



## A Comprehensive Summary





## **Purpose**

This document will review the history and mission of the Minnesota Recovers Task Force. It will define processes and responsibilities of its participants and identify the programs which are typically funded following a significant event in Minnesota.

## **Mission**

It shall be the mission of the Minnesota Recovers Task Force to work in a collaborative manner with other state and federal recovery agencies in identifying unmet needs and damage trends which may require assistance from their disaster recovery programs.

When state assistance is made available, usually through legislative appropriation, the Task Force will provide a streamline method of application and delivery of services to provide an efficient and quick avenue for eligible applicants to recovery.

## **Historical Overview**

In 1997, Governor Arne Carlson established what was then known as the Minnesota Recovers Disaster Task Force. Governor Carlson created the task force to address the major flooding which had impacted the state that year. The total damages from that flood event were estimated at more than \$1.5 billion. President Bill Clinton declared a major disaster declaration in Minnesota as a result of the flooding and designated 59 counties to be eligible for federal assistance. The disaster displaced thousands of Minnesotans and damaged nearly one-third of the state's flood prone buildings.

The task force was responsible for creating a "one-stop shop" for disaster survivors to apply for assistance and find recovery solutions to their unmet needs. In addition, the task force was challenged with accomplishing two primary goals;

- Create a partnership with individual, local, state, and federal partners, and
- Find mitigation solutions to lessen the impacts of future disasters.

In 1998, Governor Carlson had declared that the task force was a success. State agencies, working together with their federal partners, brought disaster assistance and recovery solutions to those communities impacted by the flood at a much quicker rate of delivery than had previously been observed.

By March 1, 1998, over 700 homes in the flood affected areas had been acquired and removed. Levees had been raised, sewer systems had been redesigned and improved, and flood protection measures were implemented along flood prone properties. Minnesota was truly better prepared and protected due to the efforts of the Minnesota Recovers Task Force.



## Primary Goals

1. To create a one-stop shop for communities impacted by disaster and to assist them in finding solutions to their recovery needs.
2. To coordinate state and federal disaster recovery resources.
3. To identify and develop mitigation strategies to lessen the effect of future disasters.

## Process

At the onset of a significant event where it is apparent that outside assistance will be necessary for the local community and the state to recover, an initial call to order will be made by the Chair with the participating agencies of the Minnesota Recovers Task Force. During the initial meeting(s), HSEM will provide a situational brief on the current status of the event. This will be followed by each member agency reporting on their activities specific to the event.

The frequency of additional meetings will be determined by the participants and the severity and magnitude of the event. As the Task Force agencies continue to assess the impacts, they will determine what costs and damages may be addressed by their recovery programs and what funding levels would need to be generated to address those needs.

Funding assessments will then be communicated to each agency's commissioner or leadership, who will determine how and at what level, funding will be requested through the legislative process.

In many cases, Task Force agencies work independent of the Task Force and more directly with those communities in need of specific recovery assistance. The Task Force does not want to impede those lines of communication and recovery processes which are being followed in a normal course of an agencies program delivery. However, in those cases, where a less formal relationship is established or recovery solutions have not been identified, the Task Force can play a significant role with a community in identifying potential resources to resolve a request for assistance.

If the state legislature determines that additional appropriations will be needed to fund the various state recovery programs, a disaster relief bill may be created. If the appropriations in the disaster relief bill are already committed to "identified" projects, it would be unlikely that the Task Force would need to be involved. In larger events where the potential applicants are unknown, the Task Force would open an application period for eligible applicants to apply for assistance under the funded programs.

As applications are received, they are submitted to the Chair and routed to appropriate sub-committee. The sub-committee will convene and review the applications they have received. The applicant will be notified in writing, by the TF chair that their application has been received and has been forwarded to the appropriate sub-committee for review.



If the sub-committee has made a negative finding or no funding solutions are available, the application will be returned to the TF chair. The TF chair will then communicate, in writing, to the applicant with the findings of the sub-committee.

If the sub-committee has determined that potential funding solutions exists, the sub-committee chair or that identified state agency program manager will communicate with the applicant directly and begin a dialogue to assist them.

Applicant tracking and files will be maintained at HSEM.

## **Participating Agencies**

### Minnesota State Agencies

Department of Administration	Board of Water and Soil Resources
Department of Commerce	Department of Corrections
Department of Employment and Economic Development	Department of Human Services
Department of Natural Resources	Department of Labor and Industry
Department of Public Safety	Historical Society
Department of Agriculture	Department of Education
Department of Health	Housing Finance Agency
Pollution Control Agency	Public Facilities Authority (DEED)
Department of Revenue	State Patrol (DPS)
Council on Disabilities	Department of Transportation
Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DPS)	

### Federal Agencies

Federal Highway Administration	Housing and Urban Development
Natural Resources Conservation Service	United States Army Corps of Engineers
United States Department of Agriculture	Farm Service Agency (USDA)
Rural Development (USDA)	



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## **Sub-Committees**

### Natural Resources

BWSR

DNR (Lead Agency)

NRCS

HSEM-Hazard Mitigation

### Health and Human Services

Human Services (Co-Lead Agency)

MDH (Co-Lead Agency)

### Public Infrastructure

FHWA

Historical Society

HSEM-Public Assistance

MDE

Mn/DOT (Co-Lead Agency)

PFA (Co-Lead Agency)

### Business and Community Recovery

Commerce

DEED (Lead Agency)

DOLI

Historical Society

PCA

Revenue

### Housing

DOLI

HSEM-Individual Assistance (Lead Agency)

HUD

MHFA

### Agriculture

MDA (Lead Agency)



## Chapter 12A

Chapter 12A of Minnesota statutes creates a funding framework for disaster program funding. State legislature appropriations will typically follow this framework. Programs which may be funded are dependent of the type of disaster being addressed. Flood, tornado, wildland fire, etc..

The programs identified in Chapter 12A are:

### Department of Agriculture

- Livestock Investment Grants
- Organic Certification Assistance
- Forage production loss offsets for livestock producers
- No-interest Disaster Recovery Loans
- Mental Health Counseling

### Board of Water and Soil Resources

#### **Reinvest in Minnesota Conservation Easements (RIM)**

To acquire easements from landowners on marginal or damaged lands in the disaster area to provide flood attenuation, to restore and protect soil and water resources, and to support related fish and wildlife habitat as provided in section 103F.515 (RIM Program).

#### **Erosion and sediment control, water quality and watershed protection projects**

Install, repair, or rehabilitate erosion and sediment control and water quality and watershed protection projects in the disaster area.

### Department of Education

#### **Disaster Enrollment Impact Aid**

Aid to a school district in an amount set in law times the number of adjusted pupil units lost as a result of the disaster. An eligible district must provide to the commissioner documentation of the number of pupils in average daily membership lost by grade level as a result of the disaster.

#### **Disaster Relief Facilities Grant**

Grants for the costs of facility cleanup, repair, and replacement that are related to the disaster and are not covered by the district's insurance or through federal agency payments.

#### **Disaster Relief Operating Grant**

Grants for additional operating costs related to the disaster not covered by the district's insurance or through federal agency payments.



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## Department of Education (Continued)

### **Pupil Transportation Aid**

Grants for the increased costs associated with transporting students as a result of the disaster.

## Department of Employment and Economic Development

### **Minnesota Investment Fund (MIF)**

Grants to local units of government for locally administered grants or loan programs for assistance to eligible organizations directly and adversely affected by the disaster. Funds may be used only to address physical damage to buildings and such real property as machinery, equipment, fixtures, and furniture. A loan may not duplicate or replace equivalent assistance available from insurance, other organizations, or government agencies.

## Department of Health

In disaster-affected communities, the commissioner may provide for necessary assessment and evaluation of the following: access to health care; mental health concerns and needs; infectious disease concerns; indoor environments of public and nonprofit buildings and facilities including nursing homes and mass care facilities; food safety, lodging and shelter; public swimming pools; community and other drinking water systems; and private drinking water supply wells.

## Minnesota Housing Finance Agency

### **Quick Start Program**

Within the limits of state appropriations, assistance is provided to homeowners and rental property owners as forgivable loans up to a maximum set in law. Loans may be used for capital improvements to housing damaged by the disaster, including rehabilitation, replacement on the owner's site, or replacement on a different site within the disaster area. Loans are forgiven for owner-occupied housing if the home remains the borrower's primary residence for a period of time determined by the housing finance agency to encourage continued residence in the community after the date of the loan. Loans are forgiven for rental properties if the rents remain affordable to the local work force for at least ten years after the date of the loan. The housing finance agency may set income limits in excess of the limits established in section 462A.33, subdivision 5. Eligible applicants for assistance under this subdivision must apply for and accept assistance from federal programs.

### **Economic Development and Housing Challenge**

This program under section 462A.33 may provide for housing assistance in the disaster area.



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## Minnesota Housing Finance Agency (Continued)

### **Capacity Building Grants**

Grants may be made under section 462A.21, subdivision 3b, to local units of government, including regional consortia, in the disaster area and nonprofit organizations working in the disaster area to assess housing and related needs, develop and implement community or regional plans to meet those needs, and provide capacity to implement recovery plans.

### Department of Human Services

The commissioner may pay parties under contract, provider agreement, or other arrangement with the commissioner as of the date of a natural disaster, or the date when action was taken in anticipation of a possible natural disaster or other event that threatens the health and safety of individuals served by a program that receives funding from medical assistance for the costs of evacuation, transportation, medical, remedial, or personal care services provided to vulnerable residents. Costs eligible for payment under this section are those necessary to ensure the health and safety of medical assistance recipients during and up to 60 days following the disaster. Only costs that are not already paid for by another source are eligible. The commissioner may make payments for documented incremental costs incurred by a party, may determine an estimate of the costs at the sole discretion of the commissioner, or may use a combination of these two methods. If after receiving payment from the commissioner for a documented cost, the provider is able to acquire payment from another source for that cost, the provider shall reimburse the commissioner in the amount paid.

### Minnesota Historical Society

The Minnesota Historical Society may use state appropriations for the costs of cleanup, renovation, repair, and replacement of historic structures or other historic resources damaged by the disaster.

### Department of Natural Resources

#### **Facility and Natural Resource Damage**

The commissioner may use state appropriations to rehabilitate and replace state facilities damaged by the disaster and to restore natural resources in the disaster area.



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## Department of Natural Resources (Continued)

### **Flood Hazard Mitigation Grants**

The commissioner may use state appropriations for the state's share of flood hazard mitigation grants for capital improvements to prevent or alleviate flood damage under section 103F.161 in the disaster area. The commissioner shall determine project priorities, as appropriate, based on need.

To the extent that the cost of a project funded under this subdivision in a given municipality exceeds two percent of the median household income in the municipality, multiplied by the number of households in the municipality, the commissioner may also use the appropriation for the local share of the project.

This program is commonly used for the non-federal match to the FEMA Hazard Mitigation property acquisition projects.

### **Debris Removal Public Waters**

The commissioner may use appropriations for expenditures in the disaster area, including removing flood debris from public waters and installing and repairing flood warning gauges.

### **Dam Renovation and Removal**

The commissioner may use appropriations to provide cost share for renovating or removing publicly owned dams in the disaster area under sections 103G.511 and 103G.515.

## Minnesota Pollution Control Agency

### **Petroleum Tank Release Cleanup Fund**

Grants to safely rehabilitate buildings if a portion of the rehabilitation cost is attributable to petroleum contamination resulting from the disaster or to acquire property substantially damaged by a petroleum tank release resulting from the disaster.

## Public Facilities Authority

Grants to local units of government to assist with the cost of rehabilitation and replacement of publicly owned infrastructure, including storm sewers, wastewater systems, municipal utility services, and drinking water systems. The grants must be used for costs related to the disaster for damage that occurred on or after the date of the disaster. A general fund appropriation may be used for grants to assess underground wastewater and storm water collection systems for damages related to the disaster or for feasibility studies to address the possibility of extending municipal service to residential areas with septic systems damaged as a result of the disaster.



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## Department of Public Safety

### **State Cost-Share for Federal Assistance**

State appropriations may be used to pay 100percent of the nonfederal share for state agencies and local governments under section 12.221. An appropriation from the bond proceeds fund may be used as cost-share for federal disaster assistance for publicly owned capital improvement projects.

### **Grants for Debris Removal**

The commissioner may make grants to counties for costs related to the burial and removal of debris resulting from the disaster from residences and farms. The commissioner may require documentation of costs. Grants area available for debris removal and burial costs not covered by private insurance or federal reimbursement.

### **Long-Term Recovery Assistance**

The commissioner may use appropriations to provide technical assistance to local jurisdictions or to make grants to counties, regional consortia, and non-profit organizations working in the disaster area to provide assistance in coordinating long-term recovery activities related to the disaster.

## Minnesota Department of Transportation

### **Transportation Infrastructure Operation and Maintenance**

The commissioner may use appropriations from the trunk highway fund for transportation infrastructure operation and maintenance related to a disaster.

### **Emergency Relief Account in Trunk Highway Fund**

The commissioner may use appropriations from the emergency relief account in the trunk highway fund for infrastructure repair, maintenance, and operation related to a disaster.

### **State Highway and Bridge Reconstruction and Repair**

The commissioner is responsible to reconstruct and repair trunk highways and trunk highway bridges located in the disaster area and damaged by the disaster.



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## Minnesota Department of Transportation (Continued)

### **Local Road and Bridge Reconstruction and Replacement**

The commissioner may make grants to local governments for the capital costs of repairing, reconstructing, or replacing local roads and bridges, including necessary demolition and design costs, damaged or destroyed by the disaster. Grants may also be used for reasonable costs to mitigate damage from future disasters when to do so is part of a project to repair, reconstruct, or replace infrastructure damaged in the disaster. Before the commissioner releases grant money, a grantee must submit final plans to the commissioner for each project under this subdivision. The commissioner must determine project priorities, review project plans in light of those priorities, and, if necessary, require changes to the project plans to ensure the most prudent use of limited state resources.



**House Research Department  
General Fund Appropriations in Flood Relief Bills**

These tables included state funding from the major disaster bills enacted to respond to a disaster. Appropriations may have been made in other bills for some of the listed disasters.

Agency	Summer** DR-4069 2012 15 Counties	Spring * DR-1982 2011 33 Counties	So. Minnesota ** DR-1941 2010 29 Counties	Red River ** DR-1830 2009 28 counties	S.E. Minnesota DR-1717 2007 7 counties	Roseau DR-1419 2002 19 counties	Red River DR-1175 1997 58 counties
<b>Total General Fund Appropriations</b>	\$67,586,000	\$5,000,000	\$35,523,000	\$10,303,000	\$68,734,000	\$9,040,000	\$19,000,000 (net of cancellations)
<b>Agriculture</b>	\$600,000 Disaster assistance for specified purposes according to agreed to criteria (§ 12A.04)		\$4,000,000 Disaster assistance for specified purposes according to agreed to criteria (§ 12A.04)		\$3,700,000 Flood and drought relief (not limited to DR-1717) for livestock producers, organic certification, no-interest loans, water sampling, mental health counseling (Art. 3)	\$3,000,000 Disaster payments to farmers based on a per-acre rate for acres with substantial damage	
<b>Board of Water &amp; Soil Resources</b>	\$11,000,000 For erosion and sediment control projects (§ 12A.05, subd. 2)  Authorizes alternative standards for disaster recovery		\$3,000,000 For erosion and sediment control projects (§ 12A.05, subd. 2)	\$500,000 Red River Basin Commission for a comprehensive plan and implementation \$1,000,000 Erosion and sediment control projects	\$3,000,000 Erosion and sediment control projects to protect soil and water and support habitat		
<b>Education (Previously Children, Families and Learning)</b>	\$761,000 total \$61,000 Enrollment impact aid at \$5,224 per pupil lost \$700,000 Disaster relief facilities grants (§ 12A.06)		\$523,000 total \$30,000 Enrollment impact aid at \$5,924 per pupil lost \$486,000 Disaster relief facilities grants \$2,000 Disaster relief operating grants \$5,000	\$173,000 total \$127,000 Enrollment impact aid at \$5,946 per pupil lost \$15,000 Disaster relief facilities grants \$13,000 Disaster relief operating grants \$18,000	\$584,000 total Payments to named and other school districts for enrollment, facilities, and transportation aid	\$40,000 Payment for enrollment impact	



Agency	Summer** DR-4069 2012 15 Counties	Spring * DR-1982 2011 33 Counties	So. Minnesota ** DR-1941 2010 29 Counties	Red River ** DR-1830 2009 28 counties	S.E. Minnesota DR-1717 2007 7 counties	Roseau DR-1419 2002 19 counties	Red River DR-1175 1997 58 counties
			Pupil transportation grants (§ 12A.06)	Pupil transportation grants (§ 12A.06)			
<b>Employment and Economic Development</b> (formerly Trade and Economic Development)	\$15,000,000 Minnesota Investment fund for local government to make grants or loans to affected businesses and nonprofit organizations (§ 12A.07) New statutory requirements in §116J.8731		\$10,000,000 Minnesota Investment fund for local government to make grants or loans to affected businesses and nonprofit organizations (§ 12A.07)	\$200,000 Minnesota Investment fund for local government to make grants or loans to affected businesses and nonprofit organizations	\$35,000,000 Minnesota investment fund for local government to make grants or loans to affected businesses and nonprofit organizations	\$3,000,000 Minnesota investment fund for grants to local government for grants or loans for affected businesses	\$1,200,000 Border city enterprise competitiveness grants \$6,000,000 Minnesota investment fund for grants to local government for affected businesses
<b>Health</b>	\$565,000 Public health activities (§ 12A.08)		\$250,000 Public health activities (§ 12A.08)				
<b>Historical Society</b>	\$250,000 For damaged historic structures and resources (§ 12A.11)		\$250,000 For damaged historic structures and resources (§ 12A.11)		\$250,000 Cleanup, repair, replacement of historic structures		
<b>Housing Finance</b>	\$12,720,000 total \$12,220,000 For assistance to homeowners up to \$30,000 maximum loan per structure (§ 12A.09) \$250,000 For capacity building grants for local government and nonprofits (§ 12A.09) \$250,000 For family homeless prevention where federal Small Business		\$4,000,000 For assistance to homeowners up to \$30,000 maximum loan per structure where federal Small Business Administration (SBA) is provided (§ 12A.09)  Also waives § 462A.33, subd. 5	\$2,700,000 For individual assistance area up to \$30,000 maximum loan per structure	\$18,000,000 total \$16,000,000 Economic Development and Housing Challenge Program \$1,000,000 Capacity building grants for need assessment, recovery plans and well testing \$1,000,000 Reimbursement for funds spent	\$3,000,000 Economic development and Housing Challenge Program (combined and replaced several earlier programs)	\$2,000,000 Affordable rental investment fund \$4,500,000 Community rehabilitation fund program



Agency	Summer** DR-4069 2012 15 Counties	Spring * DR-1982 2011 33 Counties	So. Minnesota ** DR-1941 2010 29 Counties	Red River ** DR-1830 2009 28 counties	S.E. Minnesota DR-1717 2007 7 counties	Roseau DR-1419 2002 19 counties	Red River DR-1175 1997 58 counties
	Administration (SBA) is provided. (§ 462A.204, § 12A.03, subs. 2-5)						
Human Services				\$200,000 Medical assistance provider payments (§ 12A.10)	\$200,000 Provider payments for costs of services to vulnerable residents		
Management and Budget (formerly Finance)							\$1,000,000 Transfer to state agencies for flood costs (\$600,000 cancelled in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Spec. Sess., ch. 2)
Natural Resources	\$3,000,000 total \$2,000,000 For debris removal from public waters including sediment \$1,000,000 G.F. for flood hazard mitigation grants (§ 12A.12)		\$500,000 For debris removal from public waters and for flood warning (§ 12A.12)		\$500,000 Nonbondable costs, including debris removal from streams		\$900,000 Flood damage reduction projects
Public Safety	\$23,690,000 total \$22,690,000 State and local match for federal assistance, debris removal grants \$500,000 For grants to counties for debris removal and burial \$500,000 For technical assistance and long-term recovery (§ 12A.15)	\$5,000,000 reserved For disaster recovery activities of \$9,000,000 appropriation for state and local match for federal assistance for DR-1982 and DR- 1990 (Hennepin and Anoka County tornado)	\$10,000,000 State and local match for federal assistance, debris removal grants (§ 12A.15)	\$5,280,000 State and local match for federal assistance	\$4,000,000 State match for federal assistance  \$2,500,000 Cost of debris removal and burial from residences and farms not otherwise covered		\$20,000,000 For reimbursement of flood costs, state and local match \$3,000,000 Costs of flooding (\$19,700,000 is cancelled in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Spec. Sess., ch. 2)



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		Unexpended appropriations for DR-1941 for matching FEMA funds					
Revenue	Amount necessary		Amount necessary Flood loss aid for cities	\$250,000 Flood loss aid for cities	\$1,000,000 County property tax abatements		\$600,000 Compensate local governments for property tax and revenue losses
Strategic and Long Range Planning (no longer exists)							\$100,000 To develop an application for a federal empowerment zone
Citation	Laws 2012, 1 <sup>st</sup> Spec. Sess., Ch. 1, Art. 1	Laws 2011, 1 <sup>st</sup> Spec. Sess., Ch. 7, Art. 10, § 5	Laws 2010, 2nd Spec. Sess., Ch. 1, Art. 1	Laws 2009, Ch. 93, Art. 2	Laws 2007, 1 <sup>st</sup> Spec. Sess., Ch. 2	Laws 2002, 1 <sup>st</sup> Spec. Sess., Ch. 1	Laws 1997, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Spec. Sess., Ch. 2 Laws 1997, Ch. 105 Laws 1997, Ch. 12

\* No major disaster bill was enacted for DR-1982

\*\* Authority for agency responsibility is in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 12A, enacted in 2008 (Laws 2008, chapter 247)



**Other Funding for Flood Disasters**

These tables included state funding from the major disaster bills enacted to respond to a disaster. Appropriations may have been made in other bills for some of the listed disasters.

Source/Agency	Summer DR-4069 2012 15 Counties	Spring DR-1982 2011 33 Counties	So. Minnesota DR-1941 2010 29 Counties	Red River DR-1830 2009 28 counties	S.E. Minnesota DR-1717 2007 7 counties	Roseau DR-1419 2002 19 counties	Red River DR-1175 1997 58 counties
<b>Federal funding,</b> includes: Public assistance (PA) Individual assistance (IA) Hazard mitigation (HM)	PA NA IA Not approved	PA \$20,761,000 IA Not approved  <i>As of 6/13/2012 (DPS)</i>	PA \$25,055,000 IA Not approved  <i>As of 6/13/2012 (DPS)</i>	PA \$29,822,000 IA \$2,440,000  <i>As of 6/13/2012 (DPS)</i>	PA \$33,190,000 IA \$19,809,000  <i>As of 6/13/2012 (DPS)</i>	PA \$26,436,000 IA \$7,497,000  <i>As of 6/13/2012 (DPS)</i>	Total federal - \$249 million
<b>State bond citation</b>	Laws 2012, 1 <sup>st</sup> Spec. Sess., Ch. 1, Art. 1	No bond appropriations were made specifically for DR-1982	Laws 2010, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Spec. Sess., Ch. 1, Art. 1	Laws 2009, Ch. 93	Laws 2007, 1 <sup>st</sup> Spec. Sess., Ch. 1	Laws 2003 1 <sup>st</sup> Spec. Sess., Ch. 20, Art. 2	Laws 1997 2 <sup>nd</sup> Spec. Sess., Ch. 2, §§ 3, 4, 5, 7
<b>Total state appropriation in bonding bills for designated disaster</b>	\$25,701,000 state bonds \$35,040,000 trunk highway bonds \$30,000,000 state transportation bonds		\$26,040,000 state bonds \$5,000,000 trunk highway bonds \$10,000,000 state transportation bonds	\$4,405,000 state bonds \$2,705,000 trunk highway bonds	\$30,255,000 state bonds \$20,020,000 trunk highway bonds \$26,000,000 state transportation bonds	\$6,000,000	\$52,700,000 after cancellation
<b>Board of Water &amp; Soil Resources</b>	\$1,500,000 RIM perpetual conservation easements (§ 12A.05, subd. 1)		\$10,000,000 RIM conservation easements (§ 12A.05, subd. 1)	\$500,000 RIM conservation easements	\$1,000,000 RIM conservation easements		
<b>Employment &amp; Economic Development (formerly Trade &amp; Economic Development)</b>						\$1,125,000 Public infrastructure \$500,000 Roseau project including municipal building	



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<b>Housing Finance</b>				See general fund appropriations		\$5,500,000 Affordable rental investment fund & community rehab fund	\$2,000,00 Rental housing loans
<b>Natural Resources</b>	\$6,855,000 Repair of damaged state facilities and restoration of natural resources \$9,000,000 Flood hazard mitigation (§ 12A.12)  Extends existing area grants for up to two years		\$2,500,000 Repair of damaged state facilities and restoration of natural resources (§ 12A.12, subd. 1) \$10,000,000 Flood hazard mitigation (§ 12A.12, subd. 2) \$1,000,000 Renovation , removal of publicly owned dams  Extends existing area grants for up to two years	<b>Flood Mitigation</b> Projects in a community in the Red River basin affected by the 2009 flood are eligible, along with other named communities and projects, for \$53,800,000	\$2,000,000 Flood hazard mitigation \$4,200,000 Rehabilitate and replace state facilities and restore destroyed natural resources	\$3,000,000 Flood hazard mitigation	\$5,000,000 Flood hazard mitigation \$5,000,000 Flood proofing grants to local government \$3,000,000 Flood protection \$900,000 Flood damage reduction
<b>Pollution Control Agency</b>	Authorizes, under current law, the use of approximately \$100,000 of petroleum tank release cleanup fund		Authorizes, under current law, the use of approximately \$400,000 of petroleum tank release cleanup fund				
<b>Public Facilities Authority</b>	\$6,000,000 Disaster relief facilities grants (§12A.14)		\$500,000 Grants to local governments (§ 12A.14)				\$9,000,000 Sewer and water lines
<b>Public Safety</b>	\$2,285,000 State and local match for publicly owned capital improvements (§ 12A.15, subd. 1)		\$2,000,000 Match for publicly owned capital improvement (§ 12A.15, subd. 1)		\$15,000,000 State and local match for federal assistance. Provides 100% of match requirements		\$30,000,000 Public disaster assistance funding (used in part for federal match) \$10,000,000 canceled in 2000



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							bonding bill (Ch. 492, Art. 1, § 27, para. (h))
<b>Rural Finance</b>							<b>\$1,250,000</b> Loans to farmers for capital repair
<b>Transportation</b>	<b>\$3,000,000</b> Infrastructure operation and maintenance (trunk highway fund) <b>\$11,000,000</b> Program planning and delivery (trunk highway fund) <b>\$35,000,000</b> Bond proceeds for state trunk highways (trunk highway fund) <b>\$30,000,000</b> Bond proceeds for grants to local governments for local road and bridge repair (state transportation fund) (§ 12A.16)		<b>\$5,000,000</b> Infrastructure operation and maintenance (trunk highway fund) (§ 12A.16, subd. 1) <b>\$10,000,000</b> Bond proceeds for grants to local governments for local road and bridge repair (§ 12A.16, subd. 3)	<b>\$200,000</b> Infrastructure operation and maintenance (trunk highway fund) <b>\$2,700,000</b> Reconstruction and repair of trunk highways and trunk highway bridges (trunk highway bonds)	<b>\$20,000,000</b> Reconstruction and repair of roads and bridges (trunk highway bonds) <b>\$26,000,000</b> Grants to local government to repair and replace local roads and bridges (state transportation fund)	<b>\$1,000,000</b> Local roads and bridges <b>\$400,000</b> Polk County culvert	