COALITION OF GREATER MN CITIES

DEDICATED TO A STRONG GREATER MINNESOTA

2021 Legislative Priorities

- **Local Government Aid**
  - ✓ Ensure that LGA gets paid at levels currently in law for the next biennium
  - ✓ Advance discussion on adding inflation and population growth to LGA appropriation

- **COVID-19**
  - ✓ Pandemic mitigation efforts should be narrowly tailored to promote public health without doing unnecessary damage to local economies
  - ✓ Any new federal aid for local government should be distributed equitably across geography and between types of units of government
  - ✓ Funding for programs to support workers and businesses impacted by the pandemic
  - ✓ Emergency support for Greater Minnesota's already fragile child care system

- **Environment**
  - ✓ $100 million for clean water infrastructure through the Public Facilities Authority
  - ✓ Fund a strategy to keep per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) out of Minnesota's waters
  - ✓ Fund grants to help communities address chloride

- **Address Greater Minnesota's Child Care Shortage**
  - ✓ $20 million in bonding for child care facilities capital assistance program
  - ✓ $4 million for another round of funding for the Minnesota Initiative Foundations to tackle regional child care development
  - ✓ $10 million for DEED's child care grant program
  - ✓ Reform licensure for mid-size providers

- **Tackle Greater Minnesota's Housing Challenges**
  - ✓ $10 million for grants to support infrastructure related to housing development
  - ✓ Funding for grants to housing trust funds
  - ✓ Support technical changes to Minnesota Housing Finance Agency programs and state law to make housing tools more effective for Greater Minnesota

- **Transportation**
  - ✓ $50 million for city streets of all sizes ($25 million for cities with fewer than 5,000 residents and $25 million for cities with more than 5,000 residents)
  - ✓ Support reforms and funding to the Corridors of Commerce program or creation of a like interregional highway expansion program to address commercial and safety needs of highway travel in Greater Minnesota

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COALITION OF GREATER MN CITIES

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AID

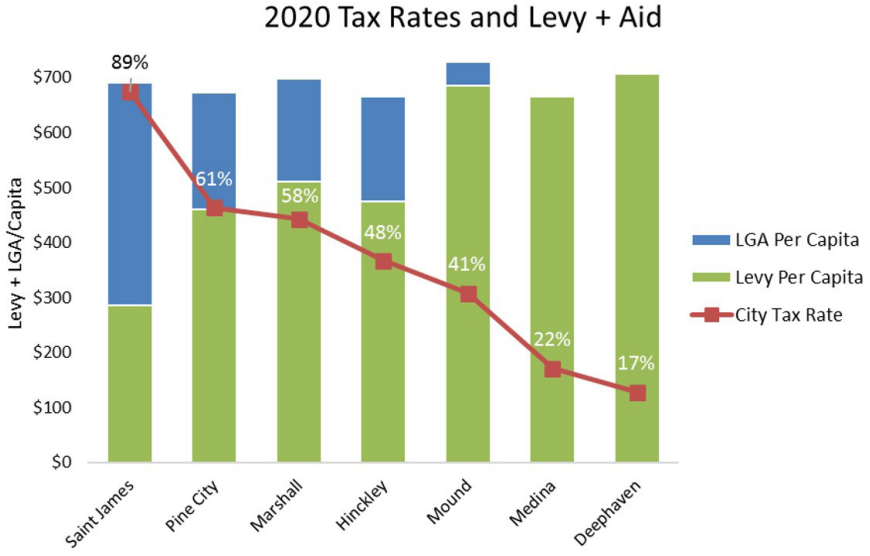
LGA helps ensure **every Minnesotan** has the opportunity to live in a vibrant community

WHAT IS LGA?

- LGA is state aid to cities that helps restrain local property taxes and ensure all Minnesotans have the city services necessary for a good quality of life
- Nearly 90% of cities in Minnesota receive LGA
- The total statewide LGA appropriation for 2021 is $564 million, representing just 2.2% of the state's general fund

WHAT DOES LGA DO?

- LGA helps account for the differences in tax base among cities, so that all Minnesotans — regardless of zip code — have access to the core services that enhance quality of life
- The cities in the graph below generate a similar amount of revenue from their property tax levy plus LGA: $674 and $700 per capita
- If LGA were removed, cities would either need to raise their levies or cut services. If cities opt to raise their levies, the tax rates of cities with a smaller property tax base would rise considerably to compensate for the loss of aid



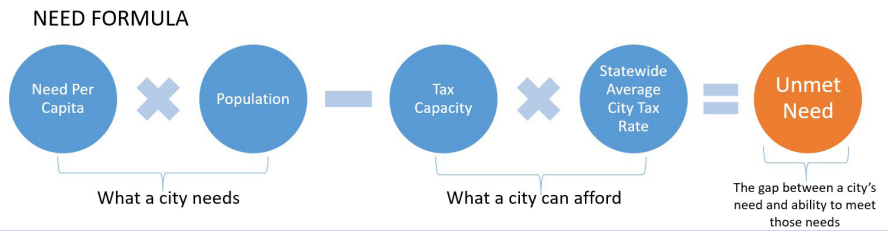
LGA helps cities pay for critical needs and services such as public safety, street maintenance & repairs, economic development and housing.

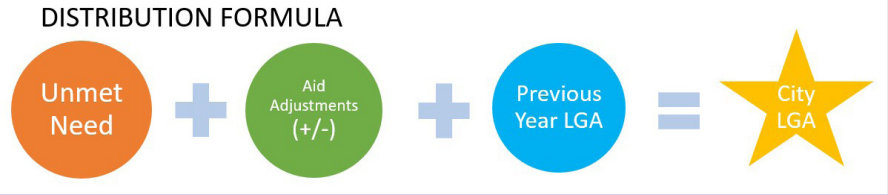
Prepared by Flaherty & Hood, P.A. on behalf of the Coalition of Greater MN Cities, 12/15/2020

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AID

LGA helps ensure **every Minnesotan** has the opportunity to live in a vibrant community

LGA FORMULA: RESPONSIVE TO DIVERSE CITY NEEDS





NEED FACTORS FOR DIFFERENT-SIZED CITIES

Small Cities (less than 2,500)

- Population factor is based on regression equation to determine revenue need per capita
- Small-city revenue need cannot exceed $720.89 per capita for 2021
- A sparsity adjustment (for small and medium cities, this is equal to $200 per capita for cities with a population density of less than 30 per square mile)

Medium Cities (between 2,500 and 10,000)

- Population decline from a city's peak population in the last 40 years
- Share of housing built before 1940
- Household size
- A sparsity adjustment

Large Cities (above 10,000)

- Jobs per capita
- Share of housing built before 1940
- Share of housing built between 1940 and 1970
- A sparsity adjustment ($100 per capita for any city with an average population density less than 150 per square mile)

HOW DOES LGA WORK?

- Minnesota's cities vary in size and each community has different needs. The LGA program is unique because it accounts for these differences using a statistical measure of each city's need versus its ability to pay
- LGA uses need factors that are proxies for the age of a city's infrastructure, its level of service need, and how many residents and visitors it serves day-to-day
- A city's need is compared to its tax capacity and the statewide average city tax rate to arrive at what is known as a city's "unmet need"
- "Aid adjustment" represents the increase or decrease in LGA that a city receives based on its need for either more aid (if a city's unmet need exceeds its prior year LGA) or less aid (if a city's unmet need is less than its prior year LGA)

Questions?

Contact CGMC Executive Director Bradley Peterson at bmpeterson@flaherty-hood.com or 651-225-8840.

For more information, visit:

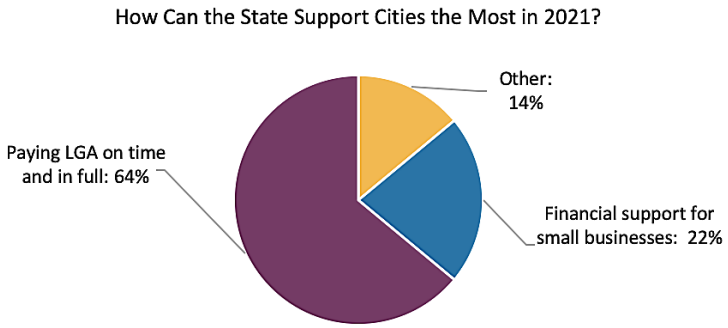
- greatermncities.org/issues/lga-property-tax-relief
- house.leg.state.mn.us/hrd/pubs/ss/ssnewlga.pdf

Prepared by Flaherty & Hood, P.A. on behalf of the Coalition of Greater MN Cities, 12/15/2020

LGA is Vital to Pandemic Recovery

The Coalition of Greater Minnesota Cities conducted a survey to better understand the impact of COVID-19 and potential Local Government Aid cuts on Greater Minnesota cities. City officials and staff from 58 cities answered the survey. Their responses are included below.

64% OF CITIES SAY PAYING LGA ON TIME AND IN FULL IS THE MOST VALUABLE THING THE STATE CAN DO IN 2021



"In the middle of COVID-19, LGA is one of the most important funding sources for every city in Minnesota." -- Tony Johnson, Public Works Director, Wabasha

"It would likely take years to recover from any LGA cuts if we are forced into any permanent staffing reductions." -- Lee Mattson, City Manager, Waseca

FOR CITIES, LGA IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN EVER

"We need our LGA in rural Minnesota. Our town is small and any cut to our LGA income would be disastrous to our community. We would need to raise the taxes 30-40% on our local residents to make up for lost revenue to keep our operations whole." -- Julie Larson, City Councilor, Elbow Lake

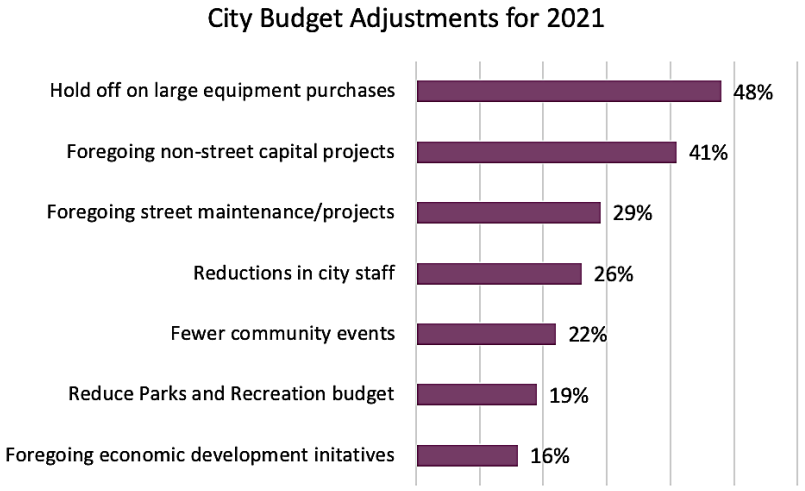
"A 2021 LGA cut would result in a budget deficit like that created by the pandemic in 2020. We have lost 33% of our local businesses that will not open after COVID-19 closures. Simply - it would devastate our local budget." -- Jeff Shoobridge, City Administrator, Madison Lake

CITIES ARE DOING THEIR PART BY TAKING PRECAUTIONS WITH THEIR BUDGETS DURING THIS ECONOMIC DOWNTURN

"2021 will represent a 'bare bones' budget to kick the can down the road for projects and purchases that we had planned on for 2021." -- Gregory Hagg, Mayor, Le Sueur

"All non-street capital projects were cut from the budget. Only basic operating expenses are in the budget." -- Nicole Jorgensen, Financial Director, New Ulm

"We tightened our belts in 2020 by doing things like eliminating non-public safety positions and cutting discretionary spending. An LGA cut would require us to make even more drastic cuts, such as laying off police and firefighters." -- Jason Baskin, City Councilor, Austin



THE STATE NEEDS TO DO ITS PART AND ENSURE LGA IS PAID ON TIME AND IN FULL

For more information on LGA or other issues impacting Greater Minnesota, go to greatermncities.org or contact CGMC Executive Director Bradley Peterson at bmpeterson@flaherty-hood.com.

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Protect Minnesota's Waters

Call on the Legislature to pass $100M in funding for clean water infrastructure.

In 2020, the Minnesota Legislature passed a bonding bill that included significant funding for clean water infrastructure grant and loan programs administered by the Public Facilities Authority (PFA).

Despite this historic investment, the PFA programs remain underfunded and dozens of critical projects are currently on the waiting list.

This year, we are asking the Legislature to continue its commitment to clean water by passing $100 million in funding for the PFA programs to help protect our state's waters and ensure that every Minnesotan has access to clean drinking water.

$4.12 billion

Estimated amount needed over the next 20 years to keep up with wastewater infrastructrue needs statewide, according to Minnesota Pollution Control Agency

$7 billion

Estimated amount needed over the next 20 years to keep up with drinking water infrastructure needs statewide, according to Minnesota Department of Health

Every Minnesotan deserves clean water.

If the Legislature fails to adequately fund PFA clean water infrastructure programs:

- Environmental concerns will persist
- Sewer & water rates will skyrocket as cities struggle to foot the entire bill for critical upgrades
- Unlike in the metro area, cities in Greater Minnesota do not have the ability to share facilities, which means there are fewer residents and businesses to split the costs
- Aging and failing instructure will continue to deterioriate, resulting in emergency situations and the need for more costly immediate repairs
- Economic growth will suffer
- Potential for drinking water safety risks
- Construction costs increase as projects are delayed

For more information, visit greatermncities.org/issues/environment-energy or contact CGMC staff member Elizabeth Wefel at eawefel@flaherty-hood.com.

Created for the Coalition of Greater Minnesota Cities by Flaherty & Hood, P.A. 12/21/2020

COALITION OF GREATER MN CITIES

MORE THAN 300 MINNESOTA CITIES HAVE CRITICAL WATER INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS IN THE WORKS ...

... INCLUDING THESE PROJECTS CURRENTLY AWAITING FUNDING:

1. **Ely - $9.2M total project cost**
   Plant upgrade to remove mercury from wastewater before it reaches the Rainy River watershed.

2. **Detroit Lakes - $1.4M total project cost**
   Replacement of aging sanitary sewer system in neighborhood with older housing stock.

3. **Perham - $1.27M total project cost**
   Project to reconstruct failing water infrastructure in neighborhood with older housing stock.

4. **Foley - $19.4M total project cost**
   Regionalize wastewater treatment facility to ensure long-term protection of waters.

5. **Watertown - $17.4M total project cost**
   Plant upgrade to remove phosphorus from wastewater before it reaches the Crow River and to meet demand for residential and business growth.

6. **Mankato - $43.3M total project cost**
   Plant upgrade to remove more phosphorus and other nutrients from effluent before it reaches the Minnesota River and Lake Pepin.

7. **Wells - $6.3M total project cost**
   Plant upgrade to remove chloride discharges to the Maple River and reduce or eliminate the need for home water softeners.

8. **Fairmont - $19.7M total project cost**
   Complete facility upgrades and meet phosphorus regulations prior to discharge into Center Creek and eventually the Minnesota River.

Prevent PFAS from entering our water systems

Support the Municipal PFAS Source Reduction Initiative

Municipal wastewater facilities don't create this problem, but they want to be part of the solution.

Municipal wastewater treatment facilities are not sources of PFAS; they do not produce or manufacture PFAS, nor do they use PFAS in the course of treating wastewater. However, as receivers of PFAS through outside sources, municipal facilities want to get ahead of this problem, but the state needs to provide tools for them to do so.

With no way to effectively treat for PFAS, prevention is key.

There is currently no technologically feasible way for wastewater treatment facilities to fully and effectively treat for PFAS. For facilities to contribute to PFAS reduction, the efforts must come in the form of source control.

Cities want to partner with state agencies to tackle PFAS.

Local governments want to partner with Minnesota Pollution Control Agency and Minnesota Department of Health to proactively address concerns over PFAS. In 2021, we are seeking $500,000 in state funding to create the Municipal PFAS Source Reduction Initiative. This three-pronged approach will:

1. **Study the sources.** Conduct research to better identify the sources of PFAS, both domestic and industrial, that are conveyed to municipal wastewater treatment plants.

2. **Develop source reduction strategies.** Identify ways to prevent PFAS from from entering municipal wastewater treatment plants and the environment in Minnesota.

3. **Create guidance documents and educational materials.** The publication of guidance documents for wastewater professionals and informational materials for the public will be vital in helping local governments implement reduction measures while educating their residents and businesses. Materials are needed to inform the public on products that contain PFAS and habits that result in their disposal, as well as to clarify how PFAS are used and how they end up in the environment.

What are PFAS?

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a class of bioaccumulative, pervasive and persisent chemicals.

Due to their widespread use in household and industrial products, PFAS have entered the environment and human bodies, giving rise to serious public health concerns.

PFAS have been found in numerous products, including some varieties of:

Firefighting foam

Non-stick cookware

Stain-resistant carpet and rugs

Water-resistant clothing and gear

Cosmetics

Food wrappers and packaging

Created for Coalition of Greater Minnesota Cities and League of Minnesota Cities by Flaherty & Hood, P.A. 12/9/2020.

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COALITION OF GREATER MN CITIES

GMNP GREATER MN PARTNERSHIP

The Child Care Conundrum

Exploring solutions to the child care shortage in Greater Minnesota

CHILD CARE FACTS & FIGURES

74%
of Minnesota households with children under the age of 6 in which all parents are in the workforce[1]

39,000
number of additional child care spots needed in Greater MN[2]

27%
statewide drop in the number of in-home family child care providers between 2006-2015[3]

65%
of the child care capacity in Greater MN covered by family providers, compared to 30% in the metro area[4]

52%
growth needed in licensed child care capacity to fill shortfall statewide[2]

$200-450K
average start-up costs for a 52-seat child care center in Greater MN plus property acquisition[5]

[1]U.S. Census Bureau estimates, 2014
[2]First Children's Finance, Summer 2020
[3]Center for Rural Policy and Development, September 2016
[4]Center for Rural Policy and Development, August 2017
[5]Legislative Task Force on Access to Affordable Child Care (January 2017), using performance model created by First Children's Finance

TWO BILLS, ONE GOAL

Coalition of Greater Minnesota Cities and Greater Minnesota Partnership support investments aimed at stabilizing the child care marketplace, keeping providers in the industry, expanding access to child care for families and providing opportunities for annual training required for child care providers.

These efforts are supported by investments contained in the following bills:

Minnesota Initiative Foundations Child Care Grants

Provides funding for community planning coordination, training, and education necessary to expand child care access. The money will be used to help child care providers with business improvement planning, quality mentoring and workforce development to stabilize the child care provider marketplace in Greater Minnesota.
Amount seeking from Legislature: $4 million

DEED Child Care Grants

Provides funding for child care business start-ups or expansions, trainings, facility modifications, child care employee retention grants, and licensing assistance.
Amount seeking from Legislature: $10 million (at least 50% dedicated to Greater Minnesota)

Created for the Coalition of Greater Minnesota Cities and Greater Minnesota Partnership by Flaherty & Hood, P.A. 12/21/20.

HOW HAVE DEED & MIFs CHILD CARE GRANTS HELPED GREATER MINNESOTA COMMUNITIES?

Photo credit: Kandiyohi County Area Family YMCA

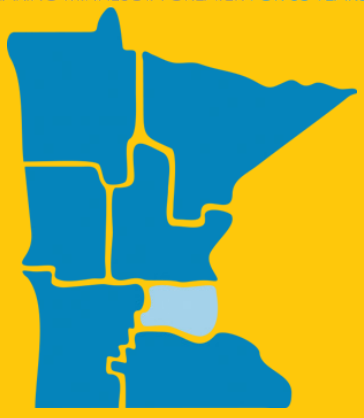
"None of this would have been possible without a broad base of support. Our rural area is extremely generous, as are many other small communities in Minnesota. We had over 80 pledges, donations and grant resources come in ranging from $10 to $100,000. The DEED grant was valuable to this project in that it provided important foundational elements to help us serve the children and families in Kandiyohi County."

- Jenny Holweger, Executive Director, Kandiyohi County Area Family YMCA

Kandiyohi County Area Family YMCA received a $50,000 DEED grant in 2019. This funding leveraged against $750,000 in local contributions to build a new 90-spot child care facility. The DEED grant helped stimulate more than $750,000 in local gifts.

MINNESOTA Initiative Foundations

MAKING MINNESOTA GREATER FOR 30 YEARS



"Our Minnesota Initiative colleagues are each approaching our child care work based on the regions' unique needs. These dollars have a catalytic affect in addressing the shortage when combined with other dollars and resources."

- Diana Anderson, President, Southwest Initiative Foundation

The Initiative Foundation, based in Little Falls, launched pilot partnerships in four communities: the Greater St. Cloud area, Todd County (Long Prairie, Clarissa and Staples-Motley), Little Falls and Mora. In each one, the foundation helped convene key stakeholders and identify the primary assets and challenges the community faces in expanding quality, affordable child care. It then helped the community develop goals and an action plan to address the need, while also supporting the plan's implementation. Each community received a challenge grant of $10,000, with an aim to leverage private and public sector matching support, with the goal of creating at least 75 new child care slots in each community.

The Southern Minnesota Initiative Foundation (SMIF) has used its past state appropriation to provide technical assistance to providers looking to expand child care opportunities in a community. For example, in Gaylord, SMIF partnered with the local faith communities to identify ways to retrofit an existing building to be used as a child care facility. Once the building needs were identified, the foundation assisted the community in developing and implementing a capital campaign to raise the funds necessary to build out the facility and expand child care opportunities.

For more information on housing or other economic development issues that impact Greater Minnesota, please visit greatermncities.org or gmnp.org or contact GMNP Executive Director Scott McMahon at scott@gmnp.org.

WANTED:

Child Care Facilities in Greater Minnesota

Greater Minnesota is in the midst of a child care crisis.

Currently, 39,000 child care slots are needed to meet growing demand in Greater Minnesota. One of the largest barriers to creating more child care spaces is infrastructure, with the average cost to build a new center topping $500,000. A proposal by the Coalition of Greater Minnesota Cities and Greater Minnesota Partnership aims to address this critical need by reducing start-up and construction costs.

Fund the Greater Minnesota Child Care Facilities Capital Grant Program

This program, established but not funded in the 2020 capital investment bill, provides grants of up to $500,000 to local governments—cities, counties or school districts—in Greater Minnesota to fund up to 50% of the costs to build, upgrade, or expand child care facilities to increase capacity and meet state requirements.

State Investment

We are seeking $10 million in GO bonds and a $10 million general fund appropriation that will be matched by $20 million in local funds.

Eligible Projects

Every community has space that can easily be converted into a child care center. Examples may include:

- **Cities** - Grants could be used to build new infrastructure, rehabilitate a vacant building, or repurpose space in an existing community center.
- **Counties** - Rooms in a nursing home could be converted into child care, a model that has proven to be beneficial for both children and nursing home residents.
- **Schools** - An unused wing of a school building could be renovated for child care.

COALITION OF GREATER MN CITIES

GMNP GREATER MN PARTNERSHIP

Created for the Coalition of Greater Minnesota Cities and Greater Minnesota Partnership by Flaherty & Hood, P.A. 1/25/21.

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3 bills, 3 three ways to bring more housing to Greater Minnesota

This legislative session, the Greater Minnesota Partnership and the Coalition of Greater Minnesota Cities have teamed up to support three bills that aim to encourage construction and increase the availability of housing across Greater Minnesota.

Greater Minnesota Fix-Up Fund

Allocates $5 million in state funding to establish a new program to provide grants of up $200,000 to assist cities in rehabilitating dilapidated housing. Grants would help cities preserve their existing housing stock by renovating neglected or run-down houses or buildings.

Greater Minnesota Housing Public Infrastructure Grant Program

Allocates $2.5 million in state bonding to create a grant program for public infrastructure needed to increase housing availability. Under the program, cities could receive a grant of up to $16,000 per single-family lot or $50,000 per multi-family lot to help provide sewer, water, roads or other critical infrastructure needed to expand or increase available housing lots.

Greater Minnesota Workforce Housing Development Fund

Allocates $2 million to this existing grant program administered by the Minnesota Housing Finance Authority and also makes the program more useable for Greater Minnesota communities by allowing grants of up to 50% of the project costs, as opposed to the current requirement that grants must not exceed 25% of the cost.

For more information on housing or other economic development issues that impact Greater Minnesota, please visit greatermncities.org or gmnp.org or contact GMNP Executive Director Scott McMahon at scott@gmnp.org.

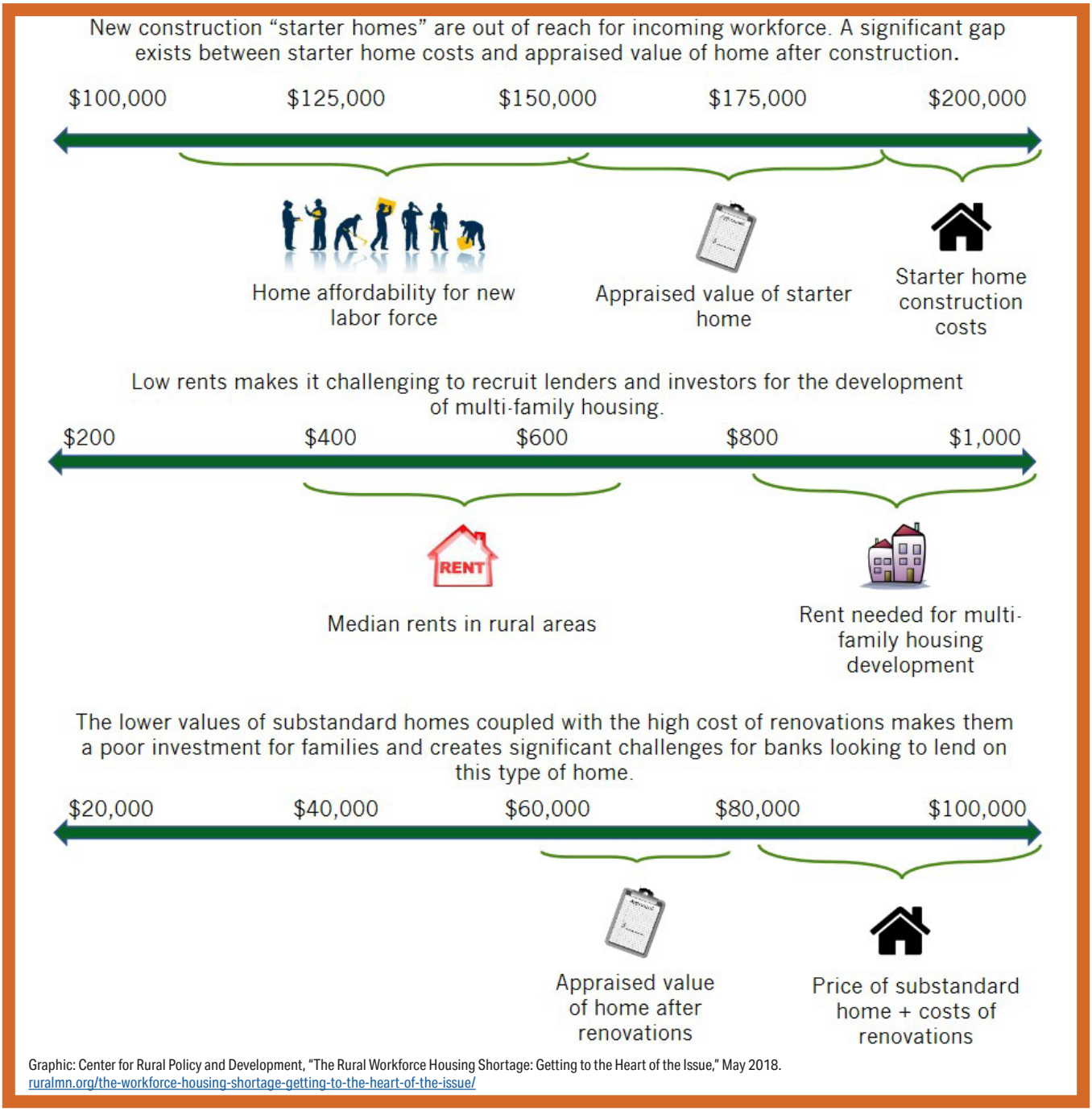
Created for the Greater Minnesota Partnership and Coalition of Greater Minnesota Cities by Flaherty & Hood, P.A. 12/21/2020.

Simply put, the housing market in Greater Minnesota is broken.

Greater Minnesota is home to many businesses that provide good wages and are looking to hire. However, employers frequently run into a roadblock when trying to hire: there is nowhere for their employees to live. The main problem is availability—Greater Minnesota simply does not have enough housing stock to accommodate workers and their families.

In Greater Minnesota, a typical new worker—a teacher or nurse, factory worker or small business owner—earns too much money to qualify for most income-based housing programs, but does not make enough to afford to build a new home in a community that does not have any available housing. Even if they can afford to build a new house, the appraised value of the home is typically lower than the cost of construction, so they cannot access the financing necessary to build it.

A similar situation exists in the rental market. The amount of rental income needed to finance a new multi-family housing development is higher than the median rent in many Greater Minnesota communities.



Graphic: Center for Rural Policy and Development, "The Rural Workforce Housing Shortage: Getting to the Heart of the Issue," May 2018.
ruralmn.org/the-workforce-housing-shortage-getting-to-the-heart-of-the-issue/

The Greater MN Business Development Public Infrastructure (BDPI) Grant Program

Providing the public infrastructure necessary for private investment

What is BDPI?

- The BDPI program provides grants to cities in Greater Minnesota of up to 50% of the capital costs for the public infrastructure necessary to expand economic growth, retain or create jobs, or increase the tax base (§ 116J.431).
- Greater Minnesota cities depend on the BDPI program to attract new businesses and create jobs in their communities.

BDPI since 2010:

- 140 BDPI grants to Greater Minnesota cities and counties
- More than 5,000 jobs created and 9,500 retained
- More than $70 million awarded

"As our state continues on its path to economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, these infrastructure investments are a vital tool for future economic growth.

We urge the Minnesota Legislature to consider options to increase funding capacity for BDPI grants in the future"

--- DEED Commissioner Steve Grove, International Falls Journal, 7/14/2020

2021 BDPI Proposal:

- $20 million in General Obligation bonds
- Continue the program's $1.787 million general fund appropriation

Support the Greater Minnesota BDPI program and help Greater Minnesota's economy grow!

For more information on the BDPI program or other economic development issues that impact Greater Minnesota cities, please visit greatermncities.org or contact CGMC staff member Shane Zahrt at sazahrt@flaherty-hood.com.

Prepared by Flaherty and Hood, P.A. for the Coalition of Greater MN Cities, 12/21/2020

How have BDPI grants been used across the state?

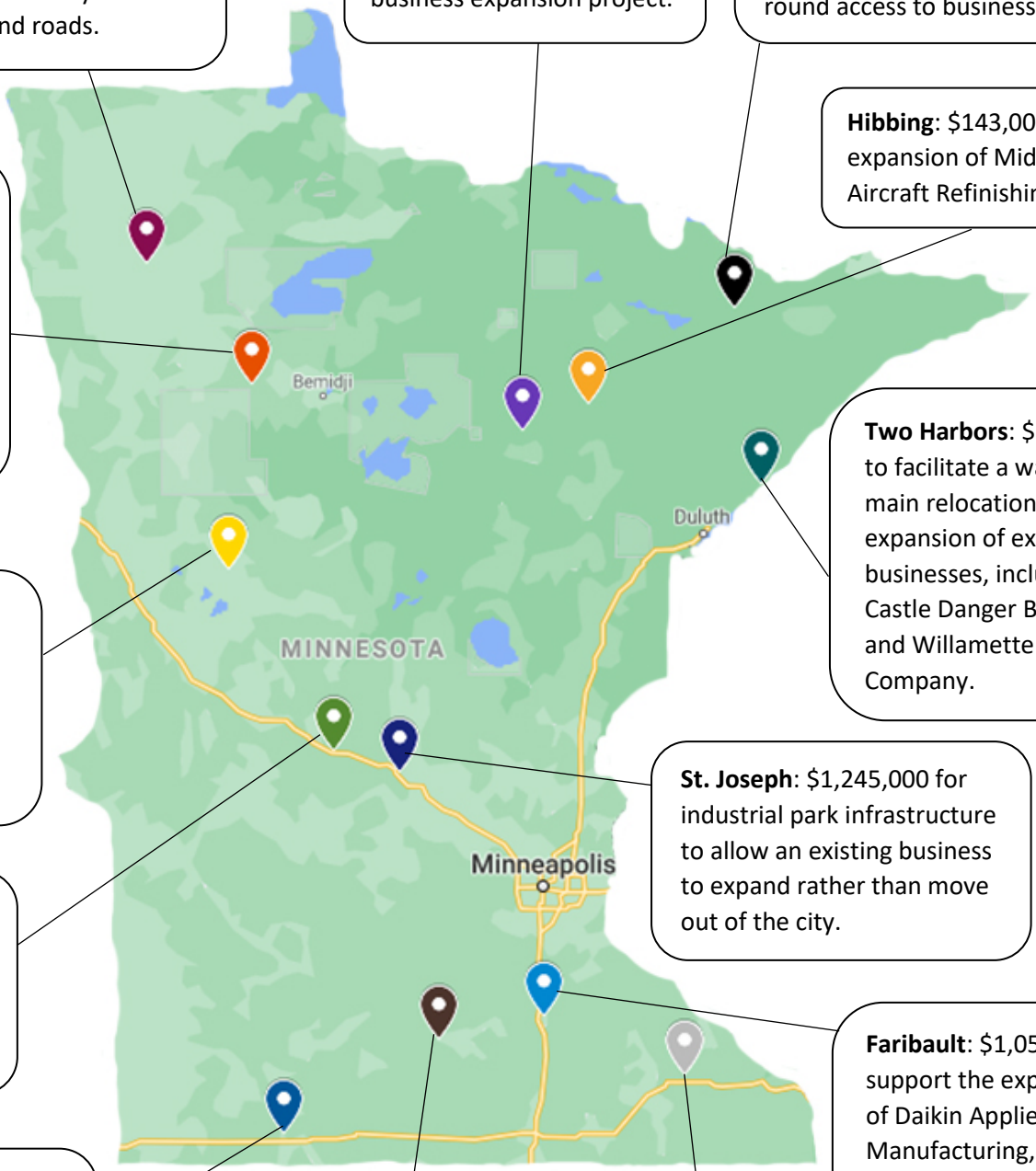
Thief River Falls: $1,600,000 for public infrastructure necessary to expand Digi-Key and to support utility extensions and roads.

Bovey: $82,625 for costs associated with KMDA Inc.'s business expansion project.

Ely: $750,000 for road improvements which include construction of 10-ton road so there is acceptable year-round access to businesses.

Hibbing: $143,007 for expansion of Midwest Aircraft Refinishing.

Bagley: $211,850 for new sewer and water extensions to an industrial park that will serve the expanding Team Industries camp.



Two Harbors: $241,054 to facilitate a water main relocation to allow expansion of existing businesses, including Castle Danger Brewery and Willamette Valley Company.

Perham: $1,396,750 to expand the existing industrial park to make room for the expansion of Tuffy's Pet Foods.

St. Joseph: $1,245,000 for industrial park infrastructure to allow an existing business to expand rather than move out of the city.

Melrose: $1,000,000 to support Jennie-O Turkey processing plant expansion.

Faribault: $1,057,000 to support the expansion of Daikin Applied Manufacturing, which will add a new product line in commercial HVAC systems.

Lakefield: $219,600 to relocate overhead power lines to allow for the expansion of Hussong Manufacturing plant.

North Mankato: $352,912 to extend utilities to the North Port Industrial Park.

Eyota: $899,121 for infrastructure costs for a new industrial park.

The BDPI Grant Program Has Helped More Than 125 Greater Minnesota Communities Grow

City	Year	Amount
Ada	2003	$166,783
Aitkin County	2011	$250,000
Albany	2005	$515,309
Albert Lea	2006	$250,000
Alexandria	2003	$300,000
Arlington	2016	$66,275
Arlington	2018	$94,625
Audubon	2003	$19,601
Austin	2003	$380,000
Bagley	2011	$204,134
Bagley	2019	$211,600
Barnesville	2011	$134,013
Becker	2010	$250,000
Becker	2018	$1,789,150
Belgrade	2003	$136,913
Bemidji	2006	$350,000
Bemidji	2008	$250,000
Benson	2003	$347,066
Bigfork	2008	$190,223
Bigfork	2010	$250,000
Blackduck	2010	$71,825
Blooming Prairie	2014	$215,829
Bovey	2006	$192,000
Bovey	2016	$94,920
Brainerd	2006	$375,000
Brewster	2003	$81,495
Brewster	2008	$250,000
Brooten	2010	$250,000
Brooten	2017	1,025,000
Browerville	2005	$175,000
Cambridge	2011	$224,884
Cambridge	2015	$1,800,000
Cannon Falls	2005	$250,000
Cannon Falls	2010	$15,000
Carlton County	2016	$162,500
Chatfield	2012	$90,753
Chatfield	2017	$177,103
Chisholm	2010	$300,000
Chokio	2010	$206,700
Claremont	2016	$500,000
Cloquet	2003	$280,000
Cohasset	2005	$352,000
Cohasset	2015	$250,000
Cold Spring	2005	$392,752
Cold Spring	2006	$300,000
Cold Spring	2019	$951,330
Coleraine	2006	$173,435
Cottonwood	2005	$140,769
Crookston	2010	$75,000
Dawson	2010	$500,000
Delano	2012	$360,000
Detroit Lakes	2008	$250,000
Detroit Lakes	2014	$92,100
Dodge Center	2019	$729,285
Duluth	2005	$500,000
Duluth	2005	$500,000
Duluth	2006	$250,000
Duluth	2008	$500,000
East Grand Forks	2008	$245,000
Edgerton	2006	$92,125
Elk River	2005	$360,080
Elk River	2010	$290,997
Elk River	2011	$250,000
Ely	2015	$250,000
Ely	2016	$200,000
Eyota	2020	$434,727
Fairmont	2019	$434,075
Faribault	2003	$86,002
Faribault	2005	$278,425
Faribault	2011	$349,528
Faribault	2016	$843,957
Faribault	2018	$1,057,000
Fergus Falls	2006	$300,000
Fosston	2008	$250,000
Freeport	2006	$888,483
Gilbert	2011	$244,750
Grand Marais	2005	$499,137
Grand Marais	2015	$250,000
Grand Meadow	2015	$310,000
Grand Rapids	2005	$272,075
Grand Rapids	2008	$250,000
Green Isle	2003	$67,036
Hallock	2006	$300,000
Hanover	2010	$250,000
Harmony	2003	$191,768
Harmony	2010	$250,000
Harmony	2014	$250,000
Harmony	2020	$74,537
Hartland	2008	$25,000
Hawley	2005	$122,500
Hawley	2008	$140,476
Hawley	2012	$500,000
Hendricks	2018	$153,500
Herman	2005	$143,900
Heron Lake	2005	$500,000
Hibbing	2006	$250,000
Hibbing	2010	$150,000
Hibbing	2016	$158,897
Howard Lake	2016	$208,600
Hutchinson	2008	$250,000
Hutchinson	2010	$250,000
Hutchinson	2019	$353,563
International Falls	2020	$349,011
Isanti	2010	$11,000
Jackson	2005	$351,281
Jackson	2010	$153,286
Jackson	2018	$49,328
Kenyon	2019	$672,096
La Crescent	2006	$1,400,000
La Prairie	2010	$237,500
La Prairie	2015	$175,000
Lake Crystal	2003	$500,000
Lake Crystal	2006	$257,548
Lakefield	2008	$198,000

The BDPI Grant Program Has Helped More Than 125 Greater Minnesota Communities Grow

City	Year	Amount
Lakefield	2019	$219,600
Le Sueur	2003	$358,127
Le Sueur	2006	$250,000
Litchfield	2005	$261,900
Litchfield	2010	$107,151
Little Falls	2005	$500,000
Long Prairie	2005	$500,000
Long Prairie	2010	$240,000
Luverne	2003	$500,000
Luverne	2011	$150,000
Luverne	2015	$131,500
Luverne	2017	$1,982,000
Lyle	2012	$98,490
Mankato	2003	$21,313
Mankato	2005	$500,000
Mankato	2005	$142,590
Mankato	2006	$478,687
Mankato	2010	$249,666
Marshall	2016	$2,000,000
Mazeppa	2008	$248,248
Melrose	2003	$400,000
Melrose	2016	$1,000,000
Milaca	2003	$68,310
Mille Lacs County	2012	$300,000
Montrose	2008	$427,390
Moorhead	2003	$500,000
Moorhead	2012	$250,000
Mora	2006	$56,995
Morris	2010	$500,000
Motley	2010	$250,000
Mountain Iron	2010	$250,000
New Prague	2010	$313,005
New Ulm	2008	$200,681
North Branch	2003	$387,787
North Branch	2005	$304,222
North Branch	2019	$400,575
North Branch	2010	$1,000,000
N. Mankato	2008	$250,000

City	Year	Amount
N. Mankato	2018	$394,209
Olivia	2003	$164,405
Otsego	2018	$704,724
Osakis	2006	$383,140
Owatonna	2014	$421,447
Owatonna	2016	$400,000
Owatonna	2020	$175,624
Palisade	2011	$120,000
Paynesville	2019	$1,907,500
Pelican Rapids	2014	$145,390
Pequot Lakes	2020	$164,700
Perham	2003	$122,725
Perham	2006	$250,000
Perham	2010	$500,000
Perham	2019	$1,396,750
Pine City	2003	$53,477
Pine River	2005	$164,049
Pipestone	2005	$499,907
Polk County	2007	$175,737
Preston	2014	$137,000
Preston	2014	$350,000
Princeton	2020	$310,000
Red Wing	2010	$106,086
Redwood Falls	2005	$250,000
Rice County	2012	$326,218
Richmond	2008	$121,799
Rockville	2005	$152,734
Roseau	2003	$378,000
Roseau	2008	$300,000
Royalton	2017	$227,014
Saint Charles	2010	$500,000
Saint Cloud	2005	$286,710
Saint Cloud	2010	$500,000
Saint James	2003	$209,600
Saint James	2008	$207,108
Saint Joseph	2018	$1,245,000
Silver Bay	2003	$261,354
Sleepy Eye	2019	$985,587
Spring Grove	2016	$417,000

City	Year	Amount
Spring Valley	2019	608,966
Springfield	2005	$486,239
St. Louis County	2011	$285,000
Staples	2014	$23,230
Stewart	2016	$501,075
Stewartville	2011	$337,688
Taylors Falls	2015	$100,000
Taylors Falls	2016	$100,000
Thief River Falls	2006	$236,039
Thief River Falls	2008	$200,000
Thief River Falls	2011	$250,000
Tower	2006	$249,980
Truman	2003	$223,358
Two Harbors	2016	$241,054
Villard	2015	$250,000
Virginia	2006	$300,000
Virginia	2010	$200,000
Virginia	2010	$300,000
Virginia	2014	$200,000
Virginia	2015	$250,000
Wadena	2011	$350,000
Wadena	2018	$688,945
Waseca	2020	$621,290
Wanamingo	2003	$222,375
Wanamingo	2014	$250,000
Warren	2010	$150,000
Wells	2005	$41,072
Wells	2012	$148,000
Windom	2011	$549,540
Winona	2005	$490,000
Winona	2006	$300,000
Winona	2008	$337,500
Winona	2010	$94,881
Winsted	2020	$95,811
Winthrop	2008	$500,000
Worthington	2010	$500,000
Wyoming	2003	$1,000,000
Wyoming	2006	$481,435
Zumbrota	2010	$750,000

Support Funding for City Streets

Without sufficient funding from the state, cities are forced to rely on property taxes to keep their streets from crumbling.

Cities with populations under 5,000

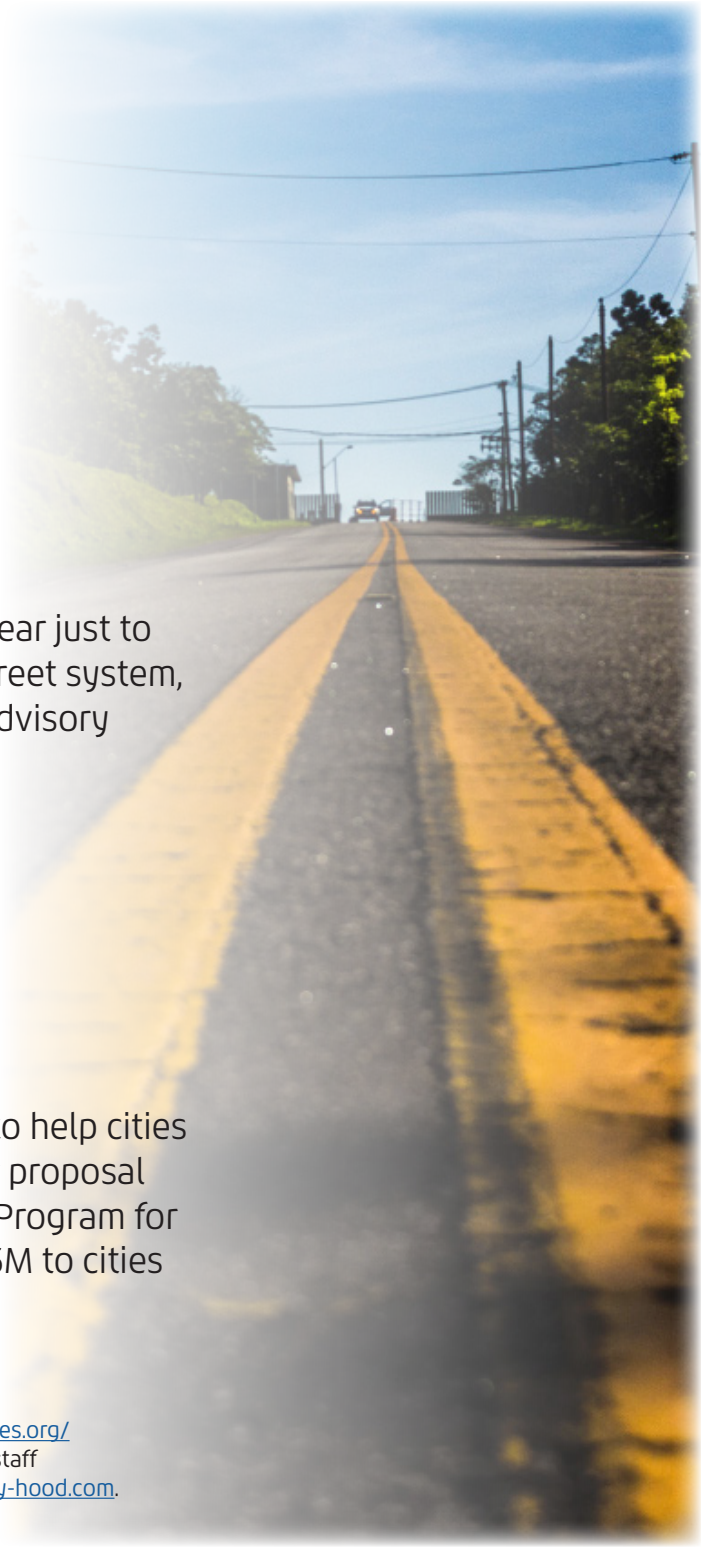
706
Number of cities in Minnesota that have fewer than 5,000 residents

$0
Amount these cities receive in dedicated state funding for their streets

Cities with populations over 5,000

Over $250 million
Amount of additional funding needed per year just to maintain current performance of the city street system, according to 2012 Transportation Finance Advisory Committee report

18,000
Miles of city streets ineligible for Municipal State Aid funding



$50 million

Amount we are seeking from the Legislature to help cities of all sizes repair & maintain their streets. Our proposal allocates $25M to the Small Cities Assistance Program for cities with fewer than 5,000 residents and $25M to cities with 5,000 or more residents.

COALITION OF GREATER MN CITIES

For more information, visit greatermncities.org/issues/transportation or contact CGMC staff member Shane Zahrt at sazahrt@flaherty-hood.com.

Prepared for the Coalition of Greater Minnesota Cities by Flaherty & Hood, P.A. 12/21/2020.