $1.20 billion in 2001 to $1.24 billion in 2002.[1] The adopted property tax rate is 57.12 percent, an increase of 32.2 percent from 2001 to 2002. The significant change in the City's property tax rate is due in large part to changes in state tax laws during 2001, which impacted property rates. This tax rate will provide an additional $10.7 million, or 8 percent, in property tax revenue, and increase from $133.2 million to $143.9 million from 2001 adopted to 2002 adopted.[2] The City's net tax capacity (after reductions for tax increment and fiscal disparities) is projected to decrease by 20.3 percent for taxes payable 2002, from $261.4 million to $208.2 million.

Below is a summary of the 2002 total adopted expenditure budget, including the Independent Boards and Agencies.



[1] Total expenditures include inter-fund transfers of $138.4 million.
[2] This includes a $500,000 tax abatement levy for the Minneapolis Community Development Agency. It does not include the $4.0 million Housing and Redevelopment Authority levy.

City of Minneapolis Expenditures by Service (in millions of Dollars)

	2001 Adopted Budget	2002 Adopted Budget
City Coordinator (excluding Inspections and Licenses)	$41.5	$47.2
City Attorney	$9.1	$9.2
Convention Center and Greater Minneapolis Convention and Visitor's Association	$21.0	$26.3
Fire Department	$38.9	$42.3
Health and Family Support	$21.6	$22.1
Inspections and Licenses	$21.7	$24.1
Police and Civilian Review Authority	$94.4	$96.7
Public Works - Field Services	$26.8	$27.6
Public Works - Sewer, Storm Water, Flood Mitigation	$39.1	$38.9
Public Works - Solid Waste and Recycling	$24.2	$25.2
Public Works - Transportation	$41.0	$45.2
Public Works - Water Treatment and Distribution	$30.0	$31.5
Public Works - Other	$50.9	$55.6
Other City Services[3]	$14.9	$15.2
Other[4]	$58.6	$61.9
Debt Service[5]	$153.1	$136.5
Capital Improvement	$167.4	$122.5
Subtotal	$854.0	$827.9
Independent Boards		
Community Development Agency (MCDA)	$145.0	$162.1
Library Board	$20.0	$22.0
Park Board	$70.5	$78.5
Youth Coordinating Board	$7.9	$6.8
Other Boards[6]	$8.7	$9.0
Subtotal	$252.1	$278.5
Total Expenditures (without Transfers)	$1,106.2	$1,106.3
Transfers to other funds	$95.7	$138.4
Total Expenditures with Transfers	$1,201.8	$1,244.8

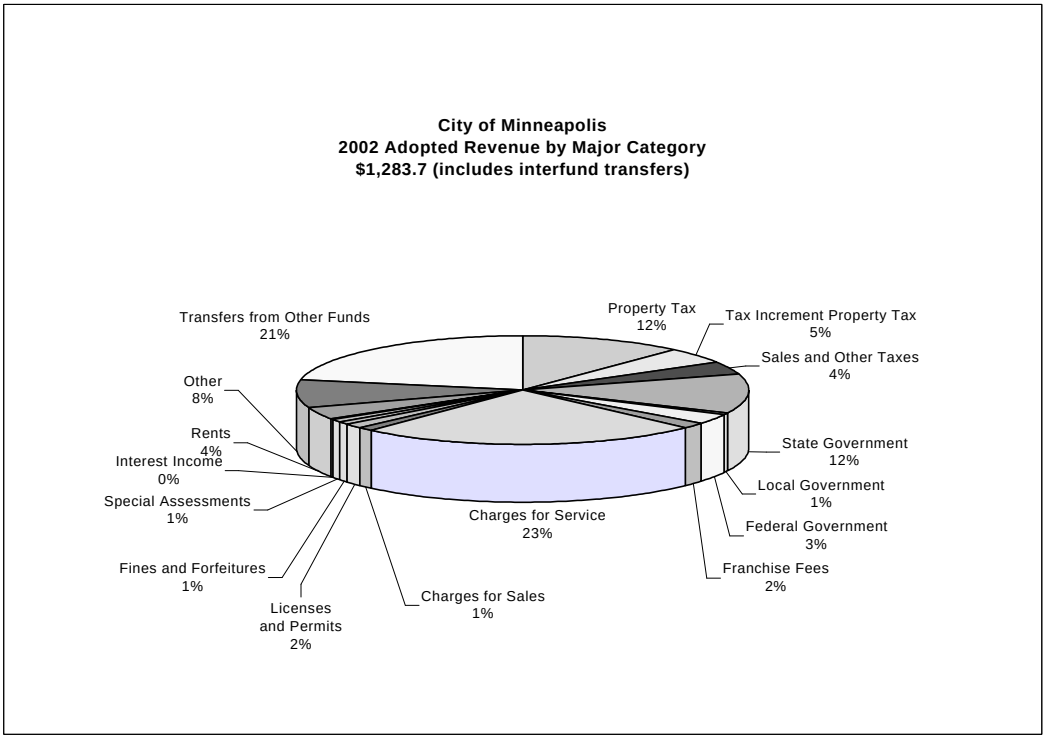
[3] Other City Services include the following departments: Assessor, City Council, City Clerk, Civil Rights, Mayor and Planning.
[4] Other includes non-departmental, pension, workers compensation, liability, and contingency expenses.
[5] Debt Service does not include debt service paid directly from proprietary funds or by independent boards.
[6] Other Boards include Board of Estimate and Taxation, Minneapolis Building Commission, and Minneapolis Neighborhood Revitalization Administration.

Below is a summary of the City's total revenues by major category. As shown, the majority of the City's funding comes from revenue from Charges for Service and the State of Minnesota. Although property tax revenue represents only 12 percent of the total, it is one of the major funding sources for the City's general services such as police, fire, street maintenance, and snow and ice control.

City of Minneapolis Revenue by Major Category (in millions)

	2001 Adopted Budget	2002 Adopted Budget
Property Tax [7]	$136.5	$151.3
Tax Increment Property Tax	$76.5	$58.7
Sales and Other Taxes	$48.6	$49.1
State Government	$153.0	$151.0
Local Government	$8.8	$8.5
Federal Government	$38.7	$39.2
Franchise Fees	$19.9	$21.6
Charges for Service	$290.9	$311.1
Charges for Sales	$14.8	$15.1
Licenses and Permits	$19.0	$19.6
Fines and Forfeitures	$8.1	$8.2
Special Assessments	$9.5	$10.0
Interest Income	$12.3	$6.4
Rents	$41.6	$46.2
Other [8]	$75.3	$106.8
Subtotal	$953.5	$1,002.8
Transfers from Other Funds	$130.5	$280.9
Total Revenues[9]	$1,084.0	$1,283.7

[7] Property taxes are budgeted at 98% of gross levy to reflect anticipated delinquencies.
[8] Other includes gains, contributions, other miscellaneous revenues, and proceeds from long term liabilities.
[9] Total revenues exceed total expenditures, which represents the annual budgeted change in fund balance. The change in fund balance is mostly due to timing of capital projects and bond issuance.



The City uses different “Funds” to account for the expense and revenue associated with the various services provided. The **General Fund**, which is where most of the property tax supported services are accounted for, represents 20 percent of the adopted budget for 2002.

The **Enterprise Funds** include services that the City provides that operate more like a “business” in that they are expected to generate a profit to cover capital purchases and related debt service requirements. Enterprise services of the City include such services as sanitary sewer services, storm water management, flood mitigation, water treatment and distribution, solid waste and recycling, and municipal parking.

Internal Services Funds are similar to Enterprise Funds in that they are used to account for services that the City provides that operate more like a business, however, Internal Service Funds primary customer is other City departments. Internal services include such services as information technology, equipment rental (i.e. police squad cars and fire equipment), and self-insurance.

Other Funds includes Special Revenue Funds where that proceeds of specific revenue sources are restricted to expenditures for specific purposes. Services accounted for in the Other Funds include such services and operations as the Minneapolis Convention Center, and other grant funded services.

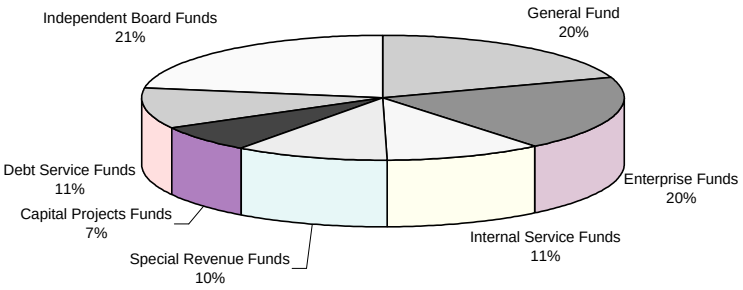
The **Independent Boards** include Board of Estimate and Taxation, Library, Park, Community Development Agency, Neighborhood Revitalization, Municipal Building Commission, and Youth Coordinating Board.

City of Minneapolis Budget By Fund (in millions)

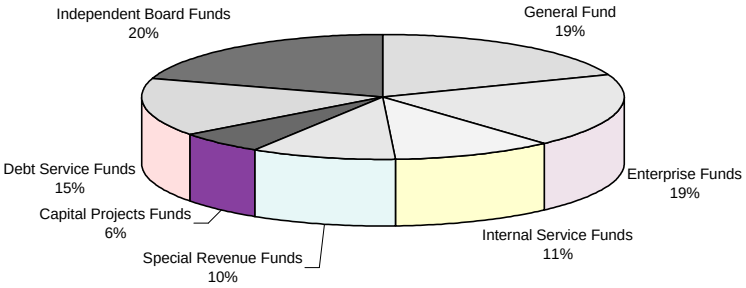
	2001 Adopted Budget	2002 Adopted Budget
Expenditures:		
General Fund	$241.2	$245.8
Enterprise Funds	$221.8	$242.9
Internal Service Funds	$113.7	$131.8
Special Revenue Funds	$118.7	$126.9
Capital Projects Funds	$143.5	$87.4
Debt Service Funds	$110.8	$131.5
Independent Board Funds	$252.1	$278.5
Total Expenditures	$1,201.8	$1,244.8
Revenues:		
General Fund	$235.0	$245.8
Enterprise Funds	$224.2	$247.7
Internal Service Funds	$111.6	$136.8
Special Revenue Funds	$118.7	$126.6
Capital Projects Funds	$62.3	$74.2
Debt Service Funds	$86.0	$192.7
Independent Board Funds	$246.2	$259.9
Total Revenues	$1,084.0	$1,283.7
Changes in Balances [10]	-$117.8	$38.9

[10] Total revenues exceed expenditures in 2002, which represents a budgeted change in fund balance. The change in fund balance is mostly due to timing of capital projects and bond issuance.

City of Minneapolis
2002 Adopted Expenditure Budget by Fund
$1,244.8 million (includes interfund transfers)



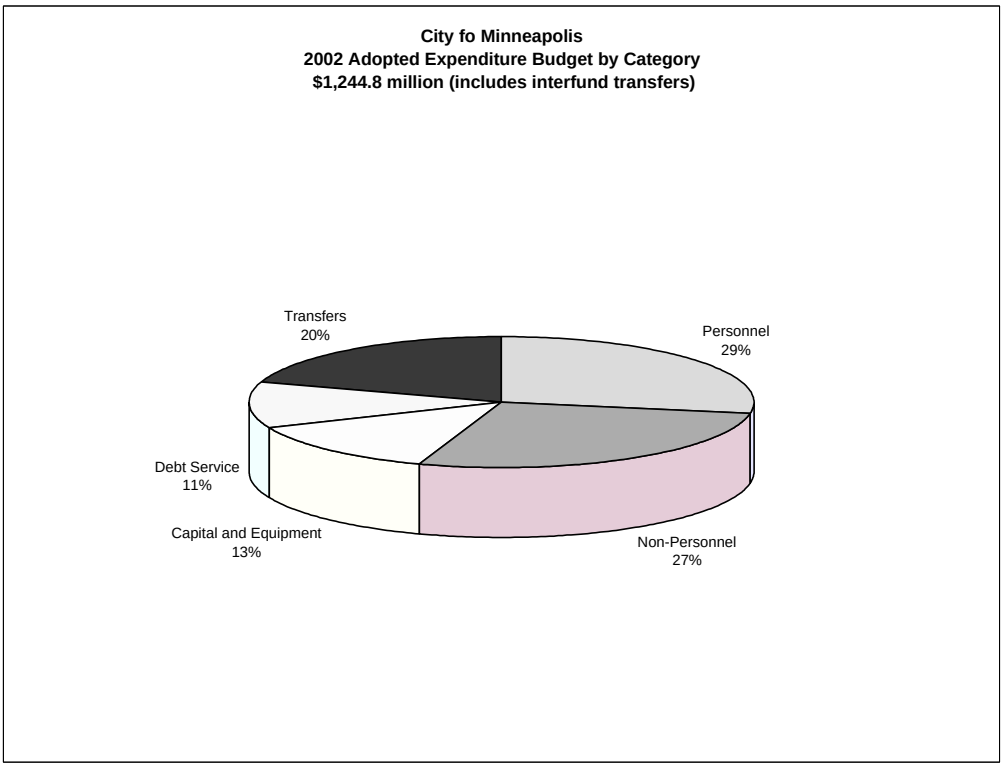
City of Minneapolis
2002 Adopted Revenue Budget by Fund
$1,283.7 (includes interfund transfers)



The majority of the City's budget is spent on personnel, $347.3 million of 29 percent of the total budget. The 2002 budget includes an increase of 31 budgeted full time equivalent positions (FTE's). This is the net result of increases within the Independent Boards, Convention Center expansion, and targeted reductions within General Fund supported positions.

City of Minneapolis Budget by Major Expense Category ($ in millions)

	2001 Adopted Budget	2002 Adopted Budget
Full Time Equivalent Positions	5,995	6,104
Expenditures:		
Personnel	$ 331.5	$ 347.3
Non-Personnel	$ 316.9	$ 339.7
Capital and Equipment	$ 243.3	$ 167.4
Debt Service	$ 155.8	$ 140.3
Transfers	$ 154.3	$ 250.1
Total Expenditures	$ 1,201.8	$1,244.8



Financial Drivers for the 2001 Budget: City Council Funds

- **Personnel**

Total Spending. The 2002 adopted budget includes as increase in total personnel expenditures from $331.5million to $347.3 million, or 4.8%. This increase reflects contracted and projected labor settlement agreements.

General Fund. Personnel expenditures for the City's General Fund have increased from $162.4 million to $167.5 million, or 3.1%, from 2001 to 2002.

Health Insurance. Health and dental insurance expenditures are budgeted to increase by 22 percent from 2001 to 2002, from $21.1 million to $25.7 million. This change reflects both changes in premium expense and changes in coverage, for example changes between family and single coverage. The contractual rate increase with the City's health insurance premiums for 2002, as reflected in the budget, was 17.6 percent.

- **Internal Service Fund (*Equipment Services and Information Technology Services)***

  The 2001 adopted budget includes an additional $2.0 million in base funding for internal city services: equipment services and information technology services (i.e., squad cars, fire trucks, and computers). For the last several years, due to other external demands, the revenue to support these internal services has not kept pace with the growth in expenditures. Significant negative cash balances have resulted because of annual expenditures exceeding revenues. At year-end 1999, the City's Internal Service Funds had a combined negative cash balance of $32 million, an increase of almost $15 million from 1998.

- **Establishment of the Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Office**

  The City's Geographic Information System allows for expanded and coordinated mapping and addressing within City government. The capital project phase of the GIS has been completed. The system requires both ITS staff and an operational support. These new operating budget items have been included in the Mayor's budget for a total of $1.3 million.

- **Debt Service and Debt Reduction Program**

  Also included in the budget is $900,000 for the City's debt reduction program. The debt reduction program is a plan to reduce the City's reliance on debt for funding on-going public works capital needs. The plan calls for an additional $900,000 in base funding each year for 10 years in order to position the City for pay-as-you-go for capital expenditures. Since 1999, the City will have added $3.6 million for debt reduction, including the $900,000 for 2002 budget.

- **Infrastructure Investment**

Property Tax Supported –Public Works. The 2002 adopted budget includes $16.3 million in base funding for Public Works capital. The Capital Improvement Program (CIP) will add $1.0 million annually in base funding for infrastructure "gap" closure, beginning in 2003 through 2006. From 1999 to 2001, $5.0 million of base funding has been added to the "gap closure program.

Below is a summary of the 2002-2006 adopted CIP for Public Works infrastructure "gap" closure program.

Adopted 2002-2006 CIP for Public Works (in thousands)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Base Program	$16,301	$16,791	$16,874	$17,440	$17,087
Infrastructure "Gap" Closure Program	$0 [11]	$1,000	$2,000	$3,000	$4,000
Total	$16,301	$17,791	$18,874	$20,440	$21,087

Property Tax Supported—Park Board. The budget includes $4.9 million in funding for Park Board capital. This includes $1.9 million for the base program and $3.0 million for the first year of the "gap" closure program for the Parks. The $3.0 million for "gap" closure is included in the Park Board 2002 property tax levies, an increase of $1.5 million from 2001.

Utility Fee Supported. The budget includes $1.0 million in additional water and sewer related infrastructure expenditures "gap closure" as planned. This investment continues the City's commitment to closing the infrastructure "gap" for water and sewer services. The water and sewer 5-year utility rate schedule approved as part of the 2001 budget reflected this planned investment.

- **Park Board Services**

The Board of Estimate adopted levy for the Park Board includes a $1.2 million increase above base funding to enhance the level of service within the City's Parks. This is the second step of a four-year plan to enhance funding for the Park Board.

[11] The bond redemption levy was increased by $1 million in 2002 to replace the one-time $1 million General Fund transfer in 2001. This was done to ensure the continuity of the gap closure program.

- **Targeted Reduction/Targeted Revenues**

To balance the General Fund budget, departments developed targeted strategies for cutting costs or targeted revenue increases. The adopted budget includes a reduction in General Fund operating expenditures of $10.8 million. This represents a 4.3 percent reduction in total expenditures for the General Fund. The first $5.5 million of targeted reductions in General Fund expenditures were identified by the departments and recommended by the Mayor to achieve a balance budget. An additional $5.3 million of reductions were adopted by the City Council in their deliberations on the budget. Departments will be reporting back to the Mayor and City Council in the beginning of 2002 with strategies to meet these cuts.

Below is a summary by department of the general fund targeted expenditure reductions, as well as the associated revenue strategies. The revenue strategies are discussed in more detail in this Financial Overview section of the budget document. The Targeted Strategy section of this budget document contains the strategies as submitted by the departments, including proposals the Mayor did not recommend.

Department	**Targeted Reductions**
Assessor	$56,000
Attorney (restored by City Council)	$205,000
City Clerk & Elections	$76,000
Civil Rights	$80,000
Coordinator's Area (partially restored by City Council)	$774,000
Fire	$40,000
Health & Family Support	$146,000
Planning	$70,000
Public Works	$1,600,000
Police	$2,482,000
Total Departmental	$5,529,000
Revenue Description	**Revenue Increase**
Human Resources School Board Revenue	$97,000
Animal Control Neuter Fee	$35,000
Pet License Fee Increase	$70,000
Inflationary License Fee Adjustments	$211,000
Licenses Reinspection Fees	$45,000
Tobacco License Fee Increase	$38,000
Inspections - Inflationary Adjustment on Permit Fees	$599,000
Inspections - Retain Zoning Application Fee	$35,000
Inspections - Clarifying Fee Valuation	$138,000
Fire - Watch Assignments	$100,000
Fire – Hazardous Materials Site Permits	$100,000
Police Revenue (school district, housing, County)	$654,000
Miscellaneous Revenue reductions due to expense cuts	($16,000)
Total Targeted Revenue Increases	$2,106,000
GRAND TOTAL	**$7,635,000**

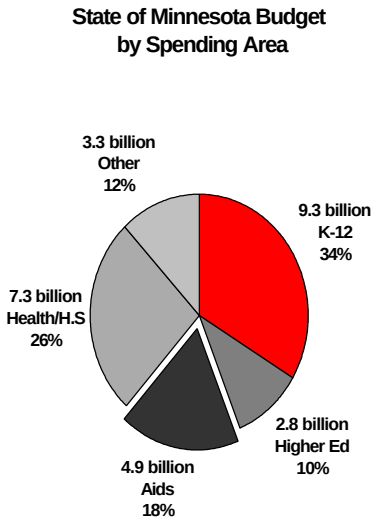
- **Decision Packages: Requests for Service Changes**

The Council Adopted decision packages for the General Fund totaling approximately $3.8 million are included in the budget.

Adopted Budget:

- $1,200,000 — Funding for enterprise Microsoft Licensing, Oracle Licensing
- $1,300,000 — Transitioning GIS from a capital project to an operating office ($750,000 and for ITS support ($563,000)
- $548,000 — Public Works Infrastructure Maintenance
- $96,000 — Clean City Initiative
- $240,000 — New Arrivals
- $300,000 — Increased contingency for potential security-related expense
- $150,000 — Choral Symposium
- $55,000 — Restoration of one paralegal to the City Attorney's Office

- ***The State Economy/Budget:*** The single most significant aspect of the current recession has been its impact on the State's revenues. The State Department of Finance released its latest forecast projecting a budget shortfall of almost $2 billion for the current biennium. To cure the projected budget deficit, the Governor has proposed a variety of revenue enhancements and expenditure cuts.



The State General Fund expenditures for the 2001-2003 biennium are concentrated in four areas: K-12 education; higher education; aids to local governments; and, health and human services. Because of the recent effort to reform education finance in the State, education will probably not be the first area

targeted for cuts. Similarly, because the demand for health and human services tends to increase during recessions as people become unemployed, health and human services is also not likely to be the first place the State will look for expenditure reductions.

The Governor's proposed budget included an estimated cut to local government aid of $14.9 million. In addition to presenting strategies to meet the City Council's cut to general fund departments, departments will also be presenting cuts to respond to these reductions in early 2002.

Property Tax and Fee Changes for the 2002 Budget

- **Property Tax Revenue**
  The 2002 adopted budget includes a $15 million increase in property tax revenue, from $133 million certified in 2001 to $148 million in 2002. The City's property tax rate increased 36.6 percent, from 43.21 percent to 59.04 percent.

Property Tax Calculation (in millions of dollars)				
	2001 Adopted*		**2002 Adopted***	
	Amount	% Change	Amount	% Change
Property Tax Revenue:				
Gross Levy	$163.7	6.7%	$147.9	(8.3%)
Less HACA	$30.5	0.0%	$0	(100.0%)
Net Levy	**$133.2**	**8.4%**	**$147.9**	**11.0%**
Less Fiscal Disparities Distribution	$20.3	8.7%	$25.0	23.0%
Net Spread Levy	**$112.9**	**8.3%**	**$122.9**	**23.0%**
Tax Base:				
Gross Tax Capacity	$363.0	10.6%	$282.0	(22.3%)
Less Fiscal Disparities Contribution	$46.9	11.5%	$30.8	(34.3%)
Less Tax Increment	$54.7	14.7%	$43.0	(21.5%)
Net Tax Capacity	**$261.4**	**9.6%**	**$208.2**	**(20.3%)**
Tax Capacity Rate	**43.21**	**(1.2%)**	**59.04**	**36.6%**

*Percent changes based on actual numbers, not the rounded figures shown in the table above. The net levy is before adjustments for anticipated delinquent taxes, which is estimated at 98 percent for budget purposes. 2002 adopted gross levy amount includes $4 million in an HRA.

- **Utility Fees**

  To fund investments for the City's sewer, flood mitigation, storm water management, and water treatment and distribution systems, the 2002 adopted budget combines an increase in utility rates of $0.18 for water and $0.12 for storm water/sewer/flood mitigation (SWSFM). This represents a 9.9 percent increase for water and a 3.9 percent increase for SWSFM.

- **Solid Waste Cart Fee**

  The 2002 adopted budget plans for a $0.75 increase in the per dwelling unit monthly rate. This rate increase will allow the City to fully cover the cost of providing solid waste services, including capital equipment replacement requirements.

Property Market Values and Tax Base Highlights

Below is a chart from the City Assessor's Office with estimated market values and corresponding tax capacity by group. As the data shows, the City's tax capacity was greatly impacted by the 2001 legislative session and the property tax reformed implemented as a result.

For Taxes Collected in 2002

Group	2002 Estimated Market Value	% Total	% Change	Tax Capacity	% Total	% Change
Commercial	$4,996,988,800	21.9%	9.4%	$97,901,476	35.6%	(34.7%)
Industrial	$1,147,733,000	5.0%	11.4%	$22,233,261	8.1%	(33.9%)
Residential	$14,445,648,200	63.2%	23.4%	$117,480,388	42.7%	(10.9%)
Apartment	$2,262,704,320	9.9%	27.5%	$37,092,983	13.5%	(1.9%)
Other	$14,072,900	0.1%	16.3%	$206,301	0.1%	4.8%
Total	**$22,867,147,220**	**100.0%**	**19.8%**	**$274,914,409**	**100.0%**	**(22.2%)**

The data above does not include personal property, which is estimated to be $5,809,000 for 2002. With personal property included, tax capacity is estimated to decrease by approximately 23 percent, before deductions for tax increment finance and fiscal disparities.

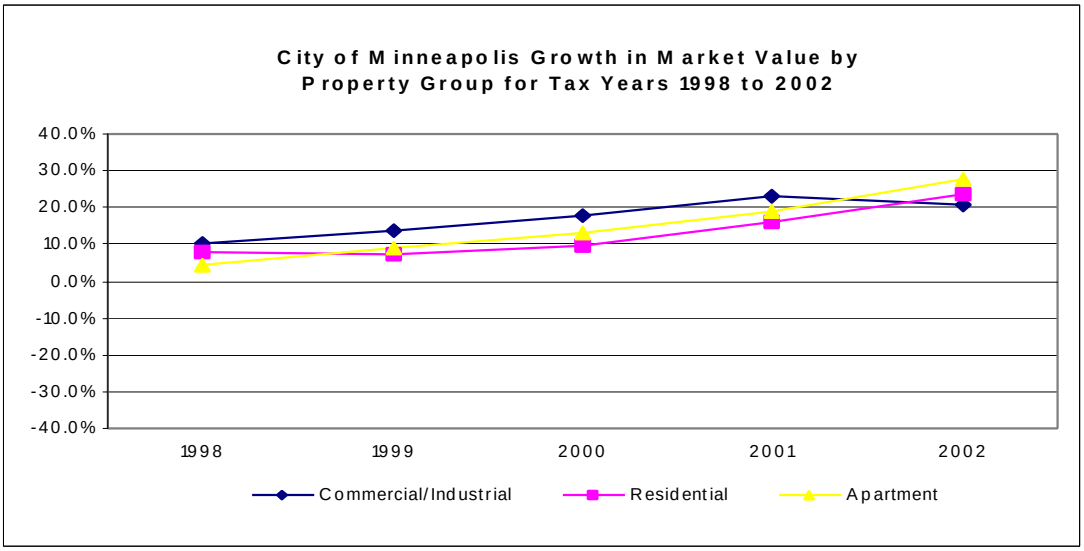
The following table of data provides the change in tax increment financing and fiscal disparities contribution and distribution for taxes payable 2001.

For Taxes Payable 2002

Gross Tax Capacity	**$274,914,409**
+ Plus Personal Property	$5,809,235
- Less Tax Increment Financing	$44,329,530
- Less Fiscal Disparities Contribution	$30,803,272
+ Plus Fiscal Disparities Distribution	$32,000,000
Net Tax Capacity	**$237,590,842**

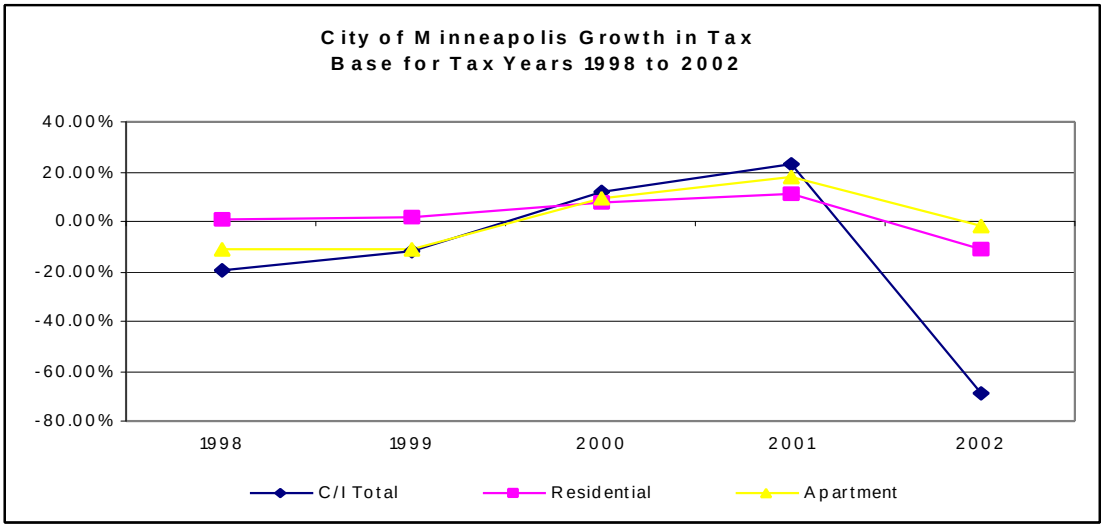
For purposes of calculating the property tax rate, the Fiscal Disparities Distribution is not included. Instead, the revenue distributed to the City from Fiscal Disparities is spread across the adjusted net tax base. The net tax base used to calculate the City's tax rate for Truth-in-Taxation is $208.2 million, a 20.3 percent decrease from 2001 to 2002.

While overall all classes of property are experiencing a growth in their market value, the graph below shows that market value for apartments has outpaced that of commercial and residential properties.



Source: City of Minneapolis Assessor's Office

The annual percent change in the tax base for the City of Minneapolis was previously forecasted to peak in 2002 and then begin to decline. However, the 2001 state legislature lowered the property tax rates and, as a result, decreased the City's tax capacity. The City has not yet forecasted what impact this tax rate compression will have on the tax base in subsequent years.



Source: City of Minneapolis Assessor's Office

CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS
Tax Rates and Levies

CITY FUNDS	2000 Tax Capacity	2000 Total Tax Levy	2001 Tax Capacity	2001 Total Tax Levy	2002 Adopted Tax Capacity	2002 Adopted Total Tax Levy
General[1]	18.870	$ 69,553,129	19.653	$ 77,692,084	22.86	$ 58,285,520
Police Personnel Expansion	1.401	5,016,000	1.278	5,016,000	-	-
Estimate and Taxation	0.039	144,000	0.037	151,000	0.05	124,000
Building Commision	0.870	3,092,000	0.815	3,158,026	1.31	3,272,966
Permenant Improvement	0.706	2,464,000	0.806	2,964,000	1.02	2,547,240
Bond Redemption	8.136	25,829,000	7.094	24,829,000	11.43	28,560,040
Firefighter's Relief Association	0.284	1,147,000	0.067	311,000	-	-
Police Relief Association	0.338	1,297,000	-	-	-	-
Minneapolis Employee Retirement Fund	1.201	4,389,000	1.066	4,301,000	1.78	4,451,000
Total City Other	31.845	$ 112,931,129	30.816	$ 118,422,110	38.45	$ 97,240,766
Park Rehab & Pkwy Maintenance	0.244	$ 850,000	0	$ -	0.00	$ -
Lake Pollution Control	0.042	148,000	0.121	439,800	0.16	399,000
Park and Recreation	6.629	22,411,000	7.361	26,770,375	11.74	29,333,759
Tree Preservation and Ref.	0.761	2,658,000	0.783	2,846,363	1.03	2,580,000
Shade Tree Disease Control	0.733	2,560,000	0.754	2,741,405	0.99	2,484,000
Sub-Total Park Board	8.409	$ 28,627,000	9.019	$ 32,797,943	13.92	$ 34,796,759
Library Board	3.464	$ 11,880,000	3.365	$ 12,514,165	4.74	$ 11,852,485
TOTAL CITY	43.718	$ 153,438,129	43.20	$ 163,734,218	57.12	$ 143,890,010

NON-CITY FUNDS[2]	2000		2001		2002 Truth in Taxation Maximum	
Public Housing	0.351	$ 1,000,500	0.321	$ 1,002,000	0.39	$ 1,000,000
Minneapolis Teachers Retirement	0.642	1,800,800	0.632	1,950,100	0.83	2,100,000
Minneapolis Public Schools	57.200	161,580,500	52.362	162,615,100	32.86	79,253,000
Hennepin County	35.557	111,005,400	33.78	114,408,600	45.29	113,817,000
Other Special Taxing Districts[3]	6.938	22,667,900	6.693	23,689,300	10.54	21,955,591
Total Non-City	100.688	$ 298,055,100	93.788	$ 303,665,100	89.92	$ 218,125,591

NON-CITY FUNDS - Market Value Based Portion of Tax Bill

	2000 Market Value	2000 Total Tax Levy	2001 Market Value	2001 Total Tax Levy	2002 Truth in Taxation Maximum Market Value	2002 Truth in Taxation Maximum Total Tax Levy
Minneapolis Public Schools Referendum	0.135	$ 26,144,500	0.15084	$ 32,419,500	0.07854	$ 18,390,000
Solid Waste Fee	0.018	$ 3,042,400	0.01914	$ 3,465,600	0.01901	$ 3,848,000

Notes:
[1] This includes $500,000 for an Economic Development/Tax Abatement Levy, which was certified to the County.
[2]All of the 2002 Non-City Fund amounts are listed at their Board of Estimate maximum.
[3]Other special taxing jurisdictions include: Watershed Districts, Metro Mosquito Control, Metropolitan Council, MetroTransit, Park Museum, Hennepin County Regional Railroad Authority; does not include fiscal disparities distribution levy attributable to property in Minneapolis.

CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS
Property Tax and Utility Rate Comparison

2001 Adopted Budget versus 2002 Adopted Budget[1]

	2001 Value	2002 Value	Percent Change
Jurisdiction: City of Minneapolis			
Property Classification: Homestead			
Assessed Property Value:	150,000	$ 162,750	8.5%

Property Taxes

Taxing Jurisdiction	Annual 2001 Property Taxes	Annual 2002 Property Taxes	Dollar Change Monthly	Dollar Change Annually	Percent Change Monthly	Percent Change Annually
City of Minneapolis	$ 610	$ 626	$ 1	$ 16	0.22%	2.59%
Minneapolis Park Board	179	$ 227	4	48	2.22%	26.60%
Minneapolis Library Board	67	$ 77	1	10	1.27%	15.21%
Total City	$ 856	$ 930	$ 6	$ 74	0.72%	8.60%
Hennepin County	$ 669	$ 737	$ 6	$ 68	0.85%	10.18%
Minneapolis School District[2]	1,037	548	(41)	(489)	-3.93%	-47.20%
Other Special Taxing Districts	151	125	(2)	(26)	-1.45%	-17.43%
	$ 1,857	$ 1,409	$ (37)	$ (448)	-2.01%	-24.11%
Total City, County, School and Special Taxing Districts	**$ 2,713**	**$ 2,339**	**$ (31.17)**	**$ (374.06)**	**-1.15%**	**-13.79%**

Utility Costs for Average Volume Customer

Utility	Annual 2001 Utility Charges	Annual 2002 Utility Charges	Dollar Change Monthly	Dollar Change Annually	Percent Change Monthly	Percent Change Annually
Water[3]	$ 181	$ 191	$ 0.84	$ 10.04	0.46%	5.55%
Storm Water, Sewer, Flood Mitigation[3]	219	228	0.71	8.52	0.32%	3.89%
Solid Waste and Recycling[3]	213	222	0.75	9.00	0.35%	4.23%
Total Utilities	**$ 613**	**$ 641**	**$ 2.30**	**$ 27.56**	**0.37%**	**4.50%**
Total Payment (Property Taxes and Utilities)	**$ 3,326**	**$ 2,979**	**$ (29)**	**$ (347)**	**-0.87%**	**-10.42%**

[1] Property taxes for Non-City funds are at the maximum Truth in Taxation amounts.
[2] This includes the Minneapolis School District's market value referendum.
[3] This figure is based on the average level of consumption for a four person household. The level of consumption assumed is eight units of water and six units of sewer.