



Metropolitan Council 1977 Annual Report to the Minnesota State Legislature

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QUALITY OF LIFE: ONE VIEW

If the Council's planning is made reality, what kind of a Metropolitan Area will there be? What will be the pattern of settlement? What kind of quality of life?

The Council asked a local artist to use her medium of expression — trapunto quilting — to illustrate her perception of life quality here and now. Her work, a six-foot-square decorative quilt, shows a large urban area with its expected mingling of people, neighborhoods, shopping areas, factories, downtowns, institutions of learning, freeways and farmlands.

What is striking about her visualization of the Twin Cities Area is the amount and diverseness of activity in the Region. Outdoor recreation possibilities stand out in number and type — river and lake recreation, large specialized facilities such as zoos, arboretums, fairs. So do cultural institutions and historic areas.

Another striking feature in the artist's conception is the nearness of parks, open land and land under cultivation to urban dwellers. She sees "room" near at hand in the out of doors.

If this is a fair description of the present, what of the future?

This Annual Report offers a glimpse of the future and a summary of Council activities in 1977.

METROPOLITAN COUNCIL OF THE TWIN CITIES AREA

The Council members and their districts are as follows:

Chairman — John Boland, North St. Paul

- 1 — John J. Costello, St. Paul
- 2 — Todd J. Lefko, St. Paul
- 3 — Charles L. Rafferty, St. Paul
- 4 — Stanley B. Kegler, Maplewood
- 5 — George Dahlvang, Minneapolis
- 6 — Joan Campbell, Minneapolis
- 7 — Gladys S. Brooks, Minneapolis
- 8 — Alton J. Gasper, Minneapolis
- 9 — Patrick Colbert, Bloomington
- 9 — Robert L. Hoffman, Bloomington*
- 10 — Betty Kane, Golden Valley
- 11 — Robert Short, Edina
- 12 — Charles R. Weaver, Anoka
- 13 — Marcia Bennett, Columbia Heights
- 14 — Opal M. Petersen, Stillwater
- 15 — Gary Pagel, West St. Paul
- 16 — James Daly, Belle Plaine

*resigned

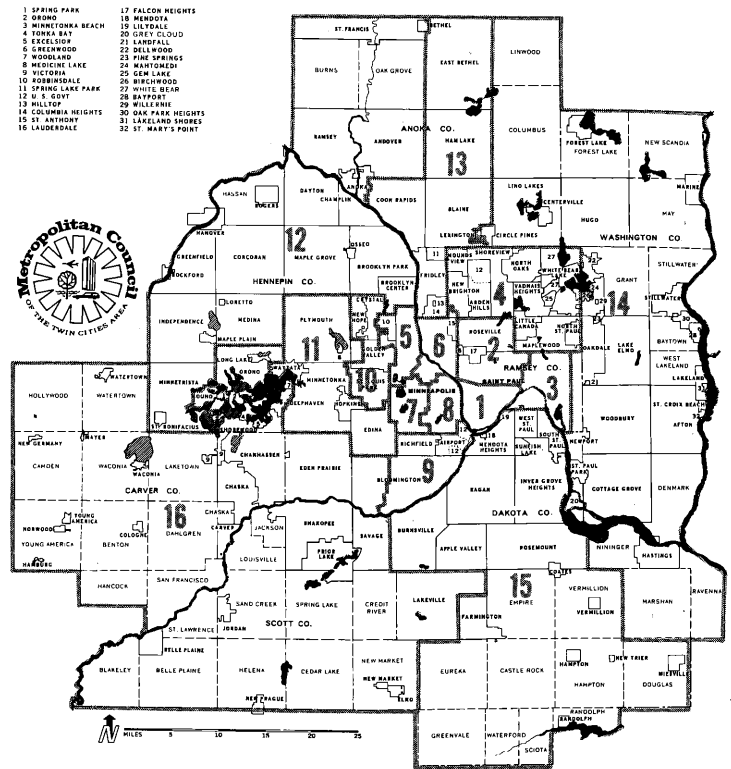


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CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

This report is prepared to meet legal requirements for a Council annual report to the Minnesota State Legislature. In addition, the report is intended to help meet the needs of citizens and community leaders in the Twin Cities Area for information about the status of regional planning and the activities of the Metropolitan Council.

The Council continues to draw interest nationally. People in other urban areas are interested in the Council's organizational structure and its responsibilities. They are equally interested in the process through which change has occurred in the Twin Cities Area, and what they can "borrow" for their own area from the Twin Cities Area's experience.

The unique form of the Council and regional commissions here may not be suited to the needs of Burlington, Chicago, Detroit, Boise or San Jose, but the process may be.

The guiding force behind the process that set up the "Minnesota Experiment" is clearly the Minnesota State Legislature, a fact that should be recognized in other states if they are to bring about needed urban change. Legislatures must be involved and knowledgeable about urban problems, and they must be willing to deal courageously and intelligently with the difficult, complex and frustrating questions these problems present.

The key to the Minnesota process has been a legislature that has been willing to set up a management system for the Region, to provide tools to make the system work, and to give policy direction to stimulate and support those efforts.

The Minnesota Legislature has done these with consistency; first, in 1967 when the Council was established; second, in 1969 when the policy-implementation model of the

Council and the Metropolitan Sewer Board was set up; third, in 1974, when regional governmental relationships were pinned down through the Metropolitan Reorganization Act, and fourth, in 1976, when a mechanism for coordinating and integrating regional and local planning was established through the Metropolitan Land Planning Act.

The first three steps have met with unqualified success, in my judgment. Our experience indicates that the fourth, the Metropolitan Land Planning Act of 1976, will be of great benefit to the Region when finally implemented. Responsibility for completing the first step of the act fell to the Council. It prepared 245 "system statements" for the municipalities, townships, counties and school districts in the Region. These were completed on schedule and transmitted to the governments involved. We held more than 400 meetings with communities to refine plans and check data. We learned a great deal about local problems in the process. At year's end, there was surprising agreement between the local units and the Council on regional plans and forecasts. Only three governmental units — out of 245 — might still elect to use an appeal procedure to seek changes in the Council's system statements. The message from this first step in the process is clear. The Council and local governments *can* agree on broad, regional objectives, and at the same time preserve the integrity of local governmental processes and responsibilities.

Local governments now must get on with their planning. And none too soon, for research done during the year shows strong, continuing development pressure in rural parts of the Region. Since 1970, half of the Region's housing growth has been in the rural areas. Comprehensive planning at the local level will be able to address this.

During 1977, the Council also prepared plans in the regional financing, health and aviation areas, and amended the regional solid waste plan and the Development Framework, or guided growth, plan for the Region.

The financial plan, which is called the Investment Framework, brings to the Region's attention the need for more careful monitoring of governmental spending and bonding activity and the kinds of revenue sources used to finance governmental services.

The health plan is part of the work being conducted by the Council and the Metropolitan Health Board that is needed for eventual full designation of the regional agencies as the Health System Agency under federal law. The Board and the Council adopted an interim policy calling for no more capital expenditures, except for critical needs, by hospitals until the first phase of a long-range planning program is completed. The Twin Cities Area is the only Region in the country that has taken this step.

In solid waste planning, the Council continued work on a revised solid waste plan in accordance with a legislative mandate to complete the task by mid-1978. However, two important environmental issues occupied a considerable amount of the Council's attention in 1977: (1) the need for and the location of a regional chemical waste disposal facility; and (2) the need for on-land disposal of excess sludge from the Region's central sewage treatment plant. The status of both projects is described later in this report.

Revisions to the Development Framework plan represent efforts to be more specific about the Council's plans for the older parts of the Region — the central cities and built-up areas — and to strengthen and clarify the Council's rural area policies.

The Council in 1977 was designated as the Regional Arts Council for the Twin Cities Area by the Minnesota State Arts Board. The Council began developing plans for the arts in the Region and also began granting state arts funds to projects proposed in the Region.

A large-scale Emergency Medical Services planning effort was also started near the end of the year.

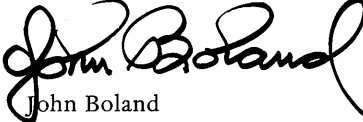
The Council also undertook a review of its "open appointments" program and in so doing put itself in the forefront of the public debate about appointments to government posts in general. Work on this question had not been completed at year's end.

The contributions of members of the regional commissions and advisory committees deserve public recognition. On behalf of the Council, I want to express our gratitude for their continuing service to the Twin Cities Region.

Later in this report the legislative recommendations the Council will be presenting to you in the 1978 session will be discussed.

The Metropolitan Council is eager to provide any information or other assistance you may require in discharging your responsibilities. Please call on us.

Sincerely,



John Boland
Chairman

COUNCIL RESPONSIBILITIES

The Metropolitan Council is comprised of 17 members who are appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the State Senate. Sixteen of the members are appointed to four-year terms from districts of equal population size within the Seven-County Metropolitan Area. The Council chairman, the 17th member, represents the Region as a whole and serves at the pleasure of the Governor. The Council is accountable, in law, to the State Legislature.

To enable the Metropolitan Council to carry out its coordinative responsibilities, the Legislature has authorized the Council to:

1. Prepare and maintain a Metropolitan Development Guide which serves as a long-range regional development plan upon which to base development decisions.
2. Review applications for federal and state funds to assure consistency with the regional development goals, policies and programs described in the Metropolitan Development Guide.
3. Prepare policy plans that give clear development direction to the regional commissions and agencies that operate public transit, regional parks, airports, housing and water quality management activities.
4. Approve financial proposals, capital programs and detailed plans of regional agencies.
5. Review the long-range plans of local governments and require that local plans be consistent with regional sewer, park, airport and transportation plans of the Council.
6. Conduct urban research in broad-ranging areas and present findings to the Legislature for action.
7. Provide technical assistance to other governmental units.
8. Provide information to the public on matters pertaining to the Region and its development.

In addition, the Legislature has given the Metropolitan Council responsibility for administering a regional park financing program, a local planning assistance program, a Metropolitan Housing and Redevelopment Authority, and for determining the need for some health care facilities.

The Council has 13 citizen advisory committees at present that assist it in developing plans and reviewing grant applications in specialized planning areas such as aging, criminal justice, health, water quality, transportation and housing. More than 600 people volunteer their skills on these committees.

METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT GUIDE SUMMARY

The Metropolitan Development Guide plan calls for providing facilities and services that meet basic human needs and public expectations in accordance with an orderly and economic settlement pattern. The plan provides a "framework" for physical growth in the Region within which a comprehensive set of public services will be provided based in part on the Region's fiscal capacity and public values.

This plan, called the Development Framework, is designed to help bring about a settlement pattern in physical form which will not dramatically differ from today's. The Region will have a developed urban area that is somewhat larger than at present. However, it will be different because it will be characterized not only by new structures, but also by more historical flavor in its neighborhoods and commercial areas — the result

of successful rehabilitation and preservation efforts. In addition, more extensive use will be made of presently under-utilized land. Most of the Region's expected 1990 population of 2.26 million people will live in the urban part of the Seven-County Area.

In much of the rest of the Region, productive agricultural use will predominate. Little urban development is predicted in the plan in prime farming areas. There will be modest growth, but plans call for the growth to occur primarily in and around small agriculturally oriented communities. Consistent with a rural-urban distinction, services like central water, sewer and transit facilities will be conveniently provided to urban dwellers. On the other hand, rural area residents would have available to them those kinds of public services in keeping with agricultural activity, not urban living. Rural roads would be constructed and maintained as farm-to-market facilities. Shopping facilities would be located in rural communities. Police and fire protection would be based on the economics of the small number of people served in the rural area.

The Guide plan envisions three types of action to bring about an orderly and economic settlement and service delivery pattern for the Twin City Area. These actions can be organized as follows: those that *lead* change; those that *limit or restrict* change; and those that *support, preserve or enrich* the varied living environments in the Region.

The plan encourages local governments and private developers to take actions that are consistent with the regional plan. It mandates the regional commissions — the Metropolitan Transit Commission, the Metropolitan Waste Control Commission and the Metropolitan Parks and Open Space Commission — to act in conformance with the plan.

First, the plan calls for directing metropolitan services to *lead* growth into already serviced but partially developed and under-utilized areas. These are sections of the Region that were "passed over" by the first wave of growth. These areas have vacant land with public services already in place, being paid for, but underused. The plan urges development of such areas for economic reasons.

It calls for similar action to provide services — interceptor sewers, highway upgrading or regional parks — to areas now open and undeveloped but abutting the presently urbanized area. This "new land" will be needed to accommodate the Region's natural population growth. On a smaller scale, land in the agricultural centers would also be serviced for new growth.

Second, the plan contains actions to *limit or restrict* urban development on productive land or land essential to the natural ecological system. Productive farm land is singled out for preservation — no urban development — along with land needed for water drainage, storage, recharge or other environmentally sensitive purposes.

Third, the plan calls for action to *support, enrich and preserve* the varied urban living environments in the Region. It calls for the channelling of metropolitan investments into projects and programs that support the vitality of the downtowns, older neighborhoods and fully urbanized parts of the Region. Programs would be undertaken to enhance and maintain the attractiveness of these areas. In addition, and on a smaller scale, similar programs would be conducted in the Region's small towns.

At the same time, the plan calls for investments in the component programs necessary for the preservation and maintenance of the urban area and people's general well being.

The plan in its present form calls for:

- Maintaining health and improving health care services. It seeks to insure a high level of quality health care services and actions to moderate rising health care costs.
- Providing transportation mobility for Region-wide travel by bus or auto, complemented by paratransit or other facilities to meet the need for short-distance travel. In addition, it calls for meeting air travel needs.
- Increasing the supply of housing affordable by all income ranges and promoting a choice of suitable locations for housing in the Region. It calls for action to moderate rising housing costs.
- Making communities safe from crime and assuring fair, just and effective law enforcement and correctional programs.
- Ensuring an adequate water supply and maintaining water quality in the Region's lakes, rivers and streams.
- Recycling solid waste materials and using solid waste for energy, plus disposing of solid waste in an environmentally safe manner.
- Developing sufficient recreation areas to meet the diverse needs of the population for outdoor recreation.

Other quality of life goals — job opportunities and income, opportunities for variety and choice in social, cultural, economic life — are only indirectly addressed, but are also concerns of the Council. As the Guide is revised, over time, these and other goals will be taken into account.

PROGRESS REPORT ON RECENT LEGISLATIVE REQUESTS

Carrying Out the Metropolitan Land Planning Act

From the Council's perspective, completing its initial tasks under the act was a gigantic effort, albeit a necessary one. The act called for the Council, in just over a year's time, to prepare for each community, county and school district in the Region — 245 in all — a "system statement" laying out in detail the Council's plans for regional-level sewer, transportation, park and airport developments.

The statements were required to describe the present regional system and the Council's 1990 plans in the four areas in sufficient detail to be meaningful at the local level. In addition, the system statement had to include population, household and employment forecasts for each community.

The act mandated a July 1, 1977 completion date. The Council completed the work on schedule. Each community and school district received an initial draft system statement — a tool to get dialog started — and a formal statement subsequent to discussion that triggered a negotiation process spelled out in the law. More than 400 meetings between local and regional officials took place during the period.

The act spells out two appeal routes for communities who disagreed with the system statement. Three governmental units — out of 245 — might still elect to use an appeal procedure to seek changes in Council plans. This is due to modifications the Council made in the system statements at the behest of local governments, and also to the content of some of the statements — which only posed alternatives and called for additional study.

The results of this first step in implementing the act are several and noteworthy.

1. The Council is now "on record" in its planning intentions.

2. The plans for regional-level sewers, parks, transportation and airport facilities were conveyed to local governments.
3. There is increased understanding of the issues that face regional planners and local officials.
4. Communication between the Council and local units of government was greatly improved.

In addition to the system statements, the Council prepared and distributed planning guidelines to local governments. These documents describe local planning responsibilities under the law and the kinds of information the Council will be requesting as it begins to review local government plans. School districts received a similar document.

Local governments and school districts have begun their comprehensive planning, using the system statements as a framework. The plans, by law, must be completed within three years of the receipt of the Council's system statement.

Near the end of the period, communities are to transmit their proposed comprehensive plans to adjacent or affected units of government for review and comment.

The law then requires Council review of local plans based on the system statements and sets out a procedure to reconcile differences that might arise over questions about the compatibility of local and regional plans.

Council review of school district capital improvement programs will occur in the same time frame, but will be advisory only in nature.

Solid Waste Disposal

The 1976 Legislature instructed the Council to prepare a new policy plan for solid waste management and to complete this task by July 1, 1978. The plan is to address source reduction, waste utilization and disposal. The legislation included an October 1976 deadline for developing criteria for permit applications for resource recovery facilities. The Council met the October requirement and is on schedule to meet the mid-1978 timetable.

A 26-member solid and hazardous waste management advisory committee has been working with the Council in developing the long-range plan. The committee is made up of representatives from counties, municipalities, private waste management firms and citizens.

Several governmental agencies share responsibility for solid waste management. The Council's long-range planning role involves establishing criteria and standards, and approving permits for waste facilities in the Region. The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) regulates the handling of such wastes and the location and operation of waste facilities. The law provides that counties can operate and regulate solid waste facilities (both solid and hazardous waste), and collect data. The Metropolitan Waste Control Commission (MWCC) may also own and operate hazardous waste facilities. Private sector activity is encouraged.

While the long-range planning work has been going on, two waste disposal problems and alternative ways to solve them have been in the public limelight most of the year.

1. Chemical Hazardous Waste Disposal Facility

The Council developed regional criteria under which the MWCC has been planning for the location of a hazardous waste disposal facility. The Council also had representation on a policy-level steering committee that is directing efforts to find a suitable location for such a facility. The Commission used Council regional development policy to find "search areas" in the Region within which a facility might be located. Near the end of the year, public hearings were held in each of the search areas that remained under consideration. Despite strong public opposition to the proposed project in certain areas, site selection work is continuing and should be completed in early 1978.

2. Sewage Sludge Disposal

The need for alternative ways to dispose of excess sewage sludge which will be generated by the Metropolitan Wastewater Treatment Plant in St. Paul until construction improvements are completed also came before the Council in 1977. The Council amended its wastewater management policy plan to allow the commission to proceed with study of ways to dispose of the sludge. The Council instructed the commission to develop disposal site selection criteria to be used in the study of locations. The criteria are to incorporate regional development policy.

As part of its solid waste planning, the Council adopted a policy plan for the disposal and recycling of tree waste resulting from Dutch elm and oak wilt diseases. The Council provided guidelines to the counties and prepared a general plan which gave the counties information on the volume of tree waste they can expect in years to come and the need for establishing sites in each county for disposal or recycling.

The 1976 solid waste legislation also requires Council review of applications for solid waste disposal and recycling facilities in the Region. No major projects came before the Council for review during the year.

Regional Park System

The 1974 Legislature established a regional park acquisition and development program and put the program's administration under the Metropolitan Council. In the same year, the Legislature established the Metropolitan Parks and Open Space Commission to assist the Council in developing the program and advise it on how \$40 million in bonding authority for park acquisition and development should be used.

Under the regional park system program, the Council implements the acquisition and development of the system by granting funds to counties, municipalities and special park districts who acquire and develop park facilities designated at the regional level as part of the regional park plan.

The 1977 Legislature, in the Omnibus Outdoor Recreation Act, appropriated an additional \$27.3 million for regional parks, park reserves, trail corridors and "special" recreation uses in the Metropolitan Area.

Since 1974, more than 10,000 acres have been acquired and preserved for public use under the program. In 1977, \$9.1 million was granted by the Council, bringing the total outlay since 1974 to \$50.2 million. This includes \$7.1 million of the 1977 appropriation of \$27.3 million.

During 1977 the commission and Council also reviewed and recommended priority rank-

ings for a substantially increased number of local grant applications. These included 78 applications for state and federal funds for park acquisition and development, 48 applications for state and federal funds for trail development, and 164 applications for state funds for construction of outdoor athletic courts. In cooperation with the State Planning Agency, efforts were made to expedite the processing of trail and athletic court applications so that funds were made available to local units of government for construction as early as possible. These new grant programs were established by the 1977 Omnibus Outdoor Recreation Act.

The Council adopted an updated five-year Capital Improvements Program (CIP) for Regional Recreation Open Space. The high priority 1977 projects from this CIP were considered by the Legislature as the basis for funds appropriated for regional park acquisition and development in the Omnibus Outdoor Recreation Act.

Public hearings were held on proposed regional special recreation use policies and a regional trail system plan. With further amendments, the Special Recreation Use Policies were adopted as interim policies in August. The trail system plan is being revised to reflect public hearing comment and will be considered for final public hearing and adoption again in early 1978.

A major program was initiated in 1977 to develop an improved data system for information on park users and needs, and for projecting outdoor recreation needs. Working closely with the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, plans for park user surveys and a general population survey were developed which meet both metropolitan and state needs.

Rising costs for operating and maintaining regional park facilities concerned the Council and the commission this year. Estimated costs will jump from \$8.7 million in 1977 to \$14.8 million in 1981. Most operating and maintenance costs are financed by local property taxes.

The Council and the commission decided to support a shift in financing such costs to a more equitable system of recreation-related user fees and revenues.

Metropolitan Significance Regulations

At the direction of the 1976 Legislature, the Council formally adopted rules and regulations for the review of matters of metropolitan significance.

The regulations spell out in some detail what constitutes a proposal of metropolitan importance and prescribes a set of procedures to be followed in making a determination whether a proposal is of metropolitan significance.

Basically, something is of metropolitan significance when it has a major impact on metropolitan sewer, park, transportation or airport plans. In addition, it is of metropolitan significance if it is located in an outlying area and could reasonably be expected to disrupt commercial agriculture or cause premature extension of regional sewers or metropolitan transportation facilities. A proposal would also be so designated if it has a substantial effect on a neighboring unit of government. The regulations contain "thresholds" for use in determining what represents a major impact on metropolitan systems.

The regulations also contain detailed procedures on how metropolitan significance review would be initiated and how it would be conducted.

The Council followed the provisions of the State Administrative Procedures Act in preparing the rules and regulations. The regulations were twice the subject of public hearings held by the State Office of Hearing Examiners, after which the Office recommended adoption of the regulations.

Council adoption near the end of 1977 did not in and of itself put the regulations into effect. At year's end, several units of state government were reviewing the regulations in accordance with the Administrative Procedures Act.

Review of Regional Agency User Charges

The legislation directing the Council's activities requires it to provide a summary of the "establishment or change in charges, user fees or schedules of all commissions and the Council's comments on them" during the year.

1. Sewer Availability Charge (SAC)

The Metropolitan Waste Control Commission levies charges against municipalities for annual debt service costs associated with providing reserve sewer capacity to future users of the metropolitan sewer system. The municipality is charged for homes and other development when they "hook up" or are constructed in areas served by the metropolitan system. The SAC formula is, then, a way to "pay back" the previous cost of providing reserve capacity in the system. It is a five-year program that began in 1975.

In 1977, the SAC charge for a single family home was \$375. Costs for other types of users are based on the amount of sewage flow they will generate in comparison to a single-family home.

The commission proposed a 1978 SAC of \$400 for a single-family home, a 1979 fee of \$425 and a 1980 charge of \$450.

The Council concurred with the commission recommendation through 1979, and initiated a joint study with the MWCC into the relationship of the charge with the Council's Development Framework plan.

2. Industrial Waste Strength Charges

The 1972 federal Water Pollution Control Act requires the MWCC to impose and collect sewer strength charges on industry based on the effluent's pollution level and the difficulty of disposal.

A formula is used to calculate the cost based on the amount and quality of the effluent against a regional average and proportionate cost of operation and maintenance of waste treatment services. The Council authorized the MWCC to implement the charge system in 1977.

3. Industrial Cost Recovery

Federal law also requires industry to repay the federal government for that portion of federal grants that has been spent on providing industrial waste disposal service. The commission calculates that \$47 million in federal grants since 1973 must be repaid under the law, as well as part of future grants. About 500 of the Region's 3,000 firms will be required to pay the debt over a 30-year period. The commission developed a cost allocation formula in 1977. Council action was pending at the end

of the year.

4. Bus Fare Zone

The Metropolitan Transit Commission in 1977 changed its fare system by adding a 60 cent fare zone for service more than 10 miles from the central business district. Much of the fare zone area is already served by express bus service under a different charge system. The fare zone yields little revenue to the commission. The change was not reviewed by the Council.

CONTINUING PLANNING PROGRAMS

Human Resources

AGING

The Council concentrated its efforts in two basic areas. The first was housing and related in-home service needs of the Area's older population; the second was the system of services provided to the elderly in Ramsey County, which is the first of the seven metropolitan counties to be the subject of Council study.

In conjunction with the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency, the Council prepared a handbook to assist sponsors and developers of housing for the elderly to better meet the needs of the Region's older population.

For its study of services in Ramsey County, the Council completed tasks preliminary to carrying out the study itself, such as preparing a study design and determining what data should be collected in the study.

The Council prepared a 1978 Area Plan for Aging, which contains priorities and a plan for allocating aging program funds and a set of objectives and work programs for the Council to follow in 1978. Under its 1977 plan, the Council awarded more than \$1 million in Title III Older American Act funds to 29 local programs serving the elderly in the Region. The programs provided day care, legal aid, counseling, transportation and other services.

The Council also provided technical assistance to both the recipients of grants and other groups providing needed services.

ARTS

Designated the Regional Arts Task Force in 1976 by the Minnesota State Arts Board, the Council prepared a report assessing local and regional arts needs and a recommended program for encouraging the arts in the Metropolitan Area. As part of the process, the Council interviewed a cross-section of people from the arts community and held public meetings and forums to get a better idea about arts needs in the Region.

The Council also sought and received designation as the Regional Arts Council for the Metropolitan Area. The designation, by the State Arts Board, gave the Council responsibility to grant state funds to organizations in the Metropolitan Area for arts projects with local or regional impact, and to carry out the 1977-78 arts plan. Grants to some 60 local or regional arts projects totaled approximately \$200,000 in 1977.

COMMUNICATIONS

The program has dealt with a variety of communications systems, including cable television, micro-wave transmission systems, telephone systems, computer utilities and libraries.

The main areas of research and data gathering have included telephone services and policies (especially "use-based" pricing), computerized information services, opportunities for applying new communication technologies to social services, and work on the energy-saving possibilities of communication systems over transportation systems.

During 1977, the Communications Advisory Committee and the Council adopted two reports; one containing recommendations on the need for and location of libraries, and another on telephone rates.

HEALTH

The Council and Metropolitan Health Board's efforts in 1977 were directed toward preparing a revised Health Systems Plan and an Annual Implementation Plan, both required by the federal government for the Council/Health Board to receive full designation as a Health Systems Agency, and to continue receiving federal health planning funds. The Health Systems Plan, adopted during the year as part of the Metropolitan Development Guide, describes 10 health systems (for example, hospital acute inpatient services, emergency medical services, mental health inpatient services, long-term care services), establishes guidelines for evaluating each system, and sets overall objectives. The overall goal of the Health Systems Plan is an improved, comprehensive system of health care services in the Metropolitan Area. The Council and Health Board have emphasized participation by the metropolitan community, both consumers and providers of health care, in studying services and preparing recommendations on each service system.

The Council and Health Board started a long-range hospital planning program in cooperation with all 37 hospitals in the Region to help determine long-range needs, based on comprehensive plans submitted by the hospitals. The Council and Health Board adopted an interim policy in 1977 calling for no more major capital expenditures, except when critically needed, by hospitals until the first phase of the long-range hospital planning program is completed.

In the Developmental Disabilities Planning program, the Council and Health Board published a report analyzing trends and services in the Region for developmentally disabled people, or those who are substantially handicapped by mental retardation, cerebral palsy, epilepsy or autism. The report was based on a survey of over 300 developmental disability service programs. Included in the data was information about both services and users of services, including estimates of how many developmentally disabled people there are in the Metropolitan Area. The program also prepared a model service system plan providing for a variety of residential specialized programs. Knowing the range of programs is important because many developmentally disabled people have more than one handicap.

HOUSING

Metro HRA

The Metro HRA concentrated on two programs in 1977. It enlarged its rent assistance program for low-and-moderate-income people, and it continued a program of providing rehabilitation assistance to low-income homeowners.

The rent assistance program was expanded by \$3.1 million and an additional 1,080 households in 1977, bringing total federal funding of the program to \$6.7 million annually and involving 1,570 low-and-moderate-income households. In 1977, nine more communities joined the Metro HRA in the program, making a total of 52 communities participating. Under the program, municipalities provide direct help to people who apply for rent assistance, and the Metro HRA provides overall administration. Such a joint program involving both local and regional units of government is unique in the nation.

Approximately 15 percent of all households receiving rent assistance have moved from the central cities to one of the participating suburbs. The program has thus brought the Region closer to achieving the important housing goal of providing more housing opportunities for lower-income people outside of the central cities.

The year also saw the completion of the Metro HRA's first year of its housing rehabilitation assistance program, which draws on funds provided by the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency. Under this program, rehabilitation grants of up to \$5,000 each are made to low-income homeowners to pay for needed repairs and energy-saving improvements. Like the rent assistance program, this program is operated jointly with 52 local communities.

A total of 140 low-income homeowners received \$326,000 in assistance under the rehabilitation program, with 62 percent of the recipients being elderly persons. The funds were used primarily for insulation, roofing, plumbing and heating improvements.

Housing Planning

With the adoption of a revised Housing Guide in late 1976, the Council concentrated on efforts geared to carry out the Guide's policies and plans during 1977. These efforts included meetings with local officials and private housing developers to explain Council housing policies and review guidelines.

The Council published two reports jointly with the Association of Metropolitan Municipalities on housing issues — one a survey of local zoning ordinances affecting housing, and another containing advisory standards for local zoning to help keep housing costs down.

The Council conducted a Region-wide competition among builders to focus attention on housing designs, construction techniques and building materials that can be used to reduce the price of new housing. Thirty-six homes, each a new or rehabilitated housing unit selling for \$45,000 or less, were entered in the competition. Fifteen finalists were selected by a committee of housing experts and consumers and were the subject of a weekend housing tour. Winners were selected in five categories: mobile homes; town-houses; single-family homes costing under \$38,000; single-family homes costing \$38,000-\$45,000; and rehabilitated housing.

As part of its research effort, the Council developed a system to monitor the Region's progress in meeting housing objectives, prepared an inventory of lower-cost housing in the Region and continued its housing data collection.

The Council's housing review process was strengthened during the year by the adoption of guidelines to evaluate the housing performance of communities receiving federal Community Development funds.

LAW AND JUSTICE/PUBLIC SAFETY

Working closely with citizen advisory groups, the Council focused its 1977 public safety efforts on four areas: first, preparing a 1978 Regional criminal justice plan; second, developing design guidelines for a 911 emergency telephone system in the Metropolitan Area; third, investigating standards used in hiring police officers; and fourth, planning activities focusing on delinquency and youth crime.

The 1978 Regional criminal justice plan contains priorities for awarding funds from the federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to local units and agencies to control and prevent crime. The plan was approved by the State Crime Control Planning Board.

The Council also worked closely with county planning committees to develop plans and design standards for the 911 system mandated by the state legislature. The Council also provided assistance to the State Legislature's Commission on 911 Financing in its study of ways to pay for the cost of 911 services.

The Council completed the job-analysis phase of a study aimed at determining what kinds of police selection standards and procedures best fit the duties of patrol officers. The Council undertook the study at the request of 55 suburban communities. The study findings are contained in a report being completed at year's end.

To assist local and state efforts to deal with youth crime, the Council was involved in two studies bearing on the problem. To be completed in the spring of 1978, one study will assess the functions of the entire justice system — law enforcement, court services, prevention programs and corrections — in Washington County as it affects juveniles. The other study, published in 1977, offered 30 recommendations for new programs, legislative action and improvements in the justice system to help prevent juvenile crime and to deal with it in a more effective way when it occurs. The Council is assisting local agencies in carrying out some of the recommendations. Other recommendations are undergoing further study.

SOCIAL FRAMEWORK

The Council completed a goals statement that identifies significant social trends, describes human service resources (funding, facilities and workers), and lays out proposed goals and objectives for the metropolitan community to achieve by the year 2000. As part of this work, the Council began to examine the total financial investment in human resources programs in the Region, how money for human resources is spent, and who benefits from such investments.

The Council began work on developing a system of social indicators that would help in understanding and monitoring social changes in the Region, including progress toward

achieving Social Framework goals. The Council also worked on devising more systematic ways of assessing the social impacts of physical development.

Physical Planning and Development

AIR QUALITY

The Council completed an air quality assessment of its regional Transportation Policy Plan in late 1977. An interim assessment was completed early in the year and was approved by the Minnesota Department of Transportation and the Federal Highway Administration to certify the Metropolitan Area for continued federal transportation funding.

The Council also prepared air quality data for an environmental assessment of the St. Paul Downtown People Mover project, for deliberations regarding a new or remodeled sports stadium in the Region, and for a cooperative study with state and federal agencies on the potential for hot water district heating in the Minneapolis and St. Paul area.

AIR TRANSPORTATION

The major accomplishment was adoption of a revised Aviation Chapter to the Metropolitan Development Guide. The revision replaces a 1973 version.

The Aviation Guide Chapter details aviation goals, policies and an airport system plan for meeting aviation needs to the years 1990 and 2000. The chapter is a statement of the direction that metropolitan aviation investments should take between now and 1990 to meet those needs. It will serve as a guide in developing more detailed studies, aviation facility projects, implementation programs and as a basis for selecting new general aviation, or light plane, airport sites in the Metropolitan Area. The Council will use the Chapter as a guide in reviewing airport plans and related proposals.

The Chapter provides for a system of airports that makes full use of existing facilities. Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport (Wold Chamberlain) will remain as the Region's sole air carrier airport. Accommodating future increases in air carrier operations at Wold will require the continued transfer of most general aviation operations (landing and take-offs) from Wold to smaller, outlying airports. This transfer, in turn, will require development of two new minor airports, which the system plan proposes. The plan also proposes that the selection and preservation of sites for the two new minor airports should take place before 1983, even though airport development may not occur until after 1990, the year for which the system plan was developed.

In addition to its system plan work, the Council participated in an effort to determine land-use compatibility for areas adjacent to the Region's airports. This included the development of aircraft noise forecasts and implementation of zoning for safety and noise protection in lands around airports.

DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

In addition to carrying out provisions of the 1976 Metropolitan Land Planning Act, the Council approved revisions to its Development Framework policies.

Revisions included amendments aimed at strengthening the Region's Fully Developed Area, the Council's designation for the area comprising the two central cities and 14 older, first-ring suburbs. The policy changes give more priority for public investment funds encouraging redevelopment and "filling in" vacant land to make best use of existing structures and public facilities.

Other Development Framework policy amendments deal with development in the Region's Rural Area. The new Rural Area policy amendments strengthen the Council's support of agricultural land uses and other uses conducive to maintaining low-density development in the Rural Area.

INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK

The Council approved a new chapter to its Metropolitan Development Guide — the Investment Framework. The Investment Framework contains policies, financial indicators and regional agency budget review to help ensure the effective management of public dollars in the Metropolitan Area. The goal of effective management stems from the need to conserve revenue sources (taxes, service charges, borrowing and others) and to guide public spending to meet the needs of orderly growth in the Region.

The Investment Framework is based on the recognition that governmental units in the Metropolitan Area are financially interdependent; for example, the bonds issued by metropolitan agencies can affect the cost of bonds issued by other jurisdictions, and the property taxes collected by a school district can affect the ability of a municipality to finance services provided by the city.

With the Investment Framework, the Council is taking some first steps toward conserving financial resources available in the Region. The steps include three major efforts: first, guiding the revenue-raising and spending of metropolitan agencies by a coordinated and simultaneous review of capital budgets and capital improvement programs of such agencies; second, monitoring the aggregate fiscal activity of government in the Metropolitan Area, including revenues, expenditures and debt of all governmental units in the Region, and the impact of federal and state funds on regional and local development; and third, reviewing investments of local government under federal "A-95" and similar review procedures to identify how projects undertaken by one governmental unit affect the costs of others.

The Council refers to the coordinated and simultaneous review of metropolitan agency budgets as the metropolitan agency budgeting review process. In 1977, the Council initiated the process on a limited basis in its review of the 1978-1982 Development Program of the Metropolitan Waste Control Commission (MWCC) and in its review of the MWCC's and Metropolitan Transit Commission's 1978 capital budgets. The Council approved guidelines and procedures that will form the basis for a formal review of five-year capital programs in the spring of 1978.

The Council also completed a fiscal profile report which catalogs the aggregate fiscal activity of local government for the years 1960-1975 and contains data on how some federal funds are spent in the Region.

LAND TRANSPORTATION

The Council adopted an amendment to its Transportation Policy Plan. The amendment contains a bikeway and pedestrian facilities plan for development of bikeway corridors for use as an alternative mode of transportation.

The Council continued its participation in the proposed St. Paul Downtown People Mover project. It reviewed the initial planning and engineering phase of the project and the St. Paul comprehensive plan's relationship to the People Mover project.

The Council, together with the Transportation Advisory Board (TAB), formed a special committee to develop criteria as a basis for selecting transportation projects that would be awarded federal funds in lieu of constructing Interstate highway projects. Creation of the committee was based on an expected decision by Minneapolis to withdraw the proposed Interstate Hwy. 335 from the Interstate system and to substitute other projects instead. The committee developed recommendations on the Minneapolis issue and on "substitution" projects in general.

Resolving the need for better access across the Minnesota River raised related issues about needs for other major river crossings. In 1977, the Council and the TAB organized a Major River Crossings Task Force to review long-term problems with bridges in the entire Metropolitan Area. The Task Force will recommend priorities and funding for river-crossing projects in 1978.

The Council, in conjunction with the TAB, the Metropolitan Transit Commission and the Minnesota Department of Transportation, adopted a "Prospectus" that describes the process of regional transportation planning in the Metropolitan Area. Prepared at the request of the federal government, the Prospectus provides an overall framework for research projects and studies of individual transportation planning agencies, tying them together in a unified planning program. The Prospectus reflects the shift in emphasis in transportation planning from long-term capital investments (construction) to shorter-term issues involving management of the existing system and funding priorities of projects related to the existing system.

The Council was involved in the review of several major transportation-related projects in 1977. These include the final environmental impact statement (EIS) for the Shakopee By-Pass and Interstate Hwy. 35E in Dakota County. Also reviewed were the draft EIS for Interstate Hwy. 494 in Dakota County, the routing of Interstate Hwy. 94 in Washington County and the 1978 capital budget of the MTC.

The Council also approved \$15.5 million for 19 transportation projects that are funded under the Federal Aid Urban program over the 1977-79 period.

NATURAL RESOURCES

The Council carried out work pursuant to the designation of the Mississippi River corridor in the Metropolitan Area as a "Critical Area." This work included reviews of plans prepared by local governments having jurisdiction in the Critical Area and providing assistance to local units in developing planning programs to carry out requirements of the designation. The Council also started a number of studies to help local units prepare riverfront plans. It advised the Minnesota Environmental Quality Board on a number of applications for permits to develop projects in the Critical Area, and it completed several

projects that laid the groundwork for developing policies on river corridor management.

The Council also carried out a study aimed at more clearly defining its role in water resource management. The study included a survey of public agencies to identify current water-related programs, a survey of major water users, and a survey of regulatory and operating agencies involved in water resource management. The Council concluded that there is a need for regional coordination of water resource activities.

The Council also undertook a technical study to identify wetlands which play a crucial role in the Region's natural hydrologic or ecological systems, or which have a high esthetic or educational value. The study may lead to an identification of a "metropolitan drainage system."

The Council completed model ordinances for protecting such natural resources as drainageways and wetlands. The ordinances were prepared for local governments to use as they see the need for such ordinances in their communities.

The Council also developed additional guidelines for the preparation of overall plans of metropolitan watershed districts. The Council concluded that additional information was needed in the plans to provide for more effective water resource management.

RECREATION/PARKS AND OPEN SPACE

In addition to park development activities mentioned earlier in this report, the Council continued its general park planning tasks during the year.

As part of its planning for future acquisition and development of park lands, the Council adopted an up-to-date, five-year capital improvement program for recreation open space. The capital improvement program contains a list of projects totaling \$134.9 million for acquisition and development in the 1977-1981 period.

The category of special recreation uses, such as skiing and golfing, was addressed by the Council in a set of interim policies adopted in 1977. The main issues identified in the policies deal, first, with the kinds of facilities that should be considered "regional" and "local" insofar as geographic area served, uniqueness and other factors; and second, what policies should guide development of what are considered "regional" special-use facilities. Although the policies do not have an accompanying system plan showing locations of existing or potential special-use sites, they do provide criteria for identifying special-use facilities and a process for funding special-use facility applications.

In addition, the Council prepared a draft system plan for regional recreation trails. The plan is now being revised based on public hearing comments in advance of a second set of hearings in early 1978.

A major program begun in 1977 involved efforts to develop better ways to collect data on park users and needs and procedures for projecting such needs. The Council worked closely with the State Department of Natural Resources to develop plans for park user surveys and a general population survey to identify both metropolitan and state needs. The major survey efforts will take place in the winter of 1977-78 and the summer of 1978.

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL/WATER QUALITY

The Council approved projects proposed by the MWCC as part of the commission's 1978 capital budget and five-year capital improvement program, as well as other improvements to the Metropolitan Wastewater Treatment Plant.

The Council also endorsed interim on-land disposal of excess sewage sludge from the plant until additional sludge incineration equipment becomes operational in 1981.

In water quality planning under the federal "208" program, the Council gave preliminary consideration to long-range (20-year) water quality policies and alternative sewerage system plans to meet federally mandated water quality standards. Council "208" work has focused on three major areas: first, planning alternative wastewater systems; second, management and financing of alternative wastewater systems; and third, studies on non-point pollution sources, which become increasingly important as point sources come into compliance with pollution control regulations.

In the area of wastewater system alternatives, the Council developed projections of domestic and industrial wastewater flows and alternative combinations of treatment plants and sewer interceptors to serve development to the year 2000 in the urban portion of the Metropolitan Area. The Council also determined the capital and operating costs of each alternative and tested a mathematical model that "imitates" the operation of the Mississippi River and pollution discharges to measure the impact of the alternatives on river quality.

In the area of management and financing, the Council focused on determining the key problems likely involved in implementing a "208" water quality plan. A major factor the Council considered was on-site disposal facilities. The Council prepared a policy report on such facilities that will eventually be incorporated into a Metropolitan Development Guide chapter on water quality. It also developed formulas for evaluating costs of alternative wastewater systems and began to collect data for use in such financial calculations. In addition, the Council carried out an initial evaluation of system alternatives in light of their impacts on the Council's Development Framework plan.

With regard to non-point pollution sources, the Council prepared an overview of what type of sources should get highest priority for in-depth planning efforts. The Council completed studies on nine types of non-point sources: agricultural activities, construction, mining, dredging, sanitary landfill leaching, stream channel erosion, barge washing, urban runoff and special problem sources.

OTHER MAJOR ACTIVITIES

Monitoring and Forecasting

The Council published the first *State of the Region* report for the Metropolitan Area in 1977. The report represents the Council's first comprehensive effort to pull together data that is important for monitoring regional development and change. It identifies trends based on the data and analyzes what the trends mean for the future. The data covers social and demographic trends, housing, natural resources, economics, public finance and government, as well as sections on development patterns taking place at a more localized level. The Council is now working on the second annual version of the report. To be published in early 1978, it deals with the status of seven metropolitan systems in which the

Council plays a major role — housing, sewers, transportation, recreation open space, solid waste, airports and health.

The Council maintained its monitoring and reporting of industrial and commercial construction. It also began reporting monthly building permit information and started the task of estimating the age structure of the Region's population as part of its annual population estimates. The Council also continued its publication of annual population and housing unit estimates.

In addition, the Council revised its population, employment and household forecasts, incorporating factors reflecting new Council policies, past trends, land supply available for development, and local community expectations for growth. The Council also prepared a report analyzing the impact of the 1971 Fiscal Disparities Act, and it carried out activities to prepare for an increased Council role in conduct of the 1980 census.

Referrals

The Council's referral activity continued to grow in volume in 1977. The purpose of the activity is to ensure that plans and proposals are consistent with regional guidelines and goals.

In the year from October 31, 1976 to October 31, 1977, the Council processed 1,309 referrals, an increase of 428 over the preceding year, under programs of a dozen federal agencies and several state funding programs.

A separate appendix to this report contains a complete referral listing.

Local Planning Assistance

Planning assistance to local governments focused on two areas during the year: (1) the interaction of the Council and local units during the preparation of metropolitan system statements; and (2) administering the distribution of local planning grants and assisting local units in building their planning capability to conduct comprehensive local planning.

Considerable attention was given to continuing to educate local officials about the meaning and intention of the system statement process and toward working with them to address issues raised by the process. Work also continued during the year to support committees dealing with issues raised by local governments. These include metropolitan sewer service issues and the need for major river crossings in the Region.

Technical materials to aid local governments in preparing local plans were also developed and tested during the year.

The Council developed a set of guidelines for the disbursement of local planning assistance funds. A Land Use Advisory Committee assisted the Council in the formula to distribute the \$1.1 million assistance program.

Most of the grant money was disbursed by year's end. The Council in 1977 also received an additional \$871,000 appropriation to grant to local governments in fiscal 1978 and 1979 for local planning. At year's end, it was developing guidelines for distribution of these funds.

Communications with the Public

The Council makes an extensive effort to get information *out* to the public and information and points of view *in* to shape the direction its plans take. The former is accomplished through broad distribution of planning publications, data and information about the Council's activities. A *Monthly Review* and a quarterly *Perspectives* publication are distributed to 13,000 people. A weekly newsletter, the *Review*, goes to more than 3,000 persons.

The Council presently has 13 advisory committees, many of which have subcommittees. More than 600 people advise the Council through this formal process. In addition, the Council meets with community groups and interested citizens in public arenas to hear their points of view about matters before the Council.

Each planning program at the Council is designed so citizen participation mechanisms are built into the program when it is initiated.

1978 LEGISLATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS

As was the case in 1977, Metropolitan Council priorities at this time are focused not on new legislation but on the carrying out of major responsibilities assigned to it by the Legislature in recent years.

These responsibilities include implementation of the 1976 Metropolitan Land Planning Act and the Omnibus Outdoor Recreation Act of 1977, and achieving meaningful coordination and compatibility between council policies and programs of the regional commissions as required in the Metropolitan Reorganization Act of 1974.

While the Council's 1978 legislative agenda is short — just three proposals — we regard them as significant.

The first two would provide new tools for the Region's central cities and its older, built-up suburbs in their battle against blight and deterioration. The third would provide long-term financing for the 911 emergency telephone system.

The first item involves the creation of a Metropolitan Reinvestment fund, the primary purpose of which would be to attract increased private activity in reinvestment in and redevelopment of the Region's older areas. The proposal was originated by the Fully Developed Area Task Force created by the Council in 1976 to study and recommend specific means to implement Council policies for revitalizing built-up parts of the Region. The Task Force urged that a fund of \$25 million be authorized by the Legislature and that loans and grants be made from this fund for private and public projects which would advance local and regional development objectives. We have asked that the fund concept be considered by appropriate legislative committees this year in the expectation that action can be taken if key questions involving the size, management and financing of the fund can be resolved.

The second proposal provides for enactment of a private land acquisition incentive bill. This legislation is intended to directly complement municipal and regional efforts to improve the private investment climate in the Region's older areas. The bill would allow municipalities to participate in the "writing down" of land costs, but would make any public subsidy provided contingent upon satisfactory completion of the private develop-

ment project, thus minimizing risks to the public sector.

Finally, the Metropolitan Council strongly supports action in 1978 to provide long-term financing for statewide 911 emergency telephone service.

Last year, the Legislature recognized the benefits of 911 service by appropriating \$200,000 to pay for recurring 911 costs in a number of outstate counties for a two-year period.

With technical assistance provided by the Metropolitan Council, the seven counties in the Twin Cities Area have reached the point where they are ready to purchase necessary 911 equipment. If the orders are placed this year, Twin Cities Area residents will be able by late 1980 to dial "911" for emergencies anywhere in the Region.

Before local governments can enter into 911 service contracts, however, they must be assured that the Legislature has reached agreement on a mechanism for financing the recurring annual 911 service costs. In the absence of a legislative decision on this question, it is highly questionable that the goal you established last year of providing 911 service to the Metropolitan Area by 1982 and to outstate areas by 1986 can be achieved.

1978 WORK PROGRAM AND BUDGET SUMMARY

Human Resources

ARTS

The Council, acting as the Metropolitan Area's Regional Arts Council, will continue to carry out its 1977-78 arts plan, which identifies the most pressing needs of the arts community and allocates state arts funds to projects designed to meet those needs. The Council will also revise its arts grant guidelines for 1978-79. In 1978, the Council will begin a study of the management service needs of arts groups in the Metropolitan Area.

AGING

The Council will continue its study of services to the elderly in each of the seven metropolitan counties. It will also continue work on a statement describing the respective funding roles and responsibilities of public and private agencies providing such services. In addition, the Council will continue its comprehensive study of housing and in-home service needs of the elderly and prepare a 1979 Area Plan for Aging. This will contain goals, priorities and service projects recommended for funding. Other efforts will include technical assistance, review of grant applications and monitoring performance of aging programs awarded grants. Under a proposal being considered by the Governor's Council on Aging, the Council would assume responsibility in 1978 for administering grants to two local programs funded under Title VII of the federal Older Americans Act.

HEALTH

The Council and Metropolitan Health Board will prepare a revised Health Systems Plan, as required by the federal government, and apply for full designation as a regional Health Systems Agency. Such a designation is required for the Council and Health Board to

continue receiving federal health planning funds. The long-range hospital planning process, begun in 1977, will continue in 1978 to help identify long-term needs of hospitals in the Metropolitan Area. There will also be an evaluation of a process currently under way to collect basic health data.

METRO HRA

The Council, acting as the Metropolitan Housing and Redevelopment Authority, will continue administering the federally funded Section 8 Rent Assistance program, the rehabilitation grant program and the Section 8 New Construction program to provide housing primarily for large families. The Council will continue its efforts to help lower-income households find suitable housing where they would like to live throughout the Region.

HOUSING PLANNING

The Council will expand its review guidelines for evaluating local housing performance and will participate in studies of elderly housing, rural housing and Fully Developed Area planning for possible policy refinement.

The Council will continue to provide technical assistance to local communities and groups. It will hold a second, expanded modest-cost housing competition of newly built housing units to focus increased attention on ways of keeping housing costs down. As a follow-up to its cooperative efforts with the Association of Metropolitan Municipalities, the Council and the Association will hold a series of workshops for local officials and their staffs on issues raised by joint Council/Association studies of the relationship between zoning regulations and upward pressures on housing costs. Other joint Association/Council studies are planned.

LAW AND JUSTICE/PUBLIC SAFETY

The Council will continue its police selection standards study with emphasis on completing research on entry-level police standards and developing a valid selection system. When implemented, this system should better serve citizens, by providing high-quality police service and police officer candidates and by ensuring that evaluation and selection is based on a non-discriminatory and job-related selection system.

In 1978, the Council will continue its program of 911 technical assistance to local government, and it will actively seek federal and state funding for implementing a Region-wide 911 emergency telephone system.

SOCIAL FRAMEWORK

Major efforts will be directed toward developing policies to carry out Social Framework goals as identified in 1977. The policies will recommend legislative and other governmental actions and will include guidelines for the Council to use when it reviews projects of various kinds. The Council will organize a number of conferences to help in developing the policies. The conferences will include representatives from government and the private sector.

Once the policies are developed, the Council will use them on a "pilot" basis for evaluating applications from groups in the Metropolitan Area for federal and state human service funds. It may also use them for evaluating the social impact of major physical development proposals that come before the Council for review.

The Council will continue its work on developing a system of social indicators. The social indicators would be used to monitor social changes occurring in the Metropolitan Area and to determine whether Social Framework goals are being achieved.

Physical Planning and Development

AIR QUALITY

The Council will prepare its annual air quality assessment of the regional transportation system and the Council's transportation policy plan for certification purposes. It will also prepare a report on hydrocarbon, nitrogen oxide and carbon monoxide emissions from the existing and planned regional roadway systems. Work will begin on determining ways of controlling transportation pollutants and reviewing "system management" techniques, such as metered freeways and staggered work hours, to reduce pollutants. The Council will continue its participation in projects requiring air quality data and assessments, such as the St. Paul Downtown People Mover, regional stadium development, roadway improvements and environmental studies dealing with hot water district heating in Minneapolis and St. Paul.

AIR TRANSPORTATION

The Council will carry out a number of activities related to the adoption of an Aviation Development Guide in late 1977. These include starting the process of site selection for the two new general aviation airports in Hennepin and Dakota Counties provided for in the Aviation Guide, and evaluating ways of meeting seaplane needs in the Metropolitan Area.

In addition to these activities, the Council will review master plan studies for the Anoka and Crystal airports and work with the Metropolitan Airports Commission and local units of government in coordinating the creation of airport zoning districts at all metropolitan airports. It will also participate in efforts to determine aircraft noise impacts around Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport and other airports in the metropolitan system.

DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

The Council will work with local governments as they start to prepare comprehensive plans based on Council system statements and plan guidelines developed in 1977. The Council will review some local comprehensive plans or parts of them informally to develop a reasonable and workable review process for the some 245 plans the Council will eventually review.

The Council will prepare legislative proposals for carrying out policies revised in 1977 to strengthen the Region's Fully Developed Area, the Council's designation of the area comprising Minneapolis, St. Paul and 14 first-ring suburbs.

The Council will also focus attention on ways to carry out its rural area policies. This work will include determining basic issues in rural area development (land uses, growth trends, taxation, service and fiscal needs) as they relate to different parts of the rural area — the commercial agricultural region (where Council policies call for retention of lands solely for agricultural use), the general rural use region (where only limited development is recommended) and rural town centers.

INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK

The Council will conduct its first complete review of metropolitan agency capital budgets under the metropolitan agency budgeting review process it adopted in 1977. The Council will also prepare a report on the impact of major federal and state programs on development in the Metropolitan Area. It will start work that may lead to preparation of a new chapter to the Metropolitan Development Guide on regional economic development. By late 1978, the Council will prepare proposed policies and reports describing the regional economy for public discussion and comment.

LAND TRANSPORTATION

A number of projects the Council worked on in 1977 will carry over into 1978. These include continuing work on paratransit alternatives, bridge crossings, refinements to the Council's "small area" forecasting, participation in the St. Paul Downtown People Mover project and studies dealing with more local problems and needs, such as the Northtown Crosstown project and the I-494/Hwy. 100 study. Reviews of Federal Aid Urban projects and work on transportation improvement and management plans and programs will be carried out in 1978. The Council will also implement its Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities plan through its review of specific projects proposed by implementing agencies for developing a bikeway system in the Metropolitan Area. A new project in 1978 will be a study of goods movement in the Region.

NATURAL RESOURCES

The Council will continue work related to the Mississippi River corridor's designation as a "Critical Area." This work includes carrying out a study of barge needs, drafting model ordinances for Critical Area communities to use in guiding development in their jurisdictions, and coordinating land-use and river trail planning. The Council will also review final riverfront plans of local communities before they are approved by the Minnesota Environmental Quality Board.

Subjects for technical studies on water use include public water distribution systems, groundwater "modeling" and planning for storm water. These studies, together with river corridor policies, will lay the groundwork for a revised Water Resources Chapter in the Metropolitan Development Guide.

RECREATION/PARKS AND OPEN SPACE

The Council will authorize contracts with implementing agencies for the remaining \$20.1 million appropriated by the 1977 Legislature for regional parks, park reserves, trail corridors and special recreation uses. It will also revise, as it does annually, the five-year

capital improvement program for regional recreation open space; and it will approve a regional recreation trail system plan. During the first half of the year, the Council will work with the State Department of Natural Resources on surveys of park and recreation facility users. It will also review its Recreation Open Space Policy Plan, adopted in 1974, to determine what changes or additions are needed in the plan.

SOLID AND HAZARDOUS WASTE

The Council expects to complete a policy plan in 1978 on solid and hazardous waste management. The plan will include policies for the collection and processing of solid and hazardous waste in the Metropolitan Area. The Council will also develop guidelines to assist the Region's counties in preparing their respective "master plans," which will carry out the regional policy plan.

The Council will work on a number of projects aimed at implementing the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 in close cooperation with the MPCA, the Region's counties and others.

The Council will also provide technical assistance in planning for proposed resource recovery facilities, a possible regional on-land chemical waste disposal facility and studies on hot water district heating. The Council will continue to review applications for waste management facility permits, as provided in state law.

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL/WATER QUALITY

As in 1977, the Council will review the capital budget and five-year development program of the MWCC, as well as plans and specifications for individual projects. The program will also review the part of local comprehensive plans dealing with sanitary sewers under the Metropolitan Land Planning Act.

The Council will complete a long-range wastewater system plan by the end of 1978 for federal and state review and certification. Work to complete the plan will involve "testing" a number of system alternatives by means of an analytical model to determine effluent levels and impacts on water quality. It will also entail making an evaluation of costs and financing of alternative systems and assessments of economic and environmental effects. The Council will recommend a management arrangement and financial system for carrying out the wastewater system proposed in the plan. The system plan will be incorporated into a revised Waste Management Chapter to the Metropolitan Development Guide.

The Council will produce a report on non-point pollution sources based on its 1977 study. The report will make recommendations on what types of non-point pollution sources warrant in-depth investigation and planning.

LOCAL PLANNING ASSISTANCE

In its efforts to help governments develop comprehensive plans under the Metropolitan Land Planning Act, the Council will prepare and distribute materials, such as handbooks and information sheets, that will identify specifically what kinds of information will need to be in the plans, where local governments can get such information, how local units can deal with problems they may encounter in preparing the plans, and similar information.

In addition to these materials, the Council will hold workshops throughout 1978 to show local officials how the written materials can be used.

Also in 1978 the Council will continue to provide technical assistance at the request of local communities. This kind of help includes responding to requests for information, providing clarification of Council policies and plans, working directly with local officials and their staffs to develop planning programs, and coordinating local planning schedules with Council planning efforts.

As it did in 1977, the Council will work with special *ad hoc* committees and task forces to deal with local problems that affect a number of communities in the Region.

RESEARCH

Data for publication in the 1979 *State of the Region* report will emphasize conditions and trends in the Metropolitan Area's Fully Developed Area. In addition, data published in the 1977 and 1978 *State of the Region* reports will be brought up to date.

The monitoring of regional development trends will emphasize continued preparation of reports on industrial, commercial and residential construction. The Council will direct its efforts toward monitoring progress in implementing the Development Framework, the Council's regional guided growth plan. The Council will collect more accurate and geographically detailed data to develop annual estimates of the age structure and income distribution of the Region's population.

The Council will prepare annual estimates of employment by municipality and related data to help in preparing regional economic policies. It will also prepare an energy profile report on the Region, with special consideration given to the Region's vulnerability to energy supply problems.

The Council will continue its preparation of annual population and housing unit estimates, making efforts to improve estimation methods and data dissemination. The Council will also continue to assist the U.S. Bureau of the Census in preparing for the 1980 census. In addition, it will continue to provide data assistance to other agencies and data users in the private sector.

APPENDIX

A. METROPOLITAN COUNCIL STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES ALL PLANNING FUNDS 1977

(October, November and December Est.)

REVENUE

1. Real and Personal Property Taxes:	
Anoka County	\$ 137,901.96
Carver County	25,705.06
Dakota County	165,666.18
Hennepin County	953,665.50
Ramsey County	382,120.84
Scott County	31,893.72
Washington County	85,712.22
State of Minnesota — Homestead Credit	370,903.93
State of Minnesota — Local Aide	79,152.04
State of Minnesota — Agricultural Aide	6,512.36
Total Taxes	\$2,239,233.81
2. Regional Commissions:	
Metropolitan Airports Commission	92,192.00
Metropolitan Transit Commission	183,761.00
Metropolitan Waste Control Commission	424,723.00
Total Commission Reimbursement	\$ 700,676.00
3. Federal State and Local Grants	2,505,476.71
4. Interest Earned on Investments	27,866.67
5. Fund Balance	(200,000.00)
Total Revenue	\$5,273,253.19

EXPENDITURES — Direct and Indirect

Salaries and Benefits	\$3,809,437.46
Travel, Registration and Conference Fees	12,122.37
Travel, Local	10,791.46
Travel, Nonlocal	44,605.15
Recruitment	15,439.08
Employee Development	3,501.47
Membership Dues	15,241.70
Communications — Telephone	65,794.82
Communications — Postage	89,500.93
Communications — Legal Notices and Public Hearings	21,563.77
Reproduction and Publication	205,321.06
Library Services	13,699.27
Office Rent and Utilities	259,782.05
Members Expense	118,976.11
Communications — Wats	7,428.95
Insurance and Bonds	18,299.57
Rent of Equipment	(705.86)
Office Supplies	14,551.56
Maintenance of Equipment	10,440.55
User Charge	48,853.54
Accounting Service	10,932.54
Computer Service	110,510.25
Miscellaneous Expenses	18,637.86
Interest on Certificates	20,397.50
Legal Service	20,784.30
Consultants	244,411.77
Contractual Service with Others	62,933.96
Total Expenditures	\$5,273,253.19

B. METROPOLITAN COUNCIL
MAJOR FEDERAL PLANNING PROJECT FUNDS
STATEMENT OF CUMULATIVE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1977
(October, November and December Est.)

	AGING	CENSUS PREPARA- TION	CRIMINAL JUSTICE	HEALTH	HUD 701	LAND TRANSPOR- TATION	SOCIAL FRAME- WORK	WATER QUALITY 201	WATER QUALITY 208
REVENUE									
Direct Federal Grants	\$	\$120,081.98	\$	\$629,371.89	\$388,000.00	\$239,450.00	\$ 84,130.00	\$	\$261,893.77
Contributions from Local Agencies	164,945.00		211,068.00	42,200.00		340,617.00		241,784.83	
Agency Contributions	37,896.86	40,027.33	66,544.44	42,200.00	212,455.46	115,079.59	101,269.55	9,631.89	87,297.92
TOTAL REVENUE	\$202,841.86	\$160,109.31	\$277,612.44	\$713,771.89	\$600,455.46	\$695,146.59	\$185,399.55	\$251,416.72	\$349,191.69
EXPENDITURES — Direct and Indirect									
Salaries and Benefits	\$157,756.33	\$127,713.34	\$217,319.45	\$462,052.57	\$473,577.36	\$482,625.04	\$154,723.32	\$213,926.34	\$233,929.63
Travel, Registration and Conference Fees	604.75	295.27	588.40	2,124.93	1,838.48	830.23	561.53	370.56	1,215.37
Travel, Local	254.43	1,563.87	1,560.66	714.26	1,260.56	1,134.68	168.73	1,201.75	443.73
Travel, Nonlocal	1,895.33	693.10	4,177.72	4,383.99	3,540.05	9,351.93	1,284.88	1,620.59	4,724.69
Recruitment	543.11	466.79	1,232.66	3,426.64	351.68	1,747.49	897.92	33.39	524.67
Employee Development	73.19	110.26	98.83	301.24	1,155.08	191.77	782.83	93.08	97.35
Membership Dues	1.48	2.21	1.88	1,619.99	4.37	3.33	.91	2.04	1.37
Communications — Telephone	3,077.92	1,747.90	3,620.37	8,061.86	8,973.11	7,009.28	2,529.83	1,751.19	2,165.75
Communications — Postage	4,109.87	3,562.98	3,994.40	17,439.68	9,532.31	8,083.96	2,211.41	4,107.95	3,808.64
Communications — Legal Notices and Public Hearings	210.65	338.08	351.95	9,747.89	1,079.00	709.28	217.24	276.79	841.85
Reproduction and Publication	11,961.92	3,858.00	10,010.42	45,467.99	33,157.52	15,923.77	4,040.99	7,219.46	6,669.68
Library Services	600.17	810.24	743.88	1,774.60	1,680.96	1,561.67	510.56	773.71	706.52
Office Rent and Utilities	11,023.93	8,360.14	13,834.12	31,964.10	33,942.13	32,212.43	7,738.77	9,123.07	9,820.23
Members Expense	1,747.56	64.41	1,750.18	9,501.70	1,152.20	1,132.08	635.51	66.19	456.33
Communications — Wats	256.85	235.55	552.45	880.59	1,154.07	1,573.96	207.74	202.90	409.23
Insurance and Bonds	346.32	282.57	398.25	578.05	910.57	919.32	213.80	422.45	395.21
Rent of Equipment	142.92	(41.18)	(77.93)	38.47	56.17	(110.19)	26.56	(105.24)	(80.47)
Office Supplies	369.47	324.61	648.94	2,599.09	1,079.52	2,675.80	244.15	583.50	569.08
Maintenance of Equipment	533.95	566.43	498.90	973.12	1,322.87	1,348.31	331.83	597.36	471.37
User Charge	2,565.52	1,786.61	2,876.83	5,510.86	6,105.64	6,547.92	1,903.44	2,556.53	2,383.00
Accounting Service	403.95	653.39	491.42	1,570.44	1,137.04	1,014.72	466.13	501.85	500.81
Computer Service	2,117.77	4,192.23	2,942.03	25,111.07	8,903.05	34,312.51	1,822.91	3,344.10	2,514.87
Miscellaneous Expenses	109.83	228.70	134.53	295.39	319.24	299.72	92.61	142.30	193.71
Legal Service	236.85	341.08	306.39	896.69	911.92	610.56	250.75	298.02	302.00
Consultants	651.08	1,106.87	5,818.69	65,574.06	2,805.57	76,681.33	773.20	902.21	68,925.95
Contractual Services with Others	1,246.71	845.86	3,737.02	11,162.62	4,504.99	6,755.69	2,762.00	1,404.63	7,201.12
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$202,841.86	\$160,109.31	\$277,612.44	\$713,771.89	\$600,455.46	\$695,146.59	\$185,399.55	\$251,416.72	\$349,191.69

C. 1977 METROPOLITAN COUNCIL BUDGET

PROGRAM	TOTAL DIRECT AND INDIRECT SALARIES AND BENEFITS	DIRECT CONSULTANT	DIRECT COMPUTER	DIRECT TRAVEL	DIRECT PRINTING	OTHER DIRECT AND INDIRECT COSTS*	TOTAL
Aging	\$ 170,349	\$ 7,800	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,200	\$ 8,600	\$ 35,150	\$ 224,599
Communications	20,049		1,000	250	3,000	3,262	27,561
Housing	142,668		2,000	1,400	10,950	25,155	182,173
Housing HRA	162,488		600	1,400	3,350	35,123	202,961
Criminal Justice	300,384	184,000	1,500	2,000	12,225	49,064	549,173
Social Framework	145,775		1,500	1,000	7,870	20,066	176,211
Human Resources Total	\$ 941,713	\$191,800	\$ 8,100	\$ 7,250	\$ 45,995	\$167,820	\$1,362,678
Research	259,166		3,500	2,000	7,300	42,308	314,274
Policy	297,664			2,000	16,570	73,344	389,578
Metro Investment Framework	107,318		1,000	1,000	4,120	18,806	132,244
Referrals	101,457		500	500	2,880	17,996	123,333
Development Framework Total	\$ 765,605		\$ 5,000	\$ 5,500	\$ 30,870	\$152,454	\$ 959,429
Local Planning Assistance	\$ 137,689		\$ 500	\$ 3,200	\$ 2,870	\$ 22,069	\$ 166,328
Air Quality	57,739		1,500	350	180	6,403	66,172
Natural Resource Management	109,557		1,500	750	985	18,115	130,907
Solid Waste	64,860			500	1,710	10,660	77,730
Water Pollution Control	152,046			1,000	900	22,844	176,790
EPA — 201	122,356			1,000	3,160	21,347	147,863
EPA — 208	272,833	400,000	10,000	2,000	1,300	36,319	722,452
Environmental Planning Total	\$ 779,391	\$400,000	\$13,000	\$ 5,600	\$ 8,235	\$115,688	\$1,321,914
Parks and Open Space	\$ 165,971		\$ 500	\$ 1,250	\$ 4,850	\$ 25,903	\$ 198,474
Air Transportation	\$ 66,643		\$ 500	\$ 700	\$ 2,970	\$ 11,950	\$ 82,763
Land Transportation	477,943	45,000	60,000	4,500	20,900	77,608	685,951
Transportation Planning Total	\$ 544,586	\$ 45,000	\$60,500	\$ 5,200	\$ 23,870	\$ 89,558	\$ 768,714
Physical Resources Total	\$2,393,242	\$445,000	\$79,500	\$20,750	\$ 70,695	\$405,672	\$3,414,859
Census Preparation — Information Systems	76,606		3,000			25,169	104,775
Community Involvement	79,022			1,000		13,950	93,972
Chairman's Office	109,060			2,000	800	182,656	294,516
Metropolitan Council Total	\$3,599,643	\$636,800	\$90,600	\$31,000	\$117,490	\$795,267	\$5,270,800
Metropolitan Health Board	\$ 520,010	\$ 15,000	\$12,000	\$10,000	\$ 21,700	\$ 93,164	\$ 671,874

*Costs include charges for non-labor expenses including: rent and utilities, recruitment, communications, members expense, rent of equipment, office supplies, library services, depreciation, accounting and legal services, employee development, insurance, etc.

D. METROPOLITAN COUNCIL
1977 Estimated Revenue

Source of Funds	Estimated Revenue
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A. External

1.	Federal Highway Administration	\$ 325,000
2.	Urban Mass Transit Administration	250,000
3.	Housing & Urban Development (701)	185,000
4.	Housing & Urban Development (Metro HRA)	237,000
5.	Health, Education & Welfare (Social Framework)	65,000
6.	Governor's Citizens Council on Aging	157,800
7.	Law Enforcement Assistance Administration	413,000
8.	Minnesota Pollution Control Agency	21,000
9.	Environmental Protection Agency (208/201)	711,000
10.	Census Bureau	50,000
	Subtotal A	\$2,414,800

B. Miscellaneous

1.	Administrative Funds for Planning Grant Program	30,000
2.	Interest of Investments	35,000
3.	MTC Reimbursement	188,000
4.	MWCC Reimbursement	425,000
5.	MAC Reimbursement	98,000
	Subtotal B	\$ 776,000

C. Local

1.	Council Ad Valorem Tax Levy	2,300,000
	GRAND TOTAL	\$5,490,800
	Less Health Board Commitment	20,000
	Less Reserve	200,000
	Available Funds	\$5,270,800

METROPOLITAN HEALTH BOARD

Department of Health, Education and Welfare

Health Systems Agency		\$ 578,274
Developmental Disabilities		43,600
Emergency Medical Services		50,000
	GRAND TOTAL	\$ 671,874

**E. METROPOLITAN COUNCIL
1978 Proposed Budget**

PROGRAM	TOTAL SALARIES AND BENEFITS	CONSULTANT	COMPUTER	TRAVEL	PRINTING	GENERAL OVERHEAD COSTS	TOTAL
Aging	\$ 211,966	\$ 15,000	\$ 2,500	\$ 1,200	\$ 9,280	\$ 41,810	\$ 281,756
Housing	197,362		700	1,400	11,040	39,838	250,340
Metro HRA	255,469	1,500	7,000	2,000	6,280	62,951	335,200
Public Safety - Part B Planning	158,911		3,000	1,000	6,320	31,854	201,085
Selection Study	14,704	60,000		250	960	2,931	78,845
Juvenile Justice	55,210		1,500	500	1,600	11,758	70,568
911	52,014	30,000		500	4,760	11,130	98,404
Social Framework	129,223		10,000	1,000	8,392	28,641	177,256
Emergency Medical Services	166,119	44,100	3,500	10,000	5,000	27,674	256,393
Developmental Disabilities	70,121		200	750	4,320	20,708	96,099
Arts	47,199	10,000		500	3,040	10,817	71,556
Human Resources Total	\$1,358,298	\$160,600	\$28,400	\$19,100	\$ 60,992	\$ 290,112	\$1,917,502
Research	330,492	30,000	5,000	2,000	9,280	61,538	438,310
Policy	340,428			2,000	10,960	72,327	425,715
Metro Investment Framework	105,028		1,000	1,000	3,680	20,540	131,248
Referrals	109,161		2,400	500	3,520	27,488	143,069
Development Framework Total	\$ 885,109	\$ 30,000	\$ 8,400	\$ 5,500	\$ 27,440	\$ 181,893	\$1,138,342
Local Planning Assistance	\$ 187,800			\$ 3,000	\$ 5,230	\$ 39,206	\$ 235,236
Air Quality	44,024		750	350	560	8,191	53,875
Natural Resource Management	156,419	20,000		1,000	5,200	37,075	219,694
Solid Waste Management	88,478		700	500	8,752	17,474	115,904
Water Pollution Control	137,450			1,250	800	28,732	168,232
Wastewater Management — 208	260,997	25,000	2,000	5,500	15,472	45,949	354,918
Environmental Planning Total	\$ 687,368	\$ 45,000	\$ 3,450	\$ 8,600	\$ 30,784	\$ 137,421	\$ 912,623
Parks and Open Space	\$ 218,347	\$105,200	\$ 4,000	\$ 1,250	\$ 7,080	\$ 71,182	\$ 407,059
Air Transportation	88,174		1,000	700	5,200	16,175	111,249
Land Transportation	551,544	15,000	40,500	4,500	17,964	112,455	741,963
Transportation Planning Total	\$ 639,718	\$ 15,000	\$41,500	\$ 5,200	\$ 23,164	\$ 128,630	\$ 853,212
Physical Planning & Development Total	\$2,618,342	\$195,200	\$57,350	\$23,550	\$ 93,698	\$ 558,332	\$3,546,472
Census Preparation — Information Systems	165,988		12,000	250	320	27,155	205,713
Chairman's Office	110,008			1,000	2,000	308,305	421,313
Metropolitan Council Total	\$4,252,636	\$355,800	\$97,750	\$43,900	\$157,010	\$1,183,904	\$6,091,000
Metropolitan Health Board	\$ 587,500	\$ 16,000	\$20,000	\$10,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 136,969	\$ 820,469

F. METROPOLITAN COUNCIL 1978 Revenue Estimate

Source of Revenue	Estimated Revenue
A. Federal Sources	
National Endowment for the Arts.	\$ 5,000
Department of Transportation:	
Federal Highway Administration	350,000
Urban Mass Transportation Administration	250,000
Department of Housing & Urban Development:	
701 Comprehensive Planning Assistance.	350,000
Section 8 Administrative Fees	335,200
Environmental Protection Agency:	
208 Water Quality Planning.	266,200
Department of Health, Education & Welfare:	
Administration on Aging.	225,000
Capacity Building (Social Framework).	25,000
Developmental Disabilities	42,200
Emergency Medical System.	256,400
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration:	
Region G Planning.	127,000
Selection Standards	78,000
911 Technical Assistance	80,000
Juvenile Justice Planning.	21,000
Census Bureau	125,000
Federal Subtotal	\$2,536,000
B. State Sources	
Minnesota State Arts Board.	24,000
Admin. State Land Use Planning Act.	20,000
Minnesota Housing Finance Agency	9,000
Minnesota State Planning Agency:	
Critical Areas Study Grant	80,000
Implementation of 1977 Parks Legislation	200,000
Minnesota Energy Agency.	15,000
State Subtotal.	\$ 348,000
C. Local Sources	
Reimbursement from:	
Metropolitan Sports Commission	75,000
Metropolitan Transit Commission.	270,000
Metropolitan Waste Control Commission	308,000
Metropolitan Airports Commission.	114,000
Interest on Investments	35,000
Council Ad Valorem Tax Levy.	2,600,000
Local Subtotal	\$3,402,000
TOTAL COUNCIL REVENUE	\$6,286,000
Less Reserve.	195,000
Available Funds	\$6,091,000

METROPOLITAN HEALTH BOARD

Department of Health, Education and Welfare:	
Health Systems Agency	\$ 820,469

G. ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Advisory Committee on Aging:

Viola Hymes, chair; Bruno Aijala; Elizabeth Ashley; Royal Bakke; Theresia Brenke; Oscar Carlson; Juanita Christensen; Rose Christianson; Dick Flesher; Tom Guthery; Agnes Johnson; Arthur Johnson; Midge Keegan; George Mellessy; Wilbert Monson; John Pfaff; Naomi Pikul; Ruth Race; Evelyn Robinson; Edna Schwartz; Karla Skahen; Thorsten Smith; Dick Storla; Harriet Swan; Ben Withart.

Communications Advisory Committee:

Joël Barker, chair; Robert Alfton; Robert Anderson; Doug Bruce; Chris Eagle; Dick Ferrick; Jeanne Gelinas; Donald Gillmor; Lee Gresser; Clem Haley; Wayne Holtmeier; Earlene Johnson; Margaret Jones; Sharon Keefer; Bruce Kittilson; Daniel L. Klassen; Joan Leigh; Robert Naegeli; Gerald Pitzl; Richard Reid; Peter Roll; Joel Rosenfeld; Laura Lee Solberg; Linda Therkelsen; Robert Zeller.

Criminal Justice Advisory Committee:

Kevin Burke, chair; Diane Ahrens; Thomas Aichinger; Howard Albertson; Donald Blakely; Judy Corrao; Thomas Durand; Peter Enck; Wally Ess; Barry Feld; Gary Flakne; Tollie Flippin; Michael Geraghty; Charlee Hoyt; Ruby Hunt; Jack Jensen; Robert Johnson; Thomas Johnson; Scott Kline; Peter Lindberg; John Malone; Dave McDonald; Richard Miller; Robert Moody; Thomas Morgan Jr.; Jacqueline O'Donoghue; Jon Penton; John Poupert; Al Pufahl; Richard Setter; John Sonsteng; Richard Wedell.

Emergency Medical Service Advisory Committee:

Martha Yucel, chair; Dale Anderson; Warren Bosch; Beverly Boyd; Steve Conroy; Glen Doyle; Margaret Egan; Duane Fredrickson; Elizabeth Gilbert; John Lannon; Donald Leiverman; Patricia Lynch; Thomas Markus; David McGraw; James Pierce; Gloria Reisman; Janet Sands; Karen Schaffer; Dick Sha; G.C. Sponaule; Sally Stead; Mary Louise Taylor.

Metropolitan Health Board:

Doris Caranicas, chair; Beverly Boyd; Sandra Butler; Kevin Burke; Philip Carlson; Daniel Cooney; Janet Dieterich; Delores Dinzeo; Kenneth Everhart; Bradley D. Farnham; Roxanne Givens; Sam S. Grais; Milton Hagen; Russell Heise; Coral Houle; Noel Jagolino; James Kaiser; Cynthia Kitlinski; Steve Kumagai; Mary Lange; Richard Lindquist; Thomas Love; Joyce McCarron; Harriet Mhoon; Gordon Minehart; Barbara O'Grady; Alona Peterson; Betty Pink; Richard Setzler; Richard Sha; Jean Smelker; Linda Sutherland; Joan Stolitz; Jane Van Avery; Andrew Whitman; Martha Yucel.

Metropolitan Housing and Redevelopment Authority Advisory Committee:

Phil Cohen, chair; Joseph L. Easley; Richard Larsen; Patricia Lucas; Jeanette May; Nan McKay; Warren Sorteberg; Mary Ann Sudeith; Grant West.

Land Use Advisory Committee:

Donna Stauffer, chair; James Bergman; Brad Bjorkland; Louis DeMars; Joseph Fogarty; Kenneth Ford; Michael Garrison; Adrian Herbst; Charlee Hoyt; Richard Kelber; Gayle Kincannon; Margaret Langfeld; Gerry Neils; Gordon Nelson; Lloyd Nielsen; Russel Vinsen; Gordon Ziebarth; Al Zweber.

Regional Arts Advisory Committee:

Rose Dietsler, chair; Marion Bagley; Elizabeth Bassett; Sharon Blenkush; James Borland; Jane Burris; Marlow Burt; Melisande Charles; Winston Close; Diane Darr; Jack Desai; Alvin Greenberg; Lois Gibson; Mary Haug; Mark Haukohl; Judith Ingler; John Lutz; Mary Matthew; Carol McKay; Ron McCoy; William McGlaughlin; Audrey Parish; Don McNeil; Jim Rafferty; Krista Walsh.

Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Advisory Committee:

Bruce Nawrocki, chair; Dale Bacon; John Crump; John Curry Jr.; Marianne Curry; Daniel Dunford; W.D. Grey; Edward Gregory; Eldon Hentges; Sister Jean Irvine; Rodney Kager; Milton Knoll Jr.; Charles Kutter; John Leadholm; Art Lee; Mertyce Mayne; Earl Netwal Jr.; Cindy Nugent; Frank Rodriguez; Edwin H. Ross; Richard Schradle; James Shipman; Robert A. Silvagni; Irving M. Stern; Russell H. Susag.

Transportation Advisory Board:

David Graven, chair; Cam Anderson; Rosalie Butler; Jack Christensen; Eugene Coulter; Robert Darr; Frederick Deming; Earl Gnan; Jim Harrington; Sam Higuchi; Charlee Hoyt; Warren Hyde; Leroy Johnson; Doug Kelm; James Kennedy; James Krautkremer; Robert Lindall; Naomi Loper; John Lyles; Leo Murphy; Bruce Nawrocki; Martha Norton; Marvin Oldenberg; Robert Orth; Ralph B. Otte; Alice Rainville; E.F. Robb Jr.; Al Ross; John Ryan; William Sauer; Barbara Savanick; Russell Streefland; Wesley Scheel; Gertrude Suel; Joseph Williams.

Transportation Technical Advisory Committee:

Pat Murphy, chair; Dean Anklan; James Barton; Brad Beckham; Jim Bellus; Lawrence Bousquet; Charles Burrill; Larry Dallam; Doug Differt; Charles Honchell; John Jamieson; Robert Johnson; Dick Keinz; Tony Kouneski; Art Lee; Richard Lewis; Robert Moffitt; Lowell Odland; John Ohrn; Bill Olson; William Ottensmann; E.W. Prenevost; Paul Ruud; Richard Schnarr; Robert Sandeen; Clayton Sorenson; Donald Spaid; Clem Springer; Fred Tanzer; William Thibault; Robert Webster; Theodore Weigle; Ken Weltzen.

Wastewater Management Advisory Committee (208):

Alexander Dean, chair; Lois Anderson; Bill Barbeau; Janet M. Boland; Carol Bradley; Robert S. Burke; John Christensen; Joel Christopherson; Marilyn Deneen; Bill J. Dिल्s; William Downing; Mary Louise Dudding; Robert A. Ebert; Jack Flynn; John L. Fort; Alison Fuhr; William H. Gary; Daniel A. Hartman; Leonard LaShomb; Rodney Loper; Roger Peterson; Roy E. Peterson; Jack Reif; Thomas Segar; Gerald Seinwell; David Sellergren; Bert Sletten; William Wallrich; John P. Wolflin.

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