



DRAFT

2017~~6~~
Legislative
Policy
Positions

As amended by the City Council on x/x/x. 11/4/16

Minneapolis Vision

Minneapolis is a growing and vibrant world-class city with a flourishing economy and a pristine environment, where all people are safe, healthy and have equitable opportunities for success and happiness.

Minneapolis Values

We will be a city of...

Equity

Fair and just opportunities and outcomes for all people.

Safety

People feel safe and are safe.

Health

We are focused on the well-being of people and our environment.

Vitality

Minneapolis is a world class city, proud of its diversity and full of life with amenities and activities.

Connectedness

People are connected with their community, are connected to all parts of the city and can influence government.

Growth

While preserving the city's character, more people and businesses lead to a growing and thriving economy.

We work by...

Innovating and being creative

New ideas drive continuous improvement.

Driving toward results

Our efficient, effective work meets measurable goals for today and tomorrow.

Engaging the community

All have a voice and are heard.

Valuing employees

Employees are supported and take pride in public service.

Building public trust

All have access to services and information. We work in an open, ethical and transparent manner.

Collaborating

We work better together as one team. We are a valued partner in the community.

Minneapolis Goals & Strategic Directions

- Living well: Minneapolis is safe and livable and has an active and connected way of life
- One Minneapolis: Disparities are eliminated so all Minneapolis residents can participate and prosper
- A hub of economic activity and innovation: Businesses – big and small – start, move, stay and grow here
- Great Places: Natural and built spaces work together and our environment is protected
- A City that works: City government runs well and connects to the community it serves

For More Details, Visit: <http://www.minneapolismn.gov/citygoals/>

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Advancing Equity: One Minneapolis..... p. [44](#)

Funding and Running a City that Works

Local Government Finance..... p. [44](#)

Capital Bonding..... p. [44](#)

Transportation..... p. [55](#)

Municipal Governance..... p. [66](#)

Ensuring that the City is Safe and Livable

Public Safety and Criminal Justice Reform..... p. [77](#)

Affordable Housing and Homelessness Prevention..... p. [1140](#)

City Livability and Community Wellbeing..... p. [1211](#)

Creating Great Natural and Built Places in Minneapolis

Environmental Protection and Sustainability..... p. [1412](#)

Making Minneapolis a Hub for Economic Activity and Innovation

Redevelopment and Economic Development..... p. [1514](#)

Jobs and Workforce Development..... p. [1614](#)

Advancing Equity: One Minneapolis

Advancing racial equity is paramount to the wellbeing of our community and long term vitality of the City of Minneapolis, and the State of Minnesota. The City of Minneapolis' goal is to approach all of our policies and programs through the lens of racial equity, and champions intentional state legislative strategies that promote racial equity, and prevent and eliminate disparities in public policy and public investments.

Funding and Running a City That Works

Local Government Finance

A local government's main source of revenue is the property tax. Minnesota has a tax revenue system that centralizes most tax authority, collections and disbursements with the State. Cities may not impose non-property taxes, such as sales taxes, without legislative approval.

To compensate for restricting cities' ability to impose local non-property taxes, and to enable cities with high needs and low property-wealth to provide services at a reasonable tax rate, the State redistributes tax revenue to local government with a complex system of intergovernmental aids and other state-local revenue sharing programs.

Cities seek to ensure fiscal prudence on behalf of the public while also ensuring the provision of health, safety, and wellbeing through equitable public service for all visitors, residents, and businesses. Having a strong state and local fiscal relationship is critical to being able to provide public services for the residents and visitors who live, work, and play in the City of Minneapolis.

Minneapolis is supportive of policies that address local government finance, including:

- Diversification of revenue sources and expansion of investment authority available to local governments, including cities.
- Reducing complexity in the property tax system, and providing increased flexibility for local governments to collect payments for services on tax-exempted property.
- Ensuring balance in the state-local fiscal relationship by: maintaining the current Local Government Aid (LGA) formula as modified in 2013 and increasing funding for the LGA program, and recognizing the need to fairly redistribute state revenues generated by local government to reduce overburden and over-reliance on property taxes.
- Repealing the special law, as amended, related to the Convention Center that reduces the Minneapolis lodging tax when the sum of other sales taxes applied to lodging exceed 13%.
- Funding for direct property tax relief to homeowners and renters including programs that base property tax relief on income, and methods to increase usage of these programs.
- Eliminating or reducing unfunded mandates imposed on local governments.
- Pension legislation that ensures the long-term viability of all state-wide public pension funds without overburdening local governments. Such legislation should fulfill the commitments made to our City employees, and could include reasonable adjustments to investment assumptions, employee employer contributions as well as continued state contributions including those to all local funds folding into the statewide plans.

Capital Bonding

State support for capital bonding projects in the City provides infrastructure to ensure that Minneapolis is a great place to live, work, and visit. The City of Minneapolis' state capital bonding priorities are:

- I-35W and Lake Street Transit/~~Access project \$25 million, of which \$12.5 million is appropriated to the City of Minneapolis and \$12.5 million to Hennepin County~~ Access project: \$25 million to be equally shared (\$12.5 million for Minneapolis, and \$12.5 million for Hennepin County)
- 10th Avenue Bridge Rehabilitation: \$31.875 million
- Emergency Operations and Training Facility Expansion: \$2.5 million
- Pioneers and Soldiers Cemetery Rehabilitation: \$1.029 million

The City supports full state funding for the I-35W and Lake Street Transit/Access project, which will leverage significant federal resources, ensure the timely completion of related projects, and increase access to jobs and educational opportunities through improved and expanded transit service to currently underserved communities in Minneapolis.

Minneapolis supports significant bonding for statewide bridge replacement and rehabilitation.

Minneapolis supports transit projects that provide all-day service to increase access to jobs, both for suburban residents to reach jobs in Minneapolis, and for Minneapolis residents to reach jobs in suburban communities, like light rail transit and bus rapid transit.

The City of Minneapolis supports continued metro-wide efforts to secure bonding funds for local inflow and infiltration and other storm water projects.

The City of Minneapolis supports racial equity impact assessments for large capital investments funded in whole or in part by the state. The purpose of the assessment is to examine how different communities may be affected by proposed projects to ensure equitable development throughout the state.

Transportation

State funding for transit and roads is critical to ensuring that the City runs well. Stable and secure financial resources [are necessary](#) to meet both the capital and operational needs of the expanding regional transit and transportation systems. Our state and local economy rely on a well-funded transportation system to ensure our ability to connect to jobs, housing, and amenities.

Transit investments to encourage new riders should not come at the expense of transit investments that improve service for existing riders on established corridors. Minneapolis supports equalizing existing riders with new riders and prioritizing transit-dependent riders in transit investment decisions. This principle should guide policy at the federal, state, and regional levels.

Transit investments, policies and programs should be guided by a racial equity framework that proactively seeks to prevent and eliminate disparities and create access to high-quality service for all residents.

Minneapolis supports investment in transportation and transit, including:

TRANSPORTATION AND TRANSIT SYSTEM FUNDING:

- New and sustainable state and regional funding for multi-modal transit including streetcars, roads, and bridges, and secure financial resources to meet both the capital and operational needs of the expanding regional transit and transportation systems.
- A comprehensive transportation bill that provides local governments throughout Minnesota with the resources necessary to preserve investments and meet the transportation and transit needs of residents, visitors, and business.
- An increase in the existing Transit Improvement Tax by ¼ cent.
- Funding of all transit corridors that help build a complete transit system that continues to serve existing riders.

- Legislation creating alternative sources of revenue for transportation improvements, including local authority to create and make use of a street utility, parking revenues, and local authority to implement value capture.
- Changes to Municipal State Aid standards that allow cities to design and build streets that safely meet the needs of all who use them.
- Increasing funding for pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure and programming.

TRANSPORTATION AND TRANSIT SYSTEM POLICIES:

- More direct accountability to voters and local government by enhancing the role for cities in the process of determining transportation and transit investments.
- Prioritizing transit projects that provide all-day service, especially those that serve existing riders, promote economic development and job growth along city streets like modern streetcars and/or increased transit speed and reliability along city streets, such as enhanced bus or arterial bus rapid transit.
- Local flexibility and ease of implementation when seeking to design and implement pedestrian and bicycling infrastructure and safety efforts unique to urban environments.
- Policies and programs that promote [car sharing and](#) electric vehicles and charging station use, development and manufacturing in Minnesota.
- Maintenance of existing state truck weight and size limits.

Municipal Governance

Minnesota cities have the authority to adopt policies and ordinances that are intended to ensure the health, safety and wellbeing of all residents and workers. Cities create local policies and ordinances within a framework of existing federal and state laws, and in collaboration with local stakeholders, to recognize the needs, values, and priorities of individual communities.

At times, state legislation is introduced to interfere with cities' ability to address the needs of their residents. One size fits all policies adopted at a state level bypass local governments and their residents. The City of Minneapolis is supportive of policies that would enhance enterprise operations, support local decision making and reduce local interference, and promote gender and racial equity in employment and contracting, including:

GENERAL GOVERNMENT:

- Efforts to maintain or enhance local governance, and opposes efforts by the legislature to interfere in local government decision making authority.
- Legislation that eliminates outdated or unnecessary publications and permits cities to elect alternative means such as the internet to publish notices and official proceedings.
- Authority in State Building Code to enhance and enforce local green building regulations.
- Maintain city authority to license entities and set fees that enable cities to recover full regulatory and enforcement expenses of pawnshops, massage establishments, and tattoo and piercing establishments.
- Modernizing the state law on hotel regulations pertaining to mini bars in small (boutique) hotels.
- Increasing local control on temporary liquor license restrictions.
- Legislation providing flexibility in the Municipal Contracting law to allow a city to select a software vendor whose product best matches the city's needs.
- Expanding authority for cities to establish contracts for local construction projects.
- [Ensure local government ability to provide highest level of service to animals in our care, and oppose efforts to place additional unnecessary and costly requirements regarding animal control.](#)
- [Local option to extend on-sale liquor hours for Super Bowl LII.](#)

BUSINESS CERTIFICATION:

- Increasing consistency and simplicity in certification standards and processes, such as the development of a single certification, or a unified certification portal, and/or simplified certification for micro businesses.

- Resources for programs and organizations including to local governments, to provide technical assistance for minority-owned businesses and those who work with minority-owned businesses to become certified minority vendors for the purpose of increasing markets for their products to government and other purchasers.
- Clear identification of certified businesses in cooperative agreements, such as through the development of a portal to find a diverse supplier.
- Policies that increase the number of certified minority-owned businesses.

PROCUREMENT:

- Clear goal setting that establishes meaningful and significant purchasing from minority-owned businesses for the state and other units of government.
- Development and investment in clear strategies by the state and other government entities to proactively promote themselves as purchasers of the supplies and services provided by minority-owned businesses.
- State purchasing from minority-owned businesses, and monitoring and regular reporting of funds spent.
- Development of race-neutral and gender-neutral programs and tools to expand opportunities for, and develop the capacity of, small and local businesses so that all segments of the community can participate in procurement opportunities.

SEWER AVAILABILITY CHARGE (SAC):

- A SAC program that emphasizes equity, simplification, and lower rates.
- Changes to the SAC program so that fees are better based on the need of those paying into the system for their corresponding capacity.
- A comprehensive and long-range study of the overall SAC program and structure.
- Limiting the imposition of SAC for outdoor seating at an eating or drinking establishment to only those additions or expansion that increase the number of restrooms or connections to the sanitary sewer system, or increase the capacity of the establishment's sanitary sewer pipes.

ELECTIONS:

- Flexibility and authority for cities to conduct alternative election-related initiatives, including but not limited to expanded vote-by-mail, early voting, vote centers, ranked-choice voting, and uniform rules and regulations for ranked-choice voting.
- [Modifying election laws to encourage greater participation in elections by non-English speaking voters, such as allowing the availability of translation services and certified interpreters in the polling place and other assistance.](#)
- [Restoring the right to vote to those who have completed a period of incarceration for a criminal conviction.](#)

Ensuring that the City is Safe and Livable

Public Safety and Criminal Justice Reform

Public safety is a core responsibility of local government. The City of Minneapolis supports policies that ensure a fair and equitable criminal justice system that is free of structural racism and bias and helps foster a safe and livable city. Minneapolis supports initiatives that strengthen community policing and trust among local government, law enforcement officers and the communities they protect and serve. Such policies include:

CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFORM:-

- [Restoring the right to vote to those who have completed a period of incarceration for a criminal conviction.](#)

- ~~State law allowing the Office of Police Conduct Review (OPCR) to be granted limited subpoena power to compel the production of documents, records, and other physical evidence to improve the quality of (OPCR) staff investigations by obtaining information relevant to the allegations from entities outside the City organization.~~
- ~~Retaining the functions, powers, and authority of municipal civilian review authorities.~~

SYSTEMIC PROCEDURAL JUSTICE

- Legislation allowing courts the discretion to reduce or waive the state surcharge for defendants with low income.
- Making the Driver Diversion Program permanent and modify the program to increase access to and completion of the program.
- Expand funding for restorative justice and other diversion programs.
- Legislation to allow for alternative methods to collect unpaid fines on a vehicle that has multiple unpaid parking violations.
- ~~Legislation requiring that if a court reduces the amount paid by a violator, any reduction should be made from the surcharge and not the fine.~~

21st CENTURY POLICING

Several recent events throughout the nation and in Minnesota have exposed a deep divide between police and the communities they serve, most significantly within communities of color. In response, President Obama issued Executive Order 13684 on December 14, 2014, which established the Task Force on 21st Century Policing. In establishing the Task Force, the President spoke of the historic distrust between many police departments and communities of color, and urged us all to work toward change:

“When any part of the American family does not feel like it is being treated fairly, that’s a problem for all of us...It’s not just a problem for some. It’s not just a problem for a particular community or a particular demographic. It means that we are not as strong as a country as we can be. And when applied to the criminal justice system, it means we’re not as effective in fighting crime as we could be.”

With this, the Task Force sought to “examine ways of fostering strong, collaborative relationships between local law enforcement and the communities they protect and to make recommendations to the President on ways policing practices can promote effective crime reduction while building public trust.”

The President’s Task Force report includes numerous recommendations to achieve these and other goals such as building trust and legitimacy, establishing clear policy and oversight, the implementation of new technologies, emphasis on community policing, and investments in education, training, and officer wellness and safety.

At the state level, on October 12, 2016 Governor Dayton signed an executive order establishing the Council on Law Enforcement and Community Relations. The Governor envisions the Council as an “important first step to ensuring greater trust, safety and justice for all Minnesotans.” Among the recommendations could be legislation, policies and resources that will help build trust and cooperation between law enforcement agencies and the communities they serve.

The Minneapolis Police Department (MPD) is one of six police departments to participate in the United States Department of Justice’s National Initiative for Building Community Trust and Justice. In addition to its work with the National Initiative, MPD has developed policies intended to build trust with all communities and implement 21st Century policing practices.

The City supports legislation and policies that will build trust and improve relationships between law enforcement and all communities and incorporate best practices and procedures, including:

- Directing and appropriating funds for POST Board certified professional peace officer education programs to offer classes required for peace officer certification that not only develop tactical skills but also improve social interaction skills. Such skills should include, but are not limited to, recognizing and confronting

[implicit bias, language and cultural responsiveness, crisis intervention, de-escalation, and fair and impartial policing and problem solving.](#)

- [Assigning priority points to applicant local law enforcement agencies applying for state public safety grant programs that \(a\) have written plans to engage communities to improve police- community relations and \(b\) provide on a regularly scheduled basis, information about stops, citations, summonses, arrests, reported crime, and other law enforcement data aggregated by demographics including race.](#)
- [Providing a stable source of revenue for state funding of peace officer training and other programs that is from the general fund and does not rely on the revenue from traffic tickets paid and state surcharge proceeds](#)
- [Funding for peace officer wellness and safety programs](#)
- [Defining retaining the duties, powers and responsibilities of civilian review boards including but not limited to the authority to investigate complaints of misconduct against a peace officer.](#)
- [Allowing the Office of Police Conduct Review to be granted limited subpoena power to compel the production of documents, records and other physical evidence to improve the quality of staff investigations by obtaining information relevant to the allegations from entities outside the City organization](#)
- [Establishing an independent public entity with the responsibility to investigate and adjudicate incidents of peace officer use of force that results in death or grave bodily harm of an individual.](#)

Comment [SB1]: Edited and moved from a different section.

Comment [SB2]: Edited and moved from a different section.

RESOURCES AND FUNDING FOR PUBLIC SAFETY:

- Funding for the entire public safety system, including such critical functions as police, fire, prosecutors, public defense, communication systems, probation, the courts and victim services.
- Sufficient funding for safety net services such as mental health treatment, supportive housing, chemical dependency treatment, and youth homelessness prevention.
- Continued funding for chronic offender and prison re-entry programs and efforts to coordinate the programs with existing opportunities, including legislation that supports the re-entry of ex-offenders into their communities through voting rights, public/private training and employment programs, mental health and chemical dependency treatment, and access to affordable housing.
- Continued and increased state financing of local costs to participate in the Allied Radio Matrix for Emergency Response (ARMER), and maintaining dedicated ARMER funds without diversion to the General Fund. Such financing should include the acquisition and modernization of console and tower site equipment and subscriber equipment, such as portable and mobile radios required for ARMER users when such modernization is mandated and driven by a state timeline to comply.
- [State reimbursement of costs incurred related to compensation for military leave, and overtime costs for public safety employees who fill related temporary vacancies.](#)

PUBLIC SAFETY POLICIES AND COORDINATION EFFORTS:

- Creating a statewide coordinated plan for dealing with released sex offenders that addresses the overall concentration of offenders located within the City of Minneapolis and especially mitigates the concentration of sex offenders within vulnerable neighborhoods. To ensure this equitable distribution of sex offenders, the State must fund additional housing options and placement of half-way houses throughout the state.
- Protecting the human rights of immigrant populations and establishing a culture of mutual trust between law enforcement and these communities to foster greater community public safety.
- Legislation that modifies the Minnesota driver's license procedures to allow information regarding the applicant to be gathered from an identification card issued by a government other than the United States.
- The core state government function of operating state correctional facilities and opposing efforts to privatize all or portions of the facilities.
- Amending the existing definition of "family or household members" within the domestic violence law to clarify that it does include persons formerly involved in such a relationship.
- [Legislation allowing for a separate criminal contempt of court charge for a willful violation of a geographic](#)

[restriction.](#)

STRENGTHENING CRIMINAL CODE:

- Changing the criminal code to address chronic offenders of indecent exposure laws and allowing for enhancement to felony level offenses.
- Amending the burglary statutes to make it a crime for a person to enter a building without consent and commit invasion of privacy offenses.
- Establishing a gross misdemeanor for assault against code enforcement officers while they are performing their duties.

TRAFFIC AND DRIVING SAFETY:

- Allowing for a gross misdemeanor and increasing penalties for careless driving offense if driving conduct results in a fatality or great bodily harm.
- Establishing an aggravating factor to the driving while impaired statute for having caused an accident resulting in property damage or physical injury to another person.
- Legislation enabling cities to efficiently leverage public safety resources by allowing the use of technology such as photo enforcement systems.
- Legislation making it a crime to drive under the influence of any drug that makes a person an unsafe driver.

DATA PRACTICES:

- Legislation classifying criminal intelligence data received from other states in the manner it was designated in that other state at the time of the request.

SEX TRAFFICKING:

- Efforts to prevent and reduce sex trafficking and exploitation.
- Funding for treatment, transitional housing programs, and other support services for survivors of sex trafficking.
- Efforts to end the sexual exploitation of youth by enhancing the system to respond effectively to their needs, including sufficient resources and training for law enforcement and service providers.
- Legislation to prohibit motor carriers of passengers from allowing or permitting nude adult entertainment or consumption of alcohol by a minor to occur onboard, and conditioning the renewal or maintenance of their certificates of registration with the Commissioner of Transportation upon compliance.

GUN VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND RESPONSIBLE GUN OWNERSHIP:

- Legislation supporting significant gun violence prevention measures and efforts to support responsible gun ownership including:
 - The mandatory reporting of any lost or stolen firearms;
 - Strengthening laws regulating the transfer of firearms;
 - Requiring criminal background checks on all gun sales;
 - The prohibition of possessing replica guns in public;
 - Efforts and strategies that help local law enforcement track illegal guns; and
 - Restricting the access of illegal guns to young people.
- Prohibiting carrying a pistol with a blood-alcohol concentration of .08 or more.
- Increasing penalty to a gross misdemeanor for first time offense of carrying a firearm while under the influence of alcohol or controlled substance.
- Clarifying that uninvited people and trespassers on private land may not circumvent Minnesota's permit

to carry law.

- Creating a misdemeanor to refuse to submit to a chemical test if a peace officer has lawfully placed a person under arrest for carrying a pistol in public while intoxicated.
- Temporary revocation of permit to carry in certain situations such as a mental health crisis or incident of domestic violence.
- Amending state law to allow local jurisdictions to implement gun violence prevention ordinances different from state law that are appropriate to that community.
- Increasing discretionary power for local governments to grant or deny firearm permits.
- Legislation that authorizes and funds firearm safety and gun violence prevention research so that information can be gathered to best prevent firearm deaths and injuries.
- Raising the legal age for purchasing guns from 18 to 21.

FIRE SAFETY:

- Efforts that oppose the expansion of the sale and use of fireworks.
- Support current funding for the dedicated Fire Safety Account.

Affordable Housing and Homelessness Prevention

Secure and affordable housing is a critical foundation for stability in all other areas of life, such as employment, education, and health. Access to affordable housing is vital for the wellbeing of all residents of Minneapolis. In particular, it is critical that barriers to securing stable and affordable housing are overcome, and that racial equity gaps related to housing and homeownership are eliminated.

Recognizing that an individual's housing needs may change over time or due to circumstance, all parts of the housing continuum are important to maintain, invest in and support. Minneapolis has adopted and implemented policies to provide lifecycle housing throughout the City.

Providing all residents with safe, quality and affordable housing is a priority in Minneapolis. In cooperation with public and private partners, the City assists in the production of affordable rental and owner-occupied housing. To address affordable housing and issues of homelessness, the City of Minneapolis supports:

HOUSING POLICY:

- Efforts to secure and reoccupy vacant and abandoned properties, and stabilizing communities that have suffered from foreclosures including increasing funding, availability, and public awareness of counseling services for homeownership and financial wellness to reduce the homeownership racial disparity gap.
- State funding for community land trusts.
- Providing cities with additional authority related to property maintenance and upkeep, [including but not limited to assessing for the remediation of nuisance vegetation.](#)
- Continued authority to acquire properties in neighborhoods impacted by concentrated foreclosed, tax forfeited, and vacant properties.
- Policies that support long-term affordability of housing generally, including the preservation of naturally occurring affordable housing.
- Expanding the Tenant Remedies Act to permit cities to seek a court appointed administrator to manage rental properties in cases where the owners have failed to comply with rental licensing standards.
- Legislation that amends statutes related to housing warranties and common interest communities so that individual property owners and common interest communities have a similar process to remedy warranty issues.
- Policies that mitigate or minimize rental conversion, including encouraging homeownership, or maintaining owner occupancy of tax forfeited or foreclosed homes by current or new owner occupants.

- Improving transitions from correctional facilities, including ensuring permanent state funding for additional prison discharge planners and the creation and funding for a jail re-entry pilot project.

FUNDING FOR AFFORDABLE HOUSING AND HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION:

- Funding for the Homeless Youth Act.
- Ongoing and sustainable state capital and programmatic funding and other financial incentives for affordable housing, homelessness prevention, and naturally occurring affordable housing.
- Funding for local governments and non-profits to purchase homes for owner-occupancy to help preserve affordability and increase homeownership among people of color, and additional resources for housing preservation and mortgage foreclosure programs.
- Appropriations, including Housing Infrastructure Bonds, for Minnesota Housing and the Department of Human Services at a level significant enough to have statewide impact on creating permanent, supportive, assisted, senior, and transitional housing that serve affordable housing needs across the housing continuum and throughout the City and State.
- Homelessness prevention programs, including outreach strategies.
- Funding to assist communities with meeting obligations to reduce barriers to and promote fair housing and equal opportunity.
- Incentives for multi-family property owners to participate in the Section 8 housing choice voucher program.
- [Funding and policy that would help reduce evictions filed due to non-payment of rent.](#)

City Livability and Community Wellbeing

City livability is a critical component to ensuring that Minneapolis residents live well. From policies that aim to promote health and advance equity, to strengthening investments in our youth, Minneapolis supports a variety of policies that ensure Minneapolis is a safe, livable, healthy, accessible, and welcoming city for all to live, work, and play:

GENERAL CITY LIVABILITY:

- Efforts to support statewide aviation planning and coordination to diversify air traffic and maximize the efficient use of aviation resources throughout the state.
- Policies and tools to prevent, reduce, or mitigate noise and health impacts to airport adjacent communities.
- Inclusion of e-cigarettes in the Minnesota Clean Indoor Air Act (MCIAA) while preserving the ability of local government to enact more restrictive ordinances.
- Efforts to increase the monitoring of air quality in the City of Minneapolis, investigation of the causes of negative human health and environmental impacts caused by poor air quality, and solutions to those impacts.
- Legislation to expand access to the medicinal use of cannabis for authorized individuals with a debilitating medical condition.

EQUITABLE ACCESS:

- Legislation that strengthens the goals of the Human Rights Act of securing freedom from discrimination in public accommodations because of race, color, creed, religion, national origin, sex, marital status, and disability status, and without regard to public assistance, sexual orientation, gender identity, and age.

BUILDING ECONOMIC SECURITY:

- Policies that reduce access to and use of credit information and criminal records by employers, including mandated notification to job applicants of access to credit and criminal background check reports.
- Legislation that increases the state minimum wage or enhances the current minimum wage laws.
- Increasing funding for programs that provide basic economic assistance for low-income workers and families.

- Repealing the \$50 offset for households living in public or rent subsidized housing and receiving financial assistance from the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP).
- Increasing resources for state enforcement of wage theft laws.
- State legislation that expands access to employee benefits including paid family and medical leave and earned safe and sick time, [including state support for employers to comply with such policies](#).

YOUTH VIOLENCE PREVENTION:

- Increased funding for youth development, early intervention, out-of-school time, and mentoring opportunities.
- Increasing state resources to fund prevention and intervention programs that address youth violence and associated risk and protective factors.
- Funding for the Youth Violence Prevention Act of 2009.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION:

- Initiatives brought forth by the Mayor’s Cradle to K Cabinet, including but not limited to:
 - Increased funding for family home visiting services, and increased reimbursement rates for home visits.
 - Expansion of early learning funding to improve kindergarten readiness, such as scholarships and other efforts to improve early learning.
 - Early intervention eligibility for young homeless children.
 - Policy and fiscal support for changes to the Child Care Assistance Program.

PUBLIC HEALTH FUNDING AND POLICY:

- Maintaining funding to community health boards for the Statewide Health Improvement Program.
- Increasing funding for Local Public Health Grants.
- Increasing funding for emergency preparedness and response including public health.
- Funding for and use of Health Impact Assessments.
- Adequate coverage through Minnesota’s health care programs (MinnesotaCare and Medical Assistance) for primary and preventative care that includes physical health, mental health, substance abuse, dental services, family planning, medications, and quality interpreter and translation services.
- Expanding funding and reimbursement for services not currently covered by Minnesota’s health care programs, such as public health efforts related to promoting reduction of childhood obesity, mitigation of asthma, and lead poisoning prevention and reduction.

PUBLIC HEALTH FOR CHILDREN:

- Sustaining the minor’s consent law permitting adolescents to see medical providers for confidential reproductive, mental health, and chemical dependency services.
- Policies to prevent obesity and promote healthy lifestyles, such as strengthening physical and health education curriculum in schools, and funding for programs such as Farm to School to increase distribution of fresh foods in schools.
- Policies and enhanced funding to increase the number of children who can bike and walk to school safely.
- Increasing funding for pre-school developmental and health screening.
- Policies that identify and replace toxic chemicals in children’s products with safer alternatives.
- [Programs and funding that promote youth tobacco control and prevent and eliminate youth tobacco use](#).

ELIMINATING HEALTH DISPARITIES AND CLOSING THE HEALTH EQUITY GAP:

- Policies and funding aimed at enhancing health equity, and preventing and reducing health disparities in Minnesota.
- Expanding health care access, including culturally relevant health care, and resources to help low-income persons obtain health care coverage and health services.
- Increased state funding for HIV and STD prevention and control.
- Opposition to efforts to further restrict access to health care programs for undocumented persons.
- Efforts to eliminate infant mortality, including reinstating the legislative authority to conduct infant mortality reviews for infant deaths in communities of color, which sunsetted in 2001.
- Expanding funding for Healthy Homes that seeks to reduce asthma triggers, and other indoor environmental health concerns.

Creating Great Natural and Built Places in Minneapolis

Environmental Protection and Sustainability

Environmental protection and sustainability efforts are important for the vitality of our future. It is critical to have policies and funding in place aimed at analyzing cumulative environmental and social impacts, reducing disproportional burden of impact on lower income communities and communities of color, and increasing equitable access to and utilization of environmentally focused programs. The City partners with county, state, federal and other jurisdictions to provide resources to implement policies. Minneapolis supports robust environmental policies focused on improving air, water and soil quality, including:

ENVIRONMENTAL AND RESOURCE PROTECTION POLICIES:

- Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) initiatives that require manufacturers to finance the costs of collecting, reusing, recycling, or safe disposal of their products such as carpets, mattresses, electronics, and pharmaceuticals.
- Legislation that is intended to protect and preserve the state’s drinking water resources.
- State efforts to collect more accurate solid waste data, including Minneapolis-specific data.
- The development of zero-waste initiatives that involve stakeholders in the expansion of strategies and incentives to manage all discarded materials to their highest and best use according to the waste management hierarchy set forth in the Waste Management Act that will help local units of government reach recycling and composting goals.
- [Preserving local government ability to establish or modify organized waste collection services.](#)
- Policies and incentives that promote healthy, sustainable products and processes.
- Legislation that has the goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
- Energy efficiency goals and activities by investor owned utilities.
- Legislation that increases distributed generation technologies, such as solar photovoltaic, solar thermal production, wind, combined heat and power for both public and private entities.
- Increasing the State’s Renewable Energy Standard.
- Legislation that encourages state and local governments to adopt policies and plans that reduce greenhouse gas emissions, including land use planning and transportation investments.
- Legislation directing state energy efficiency and renewable energy goals to be incorporated in local municipal energy franchise agreements.

Formatted: Font:

- Efforts to prepare for the impacts of climate change on infrastructure, natural systems, and human health.

STATE FUNDING AND RESOURCES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION:

- Increasing state funding to local governments for rehabilitation of existing storm water, drinking water, and wastewater infrastructure.
- Increasing state funding to local governments for storm water infrastructure, particularly projects necessitated by an “impaired waters” finding or new regulatory mandate, beneficial for flood mitigation, or to advance green infrastructure.
- Grants and other financial resources for investments beneficial to inflow and infiltration reduction, to minimize the risk of combined sewer overflows, or to respond to regulatory mandates.
- State allocation of 100% of revenue generated by the solid waste management tax (SCORE) to County waste management activities to be used toward efforts to advance waste reduction, reuse, recycling and organics programs to meet city, county and state recycling goals.
- [State funding for research and training for public and private applicators of chloride-containing de-icing chemicals.](#)

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY POLICIES:

- Increased funding to incentivize tree planting diversification, removal, and maintenance.
- Research on methods, including insecticides, to treat Emerald Ash Borer to determine effectiveness and impacts on human health and environment.
- Research and resources to support environmentally-friendly Emerald Ash Borer control methods.
- Legislation that enables and incentivizes food to be grown, processed, distributed and composted locally.
- Reducing regulatory barriers and removing ambiguity in regulations related to retail food inspections.
- Increasing access to healthy food for low income households.
- Maintaining constitutionally dedicated conservation funds.
- Legislation that provides cities of the first class limited authority to impose reasonable restrictions on the use of pesticides.
- Require pesticides sold in Minnesota to indicate if they are pollinator friendly.
- Policies, programs, and research that protect the health of pollinators and provide vital information, including information about pesticides and insecticide application, to growers and consumers.
- Health study of synthetic turf and crumb rubber, including a comparable analysis of alternatives.
- Research to address the spread of aquatic invasive species, such as Invasive Carp, Milfoil, and Zebra Mussels.

Making Minneapolis a Hub for Economic Activity and Innovation

Strong state policies and financial resources can help to prevent and reduce racial disparities in employment, produce equitable job growth, assist local businesses and businesses owned by women and people of color, and empower local governments to take advantage of economic development opportunities. To ensure that residents prosper and businesses of all sizes start, move, stay, and grow here, the City supports furthering efforts to strengthen redevelopment, economic development, and business development opportunities.

Redevelopment, Economic Development, and Business Development

Minneapolis supports state financial investment and policy modifications to enhance redevelopment, economic development, and infrastructure improvements for cities, including:

REDEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

- Increasing funding and flexibility for the state’s Redevelopment Fund.
- Increasing funding for the Brownfield Clean-up program.
- Targeted funding and policies to encourage property owners to preserve and improve aging properties.
- Legislation to assist with the redevelopment of the Upper Harbor Terminal, including special tax increment legislation.
- Authorizing the transfer of the proceeds of the contamination tax to the Contamination Cleanup and Investigation Grant account.
- Continuation of the Livable Communities Act programs.
- Increasing funding for the Minnesota Historical Society’s Historical and Cultural Grant Program.
- Amending eminent domain statute in response to the Minnesota Supreme Court decision holding that the fair market value of contaminated property in a condemnation proceeding is the value of the property as if the contamination had already been remediated.

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT:

- Funding for outreach and technical assistance, including funding for local governments, to increase the number and the growth of minority-owned and women-owned businesses.
- Funding for programs and organizations including local governments, to provide financial and business development resources, and increased access to financial and knowledge-based capital, to minority-owned and women-owned businesses, to assist with building capacity and improving management systems.
- State review and recommendations regarding elimination of unnecessary barriers to minority-owned businesses and entrepreneurs.

Jobs and Workforce Development

The City of Minneapolis utilizes local, state, and federal resources to operate a jobs and training program that assists youth and adults in obtaining jobs skills and employment. Minneapolis supports job and workforce development policy and funding, including:

- Increasing funding for the Youth at Work summer youth employment program.
- Creating a pool of formula-based direct appropriations for adult job training and employment programs, allocated through local Workforce Development Boards.
- Legislation that prohibits employers from practicing discriminatory and unfair hiring practices.
- State and federal workforce funding and policies to support employing at-risk youth, and youth and adults reentering the community from the criminal justice system.
- Establishing workforce and business inclusion goals for state franchise agreement holders to create increased employment and business opportunities for women and communities of color.
- Creating a statewide portal for internship opportunities for youth.
- Reviewing and expanding the state’s apprenticeship certification process to allow for increased inclusion of new positions.
- State legislation that establishes a uniform contract threshold for the state and local governments.
- Legislation creating employment and contracting guidance for state capital projects regarding the recruitment, training and engagement of individuals and companies from communities experiencing high rates of unemployment, including from communities of color.
- Government employment pathways that provide multiple points of entry for youth and experienced workers and experiences to access public employment.
- Legislation that establishes, strengthens, or promotes protections in state law to ensure health, safety, and equity in a workplace environment.

Formatted: Font: (Default) Calibri, 12 pt, Bold

Formatted: List Paragraph, Bulleted + Level: 1 + Aligned at: 0.15" + Indent at: 0.4", No widow/orphan control, Don't adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Don't adjust space between Asian text and numbers

DRAFT

Mayor & Council Members

Mayor Betsy Hodges

612) 673-2100

Ward 1 - Kevin Reich

(612) 673-2201

Ward 2 - Cam Gordon

(612) 673-2202

Ward 3 - Jacob Frey*

612-673-2203

Ward 4 - Barbara Johnson*

(612) 673-2204

Ward 5 - Blong Yang

(612) 673-2205

Ward 6 - Abdi Warsame*

(612) 673-2206

Ward 7 - Lisa Goodman

(612) 673-2207

Ward 8 - Elizabeth Glidden*

(612) 673-2208

Ward 9 - Alondra Cano*

(612) 673-2209

Ward 10 - Lisa Bender

612.673.2210

Ward 11 - John Quincy

(612) 673-2211

Ward 12 - Andrew Johnson*

612-673-2212

Ward 13 - Linea Palmisano

(612) 673-2213

* Members of the Minneapolis City Council's Intergovernmental Relations Committee

Intergovernmental Relations Department

Gene Ranieri

Director, Intergovernmental Relations

Office: 612-673-2051

Cell: 612-716-9687

gene.ranieri@minneapolismn.gov

Melissa Lesch

Senior Government Relations Representative

Office: 612.673.2328

Cell: 612.715.5435

melissa.lesch@minneapolismn.gov

Sasha Bergman

Government Relations Representative

Office: 612-673-2761

Cell: 612-239-5072

sSasha.bBergman@minneapolismn.gov

Loren Olson

Government Relations Representative

Cell: 612-759-9037

Office: 612-673-2447

Loren.olson@minneapolismn.gov

Sharon Garcia

Program Assistant

Office: 612-673-2043

Fax: 612-673-3250

sharon.garcia@minneapolismn.gov

Intergovernmental Relations Department

City of Minneapolis
350 S. 5th St., Room 301M
Minneapolis, MN 55415



Field Code Changed