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Metropolitan Council 1978 Annual Report To the Minnesota State Legislature

January 1979

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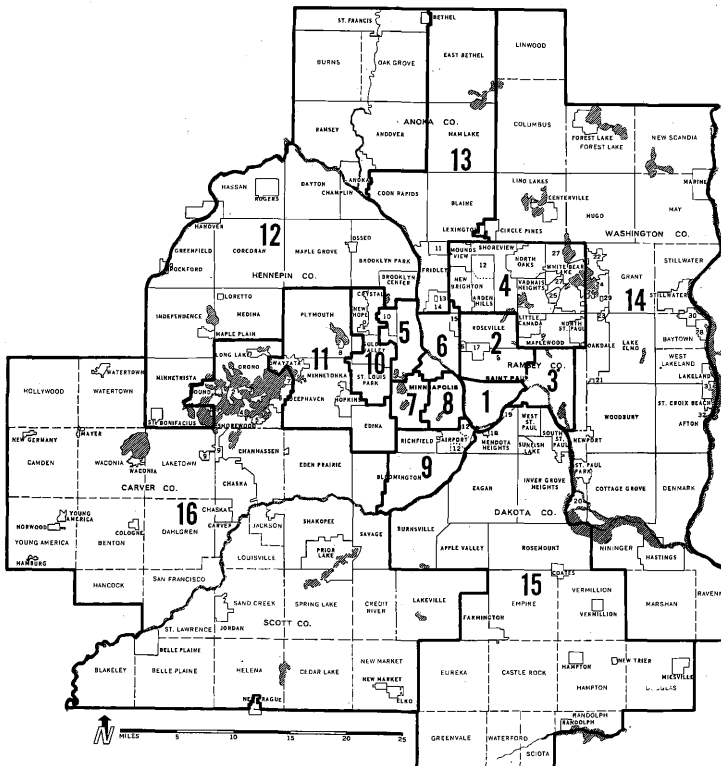


METROPOLITAN COUNCIL OF THE TWIN CITIES AREA

The Council members and their districts are as follows:

Chairman — John Boland, North St. Paul

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



Publication No. 0879001

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CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE

Cleveland doesn't have a Metropolitan Council. Neither does New York City. Nor is there one in any urban area which is facing bankruptcy or has in the recent past.

I don't think this is accidental. It would be presumptuous to claim the difference between the Twin Cities Area and troubled urban centers elsewhere is solely because we have a Metropolitan Council.

Rather, I think foresight in the Minnesota Legislature, strong state support of local government and our public schools, vigorous and involved citizens and citizen organizations, and the system of governance the legislature has established for the Metropolitan Area, including the Metropolitan Council, have all been factors that have helped Minnesota's major urban center avoid the disastrous financial conditions so prevalent elsewhere.

The Metropolitan Council's job is two-fold, like a two-sided coin. On the "heads up" side, the Council is responsible for developing programs and making recommendations for legislative action that meet head-on the problems of this Region: programs that meet the long-range goals the Council has set for our urban environment.

Since it was created 11 years ago, the Council has developed plans and programs that have played a central role in dramatically improving the water quality of the Region's rivers, lakes and streams. It has helped to preserve vast acreages of park land and has upgraded park facilities to meet the outdoor recreation needs of the Area's residents. It has strengthened public transportation and established a safe system for the disposal of the trash and other solid waste generated here.

These programs have been expensive. But the public money that has been spent, I believe, has generally been wisely directed at real needs and keeping this Region a good place to live.

The second part of the Council's job, the "tails" side of the coin, is, within limits set for it by the Legislature, to "draw the line" or provide a check on the programs and spending of regional agencies in the Metropolitan Area.

In this regard, the Council stopped construction of a second major airport planned in Anoka County, a \$500 million expense; helped convince the Legislature that building a \$1.5 billion subway system in the Twin Cities Area would not bring about the benefits claimed for it; and blocked a technologically unproven and costly "pyrolysis" facility at

the Region's largest sewage treatment plant.

The Council has also monitored and cut back the capital spending proposals of the Metropolitan Transit Commission and the Metropolitan Waste Control Commission periodically since 1975 when Council members felt the commissions had not done sufficient planning or were advancing proposals that were incompatible with the Council's regional policy plans.

The Legislature has also given the Council the responsibility for approving the proposed downtown St. Paul "people mover," and determining whether the financial package to pay the operating and debt retirement costs for the planned downtown Minneapolis stadium is sound. These latter two actions will be addressed by the Council in 1979.

Both sides of the coin were very much in evidence in the Council's activities in 1978. This Annual Report describes the major issues the Council dealt with and the Council's recommendations. The report also summarizes the Council's general planning and coordination efforts during 1978.

Water Quality — The need to meet tightened federal water quality standards for the Region's rivers and lakes required preparation of a new long-range wastewater management plan. What to do with excess sewage sludge — a byproduct of the treatment process — was part and parcel of the planning. Alternatives to the present practice of burning sludge were being tested. Temporary solutions to meet tougher standards were put into effect.

Hazardous Waste — The Council voted to halt the search for a demonstration hazardous waste disposal site in the Region. Rather, the Council and other governmental agencies involved decided to first prepare plans that will address the overall problem and that will, among other things, deal with the question of who has primary responsibility for safe hazardous waste disposal — the public or private sector. The decision not to proceed meant the Region could not take advantage of a multi-million dollar federal grant.

Solid Waste — The Region's existing sanitary landfills are rapidly filling up. At the direction of the Legislature, the Council developed a new solid waste disposal plan which emphasizes the reuse and recycling of solid waste materials now merely buried in the ground.

Health Care Costs — The Council and the Metropolitan Health Board set goals to reduce the costly oversupply of hospital beds in the Region — about one of every four beds is always empty — by asking area hospitals to recommend how the bed reduction can be accomplished. The two agencies will decide in 1979 whether those recommendations are adequate. If not, the Health Board and Council are authorized to develop and implement their own bed-reduction plan by July 1979.

Housing Costs — The lack of housing for large, low-income families stimulated the Council to initiate a new Council-operated public housing program. A 50-unit "family housing" program was funded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development for construction of new single-family, scattered-site housing for larger, low-income families in suburban areas. A decision on the best administrative mechanism for operating the program at the Metropolitan level has yet to be made. High housing costs continue to be a major Council concern.

Advisory committees to the Council developed recommendations on how to preserve the rural parts of the Metropolitan Area and on where and when major regional bridges should be built or rehabilitated.

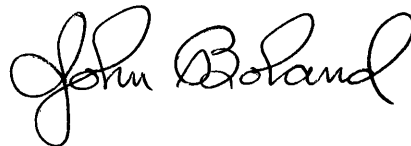
And the Council undertook a public effort to evaluate the performance of regional services, asking itself how well the Region's transit, park, airport, water pollution control and other regional systems are meeting the goals set for them. To my knowledge, this evaluation has not been tried elsewhere in the nation.

This Annual Report looks at each of these issues in some detail and summarizes the Council's continuing planning programs.

The Council is attempting to acquire reliable data and build a sound research base so it has good information for decisions it must make. Efforts to do so are also summarized in this report.

On behalf of the Council, I wish to extend a sincere expression of gratitude to the many people who volunteer time and the benefit of their experience on Council advisory committees. Their contributions have been substantial.

The Council is eager to assist the Legislature in any way it can during the course of its deliberations.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "John Boland". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first letters of "John" and "Boland" being capitalized and prominent.

John Boland
Council Chairman

January 1979

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE 1979 LEGISLATURE

As was the case one year ago, the Metropolitan Council's energies and resources are heavily concentrated on carrying out recent legislative mandates. Yet, while implementation of existing legislation is the Council's first priority, the agency has new proposals under consideration in three important areas.

These include measures to:

HELP PRESERVE the open character of agricultural and rural lands threatened by urbanization.

CONTINUE FUNDING for the metropolitan park and open space acquisition and development program initiated in 1974.

HELP PRESERVE older, built-up urban areas.

In the agricultural land preservation field, the Council now has before it a series of recommendations made by a special rural area task force set up by the Council in early 1978. A principal task force recommendation calls for enactment of state legislation which would provide "several necessary corrections and incentives to support long-term agricultural activity in the Metropolitan Area."

This proposal is generally consistent with past Council recommendations that steps be taken to protect prime agricultural and rural lands from urban encroachment. However, the Council has yet to analyze the report fully and report its own recommendations to the Legislature.

The Metropolitan Parks and Open Space Commission, which is advisory to the Council, is currently readying a recommendation for increased legislative support of the regional park and trail system in the Twin Cities Area. This recommendation is expected to call for additional Council bonding authority to continue the regional acquisition and development program begun following a \$40 million bonding authorization in 1977. The Council's recommendation will be presented to the Legislature at the earliest possible time.

For several months, the Council has been engaged in discussions with the Minnesota League of Cities concerning the most effective and appropriate means of strengthening the economic and social viability of "mature" urban areas, such as Minneapolis, St. Paul and their fully developed suburbs.

One proposal that has received Council support calls for creation by the Legislature of a metropolitan "reinvestment" fund.

This fund could be statewide in scope and would be used to stimulate private investment in older urban areas. A specific state-wide proposal will be forwarded to the Legislature as soon as a joint recommendation can be developed by the Council and the League.

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 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.

The Council's primary mission, as described in the 1967 Council enabling act, is to undertake those planning and coordinative actions that are necessary to insure the "orderly and economic" development of the Twin Cities Area. More specifically, the Legislature has authorized the Council to:

1. Prepare and maintain a Metropolitan Development Guide which serves as a long-range regional 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 and recommendations to the Legislature for action.
7. Provide technical assistance to other governmental units.
8. Administer a park financing program to implement development of the regional park system.
9. Administer Metropolitan Housing and Redevelopment Authority programs in participating communities.
10. Make recommendations to the state on the need for new health care facilities.
11. Make grants according to approved regional plans in the aging and arts areas.

In addition, the Legislature has instructed the Council to assist local communities in their planning and provide information to the public on matters pertaining to the Region and its development.

The Council has 12 citizen advisory committees at present. These committees assist the

Council 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 or specialized task forces that assist the advisory committees.

MAJOR ISSUES BEFORE THE COUNCIL

Water Quality: Ways to Get There

The Region's waters will have to get much cleaner within the next five years to meet the goals set by Congress in the 1972 Clean Water Act. The act provides that the nation's waters should be clean enough for swimming and fishing by 1983 and that waste discharges be completely eliminated by 1985.

These goals pose a difficult challenge. First, they raise the question of what is necessary — in terms of money, technology and planning — to achieve these goals? A second question: can the Region make its water cleaner and protect the land and air environment from inappropriate disposal of wastes diverted from the Region's waters?

The Council's response to these issues is a new 20-year water quality management plan for the Metropolitan Area. The plan builds on the Region's accomplishments to date.

Under the regional system, the Region's lakes and small streams have improved significantly with the elimination of small, inadequate treatment plants and the construction of larger, regional facilities. All treatment plants in the regional system are now meeting secondary standards or will do so in the next two years.

The Council's new water quality management plan identifies the steps that must still be taken to achieve federally mandated water quality goals. They include developing wastewater facilities that provide sufficient treatment to meet water quality standards and have capacity necessary to meet sewer service needs; dealing with pollution from nonpoint sources (for example, stormwater runoff, erosion and water contaminated by landfills); proper disposal or re-use of wastes removed from wastewater; and improved coordination of municipal and private sewer systems with regional policies.

The heart of the plan is the proposed change in the treatment plant system. The plan proposes phasing out nine of the 21 treatment plants owned and operated by the MWCC. Eight more plants are to be expanded and one is to be replaced. The plan does not recommend further expansion of the three largest plants in the system beyond those construction projects already underway. These will have sufficient capacity to the year 2000. Treatment levels at six plants may have to be upgraded to meet water quality standards.

Projects to replace or expand treatment plants could cost from \$25 to \$35 million. Since 1970, the MWCC has spent about \$407 million on building and upgrading facilities to

meet the goals identified in previous Council plans.

In preparing the plan, Council studies showed there is a significant pollution of the Region's waters from such nonpoint pollution sources as agricultural runoff, streambank erosion, urban stormwater runoff, and construction erosion.

The new plan is a first effort to deal with these pollution sources. It recommends substantial additional study to develop a non-point pollution plan.

As the Region improves water quality by removing more wastes from sewage, the handling of the heavier volume of wastes poses more problems. The additional wastes could put further strains on existing facilities that now dispose of the solid waste — sludge — remaining after sewage treatment.

The plan recommends spreading treatment plant effluent (liquid waste) and sewage sludge on agricultural land as an alternative to the current disposal method of dewatering and burning. These wastes could provide valuable crop growing nutrients. Preliminary results of a four-year study show that land spreading of effluent and sludge is feasible if proper precautions are taken. The plan identifies those treatment plants that could provide treated wastes for land spreading projects.

Another major concern involves pollution from on-site sewage disposal systems and other private treatment systems in more thinly-settled or rural portions of the Region. Approximately 60,000 'septic tank' systems are now in use in the Seven-County Area. These systems could jeopardize the Region's water quality, or require premature extension of costly sewer facilities to prevent groundwater pollution from faulty or inadequate septic systems.

The plan proposes a comprehensive regulatory program for on-site systems, and identifies the municipality and township as the level of government best suited to carry out the program, with assistance from regional and state agencies. The plan contains guidelines that local on-site ordinances should include as part of the regulatory program. These guidelines deal with the physical systems themselves, procedures for issuing on-site permits, inspection and maintenance requirements, and provisions for recordkeeping and reporting. Other guidelines deal with the licensing of installers of on-site systems and maintenance personnel, and local administration of the program.

The Council's water quality management plan is a first step toward meeting a difficult challenge; but considering the scope of the challenge, it is a significant one.

Affordable Housing: Harder Every Year

For many people, recent economic conditions have made decent, affordable housing far more difficult to find than in years past. Housing costs, already at high levels and still rising, have priced thousands of lower-income people out of the market. The high price of new homes and rental units is an increasingly serious problem for middle-income people as well.

Between 1972 and 1977, the median-priced new home in the Twin Cities Area increased 75 percent in cost and the cost of existing housing over the same period increased at a comparable rate. High interest rates and high housing prices have put homeownership out of the reach of many people.

The problem for lower-income people is particularly serious, because housing costs consume a higher percentage of their income than for the population as a whole. For example, the lowest-income people in the Region typically spend more than half their incomes on housing.

Lower-income people with three or more children often cannot move to larger, more suitable units for reasons beyond their control. Rents for larger units are usually more than they can afford. In most cases, there are no rental units in the private market large enough to meet their needs, and many apartment owners increasingly will not rent to families with children.

These housing problems are not amenable to simple "overnight" solutions. But the Council is making efforts that are making a difference. In cooperation with local communities, the Council is targeting its activities at four major housing programs: a rent assistance program for low- and moderate-income people; a new family housing program, initiated in 1978; a housing rehabilitation program and a modest-cost housing program to promote affordable housing.

Begun in 1975, the Council's rent assistance program is serving more than 2,770 lower-income families in the Metropolitan Area. Under the program, a family rents a privately owned unit in any of 54 participating suburbs. The family pays up to 25 percent of its income for rent, and the Council, through a HUD "Section 8" grant, pays the rest. Two hundred additional families became participants in the program in 1978.

The Council's rent assistance program has made a real difference to the 2,700 families who have found decent housing, but it can't do much for larger families who cannot find rental units large enough to meet their needs. To fill the gap, the Council proposes to build 50 family units on scattered sites in participating suburbs and communities in the Metropolitan Area. The Council would rent the units to low-income families on much the same basis as its rent assistance program. Although limited in scope, the 50-unit program represents a first step toward meeting the housing needs of lower-income families with children.

Under the Council's housing rehabilitation program, 120 low-income homeowners have received grants totalling \$370,000 provided by the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency. These efforts, combined with rehabilitation activities of other governmental agencies, are helping lower-income people improve their living conditions, as well as helping conserve a valuable resource — the Region's stock of older housing.

Homeownership — a prominent characteristic of this Region — is a concern of the Council that's reflected in its modest-cost housing program. The aim of the program is to increase the awareness of factors affecting the cost of new housing and focus attention on ways of dealing with the problem. The Council conducted another modest-cost housing competition for housing units and designs that reflect cost-saving techniques. The Council and the Association of Metropolitan Municipalities are working jointly to identify ways of providing additional opportunities for less-expensive housing in Twin Cities communities.

The Council's efforts have paid off in dollar terms as well. It was selected by the federal government as one of seven Regions in the nation to receive bonus funds to provide additional lower-income housing opportunities. But much remains to be done.

I35E in St. Paul: A Path to a Final Decision

Interstate Hwy. 35E in St. Paul is a partially completed freeway from the I35E bridge over the Mississippi River to downtown St. Paul. It is presently used by its neighboring residents for jogging in the warm weather and by cross-country skiers in the winter.

Will it ever be a major transportation route? The question came before the Metropolitan Council for study during 1978.

Construction of the controversial freeway was stopped in 1972 pending completion of an environmental impact statement (EIS). Subsequent state law imposed a moratorium on construction of the route, together with a number of other proposed urban freeways.

But the 1978 Legislature removed the moratorium and instructed the Council to prepare an environmental impact statement on the proposed transportation facility. The legislation limited the Pleasant Av. corridor, the present route of I35E, to a "limited access" parkway if that corridor is selected.

The Council began its study by reviewing all alternatives to transportation movement in the southwest part of St. Paul. Seven routes were identified. Public hearings were held on the alternatives.

In August, the Council narrowed its evaluation to two corridors: Pleasant Av. and Shepard Rd. These two routes, the Council said, are the most consistent with Council transportation policy.

At year's end, a consulting firm had been selected to perform the detailed EIS on the two alternatives. A draft EIS for I35E must be completed by September 1979, and completion of the final EIS pegged for January 1980. The final EIS will designate the recommended route.

The Outlook for the Rural Area

More than half of the 3,000-square-mile Twin Cities Area is rural. More than 1,000 square miles of the rural area is under cultivation. But rapid conversion of rural land to urban uses threatens not only the Region's farm-based economy but low-density, non-agricultural rural areas as well.

In January, the Council formed a Rural Area Task Force to study issues facing the rural area. The 60 members were farmers, other rural area residents and specialists in the field. The Task Force focused its work on commercial farming areas, non-farm development in rural areas and rural centers. After 10 months of work, the Task Force developed 60 recommendations for consideration by the Council and local units of government which, if implemented, could help bring about far greater stability in the rural parts of the Region.

The major assumption underlying the Task Force recommendations is that maintenance of rural non-farm land uses can be a legitimate and productive course of action. Further, such rural uses could remain as permanent fixtures on the landscape rather than be considered as marginally productive areas waiting to be urbanized.

Task force recommendations to stabilize the Region's rural areas include: changing the

focus of governmental activity to be more supportive of agriculture, stabilizing the land use environment in the rural area, equalizing the tax burden on farmland and creation by law of an agricultural preserves program that would combine these incentives and protection measures to ensure long-term agricultural activity in the Metropolitan Area.

Underlying the Task Force's recommendations to the Council was the strong feeling that rural local governments need sound local planning and administrative capability. The Task Force argued that it takes as much management expertise to maintain a rural environment as it does to properly manage rapid urbanization.

The Task Force report was presented to the Council in December. The legislative recommendations are summarized in the "Legislative Recommendations" section of this report.

Health Care Costs: Empty Beds

Costs for health care in the Region are rising faster than the cost of living. Nationally, hospital expenditures rose 14 percent, physicians' services 13 percent and nursing homes 16 percent in 1978. Last year the average hospital bill in Minneapolis rose 16.3 percent and in St. Paul it rose 14 percent.

How to keep people in good health in a period of rapidly rising costs and how to improve people's health become harder questions to answer every year.

In 1978, the Council and the Metropolitan Health Board prepared a new regional health plan that contains programs that may help slow the rising cost of good health care and help prevent death from heart disease.

Under the plan, area hospital administrators and trustees have been asked to recommend ways to reduce the number of licensed acute care beds by 10 percent in the next few years. Underused beds — about one of every four beds is always empty — are a major factor in the cost of care at hospitals. At the end of the year, hospital trustee councils had submitted voluntary plans to reduce the number of beds. Their recommendations are presently being reviewed by the Health Board.

A consultant report to the board indicated that from \$15 million to \$25 million could be saved annually through a vigorous bed-reduction plan.

While long-range hospital planning is underway, the Health Board and the Council have asked area hospitals to temporarily withhold expansion proposals for certificate of need review, except those for facilities that are critically needed. As a result, 1978 applications for certificate of need totalled \$22.7 million, compared with \$107 million in 1977.

The priority prevention goal in the plan is reducing death from heart disease. Programs to accomplish this include educational programs on how "lifestyles" affect heart conditions, improved emergency medical services communications, and citizen training in cardio-pulmonary resuscitation techniques.

A New Sports Stadium

On December 1, 1978, the Metropolitan Sports Facilities Commission chose the Industry Square site in downtown Minneapolis as the location for a domed stadium designed for

football, baseball and soccer. The commission's decision followed an 18-month review of alternative designs and locations.

The Council, according to the law that set up the Commission, was involved at two points of the site-selection. It also must make a number of determinations before it authorizes issuance of bonds to construct the facility.

In February 1978, the Council, along with a host of other agencies, commented on a draft environmental impact statement developed by the Minnesota State Planning Agency. The EIS reviewed the environmental implications of stadiums on the existing Bloomington site and in downtown Minneapolis. The Council's role was advisory only in nature.

In March, the Council advised the commission on the consistency of the Minneapolis and Bloomington sites with the Council's Development Guide policies and plans. The Council concluded that both sites were consistent with the Council's general plan, but that the Minneapolis site had the advantage of also supporting a Council policy calling for reinforcing development in the downtowns of the Central Cities. In selected instances, the Council called for steps to be taken to make the two sites fully consistent with Council plans.

The Council is presently reviewing the commission's stadium proposal. By law, the Council must sell the bonds for the new facility if 11 requirements are met by the commission. The major preconditions include:

- Agreements from the professional sports teams to use the facility for 30 years (or time period of the bonds) and from the respective sports leagues to maintain franchises here.
- Sufficient funds are available to construct the facility.
- Title to the land and funds to clear the property.
- Assurances of a no strike contract and no management lockout.
- All environmental impact statements completed: all necessary permits issued.
- Executed contracts for construction of the facility.
- Lease of at least 50 percent of the private boxes.
- Revenue will be sufficient to pay all debt service on the bonds when due, plus a substantial portion of all operating and maintenance expenses.
- The athletic needs of the University of Minnesota have been considered.

The Council expects to complete its review in early 1979. The commission plans to start construction in the spring of 1979 if all hurdles are cleared.

The commission statute requires the Council to sell the bonds, levy a 2 percent "by-the-drink" liquor tax, and review and approve the commission's annual operating budget.

Hazardous Waste Disposal: The Clock Keeps Ticking

Operating under time constraints fixed by conditions of a federal grant, the Council, the

Metropolitan Waste Control Commission (MWCC) and the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) decided to halt further efforts to site and build a facility to treat and dispose of chemical and hazardous wastes early in 1978.

The three agencies formed a steering committee in 1977 to guide development of such a facility. The facility proposal grew out of a federal Environmental Protection Agency grant of \$3.7 million awarded to the MPCA in 1975, but with the stipulation that the planning be completed in early 1978.

The Council determined that none of the four sites under consideration for the facility were acceptable due to environmental considerations and conflicting adjacent land uses. The Council took the position that no further planning for such a facility should occur until the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency promulgated hazardous waste management regulations and prepared a state-wide hazardous waste management plan. The Council's view, one shared by the other agencies, was that it was premature to site the facility in the absence of answers to certain basic policy questions. What are the roles and responsibilities of the public and private sectors in developing hazardous waste processing or disposal facilities? Should government encourage industry to separate and recover resources contained in hazardous wastes?

However, the conditions that compelled the study have not changed. The Region generates an estimated 70,000 tons of chemical and hazardous wastes each year. No one knows where it all goes.

Some is transported to disposal facilities out of the state. Some is dumped into the sewer system. Some is being stockpiled. Most of it is disposed of in unrecorded ways.

Have Regional Services Met Expectations: An Evaluation

How well have regional services met the goals set out for them?

In 1978, the Council undertook an evaluation of the performance of the Region's airports, wastewater management, transportation, recreation open space, solid waste, housing and health services and systems.

Regional goals have been set for each element. Each is influenced to a greater or lesser degree by the plans and actions of the Metropolitan Council. To the Council's knowledge, the evaluation contained in the second annual *State of the Region* report, published in February 1978, is the first of its kind in the nation. The report contained the Council's assessment of those services and represented a starting point for the Council and the public to determine needs and set priorities for the future.

The Council's general findings for each service or system was as follows:

Airports — safe and busy. They provide good accessibility to the state and nation. The system is financially self-supporting. The major continuing problem is airport noise, particularly in neighborhoods close to Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport.

Waste Management— Water quality goals set in the 1960s have largely been met. Water quality of the rivers, lakes and streams has improved dramatically. Higher federal standards require additional planning, and short-term measures need to be taken to keep up with federal standards until the sewage treatment system can be expanded and improved.

Transportation — The system provides good accessibility. Public transit service is greatly improved. New paratransit services are starting to develop, but the need for better sub-regional transit linkages has not been met. Concern is growing about escalating service costs.

Recreation Open Space — Forty percent of the regional park system has been acquired, including 11 major sites that would otherwise have been lost to urban development. Shortcomings include need for additional lake access in the Region and growing costs of operating the parks.

Solid Waste — The Region successfully closed down all open burning dumps and replaced them with a system of sanitary landfills. A new plan is needed, one that provides strong incentives for recycling renewable resources. There is no facility to safely dispose of hazardous wastes.

Housing — Construction is up, but still below annual goals set by the Council. More homes are being rehabilitated, and more lower-cost subsidized housing is available than in the early 1970s. But housing costs continue to increase dramatically.

Health — Twin Citians are among the healthiest in the nation, but health care costs are rising faster than the cost of living.

CONTINUING PLANNING PROGRAMS

Aging

The Council worked on developing plans to coordinate services provided to the elderly and awarded grants to local organizations that provide such services.

The Council collected data on the needs and preferences of older people for housing and related support services. This work is directed toward a plan that provides for a complete range of different living arrangements for the elderly, including community support services to enable older people to stay in their own homes, as well as nursing homes and other institutional arrangements.

The Council worked to develop a county-level service plan for Ramsey County and began work on a plan for Dakota County. The Council's goal is for each county in the Metropolitan Area to have a comprehensive plan that meets the needs of the Region's older people.

Other Council efforts were directed toward planning the transportation needs of elderly who cannot use the existing transit system. The work was carried out jointly with the MTC and Mn/DOT.

The Council's 1978 Area Plan for Aging, adopted in 1977, guides the Council in awarding grants to local agencies and organizations that provide services to the elderly. Under the plan, the Council granted more than \$1 million in Title III Older American Act funds to 26 local service agencies and organizations. Services include transportation, homemaker services, counseling, legal aid, adult day care, advocacy and chore services. The emphasis of this grant program is on providing services that enable older people to stay as independent as possible.

In May 1978, the Minnesota Board on Aging gave the Council the responsibility of administering grants for nutrition programs under Title VII of the federal Older Americans Act. In addition, the Council reviewed awards of more than \$360,000 in federal Title V funds to local groups to renovate buildings for use as senior citizen centers.

Air Transportation

The Council drafted criteria for selecting sites for two new minor general aviation airports in the Metropolitan Area, one in central Dakota County and another in central Hennepin

County. The new airports will accommodate increased aviation needs and preserve the long-term effectiveness of Minneapolis-St. Paul International as a commercial air-carrier airport.

The Council participated with the Minnesota Department of Transportation, the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, the Metropolitan Airports Commission and local governmental units in identifying the impact of aircraft noise around Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport. The Council is preparing land-use guidelines for noise impact areas that local communities can use in developing their comprehensive plans.

In a related issue, the Council, the Minnesota Department of Transportation and local governmental units worked to revise state transportation law, rules and regulations dealing with land use safety zoning in areas within airport runway approach zones. The rules and regulations needed to be revised because built-up residential areas in runway approach zones had been designated as a nonconforming land use, when in fact such development posed no severe safety hazard.

Arts

In its role as the regional arts council for the Metropolitan Area, the Council concentrated its efforts in two areas. The first involved identifying and planning for needs of local artists and arts organizations. The second was the administration of grants to local and regional arts projects.

Working closely with Twin Cities arts service organizations, the Council laid the groundwork for a study that will identify the management and support service needs of local artists and arts organizations.

The Council prepared a 1978 arts plan that contains guidelines for awarding state arts funds. In 1978, the Council awarded approximately \$200,000 for local and regional arts projects.

Air Quality

The Council completed a draft air quality report that focuses on the impact of regional transportation planning on air quality in the Metropolitan Area. The report, when adopted, will become the Metropolitan Area portion of a state air quality implementation plan for transportation. The report analyzes the effect on regional air quality of existing and planned projects to improve the operation of the Region's transportation system. It also identifies how transportation planning can incorporate air quality considerations and issues that need further study.

The Council prepared an air quality assessment of its regional transportation policy plan to retain its eligibility for federal transportation grants. The assessment estimates the volume of pollutants attributable to the Region's future roadway network.

The Council submitted a grant application to the federal government to carry out a joint technical demonstration program with Minneapolis and St. Paul. The program is intended to promote innovative air quality policies that encourage growth and development but do not adversely affect air quality standards. Work on this program will start in 1979.

Emergency Medical Services

The Council's emergency medical services (EMS) program completed its first year of activity in 1978. The goal of the EMS program is the development of a regional system that provides needed medical care at the emergency scene and after. This requires involvement by the public, public safety agencies, ambulance services and hospitals.

To help devise the system, the Council's EMS program was directed toward four major areas in 1978 — communications, prehospital care, hospital care and public awareness. In communications, the Council began drafting guidelines for a regional EMS communications plan for radio dispatch of medical help to the scene of an emergency. The plan also calls for a system that enables ambulance personnel to talk directly with a hospital and receive medical care instructions. Under the system, ambulance personnel would be able to notify a hospital of incoming emergency patients.

The program carried out a prehospital care survey focusing on the capabilities of ambulance services and a study that traced a number of heart attack victims through the EMS system. The program developed guidelines that describe the minimum medical response that any citizen ought to expect in a medical emergency. Work also began on the development of recommendations to ensure adequate physician direction of medical treatment given by ambulance personnel at the scene of an emergency and during the trip to the hospital.

The Council developed a plan of emergency hospital care for patients in critical condition with trauma, cardiac emergencies, burns, spinal cord injuries, behavioral emergencies, poisoning, and complications of birth. These plans define the resources that hospitals need to adequately care for patients with such injuries or illness in varying degrees of severity.

The public's role in dealing with medical emergencies is reflected in the EMS program's education efforts in 1978. Efforts included a survey of public awareness of EMS emergency medical services and the public's ability to deal with emergencies. The program developed a plan based on problems identified in the survey to educate the public about the appropriate response to an emergency.

Health

The Council and Metropolitan Health Board completed a health systems plan containing goals for improving the Region's health. The plan marks the first time that the Council and Health Board have identified a measurable health goal for the Metropolitan Area's population. The goal is to reduce the heart disease death rate of people aged 45 to 64 from 350 per 100,000 to 280 per 100,000.

The plan also identified measurable goals to help contain health care costs. One sets a specific number of acute care beds (3.8) per 1,000 population. Another sets an optimum number of scans per unit (3,500) for computer tomography scanning equipment. Recommended efforts to achieve these goals are identified in an annual implementation plan adopted by the Council and Health Board in 1978.

Work by the Council and Health Board to carry out the plan included cooperative efforts with the Region's health-care community. The Council and board worked with community health service agencies to identify ways of promoting lifestyles conducive to reducing

heart disease risks and expanding training in cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

Also important were efforts carried out with the Metropolitan Area hospital industry directed at containing health care costs. As a result of this work, each hospital in the Metropolitan Area, except the Veterans Administration facility, voluntarily submitted an initial comprehensive plan identifying its long-range program and role in the regional hospital system. In addition, hospital trustees formed two groups (the West Metro Trustees and the East Metro Trustees) to develop plans to reduce excess hospital capacity. These plans have been submitted to the Health Board.

In 1978, the Health Board received full federal designation as a Health Systems Agency, following two years with a conditional designation. Full designation empowers the board to review (a) the "appropriateness" of current health care services and (b) proposed uses of certain federal funds. "Appropriateness" review involves an overview of current services and publication of the board's findings based on the overview. Program categories under the "proposed uses" review are not yet determined, but will influence the flow of federal money now spent in mental health, alcohol and drug treatment, and maternal and child health care.

In another health-related program, the Council and Metropolitan Health Board carried out activities to better meet the needs of developmentally disabled people. A developmental disability is a substantial handicap arising from mental retardation, cerebral palsy, epilepsy or autism that occurred early in life (before age 18) and is usually permanent. The focus of the Council's program is on improving the network of developmental disability services in the Metropolitan Area. To help achieve this goal, the Council participated in a statewide survey to collect specific information about the type and number of services needed by developmentally disabled people. The effort included other regional developmental disability agencies in Minnesota and all state agencies responsible for providing services used by developmentally disabled people. A special activity in 1978 was a study to determine the level of participation by minorities in providing developmental disability services in the Metropolitan Area. The program pursued other activities in 1978, including increasing public awareness of developmental disability needs, sharing information about innovative ways of providing services, planning ways to solve current problems in providing services and reviewing proposals for services, legislation and regulations.

Housing

The Council continued its efforts in 1978 to deal with the problem of high housing costs. It held a second Region-wide modest-cost housing competition to focus attention on ways of containing the costs of housing. Nine new and rehabilitated housing units, selling for \$50,000 or less, were selected for a weekend modest-cost housing tour. As a new part of the competition, housing designs were submitted that emphasized cost and energy-saving techniques. Five designs were selected as winners and displayed in a number of locations throughout the Metropolitan Area.

In a related effort, the Council and the Association of Metropolitan Municipalities held a series of workshops for local officials and staff on land-use zoning for housing. The two agencies also jointly published the third in a series of reports aimed at encouraging local communities to evaluate their land-use ordinances with the goal of stimulating construction of more affordable housing. The report contains recommended standards for land-use regulation of multifamily housing.

In 1978, the Council received \$2.5 million in federal Community Development bonus funds and \$3.9 million in Section 8 (housing rental) bonus funds to support housing programs for low-income families in the Metropolitan Area. The Region's housing program was one of seven in the nation selected by the federal government to receive the HUD "bonus" funds.

The Council continued to monitor the Region's progress in meeting housing needs, including construction of new housing, opportunities for subsidized housing and rehabilitation of existing housing.

Metro HRA

In its role as a metropolitan housing and redevelopment authority, the Council expanded its rent assistance program, continued its program of rehabilitation assistance to lower-income homeowners, and initiated a program to meet the housing needs of large, low-income families.

The rent assistance program was expanded by \$600,000 and an additional 200 households in 1978. This brings total federal funding of the program to \$7.2 million annually and assistance to 2,770 low- and moderate-income households. In 1978, two more communities joined the voluntary Metro HRA program, bringing the total to 54. Under this program, municipalities provide direct help to people who apply for rent assistance and the Metro HRA provides overall administration. The joint local-regional program is unique in the nation.

The program has brought the Region closer to achieving the important housing goal of providing more housing opportunities for lower-income people outside the central cities. As an illustration, approximately 16 percent of all households receiving rent assistance have moved from the central cities to one of the participating suburban or freestanding communities.

Using funds provided by the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency, the housing rehabilitation assistance program continued in 1978 with community cooperation and assistance. 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. An additional \$2,500 in grant funds can be used to improve the accessibility of the dwelling for handicapped residents.

A total of 120 low-income homeowners received \$370,000 in assistance under the program in 1978. An additional \$230,000 in grant funds were approved for use in 1979.

The Council initiated a new program designed to address the critical shortage of rental housing for large, low-income families. This program will involve the construction and management of single-family homes on scattered sites in several Twin Cities Area suburbs. As with other Metro HRA programs, participation by communities in the program is voluntary. HUD has approved funding for the construction of 50 dwelling units. Cooperation agreements with several communities have been received to begin development of the housing.

Land Transportation

The Council's transportation efforts involved a number of issues dealing with the Region's freeway system. The construction of I-35E in St. Paul was the subject of a phase-one environmental impact statement (EIS) study that identified route alternatives — including the “no-build” option — for further study. The Council adopted recommendations for alternative uses of \$71.2 million in federal funds originally earmarked for the construction of I-335 in Minneapolis, a segment of the Region's freeway system that will not be built. At the request of the Minnesota Department of Transportation, the Council and the Council's Transportation Advisory Board studied issues involving new or altered interchanges in the urban part of the Metropolitan Area. The study produced a description of existing and future problems, a list of interchange criteria and a procedure for considering interchange requests.

In line with its goal of making the best use of existing regional facilities, the Council prepared a plan that identifies ways of increasing the efficiency of the Region's highway and transit systems, without large capital investments. The plan becomes a supplement to the Council's regional Transportation Policy Plan.

Under the Federal Aid Urban program, the Council approved \$12.3 million for 20 transportation projects over the 1978-80 period. A draft plan was prepared to help meet the special transportation needs of elderly and handicapped people. The plan provides guidelines to the Metropolitan Transit Commission and other transit providers.

Paratransit was another area that received Council attention. The Council reviewed paratransit proposals for grants from the Minnesota Department of Transportation and started analyzing paratransit alternatives for the Metropolitan Area.

The Council made initial efforts toward evaluating the results of the St. Paul Downtown People Mover study. It reviewed the capital budget and five-year development program of the Metropolitan Transit Commission, and laid the groundwork for a regional goods movement study.

The Council reviewed the new state transportation plan proposed by MnDOT and requested several changes it felt important to the Region's transportation system. The Council and the Transportation Advisory Board served as advisors to MnDOT during the plan's preparation.

The Council also set priorities for construction and replacement of bridges over the major rivers in the Region. A special task force established by the Council and the Transportation Advisory Board looked at the bridge question in depth and issued a report, adopted by the Council, that sets funding priorities and calls for further study on 16 bridges in six transportation corridors. The task force concluded 24 other bridges are adequate or already scheduled.

Natural Resources

The Council developed technical guidelines and models for use by local units of government in such areas as trail corridor planning, shoreland erosion control, site planning and water pollution control. The Council reviewed some 30 permit applications for development projects in the Mississippi River Critical Area corridor.

The Council developed an environmental planning handbook to assist local units of government in incorporating environmental concerns in their local comprehensive plans under the 1976 Metropolitan Land Planning Act.

Together with the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, the U.S. Corps of Engineers, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and several watershed districts, the Council completed a detailed survey of wetlands in the Metropolitan Area.

The Council also conducted a survey to determine the extent of local planning for stormwater management. The survey indicates that little is being done in the Metropolitan Area and that very few communities have developed a comprehensive plan to deal with stormwater. The lack of adequate planning for stormwater results in local flooding problems.

At the same time as it surveyed local stormwater planning, the Council inquired about municipal water systems, their capacity, present usage of water, the specific source of water and future plans for expansion of the water systems.

The Council undertook a study of issues concerning commercial navigation in the Metropolitan Area, the relationships between the various modes of goods transportation and environmental and land-use concerns. The study will be used to develop detailed studies and to form a Council position on planning for commercial navigation in the Metropolitan Area.

Parks and Open Space

A major accomplishment of the program in 1978 was adoption by the Council of a regional trails system plan for the Metropolitan Area. The plan includes priorities for funding recreation trail corridors.

As part of its planning for future acquisition and development of park lands, the Council adopted a new five-year capital improvement program (CIP) for regional recreation open space. The CIP includes projects for regional parks and trails proposed by counties, municipalities and special park districts, together with priorities for allocating available funds to those projects.

During the winter of 1977-78 and the summer of 1978, the Council carried out extensive field surveys of regional park users. The purpose of the surveys was to collect information about people who use regional parks, as well as their opinion of existing facilities and the need for additional facilities. More than 10,500 people were interviewed on a random sample basis. The Council also participated with the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources in a statewide telephone survey of people in the general population about their winter and summer recreation activities. The survey was intended to identify the recreation needs of people who did not use parks as well as people who did. Data for the Metropolitan Area will help in determining regional park needs and in revising the current regional recreation open space plan.

The Council reviewed applications for \$2.3 million available in federal and state trail funds. The review was carried out in coordination with the State Planning Agency, which administers these local grant funds.

In 1978, work also began on revising the regional recreation open space plan adopted by the Council in 1974.

Public Safety

The Council approved more than \$1.7 million in federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration grants to local criminal justice projects. It prepared objectives for dealing with problems in the areas of law enforcement, courts, corrections and juvenile justice. Work began on revising the Council's Law and Justice Chapter of the Metropolitan Development Guide, with emphasis on crime prevention and juvenile crime.

The Council started an effort to coordinate an areawide response to the problem of juvenile prostitution. It held a series of training sessions for local officials interested in improving the prosecution of complex "white-collar" crimes. Work began on identifying the special problems faced by Indians and Hispanic Americans in the criminal justice system.

The Council prepared a regional juvenile justice plan that describes juvenile justice problems and ways in which to deal with the problems. To carry out the plan, the Council assisted local officials in preparing grant applications for juvenile justice projects. High-priority projects were included in the 1979 plan. Research on Washington County's juvenile justice system was carried out in cooperation with the State Crime Control Planning Board.

The Council continued work on development of an emergency 911 phone system in the Metropolitan Area. Efforts included preparing standards for the design and operation of a 911 system and detailed specifications; assistance to Metropolitan Area counties in preparing 911 plans; and participation in preparing 911 financing legislation.

A special project involved preparing selection standards for entry-level suburban police officers. Implementation of the standards is expected to begin in March 1979.

Social Framework

A statement of social framework goals, prepared in late 1977, was revised by Council staff after public discussion. Using the goals statement as a base, social framework policies that outline human service issues and questions for public discussion were developed. The Council held a special public meeting late in the year to provide an opportunity for the public to comment on a revised statement of goals and policies. The statement may be used by the Council in its planning and review activities for its human resources programs. The program, established three years ago, has been deleted from the Council's 1979 work program and budget.

Solid Waste

The Council completed a draft policy plan on solid and hazardous waste management. The draft plan contains objectives, policies, review guidelines and procedures that decision-makers can use to evaluate waste management proposals.

When adopted, the policy plan will be used by the Council in reviewing and approving applications for disposal permits submitted to the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency. The Council will also use the policy plan to review and approve plans prepared by Metropolitan Area counties to carry out the regional plan. The guidelines in the policy plan can be used by counties in preparing their solid waste plans and by private waste

management firms in planning waste facilities.

The focus of the plan is solid waste. But it does contain some guidelines for hazardous waste disposal. The Council intends to do more planning for hazardous waste after state regulations are adopted.

Council solid waste efforts were strengthened by its designation as the Metropolitan Agency responsible for solid waste management activities under the 1976 federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. The Council has started to coordinate its planning efforts with requirements of the Act.

The 1978 program also involved identifying the scope of water pollution caused by landfills.

Water Quality

In addition to 208 planning work, the Council also reviewed a number of waste facility proposals of the Metropolitan Waste Control Commission. The Council reviewed MWCC projects proposed in the MWCC's development program, capital budget and facility plans, including improvements at the Metro, Cottage Grove, Savage and Chaska treatment plants; power-related equipment at 19 treatment plants; interceptor improvements; emergency electrical systems; and air pollution equipment and interim sludge handling facilities at the Metro plant.

The Council also reviewed a number of local comprehensive sewer plans submitted by communities and local applications for federal funds to develop municipal sewer and water systems. The Council also reviewed applications for National Pollution Discharge Elimination System permits to discharge wastewater into the Region's streams and rivers.

Other

LOCAL PLANNING ASSISTANCE

The Council's program emphasized five main areas of assistance: answering inquiries from local officials and planning staff; coordinating efforts involving local and regional concerns; preparing local plans; educational activities focusing on local planning; and financial assistance for local planning efforts.

With local planning now underway in response to the 1976 Metropolitan Land Planning Act, the Council has been providing information to community officials about requirements of the Act, regional sewer and transportation service, capacities of regional service systems, and growth management techniques. The Council also provided information on land use regulations, data for preparing local plans, and local issues affected by regional policies and plans.

The Council was involved in efforts to resolve transportation and sewer service issues in several parts of the Metropolitan Area. An example is the Council's participation in the Northern Scott County Task Force, formed to coordinate the planning programs of member municipalities, Scott County and the Council. Another is the CAB Area Study Committee, which has been working to resolve sewer service issues involving Champlin, Anoka, Brooklyn Park, and the Ramsey-Andover area of Anoka County.

An important Council activity was developing review manuals for Council staff to use in reviewing local comprehensive plans under the Land Planning Act. Guidelines were prepared for counties, municipalities and school districts, which must submit their capital improvement programs to the Council for review.

To help communities deal with planning issues, the Council held a series of seminars and workshops for local planning officials and others involved in local planning.

Discussion topics included techniques for implementation of plans and related subjects. The Council started preparation of a local planning handbook. Several of the handbook sections are now completed.

Financial assistance to communities for local planning was provided by nearly \$2 million the Council awarded in local planning assistance grants. Completed in 1978, the grant program provided state funds to 178 (of 188) Metropolitan Area communities and all seven counties to prepare comprehensive plans. The grants defrayed more than 38 percent of the total estimated cost of preparing local plans.

Working with the Educational Cooperative Service Unit (ECSU) for the Metropolitan Area, the Council's Local Planning Assistance staff developed a common form for meeting the school districts' reporting requirements of both the 1976 Land Planning Act and the 1977 Omnibus School Aid Act.

COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING

The Council's comprehensive planning program concentrated on continued implementation of the 1976 Metropolitan Land Planning Act, a major study of the Region's rural area, starting a coordinated process for reviewing metropolitan agency budgets, studies dealing with regional fiscal and economic issues and data research.

In 1978, the Council's program to carry out provisions of the Land Planning Act marked its second year of activity. Efforts included resolving issues raised by communities about the system statements the Council prepared in 1977.

The Council also developed guidelines for communities to use in their local planning. These guidelines describe what should be included in local plans and procedures the Council will use to review the plans.

Current and future development issues affecting the Region's rural area were the subject of study by a Council Rural Area Task Force in 1978. The task force developed proposals for preserving productive agricultural areas and analyzed the service needs of rural non-farm areas. The task force's efforts included developing a broad definition of the "rural lifestyle" and its implications for providing public services.

The year 1978 marked the start of a new Council review process for simultaneously examining the capital budgets and capital improvement programs of metropolitan agencies. The process was established by the Council's Metropolitan Investment Framework, adopted by the Council in 1977 to provide for more effective management of regional agency debt and expenditures.

In addition to these efforts, the Council studied the impact of federal and state dollars spent in the Region on the Region's development and fiscal activity.

Another effort included collecting data to help develop a regional economic policy. The Council also developed criteria for allocating federal and state grants to areas within the Region based on their role in the Council's Development Framework growth plan. By year's end, work was well underway in preparing the 1979 *State of the Region* report, which focuses attention on trends in the Region's central cities and fully developed suburbs.

REFERRALS

The Council reviews proposals under its referral process to help ensure that the many decisions and plans made by different organizations contribute toward achieving goals the Region has set for itself. The review process helps result in better proposals by enabling people working in the same or related fields to share information and work out differences. It also provides the general public with an opportunity to examine plans that may have a major impact on the Region early enough to avoid future problems.

From October 31, 1977, to October 31, 1978, the Council reviewed 1,212 referrals. This compares with 1,309 for the preceding year. Examples include municipal sewer systems, landfills, highways, airport construction projects and housing developments. They also include human service projects, such as special learning programs, group homes for the handicapped, parks, nursing home expansions and crime prevention programs. In terms of cost, they run the gamut from multimillion-dollar projects of metropolitan agencies to a \$150 program to attract community residents to their local library.

A separate appendix contains a complete list of referrals reviewed by the Council since publication of the Council's 1977 *Annual Report*.

REVIEW OF REGIONAL AGENCY USER CHARGES

No major changes in user charges by regional commissions came before the Council for review in 1978. The Metropolitan Waste Control Commission's service availability charge (SAC) was established for a three-year period in 1977.

The Council reviewed a request by the Metropolitan Sports Facilities Commission to increase its parking fee at the Metropolitan Sports Area complex from \$1.50 to \$2 beginning in 1979. The Council approved the change.

No changes in the transit fare structure came before the Council for review.

LEGAL ASSISTANCE

The Council's legal staff provided a variety of legal services for the Council's programs and for local governments in the Metropolitan Area.

Activities of note during the past year included:

- PARTICIPATION in the Metro Waste Plant NPDES permit hearing.
- THE LIQUOR tax lawsuit.

- MUNICIPAL BOARD proceeding involving an Osseo-Brooklyn Park annexation question.
- WATER RESOURCES BOARD hearing regarding the Coon Creek Watershed District plan.
- DEVELOPMENT and hearing of rules regarding the 911 emergency telephone system.
- FINAL ADOPTION of Metropolitan Significance regulations.

The Council legal staff also provided advice to local governments in the drafting of ordinances regarding staged growth, agricultural preservation, housing, and on-site waste systems.

A legal seminar for municipal attorneys and planners was held in May which dealt with the obligations and consequences of the Metropolitan Land Planning Act and advice regarding tools and sources for satisfying the obligations. As a follow up, workshops for local planning officials were conducted during the summer. One response from these meetings has been the development of possible amendments to the municipal planning enabling legislation.

The legal staff provided continuing advice to Council programs in the area of housing, land use law, airports, area wastewater management planning, Metropolitan commission budget reviews, health care facility reviews, referrals, legislation and administration.

COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE PUBLIC

The Council believes it should do its best to keep the public up to date on Council activities and it should provide the public with opportunities to help shape Council plans. The Council's information and public participation program reflect this philosophy. A broad distribution of planning publications, data and other information by the Council helps keep Metropolitan Area citizens informed about important regional issues that could affect them. The Council also actively solicits participation by the public in developing regional policies and plans. The Council currently has 12 advisory committees, many of which have subcommittees. In addition, the Council meets with community groups and interested citizens in public forums 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 started.

DEVELOPING GOOD DATA TO HELP MAKE DECISIONS

Where do the people live who could be classed as high heart attack risks? Is it a buyers' or sellers' housing market? How much sewer effluent can you put in the river? Where do all the kids live now? Where will they live five years from now? What kinds of parks do people want? How fast will my community grow, and what are the implications?

Good data is information. Properly used and interpreted, it represents an invaluable tool for anyone who has to make decisions. The Council has been building its capability to acquire, use, analyze and disseminate data for a number of years.

It produces annual population estimates and building permit information for each community in the Region. It keeps tabs on major construction activity and housing vacancy and turnover rates. It prepares population, employment and household forecasts by community and monitors land use change in the Region. The Council has used this information for its planning work. The public and private sector in the Region have also used the data extensively for their own purposes.

In 1978, a number of data items were added to the Council's data base and made available to the public. A major study of land use trends in the Region was completed and published, together with a land use map. Aerial photographs were taken of the entire Region and given to local governments to aid them in their comprehensive planning. The Council uses the aerials to monitor development trends and as information for regional services planning. The Council also obtained employment data at the community level for the first time.

In addition, the Council contracted with the R.L. Polk Co. to acquire 1970, 1974 and 1978 socio-economic and demographic data for most of the Region. The data will provide an insight into changes in income, household composition, and commercial development since 1970. It is the only source of such data until about 1982, when information from the 1980 Census will be available.

In addition, the Council developed new data in support of its varied planning programs. A study of industrial migration in the Region will provide basic data for a new Council economic planning effort. A health vital statistics report on a neighborhood level helps to identify those parts of the Region where prevention programs and community health facilities should be located.

The Council also surveyed the summer and winter recreation needs of the public so it could have a sense of the public demand for more specialized park facilities.

The Council prepared detailed maps of wetlands for its own and local governments' environmental planning.

And, finally, the Council assembled an array of data to assess social conditions and trends in the Region to see if there was a need for coordination of social service programs and what role the Council might have in that coordination.

1979 WORK PROGRAM SUMMARY

The Minnesota State Legislature has instructed the Council to coordinate the planning and development of the Metropolitan Area. Subsequent passage of the Metropolitan Reorganization Act in 1974 along with passage of the Metropolitan Land Planning and Metropolitan Significance laws have given the Council further legislative direction. Other significant legislation that affects the kind of tasks the Council engages in includes the Metropolitan Park, Solid Waste and Metropolitan HRA laws.

In addition to state law, the Council also has responsibility for a number of "planning-administrative duties" emanating from state and federal legislation and executive branch regulations.

First Priority

State mandates, plus other prescriptions assigned the Council from other sources, constitute priority work program tasks for 1979.

The major projects, 13 in all, that fall into this category are summarized below.

- Review of local comprehensive plans required in the 1976 Metropolitan Land Planning Act. A large share of the 244 community and school district plans will be before the Council either for "formal" or "informal" review. The Council review involves looking at local plans to see if they are consistent with Council "systems statement" plans for sewers, transportation, parks and airport.
- Adopt solid waste plan to carry out the 1976 Solid Waste Management Act. The Council will carry out the new plan, largely through technical assistance to local and county bodies.
- Prepare the Interstate 35E environmental impact statement and review the downtown St. Paul People Mover proposal. The Council is the lead agency in the preparation of the EIS, which is scheduled for completion in the fall. It will monitor and review the DPM project.
- Housing, population and other demographic work will continue, and current employment information will be obtained.
- Implementation of the Section 8 and family housing programs will continue, along with continuation of a state-sponsored housing rehabilitation program through the

Metro HRA. The Council also intends to expand the data it collects so it can better measure changes occurring in the private housing market.

- Conduct required reviews under federal A-95 and State Certificate of Need, Metro Significance, and Critical Areas laws and regulations. In 1978, the Council reviewed more than 1,200 proposals.
- Implementation of the 1974 Metropolitan Reorganization Act through review and approval of the development programs and capital budgets of metropolitan commissions.
- Administration of the regional park acquisition and development program.
- Water quality management planning under federal Environmental Protection Agency sponsorship. The Council expects to be researching "non-point" pollution, including agricultural runoff, landfill seepage and urban runoff, in the Region. In addition, the Council will begin to carry out its new waste management policy plan.
- Implementation of the federal Clean Air Act by beginning to carry out an air quality plan as it pertains to the Region's transportation system.
- Development of plans for the Aging and administration of the federal Older Americans Act grant program.
- Beginning the implementation of 911 Emergency Telephone Service in the Region and development of a new criminal justice policy plan.
- Development of plans for health, emergency medical services and developmental disabilities under federal Department of Health, Education and Welfare funding. A new health system plan will be prepared, and assistance will be provided for Area hospital efforts to plan to reduce excess bed capacity.

Second Priority

A second group of tasks involve several important but less strongly mandated efforts. These include air transportation planning, 1980 census preparations, arts, and energy and economic policy development work. Further, major efforts are scheduled for monitoring regional development trends, preparation of the annual *State of the Region* report and refinement of the Housing Guide Chapter.

Detailed documentation on proposed programs follows:

AGING

Major planning efforts include continuation of the service delivery study being conducted in each of the seven Metropolitan Area counties and continuation of the joint housing and services project between the program on aging, the Council's housing division and the Metropolitan Health Board. Additional planning will focus on the development of indicators to determine the needs and problems of older persons and methods for forecasting changes in the older population in the future.

During 1979, the transition of funding responsibility for the Title VII grants program

under the federal Older Americans Act will be completed and the Council will be carrying out all administrative responsibilities (grant-making, technical assistance, and monitoring) for three nutrition projects in the Region. The Council will also continue its current administrative responsibilities for Title III grant funds. Depending on other possible changes in the Older Americans Act, the Council may assume some additional grant-making responsibilities in 1979.

The program will continue to work toward increased coordination of regional and local planning and implementation activities on behalf of the elderly, to arrange for training of local Older Americans Act program staff and to provide technical assistance to local agencies, organizations and individuals.

AIR QUALITY

Studies will be initiated to get more comprehensive analyses of transportation projects and air pollution control strategies.

In addition, the Council will initiate studies that may be funded through the technical air quality demonstration program; review and identify air quality implications of municipal and county comprehensive plans; and provide technical assistance and coordination to other participants in developing long-range air pollution control strategies.

AIR TRANSPORTATION

Air transportation planning work will involve determining air cargo and seaplane facility needs and the need to protect privately owned airports. In addition, the Council will be working with the Metropolitan Airports Commission on environmental impact studies at several of the Region's airports and on a master plan for Anoka County airport. An evaluation of the noise problem at Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport is also anticipated.

ARTS

The arts program will continue to assist grant applicants in preparing applications to the Council for local/regional arts development grants. It is estimated the Council will receive 150 to 200 requests for financial assistance during the year.

The program will continue to provide information to the public about local arts resources and offer consultation to groups and individuals with specific arts development needs.

An arts services feasibility study which examines ways of assisting local arts resources will be completed. In addition, the program will engage in needs assessment research to continue to identify problems and issues which affect the arts in the Twin Cities Area. Research findings will be used as a basis for revising the Council's regional arts plan.

DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES

A major effort in 1979 will be to analyze the data collected from the Minnesota Individual Information System survey. In addition, a report is planned on the need for special

residential and day-training/educational programs for the developmentally disabled residents of the Metropolitan Area. In the following year, health and other support service needs will be identified.

The 1979 Metropolitan Area report, when aggregated with the other regional reports, will result in a statewide plan listing the numbers, types and locations of programs needed throughout the state. This will give the Legislature and local officials the data base needed to guide decisions regarding allocation of resources for community-based residential programs, education and vocational training services.

Throughout 1979, the Council's Developmental Disabilities Task Force and staff will continue to monitor developments in the service network; to collect and distribute information on the latest service technologies; to assist service providers, consumer organizations and individuals to solve problems in the service delivery network and to advocate for developmentally disabled persons to ensure they get services that meet their needs.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

The Council will begin an EMS public information and education program which will include informing the public on what an EMS system is, how to gain access to it for help in a medical emergency, and what actions to take in a medical emergency.

Guidelines will be developed that will describe the response time (the time period) in which a citizen ought to get emergency medical help after placing a call. Work will begin with communities to help them decide what type of emergency medical response will be provided to their citizens.

The EMS communications plan will be put into effect. The plan provides for radio dispatch of the appropriate response to the scene of a medical emergency and communications that allow ambulance personnel to talk directly with the hospital. This will include helping ambulance services and hospitals select appropriate communications equipment, encourage the use of shared equipment, secure funding for equipment, and coordinate communications activities throughout the Region. A plan to provide adequate direction by physicians of the medical treatment given by ambulance personnel at the scene of an emergency and during transport to a hospital will also be developed and implemented.

In cooperation with the Metropolitan Health Board, the program will identify hospitals that can provide care at the levels defined in each of the critical care plans for trauma, cardiac, burns, poisonings, spinal cord injury, behavioral emergencies, and complications of birth for both mother and infant. Guidelines will be developed that will help physicians make decisions on whether a critical patient ought to be transferred to another hospital and on the initial medical treatment that might be necessary for that patient. A grant will be made to an educational institution to develop an advanced educational course for emergency room nurses.

Methodologies will be designed and information will be gathered to help determine the effect of system planning and policy implementation on victims of critical illnesses and injuries. Recommendations will be developed on the long-term operation and financing of the EMS system.

HEALTH

By late January, all the hospitals' final long-range plans will be submitted to the Health Board. The Board will then develop its criteria for determining how bed reductions will be made in the system. In July, the Board will adopt its own plan for bed reduction, with specific references to each institution currently providing services.

During 1979, programs in lifestyle education and CPR training will move from the planning stage to implementation.

The Health System Plan (HSP) and the Annual Implementation Program (AIP) will undergo their annual revisions, as required by federal law. The HSP will be broadened to include more health services, and the AIP will contain recommended actions for any new priority goals developed during the year.

Reviews will be continued in 1979, along with the two reviews (appropriateness and proposed uses of federal funds) that were added with full designation.

HOUSING PLANNING

In 1979, the Council will focus on revising its Allocation Plan for Subsidized Housing, and establish long-term goals for low- and moderate-cost housing as review guidelines for local housing elements under the Land Planning Act. A series of housing market studies will be initiated. The Council will also evaluate its Policy 39 ranking system, under which communities are given priority for federal and state grants in accordance with their performance in providing low- and moderate-income housing opportunities.

Work with the Association of Metropolitan Municipalities will continue in 1979 on studies on local subdivision, engineering standards and local development review procedures.

A major effort will be assisting local communities in the preparation of the housing elements for their comprehensive plans, and reviewing housing plans submitted to the Council.

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 developing the new family housing program. The Metro HRA will continue its efforts to help lower-income households find suitable housing where they would like to live throughout the Region.

LAND TRANSPORTATION

The Council will revise its Transportation Policy Plan. The Metropolitan Reorganization Act requires the Council to bring the plan up to date every four years.

Work will be completed on the identification of transportation needs of minority groups. The study will evaluate the adequacy of transit services to help meet those needs.

The Council will prepare an environmental impact statement for proposed Interstate 35E in St. Paul and continue its multi-year planning efforts in the following areas: goods movement; small area projects; elderly and handicapped transportation planning; performance measures for the transit system; paratransit development and the so-called "3C" planning program.

NATURAL RESOURCES

The Council will begin development of a groundwater model of the Metropolitan Area as a management tool for the water resources of the Region.

In addition, the Council will study the need for implementation of water conservation policies and development of water conservation programs.

A survey of drainage and flooding problems is planned and comprehensive plans developed for the Mississippi River Critical Area Corridor and plans prepared under the Metropolitan Land Planning Act will be reviewed.

PARKS AND OPEN SPACE

The Recreation Open Space Policy Plan was adopted in 1974, and the capital budget has been amended annually. Data collection was initiated in 1978 to provide a basis for determining the demand for various kinds of park facilities. The park demand-use study and the Council's experience in using the 1974 plan constitute the basis upon which the policy plan will be revised in 1979.

PUBLIC SAFETY

The Council will revise the Law and Justice Chapter of the Guide and complete the LEAA Action Plan for 1980. The latter involves the identification of current criminal justice problems, objectives and priorities and the review of local grant applications.

A study of the financing of Public Safety Services in the Metropolitan Area will be initiated. The study will focus on the cost of providing various criminal justice and public safety services and the present sources of funding for these services. Planning to develop strategies will be initiated.

A 1980 Juvenile Justice Plan for the Metropolitan Area will be prepared, and the program will continue to focus on the problems of youth and on efforts to keep them out of the criminal justice system.

With funding of 911, the Council will coordinate deployment of 911 in each of the seven counties.

The Council will assist with the implementation of the suburban police officers selection mechanism in the 55 participating cities in the Metropolitan Area.

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

The Council will adopt a new Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Policy Plan. Following adoption, the Council will provide technical assistance and coordination to the counties, municipalities, and others involved in solid waste management activities to assure appropriate and timely implementation of the plan. The Council will also review the solid waste management component of municipal and county comprehensive plans submitted to the Council under the Land Planning Act.

The Council will also follow through with grant applications submitted in 1978 for funding under the President's Urban Policy Program. Proposed rulemaking by the EPA and the MPCA will be commented upon where appropriate.

WASTE MANAGEMENT (208)

The Council will begin a major study of nonpoint source pollution, with the goal of eventually integrating point source and nonpoint findings to produce a more comprehensive water quality management plan and implementation program. The 1979 work will focus on the most serious nonpoint sources of pollution: agricultural and urban runoff, landfill leaching and stream channel erosion. The major effort will be concentrated on basic research.

A separate federal grant requires the Council to monitor 201 facilities planning work on point source pollution now underway at the MWCC. The Council will review the findings from the 201 studies and determine what, if any, changes should be made to the Development Guide chapter. The most significant of the 201 studies to be monitored and evaluated are those dealing with combined sewer overflow and final disposal of treatment plant residuals.

Finally, if low-flow conditions prevail on the Minnesota River during the summer of 1979, the low-flow water quality survey will be conducted under the general administration of the Council.

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

Water pollution control planning efforts in 1979 are confined to reviewing plans and proposals against the Council's general plan and sewer system statements. The program will review the sewer element of local comprehensive plans, monitor progress of several sewer studies being conducted by the Metropolitan Waste Control Commission, conduct A95 reviews and participate in the sewer plant permitting process.

OTHER

Local Planning Assistance — The program will continue to provide technical planning assistance to local governments. This will take the form of communicating the meaning and implication of Council policy for local officials and planners; helping to identify resources and technical materials helpful to local governments; and mediating conflicts that might arise between local and regional planning.

The program will continue work on a planning handbook covering a range of topics but

oriented towards practical advice on how local communities can carry out their comprehensive plans.

The local planning assistance effort also involves the administration of the local planning grant program.

Comprehensive Planning — The Council will continue to assist local units of government as they prepare comprehensive plans and school districts as they prepare capital improvement programs in response to the Metropolitan Land Planning Act. The Council will begin formal review of the plans and programs of the local units. The Council expects to review approximately 75 plans and programs in 1979.

The Council will also be considering changes in its rural area policy based on the report of the Rural Area Task Force, a task force made up of local public officials, citizens and others knowledgeable in agricultural and rural issues that developed recommendations in 1978.

The Council will also undertake work to develop regional policies in economic development and energy. In economic development planning, the intent is to develop a general plan for regional economic growth. In 1979, basic data that describes the regional economy will be developed, issues considered and preliminary goals and policies prepared. The economic strategy will follow the Council's existing policy, which emphasizes the orderly and economic use of metropolitan systems. Among issues that will be addressed are the overzoning of commercial and industrial land, the underutilization of structures and land, reinvestment in older communities and the increasing disparity between employment and residential locations. In energy planning, the intent is to assess regional energy issues and to develop an energy policy. The cutoff of Canadian crude oil to Minnesota and its implications for the Metropolitan Area is a major area of concern and a potentially serious problem as early as 1979 or 1980. Gathering data on sources and consumption of energy in the Region is scheduled for 1979. Economic development and energy policy activities are scheduled to extend over a two-year period.

The Council will publish an expanded fiscal profile report containing information on the revenues, expenditures and outstanding indebtedness of regional and local governmental units in the Metropolitan Area. The Council will perform its annual review of the capital budgets of the metropolitan agencies. Real estate tax data will be organized and analyzed in preparation for a comprehensive study of taxes in the Metropolitan Area. Also in 1979 the Council will complete its analysis of federal and state funds coming to the Region and its impact on development.

Research — The Council will continue to focus on monitoring development within the Region. To do this, the Council will produce annual population, housing and industrial-commercial reports and community level employment estimates. The land-use inventory will be made current using 1978 aerial photos with a focus on vacant land in the urban area and characteristics that describe the land's development potential.

The Council will analyze the R.L. Polk Co. "Profiles of Change" material that was purchased in late 1978. The Polk data contains current socio-economic characteristics, last provided by the 1970 Census. The data will be available at the census tract level and cover most of the urbanized part of the Region. It will provide current information and data from 1970 and 1974 for time series analysis.

The fourth *State of the Region* report will also be prepared. It will focus on the regional housing market.

APPENDIX

A. METROPOLITAN COUNCIL STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES ALL PLANNING FUNDS 1978

(November and December Est.)

REVENUE

1. Real and Personal Property Taxes:	
Anoka County	\$ 147,004.78
Carver County	133,401.62
Dakota County	215,796.88
Hennepin County	1,035,245.64
Ramsey County	478,502.46
Scott County	50,876.94
Washington County	112,754.90
State of Minnesota — Homestead Credit	450,861.88
State of Minnesota — Local Aide	79,155.00
State of Minnesota — Agricultural Aide	6,500.00
Total Taxes	\$2,710,100.10
2. Regional Commissions:	
Metropolitan Airports Commission	102,035.00
Metropolitan Sports Facilities Commission	52,243.00
Metropolitan Transit Commission	207,543.08
Metropolitan Waste Control Commission	262,964.00
Total Commission Reimbursement	\$ 624,785.08
3. Federal, State and Local Grants	3,023,443.62
4. Interest Earned on Investments	82,703.78
5. Fund Balance	(195,000.00)
Total Revenue	\$6,246,032.58

EXPENDITURES — Direct and Indirect

Salaries and Benefits	\$4,464,762.50
Travel, Registration and Conference Fees	14,042.13
Travel, Local	15,944.07
Travel, Nonlocal	59,129.48
Recruitment	15,919.40
Employee Development	3,911.36
Membership Dues	12,617.01
Communications — Telephone	81,267.46
Communications — Postage	121,402.20
Communications — Legal Notices and Public Hearings	10,037.01
Reproduction and Publication	235,963.81
Library Services	17,027.66
Office Rent and Utilities	265,719.35
Members Expense	161,079.88
Communications — WATS	8,054.41
Insurance and Bonds	9,961.51
Rent of Equipment	30,407.63
Office Supplies	39,475.42
Maintenance of Equipment	19,052.80
User Charge	20,549.43
Accounting Service	25,928.09
Computer Expense	95,052.30
Miscellaneous Expense	6,218.66
Interest on Certificates	.30
Legal Services	7,651.50
Fixed Assets	30,947.95
Services by Technical Consultants	387,839.84
Contractual Services with Others	86,069.42
Total Expenditures	\$6,246,032.58

B. METROPOLITAN COUNCIL
MAJOR FEDERAL PLANNING PROJECT FUNDS
STATEMENT OF CUMULATIVE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1978 (ESTIMATED)

	AGING	CENSUS PREPARA- TION	CRIMINAL JUSTICE	H.E.W.	HUD 701 '78	LAND TRANS- PORTATION	WATER QUALITY 208
REVENUE							
Federal Grants	\$185,406.75	\$208,800.39	\$200,962.02	\$1,030,118.13	\$328,480.00	\$622,253.97	\$300,625.00
Grants from Local Agencies			7,334.44	44,598.57		36,000.00	
Agency Contributions	61,802.26	69,600.13	85,464.98	45,315.39	214,552.25	256,825.40*	100,208.33*
TOTAL REVENUE	\$247,209.01	\$278,400.52	\$293,761.44	\$1,120,032.09	\$543,032.25	\$915,079.37	\$400,833.33
EXPENDITURES—Direct and Indirect							
Salaries and Benefits	\$196,038.67	\$212,407.01	\$192,612.15	\$ 712,108.85	\$428,525.03	\$671,584.96	\$314,084.99
Travel, Registration and Conference Fees	516.68	530.10	483.72	2,466.58	927.56	1,966.09	806.93
Travel, Local	472.44	593.39	1,597.35	1,695.22	869.64	1,177.68	321.13
Travel, Nonlocal	1,770.67	1,339.79	4,289.12	15,706.56	3,601.51	6,185.70	5,058.66
Recruitment	1,036.37	280.84	849.71	1,002.29	182.81	3,333.06	490.68
Employee Development	167.29	334.21	135.05	683.69	362.78	488.52	285.54
Membership Dues	2.50	5.74	3.25	13.07	7.91	8.15	3.82
Communications — Telephone	3,645.28	2,057.88	4,479.20	14,365.23	8,768.23	10,148.28	3,392.18
Communications — Postage	6,834.20	7,692.53	4,418.46	25,452.71	10,021.75	11,862.67	9,747.72
Communications — Legal Notices and Public Hearings	148.86	199.24	197.70	4,470.49	374.83	384.18	189.29
Reproduction and Publication	8,165.69	7,593.53	6,130.66	61,903.29	26,630.08	31,817.36	17,507.36
Library Services	715.04	1,465.52	563.88	3,403.55	1,931.23	1,999.48	985.38
Office Rent and Utilities	11,105.23	15,652.38	10,305.01	39,342.63	26,539.31	37,732.13	14,603.63
Members Expense	2,133.22	1.46	3,038.96	19,920.50	629.56	1,866.72	1,170.79
Communications — WATS	463.75	386.86	388.93	1,346.52	1,015.78	1,578.42	656.03
Insurance and Bonds	21.46	(52.90)	(20.96)	(169.57)	32.27	35.02	3.84
Rent of Equipment	557.04	1,195.97	662.55	1,934.63	1,442.82	1,809.68	952.74
Office Supplies	1,483.44	2,396.72	1,414.29	6,161.76	2,353.07	4,218.08	1,887.76
Maintenance of Equipment	678.98	1,668.89	969.60	3,216.62	1,611.50	2,516.03	921.11
User Charge	830.90	1,098.41	841.68	3,393.84	2,002.99	2,762.41	1,146.86
Accounting Services	1,047.58	2,393.33	992.30	4,295.29	2,165.35	3,133.01	1,338.00
Computer Expense	2,915.11	14,932.27	1,675.12	16,618.44	5,869.72	23,087.64	3,625.62
Miscellaneous Expense	83.17	187.91	80.52	475.35	3,220.75	224.36	121.54
Interest on Certificates	.26	.26	(.35)	.08	.64	(.60)	.62
Legal Service	55.34	121.62	51.27	3,408.97	118.07	176.12	699.60
Consultants	3,000.83	1,800.23	53,258.60	164,333.48	5,811.11	84,062.59	17,624.08
Contractual Services with Others	3,319.01	2,117.33	4,343.67	12,482.02	8,015.95	10,921.63	3,207.43
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$247,209.01	\$278,400.52	\$293,761.44	\$1,120,032.09	\$543,032.25	\$915,079.37	\$400,833.33

*Partially reimbursable by Metropolitan Commissions

C. METROPOLITAN COUNCIL REVISED 1978 BUDGET

PROGRAM	TOTAL SALARIES AND BENEFITS	CONSULTANT	COMPUTER	TRAVEL	PRINTING	GENERAL OVERHEAD	TOTAL
Aging	\$ 235,466	\$ 15,000	\$ 2,500	\$ 1,200	\$ 9,280	\$ 45,310	\$ 308,756
Housing	194,862		700	2,200	25,540	39,838	263,140
Metro HRA	310,410	3,500	7,000	2,000	8,780	70,893	402,583
Public Safety — Part B Planning	143,711	4,400	3,000	1,000	6,320	31,854	190,285
Selection Standards	10,604	85,000		250	960	2,931	99,745
Juvenile Justice	54,510		1,500	500	1,600	11,758	69,868
911	51,391	30,000		500	4,760	11,130	97,781
Social Framework	127,623		10,000	1,000	8,392	28,641	175,656
Emergency Medical Services	164,019	44,100	3,500	10,000	5,000	27,674	254,293
Developmental Disabilities	69,221		200	750	4,320	20,708	95,199
Arts	58,969	10,000		500	3,040	13,347	85,856
Human Resources Total	\$1,420,786	\$192,000	\$28,400	\$19,900	\$ 77,992	\$ 304,084	\$2,043,162
Research	333,028	30,000	5,000	2,000	9,280	61,238	440,546
Policy	314,438	5,000		2,000	10,960	71,941	404,339
M.I.F.	103,305		1,000	1,000	3,680	20,440	129,425
Referrals	107,386		2,400	500	3,520	27,388	141,194
Development Framework Total	\$ 858,157	\$ 35,000	\$ 8,400	\$ 5,500	\$ 27,440	\$ 181,007	\$1,115,504
Local Planning Assistance	\$ 201,234			\$ 3,000	\$ 5,230	\$ 39,006	\$ 248,470
Air Quality	37,954	30,000	0	2,000	1,060	8,977	79,991
Natural Resource Management	153,848	20,000		1,000	5,200	36,875	216,923
Solid Waste Management	87,063		700	500	8,752	17,374	114,389
Water Pollution Control	135,218			1,250	800	28,632	165,900
Wastewater Management — 208	257,997	25,000	2,000	5,500	15,472	45,749	351,718
Environmental Planning Total	\$ 672,080	\$ 75,000	\$ 2,700	\$10,250	\$ 31,284	\$ 137,607	\$ 928,921
Parks and Open Space	\$ 305,647	\$ 35,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 3,250	\$ 7,080	\$ 75,782	\$ 430,759
Air Transportation	86,763		1,000	700	5,200	16,075	109,738
Land Transportation	625,393	110,000	40,500	4,500	17,964	133,406	931,763
Transportation Planning Total	\$ 712,156	\$110,000	\$41,500	\$ 5,200	\$ 23,164	\$ 149,481	\$1,041,501
Physical Planning and Development Total	\$2,749,274	\$255,000	\$56,600	\$27,200	\$ 94,198	\$ 582,883	\$3,765,155
Census Preparation	\$ 165,988		\$12,000	\$ 250	\$ 320	\$ 27,155	\$ 205,713
Chairman's Office	\$ 117,408			\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 300,905	\$ 421,313
METROPOLITAN COUNCIL TOTAL	\$4,453,456	\$447,000	\$97,000	\$48,350	\$174,510	\$1,215,027	\$6,435,343
Metropolitan Health Board	\$ 587,500	\$ 16,000	\$20,000	\$10,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 136,969	\$ 820,469

D. METROPOLITAN COUNCIL
1978 Revenue Estimate

Source of Revenue	Estimated Revenue
A. Federal Sources	
National Endowment for the Arts	\$
Department of Transportation:	
Federal Highway Administration	467,800
Urban Mass Transportation Administration	315,900
Department of Housing & Urban Development:	
701 Comprehensive Planning Assistance	328,500
Section 8 Administrative Fees	402,600
Environmental Protection Agency:	
208 Water Quality Planning	278,600
Air Quality	45,000
Department of Health, Education and Welfare:	
Administration on Aging	231,500
Capacity Building (Social Framework)	
Developmental Disabilities	45,300
Emergency Medical System	256,400
Health System Agency	820,469
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration:	
Region G Planning	81,800
Selection Standards	90,000
911 Technical Assistance	78,550
Juvenile Justice Planning	72,800
Census Bureau	142,000
Federal Subtotal	\$3,657,219
B. State Sources	
Minnesota State Arts Board	48,000
Admin. State Land Use Planning Act	34,600
Minnesota Housing Finance Agency	13,400
Minnesota State Planning Agency:	
Critical Areas Study Grant	32,600
Implementation of 1977 Parks Legislation	200,000
Industrial Migration Study	25,100
Minnesota Energy Agency	20,000
Minnesota Department of Transportation	6,000
State Subtotal	\$ 379,700
C. Local Sources	
Reimbursement from:	
Metropolitan Sports Commission	52,200
Metropolitan Transit Commission	266,700
Metropolitan Waste Control Commission	313,000
Metropolitan Airports Commission	102,000
Interest on Investments	79,993
Council Ad Valorem Tax Levy	2,600,000
Local Subtotal	\$3,413,893
TOTAL COUNCIL REVENUE	\$7,450,812
Less Reserve	195,000
AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$7,255,812

**E. METROPOLITAN COUNCIL
PROPOSED 1979 BUDGET**

PROGRAM	TOTAL SALARIES AND BENEFITS	CONSULTANT	COMPUTER	TRAVEL	PRINTING	GENERAL OVERHEAD	TOTAL
Aging	\$ 277,161	\$ 15,000	\$ 4,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 10,000	\$ 54,156	\$ 362,317
Housing	248,451	19,000	2,500	3,000	20,350	49,581	342,882
Metro HRA	372,585	10,000	12,000	4,000	10,200	69,358	478,143
Public Safety	364,307	55,000	5,000	4,400	9,500	68,040	506,247
Emergency Medical Services	229,038	89,000	6,000	17,000	13,000	46,488	400,526
Developmental Disabilities	84,065	—	200	1,500	3,100	22,314	111,179
Arts	74,463	—	—	1,500	2,000	19,765	97,728
Human Resources Total	\$1,650,070	\$188,000	\$30,200	\$32,900	\$ 68,150	\$ 329,702	\$2,299,022
Comprehensive Planning	\$ 485,417	—	\$ 2,200	\$ 5,000	\$ 6,700	\$ 87,756	\$ 587,073
Research	352,471	5,000	5,400	2,300	9,700	66,460	441,331
Referrals	99,969	—	500	950	2,500	26,013	129,932
Development Framework Total	\$ 937,857	\$ 5,000	\$ 8,100	\$ 8,250	\$ 18,900	\$ 180,229	\$1,158,336
Local Planning Assistance	\$ 222,904	—	\$ 1,400	\$ 4,600	\$ 7,290	\$ 45,705	\$ 281,899
Air Quality Management	\$ 78,394	—	—	\$ 1,350	\$ 2,100	\$ 20,689	\$ 102,533
Natural Resource Management	123,189	37,000	—	1,850	1,900	29,513	193,452
Solid and Hazardous Waste Management	63,438	—	—	1,600	5,650	16,742	87,430
Water Pollution Control	182,786	—	—	1,500	1,300	38,954	224,540
208 — Water Quality Management	292,162	200,000	3,000	8,000	16,200	56,278	575,640
Environmental Planning Total	\$ 739,969	\$237,000	\$ 3,000	\$14,300	\$ 27,150	\$ 162,176	\$1,183,595
Parks and Open Space	\$ 244,382	\$ 25,000	\$ 2,400	\$ 2,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 66,457	\$ 355,239
Air Transportation	\$ 94,542	—	\$ 1,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 5,650	\$ 19,928	\$ 124,120
Land Transportation	586,001	380,000	40,000	7,700	32,260	101,774	1,147,735
Transportation Planning Total	\$ 680,543	\$380,000	\$41,500	\$10,200	\$ 37,910	\$ 121,702	\$1,271,855
Physical Planning and Development Total	\$2,825,655	\$647,000	\$56,400	\$39,350	\$106,250	\$ 576,269	\$4,250,924
Census Preparation	\$ 49,177	—	\$ 1,500	\$ 300	—	\$ 13,072	\$ 64,049
Chairman's Office	\$ 160,181	—	—	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,500	\$ 250,126	\$ 412,807
METROPOLITAN COUNCIL TOTAL	\$4,685,083	\$835,000	\$88,100	\$73,550	\$175,900	\$1,169,169	\$7,026,802
Metropolitan Health Board	\$ 681,090	\$ 16,000	\$20,000	\$10,000	\$ 42,200	\$ 138,508	\$ 907,798

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F. METROPOLITAN COUNCIL
1979 Revenue Estimate

Source of Revenue	Estimated Revenue
A. Federal Sources	
Department of Transportation	
Federal Highway Administration	\$ 690,000
Urban Mass Transit Administration	250,000
Department of Housing and Urban Development	
701 Comprehensive Planning Assistance	375,000
Section 8 Administration Fees	471,600
Environmental Protection Agency	
208 Water Quality Planning	431,700
EPA/DOT	
Air Quality Planning	90,000
Department of Health, Education and Welfare	
Administration on Aging	271,700
Health Systems Agency	907,800
Developmental Disabilities	44,200
Emergency Medical Services	400,500
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration	
Suburban County Coordinating Project	70,700
Part B Planning	86,000
Juvenile Justice Planning	65,000
911 Technical Assistance	58,300
Selection Standards	41,600
Department of Commerce	32,000
Federal Subtotal	\$4,286,100
B. State Sources	
State Arts Board	\$ 46,000
Housing Finance Agency	6,500
State Subtotal	\$ 52,500
C. Local Sources	
Reimbursement from:	
Sports Facilities Commission	\$ 55,900
Transit Commission	198,700
Waste Control Commission	407,000
Airports Commission	109,400
Interest on Investments	35,000
Council Ad Valorem Tax Levy	3,000,000
Local Sources Subtotal	\$3,806,000
TOTAL COUNCIL REVENUE	\$8,144,600
Less Reserve	210,000
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$7,934,600

G. ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Regional Arts Advisory Committee:

Rose Diestler, chair; Marian Bagley; Elizabeth Bassett; Sharon Blenkush; James Borland; Jane Burris; Marlow Burt; Melisande Charles; Winston Close; Diane J. Darr; Jack R. Desai; Lois Gibson; Mary Haug; Mark Haukohl; Judith B. Ingber; John Lutz; Mary Matthews; Carol Ann Mackay; Ron McCoy; William McGlaughlin; Donald B. McNeil; William V. Menkevich; Donald Michaelis; Audrey H. Parish; James C. Rafferty; W. Bradley Rouse; Marian Schneck; John Taylor; Krista Walsh; David Wilk.

Advisory Committee on Aging:

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