

Agenda #1

* Amendment A-2 Tech Adopted.

Senator Pogemiller introduced--

S.F. No. 318: Referred to the Committee on Taxes.

1 A bill for an act

2 relating to taxation; prohibiting increases in
3 property tax rates for taxes payable in 2006 and
4 certain subsequent years; prohibiting increases in
5 local government and state fees; providing
6 reimbursement to local governments for certain
7 property tax and fee increases; appropriating money.

8 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

9 Section 1. [CITATION.]

10 This act may be cited as the "Truth and Fairness in
11 Taxation Act" (TAFTA) or the "State/Local Fiscal Relations:
12 Truth in Taxation Act."

13 Sec. 2. [STATEMENT OF PURPOSE.]

14 The legislature finds that the state of Minnesota is
15 continuing to experience a persistent budget deficit and that
16 reductions in state spending have resulted in increased burdens
17 on school districts, counties, cities, and other units of local
18 government. In order to recognize the implications of
19 addressing the state budget deficit without increasing tax
20 rates, and to maintain stability in state and local fiscal
21 relations, the purpose of this act is to prevent property tax
22 rate increases and to illuminate the impact of reductions in
23 revenue to school districts, counties, cities, and other units
24 of local government.

25 Sec. 3. [BENEFIT RATIO FOR RURAL SERVICE DISTRICTS.]

26 Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 272.67,

1 subdivision 6, the benefit ratio used for apportioning levies to
2 a rural service district for taxes payable in 2006 and any
3 subsequent year prior to the freeze termination year must not be
4 greater than that in effect for taxes payable in 2005.

5 Sec. 4. [PROHIBITION AGAINST INCURRING NEW DEBT.]

6 Subdivision 1. [ACTIONS PROHIBITED.] After May 31, 2005,
7 no municipality as defined in Minnesota Statutes, section
8 475.51, or any special taxing district as defined in Minnesota
9 Statutes, section 275.066, may sell obligations, certificates of
10 indebtedness, or capital notes under Minnesota Statutes, section
11 412.301, chapter 475, or any other law authorizing obligations,
12 certificates of indebtedness, capital notes, or other debt
13 instruments, or enter into installment purchase contracts or
14 lease purchase agreements under Minnesota Statutes, section
15 465.71, or any other law authorizing installment purchase
16 contracts or lease purchase agreements, if issuing those debt
17 instruments or entering into those contracts would require a
18 levy first becoming payable in 2006 or any subsequent year prior
19 to the freeze termination year.

20 Subd. 2. [EXCEPTIONS.] This prohibition does not apply to:

21 (1) refunding bonds sold to refund bonds originally sold
22 before June 1, 2005;

23 (2) obligations for which the amount of the levy first
24 becoming due in 2006 would not exceed the amount by which the
25 municipality's total debt service levy for taxes payable in 2006
26 prior to issuance of those obligations is less than the
27 municipality's total debt service levy for taxes payable in
28 2005; or

29 (3) obligations with respect to which the municipality
30 makes a finding at the time of the issuance of the obligations
31 that no levy will be required for taxes payable in 2006 or any
32 subsequent year prior to the freeze termination year or to pay
33 the debt service on the obligations because sufficient funds are
34 available from nonproperty tax sources to pay the debt service.

35 As used in clauses (2) and (3), "obligations" includes
36 certificates of indebtedness, capital notes, or other debt

1 instruments or installment purchase contracts or lease purchase
2 agreements.

3 Subd. 3. [DATE WHEN BONDS ARE DEEMED SOLD.] For purposes
4 of this section, bonds will be deemed to have been sold before
5 June 1, 2005, if:

6 (1) an agreement has been entered into between the
7 municipality and a purchaser or underwriter for the sale of the
8 bonds by that date;

9 (2) the issuing municipality is a party to a contract or
10 letter of understanding entered into before June 1, 2005, with
11 the federal government or the state government that requires the
12 municipality to pay for a project, and the project will be
13 funded with the proceeds of the bonds; or

14 (3) the proceeds of the bonds will be used to fund a
15 project or acquisition with respect to which the municipality
16 has entered into a contract with a builder or supplier before
17 June 1, 2005.

18 Sec. 5. [LEVY LIMITATION FOR TAXES PAYABLE IN 2006 AND
19 SUBSEQUENT YEARS.]

20 Subdivision 1. [PROPOSED LEVY.] Notwithstanding any other
21 law to the contrary, for purposes of the certification required
22 by Minnesota Statutes, section 275.065, subdivision 1, in 2005
23 and any subsequent year prior to the freeze termination year, no
24 taxing authority shall certify to the county auditor a proposed
25 property tax levy or, in the case of a township, a final
26 property tax levy, greater than the levy certified to the county
27 auditor pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, section 275.07,
28 subdivision 1, in the prior year, except as provided in this
29 section.

30 Subd. 2. [FINAL LEVY.] Notwithstanding any other law to
31 the contrary, for purposes of the certification required by
32 Minnesota Statutes, section 275.07, subdivision 1, in 2005 and
33 any subsequent year prior to the freeze termination year, no
34 taxing authority shall certify to the county auditor a property
35 tax levy greater than the amount certified to the county auditor
36 pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, section 275.07, subdivision 1,

1 in the prior year, except as provided in this section.

2 Subd. 3. [DEBT SERVICE EXCEPTION.] If a levy for taxes
3 payable in 2006 or any subsequent year prior to the freeze
4 termination year, for debt service on obligations, certificates
5 of indebtedness, capital notes, or other debt instruments sold
6 prior to June 1, 2005, or to make payments on installment
7 purchase contracts or lease purchase agreements entered into
8 prior to June 1, 2005, exceeds the levy a taxing authority
9 certified pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, section 275.07,
10 subdivision 1, for taxes payable in 2005 for the same purpose,
11 the excess may be levied notwithstanding the limitations of
12 subdivisions 1 and 2.

13 Subd. 4. [ANNEXATION EXCEPTION.] The city tax rate for
14 taxes payable in 2006 or any subsequent year prior to the freeze
15 termination year on any property annexed under Minnesota
16 Statutes, chapter 414, may not be increased over the city or
17 township tax rate in effect on the property for taxes payable in
18 2005, notwithstanding any law, municipal board order, or
19 ordinance to the contrary. The limit on the annexing city's
20 levy under subdivisions 1 and 2 may be increased in excess of
21 that limit by an amount equal to the net tax capacity of the
22 property annexed times the city or township tax rate in effect
23 on that property for taxes payable in 2005. The levy limit of
24 the city or township from which the property was annexed shall
25 be reduced by the same amount.

26 Subd. 5. [SCHOOL DISTRICT STATUTORY OPERATING DEBT
27 EXCEPTION.] A school district that is in statutory operating
28 debt under Minnesota Statutes, section 123B.81, and has an
29 approved plan under Minnesota Statutes, section 123B.83 that
30 includes an increase to its referendum allowance under Minnesota
31 Statutes, section 126C.17, is exempt from the levy freeze on
32 referenda according to this section.

33 Sec. 6. [FREEZE ON LOCAL MATCH REQUIREMENTS.]

34 Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, the local
35 funding or local match required from any city, town, or county
36 for any state grant or program shall not be increased for

1 calendar year 2006 or any subsequent year prior to the freeze
2 termination year above the dollar amount of the local funding or
3 local match required for the same grant or program in 2005,
4 regardless of the level of state funding provided. Any local
5 match or local funding requirement that first becomes effective
6 after December 31, 2005, for new or changed state grants or
7 programs shall not be effective until the freeze has been
8 terminated for that taxing jurisdiction under section 16.
9 Nothing in this section shall affect the eligibility of a city,
10 town, or county for the receipt of state grants or program funds
11 in 2006 or any subsequent year prior to the freeze termination
12 year, or reduce the amount of state funding a city, town, or
13 county would otherwise receive in 2006 or any subsequent year
14 prior to the freeze termination year if the local match
15 requirements of the state grant or program were met in 2005.

16 Sec. 7. [SUSPENSION OF SALARY AND BUDGET APPEAL
17 AUTHORIZATION.]

18 After March 1, 2005, no county sheriff may exercise the
19 authority granted under Minnesota Statutes, section 387.20,
20 subdivision 7, and no county attorney may exercise the authority
21 granted under Minnesota Statutes, section 388.18, subdivision 6,
22 to the extent that the salary or budget increase sought in the
23 appeal would result in an increase in county expenditures in
24 calendar year 2006 or any subsequent year prior to the freeze
25 termination year.

26 Sec. 8. [SUSPENSION OF PUBLICATION AND HEARING
27 REQUIREMENTS.]

28 A local taxing authority is not required to comply with the
29 public advertisement notice of Minnesota Statutes, section
30 275.065, subdivision 5a, or the public hearing requirement of
31 Minnesota Statutes, section 275.065, subdivision 6, with respect
32 to taxes payable in 2006 and any subsequent year prior to the
33 freeze termination year.

34 Sec. 9. [FISCAL DISPARITIES FREEZE.]

35 Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 276A.06,
36 subdivision 2, paragraph (a), or 473F.08, subdivision 2,

1 paragraph (a), the amount to be deducted from a governmental
2 unit's net tax capacity for taxes payable in 2006 and any
3 subsequent year prior to the freeze termination year under that
4 clause must equal the amount deducted for taxes payable in
5 2005. Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 276A.06,
6 subdivision 2, paragraph (b), or 473F.08, subdivision 2,
7 paragraph (b), the amount to be added to a governmental unit's
8 net tax capacity for taxes payable in 2006 and any subsequent
9 year prior to the freeze termination year under that clause must
10 equal the same amount added for taxes payable in 2005.
11 Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 276A.06, subdivision
12 3, or 473F.08, subdivision 3, the areawide portion of the levy
13 for each governmental unit must be determined using the local
14 tax rate for the 2003 levy year. Notwithstanding Minnesota
15 Statutes, section 276A.06, subdivision 7, or 473F.08,
16 subdivision 6, the portion of commercial-industrial property
17 within a municipality subject to the areawide tax rate shall be
18 computed using the amount determined under Minnesota Statutes,
19 sections 276A.04 and 276A.05, or 473F.06 and 473F.07, for taxes
20 payable in 2005.

21 Sec. 10. [TAX RATE FREEZE; REDUCTION OF LEVY.]

22 If in the course of determining local tax rates for taxes
23 payable in 2006 or any subsequent year prior to the freeze
24 termination year after reductions for disparity reduction aid
25 under Minnesota Statutes, section 275.08, subdivisions 1c and
26 1d, the county auditor finds the local tax rate exceeds that in
27 effect for taxes payable in 2005, the county auditor shall
28 reduce the local government's levy so that the local tax rate
29 does not exceed that in effect for taxes payable in 2005,
30 adjusted as provided in section 5.

31 Sec. 11. [PENSION LIABILITIES.]

32 Notwithstanding any other law or charter provision to the
33 contrary, no levy for taxes payable in 2006 or any subsequent
34 year prior to the freeze termination year for a local police and
35 fire relief association for the purpose of amortizing an
36 unfunded pension liability may exceed the levy for that purpose

1 for taxes payable in 2005.

2 Sec. 12. [DUTIES OF TOWNSHIP BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.]

3 Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 365.10, in 2005
 4 the township board of supervisors shall adjust the levy and in
 5 any subsequent year prior to the freeze termination year, the
 6 township board of supervisors may adjust the expenditures of a
 7 township below the level authorized by the electors to adjust
 8 for any reduction in the previously authorized levy of the
 9 township pursuant to section 5.

10 Sec. 13. [PROHIBITION ON NEW OR INCREASED FEES.]

11 After March 1, 2005, no municipality as defined in
 12 Minnesota Statutes, section 475.51, or special taxing district
 13 as defined in Minnesota Statutes, section 275.066, and no
 14 executive branch state agency may impose a new fee or increase
 15 the rate or amount of an existing fee. As used in this section,
 16 a fee is any charge for goods, services, regulations, or
 17 licensure, and includes charges for admission to or for use of
 18 public facilities.

19 Sec. 14. [REIMBURSEMENT FOR LOCAL PROPERTY TAX AND FEE
 20 INCREASES; APPROPRIATIONS.]

21 Subdivision 1. [GENERALLY.] On August 1, 2005, the state
 22 must make payments to cities, counties, and school districts to
 23 reimburse them for property tax and fee increases attributable
 24 to reductions in state aids as provided in this subdivision.

25 Subd. 2. [CITIES.] Each home rule charter and statutory
 26 city shall receive a payment equal to 20 percent of the sum of
 27 the amounts of aids it received under Minnesota Statutes,
 28 section 477A.013, in each of 2004 and 2005 that is less than the
 29 amount of aid the city was certified to receive in 2003 before
 30 reductions pursuant to laws enacted in 2003, provided that the
 31 reimbursement paid under this section may not exceed the sum of
 32 the amounts by which the city's levies for taxes payable in each
 33 of 2004 and 2005 exceeded its levy for taxes payable in 2003.

34 Subd. 3. [COUNTIES.] Each county shall receive a payment
 35 equal to 20 percent of the sum of the amounts by which the aid
 36 it was certified to receive under Minnesota Statutes 2002,

1 sections 273.138; 273.1398, subdivision 2, minus the amount
2 certified under Minnesota Statutes, section 273.1398,
3 subdivision 4a, paragraph (b), for counties in Judicial
4 Districts One, Three, Six, and Ten, and 25 percent of the amount
5 certified under Minnesota Statutes, section 273.1398,
6 subdivision 4a, paragraph (b), for counties located in Judicial
7 Districts Two and Four; 273.166; 477A.0121; and 477A.0122, in
8 2003 before reductions pursuant to laws enacted in 2003, is less
9 than the aids it received in each of 2004 and 2005 under
10 Minnesota Statutes, section 477A.0124, provided that the
11 reimbursement paid under this section may not exceed the sum of
12 the amounts by which the county's levies for taxes payable in
13 each of 2004 and 2005 exceeded its levy for taxes payable in
14 2003.

15 Subd. 4. [SCHOOL DISTRICTS.] Each school district shall
16 receive fee reimbursement revenue for any authorized fees, under
17 Minnesota Statutes, section 123B.36, that were increased during
18 fiscal year 2004 and 2005. A school district's fee
19 reimbursement revenue is equal to the sum of its authorized fees
20 under Minnesota Statutes, section 123B.36, for each of fiscal
21 years 2004 and 2005, subtracted from its total authorized fees
22 for fiscal year 2003, multiplied by .5.

23 Subd. 5. [APPROPRIATIONS.] A sum sufficient to make the
24 payments required in subdivisions 2 and 3 is appropriated from
25 the general fund to the commissioner of revenue, who shall make
26 the payments required under those subdivisions. A sum
27 sufficient to make the payments required in subdivision 4 is
28 appropriated from the general fund to the commissioner of
29 education, who shall make the payments required under that
30 subdivision.

31 Sec. 15. [SAVINGS CLAUSE.]

32 Notwithstanding any provision in this act, nothing in this
33 act constitutes an impairment of any obligations, certificates
34 of indebtedness, capital notes, or other debt instruments,
35 including installment purchase contracts or lease purchase
36 agreements, issued before the date of final enactment of this

1 act, by a municipality as defined in Minnesota Statutes, section
2 469.174, subdivision 6; a school district; or a special taxing
3 district as defined in Minnesota Statutes, section 275.066.

4 Sec. 16. [EFFECTIVE DATE; TERMINATION.]

5 (a) This act is effective the day following final enactment
6 and applies to taxes payable in 2006 and subsequent years prior
7 to the termination date provided in paragraph (b), (c), (d), or
8 (e) for the taxing jurisdiction described in each of those
9 paragraphs.

10 (b) For cities, the termination date is the taxes payable
11 year that is the calendar year when local government aids
12 payable to cities under Minnesota Statutes, section 477A.013,
13 are sufficient to fully fund the formula without any reduction
14 due to the limitation in Minnesota Statutes, section 477A.03.

15 (c) For counties, the termination date is the taxes payable
16 year when the total amount to be paid to all counties under
17 Minnesota Statutes, section 477A.0124, exceeds the amount paid
18 to all counties under Minnesota Statutes 2002, sections 273.138;
19 273.1398, subdivision 2, minus the amount certified under
20 Minnesota Statutes, section 273.1398, subdivision 4a, paragraph
21 (b), for counties in Judicial Districts One, Three, Six, and
22 Ten, and by 25 percent of the amount certified under Minnesota
23 Statutes, section 273.1398, subdivision 4a, paragraph (b), for
24 counties located in Judicial Districts Two and Four; 273.166;
25 477A.0121; and 477A.0122, increased by the rate of increase in
26 the annual implicit price deflator for government consumption
27 expenditures from 2003 to the current year.

28 (d) For school districts, the termination date is the taxes
29 payable year that is the year in which the state provides a real
30 state aid inflationary increase to the basic formula allowance
31 under Minnesota Statutes, section 126C.10, subdivision 2, over
32 the amount paid in the prior year.

33 (e) For special taxing districts, the termination date is
34 the 2008 taxes payable year.

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TO: Members of the Senate Tax Committee

FROM: Jo Anne Zoff Sellner, Senate Counsel (651/296-3803) *JAS*

DATE: January 31, 2005

RE: Bill Summary for S.F. No. 318

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S.F. No. 318 (Pogemiller)

This bill imposes a freeze on property taxes beginning with taxes payable in 2006, and continuing until the state increases the amount of aids it pays to the local taxing jurisdictions.

Section 1 provides that the act may be cited as the "Truth and Fairness in Taxation Act" (TAFTA) or the "State/Local Fiscal Relations: Truth in Taxation Act."

Section 2 provides a statement of purpose with the legislature finding that the state continues to experience a persistent budget deficit, and that reductions in state spending have resulted in increased burdens on local taxing jurisdictions. The purpose of the act is "to prevent property tax rate increases and to illuminate the impact of reductions in revenue to local taxing jurisdictions," "in order to recognize the implications of addressing the state budget deficit without increasing tax rates."

Section 3 provides that the benefit ratio used to apportion levies to a rural service district in a municipality that is divided into rural and urban service districts for taxes payable in 2006 and any subsequent years during which the freeze is in effect will be limited to the amount in effect for taxes payable in 2005.

Section 4 prohibits local taxing jurisdictions from incurring new debt after May 31, 2005. The prohibition applies to obligations, certificates of indebtedness, capital notes, or other debt instruments, as well as installment purchase contracts or lease purchase agreements, if those obligations would require a levy that would first become

payable in 2006 or a later year that is subject to the freeze. Certain obligations are exempt from the prohibition:

- bonds sold to refund bonds that were originally sold before June 1, 2005;
- obligations for which the debt service levy that first becomes due in 2006 would not cause a municipality's total debt service levy for taxes payable in 2006 to exceed its total debt service levy for taxes payable in 2005; or
- obligations with respect to which the municipality finds that no levy will be required for taxes payable in a freeze year because sufficient funds are available from sources other than the property tax to pay the debt service on the obligations.

Bonds will be deemed to have been sold before June 1, 2005, if, before that date:

- an agreement has been entered into between the municipality and a purchaser or underwriter for the sale of the bonds;
- the municipality is a party to a contract or letter of understanding with the federal government or the state government that requires a municipality to pay for a project, and that project will be funded with the proceeds of the bonds; or
- the municipality has entered into a contract with a builder or supplier and the proceeds of the bonds will be used to fund a project or acquisition that is the subject of that contract.

Section 5 provides that taxing authorities may certify levies for taxes payable in 2006 and subsequent freeze years to no more than the amount of the levy that was certified for the prior year with certain exceptions:

- if a levy for a freeze year for debt service on obligations or to make payments on installment purchase contracts or lease purchase agreements entered into before June 1, 2005, exceeds the levy the taxing authority certified for taxes payable in 2005 for the same purpose, the excess may be levied;
- in the case of an annexation, the city tax rate for taxes payable in a freeze year may not be increased over the city or town tax rate in effect on property in the annexed area for taxes payable in 2005. The limit that would otherwise apply under this act to the annexing city's levy may be increased above the overall limit by an amount equal to the net tax capacity of the property annexed, times the city or township tax rate in effect on that property for taxes payable in 2005. The levy limit of the city or town from which the property was annexed must be reduced by that amount;
- a school district that is in statutory operating debt and that is operating under an approved plan that includes an increase to its referendum allowance, is exempt from the levy freeze on referenda.

Section 6 provides that a local funding or local match requirement that applies to a city, town or county under any state grant or program may not be increased above its 2005 level for any year during which the freeze is in effect. No local match or local funding requirement that becomes effective after the end of 2005 will be effective until the freeze has been terminated. If a local taxing jurisdiction met its match requirements in 2005 for a state grant or program providing funds, it will continue to remain eligible for the same amount during the years when the freeze is in effect.

Section 7 provides that the ability of the county sheriff and the county attorney to appeal to the district court for increases in salaries or budgets that would increase the level of county expenditures is suspended during the time of the freeze.

Section 8 provides that local taxing authorities are exempt from the requirements of the public advertisements and public hearings in effect under the Truth in Taxation law during any year when the freeze is in place.

Section 9 provides that the fiscal disparities programs in effect within the seven-county metropolitan area and the taconite tax relief area are maintained during the years in which the freeze is in effect by continuing to use the same factors that were used for taxes payable in 2005.

Section 10 requires that when the county auditor determines local tax rates for taxes payable in any freeze year, the county auditor must reduce any local government's levy so that the total tax rate does not exceed the tax rate in effect for taxes payable in 2005, subject to the exceptions provided in section 5.

Section 11 provides that a levy for taxes payable during a freeze year for a local police and fire relief association in order to amortize an unfunded pension liability is limited to the levy for that purpose for taxes payable in 2005.

Section 12 requires a township board of supervisors in 2005 to adjust the levy of a township in order to comply with the requirements of this act. In 2006 and subsequent freeze years, a board of supervisors is authorized to adjust the expenditures of a township below the level authorized by the electors in order to comply with the freeze.

Section 13 provides that after March 1, 2005, no municipality or special taxing district, and no executive branch state agency may impose a new fee or increase the rate or amount of an existing fee. Fees are defined to include any charge for goods, services, regulations, or licensure, and includes charges for admissions to or the use of public facilities.

Section 14 requires the state to reimburse cities, counties, and school districts for certain property tax and fee increases that are deemed to be related to reductions in state aids.

The payment to cities equals 20 percent of the sum of the amount of local government aids it received in each of 2004 and 2005 that is less than the amount of the aid the city was certified to receive in 2003 before the payments were reduced by the local government aid cuts that were enacted in 2003. The payment may not exceed the sum of the amounts by which the city's levies for taxes payable in each of 2004 and 2005 exceeded its levy for taxes payable in 2003.

The aids payable to each county equals 20 percent of the sum of the amounts by which the aid it was certified to receive under certain categorical aids that were eliminated in 2003, is less than the aids it received in each of 2004 and 2005 under the newly enacted county program aid. This reimbursement is limited to the sum of the amounts by which the county's levies for taxes payable in 2004 and 2005 exceeded its levy for taxes payable in 2003.

Each school district will each receive fee reimbursement revenue equal to one-half of the amount by which its fees were increased in 2004 and 2005 above the level of the fees in 2003.

These reimbursements are onetime payments which will be made on August 1, 2005, the amount necessary to make the payments is appropriated from the general fund.

Section 15 provides that nothing in this act constitutes an impairment of any obligations or other debts instruments, including installment purchase contracts or lease purchase agreements that were entered into before the date of enactment of this act.

Section 16 establishes the year in which the freeze will terminate for each of the taxing jurisdictions that is subject to it. For cities and towns, the termination date is the taxes payable year when local government aids that are payable to cities are sufficient to fully fund the formula. For counties, the termination date is the taxes payable year when the amount paid to all counties under the new county aid exceeds the amount that was payable to all counties under the pre-2003 categorical aids that were paid to all counties. For school districts, the termination date is the taxes payable year in which the state provides a real state aid inflationary increase to the basic formula allowance over the amount that was paid in the prior year. For special taxing districts, the termination date is the 2008 taxes payable year.

JZS:dv

MINNESOTA - REVENUE

PROPERTY TAX Local Levy Freeze

January 19, 2005

	Yes	No
Separate Official Fiscal Note Requested		X
Fiscal Impact		
DOR Administrative Costs/Savings		X

Department of Revenue
Analysis of S.F. 318 (Pogemiller), As Proposed to be Amended

	Fund Impact			
	<u>F.Y. 2006</u>	<u>F.Y. 2007</u>	<u>F.Y. 2008</u>	<u>F.Y. 2009</u>
		(000's)		
Reimbursements to Non-School Gov't	(\$80,100)	\$0	\$0	\$0
Reimbursements to Schools	(\$16,900)	\$0	\$0	\$0
Targeting Refunds	\$0	\$8,500	\$9,930	\$19,280
Property Tax Refunds	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$15,000</u>	<u>\$15,000</u>	<u>\$15,000</u>
General Fund Total	(\$97,000)	\$23,500	\$24,930	\$34,280

Effective the day following final enactment.

EXPLANATION OF THE BILL

Local units of government annually set budgets which determine the amount of property tax to be levied after taking into account other sources of revenue such as fees and state and federal aid. Those levy amounts are then spread over the jurisdiction's taxable net tax capacity to calculate the local tax rate. The tax rate can be either larger or smaller than the previous year depending on whether levies or tax capacities are growing faster. There are currently no levy limits.

The bill would freeze levies for local units of government at their payable 2005 levels. Exceptions to allow levy increases would be made for pre-existing debt obligations. No new debt obligations after May 31, 2005, would be allowed. Fiscal disparities distribution levies would be frozen. Truth-in-taxation hearings would be suspended. New fees or increases in fees would be prohibited.

The bill would also provide one-time a reimbursement to cities, counties, and school districts. The reimbursements would be paid on August 1, 2005. Cities are eligible for 20% of the sum of the amounts of local government aid (LGA) in each of 2004 and 2005 that is less than the certified 2003 LGA. City reimbursements may not exceed the sum of the amounts by which the city's levies for taxes payable in each of 2004 and 2005 exceeded its levy for taxes payable in 2003. As **proposed to be amended**, counties are eligible for 20% of the sum of the amounts of county program aid in each of 2004 and 2005 that is less than certified 2003 county aids. The reimbursement also may not exceed the sum of the amounts by which the county's levies for taxes payable in each of 2004 and 2005 exceeded its levy for taxes payable 2003. School districts are reimbursed for authorized FY 2004 and FY 2005 fee growth at 50% of the increase over FY 2003.

The levy freeze for local governments would end when stipulated conditions in the last section for each governmental type are met.

REVENUE ANALYSIS DETAIL

- The proposal was simulated using payable 2004 levies and 2005 market values. Fiscal disparities distribution levies were frozen.
- Estimates assume that the conditions for termination would not be met during the forecast period.
- Overall, proposed 2005 net taxes decline by \$397 million over current law 2005 net taxes due to the local levy freeze, of which \$248 million is allocated to homesteads.
- Property tax refunds decline by \$15 million each year due to lower incidence of net taxes on farm and residential homesteads.
- With few homestead tax increases exceeding 12% since levies are frozen and tax rates decline, it is assumed that there would be a significant drop in targeting refund payments. Savings to the general fund would be \$8.5 million in FY 2007, \$9.93 million in FY 2008, and \$19.28 million in FY 2009
- Based on aid reductions amounts for cities and counties in 2004 and 2005, FY 2006 reimbursements would equal \$50.7 million to cities and \$29.4 million to counties.
- School district fee aid would be \$4.8 million for half the increase for FY 2004, and an estimated \$12.1 million for half the increase for FY 2005 over FY 2003.

Number of Taxpayers Affected: All property taxpayers.

Source: Minnesota Department of Revenue
Tax Research Division
http://www.taxes.state.mn.us/taxes/legal_policy

Statewide Property Tax Burdens for Selected Property Types
Taxes Payable 2002 through 2005
(\$ millions)

	Taxes Payable <u>2002</u>	Taxes Payable <u>2003</u>	<u>Difference</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Statewide				
Homestead	1,867.1	2,133.6	266.5	14.3%
Commercial-Industrial	1,683.6	1,736.0	52.4	3.1%
All Property	4,586.4	5,017.7	431.3	9.4%

	Taxes Payable <u>2003</u>	Taxes Payable <u>2004</u>	<u>Difference</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Statewide				
Homestead	2,185.5	2,343.3	157.8	7.2%
Commercial-Industrial	1,738.7	1,743.1	4.4	0.3%
All Property	5,017.4	5,342.0	324.6	6.5%

	Taxes Payable <u>2004</u>	Taxes Payable <u>2005</u>	<u>Difference</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Statewide				
Homestead	2,400.2	2,601.6	201.4	8.4%
Commercial-Industrial	1,783.6	1,748.9	(34.7)	-1.9%
All Property	5,342.0	5,716.5	374.5	7.0%

Note: Comparisons exclude tax increase due to new construction

ST. PAUL

board studies candidate potential departure, 3B

burban officials worried of I-35W traffic plan, 3B

o boys hockey team off Rice Street Cup, 8D

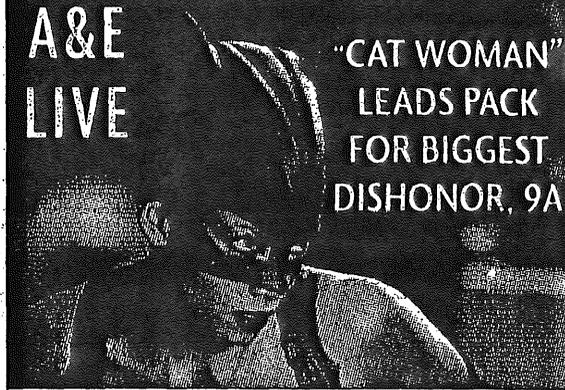
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1-25-05

A&E LIVE



"CAT WOMAN" LEADS PACK FOR BIGGEST DISHONOR, 9A

TREASURE HUNT

Clue No. 3, Page 1B



25 CENTS

FIRST NEWSPAPER

Budget plan bumps property tax

Change in school payments would mean 23 percent increase

PLAN UNVEILED TODAY

By Tim Pawlenty
announce proposal at a news conference today. The governor will answer how the \$1 billion shortfall will be covered in the budget.



es.com for details

In Session, Page 7A:
The Minnesota Senate approves a \$1 billion construction program, but that amount is likely to be reduced.

BY PATRICK SWEENEY
Pioneer Press

Property taxes for schools would increase an estimated 23 percent next year under the budget that Gov. Tim Pawlenty is scheduled to recommend to legislators today.

In each of the two years after that, the portion of property

taxes homeowners pay for schools would rise about 9 percent annually, the Education Department predicts.

Changes that Pawlenty is urging in the way school districts pay for their operations would accelerate a trend — in place since the recession of 2001 — toward property taxes paying an increasing share of school

expenses. The property tax increases have come as lawmakers and Pawlenty struggled to cope with a series of state budget deficits, the most recent of which is a \$700 million shortfall predicted for the next two years.

The result is that a huge property tax cut that homeowners and businesses received under former Gov. Jesse Ventura

is gradually being eaten away by tax increases approved in school district referendums across the state.

When Pawlenty announced major elements of his school funding plans two weeks ago, he talked a lot about the 2 percent annual increases he wants the

BUDGET PLAN, 7A

DS VIEW

strict

A suspicious fire at a cheese-making farm near Nerstrand, Minn., left many animals dead and others fatally wounded or struggling for life.

CONFLICT IN IRAQ

Evtra

Budget plan

(continued)

state to make in the basic school funding formula and about teacher merit pay systems he wants school boards to adopt. He did not talk in detail about the property tax implications of his proposals.

But the 23 percent property tax increase, which homeowners would begin paying in the spring of 2006, is predicted in documents the Education Department gave the Pioneer Press.

In recent interviews, Republican legislators and a top Education Department official said the trend toward higher property taxes for schools, including the 23 percent jump, is acceptable because voters can accept or reject most of the increases.

"It's up to the local voters to decide if that's a good trend or not," said Chas Anderson, deputy education commissioner who helped develop Pawlenty's budget recommendations.

Democratic-Farmer-Labor lawmakers said the property tax increases are unacceptable and result from Pawlenty's 2002

campaign promise to veto any increase in state sales or income tax rates.

"We're going to fight like hell to have something better," said Rep. Mindy Greiling of Roseville, the lead Democrat on the House Education Finance Committee.

And some school leaders say they never supported Ventura's insistence on school property tax cuts and view property tax increases as their best hope for stable school funding.

"Yes, it's going to increase property taxes, but we have to have revenue from somewhere," said Lori Grivna, a Mounds View School Board member who chairs an organization of 26 metro-area school districts.

The 23 percent school property tax increases predicted next year and the two 9 percent increases predicted for succeeding years are not a certainty.

Rather, they are estimates by the Education Department of how school boards and school district voters would react if all the budget changes proposed by Pawlenty were enacted into law. The estimates are based on assumptions about rising property values and the likelihood of

school boards seeking tax increases and local voters approving those increases in levy referendums.

The assumptions do not include a prediction about the possible effect of Pawlenty's proposal to allow taxpayers to mail in postcards to demand referendums on property tax increases proposed by cities, counties and school districts.

The assumptions "are our best guess," Anderson said. Part of the increases, including tax increases resulting from assessment growth, would occur regardless of what Pawlenty recommends, she said.

The Education Department estimates that Pawlenty's recommendations represent about half the projected 23 percent increase.

At present, school taxes make up about one-fourth of all property taxes. The effect of a 23 percent increase in the school share of property taxes would vary widely across the state. But it would represent an average increase of about \$122 for homeowners, based on estimates by the nonpartisan House Research staff.

Major school funding changes

that Pawlenty is recommending on property taxes include:

- Letting school districts significantly increase the tax levies they ask voters to authorize.

- Permitting school boards to impose a new special education tax that would not have to be approved by voters and allowing many boards to impose new taxes, subject to voter review, to pay for deferred maintenance.

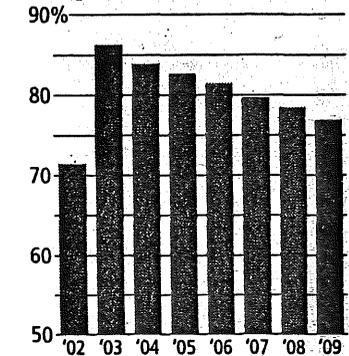
- Encouraging boards to raise property taxes \$70 per pupil to go with new state money of \$155 per pupil if the boards successfully negotiate performance-pay contracts with their teachers.

Rep. Barb Sykora, R-Excelsior, the chairwoman of the House Finance Committee, said Monday that Pawlenty's school-funding proposals were acceptable to her because of the multiple opportunities for local voters to reject parts of the property tax increases.

"Is there an increase in taxes?" Sykora asked rhetorically. "Yes, if they choose to do it. ... I can vote for that kind of budget because I think there is local control."

Sykora predicted that a growing economy eventually

State share of local and state education spending to decline



Source: Minnesota Department of Education PIONEER PRESS

will allow the state to put more state money into schools and to reverse the trend toward property taxes paying more of the cost for schools.

Sen. Ann Rest of New Hope, the assistant leader of the Senate's DFL majority, said Pawlenty's budget would renege on a commitment legislators made to keep funding schools with the income and sales taxes when they voted to significantly cut school property taxes in 2001.

More property taxes go to schools

Fiscal year	Property taxes	Change	Percent change
'02	\$1.82 billion		
'03	\$1.79 billion	-\$46 million	-2%
'04	\$1.92 billion	+\$129 million	7%
'05	\$984 million	-\$939 million	-49%
'06	\$1.13 billion	+\$147 million	20%
'07	\$1.27 billion	+\$92 million	8%
'08	\$1.37 billion	+\$101 million	8%
'09	\$1.69 billion	+\$313 million	23%
'09	\$1.83 billion	+\$147 million	8%
'09	\$2.00 billion	+\$164 million	9%

Note: Property tax increases are based on Department of Education assumptions about assessment growth, about how many districts will seek tax increases and how many districts will persuade voters to approve increases through referendums.

Source: Minnesota Department of Education PIONEER PRESS

"It looks like we're going to, by the back door, start relying on the property tax some more," Rest said.

Patrick Sweeney covers state government and its effect on Minnesotans. He can be reached at psweeney@pioneerpress.com or 651-228-5253.

Metro/State

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Star Tribune

Friday, January 28, 2005 • Section **B**

ng-ban bill use panel

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to be heard in committee.

"This has value in terms of continued dialogue on an important topic. There is reason and room for compromise," said Rep. Fran Bradley, R-Rochester, chairman of the House Health Policy and Finance Committee, which passed the scaled-back bill by a voice vote.

"This issue is too important to see it die in this committee," Bradley said.

SMOKING continues on B4:
— *Is it not enough or too much?*

State progresses in business tax rating

National study compares property levies.

By Anthony Lonetree
Star Tribune Staff Writer

Minnesota continues to make progress in easing property-tax burdens on businesses, according to a new state-by-state comparison study.

But whether those gains have come too much at the expense of homeowners is likely to be cause for legislative debate at the State Capitol this year.

The Minnesota Taxpayers Association reported Thursday that taxes on a \$1 million commercial parcel in

Minneapolis fell to 14th highest in the United States in 2004, down from ninth in 2002 and No. 1 in 1995.

In addition, said Lynn Reed, the group's executive director, homeowners continued to enjoy the relatively favorable rankings that date to the organization's first report on 1995 taxes: "Everybody should be happy," he said.

That first study was released in 1996.

TAXES continues on B4



Did you ever have a day when...?

By Chao Xiong
Star Tribune Staff Writer

Robbery rule No. 1: Do not leave your gun at the crime scene.

Rule No. 2: Do not return to retrieve said gun.

Someone forgot to pass the memo along to Dantzer L. Thomas, 24, who committed both faux pas Tuesday when he allegedly robbed the New Orient Market in south Minneapolis.

According to a criminal com-

TAXES from B1

Rybak criticized state-led shift in the tax burden

It detailed what businesses long had claimed — that their tax burden was high compared with that of homeowners. Changes adopted by the Legislature under former Govs. Arne Carlson and Jesse Ventura narrowed the gap.

But early signs this year point to potential shakeups in a system that last underwent significant change in 2001.

Gov. Tim Pawlenty has proposed giving school boards more authority to raise taxes. DFL legislators have renewed efforts to preserve a program that protects homeowners from hefty tax increases caused by fast-rising market values.

Not all Minnesota taxpayers, however, are unqualified winners in the study, a cooperative effort of several member states of the National Taxpayers Conference. Commercial property taxes remain “stubbornly high” in rural Minnesota, Reed said. Minneapolis industrial properties also have seen their tax rankings creep up, from 24th in 2002 to 18th in 2004 for a \$1 million property and from 22nd to 13th for a \$25 million property.

In addition, what the Taxpayers Association might consider good news on the residential front — a 29th-place ranking for taxes on a \$300,000 home in Minneapolis — may be small comfort to homeowners hit by increases year after year.



“I love our city; I want to stay,” said Martin Marinaro, a resident of the East Calhoun neighborhood, whose taxes have risen from about \$1,600 in 1991 to about \$4,300 this year. “But it is a lot of money.”

The state-by-state study reviewed 2004 taxes in the largest city and a typical rural community in each state — Minneapolis and Glencoe, in McLeod County, in Minnesota’s case. It also ranked taxes for median-valued homes in each metropolitan area. In the Twin Cities, for a home valued at \$218,000, the total tax bill was \$2,882, which was 18th highest in the nation, the study showed.

In a recent newsletter, Minneapolis Mayor R.T. Rybak criticized the state-led shift in tax burden from businesses to homeowners: “Even if the city made no changes in its property taxes or fees, total property taxes on the average Minneapolis home would increase 8.5 percent in 2005, mostly because of these big [tax law] changes,” he wrote.

Said Reed: “What he says is true.” But the changes that the mayor has opposed, Reed added, have been deemed good tax policy by the association.

State Sen. Larry Pogemiller, DFL-Minneapolis, chairman of the Senate Taxes Committee, disagreed, saying it was wrong to ease the business burden at the expense of homeowners.

His committee, he said, will consider proposals that include not only the effort to reinstate protections against heavy market-value-driven property tax increases, but also a property tax freeze. He added that by the time Pawlenty’s 2006-07 budget proposal is fully understood, “there will be a lot of ideas on how to fix this.”

Gauging the changes

The Taxpayers Association is a nonprofit, nonpartisan research group that has been funded primarily by businesses and is known for the guide “Understanding Your Property Taxes.”

In 1996, it released its first 50-state property tax survey, which not only reported that Minnesota ranked No. 1 in taxes on large commercial and industrial parcels, but also confirmed huge disparities in taxes paid by various types of properties within the state.

The tax rate for Minnesota’s commercial parcels, for example, was 4.5 times that on homesteads in 1995. In 2004, Reed said, after rate-flattening measures first begun under Carlson, the ratio was 3 to 1 — or 2.2 to 1 if a statewide business tax enacted as part of the 2001 overhaul was excluded. The latter figure, the

association said, offers the truer comparison of business to residential taxes because, by stripping out the statewide tax, it isolates what people pay for local government services.

Why should we care?

Fairness, said Reed. He noted that Minnesota’s move to shrink tax disparities between property types has run counter to the national trend, which puts more of the burden on businesses.

To Reed, the best property tax system is one that truly reflects the cost of local services. The association, he added, isn’t necessarily opposed to tax increases, if people support them.

Pawlenty, too, has sought to strengthen the citizens’ say in local tax matters. He wants a new process that would allow property owners to challenge the levies proposed by city councils, county boards and school boards through a post-card petition process.

But it is the governor’s K-12 proposal, and its potential for driving up local school taxes, that could make things tense for the association. The rankings are tight in the commercial area, Reed said, “and this kind of pressure could rack us up two to three places without much difficulty.”

For those \$1 million commercial parcels in Minneapolis then, it could mean moving up from 14th to 11th place nationally. Not No. 1, of course, but still near the Top 10, Reed said, and that would be a concern.

Anthony Lonetree is at alonetree@startribune.com.

SMOKING from B1

Amendment exempts private clubs, some bars

The measure, proposed by Rep. Doug Meslow, R-White Bear Lake, is known as the Freedom to Breathe Act of 2005. It would have prohibited smoking in public places and adds places of employment (including bars and restaurants), public transportation and public meetings to the list of areas where smoking is prohibited.

But an amendment from Rep. Jim Abeler, R-Anoka, stripped the bill of everything except pro-

and enforcing stricter bans if they chose.

The committee held a day of hearings on the proposal before voting, hearing from members of the medical community who argued that secondhand smoke was a health care issue for workers in the service industry, from representatives of bars and restaurants who registered

concerns about the impact of a ban on business, and from local elected officials, concerned about the costs of enforcing the ban.

Even during debate on Thursday, clear battle lines were drawn.

“It’s either not enough or it’s too much,” Bradley acknowledged.

Rep. Tom Emmer, R-Delano, questioned whether civil liberties were being damaged by such legislation.

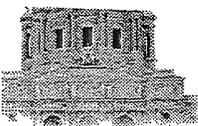
“Where does it end? Next is it going to be cell phones? Next is it going to be computers? Peanut

oils? Salt? Cheeseburgers?” he asked.

Rep. Ron Latz, DFL-St. Louis Park, one of the authors of the bill, said civil liberties were at issue; but more for those people who don’t want to feel the impact of secondhand smoke.

“If we smoke in a room when other people are in that room, everyone in that room is smoking with us,” Latz said.

Mark Brunswick is at mbrunswick@startribune.com.



STAR TRIBUNE 1-27-05

PROPERTY TAXES

Partisan claims blur property tax truths

By Dane Smith
Star Tribune Staff Writer

Republican Gov. Tim Pawlenty's budget proposal will cause a "23 percent jump in property taxes," blared the headline on a DFL Party news release this week. DFL legislative leaders were using similar language to suggest that a total increase of that magnitude would be in store for homeowners in 2006.

Meanwhile, Pawlenty's basic refrain in his budget news conference and since taking office is that DFLers have grossly exaggerated property tax increase statistics and projections, and further, that he bears little or no responsibility for property taxes, which are levied by elected officials at the county, city and school district levels.

Counterattacks by both sides this week suggest that the truth lies — as usual in partisan fusillades over finances — somewhere in the middle.

The "23 percent" claim comes from a recent Education Department spreadsheet estimating school district levies only. But that prediction, described as a "best guess" by officials, applies to only one-fourth of the typical property owner's tax bill, the portion that goes to pay for public schools. Counties, cities and special districts account for the other 75 percent. There are no authoritative projections yet for the total average tax bills in 2006, for either homeowners or other types of property, under Pawlenty's proposal or other scenarios.

Moreover, Pawlenty administration officials, protesting mightily Wednesday about the 23 percent figure in media reports and DFL claims, say the Education Department's projection clearly shows that about half of the projected 23 percent

The Ups and Downs of Property Taxes

Average homeowner property taxes have risen since Tim Pawlenty became governor in 2003, but not as fast as home values.

Tax year	Percent change from previous year	effective tax rate (Tax as a percent of market value)
2005*	+8.40%	1.07%
2004	+7.20%	1.11%
2003	+14.30%	1.14%
2002	-12.00%	1.10%
2001	+10.40%	1.40%

*Estimated

Source: Minnesota House of Representative Research

hike in total school levies has nothing to do with Pawlenty's latest proposals. Half must be attributed to decisions already made, including referendum-generated levy increases, the department contends. Arguably, Pawlenty's past budgets did affect that increase, they acknowledge.

Figured the administration's way, the 23 percent boils down to a projected total increase of about \$24 on every \$100,000 in market value, said Deputy Education Commissioner Chas Anderson, or about a 3 percent increase on the total tax bill caused by Pawlenty's school budget proposal.

And despite previous DFL warnings of double-digit property tax hikes because of an allegedly stingy state government, the average statewide increases for homeowners during the last two years under Pawlenty have been under 10 percent each year, administration officials note. "The claim was worse than misleading," said Pawlenty press secretary Brian McClung. "To say they'll go up 23 percent is just flat-out wrong."

The critics

Meanwhile, DFLers responded to Pawlenty's assertion that he's not really responsible for property tax increases and that the increases have been tolerable. At his news conference, Pawlenty mocked anticipated criticism of his budget proposal, claiming that the state's share of spending on schools would drop by just one percentage point, to 78 percent.

Senate Taxes Committee Chairman Larry Pogemiller released a longer view: Education Department statistics that show the state's share of public school funding dropping from a high of 86.3 percent the year Pawlenty took office to a projected share of 75.9 percent by 2009.

On a second front, Pogemiller points to Senate and House statistics that show average statewide homeowner tax increases under Pawlenty the last two years at a level well above inflation, at about 15 percent over the last two years. Not all of that increase is Pawlenty's responsibility, Pogemiller acknowledges, but "a portion is clearly because of cuts in Local Government Aid and school funding."

In some areas of the state, particularly the urban core of the Twin Cities, property taxes on low- and mid-valued homes have been increasing at rates well above the state average, while owners of business property have been realizing windfall reductions, Pogemiller said.

Pogemiller and other critics of Pawlenty say his washing of hands on property taxes is a repudiation of Minnesota governors' typical acceptance of at least some ultimate responsibility for property taxes. Local governments are completely subservient to state government and state law, and

CRUNCHING THE NUMBERS

22.8%

The increase in school districts' total property tax levy projected by the Education Department for 2006.

11.1%

The projected increase attributed to Gov. Tim Pawlenty's new education budget proposal.

25%

Approximate portion of a typical homeowner's property tax bill that goes to schools.

2.77%

Projected 2006 increase in a typical homeowner's total property tax bill attributed to Pawlenty's new education budget proposal.

Source: Minnesota Department of Education

governors and Legislatures can and do dictate their options on taxes, although typically giving them some discretion.

Pawlenty "has an incredibly unsophisticated view of the state-local relationship," Pogemiller said, "and he is either ignorant of that relationship or he chooses to be misleading about it."

DFL interest groups also have been pounding away at Pawlenty's assertions that state spending has "nearly doubled over the last decade. Minnesota Citizens for Tax Justice, a group financed by unions, released an analysis claiming that after adjusting for population growth and inflation, the state general fund since 1994-95 has grown a modest 13.4 percent.

Dane Smith is at rdsmith@startribune.com.

Pioneer Press 1-28-05

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Gillette's largest shareholder,
with 96 million shares, or about
93.6 million P&G shares. Berk-
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P&G-GILLETTE, 3C

Study reveals shift in property taxes

Business burden falls compared to other states

BY DAVE BEAL
Pioneer Press

Minnesota businesses are seeing their property tax burdens drop, as compared to other states, while the state's homeowners are seeing theirs increase. That's the trend spotted in a new Minnesota Taxpayers Association study that ranks the 50 states by their levels of urban and rural commercial and residential property tax levies.

Minnesota fell to 14th in the nation last year from ninth in 2002 for levies on an urban commercial property valued at \$1 million. Over the same period,

TAX STUDY, 3C

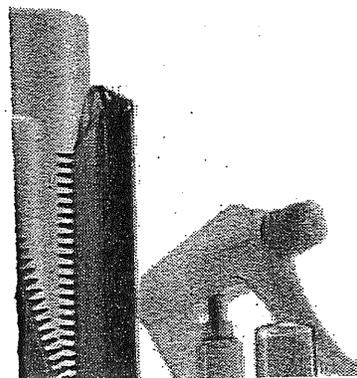
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Chg	Sell	Chg	Torrey Funds
	Gwth 47.44	+01	Fund 3
	Intern 9.78	-01	TCU USD Gv
	Muni 8.69	-01	Turner Funds
	State Str Resrch A:		MidcpGth 2
	AuroraA 38.45	+14	Tweedy Brow
	State Str Resrch B:		GlobVal 2
	AurorB p 36.66	+14	U
	StewAllCpEq25.97	+04	UBS Funds CI
	StwrtSIBdInst24.83	-01	GlobAlot 1:
	Strategic Partners:		UMB Scout Fu
	EquityA 14.76	*	World 2
	Strong Funds:		US Global Inv
	CmStk 21.92	+09	WdPrMn 1:
	CpBdInv 10.70	-01	USAA Group:
	Enterpr 23.91	+11	AgvGt 2:
	GovSec 10.74	-01	CmstStr 2:
	Gr20Inv 14.11	+12	GNMA 1:
	GrwthInv 18.36	+01	Grwth 1:
	LgCapGr 21.60	-05	Gr&Inc 1:
	OpptyInv 44.65	+09	IncStk 1:
	Overseas 13.02	*	Inco x 1:
	USFmGr 14.91	-09	S&P Idx 1:
	USStm 9.19	*	SciTech 1:
	Strong Fds Advisor:		TxElt 1:
	SCApValZ p28.47	+08	TxELT 13
	US Value 18.32	+04	TxESH 10
	SunAmerica Funds:		V-Z
	FloatC 9.42	*	Value Line Fd:
	TCW Galileo Fds:		Fund 13
	SelEqty 18.09	-07	Van Kamp Fun
	ValueOpp 21.53	+18	AggGRA p 13
	TCW Galileo N:		CmstA p 17
	SelEqN p 17.75	-06	EGA p 36
	TIAA-CREF Funds:		EntA p 11
	GroInc 11.84	+01	EgIncA p 8
	Third Avenue Fds:		GvScA p 10
	RIESVTr 26.25	-03	GrInA p 19
	SmlCap 22.08	+06	HYMUA p 10
	Value 50.88	+20	InTFA p 19
	Thompson Plumb:		PeaceA p 8
	Bond 10.44	-01	US MgeA 13
	Growth 45.24	-07	Van Kamp Func
	Thornburg Fds:		CmstB t 17
	IntValA p 19.92	-06	EGB t 31
	LtMUA p 13.74	*	EgIncB t 8
	ValueA 29.92	+07	GrIncB t 19
	Thrivent Fds A:		Van Kamp Func
	Bond 10.20	*	ComStkC 17
	HYId 5.23	+01	EgIncC t 8
	LCpGr p 4.60	+01	Van Wagoner F
	LgCpStk 24.88	+01	EmgGro p 4
	MidCpStk 15.73	+07	MicroCp p 9
	MuniBd 11.54	-01	Vanguard Admli
	SmCpStk 16.56	+03	CpOpAd 66
	Thrivent Fds B:		Vanguard Fds:
	Balanc t 11.86	*	AssetA 23
	MidCpGr p 12.69	+06	CAIT 11
	SmCpStk 15.17	+03	CapValue 11
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			Convrt 12
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Tax study

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the ranking for taxes on a \$150,000 urban home rose to 28th in the nation from 41st in 2002.

Meanwhile, a number of other states are going the other way, in some cases boosting property taxes on businesses to hold down levies on homeowners.

These are among the findings of the 50-state analysis of property tax trends by the taxpayers association, a business-backed research group.

The study is the first to pick up on changes in business property taxes since the major overhaul of the Minnesota property tax system was approved in 2001.

In 1995, a comparable association study showed Minnesota with the highest urban commercial property taxes in the nation.

This was the fifth study the association has done since 1995; no study was done in 2003.

Because of the complexities of comparing more than a handful of properties across all 50 states, the study determines separate urban and rural rankings by comparing taxes in individual communities and averaging them out for the states as a whole. For Minnesota the study considered Minneapolis and rural Glencoe as generally representative of tax levels in other communities.

Business lobbies, concerned that some companies' properties were being taxed at effective rates five times as high as those levied on homeowners, fought to reduce the taxes on businesses. They argued that the high tax rates were chasing businesses out of the state and keeping others from locating here.

A bipartisan-backed series of changes has compressed the gulf between commercial and residential levies, thus pushing Minnesota's ranking for business taxes down sharply.

"We've taken the lead in reducing the disparity between business and residential property taxes," said Lynn Reed, executive director of the taxpayers association. "A number of other states are moving in the opposite direction."

Reed cited Iowa, South Dakota, Indiana, New York, Massachusetts and Colorado as examples of states that are holding down property taxes on

UPS AND DOWNS IN TAX RANKINGS

The good news: Minnesota fell in national rankings on 2004 urban-business property taxes in some cases, according to a Minnesota Taxpayers Association study.

The bad news: the state climbed significantly in a ranking of property taxes for a \$150,000 urban home. Rankings are based on Minneapolis, and do not include St. Paul or the surrounding area.

NO. 23

Minnesota's ranking for 2004 property taxes on a \$100,000 urban-commercial building, down from No. 22 in 2002.

NO. 18

Minnesota's ranking rose from No. 24 in 2002 for property taxes on a \$1 million urban-industrial parcel.

Source: Minnesota Taxpayers Association study

bornly high."

Ann Rest, DFL-New Hope, is the assistant majority leader in the state Senate and was chairwoman of the House Tax Committee when her party controlled the House before 1999. Noting that much of the compression in rates was achieved in the mid- to late 1990s, she welcomed the decline in the business tax rankings.

But Rest warned that going forward, property levies on homeowners could soon rise significantly.

"It looks like residential property taxes are going to increase at an inappropriate rate," she said.

Rest and Rep. Ann Lenczewski, DFL-Bloomington, the ranking minority member of the House Tax Committee, gave three reasons for their concern about homeowners' property taxes.

■ Assuming values on many homes continue to rise while commercial property values remain stagnant, there will be more value to tax on homes relative to businesses, thus leading to higher levies on homes.

■ Gov. Tim Pawlenty's tight budget has held down state aid to local governments, thus putting pressure on these governments to raise property taxes

■ When state-imposed ceilings on homeowners' property taxes are lifted in 2007, property taxes will adjust to market values and thus move up. Lenczewski called these caps "artificial protection ... a bubble."

But Reed emphasized that the association's studies show big declines in residential property taxes over time.

In 1995, for example, taxes on the \$150,000 home in Minneapolis ranked 14th among all states and were 24 percent above the national average. Last year, holding values constant, taxes on the same home ranked 28th in the nation but were 12 percent below the national average. Still, according to the study, Minneapolis' ranking jumped from 41st since 2002.

The taxpayers association's latest study compared taxes on certain types of property with specific values in each of the 50 states' largest cities and in one of each state's rural communities.

In Minneapolis, the analysis found that taxes on a commercial property valued at \$1 million were \$32,229 last year — 14th highest among all states and 31.2 percent above the national average. That ranking was ninth two years ago, 31.9 percent above the U.S. average.

Taxes on a \$100,000 commercial building in Minneapolis slipped only slightly, to 23rd from 22nd.

For its rural Minnesota property comparison, the association chose Glencoe in 2004 because Litchfield, the rural location it used in 2002, was no longer typical. Taxes on a \$1 million commercial property in Glencoe ranked seventh last year, down from third in Litchfield in 2002.

As for residences, taxes on a \$70,000 home in Minneapolis were \$741 last year, 37th highest and 19.1 percent below the national average. Taxes on that property ranked 42nd in 2002.

The owner of a \$150,000 home in Minneapolis paid \$1,867 last year, 28th highest and 12.3 percent below the U.S. average. Taxes on that property ranked 41st in 2002.

And the owner of a \$300,000 home in Minneapolis paid \$4,106, 29th highest and 7.6 percent below the national average. That property value wasn't included in the 2002 study.

Reed said a summary of the study will be posted on the association's Web site (www.mntax.org) in a few days

The study is the first to pick up on changes in business property taxes since the major overhaul of the Minnesota property tax system was approved in 2001.

In 1995, a comparable association study showed Minnesota with the highest urban commercial property taxes in the nation.

This was the fifth study the association has done since 1995; no study was done in 2003.

Because of the complexities of comparing more than a handful of properties across all 50 states, the study determines separate urban and rural rankings by comparing taxes in individual communities and averaging them out for the states as a whole. For Minnesota the study considered Minneapolis and rural Glencoe as generally representative of tax levels in other communities.

Business lobbies, concerned that some companies' properties were being taxed at effective rates five times as high as those levied on homeowners, fought to reduce the taxes on businesses. They argued that the high tax rates were chasing businesses out of the state and keeping others from locating here.

A bipartisan-backed series of changes has compressed the gulf between commercial and residential levies, thus pushing Minnesota's ranking for business taxes down sharply.

"We've taken the lead in reducing the disparity between business and residential property taxes," said Lynn Reed, executive director of the taxpayers association. "A number of other states are moving in the opposite direction."

Reed cited Iowa, South Dakota, Indiana, New York, Massachusetts and Colorado as examples of states that are holding down property taxes on homeowners by hitting businesses harder.

But he said the study suggests property taxes on out-state businesses remain "stub-

Minnesota's ranking for 2004 property taxes on a \$100,000 urban-commercial building, down from No. 22 in 2002.

NO. 18

Minnesota's ranking rose from No. 24 in 2002 for property taxes on a \$1 million urban-industrial parcel.

Source: Minnesota Taxpayers Association study

bornly high."

Ann Rest, DFL-New Hope, is the assistant majority leader in the state Senate and was chairwoman of the House Tax Committee when her party controlled the House before 1999. Noting that much of the compression in rates was achieved in the mid- to late 1990s, she welcomed the decline in the business tax rankings.

But Rest warned that going forward, property levies on homeowners could soon rise significantly.

"It looks like residential property taxes are going to increase at an inappropriate rate," she said.

Rest and Rep. Ann Lenczewski, DFL-Bloomington, the ranking minority member of the House Tax Committee, gave three reasons for their concern about homeowners' property taxes.

- Assuming values on many homes continue to rise while commercial property values remain stagnant, there will be more value to tax on homes relative to businesses, thus leading to higher levies on homes.

- Gov. Tim Pawlenty's tight budget has held down state aid to local governments, thus putting pressure on these governments to raise property taxes. They could cut services as an option, but often the most vulnerable services are highly desired — such as financing for K-12 schools.

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Dave Beal can be reached at dbeal@pioneerpress.com or 651-228-5429.

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Editorials, labeled "Our perspective," represent the institutional voice of the Star Tribune. They are prepared by the Editorial Department, which is independent of the newsroom.

Star Tribune

www.startribune.co

1-26-05

Our perspective

A shifty budget

Pawlenty pushes costs elsewhere

Gov. Tim Pawlenty's 2006-07 budget proposal adroitly demonstrates how the state's money problems can be pushed around until they become somebody else's problems.

The two-year plan the Republican governor released Tuesday would, he said, "put Minnesota back on solid footing" financially, without raising taxes.

That's true if by Minnesota, Pawlenty means only state government. Local taxes are bound to rise if his budget is enacted, while the working poor, college students, hospitals, low-income parents and others who depend on government services would find themselves on shakier financial ground.

Property tax increases are an explicit part of Pawlenty's K-12 financing plan. His K-12 budget finally ends a four-year freeze on the per-pupil allotment the state gives school districts. But its 2 percent per year increase does not begin to cover mounting education costs, something the governor acknowledges by proposing to give schools more authority to raise levies without voter approval.

According to Education Department projections, Pawlenty's plan anticipates a 23 percent jump in the school portion of average property tax bills next year and a 9 percent increase in the year after that.

Every major hospital in Minnesota has already seen charity care costs rise in the last two years, because of health insurance changes made by the 2003 Legislature, and the governor's budget would compound that problem.

Local taxes are bound to rise if his budget is enacted, while the working poor, college students, hospitals, low-income parents and others who depend on government services would find themselves on shakier financial ground.

the MnSCU system, his budget fails to cover the state's share of the cost of higher enrollment.

Low-income parents and child care providers also would bear more costs, as a freeze in the state's reimbursement for child care costs is extended.

All of those cost-shifting maneuvers deserve careful scrutiny in coming months. But one proposal might, unfortunately, steal the show. Pawlenty's bid for a \$200 million upfront licensing fee for a new casino, operated by the state and three northern Ojibwe tribes in partnership, moves casino gambling policy to center stage at the Legislature.

The governor's casino idea is promising. But it seems unripe for legislative discussion, and it seems premature to assume that the state will actually collect a \$200 million casino licensing fee the governor is counting on. The three tribes involved — Leech Lake, Red Lake and White Earth — have not yet agreed with the state on fundamental fea-

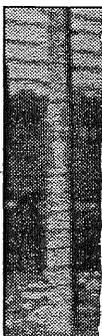
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By David West
Star Tribune
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Every major hospital in Minnesota has already seen charity care costs rise in the last two years, because of health insurance changes made by the 2003 Legislature, and the governor's budget would compound that problem. In the case of public hospitals, it would make it property taxpayers' problem too.

Thousands of working Minnesotans have lost subsidized health insurance in the last two years. Thousands more would lose eligibility under Pawlenty's plan. Single adults without children would no longer qualify for MinnesotaCare, the state insurance plan designed for low-income working people. Family eligibility for the program would also shrink, though not disappear. A "safety net" of sorts would remain, giving those who lose MinnesotaCare a choice when they become ill: Either spend themselves into dire poverty, or go without care. Neither is a choice worthy of a state that values its human capital.

College students can expect another two years of tuition increases at or approaching double-digit increases under Pawlenty's budget. Though the governor would fund a number of important initiatives at the University of Minnesota and in

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parents and others who
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The governor's casino idea is promising. But it seems unripe for legislative discussion, and it seems premature to assume that the state will actually collect a \$200 million casino licensing fee the governor is counting on. The three tribes involved — Leech Lake, Red Lake and White Earth — have not yet agreed with the state on fundamental features of such an enterprise, such as how proceeds would be shared or what an appropriate license fee might be.

Pawlenty said he remains open to conversations with other tribes that might lead to new compacts that would guarantee revenue for the state and exclusivity for the tribes. Those conversations ought to be pursued now in earnest, by both parties.

Meanwhile, the Legislature should focus not on the glitz of gambling, but something that has always been basic in Minnesota governance: fairness. Other states may do as Pawlenty proposes — relying more on local taxes, letting school quality vary with differences in community wealth, allowing sickness and poverty to go hand-in-hand.

Through the years, Minnesota has chosen to govern itself in a fairer way, with responsible state government. Pawlenty's budget proposal will make the 2005 Legislature choose again.

Property Tax Accountability

**Presentation to the Senate Tax Committee
February 1, 2005**

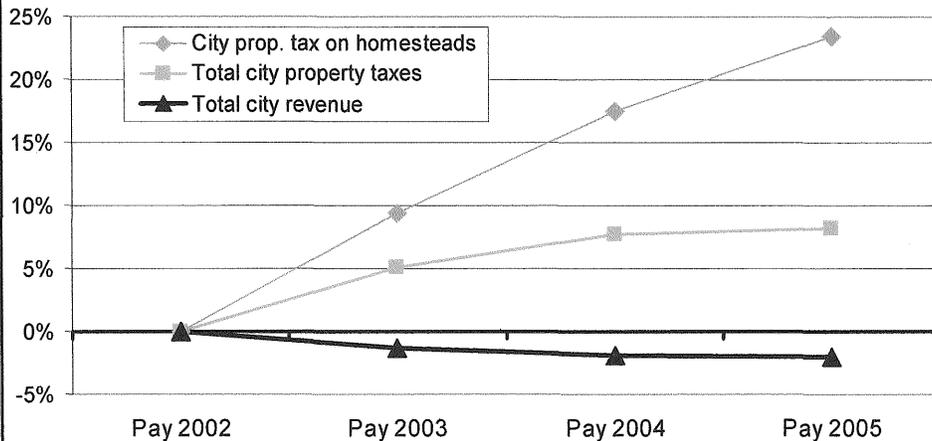
Jeff Van Wychen

Consultant to the cities of Duluth, Minneapolis, & Saint Paul, the
counties of Ramsey & Saint Louis, and the Minneapolis & Saint
Paul school districts

This analysis:

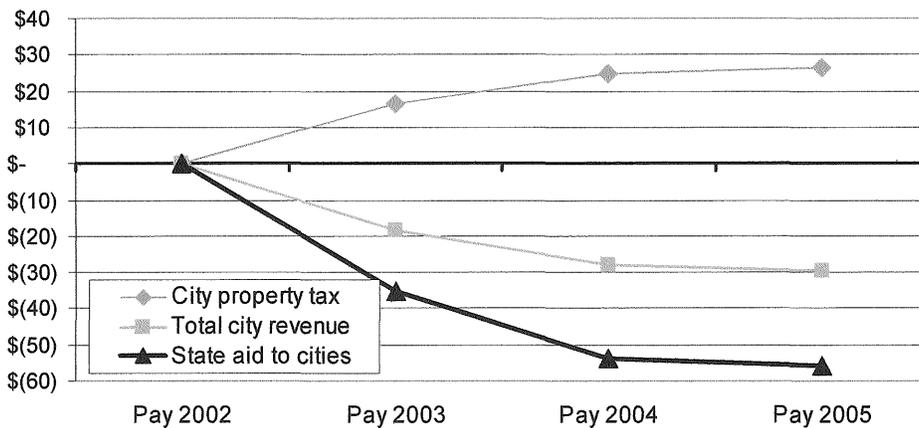
- Examines property tax increases from a base year of 2002
- Data from the November forecast *Price of Government* report
- Analysis examines total revenue, state aid, and property taxes in real (i.e., inflation adjusted) dollars per capita or per pupil
- Inflation adjustment based on the implicit price deflator (IPD) for state and local government purchases

Percent Change in Total City Revenue, City Property Taxes, & Homestead City Property Taxes in Real Dollars Per Capita since Pay 2002



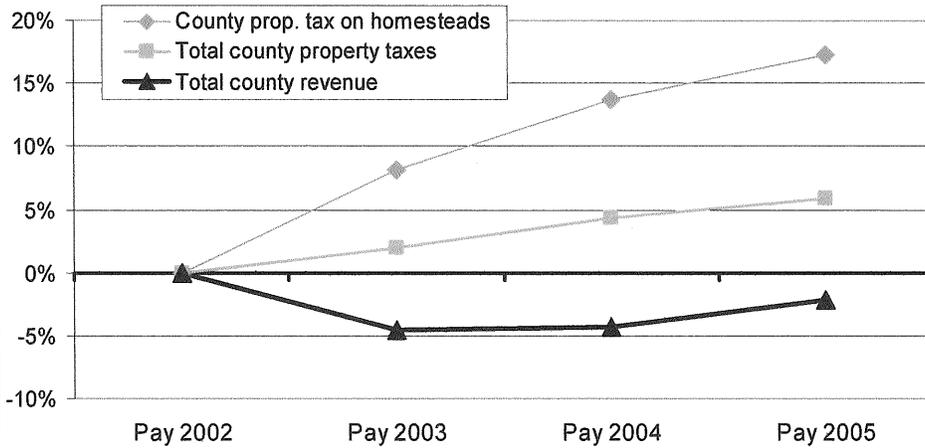
Based on November 2004 "Price of Government" Report and Revenue Department data.
 Inflation adjustment based on I.P.D. for state and local government purchases.

Change in Total City Revenue, City Property Taxes, & State Aid to Cities in Real Dollars Per Capita since Pay 2002



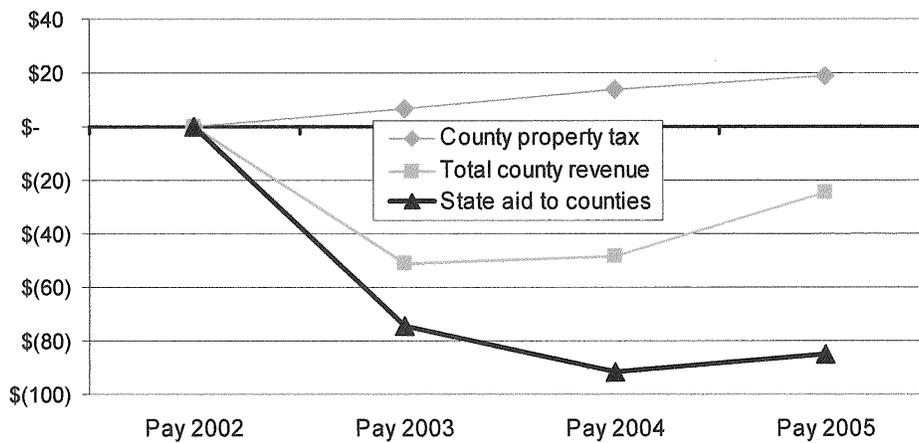
Based on November 2004 "Price of Government" Report and Revenue Department data.
 Inflation adjustment based on I.P.D. for state and local government purchases.

Percent Change in Total County Revenue, County Property Taxes, & County Homestead Property Taxes in Real Dollars Per Capita since Pay 2002



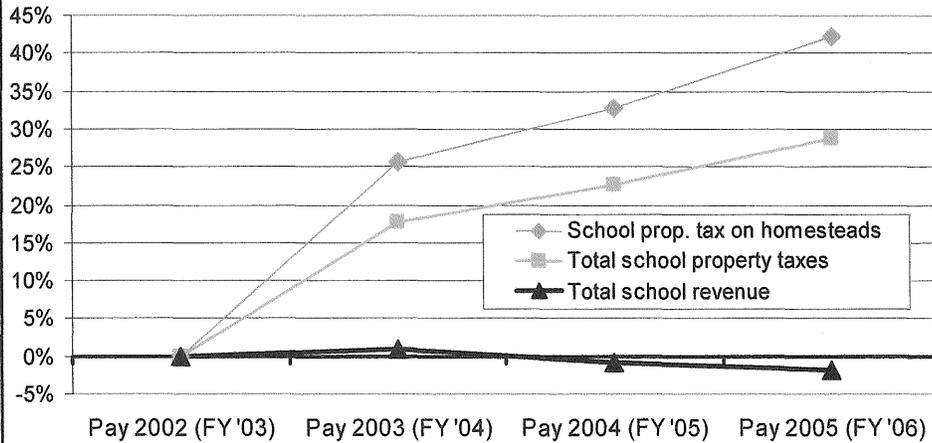
Based on Nov. 2004 "Price of Government" Report and Revenue Dept. data. Total county revenues adjusted for state takeovers. Inflation adjustment based on I.P.D. for state and local government purchases.

Change in Total County Revenue, County Property Taxes, & State Aid to Counties in Real Dollars Per Capita since Pay 2002



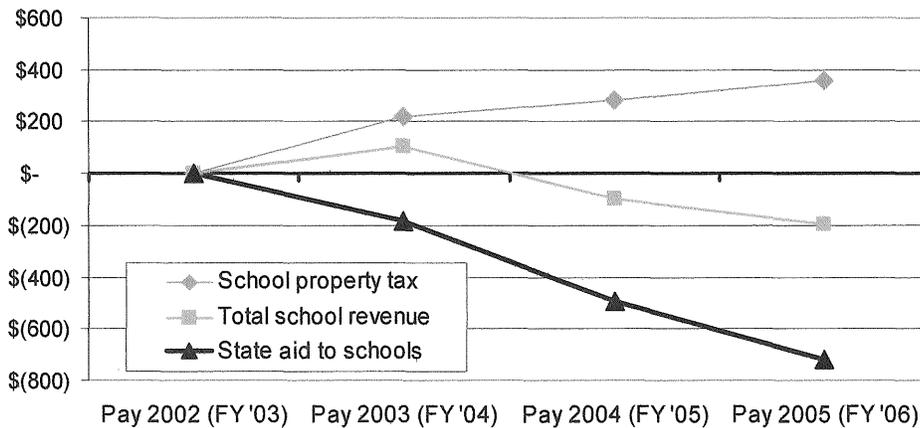
Based on Nov. 2004 "Price of Government" Report and Revenue Dept. data. Total county revenues adjusted for state takeovers. Inflation adjustment based on I.P.D. for state and local government purchases.

Percent Change in Total School Revenue, School Property Taxes, & School Homestead Property Taxes in Real Dollars Per Pupil since Pay 2002



Based on November 2004 "Price of Government" Report and Revenue Department data.
 Inflation adjustment based on I.P.D. for state and local government purchases.
 Total revenue after FY 2003 is projected. Pay 2005 property tax based on preliminary levies.

Change in Total School Revenue, School Property Taxes, & State Aid to Schools in Real Dollars Per Pupil since Pay 2002



Based on November 2004 "Price of Government" Report and Revenue Department data.
 Inflation adjustment based on I.P.D. for state and local government purchases.

Conclusion

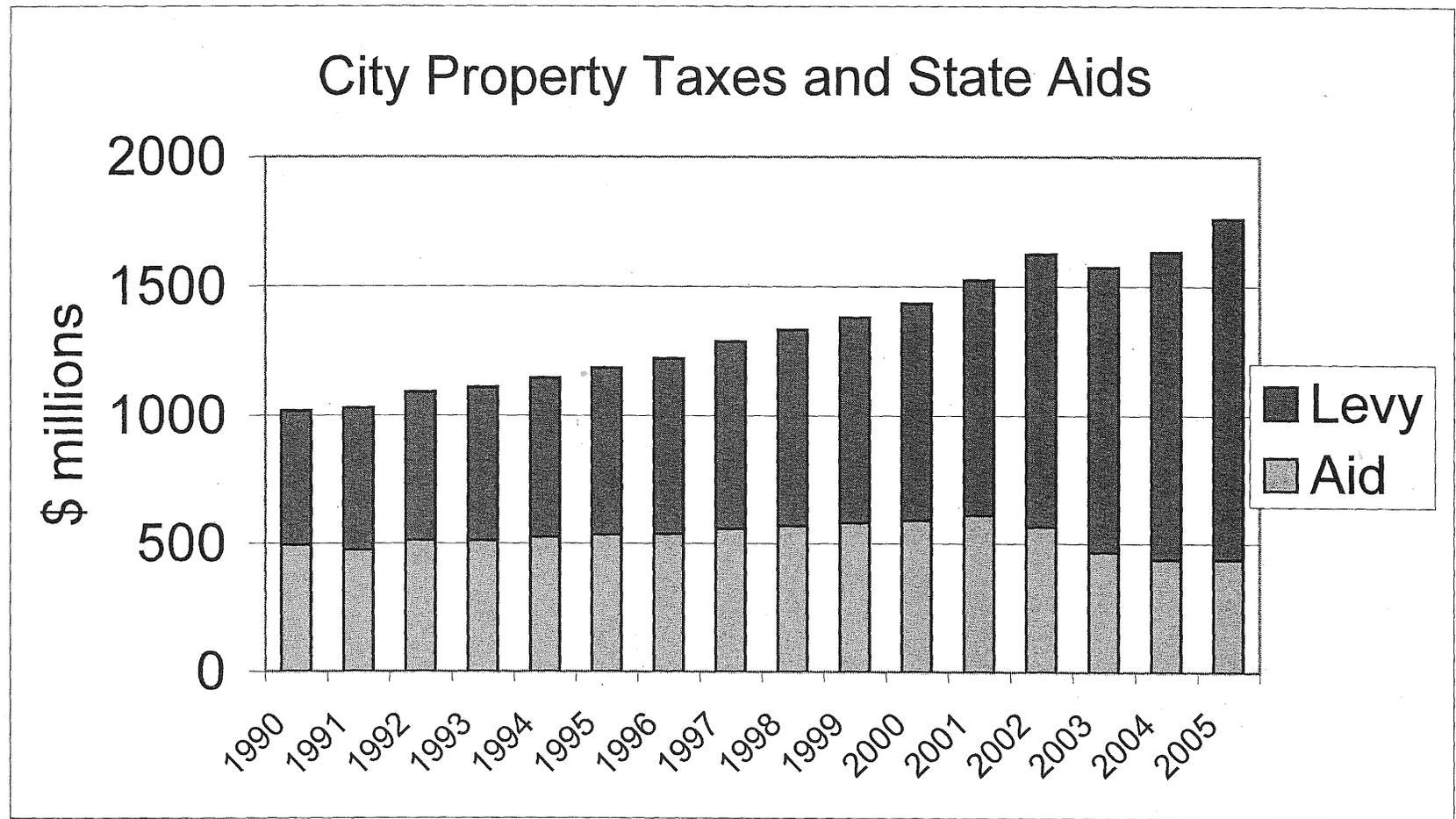
- Statewide growth in real per capita / per pupil city, county, and school district property taxes is due to state aid reductions, not local revenue growth
- Homestead property taxes have grown significantly more rapidly than property taxes in general

Homestead taxes are growing more rapidly than property taxes in general due to:

- Rapid growth in homestead taxable value compounded by the phase-out of limited market value
- Increased reliance on referendum market value levies
- Structure of the homestead market value credit
- Other contributing factors

#7

CHERYL CARLSON
~~BOB~~ LMC



- Notes: 1. 2005 levy based on preliminary levies;
 2. Market Value Homestead Credit reimbursement is included in levies; Reductions in MVHC in 2003 and 2004 are reflected as reductions in levies
 3. Aid includes LGA in all years, HACA through 2001, and Equalization aid and Disparity Reduction aid through 1993
 4. If adjusted for inflation and population growth, combined levy and aids declined from \$390 per capita in 1990 to \$367 per capita in 2005 (in 2000 dollars)

Prepared by LMC, January 2005

Minnesota gets a B-plus

Dane Smith, Star Tribune
January 31, 2005

A stern warning about inappropriate partisan behavior was tucked into Minnesota's otherwise solid report card in a national Government Performance Report being released today.

Because of the historic deadlock and failure of the 2004 legislative session to produce essential legislation sought by both political parties, "Minnesota is in danger of damaging its reputation as a well-run state," says the report by the Government Performance Project, a joint effort of Syracuse University and Governing Magazine to evaluate state and local governments.

The authors of the project claim that their study is the nation's "only comprehensive, independent analysis" of state management. The report alternates between effusive praise for Minnesota's good-government traditions and scathing reviews of a meltdown that the authors say was more typical of much larger and more dysfunctional states. Citing "very impressive innovations" and toasting a "well-managed state," the report also says that "all the innovations in the world won't be enough to save Minnesota from the degenerative effects of endless partisan wrangling."

Another shot: "In a display of grandstanding sufficient to make New York and California look like centers of congeniality, Minnesota's major political players spent virtually all of 2004 squabbling with each other, forcing the House and Senate to adjourn without passing a capital budget, an omnibus spending bill, or any revenue bills."

Among the specific consequences of that blow-up is a backlog of deferred and overdue maintenance to state buildings totaling at least \$420 million, the report said. "With no capital budget and no new bonding bills last year, the problem is getting out of control," the report says.

"Goodness, those are some fairly damning statements," said Senate Assistant Majority Leader Ann Rest, DFL-New Hope. "But I think we've learned a lesson and the whole Legislature did from the November elections [when many incumbents were defeated]. The public is aware of it, as well as the think tanks."

Rest noted that despite some snickering, many legislators participated at the 2005 session's opening in a seminar entitled "Beyond Bickering and Gridlock." The Senate already has passed almost a billion dollars in a bonding bill with overwhelming bipartisan agreement. "We're working really hard to keep disagreements to the policy level," Rest said.

Authors of the report said the 2004 impasse probably won't do any lasting damage to Minnesota if it doesn't happen again. "Were Minnesota not such a well-managed state, this would have been a bigger problem. One really horrible year is not enough to break that," said Richard Greene, the project's editor. The project is financed by the Pew Charitable Trusts, a wide-ranging private foundation dedicated in part to improving civic life.

Political problems like Minnesota's are occurring in other states, said Don Kettl, research director for the project. "States everywhere are encountering their worst fiscal crises in 50 years," he said, while the partisan division within many states is unusually even and intense.

On the positive side

Most of the report's narrative on Minnesota -- one of only six states to get a B-plus grade or higher -- was highly complimentary and typical of evaluations of Minnesota government over the years. Some examples:

On financial management: A-minus. Points were scored for successful long-term planning and a good process for financial forecasting. "Few states are stronger in their use of solid managerial practices to govern contracting. Financial reporting is beyond reproach."

On people management: B-plus. Strategic workforce planning and hiring was judged "particularly strong."

"Noteworthy was the adoption in 2003 of a Yahoo-based resume system, which has made it dramatically easier to post, recruit and fill positions."

On infrastructure management: B, the lowest grade of four categories. Strength in capital planning, project monitoring, internal and intergovernmental coordination was offset by weakness in maintenance, attributed in part to the 2004 gridlock.

On information management: B-plus. Project researchers praised "strategic direction" and gave mid-level grades to budgeting for performance and "electronic government."

Dane Smith is at rdsmith@startribune.com

#9
Keith Carlson

Presentation to Senate Tax Committee on SF 318

Metropolitan Inter-County
Association

February 1, 2005

Intent of SF 318 Is to Prevent Property Tax Impacts Resulting from State Budget Decisions

- Recent Cuts & Other Actions Increased County Taxes
 - Short term offenders shifted from DOC to counties - \$9.8 million
 - Costs for patients placed in regional treatment centers doubled - \$12.1 million in FY 05
 - Counties forced to pay 20% of nonfederal share for long term care of under 65 disabled and the developmentally disabled/mentally ill in larger intermediate care facilities & institutions for mental disease - \$17.6 million in FY 05
 - All costs for new felony DWI and .08 – prosecution, incarceration and probation – forced on counties - \$18.7 million in FY 05
 - Children and Community Services Block Grant cuts - \$24.7 million in FY 05
 - Local Public Health Grants cuts - \$7 million in FY 05
 - DOC Community Services (grant) cuts – at least \$10.7 million in FY 05
 - Even with partial restoration, counties still receiving \$ 19 million less in county program aid in 2005 than they were certified to receive in 2003
- Truth in Taxation hearings already provide opportunity to make this point

While SF 318 Intends to Highlight Impact of State Budget Actions, Local Governments' Perspective Is This Is Just “More of the Same”

- More micromanagement/meddling in local decision making
- More restrictions on local revenue raising ability
 - Property taxes already subject to truth in taxation process
 - Local sales and income taxes not generally available,
 - County fees restricted to cost of services to which they apply
- More undermining of sound financial management and fiscal stability
- More hamstringing of ability to respond to growth and other local issues.
- More unintended impacts
 - Bond ratings jeopardized
 - Special revenue financed debt issues encouraged to detriment of pay-as-you-go



Counties Further Concerned that SF 318 Does Not Provide a Constructive Solution to State's Budget Problems

- While property tax increases are a concern, it's too soon to be taking anything off the table
 - Particularly if state taxes cannot be increased for whatever reason
 - However would suggest that both state and local property taxes may need to play a role in balancing the state budget
- The alternatives of:
 - health care cuts
 - expanded gambling
 - K-12 and higher ed funding below (or even at) governor's recommended levels

are more unpalatable for many than state or local property tax increases

Whether It's the Property Tax Freeze or the Governor's Turbocharged Truth in Taxation, Both Are Diverting Attention from the Serious Issue of Balancing the State Budget

- Both are focused on placing blame for property tax increases
- Voters sent a loud and clear message in the last election. They want solutions – not a continuation of the “do nothing” 2004 session.

#10

E-12 FY 2006-2007 Budget

Property Tax Levy Tracking

2005 Session

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2002 Pay 2001 Certified	FY 2003 Pay 2002 Certified	FY 2004 Pay 2003 Certified	FY 2005 Pay 2004 Certified	FY 2006 Pay 2005 Cert. Est.	FY 2007 Pay 2006 Cert. Est.	Gov's Rec FY 2007 Pay 2006 Cert. Est.	Difference Gov's Rec - Pay 2006	FY 2008 Pay 2007 Cert. Est.	Gov's Rec FY 2008 Pay 2007 Cert. Est.	Difference Gov's Rec - Pay 2007	FY 2009 Pay 2008 Cert. Est.	Gov's Rec FY 2009 Pay 2008 Cert. Est.	Difference Gov's Rec - Pay 2008
1 GENERAL FUND														
2 General Ed	1,330,684.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3 Attached Machinery Adj	(808.7)	(810.1)	(810.1)	0.0	810.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4 Facilities & Equipment Bond Adj.	(8,706.2)	(7,927.6)	(7,257.9)	(6,534.7)	(6,389.6)	(6,740.0)	(6,740.0)	0.0	(6,938.0)	(6,938.0)	0.0	(7,036.0)	(7,036.0)	0.0
5 Training & Experience Levy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6,820.0	6,820.0	0.0	5,190.0	5,190.0	0.0	3,933.0	3,933.0
6 Transition -- Old Formula	4,655.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7 Transition -- New Formula	0.0	0.0	0.0	19,221.6	19,224.7	21,330.2	21,330.2	0.0	22,462.8	22,462.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8 Transition -- 4 YO Pre Kindergarten	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,702.0	4,702.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9 Transition Change plus PreKindergart. FY07 & Later	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15,440.0	15,440.0	0.0	15,859.0	15,859.0	0.0	39,705.0	39,705.0
9 Equity	0.0	0.0	0.0	21,705.4	25,224.3	27,844.1	27,565.1	(279.0)	30,325.2	29,793.4	(531.8)	33,993.7	31,811.5	(2,182.2)
10 Operating Capital	0.0	0.0	0.0	39,859.1	44,092.9	50,528.5	50,762.3	233.8	56,409.1	56,674.2	265.1	62,915.0	63,224.3	309.3
11 Discretionary Levy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99,741.0	99,741.0	0.0	103,275.0	103,275.0	0.0	105,574.0	105,574.0
12 Discretionary Levy -- Reverse Referendum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(4,987.0)	(4,987.0)	0.0	(5,164.0)	(5,164.0)	0.0	(5,279.0)	(5,279.0)
13 Alternative Compensation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9,318.0	9,318.0	0.0	24,136.0	24,136.0	0.0	24,704.0	24,704.0
14 Change Item	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 Supplemental	4,617.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
16 Subtotal-General Educ	1,330,442.5	(8,737.7)	(8,068.0)	74,251.4	82,962.4	92,962.8	223,951.6	130,988.8	102,259.1	245,288.4	143,029.3	89,872.7	256,636.8	166,764.1
17														
18 Referendum	364,493.0	226,359.4	347,654.5	377,373.2	405,270.3	493,282.3	493,282.3	0.0	546,708.6	546,708.6	0.0	649,313.5	649,313.5	0.0
19 Referendum -- Cap Increase	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42,120.0	42,120.0	0.0	63,090.0	63,090.0	0.0	66,316.0	66,316.0
20														
21 Special Education -- Current Year	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18,439.0	18,439.0	0.0	39,002.0	39,002.0	0.0	39,999.0	39,999.0
22 Special Education -- Reverse Referendum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(922.0)	(922.0)	0.0	(1,950.0)	(1,950.0)	0.0	(2,000.0)	(2,000.0)
23 Additional Retirement	8,391.3	9,168.1	9,649.4	9,885.0	10,354.4	10,872.1	10,872.1	0.0	11,415.7	11,415.7	0.0	11,986.5	11,986.5	0.0
24 St. Paul Severance	525.9	433.3	662.2	777.9	834.3	956.0	0.0	(956.0)	1,061.2	0.0	(1,061.2)	1,177.9	0.0	(1,177.9)
25 Minneapolis Health Insurance	0.0	261.9	291.5	323.3	355.1	403.7	403.7	0.0	448.1	448.1	0.0	497.4	497.4	0.0
26 Early Retirement Health Insurance	2,613.7	1,592.5	751.7	164.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
27 Early Retirement Health Benefits	3,625.4	4,071.4	4,278.7	3,319.9	2,696.6	2,426.9	2,426.9	0.0	2,184.2	2,184.2	0.0	1,965.8	1,965.8	0.0
28 Reorganization Severance	1,330.7	866.0	621.3	630.1	669.6	669.6	0.0	(669.6)	669.6	0.0	(669.6)	669.6	0.0	(669.6)
29 Integration	15,322.4	27,374.4	19,513.4	24,324.8	24,661.9	25,509.1	25,575.1	66.0	24,901.9	24,844.9	(57.0)	24,260.9	24,120.9	(140.0)
30 Unemployment Insurance	1,989.4	3,775.1	8,251.1	3,333.5	3,201.6	3,361.7	0.0	(3,361.7)	3,529.8	0.0	(3,529.8)	3,706.3	0.0	(3,706.3)
31 Operating Debt	593.1	502.9	525.4	174.1	175.5	184.5	184.5	0.0	193.7	193.7	0.0	203.4	203.4	0.0
32 Reorganization Operating Debt	705.4	378.1	378.1	212.4	196.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
33 Safe Schools (Crime)	9,984.5	10,065.9	27,615.2	24,395.1	24,284.3	24,699.3	0.0	(24,699.3)	24,433.3	0.0	(24,433.3)	24,122.3	0.0	(24,122.3)
34 Judgments	451.7	494.9	185.7	87.0	85.5	85.5	0.0	(85.5)	85.5	0.0	(85.5)	85.5	0.0	(85.5)
35 Swimming Pool	0.0	411.7	383.4	424.2	489.0	523.2	0.0	(523.2)	559.8	0.0	(559.8)	599.0	0.0	(599.0)
36 Ice Arena	608.4	751.4	840.1	747.2	753.9	829.3	0.0	(829.3)	912.2	0.0	(912.2)	1,003.4	0.0	(1,003.4)
37 Lost Interest Earnings	0.0	0.0	5,990.4	2,992.8	2,991.2	2,991.2	0.0	(2,991.2)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
38 Tree Growth	0.0	0.0	631.1	630.2	630.2	630.2	0.0	(630.2)	630.2	0.0	(630.2)	630.2	0.0	(630.2)
40 Staff Development	34.9	33.7	36.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
41 Career and Technical	0.0	12,497.9	12,620.3	12,505.7	12,704.4	12,704.4	12,704.4	0.0	12,704.4	12,704.4	0.0	12,704.4	15,304.4	2,600.0
42 Carpenter Bus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,200.0	2,200.0	0.0	600.0	600.0	0.0	600.0	600.0
43 Administrative District Levy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	300.0	300.0	0.0	600.0	600.0
44 Economic Development Abatement	0.0	353.0	299.6	359.5	413.7	413.7	413.7	0.0	413.7	413.7	0.0	413.7	413.7	0.0
45 Other General	173.7	135.2	342.1	232.0	316.4	316.4	(100.0)	(416.4)	316.4	(100.0)	(416.4)	316.4	(100.0)	(416.4)
46														
47 Hazardous/ Health & Safety	76,623.2	122,775.9	127,277.2	89,326.5	80,669.0	79,783.0	79,785.0	2.0	81,370.0	81,372.0	2.0	83,007.0	83,009.0	2.0

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48 Alternative Facilities H&S	0.0	0.0	0.0	9,827.6	4,953.8	5,979.4	5,979.4	0.0	4,982.8	4,982.8	0.0	4,982.8	4,982.8	0.0
49 Alternative Facilities H&S Debt Aid	0.0	0.0	0.0	(346.6)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50 Alternative Facilities	27,268.6	39,683.1	39,934.7	47,697.8	61,904.3	68,993.2	68,993.2	0.0	76,932.8	76,932.8	0.0	84,343.2	84,343.2	0.0
51 Alternative Facilities Aid	(2,829.8)	(2,829.8)	(2,829.8)	(2,829.8)	(2,829.8)	(2,829.8)	(2,829.8)	0.0	(2,829.8)	(2,829.8)	0.0	(2,829.8)	(2,829.8)	0.0
52 Alternative Facilities Debt Aid	(120.5)	(838.7)	(98.5)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
53 Disabled Access	1,789.2	1,126.2	1,062.5	414.0	326.0	203.0	203.0	0.0	143.0	143.0	0.0	125.0	125.0	0.0
54 Building Lease	33,569.0	39,326.1	40,959.5	37,057.5	35,770.0	36,000.0	14,383.4	(21,616.6)	36,200.0	14,401.0	(21,799.0)	36,400.0	14,401.6	(21,998.4)
55														
56 Deferred Maintenance	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14,200.0	14,200.0	0.0	14,835.0	14,835.0	0.0	15,316.0	15,316.0
57 Deferred Maintenance -- Reverse Referendum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(710.0)	(710.0)	0.0	(742.0)	(742.0)	0.0	(766.0)	(766.0)
58														
59 Historic Building	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60 Facilities Down Payment	2,659.1	7,192.7	10,926.1	13,603.5	21,079.0	23,000.0	23,000.0	0.0	25,000.0	25,000.0	0.0	26,000.0	26,000.0	0.0
61 Interactive TV / Technology	1,032.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
62 Technology	699.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
63 Other Capital	27.2	439.0	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.0	0.0	(39.0)	39.0	0.0	(39.0)	39.0	0.0	(39.0)
64														
65 Last Year General Education Adjustment	(505.1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
66 Last Year Transition, Equity, Op Cap Adjustment	(880.3)	(774.8)	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.7	68.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
67 Last Year Supplemental & Referendum Adjust	1,209.0	14.7	(1,656.7)	2,307.5	(865.5)	4,929.2	4,929.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
68 Alternative Compensation -- Catch Up	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13,976.0	13,976.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
69 Last Year Integration Adjustment	0.0	2,552.9	1,490.3	(247.1)	(286.3)	1,375.0	1,375.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70 Career & Technical Adjustment	0.0	0.0	(21.5)	0.0	(60.9)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
71 Special Education Adjustment -- Final Data	223.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
72 Debt Surplus Transfer Adjustment	0.0	(189.2)	0.0	(67.4)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
73 Final Health & Safety Adjustment	(1,204.4)	(215.4)	(1,785.4)	(298.2)	(787.5)	(300.0)	(300.0)	0.0	(300.0)	(300.0)	0.0	(300.0)	(300.0)	0.0
74 2nd Prior Year Health & Safety Adjustment	(508.6)	(3,525.0)	(4,177.8)	(1,292.9)	(1,079.7)	(750.0)	(750.0)	0.0	(750.0)	(750.0)	0.0	(750.0)	(750.0)	0.0
75 Last Year Health & Safety Adjustment	(5,156.6)	(1,695.9)	(12,803.3)	(22,957.9)	(16,354.4)	(5,000.0)	(5,000.0)	0.0	(5,000.0)	(5,000.0)	0.0	(5,000.0)	(5,000.0)	0.0
76 Other Capital Limit Adjustment	(287.4)	24.3	4.4	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
77 Other General Limit Adjustment	4,603.8	1,710.1	834.1	1,631.1	19.2	1,262.2	1,262.2	0.0	4,330.9	4,330.9	0.0	337.4	337.4	0.0
78														
79 Abatement Adjustment-Initial	1,378.4	1,417.1	3,187.9	1,854.0	2,645.4	3,253.7	3,809.7	556.0	3,325.5	3,753.5	428.0	3,183.0	3,543.0	360.0
80 Abatement Interest	78.1	205.7	289.7	1,424.4	32.1	32.7	32.7	0.0	33.4	33.4	0.0	34.1	34.1	0.0
81 Abatement Final Adjustment	0.0	(512.4)	0.0	0.0	(112.6)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
82 Abatement Carryover	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
83 Abatement Advance	(154.9)	(936.2)	(1,553.1)	(32.0)	279.6	279.6	279.6	0.0	279.6	279.6	0.0	279.6	279.6	0.0
84 Net Offset Adjustment	0.0	311.9	21.4	354.1	367.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85														
86 Total -- General Fund	1,880,798.9	496,051.4	634,554.2	714,613.3	759,754.5	890,140.8	1,040,362.6	150,221.8	957,184.6	1,175,561.9	218,377.3	1,053,380.2	1,288,583.3	235,203.1
87														
88 COMMUNITY SERVICE FUND														
89														
90 Basic Community Education	19,218.2	31,245.4	33,640.5	33,715.0	35,020.0	36,182.1	36,182.1	0.0	36,592.7	36,592.7	0.0	37,008.2	37,008.2	0.0
91 Early Childhood Family Education	20,984.0	22,084.2	22,179.9	22,130.5	22,130.1	22,135.0	22,135.0	0.0	22,135.0	22,135.0	0.0	22,135.0	22,135.0	0.0
92 ECFE Home Visiting	513.1	528.9	534.1	537.5	540.3	551.7	551.7	0.0	557.2	557.2	0.0	562.7	562.7	0.0
93 Community Education Grandfather	595.1	528.3	525.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
94 School Age Care/Extended Day	5,753.4	6,645.9	7,749.9	8,099.0	8,893.3	11,038.1	11,038.1	0.0	12,094.3	12,094.3	0.0	13,248.3	13,248.3	0.0

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95 Adults with Disabilities	669.0	669.0	643.4	670.0	670.0	670.0	670.0	0.0	670.0	670.0	0.0	670.0	670.0	0.0
96 Other Community Ed	0.0	24.4	19.3	34.6	51.7	54.3	54.3	0.0	57.0	57.0	0.0	59.8	59.8	0.0
97														
98 Limit Adjustment	436.1	422.2	632.3	1,058.8	1,024.5	610.7	610.7	0.0	1,034.7	1,034.7	0.0	1,155.8	1,155.8	0.0
99 Community Education Excess Fund Balance	0.0	0.0	0.0	(5,226.2)	(879.3)	(358.4)	(358.4)	0.0	(203.7)	(203.7)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
100 ECFE Excess Fund Balance	0.0	0.0	0.0	(896.3)	(360.6)	(183.1)	(183.1)	0.0	(116.5)	(116.5)	0.0	(37.7)	(37.7)	0.0
101 Abatement Adjustment	99.6	33.5	184.5	192.3	93.6	143.3	241.3	98.0	148.1	224.1	76.0	144.1	208.1	64.0
102 Carry-Over Abatement Adjustment	0.0	27.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
103 Advance Abatement Adjustment	(0.4)	(16.1)	106.1	(24.9)	(0.9)	(0.9)	(0.9)	0.0	(0.9)	(0.9)	0.0	(0.9)	(0.9)	0.0
104 Net Offset Adjustment	0.0	(271.8)	(57.0)	(78.9)	(106.5)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
105														
106 Total -- Community Service Fund	48,268.1	61,921.3	66,158.4	60,211.7	67,076.2	70,842.8	70,940.8	98.0	72,967.9	73,043.9	76.0	74,945.3	75,009.3	64.0
107														
108 DEBT SERVICE FUND														
109														
110 Basic Debt Levy or Max Effort	470,750.6	501,047.8	529,201.3	557,095.6	583,308.2	595,661.7	595,661.7	0.0	618,264.4	618,264.4	0.0	641,683.2	641,683.2	0.0
111 Debt Equalization (Fund 7)	(25,878.9)	(32,141.2)	(37,426.9)	(29,293.6)	(25,050.8)	(21,876.0)	(21,876.0)	0.0	(20,182.9)	(20,182.9)	0.0	(17,381.4)	(17,381.4)	0.0
112 Additional Maximum Effort	0.0	2,591.2	2,156.7	2,200.5	2,217.7	2,200.0	2,200.0	0.0	2,200.0	2,200.0	0.0	2,200.0	2,200.0	0.0
113 <i>Maximum Effort Rate Reduction</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(2,516.0)	(2,516.0)	0.0	(3,913.0)	(3,913.0)	0.0	(4,759.0)	(4,759.0)
114														
115 <u>Fund Transfers</u>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
116														
117 Energy Loan	2,579.2	2,035.5	1,642.9	1,702.5	1,725.6	1,800.0	1,800.0	0.0	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0	2,200.0	2,200.0	0.0
118 Lease Purchase (Fund 7)	36,693.1	38,254.6	41,698.9	39,592.8	38,401.8	39,000.0	39,000.0	0.0	40,000.0	40,000.0	0.0	42,000.0	42,000.0	0.0
119 Alternative Facilities Health and Safety Offset	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,356.8	8,222.8	10,142.8	10,142.8	0.0	11,742.8	11,742.8	0.0	13,342.8	13,342.8	0.0
120 Alternative Facilities Debt	35,327.1	43,709.6	59,429.5	54,359.1	57,922.3	63,714.5	63,714.5	0.0	68,811.7	68,811.7	0.0	72,940.4	72,940.4	0.0
121 Alternative Facilities Debt Aid (Fund 7)	(16,456.2)	(16,456.2)	(17,279.0)	(17,279.0)	(17,279.0)	(17,279.0)	(17,279.0)	0.0	(17,279.0)	(17,279.0)	0.0	(17,279.0)	(17,279.0)	0.0
122 Adjustment for Alternative Aid	0.0	(838.7)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
123 Adjust for Taconite on Bonds	0.0	(4,501.7)	(5,061.3)	(5,189.8)	(5,086.1)	(5,080.0)	(5,080.0)	0.0	(5,070.0)	(5,070.0)	0.0	(5,060.0)	(5,060.0)	0.0
124														
125 Facilities	5,933.1	6,376.3	5,622.8	6,950.7	6,683.2	6,700.0	6,700.0	0.0	6,900.0	6,900.0	0.0	7,000.0	7,000.0	0.0
126 Equipment	3,466.1	2,148.7	1,904.3	27.8	42.1	40.0	40.0	0.0	38.0	38.0	0.0	36.0	36.0	0.0
127 Secondary Cooperative Facilities Debt	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
128														
129 Limit Adjustment	(895.2)	(175.0)	16.4	(61.2)	(481.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
130 Abatement Adjustment (Final and Intermediate)	1,153.0	1,718.9	5,950.3	4,754.2	2,534.9	3,037.4	3,037.4	0.0	3,094.6	3,094.6	0.0	3,037.2	3,037.2	0.0
131 Abatement Carry-over	482.5	622.9	0.0	121.7	50.7	50.7	50.7	0.0	50.7	50.7	0.0	50.7	50.7	0.0
132 Abatement Advance	(53.4)	268.2	909.5	(265.8)	(20.2)	(20.2)	(20.2)	0.0	(20.2)	(20.2)	0.0	(20.2)	(20.2)	0.0
133														
134 Reduction for Debt Excess	(23,726.8)	(34,387.8)	(14,508.7)	(28,195.5)	(25,273.1)	(25,000.0)	(25,000.0)	0.0	(25,000.0)	(25,000.0)	0.0	(25,000.0)	(25,000.0)	0.0
135														
136 Total -- Debt Service Fund	489,374.2	510,273.1	574,256.7	590,876.8	627,919.1	653,091.9	650,575.9	(2,516.0)	685,550.1	681,637.1	(3,913.0)	719,749.7	714,990.7	(4,759.0)
137														
138														
140														
141 Subtotal -- Operating Levies	1,929,067.0	557,972.7	700,712.6	774,825.0	826,830.7	960,983.6	1,111,303.4	150,319.8	1,030,152.5	1,248,605.8	218,453.3	1,128,325.5	1,363,592.6	235,267.1
142 Subtotal -- Non-Operating Levies	489,374.2	510,273.1	574,256.7	590,876.8	627,919.1	653,091.9	650,575.9	(2,516.0)	685,550.1	681,637.1	(3,913.0)	719,749.7	714,990.7	(4,759.0)

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2005 Session

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2002 Pay 2001 Certified	FY 2003 Pay 2002 Certified	FY 2004 Pay 2003 Certified	FY 2005 Pay 2004 Certified	FY 2006 Pay 2005 Cert. Est.	FY 2007 Pay 2006 Cert. Est.	Gov's Rec FY 2007 Pay 2006 Cert. Est.	Difference Gov's Rec - Cur. Law Pay 2006	FY 2008 Pay 2007 Cert. Est.	Gov's Rec FY 2008 Pay 2007 Cert. Est.	Difference Gov's Rec - Cur. Law Pay 2007	FY 2009 Pay 2008 Cert. Est.	Gov's Rec FY 2009 Pay 2008 Cert. Est.	Difference Gov's Rec - Cur. Law Pay 2008
143														
144	50.4	49.7	18.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
145														
146	2,418,491.6	1,068,295.5	1,274,988.1	1,365,701.8	1,454,750.0	1,614,075.5	1,761,879.3	147,803.8	1,715,702.6	1,930,242.9	214,540.3	1,848,075.2	2,078,583.3	230,508.1
147	136,367.1	(1,350,196.1)	206,692.6	90,713.7	89,048.2	159,325.5	307,129.3		101,627.1	168,363.6		132,372.6	148,340.4	
148	6.0%	-55.8%	19.3%	7.1%	6.5%	11.0%	21.1%		6.3%	9.6%		7.7%	7.7%	
149														
150														
151	13,468.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
152	404,102.4	806.0	111.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
153	55,116.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
154	0.0	68,860.0	68,531.0	67,982.0	60,204.0	58,651.0	58,651.0	0.0	56,810.0	56,810.0	0.0	54,924.0	54,924.0	0.0
155	0.0	3,854.0	5,879.0	5,209.0	5,316.0	5,316.0	5,316.0	0.0	5,316.0	5,316.0	0.0	5,316.0	5,316.0	0.0
156	12,290.9	8,351.0	9,003.0	9,195.0	9,754.0	9,805.0	9,805.0	0.0	9,858.0	9,858.0	0.0	9,914.0	9,914.0	0.0
157	484,978.2	81,871.0	83,524.0	82,392.0	75,274.0	73,772.0	73,772.0	0.0	71,984.0	71,984.0	0.0	70,154.0	70,154.0	0.0
158														
159	1,933,513.4	986,424.5	1,191,464.1	1,283,309.8	1,379,476.0	1,540,303.5	1,688,107.3	147,803.8	1,643,718.6	1,858,258.9	214,540.3	1,777,921.2	2,008,429.3	230,508.1
160	128,898.5	(947,088.9)	205,039.6	91,845.7	96,166.2	160,827.5	308,631.3		103,415.1	170,151.6		134,202.6	150,170.4	
161	7.1%	-49.0%	20.8%	7.7%	7.5%	11.7%	22.4%		6.7%	10.1%		8.2%	8.1%	
162														
163							147,804			214,540			230,508	
164							9.6%			13.1%			13.0%	
165														
166														
167	1,885,245.3	924,503.2	1,125,305.7	1,223,098.1	1,312,399.6	1,469,460.7	1,617,166.5	147,705.8	1,570,750.7	1,785,215.0	214,464.3	1,702,975.9	1,933,420.0	230,444.1
168	124,555.5	(960,742.1)	200,802.5	97,792.4	89,301.5	157,061.1	304,766.9		101,290.0	168,048.5		132,225.2	148,205.0	
169	7.1%	-51.0%	21.7%	8.7%	7.3%	12.0%	23.2%		6.9%	10.4%		8.4%	8.3%	
170														
171							147,706			214,464			230,444	
172							10.1%			13.7%			13.5%	
173														
174	*Does not include tasonite adjustments													

11
Grace Seab

OPERATING REFERENDUM REVENUE, FY 1986 TO FY 2006
REVENUES DO NOT REFLECT UNDERLEEVIES

EXCLUDES ANY CY 2004 ELECTIONS HELD AFTER NOVEMBER 2, 2004.

11/04/04

REFNEW2004

STARTING IN FY 2003, THE AVERAGE DAILY MEMBERSHIP (ADM)
LISTED BELOW IS TOTAL ADJUSTED ADM CAPPED AT 1.0 IN
TYPE 1, 2, AND 3 SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

REVENUE TOTALS	FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL # DISTRICTS	# DISTRICTS WITH AUTHORITY	% DISTRICTS WITH AUTHORITY	EQUALIZATION AID	TAX BASE REPLACEMENT AID	LEVY (NTC)	LEVY (RMV)	REVENUE	ADM	REVENUE PER ADM
	1986	435	205	47.1%	0	0	87,753,757	0	87,753,757	699,191	126
	1987	435	220	50.6%	0	0	100,919,363	0	100,919,363	708,446	142
	1988	435	229	52.6%	0	0	114,507,030	0	114,507,030	716,125	160
	1989	435	239	54.9%	0	0	135,681,183	0	135,681,183	723,598	188
	1990	435	261	60.0%	0	0	169,411,411	0	169,411,411	733,338	231
	1991	432	282	65.3%	0	0	224,338,168	0	224,338,168	750,865	299
	1992	426	290	68.1%	0	0	273,748,762	0	273,748,762	767,786	357
	1993	414	269	65.0%	12,918,322	0	270,184,212	0	283,102,534	785,072	361
	1994	395	273	69.1%	28,785,011	0	271,718,530	7,522,826	308,026,366	799,285	385
	1995	382	269	70.4%	103,378,573	0	171,440,259	17,745,503	292,564,334	812,582	360
	1996	365	272	74.5%	117,264,015	0	166,304,295	24,500,569	308,068,879	827,588	372
	1997	358	278	77.7%	124,524,294	0	166,857,759	60,304,087	351,686,140	840,377	418
	1998	353	281	79.6%	128,962,249	0	165,793,370	80,415,904	375,171,523	849,270	442
	1999	350	280	80.0%	138,501,125	0	107,425,148	161,850,160	407,776,433	845,971	482
	2000	347	284	81.8%	152,568,508	0	76,049,368	219,937,651	448,555,527	839,234	534
	2001	345	299	86.7%	173,852,334	0	57,174,850	259,872,305	490,899,489	836,931	587
	2002	343	306	89.2%	178,433,137	0	0	365,672,596	544,105,732	836,875	650
	2003	343	268	78.1%	59,490,524	8,346,107	0	226,547,594	294,384,224	817,219	360
	2004	343	285	83.1%	67,192,460	8,040,510	0	351,644,753	426,877,722	803,401	531
	2005	343	299	87.2%	113,824,006	8,696,282	0	377,485,845	500,006,133	796,056	628
	2006	343	308	89.8%	108,581,808	8,665,912	0	403,568,250	520,815,970	797,436	653

ELECTION TOTALS	CALENDAR YEAR	# ATTEMPTS	# SUCCESSES	PERCENT SUCCESSFUL
	1991	45	32	71.1%
	1992	53	27	50.9%
	1993	69	56	81.2%
	1994	64	39	60.9%
	1995	61	53	86.9%
	1996	49	22	44.9%
	1997	83	72	86.7%
	1998	71	47	66.2%
	1999	65	50	76.9%
	2000	71	47	66.2%
	2001	207	136	65.7%
	2002	111	61	55.0%
	2003	117	78	66.7%
	2004	88	44	50.0%

NOTES:

THE NUMBERS TO THE LEFT SHOW THE NUMBER OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED TO VOTERS.

SOMETIMES A DISTRICT PRESENTS VOTERS WITH MORE THAN ONE QUESTION IN A GIVEN YEAR.

FOR INSTANCE:

IN CY 2004, THE 88 QUESTIONS WERE PRESENTED BY A TOTAL OF 71 DISTRICTS.

OF THESE 71 DISTRICTS, A TOTAL OF 40 HAD AT LEAST 1 SUCCESS.

NOTES: INFORMATION ON UNSUCCESSFUL OPERATING REFERENDUMS IS NOT AVAILABLE FOR YEARS PRIOR TO CY 1991.

REFERENDUM REVENUE FALLS BETWEEN 1993-94 AND 1994-95 BECAUSE OF THE REFERENDUM ALLOWANCE REDUCTION:

* IN 1993-94, BASIC REVENUE PER PUPIL UNIT WAS \$3,050.

* IN 1994-95, BASIC REVENUE PER PUPIL UNIT INCREASED BY \$100, TO \$3,150, BUT

* FOR MANY DISTRICTS REFERENDUM REVENUE WAS DECREASED BY A CORRESPONDING \$100 PER PUPIL UNIT.

REFERENDUM REVENUE FALLS BETWEEN 2001-02 AND 2002-03 BECAUSE THE FIRST \$415 PER PUPIL UNIT OF REFERENDUM REVENUE, SUPPLEMENTAL REVENUE, AND TRANSITION REVENUE (PLUS A "LOST INTEREST ALLOWANCE") WAS MADE A PART OF BASIC REVENUE.

A

- 1 Senator moves to amend S.F. No. 318 as follows:
- 2 Page 8, line 8, delete "less" and insert "more"
- 3 Page 9, line 10, after "cities" insert "and towns"

Proposed County Program Aid Rebate
Preliminary Results based on Proposed 2005 Levies

	COMBINED 2004 + 2005 CPA REDUCTION	20 PERCENT OF COMBINED CPA REDUCTION	COMBINED 2004 + 2005 LEVY INCREASE	NET CPA REBATE
TOTALS	147,136,723	29,427,345	311,628,433	29,373,101
AITKIN	1,447,062	289,412	635,958	289,412
ANOKA	6,502,231	1,300,446	14,723,065	1,300,446
BECKER	821,144	164,229	981,705	164,229
BELTRAMI	811,452	162,290	1,622,202	162,290
BENTON	796,828	159,366	2,600,945	159,366
BIG STONE	333,224	66,645	448,650	66,645
BLUE EARTH	1,184,411	236,882	2,288,267	236,882
BROWN	508,632	101,726	1,240,850	101,726
CARLTON	953,555	190,711	1,546,819	190,711
CARVER	4,350,529	870,106	7,377,354	870,106
CASS	1,777,911	355,582	2,562,718	355,582
CHIPPEWA	713,399	142,680	1,023,026	142,680
CHISAGO	2,357,529	471,506	7,538,306	471,506
CLAY	1,075,354	215,071	715,507	215,071
CLEARWATER	522,289	104,458	416,191	104,458
COOK	743,135	148,627	356,713	148,627
COTTONWOOD	350,611	70,122	723,941	70,122
CROW WING	2,053,647	410,729	10,144,452	410,729
DAKOTA	7,889,928	1,577,986	14,317,450	1,577,986
DODGE	815,967	163,193	2,035,347	163,193
DOUGLAS	1,791,759	358,352	3,722,103	358,352
FARIBAULT	449,451	89,890	652,683	89,890
FILLMORE	388,893	77,779	1,414,530	77,779
FREEBORN	724,473	144,895	2,924,309	144,895
GOODHUE	929,969	185,994	2,432,185	185,994
GRANT	298,776	59,755	750,750	59,755
HENNEPIN	35,293,098	7,058,620	40,124,352	7,058,620
HOUSTON	465,592	93,118	699,935	93,118
HUBBARD	830,215	166,043	2,570,664	166,043
ISANTI	1,555,466	311,093	2,325,838	311,093
ITASCA	2,293,229	458,646	4,873,096	458,646
JACKSON	521,704	104,341	855,469	104,341
KANABEC	928,601	185,720	2,222,176	185,720
KANDIYOHI	2,177,481	435,496	2,547,218	435,496
KITTSON	377,215	75,443	160,178	75,443
KOOCHICHING	192,086	38,417	256,214	38,417

Proposed County Program Aid Rebate
Preliminary Results based on Proposed 2005 Levies

	COMBINED 2004 + 2005 CPA REDUCTION	20 PERCENT OF COMBINED CPA REDUCTION	COMBINED 2004 + 2005 LEVY INCREASE	NET CPA REBATE
TOTALS	147,136,723	29,427,345	311,628,433	29,373,101
LAC QUI PARLE	190,961	38,192	400,020	38,192
LAKE	789,246	157,849	846,921	157,849
LAKE OF THE WOODS	120,366	24,073	383,298	24,073
LE SUEUR	1,279,889	255,978	1,907,888	255,978
LINCOLN	280,807	56,161	62,651	56,161
LYON	520,552	104,110	1,818,631	104,110
MCLEOD	1,105,401	221,080	3,778,192	221,080
MAHNOMEN	188,763	37,753	419,046	37,753
MARSHALL	222,183	44,437	640,870	44,437
MARTIN	445,242	89,048	1,157,329	89,048
MEEKER	863,596	172,719	2,015,052	172,719
MILLE LACS	930,844	186,169	2,740,180	186,169
MORRISON	1,209,895	241,979	2,133,806	241,979
MOWER	556,597	111,319	3,298,205	111,319
MURRAY	321,538	64,308	1,223,061	64,308
NICOLLET	780,061	156,012	2,312,797	156,012
NOBLES	505,745	101,149	1,076,102	101,149
NORMAN	200,915	40,183	200,166	40,183
OLMSTED	3,463,821	692,764	12,221,429	692,764
OTTER TAIL	1,881,892	376,378	6,133,224	376,378
PENNINGTON	294,332	58,866	822,057	58,866
PINE	592,989	118,598	2,045,393	118,598
PIPESTONE	271,220	54,244	-	-
POLK	913,495	182,699	2,469,854	182,699
POPE	421,829	84,366	974,441	84,366
RAMSEY	11,455,258	2,291,052	33,635,894	2,291,052
RED LAKE	152,707	30,541	806,758	30,541
REDWOOD	812,699	162,540	1,209,684	162,540
RENVILLE	829,820	165,964	1,523,977	165,964
RICE	787,600	157,520	2,153,214	157,520
ROCK	202,952	40,590	474,261	40,590
ROSEAU	233,079	46,616	1,437,713	46,616
ST LOUIS	5,776,766	1,155,353	10,074,072	1,155,353
SCOTT	4,908,506	981,701	12,098,529	981,701
SHERBURNE	1,246,093	249,219	6,060,285	249,219
SIBLEY	735,110	147,022	2,826,816	147,022

Proposed County Program Aid Rebate
Preliminary Results based on Proposed 2005 Levies

	COMBINED 2004 + 2005 CPA REDUCTION	20 PERCENT OF COMBINED CPA REDUCTION	COMBINED 2004 + 2005 LEVY INCREASE	NET CPA REBATE
TOTALS	147,136,723	29,427,345	311,628,433	29,373,101
STEARNS	2,551,049	510,210	10,708,724	510,210
STEELE	681,770	136,354	3,263,509	136,354
STEVENS	283,786	56,757	671,740	56,757
SWIFT	404,655	80,931	519,813	80,931
TODD	1,129,886	225,977	1,515,835	225,977
TRAVERSE	378,626	75,725	800,563	75,725
WABASHA	421,991	84,398	1,334,314	84,398
WADENA	299,926	59,985	846,428	59,985
WASECA	778,637	155,727	1,524,290	155,727
WASHINGTON	5,531,165	1,106,233	10,727,850	1,106,233
WATONWAN	333,501	66,700	750,608	66,700
WILKIN	515,359	103,072	890,019	103,072
WINONA	826,177	165,235	2,885,658	165,235
WRIGHT	1,576,297	315,259	9,238,298	315,259
YELLOW MEDICINE	704,283	140,857	737,802	140,857

Proposed LGA Rebate
Preliminary Results based on Proposed 2005 Levies

	COMBINED 2004 + 2005 LGA REDUCTION	20 PERCENT OF COMBINED LGA REDUCTION	COMBINED 2004 + 2005 LEVY INCREASE	NET LGA REBATE
ADA CITY OF	221,661	44,332	14,654	14,654
ADAMS CITY OF	55,609	11,122	15,496	11,122
ADRIAN CITY OF	57,033	11,407	70,702	11,407
AFTON	7,016	1,403	323,757	1,403
AITKIN CITY OF	81,394	16,279	656,480	16,279
AKELEY CITY OF	18,127	3,625	181,113	3,625
ALBANY CITY OF	114,796	22,959	98,319	22,959
ALBERT LEA CITY OF	2,105,450	421,090	1,820,256	421,090
ALBERTA CITY OF	2,898	580	-	-
ALBERTVILLE CITY OF	123,906	24,781	444,330	24,781
ALDEN CITY OF	36,174	7,235	-	-
ALDRICH CITY OF	920	184	-	-
ALEXANDRIA CITY OF	681,403	136,281	1,470,962	136,281
ALPHA CITY OF	5,340	1,068	3,486	1,068
ALTURA CITY OF	15,824	3,165	15,998	3,165
ALVARADO CITY OF	6,918	1,384	13,000	1,384
AMBOY CITY OF	27,672	5,534	65,136	5,534
ANDOVER	239,684	47,937	1,891,301	47,937
ANNANDALE CITY OF	158,955	31,791	124,851	31,791
ANOKA	1,139,907	227,981	263,246	227,981
APPLE VALLEY CITY OF	827,080	165,416	2,914,284	165,416
APPLETON CITY OF	224,925	44,985	-	-
ARCO CITY OF	6,125	1,225	6,000	1,225
ARDEN HILLS	23,460	4,692	242,423	4,692
ARGYLE CITY OF	60,828	12,166	8,462	8,462
ARLINGTON CITY OF	140,971	28,194	218,801	28,194
ASHBY CITY OF	22,028	4,406	39,342	4,406
ASKOV CITY OF	8,880	1,776	16,500	1,776
ATWATER CITY OF	80,051	16,010	2,090	2,090
AUDUBON CITY OF	17,723	3,545	20,566	3,545
AURORA CITY OF	172,562	34,512	72,997	34,512
AUSTIN CITY OF	2,376,545	475,309	885,430	475,309
AVOCA CITY OF	6,732	1,346	3,500	1,346
AVON CITY OF	60,292	12,058	259,996	12,058
BABBITT CITY OF	157,706	31,541	114,124	31,541
BACKUS CITY OF	17,572	3,514	10,697	3,514
BADGER CITY OF	24,240	4,848	17,779	4,848
BAGLEY CITY OF	127,379	25,476	38,483	25,476
BALATON CITY OF	55,917	11,183	9,483	9,483
BARNESVILLE CITY OF	97,661	19,532	91,032	19,532

Proposed LGA Rebate
Preliminary Results based on Proposed 2005 Levies

	COMBINED 2004 + 2005 LGA REDUCTION	20 PERCENT OF COMBINED LGA REDUCTION	COMBINED 2004 + 2005 LEVY INCREASE	NET LGA REBATE
BARNUM CITY OF	14,713	2,943	8,065	2,943
BARRETT CITY OF	30,158	6,032	40,849	6,032
BARRY CITY OF	412	82	-	-
BATTLE LAKE CITY OF	50,878	10,176	133,009	10,176
BAUDETTE CITY OF	66,294	13,259	45,960	13,259
BAXTER CITY OF	255,486	51,097	1,326,567	51,097
BAYPORT	133,873	26,775	4	4
BEARDSLEY CITY OF	22,698	4,540	-	-
BEAVER BAY CITY OF	13,606	2,721	47,953	2,721
BEAVER CREEK CITY OF	15,089	3,018	31,813	3,018
BECKER CITY OF	5,146	1,029	-	-
BEJOU CITY OF	1,946	389	1,552	389
BELGRADE CITY OF	49,103	9,821	18,001	9,821
BELLE PLAINE	408,619	81,724	1,122,205	81,724
BELLECHESTER CITY OF	1,967	393	4,086	393
BELLINGHAM CITY OF	14,448	2,890	1,406	1,406
BELTRAMI CITY OF	2,777	555	3,600	555
BELVIEW CITY OF	37,640	7,528	14,854	7,528
BEMIDJI CITY OF	1,338,183	267,637	1,107,782	267,637
BENA CITY OF	1,507	301	79	79
BENSON CITY OF	449,396	89,879	413,837	89,879
BERTHA CITY OF	33,478	6,696	5,050	5,050
BETHEL	10,708	2,142	65,345	2,142
BIG FALLS CITY OF	22,437	4,487	-	-
BIG LAKE CITY OF	348,638	69,728	712,280	69,728
BIGELOW CITY OF	4,708	942	20,775	942
BIGFORK CITY OF	25,611	5,122	32,963	5,122
BINGHAM LAKE CITY OF	4,506	901	6,000	901
BIRCHWOOD	2,490	498	30,711	498
BIRD ISLAND CITY OF	74,405	14,881	40,420	14,881
BISCAY CITY OF	2,281	456	1,320	456
BIWABIK CITY OF	124,349	24,870	238,801	24,870
BLACKDUCK CITY OF	41,533	8,307	22,287	8,307
BLAINE (JT)	2,337,552	467,510	4,285,530	467,510
BLOMKEST CITY OF	10,106	2,021	2,032	2,021
BLOOMING PRAIRIE CITY	72,101	14,420	75,932	14,420
BLOOMINGTON	591,610	118,322	5,667,785	118,322
BLUE EARTH CITY OF	291,493	58,299	310,980	58,299
BLUFFTON CITY OF	1,780	356	8,000	356
BOCK CITY OF	1,667	333	8,882	333

Proposed LGA Rebate
Preliminary Results based on Proposed 2005 Levies

	COMBINED 2004 + 2005 LGA REDUCTION	20 PERCENT OF COMBINED LGA REDUCTION	COMBINED 2004 + 2005 LEVY INCREASE	NET LGA REBATE
BORUP CITY OF	1,136	227	1,500	227
BOVEY CITY OF	69,681	13,936	26,260	13,936
BOWLUS CITY OF	5,522	1,104	1,588	1,104
BOY RIVER CITY OF	228	46	1,000	46
BOYD CITY OF	18,840	3,768	-	-
BRAHAM CITY OF	62,378	12,476	40,246	12,476
BRAINERD CITY OF	801,141	160,228	1,475,446	160,228
BRANDON CITY OF	17,871	3,574	16,970	3,574
BRECKENRIDGE CITY OF	510,190	102,038	466,611	102,038
BREEZY POINT CITY OF	1,538	308	380,881	308
BREWSTER CITY OF	8,940	1,788	18,524	1,788
BRICELYN CITY OF	29,171	5,834	30,090	5,834
BROOK PARK CITY OF	5,175	1,035	613	613
BROOKLYN CENTER	3,581,328	716,266	1,330,633	716,266
BROOKLYN PARK	5,589,420	1,117,884	3,098,922	1,117,884
BROOKS CITY OF	4,495	899	1,843	899
BROOKSTON CITY OF	2,131	426	-	-
BROOTEN CITY OF	48,225	9,645	28,200	9,645
BROWERVILLE CITY OF	31,672	6,334	10,839	6,334
BROWNS VALLEY CITY OF	68,367	13,673	30,001	13,673
BROWNSDALE CITY OF	8,384	1,677	21,733	1,677
BROWNSVILLE CITY OF	8,974	1,795	16,450	1,795
BROWNTON CITY OF	51,599	10,320	54,705	10,320
BRUNO CITY OF	4,980	996	2	2
BUCKMAN CITY OF	3,299	660	2,279	660
BUFFALO CITY OF	337,088	67,418	1,161,133	67,418
BUFFALO LAKE CITY OF	32,599	6,520	105,405	6,520
BUHL CITY OF	171,999	34,400	73,903	34,400
BURNSVILLE CITY OF	1,285,018	257,004	2,011,022	257,004
BURTRUM CITY OF	742	148	2,420	148
BUTTERFIELD CITY OF	23,289	4,658	14,178	4,658
BYRON CITY OF	139,379	27,876	409,692	27,876
CALEDONIA CITY OF	131,323	26,265	77,575	26,265
CALLAWAY CITY OF	9,978	1,996	11,487	1,996
CALUMET CITY OF	37,310	7,462	14,116	7,462
CAMBRIDGE CITY OF	494,069	98,814	512,803	98,814
CAMPBELL CITY OF	9,889	1,978	8,000	1,978
CANBY CITY OF	175,624	35,125	18,617	18,617
CANNON FALLS CITY OF	308,268	61,654	263,778	61,654
CANTON CITY OF	16,040	3,208	17,932	3,208

Proposed LGA Rebate
Preliminary Results based on Proposed 2005 Levies

	COMBINED 2004 + 2005 LGA REDUCTION	20 PERCENT OF COMBINED LGA REDUCTION	COMBINED 2004 + 2005 LEVY INCREASE	NET LGA REBATE
CARLOS CITY OF	7,743	1,549	34,595	1,549
CARLTON CITY OF	30,585	6,117	54,256	6,117
CARVER CITY OF	61,502	12,300	230,605	12,300
CASS LAKE CITY OF	83,317	16,663	239,582	16,663
CEDAR MILLS CITY OF	464	93	9,000	93
CENTER CITY CITY OF	21,541	4,308	35,496	4,308
CENTERVILLE	26,826	5,365	278,037	5,365
CEYLON CITY OF	26,694	5,339	13,020	5,339
CHAMPLIN	935,042	187,008	1,057,040	187,008
CHANDLER CITY OF	9,998	2,000	5,372	2,000
CHANHASSEN (JT) CITY OF	40,950	8,190	823,424	8,190
CHASKA CITY OF	1,225,708	245,142	1,026,082	245,142
CHATFIELD CITY OF	115,741	23,148	242,727	23,148
CHICKAMAW BEACH CITY OF	0	0	10,753	-
CHISAGO CITY CITY OF	231,146	46,229	71,658	46,229
CHISHOLM CITY OF	224,029	44,806	430,923	44,806
CHOKIO CITY OF	22,792	4,558	66,008	4,558
CIRCLE PINES	488,445	97,689	488,654	97,689
CLARA CITY CITY OF	78,392	15,678	85,363	15,678
CLAREMONT CITY OF	24,502	4,900	86,890	4,900
CLARISSA CITY OF	38,860	7,772	37,791	7,772
CLARKFIELD CITY OF	63,742	12,748	18,662	12,748
CLARKS GROVE CITY OF	12,748	2,550	15,003	2,550
CLEAR LAKE CITY OF	21,068	4,214	9,762	4,214
CLEARBROOK CITY OF	41,919	8,384	-	-
CLEARWATER CITY OF	29,302	5,860	373,368	5,860
CLEMENTS CITY OF	8,788	1,758	17,503	1,758
CLEVELAND CITY OF	23,964	4,793	26,350	4,793
CLIMAX CITY OF	12,205	2,441	-	-
CLINTON CITY OF	30,065	6,013	1	1
CLITHERALL CITY OF	1,866	373	1,812	373
CLONTARF CITY OF	398	80	5,025	80
CLOQUET CITY OF	1,830,146	366,029	402,335	366,029
COATES CITY OF	444	89	-	-
COBDEN CITY OF	561	112	83	83
COHASSET CITY OF	0	0	-	-
COKATO CITY OF	159,159	31,832	252,491	31,832
COLD SPRING CITY OF	130,053	26,011	180,863	26,011
COLERAINE CITY OF	122,593	24,519	69,839	24,519
COLOGNE CITY OF	54,525	10,905	144,181	10,905

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Preliminary Results based on Proposed 2005 Levies

	COMBINED 2004 + 2005 LGA REDUCTION	20 PERCENT OF COMBINED LGA REDUCTION	COMBINED 2004 + 2005 LEVY INCREASE	NET LGA REBATE
COLUMBIA HEIGHTS	2,642,322	528,464	2,053,290	528,464
COMFREY CITY OF	66,786	13,357	-	-
COMSTOCK CITY OF	666	133	-	-
CONGER CITY OF	8,966	1,793	18,914	1,793
COOK CITY OF	24,763	4,953	21,889	4,953
COON RAPIDS	4,864,095	972,819	3,777,059	972,819
CORCORAN	54,892	10,978	358,765	10,978
CORRELL CITY OF	585	117	945	117
COSMOS CITY OF	35,745	7,149	72,793	7,149
COTTAGE GROVE	1,931,932	386,386	2,141,993	386,386
COTTONWOOD CITY OF	67,558	13,512	49,179	13,512
COURTLAND CITY OF	17,374	3,475	2,557	2,557
CROMWELL CITY OF	9,951	1,990	22,780	1,990
CROOKSTON CITY OF	777,973	155,595	454,287	155,595
CROSBY CITY OF	178,919	35,784	283,423	35,784
CROSSLAKE CITY OF	3,558	712	587,506	712
CRYSTAL	1,974,144	394,829	1,765,439	394,829
CURRIE CITY OF	15,187	3,037	21,776	3,037
CUYUNA CITY OF	10,613	2,123	-	-
CYRUS CITY OF	10,779	2,156	3,650	2,156
DAKOTA CITY OF	4,099	820	30,183	820
DALTON CITY OF	5,867	1,173	5,802	1,173
DANUBE CITY OF	33,455	6,691	-	-
DANVERS CITY OF	4,688	938	454	454
DARFUR CITY OF	2,596	519	-	-
DARWIN CITY OF	2,758	552	3,899	552
DASSEL CITY OF	53,088	10,618	57,231	10,618
DAWSON CITY OF	132,824	26,565	144,776	26,565
DAYTON (JT)	53,434	10,687	32,148	10,687
DEEPHAVEN	0	0	325,263	-
DEER CREEK CITY OF	12,044	2,409	16,454	2,409
DEER RIVER CITY OF	68,773	13,755	61,492	13,755
DEERWOOD CITY OF	50,611	10,122	9,935	9,935
DEGRAFF CITY OF	1,541	308	9	9
DELANO CITY OF	559,173	111,835	432,666	111,835
DELAVAN CITY OF	20,959	4,192	2,000	2,000
DELHI CITY OF	3,150	630	-	-
DELLWOOD	2,238	448	4	4
DENHAM CITY OF	0	0	-	-
DENNISON CITY OF	8,062	1,612	70,570	1,612

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DENT CITY OF	5,996	1,199	10,000	1,199
DETROIT LAKES CITY OF	1,010,621	202,124	686,257	202,124
DEXTER CITY OF	19,051	3,810	51,141	3,810
DILWORTH CITY OF	339,394	67,879	324,744	67,879
DODGE CENTER CITY OF	122,131	24,426	79,944	24,426
DONALDSON CITY OF	1,327	265	5,672	265
DONNELLY CITY OF	8,519	1,704	5,957	1,704
DORAN CITY OF	872	174	3,500	174
DOVER CITY OF	6,415	1,283	68,944	1,283
DOVRAY CITY OF	1,286	257	1,500	257
DULUTH CITY OF	8,476,595	1,695,319	1,559,635	1,559,635
DUMONT CITY OF	5,810	1,162	6,000	1,162
DUNDAS CITY OF	17,715	3,543	240,996	3,543
DUNDEE CITY OF	1,963	393	-	-
DUNNELL CITY OF	4,067	813	10,707	813
EAGAN CITY OF	253,588	50,718	3,039,771	50,718
EAGLE BEND CITY OF	36,861	7,372	17,267	7,372
EAGLE LAKE CITY OF	68,437	13,687	178,606	13,687
EAST BETHEL	192,586	38,517	598,496	38,517
EAST GRAND FORKS CITY OF	618,106	123,621	365,159	123,621
EAST GULL LAKE CITY OF	2,104	421	151,848	421
EASTON CITY OF	14,734	2,947	23,025	2,947
ECHO CITY OF	23,591	4,718	-	-
EDEN PRAIRIE	344,670	68,934	1,949,666	68,934
EDEN VALLEY CITY OF	59,765	11,953	85,154	11,953
EDGERTON CITY OF	33,646	6,729	55,287	6,729
EDINA	0	0	1,555,525	-
EFFIE CITY OF	802	160	-	-
EITZEN CITY OF	5,042	1,008	15,000	1,008
ELBA CITY OF	2,841	568	8,304	568
ELBOW LAKE CITY OF	141,659	28,332	135,584	28,332
ELGIN CITY OF	17,195	3,439	215,656	3,439
ELIZABETH CITY OF	5,323	1,065	2,132	1,065
ELK RIVER CITY OF	894,601	178,920	2,228,424	178,920
ELKO	8,826	1,765	300,960	1,765
ELKTON CITY OF	4,004	801	3,832	801
ELLENDALE CITY OF	29,547	5,909	34,853	5,909
ELLSWORTH CITY OF	27,309	5,462	18,001	5,462
ELMDALE CITY OF	1,063	213	2,000	213
ELMORE CITY OF	45,135	9,027	40,277	9,027

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	COMBINED 2004 + 2005 LGA REDUCTION	20 PERCENT OF COMBINED LGA REDUCTION	COMBINED 2004 + 2005 LEVY INCREASE	NET LGA REBATE
ELROSA CITY OF	3,594	719	1	1
ELY CITY OF	289,806	57,961	84,797	57,961
ELYSIAN CITY OF	62,489	12,498	116,262	12,498
EMILY CITY OF	11,898	2,380	54,018	2,380
EMMONS CITY OF	22,618	4,524	33,003	4,524
ERHARD CITY OF	2,298	460	896	460
ERSKINE CITY OF	22,534	4,507	5,832	4,507
EVAN CITY OF	552	110	3,340	110
EVANSVILLE CITY OF	27,021	5,404	127,136	5,404
EVELETH CITY OF	254,801	50,960	79,321	50,960
EXCELSIOR	214,894	42,979	233,000	42,979
EYOTA CITY OF	29,103	5,821	156,684	5,821
FAIRFAX CITY OF	79,394	15,879	60,199	15,879
FAIRMONT CITY OF	826,533	165,307	251,830	165,307
FALCON HEIGHTS	152,871	30,574	13	13
FARIBAULT CITY OF	1,746,427	349,285	1,364,616	349,285
FARMINGTON CITY OF	1,187,972	237,594	2,073,484	237,594
FARWELL CITY OF	3,047	609	-	-
FEDERAL DAM CITY OF	1,649	330	1,002	330
FELTON CITY OF	6,023	1,205	2,299	1,205
FERGUS FALLS CITY OF	1,449,230	289,846	862,714	289,846
FERTILE CITY OF	24,901	4,980	7,949	4,980
FIFTY LAKES CITY OF	950	190	141,861	190
FINLAYSON CITY OF	11,454	2,291	24,106	2,291
FISHER CITY OF	7,083	1,417	10,593	1,417
FLENSBURG CITY OF	5,720	1,144	-	-
FLOODWOOD CITY OF	61,185	12,237	92,848	12,237
FLORENCE CITY OF	1,935	387	-	-
FOLEY CITY OF	139,368	27,874	184,330	27,874
FORADA CITY OF	2,230	446	5,380	446
FOREST LAKE	643,830	128,766	1,416,094	128,766
FORESTON CITY OF	5,579	1,116	65,699	1,116
FORT RIPLEY CITY OF	540	108	1,420	108
FOSSTON CITY OF	115,312	23,062	1	1
FOUNTAIN CITY OF	18,545	3,709	4,774	3,709
FOXHOME CITY OF	1,327	265	1,432	265
FRANKLIN CITY OF	39,168	7,834	18,604	7,834
FRAZEE CITY OF	72,135	14,427	76,454	14,427
FREEBORN CITY OF	10,985	2,197	8,451	2,197
FREERPORT CITY OF	21,931	4,386	67,557	4,386

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FRIDLEY	2,855,634	571,127	2,899,791	571,127
FROST CITY OF	19,124	3,825	242	242
FULDA CITY OF	92,136	18,427	18,797	18,427
FUNKLEY CITY OF	12	2	-	-
GARFIELD CITY OF	5,699	1,140	12,962	1,140
GARRISON CITY OF	11,712	2,342	29,006	2,342
GARVIN CITY OF	11,456	2,291	4,000	2,291
GARY CITY OF	13,102	2,620	-	-
GAYLORD CITY OF	160,167	32,033	154,613	32,033
GEM LAKE	0	0	83,999	-
GENEVA CITY OF	6,557	1,311	8,001	1,311
GENOLA CITY OF	217	43	-	-
GEORGETOWN CITY OF	2,010	402	-	-
GHENT CITY OF	12,785	2,557	13,511	2,557
GIBBON CITY OF	48,443	9,689	37,996	9,689
GILBERT CITY OF	286,651	57,330	46,386	46,386
GILMAN CITY OF	893	179	2,110	179
GLENCOE CITY OF	364,272	72,854	180,122	72,854
GLENVILLE CITY OF	13,519	2,704	11,268	2,704
GLENWOOD CITY OF	300,142	60,028	136,563	60,028
GLYNDON CITY OF	44,879	8,976	47,597	8,976
GOLDEN VALLEY	158,644	31,729	1,909,601	31,729
GONVICK CITY OF	20,714	4,143	22,089	4,143
GOOD THUNDER CITY OF	17,765	3,553	53,616	3,553
GOODHUE CITY OF	24,145	4,829	45,229	4,829
GOODRIDGE CITY OF	5,777	1,155	5,000	1,155
GOODVIEW CITY OF	315,132	63,026	2,587	2,587
GRACEVILLE CITY OF	39,255	7,851	28,000	7,851
GRANADA CITY OF	6,270	1,254	7,485	1,254
GRAND MARAIS CITY OF	126,241	25,248	135,508	25,248
GRAND MEADOW CITY OF	72,037	14,407	79,646	14,407
GRAND RAPIDS CITY OF	1,186,141	237,228	748,315	237,228
GRANITE FALLS CITY OF	425,028	85,006	357,349	85,006
GRANT	7,680	1,536	676,818	1,536
GRASSTON CITY OF	4,840	968	1,000	968
GREEN ISLE CITY OF	36,551	7,310	139,776	7,310
GREENBUSH CITY OF	45,871	9,174	20,833	9,174
GREENFIELD	4,180	836	299,986	836
GREENWALD CITY OF	2,520	504	5,000	504
GREENWOOD	0	0	276,482	-

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GREY EAGLE CITY OF	23,043	4,609	13,546	4,609
GROVE CITY CITY OF	34,723	6,945	70,000	6,945
GRYGLA CITY OF	19,486	3,897	4,490	3,897
GULLY CITY OF	2,765	553	380	380
HACKENSACK CITY OF	12,721	2,544	50,002	2,544
HADLEY CITY OF	956	191	8,000	191
HALLOCK CITY OF	97,169	19,434	63,839	19,434
HALMA CITY OF	1,837	367	6,257	367
HALSTAD CITY OF	31,286	6,257	-	-
HAM LAKE	353,862	70,772	963,962	70,772
HAMBURG CITY OF	19,397	3,879	53,558	3,879
HAMMOND CITY OF	465	93	13,096	93
HAMPTON CITY OF	4,245	849	37,208	849
HANCOCK CITY OF	39,078	7,816	14,859	7,816
HANLEY FALLS CITY OF	11,475	2,295	14,396	2,295
HANOVER (JT)	52,103	10,421	590,869	10,421
HANSKA CITY OF	22,591	4,518	9,999	4,518
HARDING CITY OF	591	118	1,500	118
HARDWICK CITY OF	6,873	1,375	1,909	1,375
HARMONY CITY OF	64,641	12,928	122,793	12,928
HARRIS CITY OF	9,325	1,865	-	-
HARTLAND CITY OF	14,558	2,912	28,065	2,912
HASTINGS (JT) CITY OF	2,484,254	496,851	3,180,961	496,851
HATFIELD CITY OF	588	118	2	2
HAWLEY CITY OF	81,744	16,349	128,163	16,349
HAYFIELD CITY OF	80,556	16,111	64,357	16,111
HAYWARD CITY OF	17,160	3,432	12,939	3,432
HAZEL RUN CITY OF	802	160	-	-
HECTOR CITY OF	83,072	16,614	182,378	16,614
HEIDELBERG CITY OF	824	165	9,000	165
HENDERSON CITY OF	70,142	14,028	181,315	14,028
HENDRICKS CITY OF	44,681	8,936	22,970	8,936
HENDRUM CITY OF	22,964	4,593	12,000	4,593
HENNING CITY OF	41,993	8,399	-	-
HENRIETTE CITY OF	549	110	4,000	110
HERMAN CITY OF	37,815	7,563	63,007	7,563
HERMANTOWN CITY OF	574,843	114,969	712,638	114,969
HERON LAKE CITY OF	25,909	5,182	67,818	5,182
HEWITT CITY OF	7,378	1,476	2,911	1,476
HIBBING CITY OF	808,659	161,732	984,712	161,732

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HILL CITY CITY OF	34,801	6,960	-	-
HILLMAN CITY OF	612	122	4,755	122
HILLS CITY OF	18,712	3,742	3,356	3,356
HILLTOP	19,724	3,945	6,925	3,945
HINCKLEY CITY OF	53,776	10,755	30,156	10,755
HITTERDAL CITY OF	16,701	3,340	39,000	3,340
HOFFMAN CITY OF	16,903	3,381	54,862	3,381
HOKAH CITY OF	39,214	7,843	43,064	7,843
HOLDINGFORD CITY OF	78,930	15,786	3	3
HOLLAND CITY OF	10,114	2,023	-	-
HOLLANDALE CITY OF	18,151	3,630	49,000	3,630
HOLLOWAY CITY OF	5,462	1,092	75,000	1,092
HOLT CITY OF	604	121	-	-
HOPKINS	2,198,954	439,791	1,764,223	439,791
HOUSTON CITY OF	70,651	14,130	-	-
HOWARD LAKE CITY OF	117,458	23,492	95,048	23,492
HOYT LAKES CITY OF	249,734	49,947	66,301	49,947
HUGO	62,962	12,592	1,067,588	12,592
HUMBOLDT CITY OF	669	134	589	134
HUTCHINSON CITY OF	1,197,806	239,561	1,819,556	239,561
IHLEN CITY OF	3,829	766	1,500	766
INDEPENDENCE	0	0	958,379	-
INTL FALLS CITY OF	982,796	196,559	552,275	196,559
INVER GROVE HEIGHTS CITY	1,074,030	214,806	3,974,280	214,806
IONA CITY OF	7,052	1,410	-	-
IRON JUNCTION CITY OF	600	120	250	120
IRONTON CITY OF	41,520	8,304	59,662	8,304
ISANTI CITY OF	78,250	15,650	811,185	15,650
ISLE CITY OF	52,470	10,494	256,961	10,494
IVANHOE CITY OF	39,842	7,968	33,920	7,968
JACKSON CITY OF	543,569	108,714	334,929	108,714
JANESVILLE CITY OF	131,408	26,282	239,510	26,282
JASPER CITY OF	29,860	5,972	23,708	5,972
JEFFERS CITY OF	17,771	3,554	10,999	3,554
JENKINS CITY OF	10,549	2,110	113,503	2,110
JOHNSON CITY OF	298	60	3,000	60
JORDAN	502,767	100,553	688,915	100,553
KANDIYOHI CITY OF	13,822	2,764	11,496	2,764
KARLSTAD CITY OF	50,253	10,051	4	4
KASOTA CITY OF	14,761	2,952	4,209	2,952

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KASSON CITY OF	213,375	42,675	389,421	42,675
KEEWATIN CITY OF	142,356	28,471	32,834	28,471
KELLIHER CITY OF	11,035	2,207	7,727	2,207
KELLOGG CITY OF	10,758	2,152	110,710	2,152
KENNEDY CITY OF	21,054	4,211	3,245	3,245
KENNETH CITY OF	2,211	442	2,500	442
KENSINGTON CITY OF	10,969	2,194	3,510	2,194
KENT CITY OF	3,312	662	-	-
KENYON CITY OF	122,130	24,426	207,379	24,426
KERKHOVEN CITY OF	39,885	7,977	44,491	7,977
KERRICK CITY OF	1,996	399	665	399
KETTLE RIVER CITY OF	17,630	3,526	9,098	3,526
KIESTER CITY OF	27,162	5,432	23,001	5,432
KILKENNY CITY OF	8,770	1,754	6,056	1,754
KIMBALL CITY OF	29,917	5,983	-	-
KINBRAE CITY OF	512	102	1,119	102
KINGSTON CITY OF	705	141	28,136	141
KINNEY CITY OF	28,859	5,772	8,008	5,772
LACRESCENT CITY OF	179,963	35,993	371,720	35,993
LAFAYETTE CITY OF	22,301	4,460	10,825	4,460
LAKE BENTON CITY OF	42,483	8,497	119,771	8,497
LAKE BRONSON CITY OF	22,638	4,528	8,991	4,528
LAKE CITY CITY OF	464,565	92,913	616,487	92,913
LAKE CRYSTAL CITY OF	165,438	33,088	169,069	33,088
LAKE ELMO	24,302	4,860	307,123	4,860
LAKE HENRY CITY OF	2,504	501	782	501
LAKE LILLIAN CITY OF	17,275	3,455	4,942	3,455
LAKE PARK CITY OF	23,029	4,606	10,023	4,606
LAKE SAINT CROIX BEACH	31,334	6,267	145,972	6,267
LAKE SHORE CITY OF	0	0	97,647	-
LAKE WILSON CITY OF	23,111	4,622	14,069	4,622
LAKEFIELD CITY OF	144,368	28,874	2,411	2,411
LAKELAND	37,007	7,401	233,367	7,401
LAKELAND SHORES	882	176	8,958	176
LAKEVILLE CITY OF	998,316	199,663	4,239,603	199,663
LAMBERTON CITY OF	56,740	11,348	62,400	11,348
LANCASTER CITY OF	27,241	5,448	27,000	5,448
LANDFALL	37,742	7,548	273,695	7,548
LANESBORO CITY OF	73,918	14,784	54,672	14,784
LAPORTE CITY OF	1,177	235	829	235

Proposed LGA Rebate
Preliminary Results based on Proposed 2005 Levies

	COMBINED 2004 + 2005 LGA REDUCTION	20 PERCENT OF COMBINED LGA REDUCTION	COMBINED 2004 + 2005 LEVY INCREASE	NET LGA REBATE
LAPRAIRIE CITY OF	23,129	4,626	26,492	4,626
LASALLE CITY OF	1,103	221	2,000	221
LASTRUP CITY OF	2,567	513	1,000	513
LAUDERDALE	104,144	20,829	7,264	7,264
LECENTER CITY OF	126,781	25,356	43,697	25,356
LENGBY CITY OF	4,654	931	-	-
LEONARD CITY OF	383	77	-	-
LEONIDAS CITY OF	9,334	1,867	-	-
LEROY CITY OF	29,644	5,929	27,495	5,929
LESTER PRAIRIE CITY OF	42,682	8,536	145,476	8,536
LESUEUR CITY OF	253,685	50,737	400,833	50,737
LEWISTON CITY OF	62,328	12,466	171,353	12,466
LEWISVILLE CITY OF	3,773	755	2,670	755
LEXINGTON	73,605	14,721	52,383	14,721
LILYDALE CITY OF	10,590	2,118	107,568	2,118
LINDSTROM CITY OF	121,307	24,261	260,333	24,261
LINO LAKES	315,470	63,094	1,570,701	63,094
LISMORE CITY OF	17,206	3,441	15,574	3,441
LITCHFIELD CITY OF	321,489	64,298	499,376	64,298
LITTLE CANADA	189,372	37,874	222,224	37,874
LITTLE FALLS CITY OF	935,828	187,166	847,175	187,166
LITTLEFORK CITY OF	24,850	4,970	-	-
LONG BEACH CITY OF	0	0	7,902	-
LONG LAKE	86,532	17,306	237,367	17,306
LONG PRAIRIE CITY OF	232,001	46,400	163,844	46,400
LONGVILLE CITY OF	13,328	2,666	18,043	2,666
LONSDALE CITY OF	59,472	11,894	461,850	11,894
LORETTO	19,121	3,824	34,188	3,824
LOUISBURG CITY OF	512	102	1,285	102
LOWRY CITY OF	19,402	3,880	50,001	3,880
LUCAN CITY OF	11,828	2,366	4,999	2,366
LUVERNE CITY OF	504,385	100,877	393,077	100,877
LYLE CITY OF	14,636	2,927	3,000	2,927
LYND CITY OF	8,935	1,787	26,822	1,787
MABEL CITY OF	60,620	12,124	91,395	12,124
MADELIA CITY OF	133,457	26,691	51,289	26,691
MADISON CITY OF	174,146	34,829	59,005	34,829
MADISON LAKE CITY OF	38,849	7,770	194,098	7,770
MAGNOLIA CITY OF	2,107	421	8,548	421
MAHNOMEN CITY OF	139,168	27,834	18,534	18,534

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	COMBINED 2004 + 2005 LGA REDUCTION	20 PERCENT OF COMBINED LGA REDUCTION	COMBINED 2004 + 2005 LEVY INCREASE	NET LGA REBATE
MAHTOMEDI	327,228	65,446	522,919	65,446
MANCHESTER CITY OF	620	124	-	-
MANHATTAN BEACH CITY OF	0	0	1	-
MANKATO CITY OF	4,071,206	814,241	3,643,217	814,241
MANTORVILLE CITY OF	36,379	7,276	55,286	7,276
MAPLE GROVE	359,570	71,914	4,158,318	71,914
MAPLE LAKE CITY OF	85,511	17,102	77,498	17,102
MAPLE PLAIN	86,746	17,349	223,097	17,349
MAPLETON CITY OF	81,215	16,243	79,655	16,243
MAPLEVIEW CITY OF	13,306	2,661	1,729	1,729
MAPLEWOOD	1,434,770	286,954	2,833,799	286,954
MARBLE CITY OF	55,918	11,184	15,000	11,184
MARIETTA CITY OF	15,203	3,041	4,500	3,041
MARINE ON SAINT CROIX	4,658	932	180,139	932
MARSHALL CITY OF	940,672	188,134	717,504	188,134
MAYER CITY OF	46,475	9,295	459,476	9,295
MAYNARD CITY OF	29,543	5,909	26,624	5,909
MAZEPPA CITY OF	13,722	2,744	76,475	2,744
MCGRATH CITY OF	610	122	4,000	122
MCGREGOR CITY OF	27,482	5,496	25,000	5,496
MCINTOSH CITY OF	30,627	6,125	14,071	6,125
MCKINLEY CITY OF	21,137	4,227	-	-
MEADOWLANDS CITY OF	9,946	1,989	7,920	1,989
MEDFORD CITY OF	46,607	9,321	4,398	4,398
MEDICINE LAKE	1,616	323	43,099	323
MEDINA	9,198	1,840	275,872	1,840
MEIRE GROVE CITY OF	1,300	260	1,000	260
MELROSE CITY OF	319,080	63,816	450,031	63,816
MENAHGA CITY OF	73,196	14,639	80,164	14,639
MENDOTA CITY OF	9,644	1,929	8,900	1,929
MENDOTA HEIGHTS CITY OF	26,604	5,321	880,150	5,321
MENTOR CITY OF	5,644	1,129	1,785	1,129
MIDDLE RIVER CITY OF	5,632	1,126	4,957	1,126
MIESVILLE CITY OF	330	66	3,630	66
MILACA CITY OF	112,683	22,537	47,417	22,537
MILAN CITY OF	24,056	4,811	15,000	4,811
MILLERVILLE CITY OF	285	57	169	57
MILLVILLE CITY OF	1,689	338	3,000	338
MILROY CITY OF	15,002	3,000	47,354	3,000
MILTONA CITY OF	5,347	1,069	40,679	1,069

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MINNEAPOLIS	72,289,068	14,457,814	48,207,383	14,457,814
MINNEISKA CITY OF	3,981	796	-	-
MINNEOTA CITY OF	68,985	13,797	24,785	13,797
MINNESOTA CITY CITY OF	2,976	595	-	-
MINNESOTA LAKE CITY OF	44,583	8,917	123,326	8,917
MINNETONKA BEACH CITY	1,390	278	430,436	278
MINNETONKA CITY OF	298,064	59,613	2,529,449	59,613
MINNETRISTA	9,684	1,937	808,912	1,937
MIZPAH CITY OF	984	197	-	-
MONTEVIDEO CITY OF	425,114	85,023	109,884	85,023
MONTGOMERY CITY OF	182,811	36,562	243,867	36,562
MONTICELLO CITY OF	36,388	7,278	351,920	7,278
MONTROSE CITY OF	37,197	7,439	232,614	7,439
MOORHEAD CITY OF	1,947,783	389,557	365,313	365,313
MOOSE LAKE CITY OF	90,664	18,133	64,989	18,133
MORA CITY OF	245,063	49,013	107,392	49,013
MORGAN CITY OF	86,546	17,309	21,621	17,309
MORRIS CITY OF	349,396	69,879	228,009	69,879
MORRISTOWN CITY OF	27,322	5,464	103,597	5,464
MORTON CITY OF	24,600	4,920	33,125	4,920
MOTLEY CITY OF	33,116	6,623	2	2
MOUND	593,740	118,748	1,469,739	118,748
MOUNDS VIEW	1,213,631	242,726	1,631,198	242,726
MT IRON CITY OF	127,565	25,513	78,081	25,513
MT LAKE CITY OF	174,197	34,839	51,320	34,839
MURDOCK CITY OF	17,521	3,504	3,818	3,504
MYRTLE CITY OF	1,635	327	1,500	327
NASHUA CITY OF	656	131	-	-
NASHWAUK CITY OF	122,481	24,496	42,350	24,496
NASSAU CITY OF	1,508	302	1,500	302
NELSON CITY OF	2,297	459	6,000	459
NERSTRAND CITY OF	8,671	1,734	7,229	1,734
NEVIS CITY OF	24,912	4,982	7,914	4,982
NEW AUBURN CITY OF	5,557	1,111	36,549	1,111
NEW BRIGHTON	1,496,462	299,292	1,010,929	299,292
NEW GERMANY CITY OF	17,773	3,555	41,145	3,555
NEW HOPE	1,647,207	329,441	1,094,313	329,441
NEW LONDON CITY OF	60,566	12,113	28,189	12,113
NEW MARKET	18,540	3,708	155,896	3,708
NEW MUNICH CITY OF	2,981	596	17,000	596

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NEW PRAGUE	312,511	62,502	676,451	62,502
NEW RICHLAND CITY OF	41,746	8,349	81,280	8,349
NEW TRIER CITY OF	2,264	453	9,000	453
NEW ULM CITY OF	1,448,682	289,736	642,717	289,736
NEW YORK MILLS CITY OF	108,757	21,751	80,000	21,751
NEWFOLDEN CITY OF	25,723	5,145	21,001	5,145
NEWPORT	109,358	21,872	161,387	21,872
NICOLLET CITY OF	6,177	1,235	48,694	1,235
NIELSVILLE CITY OF	4,724	945	3,262	945
NIMROD CITY OF	456	91	1,000	91
NISSWA CITY OF	0	0	328,050	-
NORCROSS CITY OF	5,959	1,192	4,624	1,192
NORTH BRANCH CITY OF	433,384	86,677	825,461	86,677
NORTH MANKATO CITY OF	1,589,283	317,857	1,695,878	317,857
NORTH OAKS	19,034	3,807	50,008	3,807
NORTH SAINT PAUL	369,816	73,963	531,941	73,963
NORTHFIELD CITY OF	1,048,122	209,624	1,225,210	209,624
NORTHOME CITY OF	18,056	3,611	14,775	3,611
NORTHROP CITY OF	2,464	493	90	90
NORWOOD YOUNG AMERICA	334,011	66,802	304,008	66,802
OAK GROVE	153,761	30,752	407,848	30,752
OAK PARK HEIGHTS	31,902	6,380	529,314	6,380
OAKDALE	1,237,202	247,440	1,539,304	247,440
ODESSA CITY OF	8,787	1,757	1,000	1,000
ODIN CITY OF	2,763	553	-	-
OGEMA CITY OF	7,161	1,432	-	-
OGILVIE CITY OF	31,571	6,314	23,266	6,314
OKABENA CITY OF	11,759	2,352	-	-
OKLEE CITY OF	24,994	4,999	-	-
OLIVIA CITY OF	314,413	62,883	139,988	62,883
ONAMIA CITY OF	25,555	5,111	40,004	5,111
ORMSBY CITY OF	3,475	695	1	1
ORONO	18,568	3,714	462,290	3,714
ORONOCO CITY OF	27,254	5,451	113,218	5,451
ORR CITY OF	28,040	5,608	4,728	4,728
ORTONVILLE CITY OF	311,845	62,369	5,459	5,459
OSAKIS CITY OF	117,746	23,549	82,578	23,549
OSLO CITY OF	34,697	6,939	-	-
OSSEO	154,671	30,934	2,733	2,733
OSTRANDER CITY OF	8,905	1,781	6,140	1,781

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OTSEGO CITY OF	148,448	29,690	965,419	29,690
OTTERTAIL CITY OF	2,006	401	116,752	401
OWATONNA CITY OF	1,766,125	353,225	2,005,952	353,225
PALISADE CITY OF	5,180	1,036	1,425	1,036
PARK RAPIDS CITY OF	370,020	74,004	513,654	74,004
PARKERS PRAIRIE CITY OF	38,639	7,728	56,135	7,728
PAYNESVILLE CITY OF	142,673	28,535	34,162	28,535
PEASE CITY OF	973	195	7,302	195
PELICAN RAPIDS CITY OF	133,440	26,688	259,625	26,688
PEMBERTON CITY OF	5,897	1,179	11,899	1,179
PENNOCK CITY OF	24,312	4,862	7,282	4,862
PEQUOT LAKES CITY OF	62,084	12,417	426,455	12,417
PERHAM CITY OF	187,982	37,596	251,791	37,596
PERLEY CITY OF	1,871	374	-	-
PETERSON CITY OF	3,236	647	16,000	647
PIERZ CITY OF	59,988	11,998	18,924	11,998
PILLAGER CITY OF	10,340	2,068	52,952	2,068
PINE CITY CITY OF	184,835	36,967	237,029	36,967
PINE ISLAND CITY OF	96,725	19,345	438,931	19,345
PINE RIVER CITY OF	49,006	9,801	78,738	9,801
PINE SPRINGS	1,080	216	2	2
PIPESTONE CITY OF	269,467	53,893	307,384	53,893
PLAINVIEW CITY OF	160,630	32,126	171,576	32,126
PLATO CITY OF	27,649	5,530	20,899	5,530
PLUMMER CITY OF	20,958	4,192	-	-
PLYMOUTH	149,158	29,832	4,252,536	29,832
PORTER CITY OF	9,847	1,969	6,169	1,969
PRESTON CITY OF	133,328	26,666	104,298	26,666
PRINCETON CITY OF	211,385	42,277	284,452	42,277
PRINSBURG CITY OF	30,451	6,090	24,332	6,090
PRIOR LAKE	89,180	17,836	1,778,952	17,836
PROCTOR CITY OF	156,552	31,310	188,936	31,310
QUAMBA CITY OF	176	35	-	-
RACINE CITY OF	4,278	856	27,011	856
RAMSEY	607,864	121,573	1,490,573	121,573
RANDALL CITY OF	23,764	4,753	1	1
RANDOLPH CITY OF	6,663	1,333	1,771	1,333
RANIER CITY OF	8,587	1,717	-	-
RAYMOND CITY OF	11,900	2,380	10,078	2,380
RED LAKE FALLS CITY OF	137,620	27,524	245,887	27,524

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RED WING CITY OF	537,273	107,455	100,921	100,921
REDWOOD FALLS CITY OF	754,569	150,914	473,259	150,914
REGAL CITY OF	391	78	400	78
REMER CITY OF	27,992	5,598	45,002	5,598
RENVILLE CITY OF	103,979	20,796	194,840	20,796
REVERE CITY OF	5,442	1,088	456	456
RICE CITY OF	18,255	3,651	74,631	3,651
RICHFIELD	3,541,618	708,324	2,061,127	708,324
RICHMOND CITY OF	60,192	12,038	129,031	12,038
RICHVILLE CITY OF	669	134	8,322	134
RIVERTON CITY OF	4,778	956	27,774	956
ROBBINSDALE	1,188,959	237,792	816,072	237,792
ROCHESTER CITY OF	8,439,116	1,687,823	11,819,999	1,687,823
ROCK CREEK CITY OF	11,100	2,220	141,912	2,220
ROCKFORD (JT)	238,184	47,637	226,899	47,637
ROCKVILLE CITY OF	109,515	21,903	275,483	21,903
ROGERS	48,368	9,674	989,244	9,674
ROLLINGSTONE CITY OF	15,596	3,119	5,395	3,119
RONNEBY CITY OF	513	103	-	-
ROOSEVELT CITY OF	833	167	4,100	167
ROSCOE CITY OF	1,263	253	-	-
ROSE CREEK CITY OF	15,450	3,090	44,394	3,090
ROSEAU CITY OF	163,472	32,694	137,030	32,694
ROSEMOUNT CITY OF	804,284	160,857	1,746,411	160,857
ROSEVILLE	169,764	33,953	2,865,964	33,953
ROTHSAY CITY OF	12,333	2,467	27,223	2,467
ROUND LAKE CITY OF	15,632	3,126	6,441	3,126
ROYALTON CITY OF	32,833	6,567	26,090	6,567
RUSH CITY CITY OF	105,777	21,155	69,580	21,155
RUSHFORD CITY OF	89,463	17,893	1,661	1,661
RUSHFORD VILLAGE CITY OF	6,850	1,370	48,335	1,370
RUSHMORE CITY OF	10,827	2,165	2,976	2,165
RUSSELL CITY OF	36,703	7,341	15,086	7,341
RUTHTON CITY OF	15,565	3,113	9,038	3,113
RUTLEDGE CITY OF	640	128	-	-
SABIN CITY OF	9,626	1,925	17,000	1,925
SACRED HEART CITY OF	44,340	8,868	5,584	5,584
SANBORN CITY OF	7,017	1,403	-	-
SANDSTONE CITY OF	94,111	18,822	96,438	18,822
SARGEANT CITY OF	1,130	226	-	-

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SARTELL CITY OF	537,606	107,521	1,002,470	107,521
SAUK CENTRE CITY OF	425,972	85,194	624,987	85,194
SAUK RAPIDS CITY OF	577,621	115,524	791,669	115,524
SAVAGE	139,986	27,997	4,934,873	27,997
SCANLON CITY OF	42,916	8,583	72,011	8,583
SEAFORTH CITY OF	4,733	947	-	-
SEBEKA CITY OF	67,972	13,594	46,574	13,594
SEDAN CITY OF	638	128	7,000	128
SHAFER CITY OF	10,954	2,191	86,724	2,191
SHAKOPEE	331,374	66,275	2,970,646	66,275
SHELLY CITY OF	7,076	1,415	-	-
SHERBURN CITY OF	83,041	16,608	96,767	16,608
SHEVLIN CITY OF	3,648	730	4,000	730
SHOREVIEW	63,850	12,770	1,099,987	12,770
SHOREWOOD	16,836	3,367	937,015	3,367
SILVER BAY CITY OF	182,938	36,588	146,129	36,588
SILVER LAKE CITY OF	71,929	14,386	106,232	14,386
SKYLINE CITY OF	567	113	45,003	113
SLAYTON CITY OF	201,811	40,362	190,051	40,362
SLEEPY EYE CITY OF	232,018	46,404	114,476	46,404
SOBIESKI CITY OF	775	155	13,316	155
SOLWAY CITY OF	1,667	333	-	-
SOUTH HAVEN CITY OF	18,634	3,727	12,659	3,727
SOUTH ST. PAUL CITY OF	2,888,683	577,737	707,919	577,737
SPICER CITY OF	74,286	14,857	120,720	14,857
SPRING GROVE CITY OF	126,553	25,311	23,154	23,154
SPRING HILL CITY OF	3,793	759	3,896	759
SPRING LAKE PARK (JT)	464,674	92,935	647,219	92,935
SPRING PARK	51,745	10,349	205,865	10,349
SPRING VALLEY CITY OF	203,407	40,681	178,787	40,681
SPRINGFIELD CITY OF	160,164	32,033	163,891	32,033
SQUAW LAKE CITY OF	2,348	470	-	-
ST ANTHONY (JT)	397,126	79,425	1,596,937	79,425
ST ANTHONY CITY OF	434	87	1,434	87
ST AUGUSTA CITY OF	27,563	5,513	145,041	5,513
ST BONIFACIUS	72,596	14,519	309,471	14,519
ST CHARLES CITY OF	147,856	29,571	99,327	29,571
ST CLAIR CITY OF	14,806	2,961	10,007	2,961
ST CLOUD CITY OF	5,079,255	1,015,851	2,160,451	1,015,851
ST FRANCIS	240,292	48,058	433,563	48,058

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ST HILAIRE CITY OF	11,168	2,234	-	-
ST JAMES CITY OF	242,467	48,493	123,712	48,493
ST JOSEPH CITY OF	241,711	48,342	408,114	48,342
ST LEO CITY OF	1,542	308	4,000	308
ST LOUIS PARK	4,277,526	855,505	4,685,709	855,505
ST MARTIN CITY OF	11,832	2,366	13,148	2,366
ST MARY'S POINT	0	0	30,198	-
ST MICHAEL CITY OF	291,732	58,346	907,494	58,346
ST PAUL	42,619,580	8,523,916	168,908	168,908
ST PAUL PARK	488,246	97,649	307,776	97,649
ST PETER CITY OF	458,710	91,742	501,626	91,742
ST ROSA CITY OF	3,121	624	2,000	624
ST STEPHEN CITY OF	11,442	2,288	23,927	2,288
ST VINCENT CITY OF	1,443	289	248	248
STACY CITY OF	12,513	2,503	77,716	2,503
STAPLES CITY OF	472,267	94,453	44,805	44,805
STARBUCK CITY OF	71,711	14,342	142,004	14,342
STEEN CITY OF	1,794	359	1,000	359
STEPHEN CITY OF	37,272	7,454	8,500	7,454
STEWART CITY OF	42,701	8,540	84,364	8,540
STEWARTVILLE CITY OF	507,589	101,518	518,470	101,518
STILLWATER	1,192,882	238,576	2,541,651	238,576
STOCKTON CITY OF	9,149	1,830	4,568	1,830
STORDEN CITY OF	28,426	5,685	13,999	5,685
STRANDQUIST CITY OF	2,030	406	1,500	406
STRATHCONA CITY OF	631	126	-	-
STURGEON LAKE CITY OF	4,133	827	21,034	827
SUNBURG CITY OF	3,670	734	9,983	734
SUNFISH LAKE CITY OF	1,150	230	54,211	230
SWANVILLE CITY OF	18,717	3,743	7,500	3,743
TACONITE CITY OF	33,481	6,696	8,853	6,696
TAMARACK CITY OF	2,844	569	3,000	569
TAOPI CITY OF	428	86	1,978	86
TAUNTON CITY OF	2,535	507	-	-
TAYLORS FALLS CITY OF	46,274	9,255	100,652	9,255
TENNEY CITY OF	666	133	23,269	133
TENSTRIKE CITY OF	807	161	-	-
THIEF RIVER FALLS CITY OF	522,438	104,488	338,575	104,488
THOMSON CITY OF	7,596	1,519	-	-
TINTAH CITY OF	3,602	720	1,490	720

Proposed LGA Rebate
Preliminary Results based on Proposed 2005 Levies

	COMBINED 2004 + 2005 LGA REDUCTION	20 PERCENT OF COMBINED LGA REDUCTION	COMBINED 2004 + 2005 LEVY INCREASE	NET LGA REBATE
TONKA BAY	3,602	720	252,582	720
TOWER CITY OF	71,634	14,327	32,439	14,327
TRACY CITY OF	260,820	52,164	110,747	52,164
TRAIL CITY OF	1,289	258	-	-
TRIMONT CITY OF	46,391	9,278	40,160	9,278
TROMMALD CITY OF	3,225	645	1,501	645
TROSKY CITY OF	624	125	3,000	125
TRUMAN CITY OF	94,234	18,847	20,002	18,847
TURTLE RIVER CITY OF	206	41	10,000	41
TWIN LAKES CITY OF	7,900	1,580	380	380
TWIN VALLEY CITY OF	33,564	6,713	2,203	2,203
TWO HARBORS CITY OF	661,733	132,347	418,202	132,347
TYLER CITY OF	65,868	13,174	33,649	13,174
ULEN CITY OF	12,991	2,598	23,412	2,598
UNDERWOOD CITY OF	15,746	3,149	11,745	3,149
UPSALA CITY OF	21,779	4,356	37,115	4,356
URBANK CITY OF	757	151	-	-
UTICA CITY OF	2,438	488	6,000	488
VADNAIS HEIGHTS	31,634	6,327	354,103	6,327
VERGAS CITY OF	9,843	1,969	32,741	1,969
VERMILLION CITY OF	4,414	883	28,448	883
VERNDALE CITY OF	12,112	2,422	31,903	2,422
VERNON CENTER CITY OF	7,492	1,498	34,002	1,498
VESTA CITY OF	19,112	3,822	36,400	3,822
VICTORIA CITY OF	8,754	1,751	844,427	1,751
VIKING CITY OF	4,754	951	-	-
VILLARD CITY OF	11,124	2,225	-	-
VINING CITY OF	3,215	643	-	-
VIRGINIA CITY OF	2,226,496	445,299	619,716	445,299
WABASHA CITY OF	161,854	32,371	381,944	32,371
WABASSO CITY OF	73,813	14,763	14,776	14,763
WACONIA CITY OF	622,226	124,445	1,026,450	124,445
WADENA CITY OF	259,814	51,963	-	-
WAHKON CITY OF	8,187	1,637	38,152	1,637
WAITE PARK CITY OF	630,479	126,096	597,034	126,096
WALDORF CITY OF	16,867	3,373	6,880	3,373
WALKER CITY OF	161,561	32,312	90,159	32,312
WALNUT GROVE CITY OF	16,554	3,311	155,038	3,311
WALTERS CITY OF	4,023	805	4,919	805
WALTHAM CITY OF	5,246	1,049	7,168	1,049

Proposed LGA Rebate
Preliminary Results based on Proposed 2005 Levies

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WANAMINGO CITY OF	57,734	11,547	14,977	11,547
WANDA CITY OF	2,076	415	3,603	415
WARBA CITY OF	1,919	384	12,600	384
WARREN CITY OF	96,392	19,278	84,795	19,278
WARROAD CITY OF	124,845	24,969	145,175	24,969
WASECA CITY OF	437,563	87,513	394,833	87,513
WATERTOWN CITY OF	293,058	58,612	625,112	58,612
WATERVILLE CITY OF	146,820	29,364	231,071	29,364
WATKINS CITY OF	42,869	8,574	69,551	8,574
WATSON CITY OF	12,076	2,415	-	-
WAUBUN CITY OF	5,046	1,009	-	-
WAVERLY CITY OF	51,650	10,330	82,879	10,330
WAYZATA	11,974	2,395	736,456	2,395
WELCOME CITY OF	47,749	9,550	62,348	9,550
WELLS CITY OF	251,937	50,387	317,699	50,387
WENDELL CITY OF	12,457	2,491	8,000	2,491
WEST CONCORD CITY OF	31,168	6,234	253,785	6,234
WEST SAINT PAUL CITY OF	2,233,887	446,777	2,416,143	446,777
WEST UNION CITY OF	1,030	206	499	206
WESTBROOK CITY OF	68,618	13,724	16,205	13,724
WESTPORT CITY OF	347	69	1,300	69
WHALAN CITY OF	3,991	798	85	85
WHEATON CITY OF	165,123	33,025	146,001	33,025
WHITE BEAR LAKE (JT)	1,475,056	295,011	576,560	295,011
WILDER CITY OF	2,709	542	6,287	542
WILLERNIE	17,243	3,449	-	-
WILLIAMS CITY OF	13,994	2,799	23,983	2,799
WILLMAR CITY OF	979,750	195,950	694,157	195,950
WILLOW RIVER CITY OF	4,546	909	45,000	909
WILMONT CITY OF	7,189	1,438	7,787	1,438
WILTON CITY OF	477	95	1,929	95
WINDOM CITY OF	295,307	59,061	380,068	59,061
WINGER CITY OF	13,155	2,631	3,120	2,631
WINNEBAGO CITY OF	141,898	28,380	28,417	28,380
WINONA CITY OF	1,789,112	357,822	1,392,407	357,822
WINSTED CITY OF	122,913	24,583	339,690	24,583
WINTHROP CITY OF	116,791	23,358	264,485	23,358
WINTON CITY OF	7,258	1,452	12,000	1,452
WOLF LAKE CITY OF	207	41	4,250	41
WOLVERTON CITY OF	13,087	2,617	4,049	2,617

**Proposed LGA Rebate
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WOOD LAKE CITY OF	28,549	5,710	-	-
WOODBURY	207,278	41,456	2,818,590	41,456
WOODLAND	0	0	17,541	-
WOODSTOCK CITY OF	8,262	1,652	16,000	1,652
WORTHINGTON CITY OF	1,470,002	294,000	319,425	294,000
WRENSHALL CITY OF	11,941	2,388	14,999	2,388
WRIGHT CITY OF	1,976	395	2	2
WYKOFF CITY OF	30,440	6,088	33,593	6,088
WYOMING CITY OF	219,211	43,842	672,547	43,842
ZEMPLE CITY OF	1,172	234	-	-
ZIMMERMAN CITY OF	91,341	18,268	327,303	18,268
ZUMBRO FALLS CITY OF	6,669	1,334	17,824	1,334
ZUMBROTA CITY OF	238,735	47,747	257,692	47,747
	300,379,626	60,075,925	296,938,817	50,781,166